

**STRAFFORD SQUARE INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
ROCHESTER X-A000 (320) NHDOT 14350**

**ALTERNATIVE MITIGATION REPORT
THE WENTWORTH HOMESTEAD (27-ST-113)
ROCHESTER (STRAFFORD COUNTY), NEW HAMPSHIRE**



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IAC #1303
FINAL REPORT

March 26, 2018

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

In 2015 Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) conducted a Phase IB and Phase II Determination of Eligibility at the Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) Homestead at 2-4 Walnut Street in Rochester (Strafford County), New Hampshire (Figure 1) (Cofelice, Wheeler and Tumelaire 2017). This project required the demolition of the extant Wentworth house in advance of intersection improvements at Strafford Square in downtown Rochester (Figure 2). The archaeological investigations were required as part of the conditions laid out in the City of Rochester's Memorandum of Agreement dated July 31, 2012, and authorized under Section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), as amended, and as implemented by regulations of the Advisory Council of Historic Preservation (36 CFR Part 800) (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1999).

Archival records indicate that Ezekiel Wentworth (c.1824-1905) constructed a 1½-story cape fronting Walnut Street shortly after purchasing the one-acre parcel in 1853 (Strafford County Registry of Deeds Book 214/272 [hereafter SCD 214/272]). Wentworth shared the home with his wife Elisabeth (born c. 1833) and two young daughters for several years before relocating some time before 1860. After Wentworth's short tenure, the home was occupied for nearly eight decades (the 1870s to the 1940s) by Dr. Nathaniel Dorman and various members of his extended family, primarily the Kimball and Allen families.

Archaeologists collected more than 7,000 artifacts in 2015, including an abundance of whole bottles discarded in a mass deposit in the cellar of the carriage house/barn. Two excavation units were densely packed with domestic glass and ceramics, including 44 medicine bottles. The minimum number of glass containers (some whole) outnumbered ceramic vessels by more than two to one.

Following the Phase II study, IAC recommended that the Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth Homestead is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), owing to the sound context of the materials and the tie between artifacts and documented occupants of the site. Although a data recovery effort was warranted, the New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) and the New Hampshire Division for Historical Resources (NHDHR) agreed that further retrieval of artifacts would be redundant. Instead of additional excavation, which would add to the high volume of materials already collected and would not contribute significantly to site interpretation, IAC proposed an alternative mitigation plan that involved additional research and analysis of the 44 medicine bottles.

Research seeks to identify distinct nineteenth-century perspectives on medicine and health in the region, and also defines and discusses proprietary medicine vs. locally produced apothecary compounds, its relative cost, purpose (e.g., cough syrup, or general ailment, or respiratory) and range of use. Although the focus remains on the Dorman, Kimball, and Allen family, who lived in the Walnut Street residence between the 1870s and the 1920s, the medicine bottle assemblage provides a glimpse into what was available to and selected by the Rochester consumer in that same time period.

IAC developed a series of research questions as a framework to discuss the consumer decisions of the extended Dorman/Kimball/Allen family in residence at 2-4 Walnut Street between the 1870s and the 1920s. Researchers consulted city directories, maps, newspapers and other archival resources, to reconstruct and identify the local consumer landscape during this period, paying attention to physicians and apothecaries in the city who may have offered competing medical strategies. Focusing on the collection of 44 medicine bottles from the Phase IAB/II effort, research addressed regional views of medicine and health in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and focused on how the Walnut Street inhabitants participated in (or rejected) common practices based on the archaeological evidence at the site.

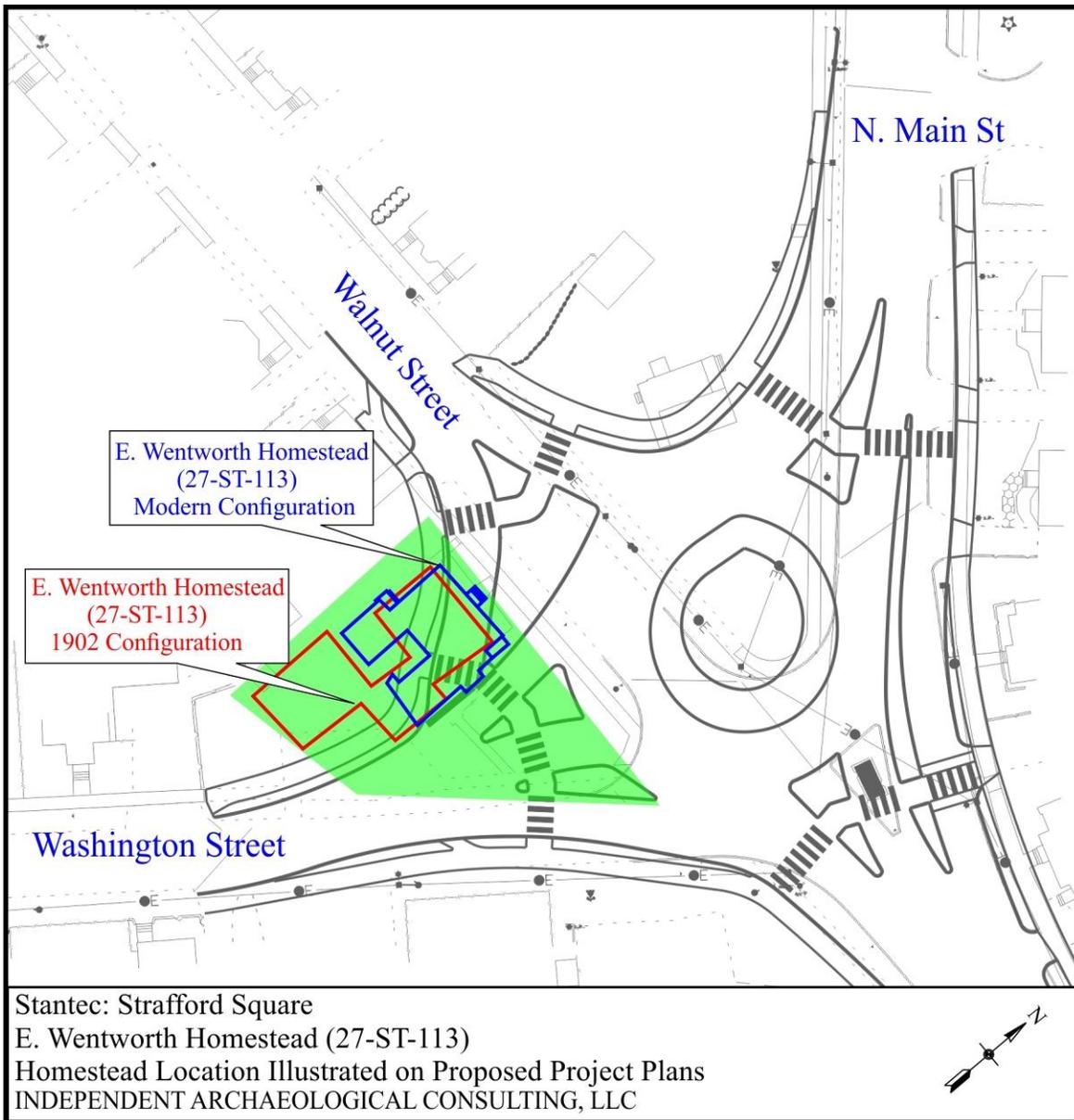


Figure 2. Location of the Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) in relation to proposed project plans.

For the 2017 Wentworth Mitigation, IAC sought to address the following research questions:

1. What were the prevailing theories of health and wellness in Rochester and the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
2. What were the medical choices available to the Rochester consumer?
3. What proprietary medicines were commonly available and how were they marketed and distributed?
4. What was the impact of the Food and Drug Act of 1906 on consumption patterns in the region? Which products were outlawed and no longer available
5. What was the relative cost, the range of use, and purpose of the medicine or compounds (e.g., cough syrup, or general ailment, or respiratory) available in Rochester?
6. Which proprietary medicines did the occupants of the Walnut Street address use? Were any of these products outlawed by the 1906 Food and Drug Act?
7. How did the inhabitants participate in the growing trend of cheaper, ready-to-sell bottled compounds such as those offered by the nascent Wyeth pharmaceutical company?
8. Were the residents of 2-4 Walnut Street purchasing locally, through mail order, or through other means?

The following chapters will address these research questions in no specific order. Chapter Two addresses Research Questions 1, 2, 3, and 4, discussing the various medical philosophies or “medical discourses” developed nationally and regionally as well as the development of the 1906 Food and Drug Act. Chapter Three presents a review of the nineteenth-century medical marketplace in Rochester, and what was available to the consumer regarding physicians, pharmacies, and medical strategies. This chapter expands upon Research Questions 2 and 5, drawing from primary sources including city directories, photographs, archival records and newspapers, Federal census and genealogical data and cartographic resources (Chace 1856; Hurd 1892).

Chapter Four provides the historical framework for many of the research questions and offers the genealogy of the Dorman, Kimball, Allen, and Carlisle families and the occupational history of the Wentworth property based on maps, land deeds, and Federal census records. Chapter Five presents a summary of the results from the Phase IB and II investigations and reviews the archaeological context of the medicine bottle assemblage. Chapter Six focuses on identifying each of the 44 medicine bottles, including its common usage, development, cost, and possible use by members of the Dorman or Kimball-Allen families (Research Questions 6, 7 and 8). The final chapter (Chapter Seven) summarizes the results of IAC’s analysis and offers conclusions based on that analysis as they relate to the list of research questions. Overall, the study is illustrative of the range of medicinal products available to the Rochester consumer, and those used and discarded by the extended family over eight decades.

CHAPTER TWO: CULTURAL CONTEXT FOR THE STUDY

The nineteenth-century Rochester consumer faced a number of choices in the medical marketplace. The following chapter presents a discussion of therapeutic strategies and opportunities prevalent in New Hampshire – and in Rochester in particular – in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, and addressing Research Questions 1, 2, 3 and 4. This section expands upon research conducted by Ellen Marlatt in 1997 for her Master's thesis, *Health, Beauty, and Identity on Account: The Female Consumer and the Apothecary in Portsmouth, New Hampshire*, which identified the various medical strategies available to the consumer during this time period (Marlatt 1997). The research for this project draws from many scholarly secondary sources (Warner 1986; Estes and Goodwin 1986; Janik 2014) as well as primary sources housed at the Portsmouth Athenaeum, New Hampshire Historical Society, Rochester Public Library, Rochester Historical Society, as well as area newspapers (e.g., *Rochester Courier*, *Rochester Record*).

Competing Theories of Health and Wellness

Chief among the medical choices to consumers in the nineteenth century was *allopathic* or *regular* medicine, which, practitioners claimed, was rooted in biology and rigorous scientific study. As this medical discourse gained authority in the nineteenth century, several other evolving medical strategies actively competed for acceptance. These included many practices dubbed as *irregular*, including herbalists, botanics, hydropaths, homeopaths, Indian root doctors and vendors of patent and proprietary medicines. The following section discusses the evolution of several of the medical practices offered to the everyday consumer in Rochester.

Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century conventional medical discourse employed a variety of means to explain the nature of disease and its treatment. One philosophy identified imbalances in a patient's body as the cause of most symptoms. Many subscribed to an ancient medical belief in the four classical humors of the human body – blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile. Excesses or deficiencies in one or more of these humors would result in disease and its characteristic symptoms. The theory held that imbalance was caused or aggravated by external forces (or *effluvia*) such as *miasmas* (foul air) or *contagions* from contact with other patients. The body reacted to internal imbalance by increasing or decreasing the levels of four other essential properties – heat, cold, moisture, and dryness. In other words, humoral imbalance within the body manifested itself by fever, chills, or the over- or under-production of bodily fluids (Estes and Goodwin 1986:2).

Strategies to combat disease in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century relied heavily on *heroic* measures such as bleeding and purging to relieve the body of its burdensome excesses. Doctors regularly administered cathartics (strong laxatives) and emetics (to produce vomiting) and many drew blood to reduce the internal pressure caused by overly stressed blood vessels, occasionally bleeding the patient to unconsciousness (Young 1961:36). Termed “heroic depletive therapy” by historian J. H. Warner, this approach assumed that most diseases were the result of an over-stimulated condition. Treatment focused on the reduction of the overexcited patient to a “healthy, natural state” by “draining excess excitement” from the body (Warner 1986). This approach involved applying treatment that promised to lower levels of excess bodily fluids with dramatic (although not necessarily health-producing) results

Physicians who believed in heroic therapies employed aggressive intervention in their war on disease. Using an arsenal of drugs and procedures, Warner (1986) asserts, doctors demonstrated their ability to diagnose and manage their patients that they were in charge. Heroic treatment produced rapid and highly visible effects. And this observable reaction reinforced the assumption that the physician was in control of his patient's health and well-being. For instance, large doses of calomel (a mercury compound and a strong cathartic) quickly produced violent purging, opiates reduced pain and produced sleep, and the

removal of large quantities of blood assuredly reduced the patient to a calm and quiet state (Warner 1986).

Although depleting strategies remained a part of the regular physician's arsenal, many doctors added procedures based on the theory that disease was also the consequence of debilitated or weakened bodily fluids and fibers. By the 1840s, doctors regularly treated enfeebling diseases and conditions with stimulants such as quinine, iron compounds, alcoholic beverages, and a diet high in meat protein (Warner 1986). Tonics promised to strengthen the *tone* of weak fibers, while sedatives relaxed tense fibers. As symptoms of disease were explained by more than one medical model, medical treatment became increasingly complex and elaborate.

Eighteenth-century physicians also drew upon a tradition of using botanical remedies long used around the world, from Egypt to India. Searches for medicinal herbs in the New World added to the medical arsenal. Among these were elder bark, wintergreen, and sorrel, recognized by Native Americans for their healing properties. Doctors made much use of quinine, from Peruvian bark as early as the 1750s (Putnam 1961). Self-taught herbalist and New Hampshire native Samuel Thomson advanced one of the most popular alternatives to the regular establishment. Born in rural Alstead, Thomson developed a therapeutic system that relied on natural botanic elements. Building on the humoral tradition, he proclaimed that cold was the cause of all disease and promoted ways to restore the body's heat "with steam baths and peppermint, and by making the patient vomit." Although his system depended on "purging and puking" to regulate the body's imbalances, Thomson substituted natural herbs and extracts of botanical plants like lobelia (pukeweed) and valerian (lady slipper) for stronger cathartics and emetics prescribed by allopaths. And he made his system available to and understandable by all who were interested.

Although not known to be present in Rochester, by 1810 Thomson was marketing his remedies in Portsmouth. By 1812 he had published a medicinal guide of recipes and instructions for members of his Friendly Botanic Society. Anyone could become a member by paying one of his agents the \$20 fee and swearing to keep the contents of the 24-page booklet a secret within their families (Estes and Goodman 1986:59-60). He amassed considerable wealth marketing his system; his *New Guide to Health; or Botanic Family Physician*, first published in 1825, went through thirteen editions (Haller 1994).

A predominantly male profession (nineteenth-century female physicians were few), regular physicians (or allopaths) claimed their authority from science and biology. By mid-century, homeopathy offered another alternative, and gained widespread acceptance, especially in New England. Under the premise that two diseases cannot coexist in the body, homeopaths promised to drive out sickness by administering artificially induced milder disease, one that produces the same symptom (the term *homeopathy* means same illness) as the one under treatment. Also, these practitioners believed in the effectiveness of dilute amounts of therapeutic drugs and vigorously opposed the treatment of illness with strong cathartics and vomitives. Instead, the homeopathic patient received his or her medicine as a drop on a sugar cube. Homeopathy gained favor, especially among the upper classes. These physicians received more formal medical training than their eclectic and botanic counterparts, learning homeopathic techniques in addition to the curriculum of regular medical courses (Estes and Goodman 1986:59).

New Hampshire Medical Society

Increasing efforts to codify medical standards among regular (or allopathic) physicians led to the establishment of The New Hampshire Medical Society in 1791. Organized by nineteen incorporators and guided through legislation by Dr. Josiah Bartlett of Kingston, (also the first governor of New Hampshire), the Acts of Incorporation sought to give the society "full power and authority to examine all candidates

for the practice of Physic and Surgery.” If found acceptable, the Society would confer the “approbation of the Society in letters testimonial of such examination under the Seal of the Society” (New Hampshire Medical Society 2016) – or in other words, licensure. New Hampshire was the fourth state to issue licenses, following the New Jersey (1775), Delaware (1776) and Massachusetts (1782) Medical Societies.

Like their counterpart in other states, the New Hampshire Medical Society sought to raise the status of the medical profession and confirm a standard for medical care. In Josiah Bartlett’s words (1793),

I have long wished that the practice of medicine in this state... might be put under better regulation than it has been in times past, and reason to hope that the incorporation of the New Hampshire Medical Society ... will produce effects greatly beneficial to the community, by encouraging the genius and learning in the medical science and discouraging ignorant and bold pretenders from practicing an art of which they have no knowledge (Putnam 1966:13).

A chapter in the New Hampshire Medical Society Laws and Regulations written in 1792 indicates that the society was divided into two districts – the Eastern District, comprised of Rockingham and Strafford Counties and the Western District, made up of the remaining counties. Records indicate, however, that the Strafford District became a separate arm in 1808, publishing its constitution and bylaws in 1814 (Hurd 1882; New Hampshire Medical Society 1911; New Hampshire Medical Society, Strafford District 1814). Many of Rochester’s physicians touted membership in the “Strafford District Medical Society.”

While medical societies emerged in many states, national reaction to the popularity and variety of irregular medical approaches became codified in the establishment of the American Medical Association (AMA) in 1847. Seeking to raise the status of professional and scientific medicine, the AMA barred any practitioner “whose practice is based on exclusive dogma,” botanics and eclectics were almost always excluded from enrollment. Concerned that homeopathy too (in its appeal to a wealthier, more cultivated clientele) might negatively affect the allopath’s economic share, the AMA tightened their criteria for admittance.

Nearby, Portsmouth’s regular physicians organized the Portsmouth Medical Association in 1879, following the AMA model. Although nine homeopaths practiced in Portsmouth between 1850 and 1918, only a few were admitted into the exclusive Association and allowed to function with a minimum of challenge (Estes and Goodman 1986). Their goal was to provide a forum for medical discussion and (most importantly) to regulate the medical establishment and isolate irregular practitioners and thereby minimize competition. By contrast only one homeopathic physician is known to have practiced in Rochester during the same period – Dr. Robert V. Sweet, who practiced out of the Cochecho Block around 1902 (MacDuffie 1892:611).

Medical Education and Training

Formal medical education was unavailable in the colonies until the middle of the eighteenth century. Traditionally, medical instruction in the eighteenth-century American colonies passed from established physician to apprentice, who worked closely with their mentor for one to five years. Doctors were often in the same family, passing along the profession from father to son, nephew or in-law. Of 3,500 physicians practicing in New Hampshire in the 1770s, only 400 held degrees, these from centers in London, Edinburgh, Paris, Germany, and Vienna. By the time of the founding the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1791, only three institutions offered medical instruction – University of Pennsylvania (1765), Columbia University (1768), and Harvard (1783). In 1797, Dartmouth established a medical school, and Bowdoin offered instruction by 1821 (Putnam 1961).

Prior to the availability of formal training, the trainee had access to his mentor's medical library and would be able to obtain updates on medical advances from European publications. Josiah Bartlett, himself, was a product of such a tradition, studying with Dr. Nehemiah Ordway (to whom Bartlett was related) for five years before stepping out on his own. Another doctor (Dr. Amos Gale), related to Bartlett by marriage, instructed twenty others (Putnam 1961:5). A similar *medical lineage* can be seen in Rochester with Dr. James Farrington, his son, and various in-laws who trained a number of doctors as well.

Pharmacies and Patent Medicines

Pharmacists also competed with physicians for a share of the market. Although doctors traditionally prepared and apportioned medicinal drugs as part of the patient's treatment, the pharmacy had also long served as a medical dispensary. However, with no regulations in place expressly requiring medical training or outlining formal credentials, the pharmacist was free to prescribe and sell his formulas directly to the public. And without set guidelines for distribution, the nineteenth-century apothecary routinely refilled doctors' prescriptions without his authorization. By the 1880s, this situation so enraged the regular medical community that one Portsmouth physician outlined the impending danger threatened by druggists' actions in a paper before the Portsmouth Medical Association. The doctor claimed that pharmacists had greatly overstepped their bounds (not to mention cut into the physicians' profits) by refilling drug supplies without deference to the professional's jurisdiction (Estes and Goodman 1986).

Capitalizing on the self-help craze, patent remedy and proprietary medicine vendors provided another alternative to the physician's visit. Relying on the buying public's ability to quickly identify physical ailments and building on their increasing familiarity with medical rhetoric, advertising for patent medicines assured a quick and simple fix. And they promised to address an assortment of ills. Many claimed their product as a cure-all for the troubles of daily life, counting on the consumer's ability to identify with at least one of a long list of symptoms. "Take a dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills," reads Schenck's Almanac of 1875, "if you have –

- a sick headache,
- bad breath
- your tongue is coated
- you have diarrhea
- your skin is yellow
- your liver is torpid
- you have a pain under your shoulder blade
- if you have been drinking
- for chills or fever
- if you cannot sleep
- if you feel that everything goes wrong
- if you feel dull and heavy
- if you wish a purgative producing the most searching and promptest results
(etc. etc.)" (Schenck 1875:28-30)

Historian J. Worth Estes describes *patent medicines* as mostly *proprietary* remedies, manufactured and sold by their inventors or by proprietors who had purchased the formulas or the commercial rights to the drugs from their inventors (Estes 1988:3). The first advertisement in the American colonies for a patent medicine is believed to be for an English remedy called "Daffy's Elixir Salutis" in the *Boston News-Letter* in 1708. Although British patent medicines were available to those of means, American

apothecaries sometimes sold a counterfeit preparation by refilling British bottles with their own concoction (Janik 2014:184).

Proprietary medicines rose in popularity, particularly during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Among the most popular was Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a remedy trademarked in 1876. Although her recipe to address "female weakness" remained secret, its formula followed the philosophy of Thomsonian healers – using herbs and botanical ingredients, some of which are still recommended by modern alternative natural medicine (e.g., Black Cohosh for menopausal symptoms) (Janik 2014:188; Stage 1979).

The cost of proprietary medicines, however, was substantially higher than a preparation ordered by a regular physician. Account books from the 1870s and 1880s at Thatcher's Apothecary in Portsmouth indicates that ready-made patent medicines sold for about \$1.00 per bottle, a cost well above the 10 to 40 cents charged for general medicinal ingredients (Marlatt 1997). Records from Farmington and Rochester pharmacies at the New Hampshire Historical Society (NHHS) indicate a similar cost differential between proprietary nostrums and compounds ordered by regular physicians.

Patent Medicines and Alcohol

The use of nineteenth-century patent and proprietary medicines has often received pejorative attention among historians and archaeologists who adopt assumptions about the relatively high percentage of alcohol in these preparations as the "evidence" of fraudulent claims. Often overlooked, however, is a long-held belief in the therapeutic value of liquor. By the late 1850s, stimulants of many kinds were the primary course of medical treatment among regular doctors and given in large and frequent doses. Historian Erika Janik states, "Alcohol was a medical mainstay of the late nineteenth century for its low cost and wide availability. Regulars prescribed up to five shots a day and recommended giving children up to two teaspoons every three hours" (Janik 2014:190).

Although beverage alcohol was not new to a list of therapeutic approaches that included quinine, iron compounds, and a high protein diet, by the 1860's alcohol had become the stimulant of choice. Spirits, along with opiates, were prescribed liberally in military hospitals during the Civil War. Used only minimally as anesthetics, physicians administered whiskey, wine, and brandy to soldiers suffering from pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid fever (Warner 1986:98-99).

Physicians trained on the battlefield explains John Warner, "transferred their experience to private practice after the war." Aligned with therapeutic methods widely applied in Britain and France, Warner's research illustrates that the therapeutic use of alcohol at Massachusetts General Hospital maintained its greatest level of use over the following decades. Given along with cod liver oil, quinine, and iron compounds, he adds, "alcohol most vividly embodied the ethos of heroic stimulation." Spirits were given to nearly one-quarter of hospital patients in the 1860's and 70's, and it was not uncommon for patients to relieve a dosage of 8 to 12 ounces per day (Warner 1986:99, 144-145).

Marketing and Distribution

Nostrums were perhaps no more or less effective than a doctor's cure, but they were decidedly less unpleasant (Estes and Goodman 1986:71). Advertising emphasized purity and, as the public became more aware of the dangers of narcotics in the 1860's, stressed the absence of mercury and morphine. Allopathic doctors were directed to eschew advertising entirely, prohibiting the practice as "highly reprehensible in a regular physician" as part of the AMA code of ethics in 1847 (Janik 2014:199).

Although regular doctors were admonished by the AMA code of ethics not to advertise their services directly, it appears that at least some Rochester physicians ignored that directive. A glimpse at the *Rochester Courier* shows Rochester doctors with prominently placed ads, including Drs. Gage and Virgin who regularly advertised (Plate 1).

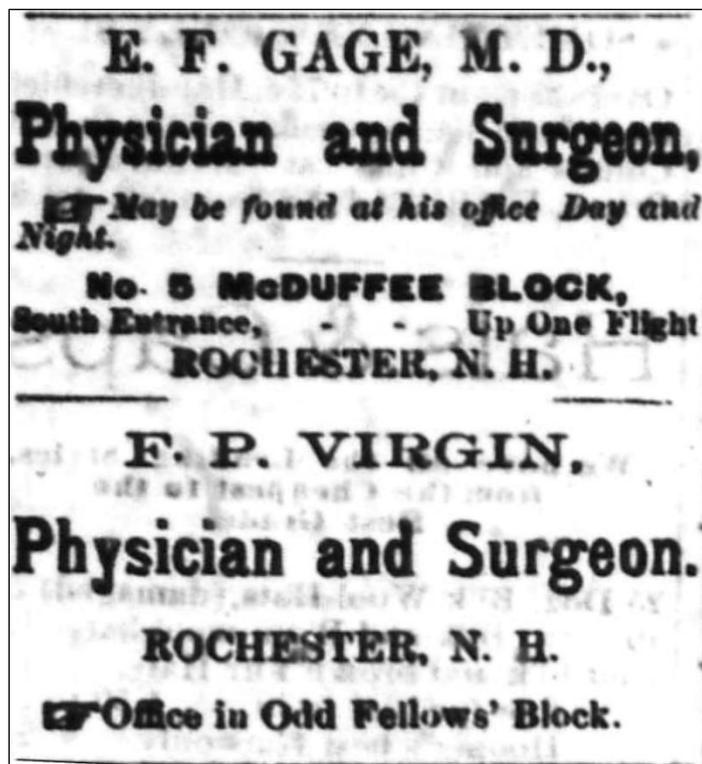


Plate 1. Advertisements in Rochester Courier, January 23, 1877.

The Civil War generated a need for new standards of health and sanitation. With this came a heightened interest in patent medicines, and advertising for these products grew exponentially. James Harvey Young reasons that the reality of the War brought a craving for news, which increased circulation of newspapers and printed material. Concurrently, technology for processing wood into paper pulp made significant breakthroughs, and wood pulp began to replace more costly linen and cotton rag fibers in papermaking. As a result, the price of paper fell drastically, allowing newspapers to publish in a larger format and magazines to proliferate. Larger newspaper pages meant more room for advertising, and more “white space” for creative expression (Young 1961). With the incentive of the war effort, lithographic techniques improved, making elaborate pictorial illustration feasible. Advertising became a lucrative profession, and nostrum makers were the first to take advantage of this on a national level.

With the ease of advertising production came a visual change to the landscape. Agents and promoters attached bills and broadsides to walls and fences, rocks and railroad crossings in rural and urban settings, drawing criticism for disfiguring and violating the natural beauty of the scenery (Young 1961). Bill posting became especially prevalent in the shopping district – in store windows, and as part of shop displays. By the late 1870s and 1880s, shoppers in Rochester encountered these announcements in newspapers, magazines, directories, almanacs, pamphlets, and leaflets with increasing frequency.

Products marketed by the J. C. Ayer Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, for example (including Ayer’s Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, and Cathartic Pills), were a regular feature in the advertising columns.

Lydia Pinkham's image and ad for her Vegetable Compound, Hostetter Bitters (used extensively in military camps), and Perry Davis' Pain Killer (opium suspended in 77% alcohol) also regularly appeared in print. Rochester's weekly and daily newspapers carried advertising plugging a wide variety of proprietary medicines. The *Rochester Courier* and *Rochester Record* each regularly carried sizable ads for nationally distributed brands to catch the reader's eye (Plate 2).

S.T. 1860-X.
P **PLANTATION**
BITTERS

**THE WONDERFUL OLD HOME
TONIC AND HEALTH RENEWER.**

For the Stomach.—Ensuring hearty appetite, good digestion and vigorous health in every fibre of the body.

For the Liver.—Regulating, cleansing, curing malarial taint, and making pure, rich, life-giving blood.

For the Bowels.—Regulating the action.

For the Nerves.—Soothing, tranquillizing, bracing, and imparting vigor.

A Boon to delicate females in a thousand ways not necessary to speak of.

A Perfect Cure for Fick Headache, Liver Complaints, Constiveness, Dyspepsia, and all similar diseases. Use the Plantation Bitters temperately, medicinally, and expect a certain cure.

Sold everywhere.

Plate 2. Ad for tonic in *Rochester Courier*, January 23, 1877.

Dr. King's, a nationally distributed brand based in Indiana, marketed their products by printing special tabloid newspapers for local distribution during the holidays. Published in 1899 for local apothecary W.W. Roberts in Farmington, New Hampshire, one issue of the *Farmington Holiday Druggist* ("devoted to health, business, and science") featured Christmas stories and advice interspersed with ads for Dr. King's projects (Plates 3). These included Dr. King' New Discovery for Consumption, touted as "The only sure cure for Consumption in the World" as well as Dr. King's New Life Pills, "the great liver and stomach remedy" (Plate 4).

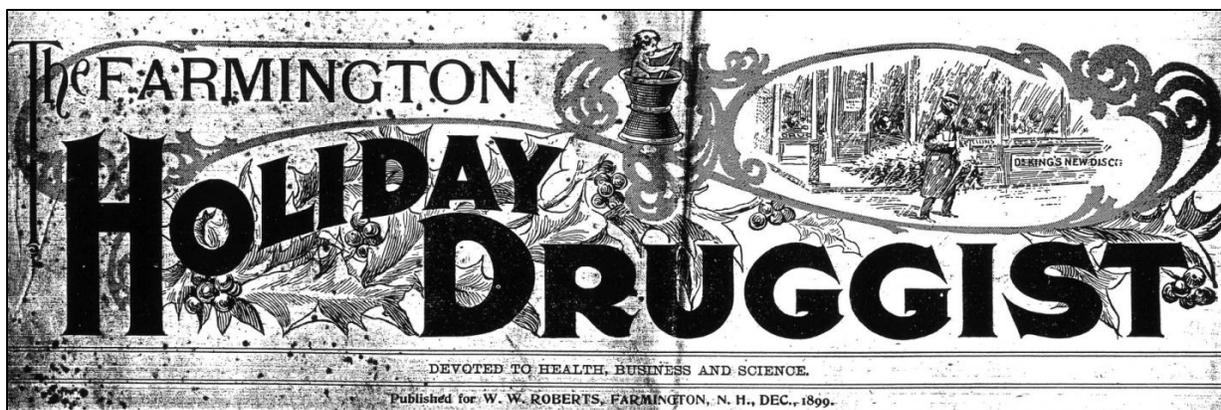


Plate 3. Masthead for tabloid prepared for local pharmacy featuring Dr. King's products (NHHS collection).

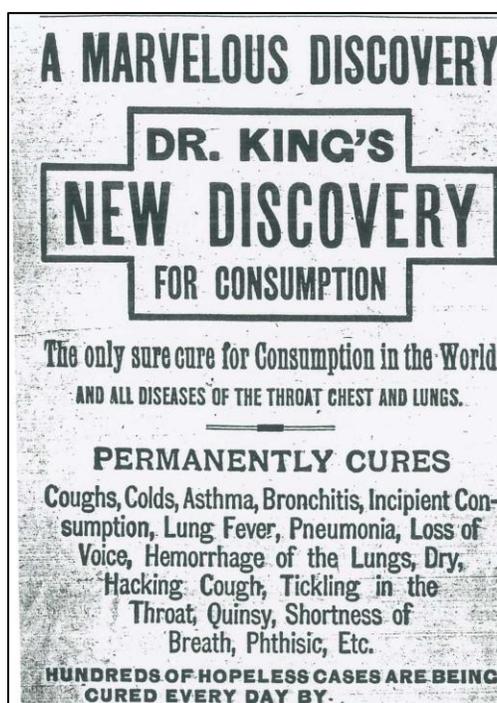


Plate 4. Dr. King's ads in the *Holiday Druggist*.

Impacts of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906

The popularity of beverage alcohol for regular medical use and the high alcohol content of certain nostrums and proprietary medicines did not go unchallenged. In addition to temperance forces building around the country, legal action in the early twentieth century culminated in the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. The act is considered "one of the first large-scale attempts of the U.S. federal government to regulate an entire industry in the name of consumer protection" (Sobel 2000:4). The momentum for legal action emerged largely in response to the rapid rise of the patent medicine industry especially toward the end of the nineteenth century when the number of manufacturers doubled almost every ten to fifteen years. Between 1899 and 1904, for instance, the number of suppliers increased by 30%, to more than 2,200 (Sobel 2000:5). Historian James Harvey Young (1961) claims that these establishments sold

approximately 50,000 different patent medicines just before the 1906 legislation went into effect. The estimated market value for this industry was \$75 million, or \$2 billion in 2017 dollars.

In addition to making broad claims as to their effectiveness in curing “everything from asthma to cancer,” many preparations contained as much as 30% alcohol as well as other compounds known today as highly addictive (i.e., cocaine, heroin, and opium). Although advertising relied heavily on consumer testimonials, there were no requirements to disclose ingredients or to label the product and back up claims properly.

Nascent consumer groups and competing pharmaceutical manufacturers joined forces to challenge and expose false claims. The American Pharmaceutical Association was one such group, asking in 1893,

Do we not recognize, that this [patent medicine] industry is one of our greatest enemies, and that there are millions of dollars' worth sold all over the country, thus diverting money which rightly belongs to the retail drug trade, in the way of prescriptions and regular drugs? (Young 1961 in Sobel 2000:6).

Journalists wrote scathing reports on the dangers of patent medicine use, specifically naming products allegedly high in alcoholic content or narcotic stimulants. Truth, a weekly newspaper published in Salt Lake City (1901 to 1908) published an article entitled, “The Dangerous Frauds in Patent Medicines,” which named specific products noting that these “remedies” contained deadly poisons that led to people becoming “drug-fiends” and alcoholics. These included better known and widely advertised products such as Lydia Pinkham’s Compound and Paine’s Celery Compound, which the article claims each contained about 20% alcohol (Truth, October 20, 1906:7). Both of these nostrums are represented among the 44 bottles that are part of this study.

The patent medicine industry fought back through the Proprietary Association of American, supported by newspapers that stood to lose substantial advertising revenue if the industry collapsed. Not surprisingly, the AMA took a strong position in support of the act. One state journal encouraged its members to “explain to your friends and patients practically every newspaper in the United States is a silent partner in the nostrum fraud business” (California Medical Association 1906).

The 1906 Act required that ingredients such as alcohol, opium, and similar compounds be listed on the label. The Act also deemed making any false or misleading statements illegal, including statements regarding place of origin or manufacture. The legislation led to widespread lawsuits and counterclaims, as patent medicine manufacturers fought for the right to produce their products.

The impact of the passage of the 1906 Act on the industry was swift and severe. The rapid growth observed in the early years of the twentieth century immediately ceased. One-third of approximately 3,000 manufacturers nationwide were out of business by 1916. Fully 50% of these ceased to exist by 1926 (Sobel 2000:9). The measure toppled the nation’s most popular proprietary medicine known as Peruna, introduced in the 1890s by Columbus, Ohio, physician Dr. S. B. Hartman. Marketed as a cure for “catarrh” (a catch-all phrase for any malady) some claimed the concoction was a 190-proof mixture of water and “cologne spirits” (aka alcohol) (Adams 1944). Although Lydia Pinkham’s Compound survived scrutiny by changing its formula (Stage 1979), Paine’s Celery Compound survived at least the early years after the 1906 Act went into effect although challenged in court (Wells & Richardson Co. v. Abraham et al. 1906).

**CHAPTER THREE:
THE MEDICAL MARKETPLACE AND ROCHESTER'S 19TH-CENTURY CONSUMER
LANDSCAPE**

The following chapter offers a glimpse into the specific variety and types of medical choices available in the Rochester community to paint a picture of the layout and landscape of the medical marketplace. Expanding on Research Question #2 and addressing Research Question #5, the information in this chapter draws from a wide range of primary sources including city directories, photographs and newspapers (Rochester Historical Society), Federal census and genealogical data (ancestry.com), cartographic resources (Chace 1856; Hurd 1892), and original prescription records at the New Hampshire Historical Society.

Our research found a clear presence of medical authority in Rochester in the last third of the nineteenth century. By 1871 the city directory lists six academically-trained male physicians serving a population of about 4,000, or one doctor per 684 potential patients (Tables 1 and 2). As the city grew, so did the availability of medical care. By the turn of the century, the number of doctors nearly doubled along with the general population, keeping the available physicians per capita in the 600+ range.

While many doctors saw patients in their home quarters, others maintained regular hours in offices separate from but nearby their homes. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, as well as data gleaned from city directories, show that most physicians kept offices in and around Central Square, many of which stood adjacent to or near apothecary shops or pharmacies (Figure 3). By 1902, most doctors advertised hours in the city directory (e.g., Bass 1902) – usually offering early morning, mid-afternoon, and sometimes evening hours. It is possible that doctors left the time in between posted hours open for house calls or hospital visits.

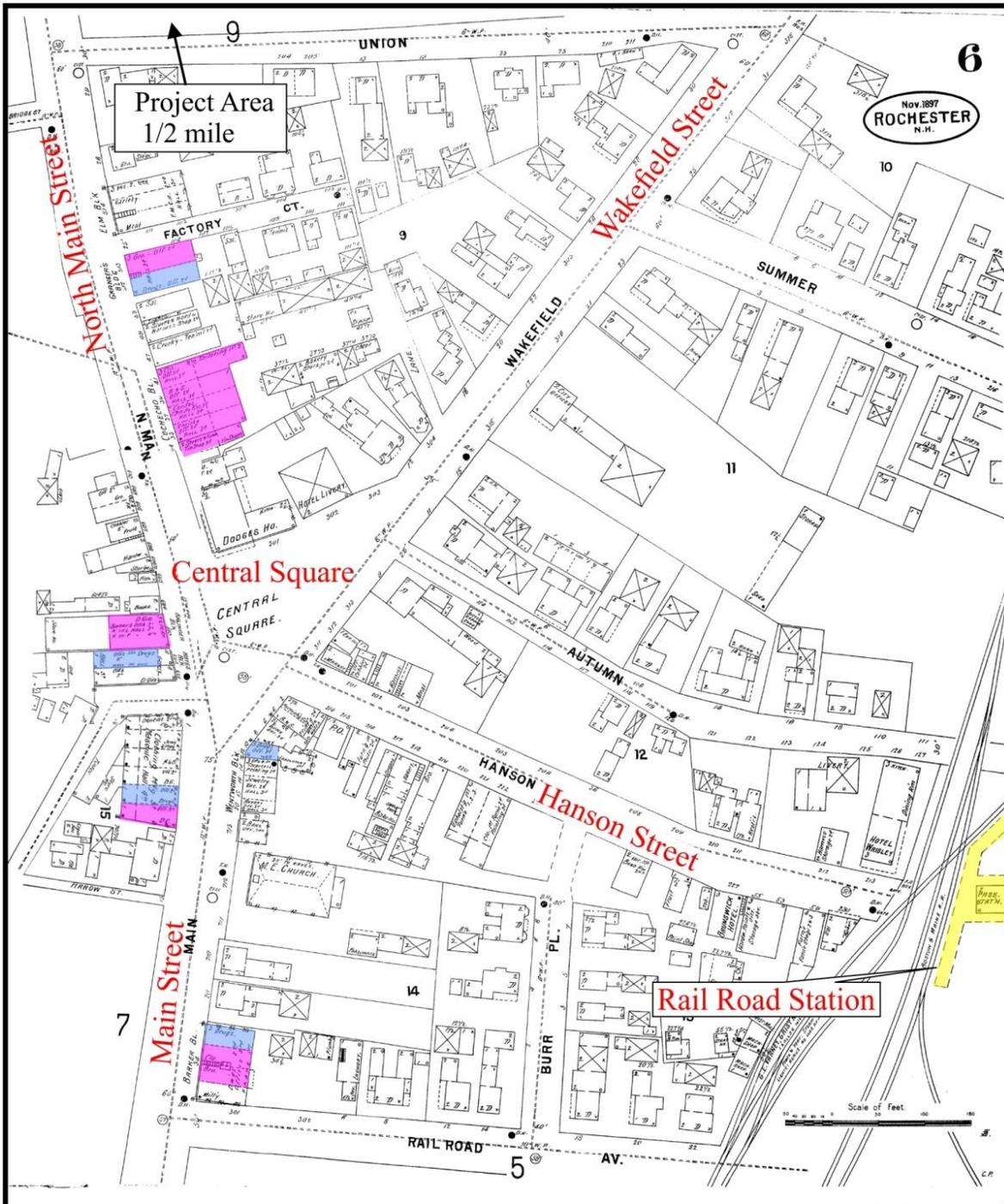
Table 1. List of physicians and surgeons in Rochester City Directories.

Directory Year		
1871	Physicians (6)	Office Address
	Enoch Dow	Main Street
Residence Wentworth Homestead site	Nathaniel Dorman	Hanson Street
	James Farrington	Autumn Street
	Isaac Lougee	Wakefield Street
	Betton W. Sargent	Main Street
	Moses Warren	Central Square
1882	Physicians (8)	Office Address
	F.G. Coffin	Dodge's Block
	James Farrington	Grange Building
	E.F. Gage	Main Street
	Isaac Lougee	W. Wakefield Street
	Thomas J. Sweatt	2 McDuffee Block
	F.P. Virgin	Central Square
	F.E. Whitney	E. McDuffee Block

	S. Young	East Rochester
Directory Year		
1897	Physicians (11)	Office Address
	Burt Andrews	Main street, next door to Humphrey's jewelry store
	Charles Blazo	McDuffee Block
	Robert F. Burleigh	3 Summer Street
	John S. Daniels	Hanson's building, Main Street
	Willis B. Downs	Cole building
	Ernest Duval	Market Street
	James Farrington	11 Wakefield Street
	E.T. Hubbard	Main Street, opposite M.E. Church
	Dudley Stokes	Wentworth Block
	Frank E. Whitney	7 Elm Street
	Stephen Young	8 Mill Street, East Rochester
1902	Physician (13)	Office Address
	Edson M. Abbott	13 Main St
	A.S. Annis	8 No. Main, Salinger Block
	John Harold Bates	27 Main St
	Charles Blazo	12 Main
	Ernest Duval	59 No. Main Street
	James Farrington	Retired physician
	Herbert W. James	41 No. Main, Cocheco Block
	Forrest L. Key	21 Main Street
	John H. Neal	Rooms 9 & 10, 9 Barker Block
	Stephen E. Root	2 Leonard Street
	Dudley L. Stokes	19 Railroad Ave
	Robert V. Sweet (homeopath)	41 No. Main, Cocheco Block
	Frank E. Whitney	9 McDuffee Block

Table 2. Number of physicians listed in city directories, 1871-1902.

Directory year	Number of physicians listed	Rochester population in closest Federal Census year	# physicians per capita
1871	6	4103	684
1882	8	5784	723
1897	11	7396	672
1902	13	8466	651



Stantec: Stafford Square
 Wentworth Mitigation
 Rochester, New Hampshire

■ = Physician's Office
 ■ = Apothecary

Location of Apothecaries and Physician Offices
 Illustrated on Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (1897)
 INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC



Figure 3. Location of Rochester's apothecary and drug stores on the Sanborn (1897) map of Rochester.

Rochester's Medical lineage

The medical establishment in Rochester seems to follow a pattern consistent with the tradition of mentorship noted in other parts of the state. Such a medical lineage is a long-held tradition; in the late 1700s, Josiah Bartlett of Kingston and founder of the New Hampshire Medical Society, for instance, learned his trade through an apprenticeship, and his in-law, Dr. Amos Gale, instructed twenty others (Putnam 1961:5). Rochester doctors followed a similar pattern; Dr. James Farrington followed this tradition, serving the Rochester community and training many doctors.

Dr. James Farrington

James Farrington was born in Conway, New Hampshire, on October 1, 1791 (Plate 5) He was the third son of Jeremiah and Molly (Swan) Farrington (Figure 4). In 1814 Farrington attended Fryeburg Academy and began his medical study medicine the following year under the tutelage of Dr. Moses Chandler, a Fryeburg physician. Farrington continued his studies with Dr. Jabez Dow of Dover and was found competent to practice medicine in 1818 following examination by Drs. Crosby and Prey of the New Hampshire Medical Society. Dr. Farrington established his practice the following year in Rochester, where he remained the rest of his life. He was known as a physician and surgeon of superior skill, and a well respected in the New Hampshire medical community. He was actively involved in the Strafford District and held the position of censor and counselor in the New Hampshire Medical Society (McDuffee 1892; 345).

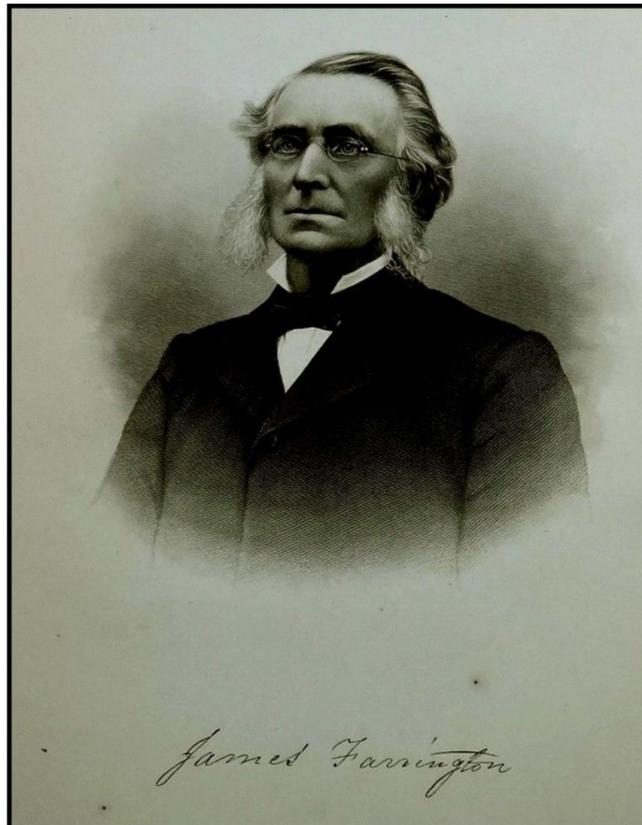


Plate 5. Dr. James Farrington, date unknown (McDuffee 1892:345).

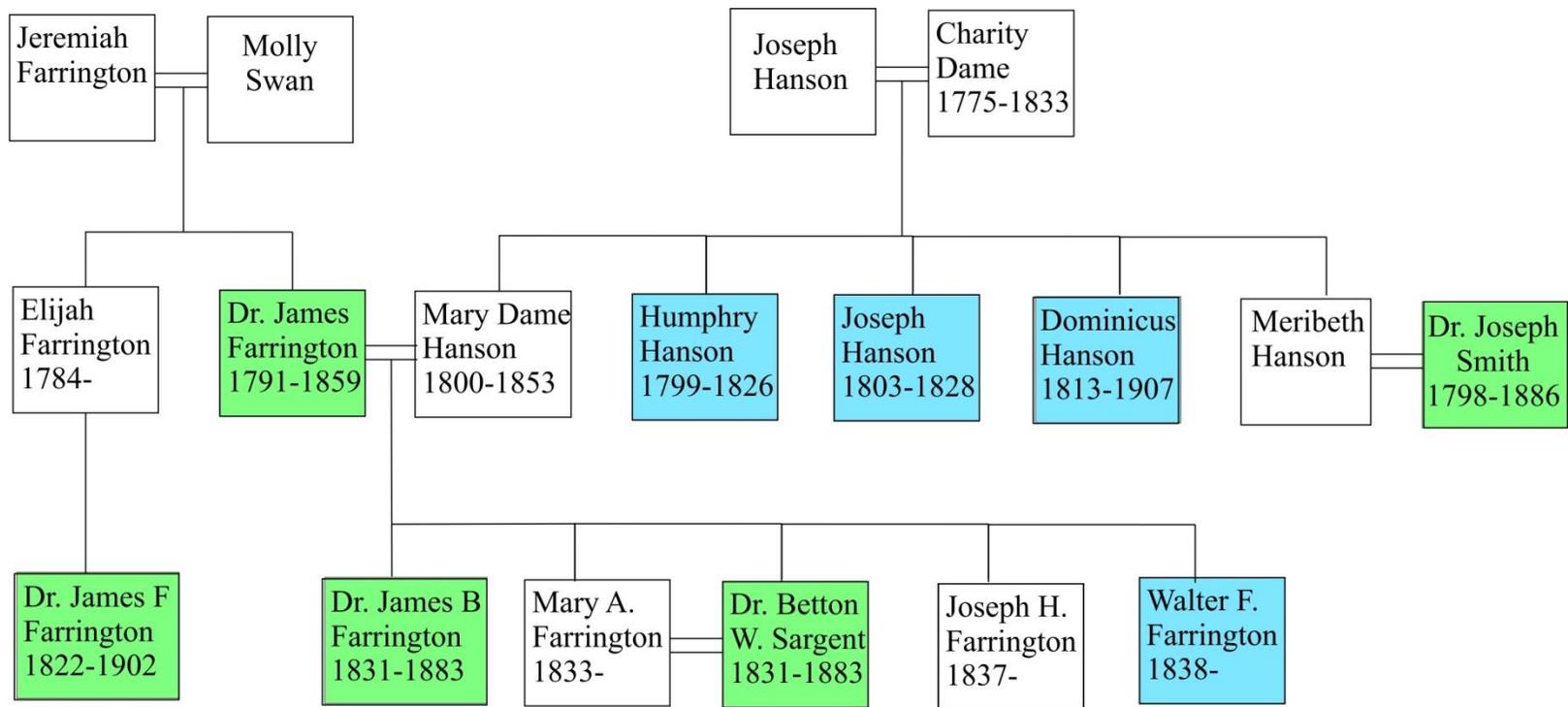


Figure 4. Farrington-Hanson family tree (physicians highlighted in green; apothecaries in blue).

On March 8, 1827, Dr. Farrington married Mary D. Hanson, daughter of Rochester merchant Joseph Hanson and sister of apothecary owner Dominicus Hanson (see Figure 4). Dr. and Mary Farrington established a home on South Main Street a few doors down from Hanson’s Apothecary and also set up a separate office next door for Dr. Farrington’s practice (Figure 5). The couple had four children - three sons and one daughter. Dr. Farrington practiced medicine in Rochester for five decades and served as a mentor for several apprenticing physicians. He died in Rochester on October 9, 1859, at the age of 68.

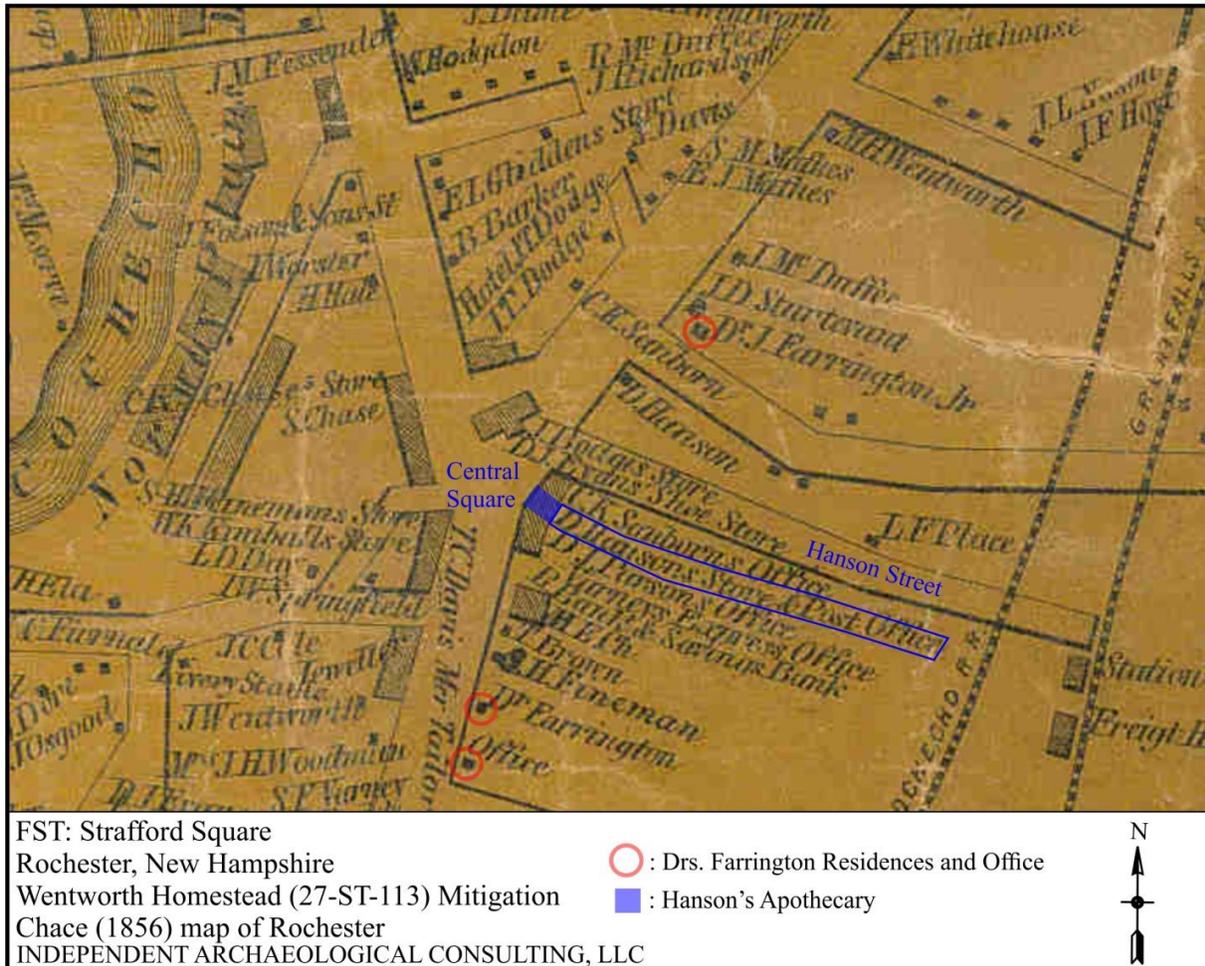


Figure 5. Location of Dr. Farrington’s House and office illustrated on the Chace (1856) map of Rochester.

Dr. Farrington’s Medical Lineage

Dr. Farrington trained many doctors including his son, James B. Farrington, his nephew, James F. Farrington, a brother-in-law, Joseph H. Smith, and his son-in-law, Bretton Sargent, as well as two others, Timothy and Alfred Upham (Figure 6). Born in Conway on June 10, 1822, James F. Farrington followed in his uncle’s footsteps, attending Fryeburg Academy and serving as his apprentice before graduating from the University of New York’s medical department in 1847. Upon graduation, he joined his uncle’s practice in Rochester, and the two men ran a successful practice together until the elder Dr. Farrington’s death in 1859. Following his uncle’s death, Dr. James F. Farrington continued to practice medicine in Rochester, although he relocated his Central Square office to the Granger’s Block on North Main Street.

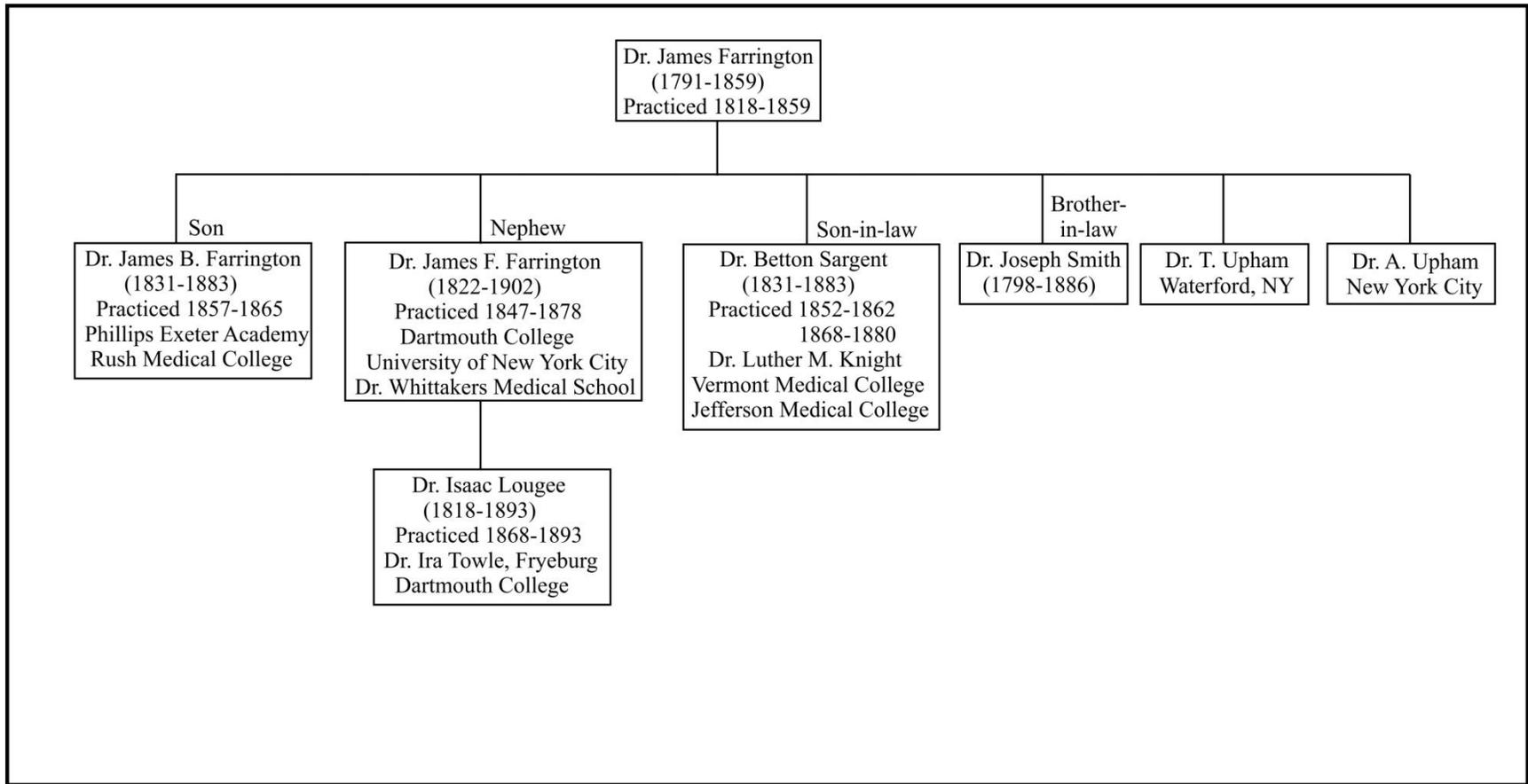


Figure 6. Dr. Farrington's medical lineage showing physicians who received training under his tutelage.

Dominicus Hanson

The Hanson-Farrington family dominated the medical sphere in nineteenth-century Rochester. Dominicus Hanson (1813-1907) (Plate 6) is purported to be Rochester's first and most prominent nineteenth-century apothecary owner (McDuffee 1892). Hanson was the third child of Rochester shopkeeper Joseph Hanson and his wife Charity (Dame) Hanson (see Figure 4). Three of the Hanson brothers were druggists, two of the sister's married doctors (Mary Dame Hanson married Dr. James Farrington, and Meribah Hanson married Dr. Joseph H. Smith).

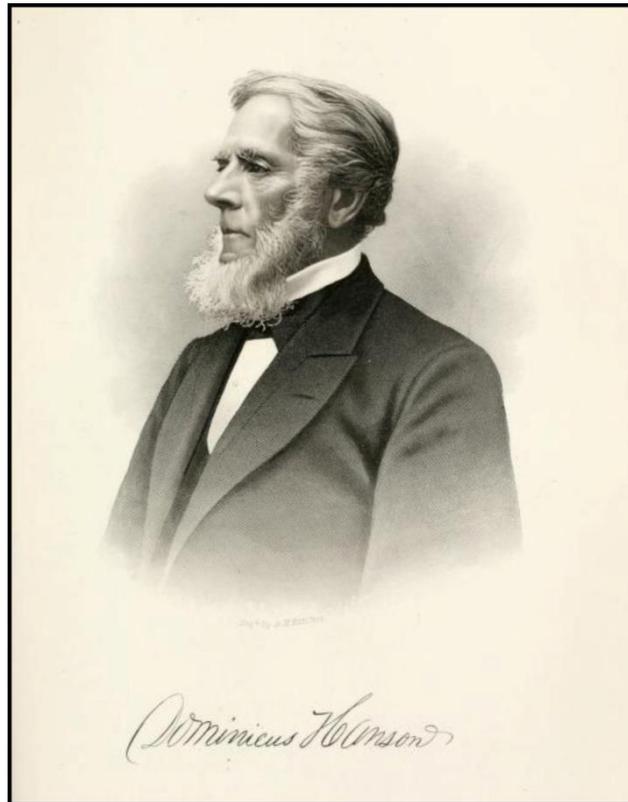
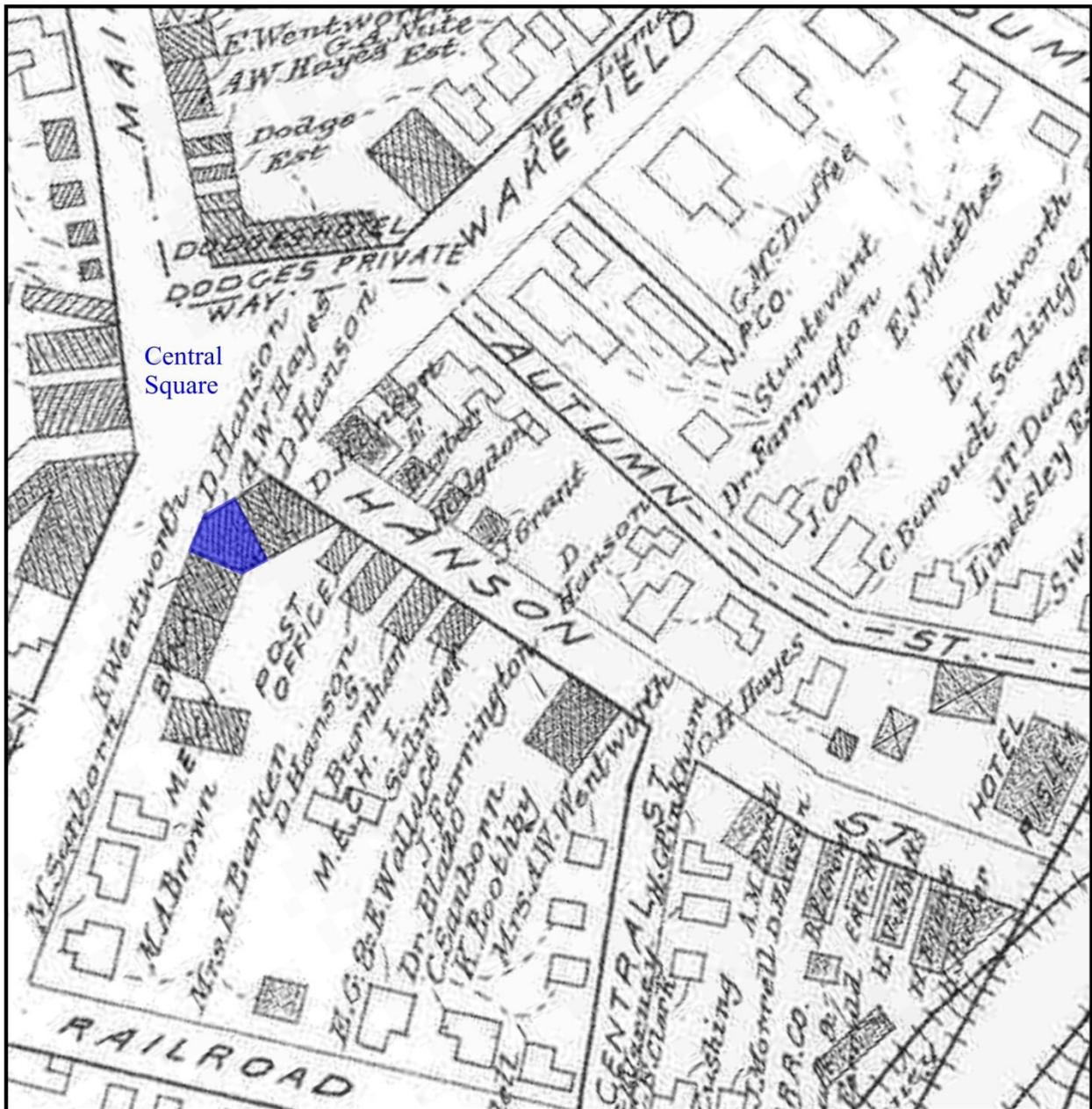


Plate 6. Dominicus Hanson, date unknown (McDuffee 1892; 495).

In the early nineteenth century, Hanson's eldest brother Humphrey Hanson kept an assortment of roots, herbs and "a few drugs" in his father's dry goods store located on Central Square at 10 Main Street (Figure 7; Plate 7). As business increased, he opened Rochester's first drug store in a space adjoining his father's shop. After Humphrey Hanson's untimely death in 1824, his brother Joseph served as the druggist for a short time until his death at the age of 25. The business was sold to their brother-in-law, Dr. Joseph Smith, who employed young Dominicus Hanson as a clerk and later as an apprentice. After two years, Hanson left for Hopkinton Academy to further his education, but returned in 1832 to purchase the shop from Dr. Smith. After the store burned to the ground in 1837, Hanson built a new brick store with what was referred to as "the finest front and the largest panes of glass of any in the county" and was reputed to be "packed from cellar to roof with almost everything nameable in the drug line" (McDuffee 1892).

Hanson regularly advertised in the *Rochester Courier*, describing himself as a dealer in "Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals" (Plate 8). In addition, Hanson sold fine toiletries, wines and liquors, surgical instruments, books and stationery, and "choice family groceries." A note at the bottom of these advertisements notes the availability of patent medicines as well.



FST: Strafford Square

Rochester, New Hampshire

Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) Mitigation

Dominicus Hanson's Apothecary Store Illustrated on the Hurd (1892) map of Rochester

INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

 : Hanson's Apothecary Store



Figure 7. Hanson's Apothecary location illustrated on the Hurd (1892) map of Rochester.



Plate 7. Main Street before 1868, Dominicus Hanson's apothecary (highlighted in yellow), view south.

DOMINICUS HANSON,
 Rochester, - New Hampshire.
 Dealer in
DRUGS MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
 FANCY TOILET SOAPS, FINE HAIR AND
 TOOTH BRUSHES, &c. &c.
 Surgical Instruments and Cutlery,
 PURE WINES AND LIQUORS for MEDIC-
 INAL PURPOSES.
 Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,
 Potash, Burning Fluid, Kercano, Neats Foot
 and Sperm Oil.
Books, Stationery & Fancy Articles
 CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
 Patent Medicines, Dye-Stuffs &c. &c.
 October, 1868.

Plate 8. Hanson Apothecary ad in *Rochester Courier*, January 24, 1873.

After a second fire in 1880, Hanson rebuilt and leased the store to R. Dewitt Burnham who ran the store for three decades (Plate 9). Around 1917, Arthur H. Ainslie purchased the R. Dewitt Burnham pharmacy and renamed the establishment “Ainslie’s Drug Store.” The former apothecary-drug store building is still standing today (Plate 10).

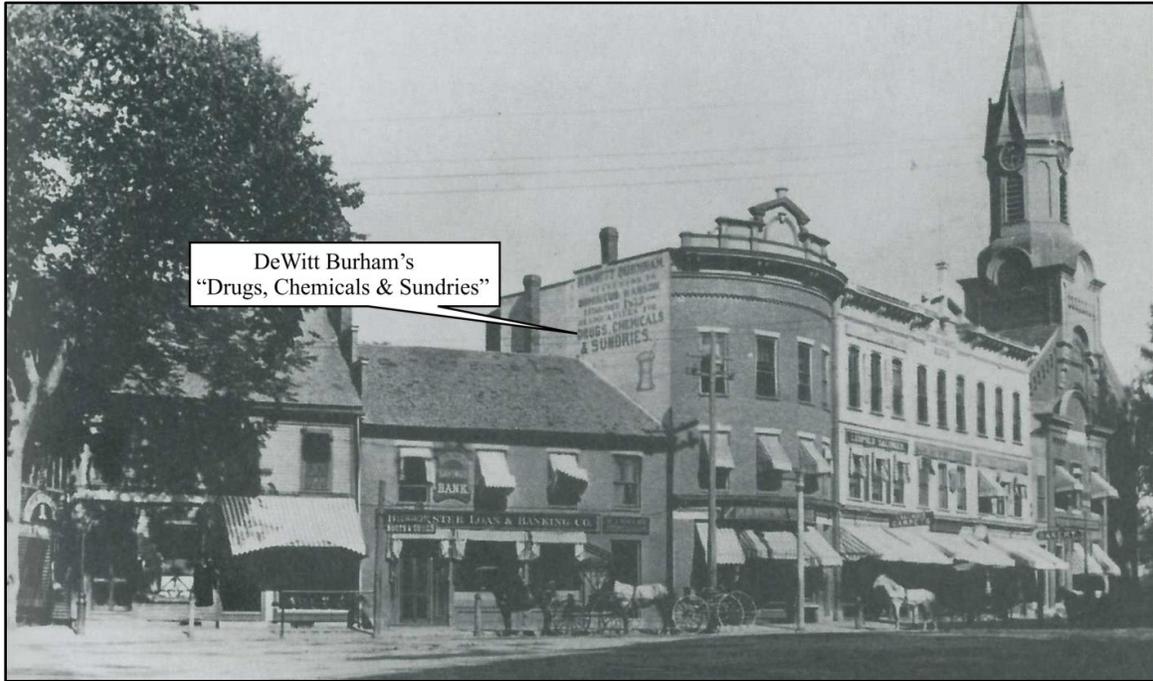


Plate 9. Corner of Hanson and Main Street, showing Burnham Drug (formerly Dominicus Hanson’s) 1903, view southeast.



Plate 10. Dominicus Hanson/ R. Dewitt Burnham Apothecary in 2017 (highlighted in yellow), view southeast.

By the 1890s, Burnham also marketed his own proprietary formula under the name, "DeWitt's Headache Powders" (Plate 11). The text of the ad reflects the active competition to gain a share of the medical marketplace. The ad admonishes the consumer not to be deceived by imitations, citing that:

we are told, from authentic and reliable sources, that certain druggists in this city are putting out a Headache Powder and telling people that "They are just the same powders as Burnham's and made after the same formula." This statement we pronounce as patently *false* as we are ready to prove it so and defy any druggist in the city to give the formula of the Headache Powders... They do this to sell their own and profit by the reputation that ours has justly earned.

**DON'T
BE DECEIVED.**

DeWitt's Headache Powders

are gaining in popularity every day, and we are constantly getting calls and mail orders for them saying that "They are the only powders that cure" and "they stopped my headache in very few minutes," etc.

Right here we want to tell you why we don't want you to be deceived. We are told, from authentic and reliable sources, that certain druggists in this city are putting out a Headache Powder and telling the people that "They are just the same Powder as Burnham's and made after the same formula."

This statement we pronounce as utterly *false*, as we are ready to prove it so, and *defy* any druggist in this city to give the formula of our Headache Powders. We know they can't because they don't know it, although they claim to. They do this to sell their own and profit by the reputation that ours has justly earned.

Respectfully,

R. DeWITT BURNHAM.

Plate 11. Ad for R. DeWitt Burnham headache powders in *Rochester Courier*, March 20, 1896,

Development of Rochester as Commercial Hub

Located approximately 20 miles northwest of Portsmouth, Rochester had developed into a sizable commercial hub by the 1820s, taking advantage of the waterpower from the Salmon Falls and Cocheco Rivers. Industrial development grew from sawmills and gristmills to include sizable woolen and textile mills, resulting in a rise in population and infrastructure. Central Square became the focal point of this core, built around the intersection of four of Rochester's primary streets – North and South Main Street, Wakefield Street, and Hanson Street (see Figure 3; Plate 12).

The introduction and growth of stage lines and the railroad had a direct impact on Rochester's consumer landscape as the transportation systems ensured the continued growth of manufacturing pursuits. As a result, Rochester became a transportation hub for southeastern New Hampshire. Beginning in the early nineteenth century, stage lines from northern New Hampshire and Vermont converged in Central Square, and later four main branches of the Boston & Maine Railroad intersected in Rochester near the eastern terminus of Hanson Street, just a few blocks from Central Square (see Figure 3). By the last decades of the nineteenth century, forty trains transporting both passengers and freight stopped in Rochester daily, ten of which originated in Boston (Brevoort 1981; Smith 1996:23) (Plate 13). The growth of these modes of transportation spurred the expansion of Rochester's commercial and industrial development, particularly textile and shoe manufacturing. Moreover, this expansion fostered the increase of population and diversity of supporting commercial ventures.

By 1870 Rochester's population reached just over 4,000, supporting a wide range of industries including an ax handle manufactory, shoe factory, door, sash and blind factory, a tannery, lumber mills and numerous blacksmith, carpenter, shoemakers, tine and various mechanical shops. Central Square featured three churches, a bank, two hotels, several eating houses, various offices for lawyers and physicians, as well as nearly 40 stores and shops, including apothecaries and drug stores (Fogg 1874).

Apothecary owner Dominicus Hanson, in what seems to have been a forward-thinking manner, recognized that the railroad would play an instrumental role in the commercial and industrial development of Rochester. In 1849 Hanson commissioned the construction of a road through his property to link the railroad depot to Central Square. Named Hanson Street, by the 1880s the road became a primary commercial street in downtown Rochester, lined with commercial buildings (Plate 14). Numerous businesses stood along Hanson Street, including a livery stable, blacksmith shop, boot and shoe blackening rooms, a photographer's studio, grocery and fruit stores, and real estate, dentist, doctor and lawyer's offices (Wright 1914).

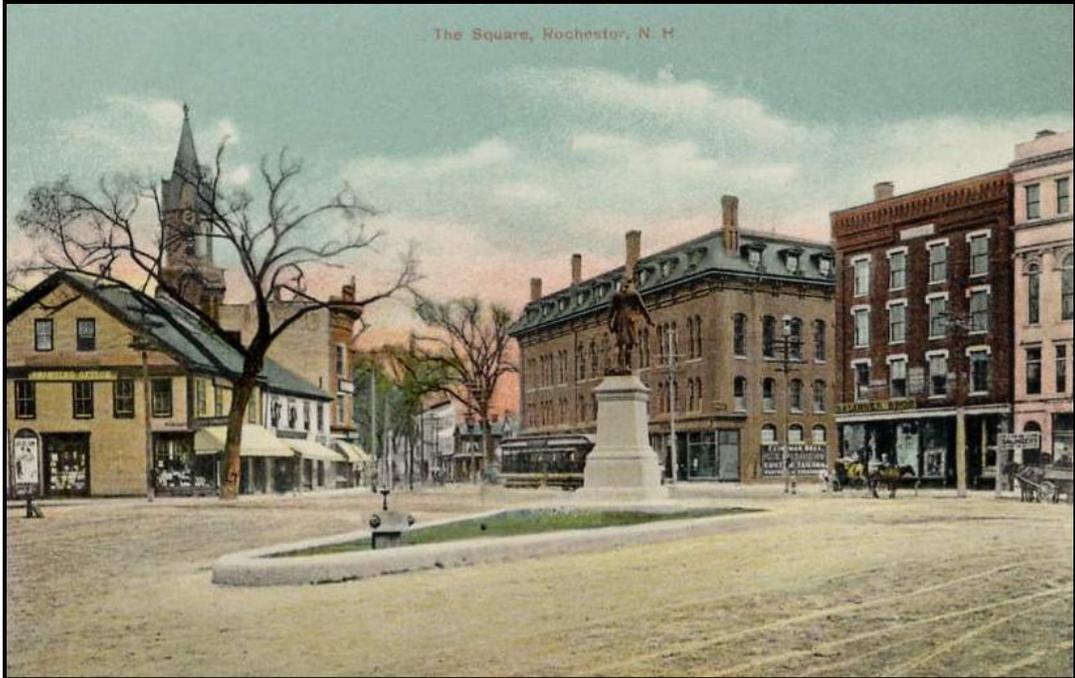


Plate 12. Central Square, Rochester, New Hampshire circa 1908 postcard, view southeast (artist unknown).

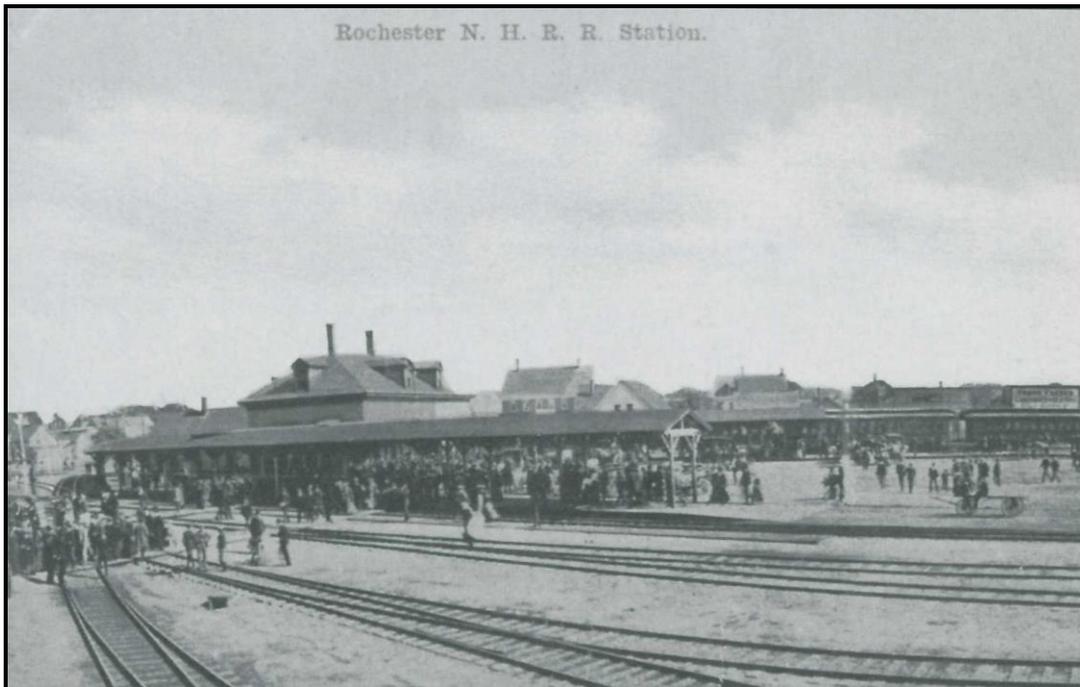


Plate 13. Union Station, later renamed the Boston & Main Station (Smith 1996).



Plate 14. Hanson Street at Central Square in the 1880s (Smith 1996).

Rochester Pharmacies and Consumer Choices

Consumers in nineteenth-century Rochester had many apothecaries or drug stores from which to choose. A review of the Rochester City Directories between 1871 and 1902 revealed the number of apothecaries and druggists fluctuated between four and eleven (Table 3; Table 4). Some, like B. F. Rackle who advertised as a “wholesale and retail druggist,” listed their businesses under both the druggist and apothecary category. Most had prominent window displays as seen in the photograph of Cobb Drug Store on Main Street (Plate 15). Most apothecaries and drugstores clustered along Main and North Main Streets and were often located adjacent or near physicians' offices (see Figure 3).

Table 3. Number of apothecaries and druggists, 1871-1902.

Directory Year	Number of Apothecaries/ Druggists	Rochester population in closest Federal Census year	# druggists per capita
1871	11	4103	373
1882	4	5784	1446
1897	5	7396	1479
1902	8	8466	1058

Table 4. List of Rochester apothecary and drug stores between 1871-1902 (Rochester City Directory).

Directory Year	Listing	Address
1871	Patent Medicine Dealer (1)	
	Dominicus Hanson	Central Square
	Druggist (6)	
	B. F. Rackley; "wholesale and retail druggist"	Franklin Square
	Thomas L. Smith	Central, corner of Washington
	James H. Wheeler; physician and druggist	1 Pleasant Street
	C. M. Jones & Co. Druggist and Apothecary	1 Central Buildings
	William W. Nason	High Street
	Walter F. Farrington	McDuffee Block
	Apothecaries (6)	
	Dominicus Hanson	Central Square
	B. F. Rackley; "wholesale and retail druggist"	Franklin Square
	Charles A. Tuft	Central Square
	William H. Vickery	21 Central Street
	Jeremiah Wingate	1 Pleasant Street
	Charles A. Tuft	Central Square
1882	Apothecaries (4)	Address
	Dominicus Hanson	Central Square
	R. C. Howe	McDuffee Block
	S. F. Shorey	Main, E. Rochester
	S. F. Sanderson	Hayes' Block
1897	Druggist (3)	Address
	R. De Witt Burnham	Unknown
	William C. Sanborn	Unknown
	George W. Shaw	Unknown
1902	Druggists (7)	Address
	Burnham R. DeWitt	Unknown
	E. F. Cobb	108 Main Street
	Cobb, Hayes & Co.	Grange Blk; 59 No. Main
	C. D. Coleman	No Main Street

	S. S. Forsaith	62 Hanson Street
	John O'Donnell	2 Autumn Street, East Rochester
	Purrington & Beaudoin	62 East Rochester Street
		11 Main Street
	Patent Medicines Dealers (3)	
	Burnham R. DeWitt	
	Cobb, Hayes & Co.	108 Main Street
	Purrington & Beaudoin	No Main Street

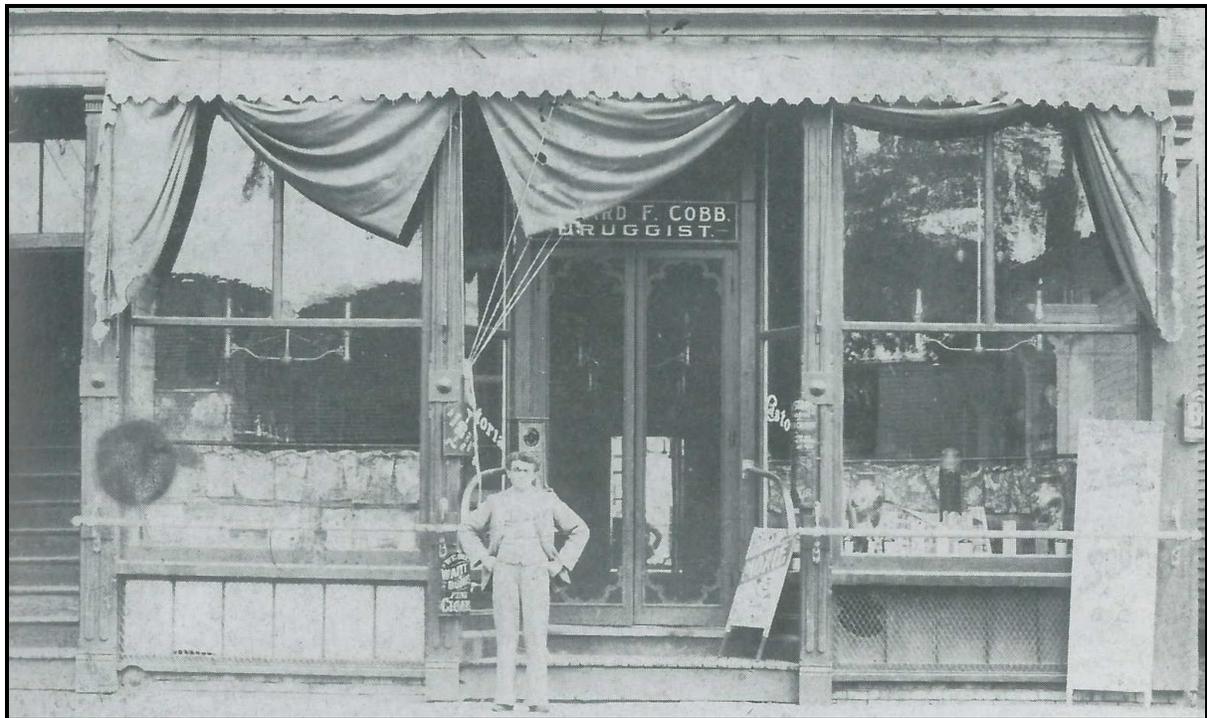


Plate 15. Cobb Drug Store on North Main Street, established 1900 (Smith 1996).

Prescription drugs in Rochester

As part of our research efforts, IAC was not able to locate records from Rochester apothecaries. However, we did have access to a collection of prescriptions from pharmacies in Farmington, New Hampshire, at the New Hampshire Historical Society (NHHS) which revealed clues regarding the types of medical formulas offered to consumers in the general area. The collection is made up of hand-written prescriptions pasted into large volumes in roughly chronological order. While the scripts are mostly from Farmington pharmacies, several Rochester druggists represented. The prescription slips are written on preprinted perforated forms with the apothecary's name, address, and title or description of services (Plate 16). The list of Farmington establishments includes:

Emerson & Garland
Druggist & Apothecaries
36 Main St. Farmington, N.H.

R.B. Foss & Co.
Druggists
Curtis Block, Farmington, N.H.

Nute & Blake
Druggist & Apothecaries
No. 15 Central, Farmington, N.H.

Roberts & Peavey
Druggists
Farmington, N.H.

G.W. Shaw & Co., Pharmacists
Farmington, N. H.

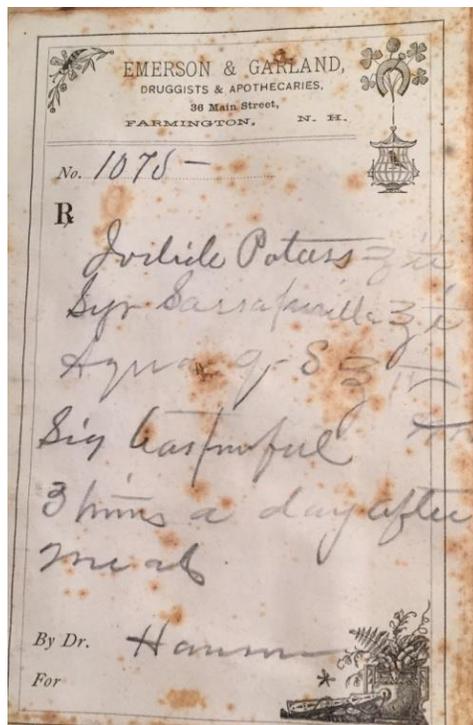


Plate 16. Prescription from Emerson & Garland, c. 1882.

Most prescriptions list the ingredients to be compounded and a physician's signature or printed name. A small sample includes such ingredients *Sulph Quinine*, *Zinci Sulph*, *Pulv[erized] Borax*, *Carb Potash*, *Iodine*, and *Camphor*. Some prescription pads list distinctive features of the druggist. G.W. Shaw & Co., for instance, touted "Physicians prescriptions a Specialty," and Nute & Blake advertised "Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day or night."

In multiple instances, physicians used a generic prescription pad imprinted with the name of a preparation called "W. H. Schieffelin & Co. Soluble Pills" and the tagline, "Preferred when not otherwise specified" (Plate 17). W. H. Schieffelin & Co. served as a wholesaler to druggist's shops, supplying raw materials to physicians and druggists. The company had its roots in the Colonial period when Jacob Schieffelin, a German immigrant settled in Philadelphia. In 1793, he bought out his brother-in-law, John B. Lawrence, who was a drug merchant in New York, and the company was known as Lawrence & Schieffelin. The young company emerged at the beginning of the pharmaceutical industry, gaining traction as the first college of pharmacy was founded in 1821. The business eventually went to four Schieffelin brothers and later renamed W. H. Schieffelin & Co in 1865. The company became the nation's leading pharmaceutical wholesaler, still going strong at the end of the twentieth century (Brown-Forman et al. 2017).

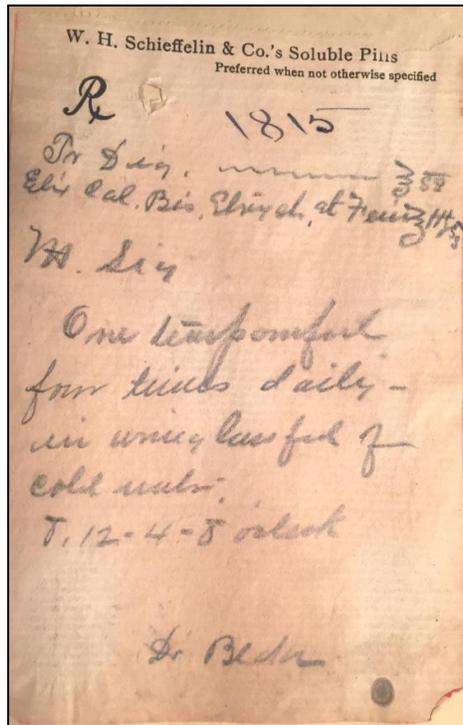


Plate 17. Prescription pad with advertising for W.H. Schieffelin & Co, c.1890s.

The NHHS collection also includes a few prescriptions signed by Rochester physicians. One document from the 1880s (Plate 18) filled by Farmington druggists Emerson & Garland for "Fluid Extract Belladonna and simple syrup" was signed by Rochester physician Dr. James Farrington. Stephen Young, M. D. of East Rochester, who is listed in both the 1882 and 1897 Rochester City Directories (Dudley 1882; Bass 1898) wrote out several prescriptions in the collection, although the pharmacy that filled them is unknown (Plate 19). Dr. I. W. Lougee joined Dr. Farrington's practice in 1868 and used his own imprinted R_x pad that also lists the Rochester pharmacy, S. F. Sanderson.

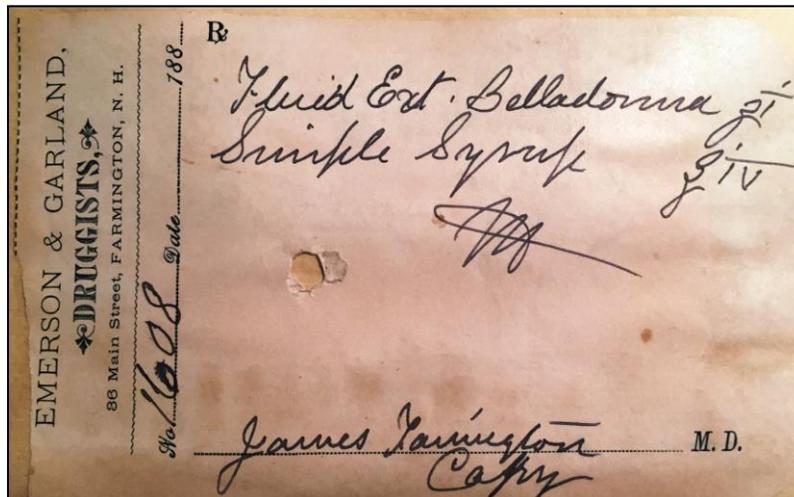


Plate 18. Prescription written by Rochester physician James Farrington M. D., 1880s.

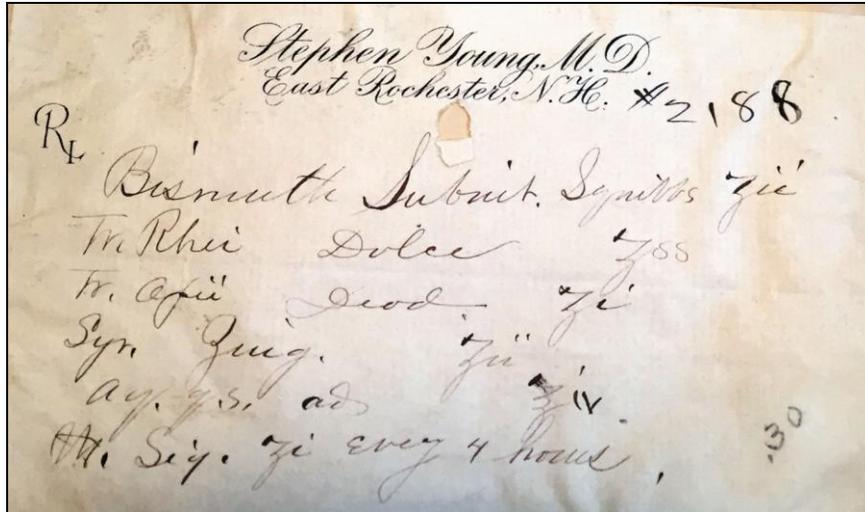


Plate 19 Prescription written by Stephen Young M. D. of East Rochester, 1890s.

Scripts on imprinted forms from Rochester pharmacists practicing between 1882 and 1917 are also represented in the collection. These include:

G.W. Shaw, Apothecary
Rochester, N. H.

John O'Donnell
Druggist and Pharmacist
East Rochester, N. H.

I. A. Percy
Registered Pharmacist
Hayes Block
Rochester, N.H.

Howe's Pharmacy
Barker's Block, Main Street
Rochester, N. H.

R. DeWitt Burnham
Prescription Druggist
Central Square
Rochester, N. H.

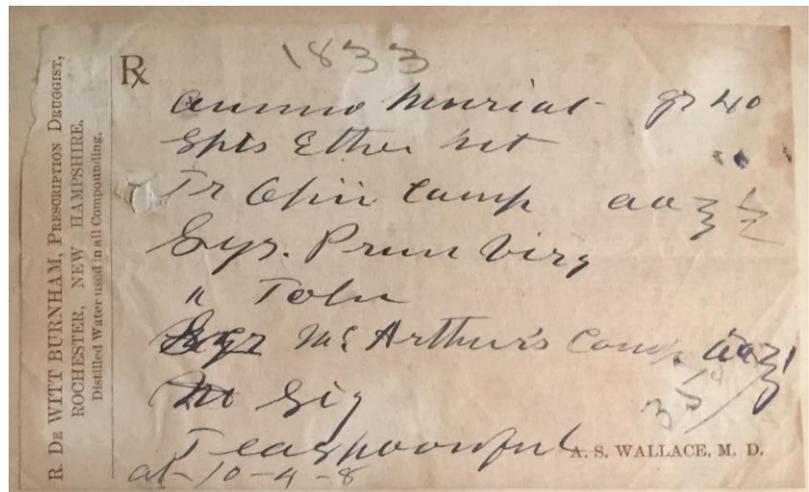


Plate 20. Prescription written on R. DeWitt Burnham pharmacy pad, 1890s.

R. DeWitt Burnham took over Dominicus Hanson's Central Square pharmacy in the 1880s and remained in operation for three decades. In 1917 Arthur H. Ainslie purchased the shop and ran "Ainslie's Drug Store" for several decades. It appears that several Rochester doctors used an R. DeWitt Burnham prescription pad (Plate 20); the collection includes examples with J. H. Neal, M. D.; A. S. Wallace, M. D. as well as one from a veterinarian, F. I. Smith, for a compound that includes carbolic acid. Dr. Smith's directives were filled at several other Rochester pharmacies as well.

In most instances, the cost of the prescription is written in pencil on the slip itself. Charges ranged from 15 to 60 cents, depending, it appears, on the number of ingredients, their cost to the druggist and/or the complexity of the compound. A prescription for a bismuth (or antacid) compound given by Dr. Young, for instance (see Plate 19) cost 30 cents, and the R. DeWitt Burnham pharmacist filled Dr. Wallace's prescription for 35 cents (see Plate 20). The prices of these compounds are consistent with those in Portsmouth of about the same period, where Thatcher's Apothecary account books record similar charges for the filling of doctor's orders.

Also consistent with Portsmouth charges is the substantial difference between the cost of compounded medicines and patent or proprietary medicines ready for sale. The Farmington account books at NHHS include one entry dated 1884 in which a doctor, W. P. Blake, M. D., ordered "Scott's Emulsion" to be taken as directed (presumably written on the bottle's label) (Plates 21 and 22). The charge was \$1.00. Claimed to be the first emulsified version of cod liver oil, Scott's Emulsion was marketed as early as 1873 and is still available today, apparently having survived the challenges of the 1906 Food and Drug Act (Scott's 2015).



Plate 21. Scott's Emulsion package.

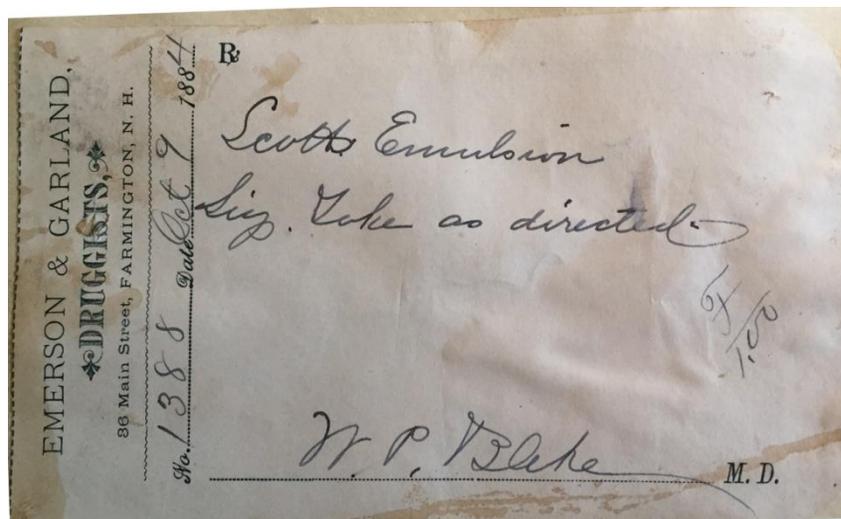


Plate 22. Prescription for Scott's Emulsion, 1884.

CHAPTER FOUR: OCCUPATION HISTORY OF THE WENTWORTH HOMESTEAD

The Ezekiel and Elizabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) is a standing structure located at 2-4 Walnut Street in Rochester (Strafford County), New Hampshire (see Figure 1; Plate 23). The house sits on a 0.22-acre manicured lot at the northwest intersection of Walnut and Washington Streets, approximately ½-mile west of Strafford Square. Presently, the home is a multi-unit residential complex with concrete paths leading from the Rochester city sidewalks to each of four apartments (Plate 24).



Plate 23. Overview of the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth house, view south.



Plate 24. Proximity of Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth house to the intersections of Walnut and Washington Streets, view west.

The 1856 (Chace) map of Rochester illustrates the house as the "E. Wentworth" (Figure 8). Ezekiel Wentworth (c.1824-1905) constructed a 1½-story cape on a one-acre parcel at the intersection of Walnut and Washington Streets shortly after purchasing the property in 1853 (Strafford County Deeds [hereafter SCD] 214/272). Here, Ezekiel made his home with wife Elisabeth (born c. 1833) and two young daughters, Sarah (born 1853) and Eliza (born 1859).



Stantec: Strafford Square
Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113)
Location Illustrated on the 1856 (Chace) Map of Rochester, New Hampshire
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Figure 8. Location of the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) illustrated on the 1856 (Chace) map of Rochester, New Hampshire.

By 1860 the Wentworth family moved to Dover where Ezekiel found work as a stone cutter. In 1867 Wentworth sold the house and land to Nathaniel Dorman (c.1805-1893), an Alton physician, for \$1,650 (SCD 240/424) (Table 5). Although Wentworth maintained ownership of the Rochester property until 1867, the 1860 U. S. Federal Population Census lists no one living at the location, suggesting the house was left vacant between the Wentworth and Dorman occupation phases (Table 6 and 7).

Table 5. Title chain of ownership for 2-4 Walnut Street.

	Richard Kimball	
SCD 214/272	to	1854
	Ezekiel Wentworth	
SCD 240/424	to	1867
	Nathaniel Dorman	
SCD 274/181	to	1882
	John S. Kimball	
SCD 394/71	to	1920
	Isaac and Mary Allen	
Inherited	to	1945
	Ethel Allen	
"became co-owners"	to	1953
	Burt R. and Lillian Cooper	
SCD 628/280	to	1954
	Albert J. and Gladys Carignan	
SCD 865/459	to	1969
	Alvin and Dorothy Sheldon	
SCD 1200/566	to	1985
	George C. and Cheryl D. Sheldon	

Table 6. Timeline of Households by occupation period.

Head of Household	Address	Occupation Period
Ezekiel Wentworth	2-4 Walnut Street	1853 - 1860
Vacant?	2-4 Walnut Street	1860 - 1867
Dr. Nathaniel Dorman	2-4 Walnut Street	1867 - c.1883
John S. Kimball	2-4 Walnut Street	1883 - 1920
Isaac B. Allen	2 Walnut Street	1910 - 1945
William Blair	4 Walnut Street	1910 - 1920
John R. Allen	4 Walnut Street	1920 – 1938
Ethel C. Allen	4 Walnut Street	1938 - 1953

Table 7. List of occupants between 1870 and 1940

Decade	Age	Occupation	Place of birth	Real Estate/Personal Estate
1870				
Nathaniel Dorman	65	Farmer	ME	RE \$2000/PE \$500
Sarah W. Dorman	61	Keeping House	ME	
Charles Kimball	13	At Home	NH	PE \$500
John S. Kimball	10	At Home	NH	
Arthur D. Kimball	7	At Home	NH	

1880				
Nathaniel Dorman	76	Retired Doctor	ME	
Charles Kimball	24	Farmer	NH	
John S. Kimball	20	House Painter	NH	
Arthur D. Kimball	17	At School	NH	

1900				
John S. Kimball	40	Post Office	NH	
Fredric Turner	23	Fancy Goods Salesman	MA	
Augusta Turner	22			[wife of Fredric Turner]

1910				
2 Walnut Street				
I. Belmont Allen	37	[illegible]	NH	
Mary A. Allen	39		Ireland	
John R. Allen	15		NH	
John S. Kimball	50	Rochester Post Office	NH	
4 Walnut Street				
Wm. J. Blair	30	Teamster	Ireland	
Mary Blair	37		Ireland	
Flora M. Blair	4		NH	
Robert Blair	1		NH	

1920				
-------------	--	--	--	--

2 Walnut Street				
I. Belmont Allen	39	Post Office Janitor	NH	
Mary A. Allen	49		Ireland	
John S. Kimball	60	Insurance Agent	NH	
4 Walnut Street				
John R. Allen	25	Insurance Agent	NH	
Ethel Allen	27		ME	
John Allen	1		NH	

1930				
2 Walnut Street				
I. Belmont Allen	59	Post Office Janitor	NH	
Mary A. Allen	60		Ireland	
John S. Kimball	70	Insurance Agent	NH	
4 Walnut Street				
John R. Allen	35	Insurance Agent	NH	
Ethel C. Allen	38		ME	
John Carlisle Allen	11		NH	
Robert K. Allen	7		NH	

1940				
2 Walnut Street				
I. Belmont Allen	70		NH	
John S. Kimball	80		NH	
4 Walnut Street				
Ethel C. Allen	48	Stenographer	NH	
John C. Allen	21	Insurance Agent	NH	
Robert K. Allen	17		NH	
Albert L. Carlisle	79	[father]	ME	
Clara Carlisle	76	[mother]	Canada	

After purchasing the property in 1867, Nathaniel Dorman and his wife Sarah W. (1809-1880) moved from Alton to Rochester, residing at 2-4 Walnut Street and practicing medicine out of an office on Hanson Street until the 1870s (Dudley 1871). Hanson Street lies approximately ½ mile east of the Wentworth house – within walking distance of Dorman’s residence – in downtown Rochester. The couple shared their home with Nathaniel Dorman’s adopted great nephews – Charles Kimball (b. 1856), John S. Kimball (b. 1859) and Arthur D. Kimball (b. 1862) (Figure 9).

The boys' mother, Lucy Kimball, and her sisters were Nathaniel Dorman's nieces and may have spent a portion of their childhood in their uncle's household (McDuffee 1892: 439). The Woodford (1860) map of Alton shows the Dorman and Kimball families lived next door to one another, and Nathaniel Dorman is listed as the attending physician on Lucy's son Charles Kimball's birth certificate. The Dormans took in the three boys after their parents Joseph and Lucy [Freeman] Kimball died in 1863 within a month of one another. Lucy died of "typhoid fever" at the age of 29, leaving behind baby Arthur (age one), four-year-old John S. and seven-year-old Charles. Their father, Joseph Freeman, was just 30 years old when he died, and although IAC could not locate a death certificate to ascertain a cause of death, it is likely he succumbed to the same illness that took his wife just weeks later.

Dorman-Kimball-Allen Family Tree

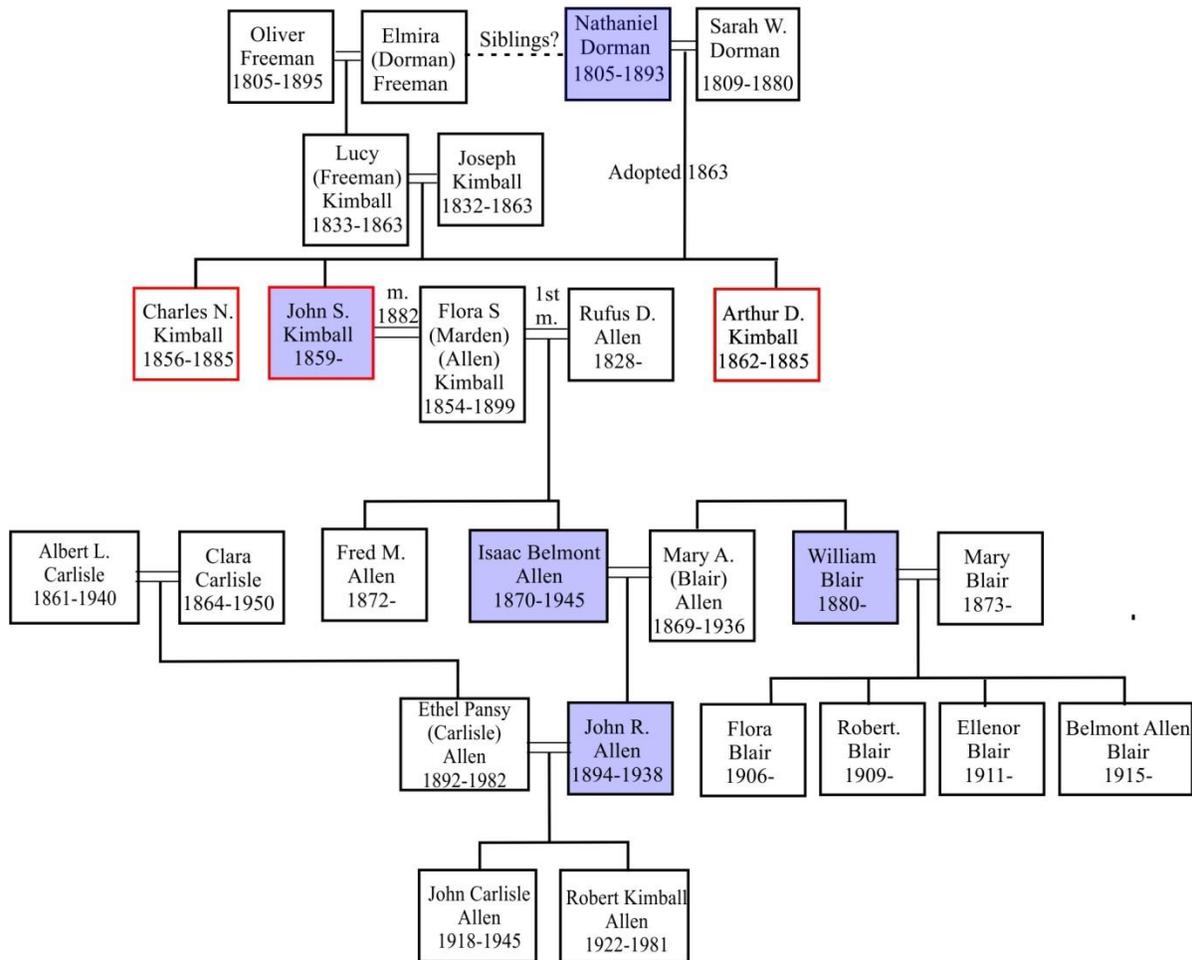
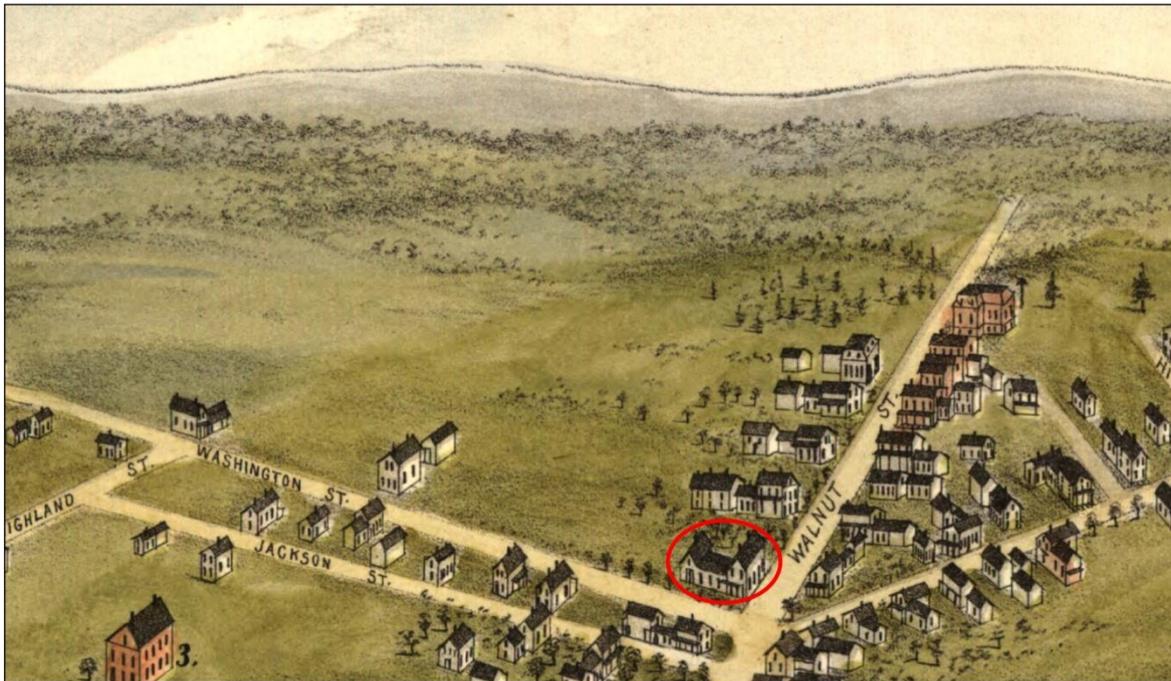


Figure 9. Kimball-Allen family tree with Kimball children outlined in red and heads-of-house highlighted in blue.

The 1877 “Bird’s Eye” view of Rochester shows the home on the periphery of Rochester adjacent to agricultural land when it was owned by Dr. Dorman (Figure 10). The main house stood fronting Walnut Street with a short ell along Washington Street connected to a large barn. By the 1880s, Dorman's property grew to include 105 acres, consisting of 45 acres of woodland, 40 acres of orchards and 20 acres of cultivated land. According to the 1880 Agricultural Census, Dorman grew corn, oats, potatoes, and apples and kept cows, oxen, pigs and chickens.



Stantec: Stafford Square
 Ezekial and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113)
 Homestead on the Stoner (1877) Bird’s Eye View of Rochester, New Hampshire

INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

Figure 10. Wentworth Homestead and farmland on Stoner (1877) Bird’s Eye View.

In 1880, Sarah Dorman died, leaving Nathaniel Dorman to care for the Kimball boys who were in their late teens and early twenties. Two years after his wife's death, Nathaniel Dorman married Martha A. Hussey, and the couple moved to Grove Street in Rochester. About 1883 Nathaniel Dorman deeded the property to the middle of the three brothers, John S. Kimball, who worked both as a house painter and a farmer (Monroe and Davis 2005). After acquiring the property, John married Flora S. (Marden) Allen (1854-1899), a young widow with two sons: Isaac Belmont Allen (1873-1945) and Fred M. Allen (see Figure 9). Shortly thereafter, in 1885, Charles Kimball, the eldest of the three brothers committed suicide at the age of 28. That same year, Arthur, the youngest brother left home to train as a minister only to die of peritonitis a few months later at age 22. Their brother John continued to serve as head of house at 2-4 Walnut Street into the 1890s; the Hurd (1892) map identifies the property as J. S. Kimball” (Figure 11).

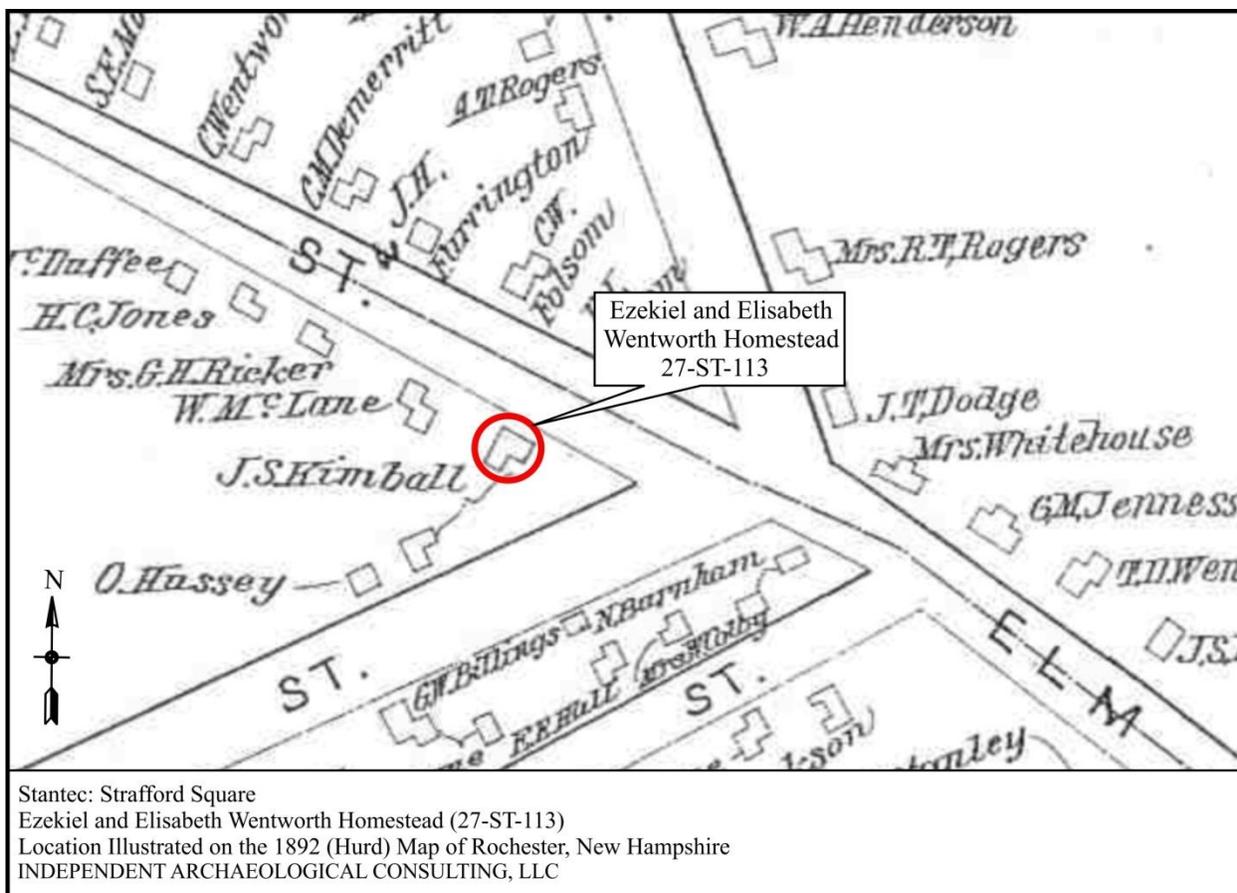


Figure 11. Location of the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) illustrated on the 1892 (Hurd) map of Rochester, New Hampshire.

A review of twentieth-century Sanborn Insurance maps shows that the house underwent a series of modifications in the first two decades of the twentieth century, perhaps reflecting significant changes in the household demographics. The first of these occurred when Nathaniel Dorman ceased farming his land and no longer needed the barn illustrated on the 1877 Bird's Eye map (see Figure 10) to house livestock or for crop and equipment storage. This change in occupation occurred after the death of his wife Sarah in 1880, when he was in his 70s and may be linked to his subsequent marriage in 1882 to Martha A. Hussey, a woman in excess of 20 years younger. Dr. Dorman and his new wife moved to Grove Street about 1883, transferring ownership of the property to his remaining adopted son, John S. Kimball who married a young widow with two children in 1883. At the time, John S. Kimball served as the assistant post-master to the City of Rochester. IAC speculates the barn demolition, and carriage house construction either coincided with John S. Kimball's 1883 acquisition or shortly thereafter, as the architectural layout of the homestead was no longer predicated by agricultural land use (Figure 12).

Around 1893 John S. Kimball's step-son Isaac B. Allen married Mary A. Blair. The following year, Mary gave birth to a son, John R. Allen (1894-1938) (see Figure 9) and by 1898 the Allen family had moved elsewhere. In 1899, John S. Kimball's wife Flora died of myelitis at the age of 45. After her death, Kimball briefly rented out rooms to a young couple, Fredric and Augusta Turner.

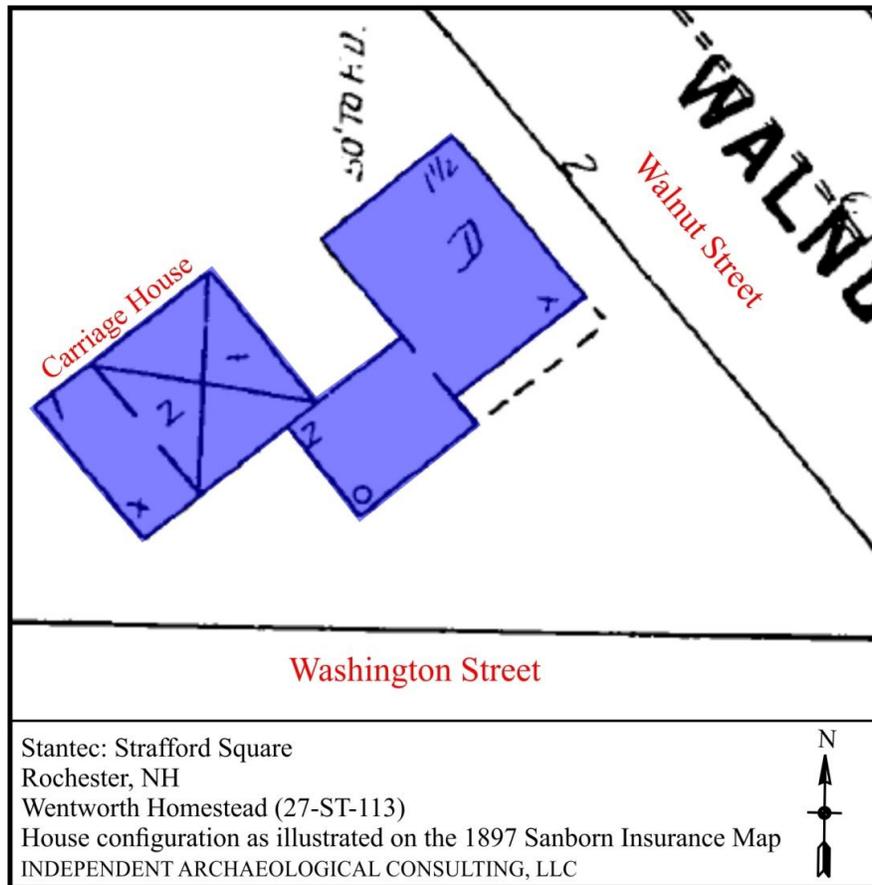


Figure 12. House configuration as illustrated on the 1897 Sanborn Insurance map (note house is 1 ½ story dwelling).

The second major renovation phase occurred during the 1910s, likely to accommodate the return of Isaac and Mary Allen, and their extended family including Isaac and Mary’s adult son John R. Allen, his wife Ethel and their young son John C. Allen. Renovations at this time included the addition of upper story full-width dormers on both the front and rear facades to expand and raise the house from a 1 ½ story house to a full two stories. Kimball also added a second ell to the rear of the house, constructed a porch along the eastern façade and converted the carriage house to an automobile garage (Monroe and Davis 2005) (Figure 13). After the expansion/sub-division of the home, John S. Kimball, and Isaac Allen and his wife Mary resided in the apartment at #2 Walnut Street, while John Allen and his family occupied #4 Walnut Street (Monroe and Davis 2005).

During the 1920s John S. Kimball and his step-grandson John R. Allen opened “Kimball & Allen” Insurance Agency. The firm first operated out of an office located at 42 North Main (Manning 1924, 1928, 1933) but later occupied apartment #4 at the Wentworth House (Manning 1947).

After nearly 80 years of occupation by the extended Dorman-Kimball-Allen family, their tenure ended. The property changed hands several times in the 1940, accommodating various tenant households until Albert and Gladys Carrigans purchased the property in 1954. The final alteration occurred in the 1950s when the Carrigans removed the carriage house and converted the main house to a five-unit apartment building. This same floor plan and layout are observable today (Monroe and Davis 2005).

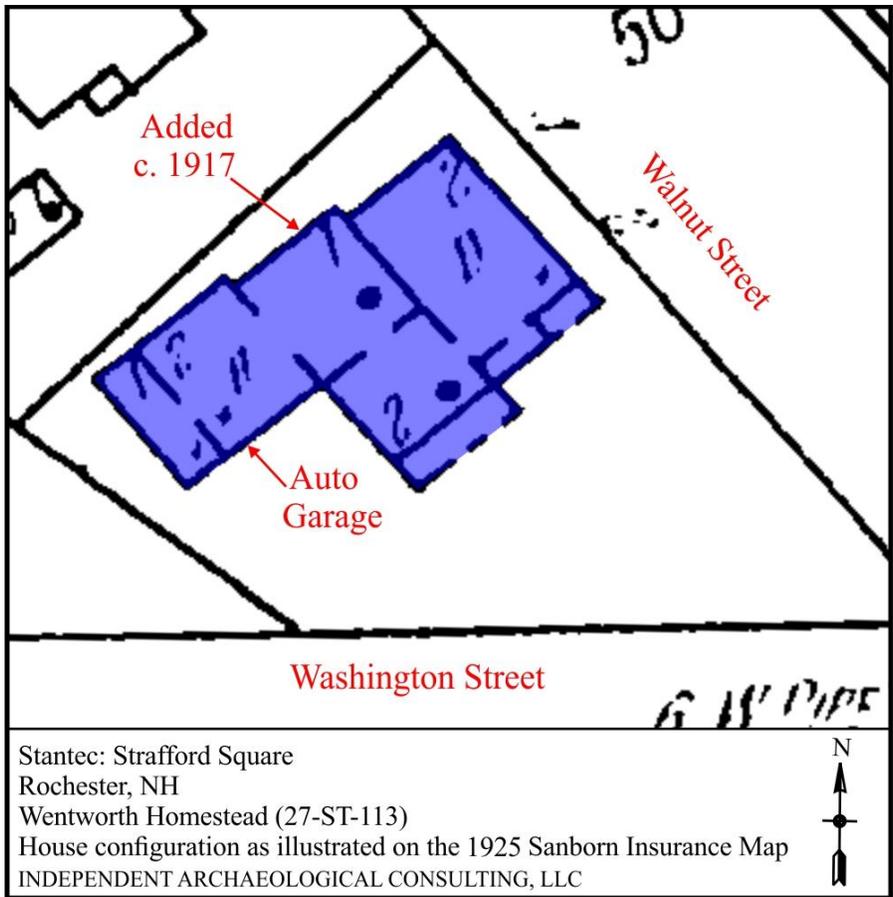


Figure 13. House configuration as illustrated on the 1925 Sanborn Insurance map (Note: new ell added to create a two-story dwelling).

CHAPTER FIVE: PHASE IB/II METHODOLOGY AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

IAC conducted the Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) Phase IB Intensive Archaeological Survey and Phase II Determination of Eligibility (Cofelice, Wheeler and Tumelaire 2017) according to the standards set forth by NHDHR and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. IAC conducted Phase IB and Phase II fieldwork over the course of six days in May and June 2015. Dr. Kathleen Wheeler served as Principal Investigator for the project and designed the Phase II testing strategy. IAC completed the survey work in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1993).

Methodology

For the Phase IB survey in May 2015, IAC excavated 11 STPs and one 1.0-m-x-1.0-m test unit (TU) and recovered 3,354 artifacts (Table 8; Figure 14). The archaeologists encountered dense nineteenth-century domestic artifact deposits and intact wall segments associated with the nineteenth-century portion of the house which was demolished in the 1950s. IAC recommended a Phase II survey to further expose wall features and collect additional artifact samples. Crews returned in June 2015 for the Phase II survey and excavated an additional 5.5m² including three 1.0-m-x-1.0-m TUs, one 0.5-m-x-1.0-m TU and one 2.0-m-x-1.0-m for a combined Phase IB and II total excavated area of 9.25 m². The Phase II effort resulted in the recovery of an additional 3,665 artifacts, for a total of 7,019 for both phases of work.

Table 8. Review of fieldwork at the Wentworth Homestead (27-RK-113).

Site Summary for Wentworth Homestead (27-RK-113)		
Phase IB:	11 STPs 1 TU (1-m-x-1-m)	Euroamerican Artifacts: 3,354 Pre-Contact Artifacts: 0 Total Artifacts: 3,354
Phase II:	3 TUs (1-m-x-1-m) 1 TU (1-m-x-0.5-m) 1 EU (2-m-x-1-m)	Euroamerican Artifacts: 3,665 Pre-Contact Artifacts: 0 Total Artifacts: 3,665
Phase I/II Totals:		11 STPs, 5 TU, 1 EU
Total Excavated Area:		9.25 m²
Total Euroamerican Artifacts:		7,019
Total Pre-Contact Artifacts:		0
Total # Artifacts:		7,019

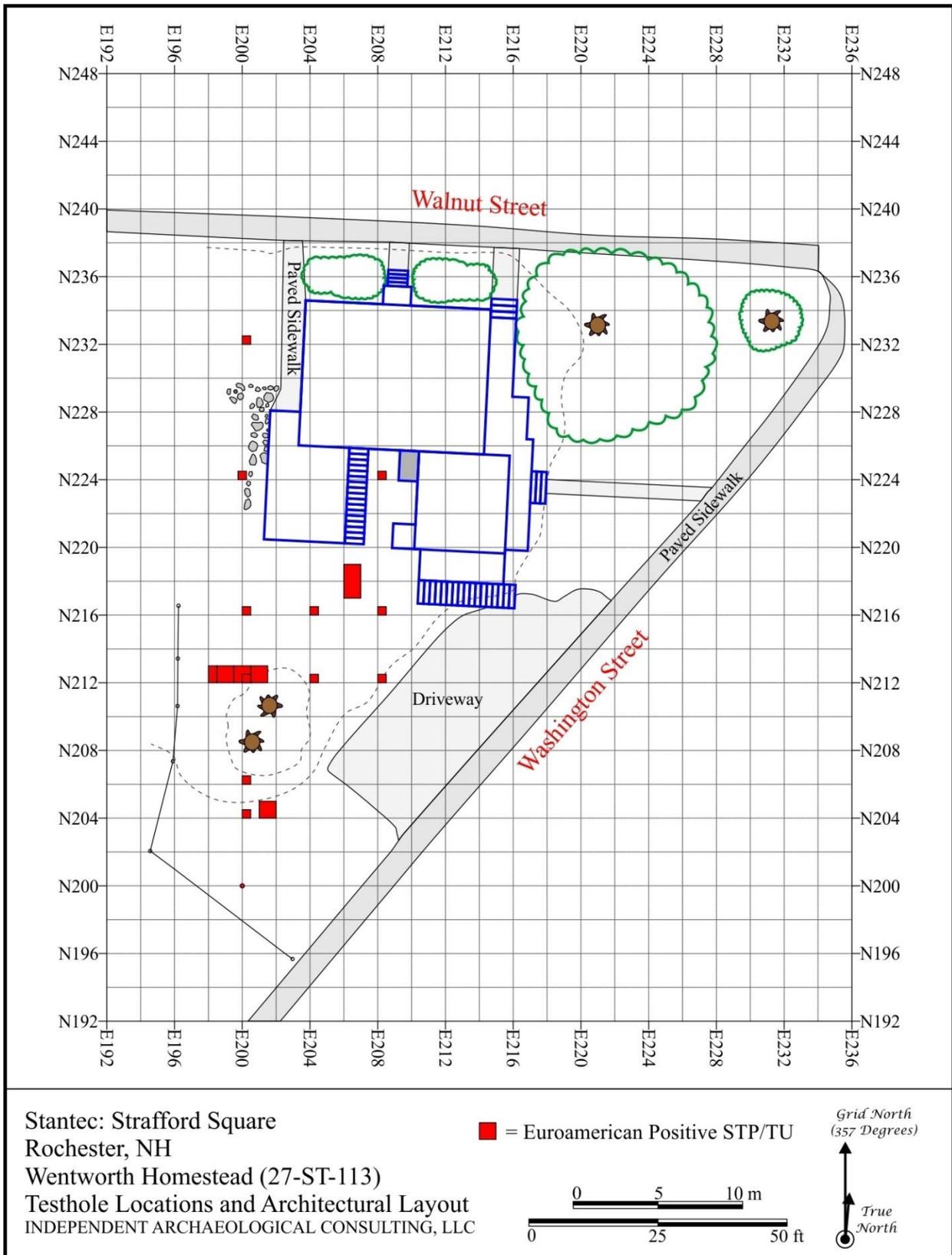


Figure 14. Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) site plan with testhole locations.

IAC used the “locus recording system” to record horizontal layers (“strata” or soil horizons) and down-cutting features within a single format (Lance 1978). The combined Phase IB and Phase II resulted in the identification of 40 loci associated with the Wentworth Homestead. The locus recording system is a method of recording distinct archaeological deposits at sites that have complicated stratigraphic profiles, crosscutting features, or are subject to dynamic natural processes such as alluvial erosion and deposition. Traditional recording systems often use Roman numerals to represent soil strata (e.g. Stratum I) and Arabic numerals for cultural features (e.g., Feature 1), however, the locus system does not differentiate between horizontal and vertical deposits to promote more comprehensive analysis between and among deposits. In addition, the locus recording system applies to both surface features (road beds, stone walls, cellar holes) and subsurface soil anomalies (natural soil horizons, pits, postholes, construction trenches). Under the locus system, each distinct deposit is given a separate number.

All artifacts and documentation were returned to IAC's archaeology laboratory in Portsmouth, New Hampshire for processing and analysis. IAC cleaned, identified, and cataloged artifacts using a Microsoft Access© Database and performed a minimum vessel count (MVC) for ceramic and glass vessel assemblage. This analytic method allows IAC to establish meaningful units of behavior such as the number of individual plates, cups, glasses, and bottles within the collection. IAC assigned cross-mending and matching sherds to a single vessel number and recorded provenience information on individual vessel forms. IAC then assigned vessels to a “primary context” based on the location of the largest number of sherds. For example, Vessel 1 consisted of 29 sherds, of which 16 derived from T2-2. This location was designated as its “primary context” and represents where the vessel was originally discarded. Because this report focuses on glass bottles, the MVC table for glass is included in Appendix A).

Architectural Layout of the Wentworth Homestead

The Wentworth house was originally a 1½-story cape and has stood on the lot since about 1853. Over the course of a century, the house was significantly modified and eventually converted to a multi-family complex of four rental units. Stoner’s 1877 Bird’s Eye map illustrates the house as a connected complex including a main house, rear ell and a large attached barn (Figure 15). By 1897 Sanborn Insurance maps indicate that the barn was replaced by a carriage house (Figure 16). By 1925, the carriage house was converted to an auto garage and an additional ell house added to expand the house into two units, #2 and #4 Walnut Street (Figure 17). The auto garage was demolished in the 1950s when the house underwent major renovations to create the current house layout of five apartments.

As a result of the 2015 excavations, IAC identified four architectural loci associated with the nineteenth century house configuration (Table 9; see Figures 16 and 17). IAC identified all four loci as architectural features related to the late nineteenth-century carriage house attached to the western façade of the house/ell. Crews encountered the southern (Locus 21/24) and western (Locus 25) carriage house foundation walls in N212 E200 and N212 E119.5 and the northern wall (Locus 32) in N217 E206 Plates 25--28). IAC identified a builder’s trench (Locus 38) for the Locus 25 foundation wall in TU N212 E198.5. Based on the thick layers of fill encountered in N217 E206 within the carriage house footprint, IAC speculates the carriage house, or at least the northern half of the carriage house, had a shallow cellar.

Table 9. List of architectural loci associated with the Wentworth Homestead.

Locus #	Description/Identity	Location
21/24	Slumped E-W Foundation Wall	N212 E200 & E199.5
25	Slumped N-S Foundation Wall	N212 E200 & E199.5
32	Stone - Possible Foundation	N217 E206
38	Builder's Trench for Locus 25	N212 E198.5



Stantec: Strafford Square
Ezekial and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113)
Detail of Homestead on the Stoner (1877) Bird's Eye View of Rochester, New Hampshire
INDEPENDENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING, LLC

Figure 15. Wentworth homestead on Stoner (1877) Bird's Eye Map.

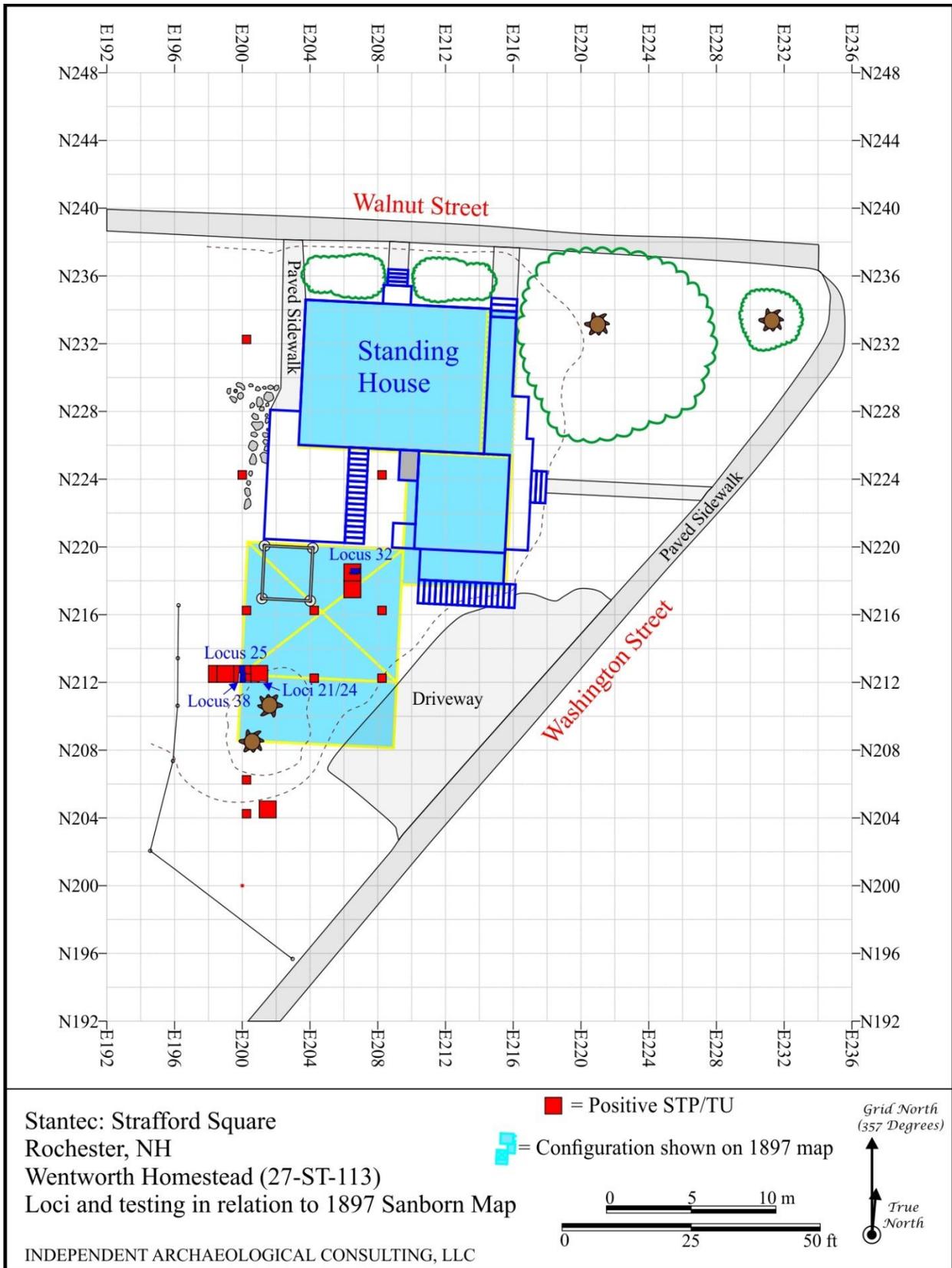


Figure 16. Location of architectural loci in relation to 1897 Sanborn Insurance map.

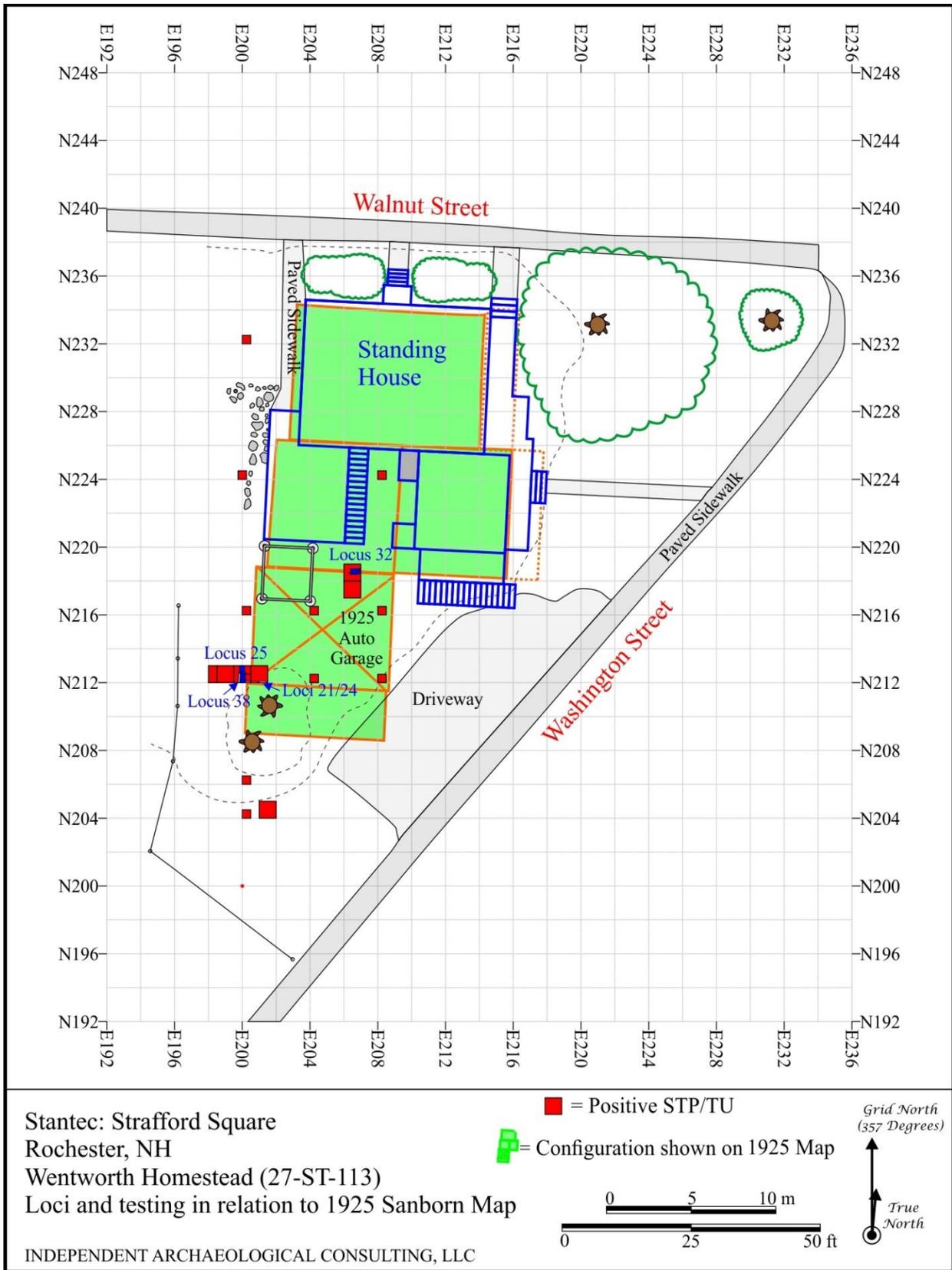


Figure 17. Location of architectural loci in relation to 1897 Sanborn Insurance map.



Plate 25. N212 E198-200; overview of the Locus 25 foundation wall, view north.



Plate 26. N212 E198-200; Detail of the Locus 25 foundation wall, view west.

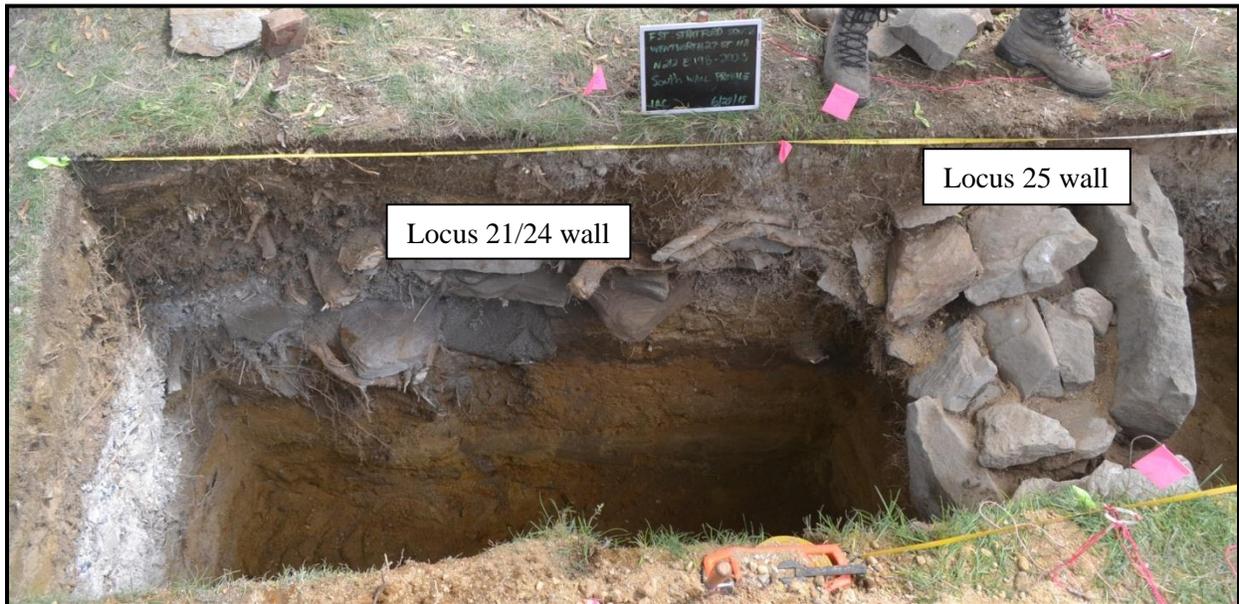


Plate 27. N212 E198-200; Overview of the Locus 21/24 foundation wall location in relation to Locus 25, view south.

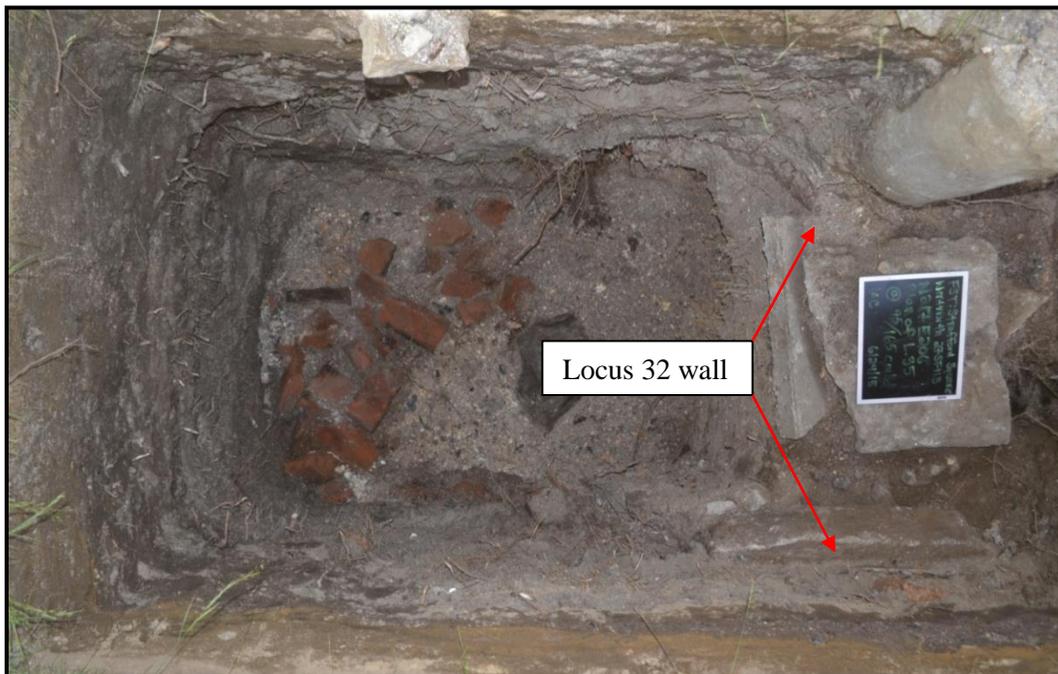


Plate 28. Carriage house northern foundation wall, N212 E207 plan view.

Summary of Results of Phase IB/II Survey

The combined Phase I/II excavations resulted in the identification of 28 loci, which IAC defines as individual deposits or features ranging from horizontal layers to downcutting features. Analysis of artifact distributions by loci revealed two areas of dense artifact concentration in the back yard (Figure 18). IAC recovered 1,885 artifacts consisting of predominantly domestic material from a 2.0-m-x-1.0-m test unit at N217 E206. Similarly, archaeologists encountered artifact-rich domestic deposits in N212 E198 where crews excavated a 3.5-m-x-1.0-m unit. From this excavation block, archaeologists collected a total of 1,541 artifacts, many of which were whole or reconstructable bottles and ceramic vessels.

A review of the archaeological site plan in relation to the carriage house as shown on the Sanborn (1897) map, which later became an auto garage by 1925 (Sanborn 1925) show that both of the dense artifact concentrations (N212 E198 and N217 E206) fall within the carriage house /garage architectural footprint (Figures 19 and 20). The archaeologists also noted that the carriage house/garage had an excavated cellar, later backfilled with domestic artifacts and coal ash. Due to OSHA safety regulations, crews terminated excavations at a depth of 1.55 m (5 ft) below datum in the 2-m-x-1-m test unit located at N217 E206 without reaching the base of the artifact-rich deposit (Locus 13; Plates 29-30). In N212 E198 archaeologists encountered thickly stratified cultural deposits extending 1.6 m (5.2 ft) below datum (Plate 31). The vast majority of the cultural material originated from Locus 23, east of the Locus 25 foundation wall, in the interior of the carriage house cellar (Plate 32; Figure 21).

The abundance of whole bottles from the carriage house cellar is consistent with what Michael Schiffer calls *provisional discard* (Schiffer 1996:99). This depositional process occurs during the habitation phase, whereby broken, worn-out, or functionally obsolete items are not thrown away (discarded) but retained with the expectation that the items will later serve a useful purpose (LaMotta and Schiffer 1999: 21-22). LaMotta and Schiffer note further:

One needs to look no further than one's own garage or attic to find convenient examples of provisional discard. These examples also demonstrate the generality of an observation made by Hayden and Cannon (1983), that provisionally discarded objects are frequently cached in out-of-the-way places – not in the middle of activity area. For this reason, provisionally discarded items left in domestic structures are like to comprise only a small fraction of floor assemblages, usually forming clusters along walls or under features such as beds or tables. This spatial patterning provides archaeologists with one tool for distinguishing provisionally discarded objects from abandonment refuse, secondary reuse, and other deposits of broken objects.

While the authors are describing a context of Pre-Contact Southwestern house floor assemblages, the concept can be applied to the Wentworth carriage house, where a high volume of paint cans, bottles, and other serviceable objects occurred along the foundation walls of the cellar. This suggests provisional discard – or movement of these items out of the house, to be cached in the more out-of-the-way carriage shed. The presence of these materials in proximity to the foundation walls suggests they may have been stored on shelves or along walls, as described above.

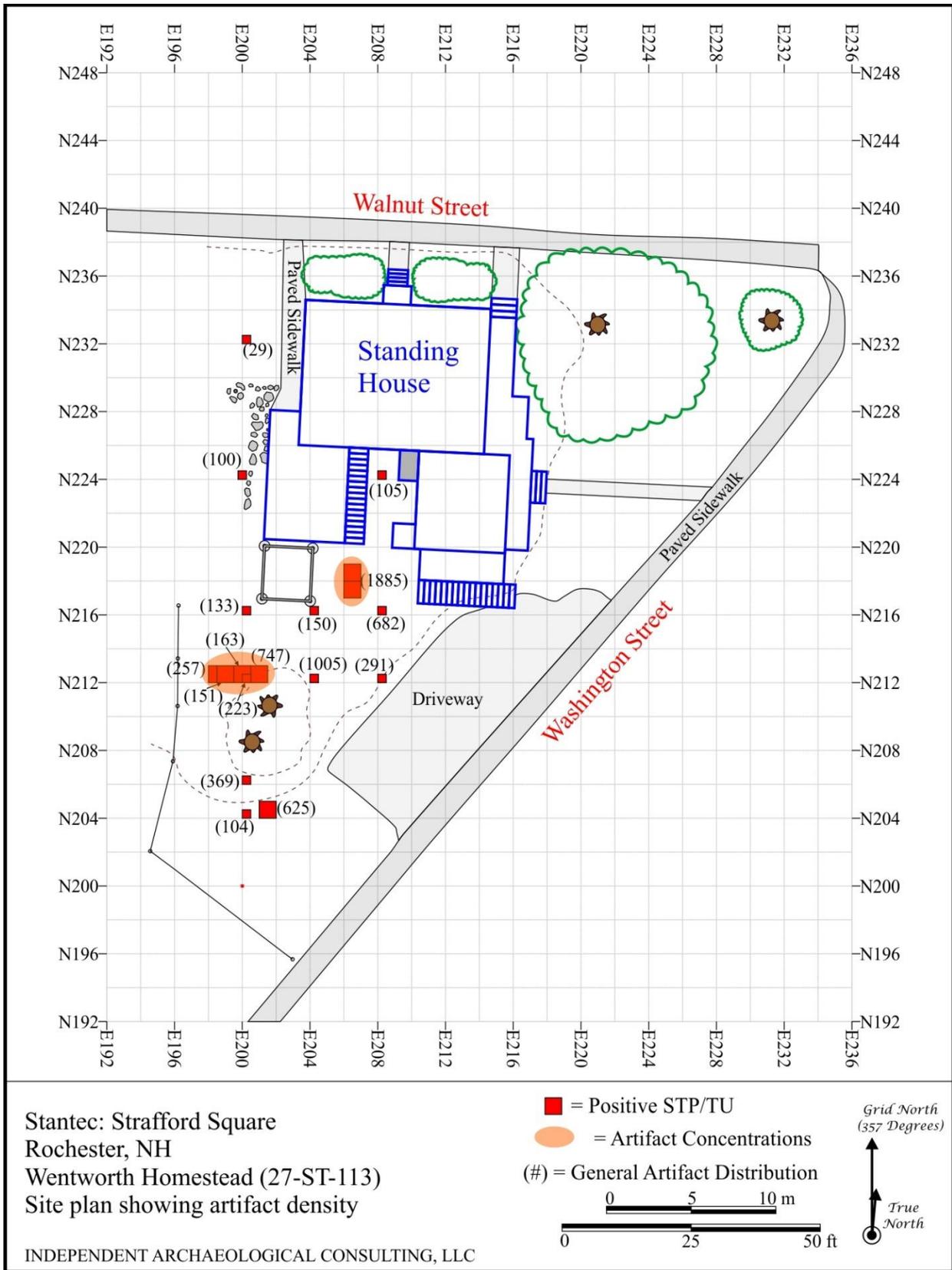


Figure 18. Phase IB/II site plan showing test pit locations and general artifact distribution.

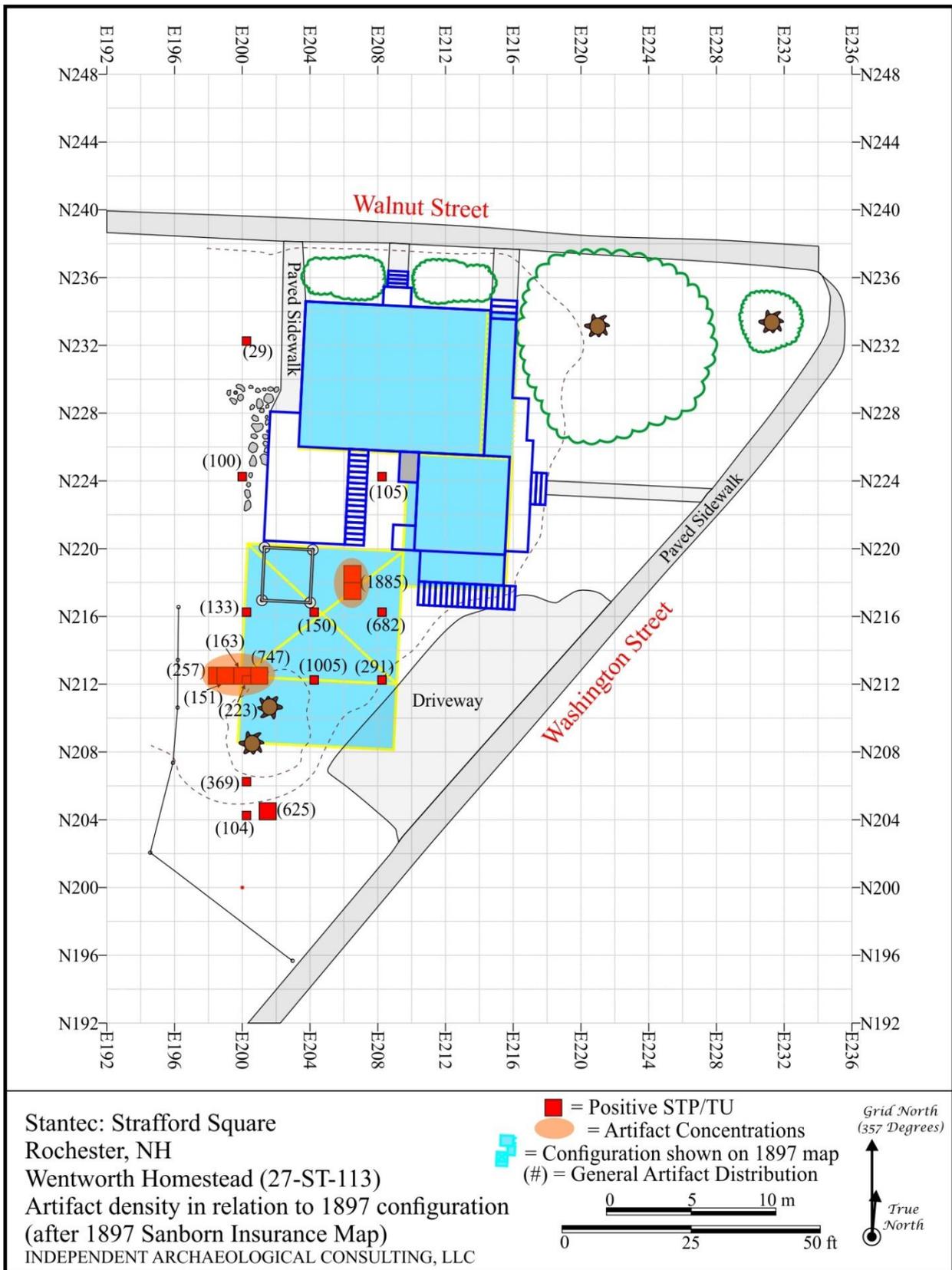


Figure 19. Testing in relation to the architectural configuration shown on the 1897 (Sanborn) map.

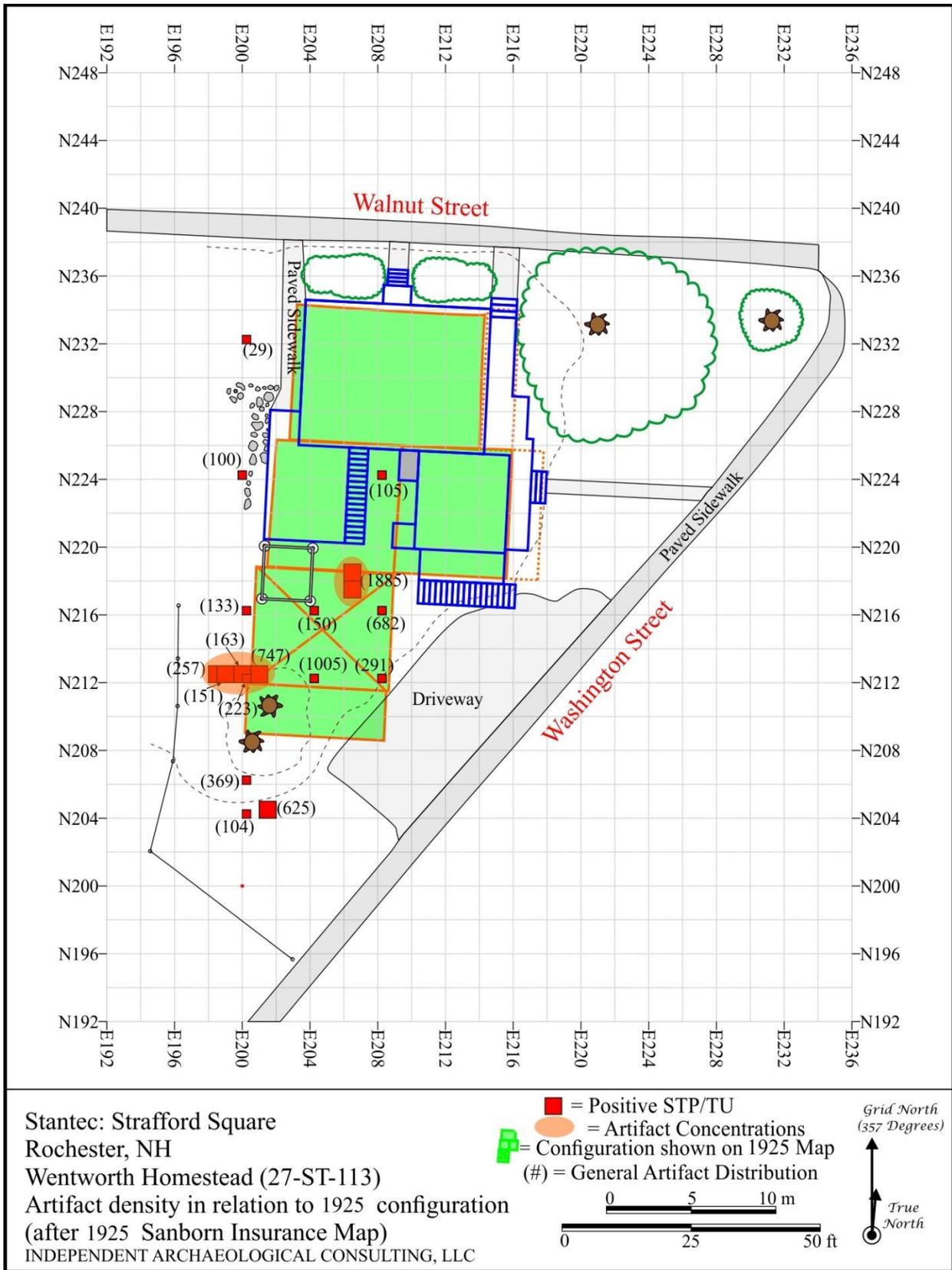


Figure 20. Testing in relation to the architectural configuration shown on the 1925 (Sanborn) map.



Plate 29. N217 E206 west wall profile, view west.



Plate 30. N217 E206 plan view at 1.55 cm below ground surface (5 ft), at OSHA limits of excavation.



Plate 31. Overview of N212 E198, view west.

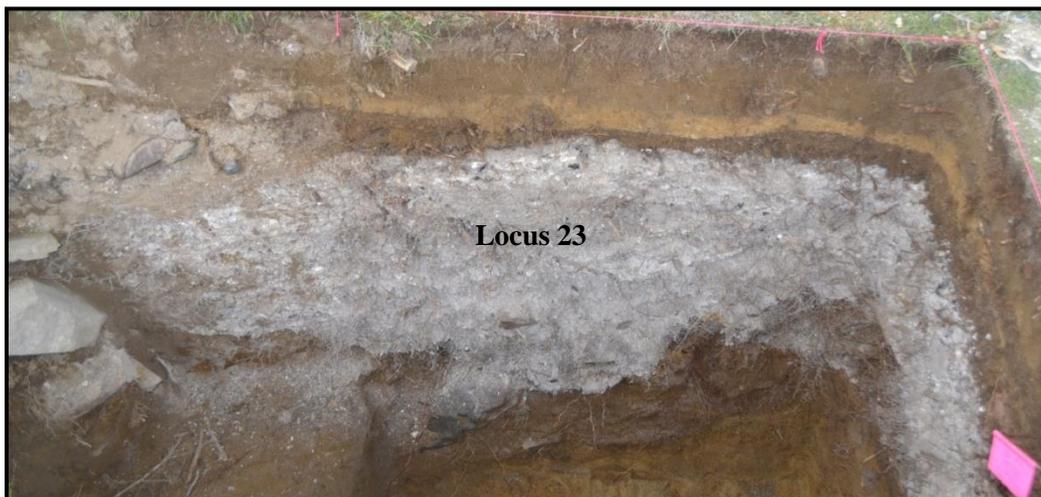


Plate 32. N212 E198 north wall profile, Locus 23 deposit, view north.

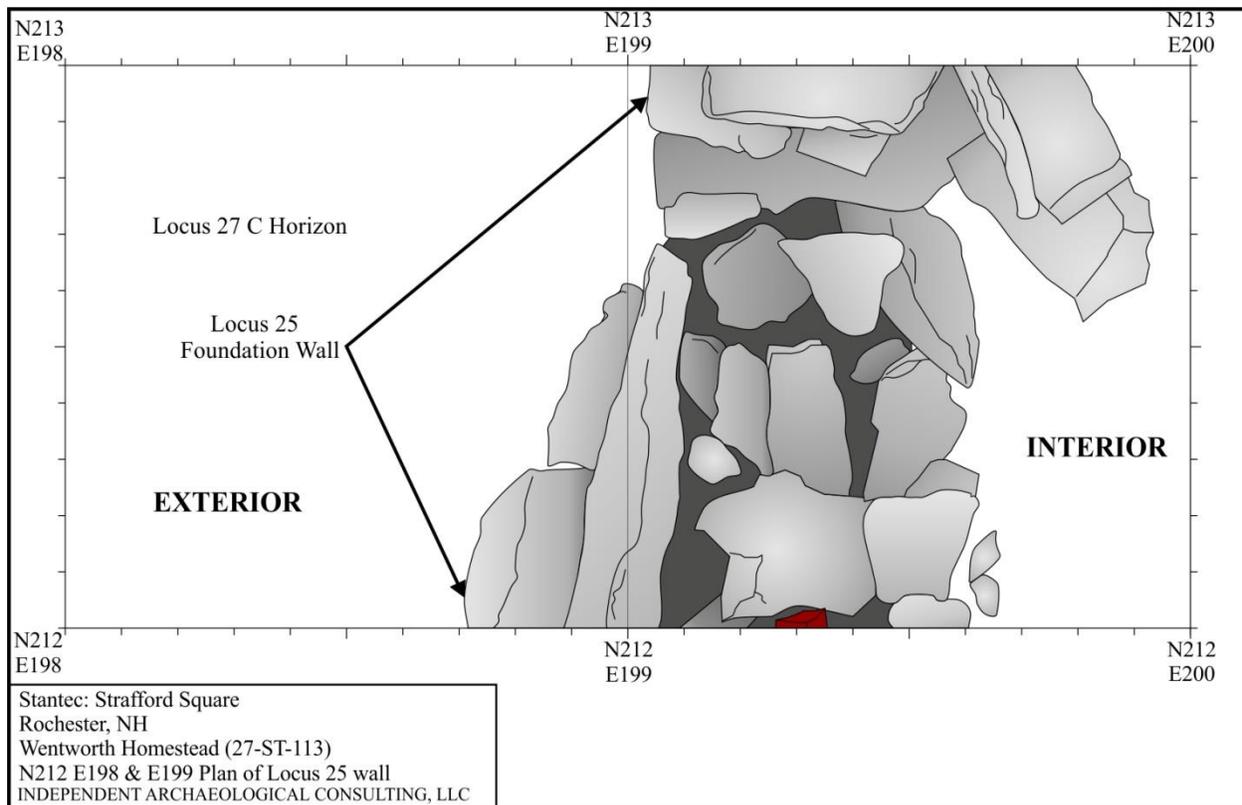


Figure 21. Locus 25 foundation wall plan.

Artifact Analysis

IAC archaeologists collected a total of 7,019 artifacts from the Phase IB and Phase II excavations at the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (Table 10). Overall, domestic goods such as ceramics, food waste (faunal bone) and bottle glass account for 64% of the collected material (n = 4,479). Architectural debris – brick, nails and window glass – represents 26% of the assemblage (n = 1,847), although this number may be underrepresented since archaeologists collected only samples of architectural material in the field. Throughout the excavation IAC encountered high volumes of brick, window glass and slag. Due to the non-diagnostic nature of the items, crews sampled 10% sample of brick and slag and 20% of the window glass. IAC also did not collect items considered to be potentially hazardous such as asbestos and cans containing lead paint. Crews encountered both of these items in the 3.5-m-x-1-m trench at N212 E198) as well as a large bail of rusty barbed wire in N217 E206.

Table 10. Artifact distribution per testhole.

Test Unit	Artifact Total	Domestic	Architectural	Personal	Other	% Domestic	% Architectural	% Personal	% Other
N204 E200	104	32	63	1	8	31%	61%	1%	8%
N204 E201	625	259	283	12	71	41%	45%	2%	11%
N206 E200	369	185	117	7	60	50%	32%	2%	16%
N212 E198	257	179	68	2	8	70%	26%	1%	3%
N212 E198.5	151	38	64	0	49	25%	42%	0%	32%
N212 E199.5	163	109	38	1	15	67%	23%	1%	9%
N212 E200	223	133	75	0	15	60%	34%	0%	7%
N212 E200.5	747	619	76	26	26	83%	10%	3%	3%
N212 E204	1005	698	211	12	84	69%	21%	1%	8%
N212 E208	291	198	83	2	8	68%	29%	1%	3%
N216 E200	133	22	101	0	10	17%	76%	0%	8%
N216 E204	150	106	26	0	18	71%	17%	0%	12%
N216 E208	682	513	119	4	46	75%	17%	1%	7%
N217 E206	1885	1351	364	20	150	72%	19%	1%	8%
N224 E199.5	100	12	63	1	24	12%	63%	1%	24%
N224 E208	105	20	77	1	7	19%	73%	1%	7%
N232 E200	29	5	19	0	5	17%	66%	0%	17%
Total	7019	4479	1847	89	604	64%	26%	1%	9%

As part of the artifact analysis, IAC conducted a glass minimum vessel count (MVC) of glass and ceramic vessels. Ceramic tableware and teawares bear significant time stamps for archaeologists, in that their paste and surface decoration can be dated within narrow limits, sometimes to the decade. Glass bottle manufacture similarly has a well documented record of technological and decorative innovations, which permit the archaeologist to pinpoint the dates of consumption and use. Bottles also served as containers for a variety of liquids – spirits, condiments, medical products – that can shed light on consumer behavior.

Ceramics

The ceramic MVC identified a minimum of 157 individual ceramic plates, bowls, cups, or saucers. White Granite tablewares represented 41% of the collection (n = 64), followed by whiteware (n = 44 [28%]). Lesser amounts of American stoneware and redware appear in the overall collection. These wares were commonly used from the last quarter of the nineteenth century into the first few decades of the twentieth century and are consistent with the occupation of the extended Dorman-Kimball-Allen family. Many of the sturdy White Granite vessels were recovered nearly whole from the area of artifact concentration at 2-0-m-x-1-m unit N217 E206 (see Figure 18; Plate 33). These may be representative of the Dr. Dorman and Kimball occupation in the latter years of the nineteenth century.



Plate 33. Plates: Vessels 99, 103, 135, 92, 125 & 124, Cup: Vessel 119, Bowl: Vessel 93.

Glass

IAC enumerated 337 individual glass vessels and containers from all excavation units. Of these, 20% (n = 69) held alcohol or spirits of some kind, such as beer, whisky, champagne, and wine (Table 11; Plate 34). Food products and extracts accounted for almost the same percentage (19% [n = 63]) and include such products as root beer and fruit flavor extracts, condiments, and various food jars primarily dating to the first decades of the twentieth century (Plate 35), although a few jars (such as food jars bearing a patent of 1858) may have been discarded well before 1900.

Table 11. Minimum vessel count, all glass.

Glass Vessel Type	No. of Vessels	Percentage
Beer/spirits/wine	69	20%
Extract/food	63	19%
Medicine	44	13%
Tableware	49	15%
Household	4	1%
Soda/Milk	26	8%
Cosmetic/Perfume	8	2%
Unid	74	22%
Total	337	100%



Plate 34. Vessel 307: Spirits flask, Vessel 303: Mattingly & Moore Whiskey (applied color label).



Plate 35. Above: (L-R) V.23 Hire's Root Beer Extract for Home Use, V.321 Knapp's Root Beer Extract, V.225 G.D. Dows & Co. Boston- Jamaica Ginger Cordial.

Medicine bottles and vials account for 13% of the entire assemblage ($n = 44$), which will be discussed in detail in Chapter Six (see Appendix B). These consist of a number of unembossed or plain bottles, which would have been filled by a local apothecary or doctor with instructions to the patient (Plate 36).



Plate 36. Variety of bottles and vials for prescription compounds and pills (from left to right: Vessels 328, 334, 333, 335,331).

Archaeologists collected eight (Vessel #s 51, 63, 64, 80, 83, 86, 112 and 330) of the 44 medicine bottles from N217 E206 (see Figure 18). The test unit measures 2 m by 1 m and is located within the footprint of the carriage house, just inside the northern foundation wall. The majority (n = 5) of the N217 E206 bottles originated from Locus 13, a thick fill stratum encountered at 40 cmbd (16 inches). Nearly 74% (n = 1,351) of the N217 E206 artifacts originated from Locus 13. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from Locus 13 include a light bulb base, pieces of a plastic container, early-20th-century whiskey bottles (Schenley's Mayflower Rye and Mattingly & Moore Whiskey) and an extract patented in 1915 suggest the fill layer post dates the occupation phases of the Dorman-Kimball families.

IAC recovered 32 of the 44 medicine bottles from Locus 23 in N212 E198, a 3.5-m-x-1-m trench located perpendicular to the western foundation wall of the carriage house (see Figure 18; Plate 37). Similar to Locus 13 in N217 E206, the artifact rich Locus 23 coal ash strata is identified as a fill layer within the footprint of the carriage house interior. IAC speculates the material recovered from both Locus 13 in N217 E206 and Locus 23 in N212 E198 was stock piled in the carriage house and deposited *en masse* along with fill in the 1950s when the structure was demolished.



Plate 37. N217 E206 north wall profile, view north.

Personal Items

Although personal items represent just 1% (n = 89) of the assemblage, the collection is diverse and includes a number of items related to child's play and personal adornment (clothing and shoes). These include several doll parts, a tea cup, seven marbles, a wooden toy carved into the shape of a "gift box" and a metal airplane (Plates 38-40). Records show that many children (mostly boys) grew up in the home during the Dorman-Kimball-Allen tenure. The Blair sisters (Flora M. Blair, born 1906, and Ellenor R. Blair, born 1911), whose parents were briefly tenants in Apartment #4 during the 1910s, are the only two girls who are known to have lived in the home between 1870 and 1940. While the doll parts and tea cup fragments recovered from the Wentworth yard were likely toys used by the Blair girls, other toys, such as marbles and the toy airplane may have entertained any of the children who occupied the house in the early to mid-twentieth century.



Plate 38. Doll parts and game pieces recovered from the Wentworth site.



Plate 39. Sample of marbles recovered from the Wentworth site.



Plate 40. Toy airplane recovered from the Wentworth site.

Artifacts related to clothing and personal adornment include buttons (metal and ceramic – in a number of colors, shapes and sizes), belt buckles, dress clips and clasps and several shoe or boot parts (heels, soles, laces and eyelets) (Plate 41). Miscellaneous personal items include bullet casings, coins (three pennies – two American coins [one with an illegible date and one 1973 from an upper stratum]; and a Danish coin minted in 1935. Archaeologists also recovered eyeglasses lenses, a plastic comb, a copper pin, pipe bowls/stems, a pocket watch, a bone-handled pocket knife and a tube of *Griffin Lotion Cream*, a shoe polish.



Plate 41. Range of personal items recovered – comb, pipe stem, buckles, eyeglass lens, pocket watch, buttons, pins, pocket knife.

CHAPTER SIX: HEALTH AND WELLNESS AT THE WENTWORTH SITE BASED ON AN ANALYSIS OF 44 MEDICINE BOTTLES

This chapter discusses the use of medical products by the Walnut Street residents based on the archaeological evidence recovered at the site. IAC identified 44 medicine bottles following a minimum vessel count analysis for glass vessels (Appendices A and B). Present in the assemblage are bottles that held both proprietary and prescription medications, suggesting the household occupants sought out a variety of remedies to treat illness and alleviate pain and discomfort. Research for this section focuses on identifying each of the 44 medicine bottles, including its common usage, development, cost, and possible use by members of the Dorman or Kimball-Allen families (Research Questions 6, 7 and 8). Through genealogical research as well as a review of census data and birth and death records, IAC has been able to compile a list of family members and health issues that may have informed the family's medical choices. The following discussion attempts to merge these lines of evidence to offer an interpretation as to how the families may have used these products discarded beneath the carriage house a century later.

Possible Medicinal Use within the Dorman-Kimball-Allen Households

For nearly three decades, Dr. Nathaniel Dorman (1805-1893) occupied the home at 2-4 Walnut Street along with his wife Sarah and their three adopted children. Until his retirement in the 1870s, Dr. Dorman practiced medicine out of an office on Hanson Street in Rochester's downtown village, located a short distance (one-half mile) from his Walnut Street home (Rochester City Directory 1871; Figure 22).

Dr. Dorman's office on Hanson Street stood just around the corner from Rochester's first drugstore, owned and operated by the Hanson family since the 1830s (McDuffee 1892). One historian (McDuffee 1892: 396) described the prominent two-story shop as having the "finest front and the largest panes of glass of any in the county" and was said to be "packed from cellar to roof with almost everything nameable in the drug line." The Hanson apothecary was closest to the Wentworth house and Dr. Dorman's office, although there were several other apothecaries or drugstores to choose from in downtown Rochester. Although we may never know their exact usage, many of the proprietary or prescription medications found in the collection of 44 medicine bottles examined for this study may have been purchased or filled at the Hanson apothecary by Dr. Dorman or members of his extended family.

Between 1870 and the 1940s, five generations of the extended Dorman family occupied the Wentworth house. Except for two sets of tenants, this Dorman-Kimball-Allen extended family included at least 18 individuals living on site. Records indicate that eight family members died during this time (Figure 23; Table 12), six of whom died of either acute or long-term illness. It seems plausible that the family sought out remedies and treatments from the medical marketplace to alleviate discomfort or pain.

For instance, Dr. Nathaniel Dorman's wife, Sarah, succumbed to cancer in 1880 at the age of 71, and Dr. Dorman most likely had a hand in her treatment and in making her comfortable in her last years by prescribing medications, even after his retirement in the 1870s. Sarah Dorman's death left her husband to care for their three adopted sons – Charles, John, and Arthur Kimball. Two of the Kimball brothers died in 1885; Charles committed suicide in May, and just a few months later, his younger brother Arthur died at the age of 22 shortly after leaving home to train as a minister. Records list his cause of death as "peritonitis," and it is uncertain if the illness was acute or the result of a chronic digestive condition (New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Records).

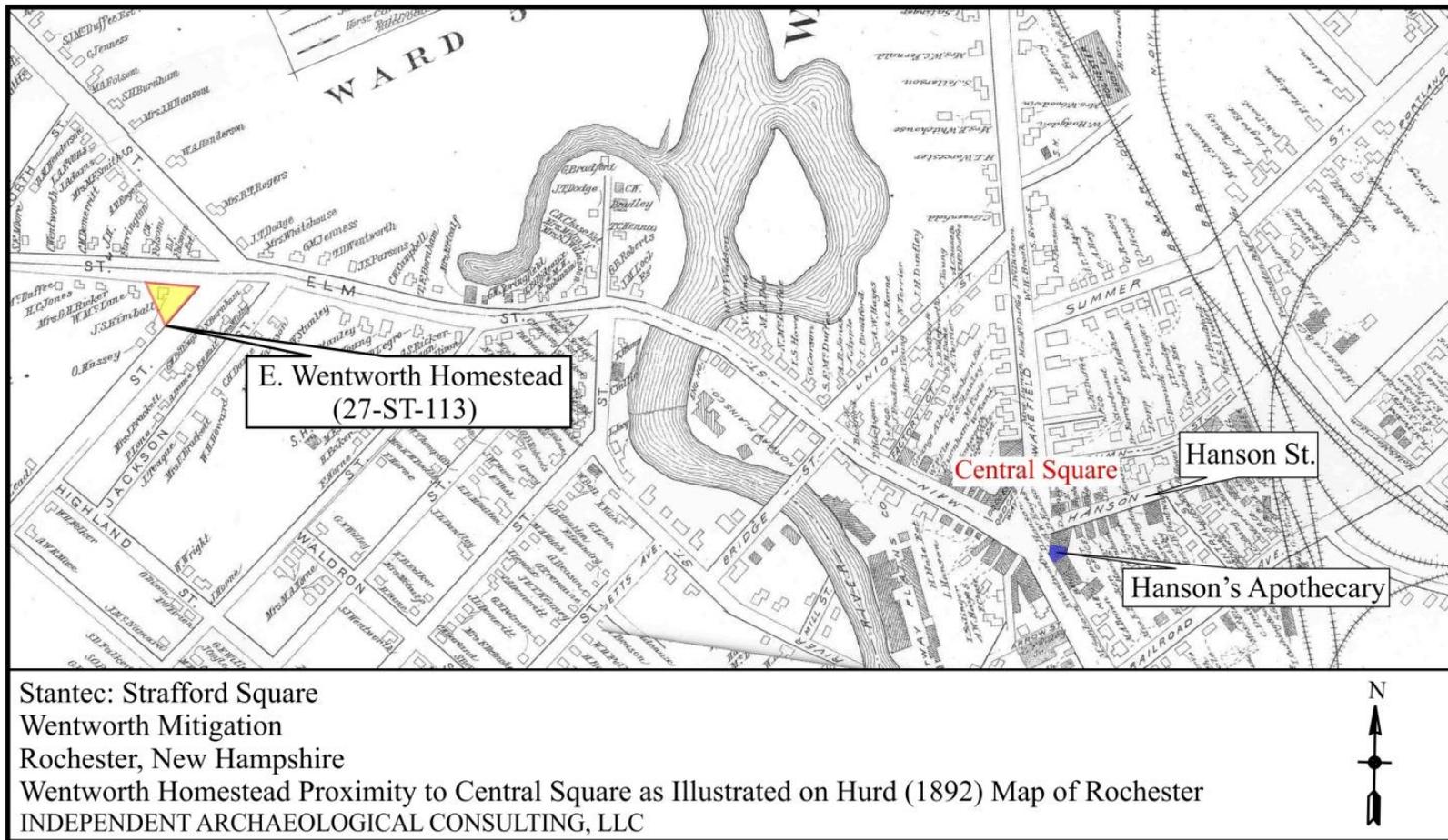


Figure 22. Location of Wentworth Homestead in relation to Central Square and Hanson Street, after Hurd (1892).

Dorman-Kimball-Allen Family Tree

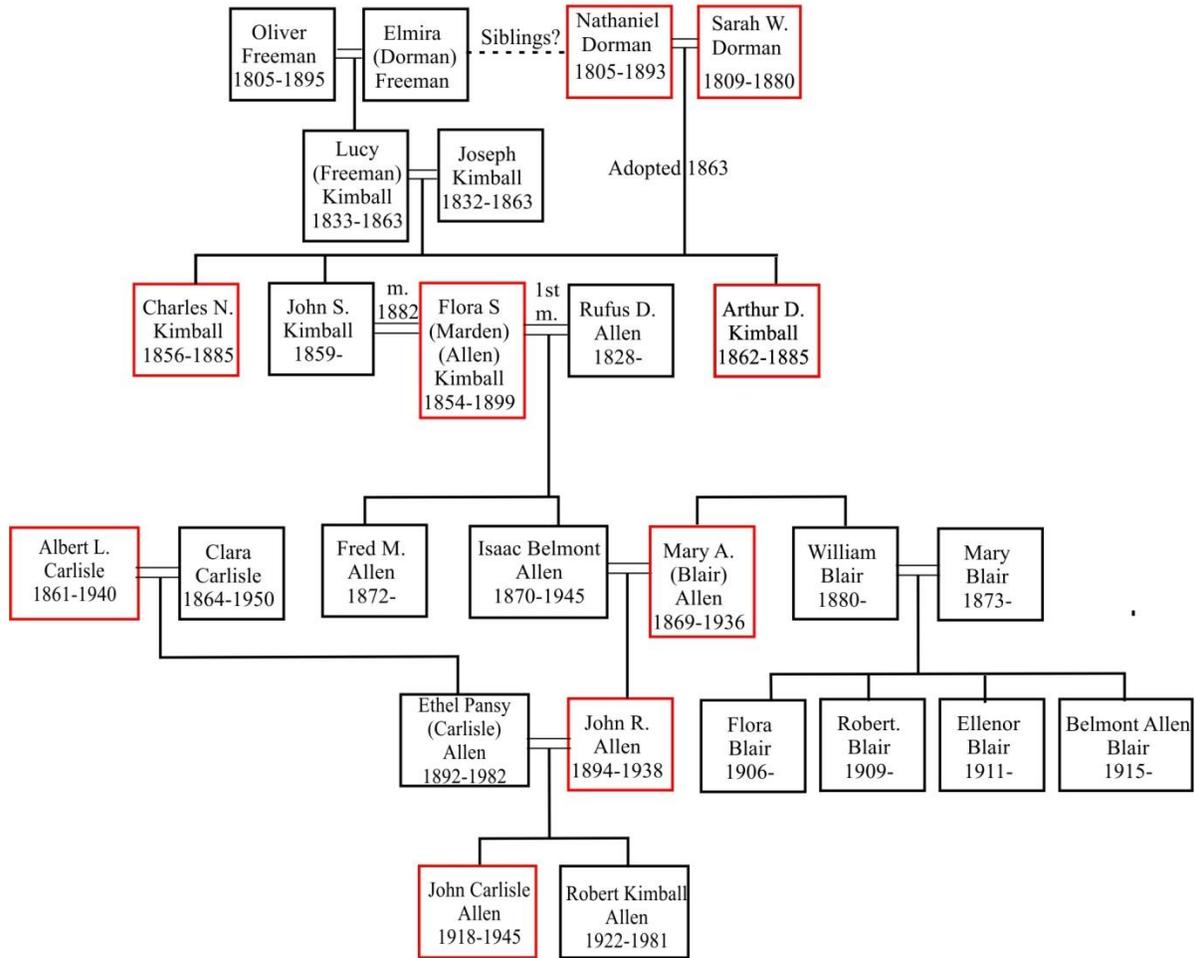


Figure 23. Dorman, Kimball, Allen and Carlisle family tree, showing household members who died between 1880 and 1945 (outlined in red).

Table 12. Deaths in households between 1880 and 1945.

Name	Death Date	Cause of Death	Age	Notes
Sarah W. Dorman	January 13, 1880	Cancer	71	
Charles Kimball	May 30, 1885	Suicide	28	
Arthur Kimball	August 13, 1885	Peritonitis	22	Died shortly after leaving home to train as a minister in Marlow, NH
Nathaniel Dorman	1893	Old Age	88	
Flora S. (Allen) Kimball	1899	Myelitis	45	
Mary A. (Blair) Allen	January 1, 1936	Cancer	66	Breast cancer -1 year; Stomach cancer - 6 months
John R. Allen	July 6, 1938	Bronchiectasis/ Pneumonia	44	
Albert L. Carlisle	August 3, 1940	Prostate Cancer/ Septicemia	76	
John C. Allen	June 6, 1945	Tuberculosis, Osteomyelitis	27	

Peritonitis is described as an inflammation of the peritoneum or the tissues lining the inner wall of the abdomen. The condition is thought to be caused by infection from either bacteria or fungi. It can also develop after an injury to the abdomen, such as a perforation (webmd.com). In rare cases, it can develop in people who suffer from cirrhosis of the liver, chronic digestive diseases (for example Crohn’s Disease or diverticulitis) or kidney failure. Symptoms of peritonitis include abdominal tenderness, chills, fever, extreme thirst, vomiting, difficulty passing urine and constipation.

The collection of 44 medicine vessels includes 29 unmarked glass bottles and vials (66% of the entire assemblage) that are of a type that would have been filled by a local apothecary or doctor and affixed with a paper label. These bottles may also have been packaged with paper wrappers or boxes that have long been discarded. In contrast to embossed proprietary medicine bottles, these glass containers bear no embossing or other identifying characteristics that might identify the product contents. Although embossed letters of the manufacturing company (e.g., Buck Glass Company [Vessel #329] and Industrial Glass Co. [Vessel #326]) are sometimes visible on the bottom or side panels of these bottles, these markings do not offer any indication of the bottle contents. Available in various sizes, these bottles were closed with stoppers or corks and sported a paper label identifying the contents, directions, and other information (Plate 41). Some bottles exhibit faint traces where a paper label was once affixed (Plate 42).

Some bottles or vials are quite small, although still variable in size and shape as seen in Plate 43. Small vials were frequently used for prescription medications or other proprietary formulas prepared by a pharmacist. Other bottles had threaded lips to accommodate a metal screw top (Plate 44). Medicines were offered in paste form, cream or salves, or pills, packed into the container and closed with a cork or glass stopper (Fike 1987). Although the original contents are unknown, the presence of these small vessels in the archaeological assemblage indicates some reliance on the established medical community to treat the family's ills.



Plate 41. Example of paper labels and packaging (sha.org).



Plate 42. Plain medicine bottles (Vessels #324, 329, and 334) that would have had a paper label affixed to the front panel.



Plate 43. Small vials for prescription compounds (Vessels 326, 328, 330, and 331).



Plate 44. Bottles with metal screw tops (Vessels 325 and 327).

Other members of Dormans' extended family succumbed to illness while in the household. These include Flora (Allen) Kimball, wife of Nathaniel and Sarah Dorman's adopted son, John Kimball, died of "myelitis" in 1899 at the age of 45 (New Hampshire Death and Disinterment Record; see Table 12). Myelitis is characterized by signs of neurological dysfunction, and in the early stages, the afflicted would experience weakness in the arms/legs, sensory symptoms such as numbness or tingling sensations, pain/discomfort and bladder and/or bowel dysfunction (webmd.com). The disease is caused by inflammation of the spinal cord, either a result of infection or a preexisting condition such as multiple sclerosis or lupus. Although Dr. Dorman would not have had a hand in Flora Kimball's treatment in her later years (he predeceased her by six years), she or other members of the family would be in a position to purchase medicinal preparations to ease her distress.

The family experienced four additional losses in less than a decade beginning in 1936 when Mary A. (Blair) Allen (Flora Kimball's daughter-in-law) died following a one-year battle with breast cancer and stomach cancer (see Table 12). Mary Allen's son, John R. Allen died two years later of acute pneumonia after suffering for several years from a degenerative lung disease known as "bronchiectasis." Although the exact cause of bronchiectasis is unknown, whooping cough, measles, tuberculosis or fungal infections are a common cause. Two more deaths occurred shortly after John R. Allen's death; both preceded by long-term illnesses. His father-in-law, Albert L. Carlisle died in 1940 of a septicemia infection associated with prostate cancer and, in 1945, his eldest son, John Carlisle Allen died of an osteomyelitis infection. Although osteomyelitis is an acute infection resulting from bone trauma, such as a fracture, his death certificate lists tuberculosis and peritonitis as attributing factors.

The occupants of 2-4 Walnut Street included a number of children during the 70 years between 1880 and 1945. At least 12 children were either born during this time or resided in one or both of the rental units (Table 13). In addition to the three Kimball brothers (Charles, Arthur, and John S.) raised by Nathaniel and Sarah Dorman beginning in 1863, subsequent generations of children spent all or parts of their youth at the Walnut Street address.

Interestingly, the connection between these children and the Kimball line is through John S. Kimball's stepson, Isaac Belmont Allen. Isaac Allen and his younger brother, Fred were eleven and ten years old, respectively, when they came into the household upon their mother's death in 1882.

The Allen family had one young son, John R. Allen (born 1894) and while living in the apartment at 4 Walnut Street, Mary Blair gave birth to three children between 1906 and 1911. These young children lived in the two apartments between 1894 and 1911. IAC recovered artifacts associated with children and play within the Wentworth assemblage, including seven "toys" (a metal airplane, a ceramic teacup rim, and five doll parts), as well as two glass and five clay marbles (see Chapter Five, Plates 38-40).

Table 13. List of children (0-18 years of age) who resided in the home between 1870 and 1940.

Name	Birth Date	Dates in Walnut St. household as child	Notes
Charles Kimball	1856	1863-1874 (age 7-18)	adopted son of Nathaniel and Sarah Dorman
Arthur D. Kimball	1862	1863 - 1880 (age 1-18)	adopted son of Nathaniel and Sarah Dorman; died of peritonitis in 1885 at age 22
John S. Kimball	1859	1863-1877 (age 4-18)	adopted son of Nathaniel and Sarah Dorman
Isaac Belmont Allen	1870	1882 - 1889 (age 11-18)	son from Flora S. Allen's first marriage; stepson of John S. Kimball
Fred M. Allen	1872	1882 - 1890 (age 10-18)	son from Flora S. Allen's first marriage; stepson of John S. Kimball
John R. Allen	1894	1894-1912 (age 0-18)	Son of Isaac and Mary (Blair) Allen
Flora M. Blair	1906	1906-1919 (age 0-13)	daughter of William J. and Mary Blair; niece of Isaac and Mary (Blair) Allen
Robert Blair	1909	1909-1919 (age 0-10)	son of William J. and Mary Blair; nephew of Isaac and Mary (Blair) Allen
Ellenor R. Blair	1911	1911-1919 (age 0-8)	daughter of William J. and Mary Blair; niece of Isaac and Mary (Blair) Allen
Belmont Allen Blair	1915	1915-1919 (age 0-5)	son of William J. and Mary Blair; nephew of Isaac and Mary (Blair) Allen
John C. Allen	1919	1919-1937 (age 0-18)	son of John R. and Ethel Allen
Robert K. Allen	1923	1923-1941 (age 0-18)	son of John R. and Ethel Allen

John Wyeth & Bro

While Dr. Dorman may have arranged to have medicines compounded locally using generic medicine bottles and vials such as those noted above, he may also have participated in the growing trend of obtaining common medications from a larger distributor such as Wyeth & Bro. Four of the bottles in the Wentworth collection (Table 14) are identified with John Wyeth & Brother, a company established in 1860 in Philadelphia and the forerunner of Wyeth, one of the nation's major pharmaceutical companies, recently (2009) purchased by Pfizer. The company's name changed to American Home Products in 1926 but reverted to Wyeth in 2002.

Table 14. Four Wyeth bottles in the Wentworth collection.

Vessel #	Proprietary Medicine Name	Approx Date	Approx cost/bottle
323 & 333	John Wyeth & Bro	1872-1907	variable
166 & 188	Wyeth & Bro. with dose cap	1899+	variable

John Wyeth & Bro mixed and sold commonly prescribed drugs, pills, elixirs, salts and suppositories for wide distribution. Historian Jessica Griffin states that “The shop’s key innovation was to mix medicinal compounds in advance, in large batches, allowing the Wyeth Brothers to sell commonly-prescribed drugs at a lower price than competitors. Wyeth’s main success, however, came from a government contract during the American Civil War to deliver medicines and beef extract to the Union Army” (Griffin 2013).

In 1872, the company invented a pill-making machine that facilitated mass production of pre-measured dosages. The company also made a variety of home products such as hair dyes and cosmetics.

The Wentworth collection contains two square-shaped cobalt blue bottles with fitted glass dose caps (Vessels #166 and 188), a form patented by John Wyeth & Bro in 1899 (Griffenhagen. and Bogard 1999). Standing about 16 cm (6 in) tall, the machine-made bottle with straight-sided lip, Vessel #166 has the words, “WYETH & BRO.” embossed on one side (the piece with the word, “JOHN” is missing) and the words (Plate 45), “TAKE NEXT DOSE AT ↑” are also embossed on a platform around the base of the lip that holds the dosage cap. A metal ring allows for a tighter fit for the cap. The top of the dose cap itself has raised letters reading, “THIS CUP HOLDS A DOSE” along with numbers 1 through 12 around the outside rim of the cup indicating the hour of the next scheduled dose when lined up with the arrow at the bottle lip. The bottle most likely had a paper label describing contents and directions for use.

Two additional bottles (Vessels 323 and 333) display the John Wyeth & Bro brand (Plate 46). Both are small colorless and cylindrical and measure about 8 cm (3 in) in height. These two bottles were manufactured between 1872 and the 1890s, a period that overlaps with the Dr. Dorman medical practice. Both bottles are embossed, “JOHN WYETH & BRO PHILADELPHIA” in two lines on the side. One bottle (Vessel #333) has a patent lip that would have been closed with a cork, and the other (Vessel #323) has a threaded finish for a screw top. These bottles may have held tablets or pills.



Plate 45. Wyeth & Bro medicine bottle with dose cap (Vessel #166).



Plate 46. Wyeth & Bro medicine bottles with patent and threaded lip (Vessels #333 and 323).

Proprietary Medicine

The medicinal bottle assemblage contains 11 proprietary or patent medicine bottles (Table 15), which held preparations popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. These nostrums offered a quick and reliable fix for a wide variety of ills from indigestion to “consumption” (tuberculosis); headache, fatigue and symptoms associated with “female weakness.” These are indicative of medical strategies employed to promote the health and wellbeing of children as well as the elderly in the household; these strategies are reflected in the medicinal bottle assemblage as discussed below. Proprietary medicines generally cost much more than prescriptions compounded locally by a pharmacist. Depending on the preparation, prices could be as little as 25 cents for a small bottle of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Twitchell Champlin's Neuralgic Anodyne to \$2 for a pint-size bottle of Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant (see Table 15). Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sold for \$1 per bottle as did a large bottle of California Fig Syrup.

Table 15. List of identifiable proprietary medicine bottles and prices.

Vessel #	Proprietary Medicine Name	Approx Date	Approx cost/bottle
198	California Fig Syrup Co. San Francisco, CA	1880-1890	50 cents - \$1
316	Children's Comfort / George E. Fairbanks Worcester, Mass-	1890s	
314 & 317	Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment	1810-1930s	25-35 cents
204	Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	1876-1920	\$1
315	Mellin's Infant's Food- Doliber Goodale Co., Boston	Post 1880	75 cents
226	Milk of Magnesia	Post 1906	50 cents
209 & 224	Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant	1895+	\$1-\$2
301	Paine's Celery Compound	Post 1882	60 cents
318	Twitchell Champlin & Co- Neuralgic Anodyne	1883-1930s	25 cents

California Fig Syrup

Based in San Francisco, the California Fig Company produced a product which claimed to contain the “laxative and nutritious elements of the figs of California.” Invented in 1879 by Richard E. Queen, this nostrum was widely advertised in the late 1800s with colorful romantic images (Plate 47). The product cost 50 cents or \$1 per bottle, had a 6% alcohol content and was produced in San Francisco CA, Louisville, KY, and New York.



Plate 47. 1895 advertisement for California Fig Syrup Co. (Wellcome Trust Ltd. 2017).

A lawsuit brought against the company in 1897 for making false representations to the public, noting that the company described its product as “a certain medical preparation or remedy for constipation and to act upon the kidneys, liver, stomach, and bowels, which medical compound is a combination in solution of plants known to be beneficial to the human system, forming an agreeable and effective laxative to cure habitual constipation and many ills, depending upon a weak and inactive condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach, and bowels.” The lawsuit focused on trademark infringement and the use of the Fig Syrup name, and in 1899 the ninth circuit court ruled that the California Fig Company may not make, sell, or offer to sell any liquid laxative medicine or preparation under the name of “Syrup of Figs” or “Fig Syrup.” The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the decision in 1903 (*Worden v. California Fig Syrup Co.* 187 U.S. 516 [1903]).

Because we can assume that the distribution of this product preceded this ruling, any bottles with the California Fig Syrup name must predate about 1900. The Wentworth artifact assemblage contains five pieces of one such bottle (Vessel #198; Plate 48), a colorless, machine-made, rectangular bottle originally about 18 cm (7 in) tall with a flat lip or finish (also known as a patent or extract lip). The patent finish is very common on proprietary medicine bottles made from about 1850 to well after the turn of the century, and the bottle would have been sealed with a cork. The words, “CALIFORNIA SYRUP CO SAN FRANCISCO, CAL” are embossed in raised letters on one side of the bottle and the remnants of the words, “SYRUP OF FIGS” can be seen on the two indented side panels.



Plate 48. California Fig Syrup Company's "Syrup of Figs" bottle (Vessel #198).

Since this product was generally available only between 1880 and 1890, it is possible that Nathaniel Dorman used this product in his later years as did adopted sons Charles, Arthur, and John Kimball in their adulthood. John Kimball's stepsons Fred and Isaac Allen may also have taken this elixir when they were children, along with their mother, Flora Allen Kimball.

Children's Comfort

"Children's Comfort" was manufactured and distributed by George E. Fairbanks, sole proprietor, of Worcester, Massachusetts in the 1890s. Advertisements claimed the elixir to be a "safe and reliable remedy for all ailments of children and a sure prevention of Cholera" (Parsons 1893). Although researchers found little information about the company, it seems that product was only in use until sometime in the first decade of the twentieth century when it investigators targeted the product as a dangerous nostrum leading to the 1906 Food and Drug Act. The annual report of the State Board of Health for New Hampshire reported in 1910 that Children's Comfort made no claims to contain alcohol or morphine, stating that "It is a concentrated food" and "It does away with dangerous narcotics." The company appealed to mothers directly, saying that "your children will grow healthy and strong by its use." The State of Health, however, rigorously disagreed, stating that the sample did, in fact, contain morphine and that "these claims are not only untrue but most vicious" (State Board of Health 1910:211-212).

The Wentworth collection includes one complete bottle (Vessel #316; Plates 49 and 50) – a small rectangular light aqua colored bottle about 13 cm (5 in) tall with a patent lip. The words, "GEO. E. FAIRBANKS, SOLE PROPRIETOR WORCESTER, MASS" are embossed in raised letters on one side of the bottle and the words, "CHILDREN'S COMFORT" and "CHARLES GIGAULT" appear on either of the two indented side panels.

Of the known children living in the household, only one - John R. Allen, born in 1894 to Isaac Belmont and Mary Allen - lived in the home during this time period, making it probable that the Allen's purchased the medication for their son.



Plate 49. Children's Comfort bottle, front panel (Vessel #316).

Plate 50. Children's Comfort bottle side panels (Vessel #316).



Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment

Abner Johnson (1786-1847), a Waterford, Maine, physician, is credited with creating Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in 1810. Formulated as a painkilling medication, the two main ingredients of the liniment were morphine and alcohol. Johnson moved to Bangor, Maine, and passed the business on to his son Isaac Samuel Johnson. By the 1870s, the company had moved to Boston, where it became the I. S. Johnson & Company. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was advertised and distributed nationally (Gould 2013).

The product claimed to address a variety of ailments and could be "used both externally and internally." The bottles were sold in a paper wrapper listing the indications or uses for this product: "For coughs, colds, grippy cold, colic, asthmatic distress, bronchial colds, nasal catarrh, cholera morbus, cramps, diarrhea, bruises, common sore throat, burns and scalds, chaps and chafing, chilblains, frost bites, muscular rheumatism, soreness, sprains and strains." The packaging prominently lists "ether (alcoholic derivative)" as its main ingredient and cautions the user that the bottle "must be kept well corked" (Plate 51). Other possible ingredients include opium, camphor, and chloroform (Marlatt 1997).



Plate 51. Packaging for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. (National Museum of American History: http://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_715760)

Archaeologists recovered two whole Johnson's Anodyne Liniment bottles (Vessels #314 and 317; Plate 52) during excavation. Both are small cylindrical pale aqua colored bottles with a double ring lip and measuring about 11 cm (4 1/2 in) tall. The four words, "JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT" are embossed in raised letters, spread out around the four sides of the bottle. The two bottles are nearly identical. On February 16, 1907, an advertisement in the *Lewiston Saturday Journal* listed the product for sale for 25 cents or three times as much for 50 cents (Plate 53).

With such an extended period of availability stretching well into the twentieth century, any number of inhabitants of the Walnut Street address might have used the liniment for a variety of reasons.



Plate 52. Two Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment Bottles (Vessels #314 and 317).

J **JOHNSON'S**



Instead of getting excited and sending in all directions for a doctor when pain next visits your household just remember that **Johnson's Anodyne Liniment** has for nearly a century cured both internal and external pains. A few drops taken on sugar quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, tonsillitis, bronchitis, asthma and other respiratory troubles; also cramps, colic, cholera, diarrhoea and other internal complaints requiring prompt treatment. When rubbed in well it banishes all external body aches and pains such as strains, sprains, lameness of muscles, muscular rheumatism, cuts, burns, insect bites and stings, frostbites, chaps, chilblains, and many other troubles that flesh is heir to.

Don't wait until trouble troubles you but be prepared for it by getting a bottle to-day. Sold everywhere.

25 cents—three times as much for 50 cents
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

L **ANODYNE** **INIMENT**



Plate 53. Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne, *Lewiston Saturday Journal*, 1907.

Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lydia Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound," was among the most popular nationally advertised remedies in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Trademarked in 1876 by Lydia E. Pinkham (1819-1883) of Lynn, Massachusetts, the remedy for "female complaints" was purported to relieve menstrual cramps and symptoms of menopause. Pinkham used her own herbal remedy, suspending the preparation in 15 percent alcohol (Plate 54). The tonic, which sold for about \$1 per bottle, also addressed the pervasive "problem" of female debility and nervousness. By the 1890s, advertising for the product emphasized its general use in addressing the "delicate female organism" and claiming that "headaches, backaches, torturing bearing down pains and dragging sensations make women nervous and hysterical" (Plate 55) (Carson 1961; Stage 1979).

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.



*Proves for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham*

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**

Is a Positive Cure

for all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.

No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS**. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

Plate 54. 1881 newspaper ad for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (Wikipedia).

Social Tragedy



Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors.

In the midst of one of the most brilliant social functions of the season, a noted society woman started suddenly from her chair with a scream of agony and fell insensible to the floor.

A few hours later the distinguished physician told her anxious husband that she was suffering from an acute case of nervous prostration brought on by female trouble, and hinted at an operation. Fortunately a friend advised her to try



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman.

Plate 55. Advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (Stage 1979:149).

Pinkham's company survived the scrutiny brought on by the 1906 Food & Drug Act, and flourished after some adjustment to new regulations. After Lydia's death in 1883, the company continued under family control until the 1930s, and a version of the compound is still produced today (Stage 1979).

Archaeologists recovered fragments of one broken bottle of the Vegetable Compound from the Wentworth homestead excavations (Vessel #204; Plates 56 and 57). The ovoid, machine-made bottle is pale aqua in color. Although incomplete, the bottle was about 9 cm wide (3 ½ in) and probably stood about 20 cm (8 in) tall. Letters from the words, "VEGETABLE COMPOUND" are embossed in raised letters on the front panel.



Plate 56. Fragments of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable compound bottle (Vessel 204).



Plate 57. Example of whole Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound bottle.

Marketed extensively between 1876 and the 1920s, Lydia Pinkham's Compound may have been taken by any of the adult female residents of the Wentworth house including, but not limited to, Flora (Allen) Kimball, Mary Blair Allen or her sister-in-law Mary Blair.

Mellin's Infant Food

Mellin's Food was one of several high-protein products offered as an easily digestible liquid food for infants and invalids. Aggressively marketed to new mothers, these companies sponsored advice on childrearing and assumed the role as the new “experts” (Green 1983:40-42; Bentley 2001). The company was founded in 1866 by London chemist Gustav Mellin who developed a powdered infant formula that could be diluted with cow's milk and water. Although not a total nutritional supplement, the dry powder consisting of maltose, dextrans, proteins and salts was advertised with the slogan: “Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids: The only perfect substitute for Mother's Milk” (Wolf 2001). First marketed by Theodore Metcalf of Boston, the company was taken over by two of Metcalf's employees, Thomas Doliber and Thomas Goodale in 1880 and moved to Central Wharf (Rosenberg, 2007: 123).

Colorful advertisements, posters, trade cards and pamphlets showed happy mothers and children (Plate 58). Mellin's Food Company also published extensive booklets on child care, such as “The Home Modification of Cow's Milk” (1899) and “The Care and Feeding of Infants and Diet after the First Year.” (1912). Records from a Portsmouth apothecary indicate that a bottle of Mellin's Food cost about 75 cents in 1890 (Marlatt 1997:165).



Plate 58. Advertisement and trade card for Mellin's Food (rareamericana.com).

Archaeologists recovered a complete “Mellin's Infant Food” bottle (Vessel 315; Plate 59) from the artifact-rich Locus 23 deposit in N212 E200.5. The aqua colored cylindrical mold-made container measured about 16 cm (6 in) tall and has a cap seat opening, which would allow for a glass and cord closure as seen in Plate 61. The words, “MELLIN'S INFANT'S FOOD DOLIBER-GOODALE CO. BOSTON” are embossed in raised letters on one side of the bottle, and the words, “LARGE SIZE” are on the opposite shoulder. Remnants of a paper label with printed text outlining indications and directions for use are visible on one side of the bottle as well (see Plate 59).



Plate 59. Front and back sides of Mellin's Infant's Food Bottle (Vessel 315).



Plate 60. Example of glass and cork closure that Vessel 315 would have had (sha.org/bottle/closures).

Records indicate that four very young children resided in the two apartments between 1894 and 1911 when Mellin's Food was readily available beginning in the 1880s, (see Table 13). The Allen family had one young son; John R. Allen (born 1894) while living in the apartment at 4 Walnut Street, and Mary Blair gave birth to three children between 1906 and 1911. It seems plausible that the Mellin's Food vessel noted in the Wentworth collection is the discarded container from these children's' first year of life. Conversely; the food may have been used by infirm members of the family, especially in their last years. These may have included Dr. Nathaniel Dorman himself, or Flora (Allen) Kimball. The formula was not inexpensive – costing about 75 cents per bottle. Although the powder was diluted with water or milk, the container could provide only a limited number of meals.

Phillips Milk of Magnesia

Invented by Charles H. Phillips in 1873, “Milk of Magnesia” is a laxative named for its milky appearance. The preparation is consists of hydrate of magnesium in water and was manufactured and distributed through the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Company in Stamford, Connecticut, between 1880 and 1976 (Stamford Historical Society 1941; Old Glass Bottles and Items of Antiquity 2017). Milk of Magnesia is still marketed and sold today.

Archaeologists recovered fragments of one cobalt blue Phillips Milk of Magnesia bottle from the Wentworth excavations (Vessel #226; Plate 61). The ovoid, machine-made bottle with a patent lip is incomplete but would have stood about 19 cm (7 1/2 in) tall. Letters from the words, “PHILLIPS MILK OF MAGNESIA” are embossed in raised letters on the front panel as well as a circular emblem surrounding a shield with scroll design. According to bottle collector websites, the embossed trademark (Plate 62) was added to the bottle beginning in 1906 when it was patented (Old Glass Bottles and Items of Antiquity 2017).

At 50 cents per bottle, Vessel #226 could have been purchased and/or used by any number of people who lived in the household after 1906 including members of the Allen, Blair, and Carlisle families.



Plate 61. Phillips Milk of Magnesia bottle (Vessel #226).

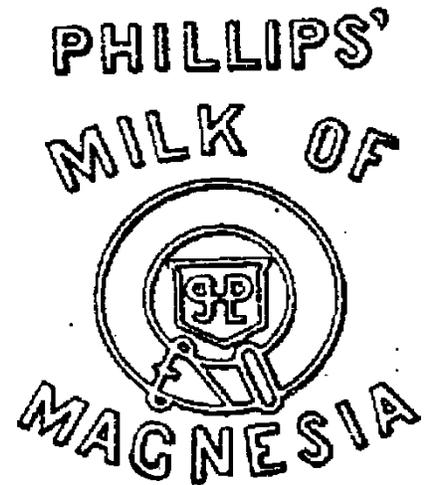


Plate 62. Trademark emblem for Phillips Milk of Magnesia in use 1906 and later (Old Glass Bottles and Items of Antiquity 2017).

Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant, Deodorizer, and Germicide

This antiseptic spray was first marketed in the 1880s as a powerful disinfectant against germs and bacteria, at a time when "germ theory" was actively promoted in the scientific literature (Plate 63). *Popular Science* (June 1899) endorsed this product stating, "It is used successfully for the cure of catarrh and other throat troubles. One U. S. government board described the product thusly in 1914:

"Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Germicide. 85% alcohol. Antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorizer. Is a germ destroyer and preventative agent. Useful in the treatment of throat, nose and troubles of the catarrhal nature. An antiseptic spray or lotion for cuts, wounds, burns, bites of insects, etc. An agreeable deodorant. It should be sprayed freely on the clothing and about the room when contagious diseases are prevalent" (Hayward 1914).

J. Hubbard & Co. Manufacturers & Proprietors of Boston, Massachusetts manufactured the product. It was available with an atomizer, which sold for \$1.25, or without atomizer in the half-pint size for \$1.00. One-pint bottles sold for \$2.00 in 1914.

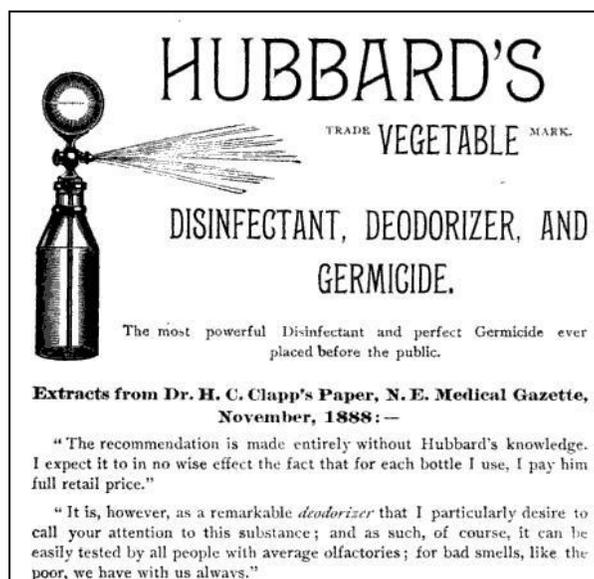


Plate 63. Ad for Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant, Deodorizer, and Germicide
<http://www.antiquemedicines.com/MedicineNexus/H/Hf-Hz.htm>

The Wentworth assemblage contains fragments of two bottles that once contained Dr. Hubbard's disinfectant (Vessels 224 and 209; Plate 64). Although neither bottle has an atomizer, the ovoid, machine-made aqua-colored bottles held eight ounces of liquid and probably stood about 17 cm (7 in) tall. The bottle has a patent lip, and one of the bottles has the original cork in it. The embossed letters on the flat surface of one bottle read, "DR. HUBBARD'S VEGETABLE DISINFECTANT DEODORIZER & GERMICIDE BOSTON, MASS USA" The initials, "O.G.R." are embossed on each bottle base along with the number "8" (the bottle size – presumably 8 oz). The initials stand for O. Gordon Rankine, who patented the bottle shape in 1895 (www.google.ch/patents/USD25023). Although the disinfectant spray was promoted in the 1880s, these particular bottles postdate 1895 and may have been used and discarded by any of the household members in residence after that date.



Plate 64. Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant (Vessel #224).

Paine's Celery Compound

Milton K. Paine, a pharmacist in Windsor, Vermont, is credited with formulating his "Celery Compound" as early as the 1840's and began bottling the product in 1882. By the late 1880's, Wells, Richardson and Company of Burlington, Vermont, marketed the product and became the sole proprietors. The main ingredients were celery seed, red cinchona, orange peel, coriander seed, lemon peel, hydrochloric acid, glycerin, simple syrup, water and alcohol (Plate 65). Ads claimed that the product could be used to treat dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism and also for female complaints. Another ad states that "Celery Compound Cures Disease of the Nerves, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, and acts as a Blood Purifier and Tonic to the Central System" (MaryFran 2017). A bottle cost about 60 cents.



PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
Strengthens Racked Nerves.
Adj. S. W. Groomes, 140 East Jones St., Dayton, Ohio,
writes:
"I had great relief from Paine's Celery Compound last December. While living in Columbus I took a heavy cold that resulted in the grip. I suffered intense pain with my head for three months. No medicine seemed to do me any good until I began using Paine's Celery Compound. All the suffering in my head was soon gone, and I have Celery Compound alone to thank for my cure."
Suffering has its first effect upon the nerves. When the body is not sustained by nerve energy, indigestion, slow circulation of the blood, and an impoverished system result.

Plate 65. Advertisement and testimonial for Paine's Celery Compound, *Daily Northwestern* Jan 13, 1900.

Well known individuals gave testimonials as to the product's effectiveness. In 1896, the wife of a United States Senator offered the following:

I was persuaded to try your Paine's celery compound in the early spring, when in a very run-down condition. The duties devolving upon the wife of an official in public life are naturally very exhausting, and I was tired out and nervous when I commenced using the remedy. I take pleasure in testifying to the great benefit I received from its use, and can

truthfully say that I am in almost perfect health again. If I ever find myself running down again I shall certainly give it another trial and will in the meantime recommend it to everyone needing it. *Birmingham State Herald*, September 19, 1896.

The typical bottle of Paine's Celery Compound had a distinctive square shape and came in amber and aqua bottle. The example in the Wentworth assemblage is a single whole amber bottle (Vessel #301; Plate 66). The chamfer-cornered rectangular shaped bottle with indented panels stands about 25 cm (10 in) tall and has a tapered lip with a ring (also known as a wine or brandy lip). Embossed letters appear on two of the four sides – "PAINE'S" on one side and "CELERY COMPOUND" on the opposite side.



Plate 66. Two sides of Paine's Celery Compound bottle (Vessel #301).

Because of its wide distribution and availability, it is difficult to know who in the extended Dorman-Kimball-Allen-Blair-Carlisle households may have tested the healing claims of Paine's Celery Compound.

Twitchell Champlin & Co Neuralgic Anodyne

IAC recovered a “Twitchell Champlin & Company Neuralgic Anodyne” bottle (Vessel 318; Plate 67) from artifact-rich deposits at the site. Patented in Portland, Maine, and manufactured from 1883 until the 1930s, the product was advertised as an analgesic medicine to relieve pain. Twitchell Champlin & Co was a wholesale grocer on Merrill’s Wharf in Portland, Maine, founded by John Q. Twitchell and James P. Champlin (www.mainememory.net). Although best known for their extensive canning business, the company also produced essences and extracts including their neuralgic anodyne, first introduced in 1881 and patented in 1883 (Drabick 2016).



Plate 67. Twitchell Champlin & Co Neuralgic Anodyne bottle (Vessel #318).

A 1906 advertisement (Plate 68) claims, “It stops pain if taken internally or applied as a liniment.” “Quickly stops all pain and relieves the pain-racked sufferer. The family medicine chest should never be without it. It is an invaluable remedy in case of sudden need.” “25 Years of success proves its worth.” (*National Magazine* Vol 24/4 July 1906). A bottle of the product cost 25 cents.

**IT STOPS
THE PAIN**

If taken internally
or applied as a liniment

Neuralgic Anodyne

Quickly stops all pain and relieves the pain-racked sufferer. The family medicine chest should never be without it. It is an invaluable remedy in case of sudden need.

Ask your Dealer for it, and see that you get Neuralgic Anodyne.

25 YEARS OF SUCCESS PRICE
PROVE ITS WORTH. PER BOTTLE, **25c.**

THE TWITCHELL-CHAMPLIN CO., Props., Portland, Maine.

Plate 68. *The National Magazine*, Vol 24 Issue 4 July 1906.

The Wentworth assemblage contains one whole bottle of Neuralgic Anodyne (Vessel #318; see Plate 67). The colorless rectangular machine-made bottle has an extract lip and is about 16 cm (6 1/2 in) tall. The two indented side panels are embossed with the words, “NEURALGIC ANODYNE” on one side and TWITCHELL CHAMPLIN & CO” on the other. The flat surface of the bottle most likely sported a paper label as seen in the advertisement in Plate 68. The interior of the bottle is stained, possibly with residue of the original liquid.

Although the product potentially available to anyone living in the household between 1883 and the 1930s, Flora Allen Kimball may have used the neuralgic anodyne to alleviate her discomfort from muscle pain or contractions from myelitis (see Table 12), especially if she suffered from the condition for any length of time.

Alcohol as Medicine

While today we might consider evidence of alcohol use entirely recreational, its use in the nineteenth century had long been touted as a viable strategy in the nineteenth century. Beverage alcohol, in fact, was among the many kinds of stimulants prescribed by regular doctors and given in large and frequent doses. Alcohol was readily available at low cost (Janik 2014:190), and the evidence of its use is apparent in the Wentworth bottle assemblage. Even by the 1860's alcohol had become the “stimulant of choice.” Medical staff in military hospitals liberally prescribed spirits (along with opiates) during the Civil War. Physicians often administered whiskey, wine, and brandy to soldiers suffering from pneumonia, dysentery, and typhoid fever (Warner 1986:98-99). Following the war, physicians transferred their experience to private practice, adding beverage alcohol to the other regimens and strategies at relatively high doses. Spirits were given to nearly one-quarter of hospital patients in the 1860's and 70's, and it was not uncommon for patients to receive a dosage of 8 to 12 ounces per day (Warner 1986:99, 144-145).

Although not represented as part of the collection of 44 medicine bottles, the vessels are abundant. IAC enumerated 337 individual glass vessels and containers from all excavation units. Of these, 20% (n = 69) held alcohol or spirits of some kind, such as beer, whiskey, champagne, and wine (Plate 69). While we will never know whether household residents or their visitors imbibed alcoholic spirits for social or therapeutic reasons, the abundance of alcohol bottles in addition to the 44 medicinal bottles suggests the popularity and regularity of the practice.



Plate 69. Vessel 307: Spirits flask, Vessel 303: Mattingly & Moore Whiskey (applied color label).

Root Beer

Although root beer is known today as a popular soft drink, the beverage had its beginnings in the Colonial era (Funderburg 2002). Nineteenth-century entrepreneurs, however, came up with their own recipes and marketed these versions alongside increasingly popular proprietary medicines. These recipes employed sassafras, commonly used as an ingredient in tonics and “blood purifiers” to treat a number of ailments such as urinary tract disorders, syphilis, bronchitis, high blood pressure, gout, arthritis and skin problems as well. One such entrepreneur was New York druggist P. B. Knapp, who made and marketed “Knapp’s Extract of Roots” beginning in the 1840s. An advertisement in 1859 claims that the beverage was manufactured for the purpose of “cleansing and purifying the blood,” making it “an excellent table drink” as well as “good for invalids” (BayBottles.com 2017; Plate 70).

Sold along with proprietary medicines, later advertisements marketed “Knapp’s Root Beer Extract” as a healthy product for home use by virtue of being nonalcoholic. An 1893 advertisement described the product as “the great family temperance drink” (Plate 71). A bottle of the extract cost 25 cents, and by adding sugar, yeast and water was enough to make 48 pints of the root beer, a recipe touted as highly economical and healthier than ice water. Eventually, under the control of the Knapp’s Extract Co., the product was discontinued by 1912, and the company seems to have gone out of business by 1914 (Bay Bottles.com 2017).

Knapp's Root Beer.

T HIS delicious Beverage is manufactured from such ingredients only as are best adapted for *Cleansing and Purifying the Blood*, which renders it not only an excellent table drink, but good for invalids, and will more readily quench thirst without producing any deleterious effects, than any other beverage in use. Manufactured at the Irving Saloon, by

H. N. COON.

N. B.—Fresh LOBSTERS this evening
July 2. 1859. 40d3t

Plate 70. Knapp’s Root Beer advertisement dated 1859 (BayBottles.com 2017).

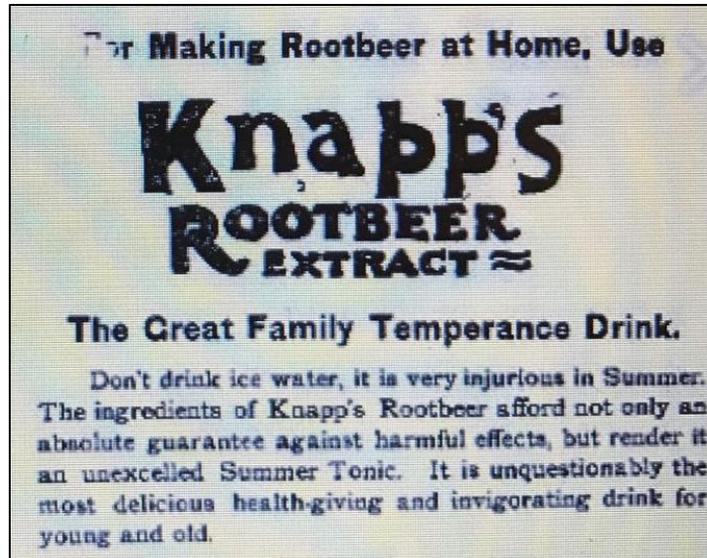


Plate 71. Knapp's Root Beer Extract advertisement, 1893 (Bay Bottles.com 2017).

While P. B. Knapp produced his root beer formula out of New York offices, by 1876, Charles E. Hires made and marketed his own root beer recipe in Philadelphia. Hires expanded his market beginning in 1884 when he introduced a liquid form of root beer extract sold in barrels to soda fountains and dispensed with his "Hires Automatic Munimaker." The Charles E. Hires Company incorporated in 1890 and began bottling the soft drink in 1893 ((Yates 2005).

Hires advertisements also stressed the temperate and healthy aspects of the drink, featuring rosy-cheeked children (Plate 72). Although the recipe changed over time, Hires Root Beer is still commercially available today.



Plate 72. Charles E. Hires Co. 1894 chromolithograph advertisement (Yates 2005).

Archaeologists identified 12 root beer extract bottles including two complete Knapp's Root Beer Extract bottles and one complete Hires Root Beer Company (Vessels #320, 321 and 322; Plate 73). The collection also includes eight root beer mug fragments and a nearly complete paneled glass mug (Vessel # 168) (Plate 74). The notion of serving the beverage chilled in "cold, frosty mugs" emerged after Roy Allen of Lodi, California, introduced his recipe (later known as A & W Root Beer) in 1919 (Smith 2012). The presence of these extract bottles and mugs indicates the household occupants made the soft drink at home. Because the product was readily available throughout the period of the Dorman-Kimball-Allen-Carlisle families' residency, it is difficult to assign its consumption to any particular household. The inhabitants may or may not have imbibed the beverage hoping to benefit from its medicinal effects.



Plate 73. Root Beer Extract bottles (Vessels#320, 321, 322).



Plate 74. Nearly complete root beer mug (Vessel # 168).

CHAPTER SEVEN: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Phase IB/II fieldwork from the Ezekiel and Elisabeth Wentworth Homestead (27-ST-113) at Strafford Square in downtown Rochester revealed rich archaeological deposits especially within the cellar the former carriage house/barn. Crews recovered 7,019 artifacts including a sizable number of medicine and other bottles, presumably having been provisionally discarded out of the main activity areas in the house (i. e, kitchen or pantry). As LaMotta and Schiffer note, “(o)ne needs to look no further than one’s garage or attic to find convenient examples of provisional discard (1999: 22).” In nineteenth- and twentieth-century Rochester, one could similarly take advantage of a barn or carriage house to cache items that are may be “functionally obsolete,” but could serve a useful purpose later. The reader is urged to consider that some bottles may have been set aside in the carriage shed to be reused in the production of root beer or retained for sentimental reasons not clear to archaeologists.

Although the site was found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and would typically require a Phase III data recovery, no additional excavation was performed given the abundance of redundant late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century material and considering that the collection of more artifacts would not contribute significantly to site interpretation. Instead, IAC conducted an alternative mitigation plan focusing on 44 medicine bottles in the collection, offering a discussion of how the Walnut Street inhabitants participated in (or rejected) common medical practices popular in the region between the 1870s and the 1920s.

IAC developed a series of research questions as a framework to discuss the consumer decisions of the extended Dorman/Kimball/Allen family in residence at 2-4 Walnut Street between the 1870s and the 1920s. Although we address each of these questions in some detail in the previous chapters, the following summarizes the results of our research and offers concluding thoughts.

1. What were the prevailing theories of health and wellness in Rochester and the region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

The Civil War precipitated drastic changes in the study and practice of sanitation, health, and medicine, which culminated in great foment of competing theories through the last quarter of the nineteenth century. *Regular* or allopathic medical strategies, purported to be rooted in the hard sciences vied with *irregular* or alternative theories, such as homeopathy and botanical medicine, for a foothold in the consumer marketplace. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the American Medical Association (AMA) had established itself as the prime authority on medical standards and training and sought to regulate physicians through licensure. By and large, regular doctors adhered to the philosophies of the AMA and more locally, the New Hampshire Medical Association, both organizations that specifically excluded and rigorously opposed increasingly popular irregular medical approaches which threatened to undermine their authority and influence.

Allopathic physicians generally employed aggressive heroic strategies to treat disease, using an arsenal of drugs and procedures. These include prescribing large doses of drugs and stimulants considered dangerous today, such as mercury and opiates, and bleeding patients of large quantities of blood to calm his or her symptoms. By contrast, irregular medicinal approaches offered alternatives. Homeopathy, for example, relied on a very different belief than administering a milder form of a specific disease will drive out the same disease as the one under treatment (the term *homeopathy* means same illness). Also, homeopathic practitioners were vigorously opposed to the treatment of illness with strong cathartics and vomitives, and instead administered their remedy as a drop on a sugar cube. Botanical medicine, another alternative to allopathic care, attempted to restore health by regulating body temperature with natural herbs and extracts. These natural herbs and extracts of botanical plants, such as like lobelia (pukeweed) and valerian (lady slipper), were allegedly gentler than strong cathartics and emetics prescribed by

allopaths. This medical strategy utilized compounds available without a prescription and offered instruction to the consumer for use at home.

Although pharmacies compounded and dispensed drugs prescribed by local doctors, apothecaries were also free to sell their own formulas directly to the public since no formal credentials or medical training were required to prohibit the practice. By the middle of the nineteenth century, consumers could also choose from a wide variety of pre-packaged patent medicines, remedies, and tonics that offered a quick and simple fix to an assortment of ills.

2. What were the medical choices available to the Rochester consumer?

Although both regular and irregular strategies were available to residents in southeastern New Hampshire, the City of Rochester seems to have followed a more conservative track than its near neighbor, Portsmouth. Research showed that Rochester residents supported a higher percentage of allopathic or regular physicians who aligned themselves with AMA philosophies. Most were members of the New Hampshire Medical Association, and many trained in the medical lineage of prominent physician, Dr. James Farrington. By and large, Rochester residents could purchase prescribed compounds and other medical necessities at pharmacies located near physicians' offices in and around Central Square.

Only one irregular practitioner, a homeopath, Dr. Robert V. Sweet, is documented as practicing in the city in the early 1900s (MacDuffie 1892:611). By contrast, homeopaths, botanical and “eclectic” doctors (who combined a number of strategies) were more numerous in Portsmouth, culminating in the establishment of the Portsmouth Medical Society in 1879 which rigorously opposed such practices (see Estes and Goodman 1986). With fewer irregular practitioners in the city, regular physicians in Rochester, it seems, saw no need to organize in a similar way.

3. What proprietary medicines were commonly available and how were they marketed and distributed?

Rochester's weekly and daily newspapers carried advertising plugging a wide variety of proprietary medicines. Many of these preparations were advertised and distributed nationally, including Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Sarsaparilla, and Cathartic Pills, Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Hostetter Bitters, Perry Davis' Pain Killer; and Dr. King' New Discovery for Consumption, touted as “The only sure cure for Consumption in the World” as well as Dr. King's New Life Pills, “the great liver and stomach remedy.” The *Rochester Courier* and *Rochester Record* regularly carried sizable ads for nationally distributed brands to catch the reader's eye.

The Rochester consumer encountered advertising for these preparations in newspapers, magazines, directories, almanacs, pamphlets, and leaflets with increasing frequency toward the end of the nineteenth century. Local pharmacies, such as Hanson's Apothecary, advertised these preparations in newspapers and shop displays as well, taking advantage of their increased popularity to bring the consumer through their doors.

4. What was the impact of the Food and Drug Act of 1906 on consumption patterns in the region? Which products were outlawed and no longer available?

The Food and Drug Act of 1906 challenged manufacturers of proprietary medicines, tonics, remedies, and compounds to list their ingredients on the label and made it illegal to make any false or misleading statements about their product. Although the process took decades to fully implement and involved a

long series of lawsuits and counterclaims, the impact of the passage of the 1906 Act on the industry was swift and severe. The rapid growth observed in the early years of the twentieth century immediately ceased once the Act was passed. More than 1,000 manufacturers (about one-third of those nationwide) were out of business by 1916. Half were no longer in production by 1926 (Sobel 2000:9). Although taking years to refine and implement, the measure eliminated many of the nation's most popular remedies that contained opium, morphine, laudanum, or had a high alcohol content. Nationally distributed products that folded include such brands as Dr. S. B. Hartman's *Peruna* (purported to contain 95% alcohol), and *Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup* (whose main ingredient was morphine). Others, such as *Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* (targeted for containing alcohol) and *Paine's Celery Compound* (which allegedly contained traces of cocaine), survived scrutiny by changing their formulas, to stay in compliance with the new law (Stage 1979).

5. What was the relative cost, the range of use, and purpose of the medicine or compounds (e.g., cough syrup, or general ailment, or respiratory) available in Rochester?

Proprietary medicines generally cost much more than prescriptions compounded locally by a pharmacist. Prices for compounded formulas prescribed by a physician and prepared by a pharmacist ranged from 10 to 40 cents. In today's dollars, a 15-cent prescription would be the equivalent of \$3.87. Proprietary and patent medicines, remedies, and other prepackaged nationally distributed preparations could cost significantly more. Many sold for one dollar (\$25.50 in today's currency), more than twice as much as a doctor's prescription. Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound sold for \$1 per bottle as did a large bottle of California Fig Syrup. Depending on the preparation, prices cost as little as 25 cents for a small bottle of Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment or Twitchell Champlin's Neuralgic Anodyne to \$2 for a pint-size bottle of Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant (Table 16). A bottle of Mellin's Food was not inexpensive – costing about 75 cents per bottle. Although the powder was diluted with water or milk, the container could provide only a limited number of meals.

The use of patent medicines did not require consultation with a physician and allowed the consumer greater control of his or her medical health. These preparations were costlier, however, requiring a certain amount of economic comfort. The fact that archaeologists encountered a number of discarded patent medicine bottles is evidence that the Dorman-Kimball-Allen families found a way to afford these preparations and considered them useful to have (or at least try) as part of their medical tool kit.

Table 16. Approximate prices for propriety medicines in the Wentworth collection.

Proprietary Medicine Name	Approx cost/bottle
California Fig Syrup Co. San Francisco, CA	50 cents - \$1
Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment	25-35 cents
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	\$1
Mellin's Infant's Food- Doliber Goodale Co., Boston	75 cents
Milk of Magnesia	50 cents
Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant	\$1-\$2
Paine's Celery Compound	60 cents
Twitchell Champlin & Co- Neuralgic Anodyne	25 cents

6. Which proprietary medicines did the occupants of the Walnut Street address use? Were any of these products outlawed by the 1906 Food and Drug Act?

IAC identified 15 individual bottles from 13 different preparations in the medicinal bottle assemblage (Table 17). These nostrums offered ready relief from physical discomfort or promoted general health and wellbeing to family members of all ages. Some, such as *Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment* promised to ease both external and internal discomfort from a variety of ills including coughs, colds, asthma, cramps, diarrhea, bruises, sprains and soreness. Johnson's preparation was marketed and sold for most of the nineteenth century, surviving the scrutiny of the 1906 Food and Drug Act until about 1930. Archaeologists found evidence of two bottles of the remedy in the collection, suggesting that any number of inhabitants of the Walnut Street address might have used the liniment for a variety of reasons.

Twitchell Champlin & Co Neuralgic Anodyne was also marketed as an analgesic medicine to relieve pain. Based in Portland, Maine, this company made their product available between 1883 and the 1930s. Although we have no proof, it is possible that Flora Allen Kimball may have used the neuralgic anodyne to alleviate her discomfort from muscle pain or contractions from myelitis.

The collection includes preparations made for children's use, especially *Children's Comfort*, and *Mellin's Infant Food*. Advertised as safe and reliable by the Worcester, Massachusetts, manufacturer, *Children's Comfort* contained no narcotics and promoted healthy growth to children of all ages. Popular in the 1890s, this preparation might have been given to John R. Allen (born in 1894) who is the only child identified during our research as living in the household during this time period. John's parents may also have been fed him *Mellin's Food*, also available during his first years. *Mellin's Food* could also be given to elderly or infirm members of the family, perhaps Nathaniel Dorman or Flora (Allen) Kimball.

Table 17. Propriety medicines found in the Wentworth collection.

Vessel #	Proprietary Medicine Name	Approx Date	Approx cost/bottle
198	California Fig Syrup Co. San Francisco, CA	1880-1890	50 cents - \$1
316	Children's Comfort / George E. Fairbanks Worcester, Mass-	1890s	
314 & 317	Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment	1880-1930s	25-35 cents
204	Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	1876-1920	\$1
315	Mellin's Infant's Food- Doliber Goodale Co., Boston	Post 1880	75 cents
226	Milk of Magnesia	Post 1906	50 cents
209 & 224	Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant	1895+	\$1-\$2
301	Paine's Celery Compound	Post 1882	60 cents
318	Twitchell Champlin & Co- Neuralgic Anodyne	1883-1930s	25 cents
323 & 333	John Wyeth & Bro	1872-1907	variable
166 & 188	Wyeth & Bro. with dose cap	1899+	variable

Several products promised to promote general health. *California Fig Syrup* claimed to contain natural ingredients to alleviate constipation and strengthen internal organs. *Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, marketed primarily to women as a remedy for "female complaints" also offered a natural recipe made up of assorted herbs. Although initially containing 15% alcohol, the Lydia Pinkham Company modified their formula in response to the 1906 Food and Drug Act and reduced the alcoholic content to remain in compliance with the new guidelines. The company stayed in business until the late 1920s. Although the California Fig Syrup company produced a product with about 6% alcohol, their demise in the early 1900s was a result of a lawsuit claiming copyright infringement and not due to the content of their tonic.

Archaeologists recovered evidence that the Walnut Street inhabitants used *Paine's Celery Compound*, a preparation marketed as a cure-all for diseases of "the Nerves, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, and acts as a Blood Purifier and Tonic to the Central System" (MaryFran 2017). The remedy was widely distributed and readily available and may have been used by any adult member of the extended family in the 1880s or later. Allegedly containing traces of cocaine, *Paine's Celery Compound*, survived changes brought on by the 1906 Act by changing its formula to align with the new laws.

There is also evidence that the household took stock in germ theory and made an effort to reduce infectious agents in the home. IAC recovered two bottles of *Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant*, an antiseptic spray first marketed in the 1880s as a powerful disinfectant. Please see Chapter Six for a more detailed discussion of each of these proprietary remedies and agents.

7. How did the inhabitants participate in the growing trend of cheaper, ready-to-sell bottled compounds such as those offered by the nascent Wyeth pharmaceutical company?

IAC recovered evidence of four bottles related to the Wyeth & Bro, a growing pharmaceutical supply company founded in the 1860s in response to the medical needs of the Civil War (see Table 17). John Wyeth & Bro mixed and sold commonly prescribed drugs, pills, elixirs, salts and suppositories for wide distribution. Although our research was not able to determine the price of these pre-packaged products in comparison to products compounded by a local pharmacist, the fact that four bottles (10%) from the same company were among the 44 in the collection suggests the families place value in these prepackaged products.

8. Were the residents of 2-4 Walnut Street purchasing locally, through mail order, or through other means?

Local drugstores advertised their wares liberally, announcing the availability of proprietary medicines or their own preparations (such as DeWitt's headache powders) in newspapers, directories, pamphlets, and broadsides. Although consumers may have procured their wares through mail order, it seems just as likely that the Walnut Street inhabitants purchased these items directly from the local drug store. Although our initial hope was to link specific Dorman-Kimball-Allen family members to specific medical supply purchases by looking at account books from Rochester apothecaries, IAC was not able to locate such records.

Concluding Remarks

The review of the 44 medicinal bottles provides evidence of the medical strategies employed by the Wentworth site residents to ease pain, care for children, and provide comfort for family members in their last years of life. Beginning in 1867, Dr. Nathaniel Dorman and members of his extended family –

primarily the Kimball and Allen families – lived in the house for the next eight decades. IAC’s analysis draws additional links between the material culture and the individuals identified through the documentary record to gain a clearer understanding of the medical strategies and consumer choices of the extended household.

In 1864 when Dr. Nathaniel Dorman relocated his family from Alton to Rochester, the city boasted a thriving commercial district and served as a regional center of commerce. By the turn of the twentieth-century, eleven apothecaries or pharmacies in Rochester provided a wide range of proprietary and prescription medications. Although we cannot link any particular compound to a specific person in the Walnut Street household, the presence of both proprietary and prescription medicine suggests the residents used a range of approaches to treat illness and alleviate symptoms between the 1870s and 1920s.

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APPENDIX A: MINIMUM VESSEL COUNT (MVC) FOR ALL GLASS

Vessel No	Vessel Form	Form Subtype	Shape	Decoration	Manufacturing Technique	Approx Date	Total sherds
1	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	Post 1923	10
2	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	Post 1923	10
3	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	Post 1923	11
4	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	Post 1923	24
5	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Circular base	None	Machine-made	1919-1920	16
6	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Patent April 1st, 1900	21
7	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Rectangular	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1940	16
8	Tableware	Tumbler	Cylindrical	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1940	8
9	Bottle	Milk	Tapered	None	Machine-made	1905-1930	2
10	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1905-1930	12
11	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1905-1920	16
12	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Pressed	Machine-made	Post 1930	3
13	Bottle	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1905-1920	16
14	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1905-1920	9
15	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	5
16	Bottle	Food	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Machine-made	1920-1937	22
17	Bottle	Soda	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1940-1947	15
18	Bottle	Soda	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1940-1947	29
19	Bottle	Unid	Tapered	None	Machine-made	Post 1905	3
20	Bottle	Soda	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	40
21	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Frosted	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
22	Bottle	Beer	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Post 1910	3
23	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	Embossed	Machine-made	post 1900	18
24	Bottle	Champagne	Tapered	None	Machine-made	1900-1920	4
25	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	5
26	Unid	Unid	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1840s-1930s	4
27	Tableware	Cup	Circular base	Paneled	Machine-made	Mid 20th c	2
28	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	12
29	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	Molded	Machine-made	Mid 20th c	2
30	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	Etched	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
31	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	8
32	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	21
33	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	Post 1900	13
34	Bottle	Beer	Tapered	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
35	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Machine-made	1935-1960	12
36	Jar	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	5
37	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th C	11
38	Tableware	Mug	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	6

39	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	2
40	Bottle	Condiment	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1925-1930	2
41	Bottle	Extract	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th C	1
42	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th C	1
43	Tableware	Bowl	Round	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
44	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	7
45	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	None	Machine-made	Post 1905	19
46	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1940	4
47	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	None	Machine-made	1923-1950	3
48	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	17
49	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	9
50	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Gilded	Unid	Indeterminate	1
51	Vial	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
52	Jar	Food	Round w/ flat sides	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	5
53	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	1840s-1930s	1
54	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	1910s	1
55	Tableware	Pitcher	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	Indeterminate	4
56	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	3
57	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
58	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	20th c	8
59	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	10
60	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Unid	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
61	Vase	None	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th C	1
62	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1905-1930	10
63	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	8
64	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2
65	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Tapered	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	13
66	Tableware	Unid	Cylindrical	Pressed	Unid	Indeterminate	1
67	Tableware	Decanter	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	6
68	Vase	Decorative	Globular	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
69	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	9
70	Tableware	Stemware	Round	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
71	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	3
72	Bottle	Beer	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	9
73	Bottle	Unid	Cylindrical	Stippled	Machine-made	20th c	10
74	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	5
75	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2
76	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	7
77	Unid	Unid	Rectangular	Embossed	Unid	Indeterminate	1
78	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
79	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Applied Color Label	Unid	Indeterminate	1
80	Vial	Medicine	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2

81	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	8
82	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	17
83	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	Paneled	Machine-made	Indeterminate	8
84	Bottle	Condiment	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	Indeterminate	3
85	Tableware	Mug	Flat Octagonal	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
86	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Unid Mold-made	19th c	6
87	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Tapered	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
88	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	4
89	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	6
90	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	3
91	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
92	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	4
93	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
94	Tableware	Bowl	Round	Pressed	Machine-made	1890-1910s	9
95	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	3
96	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	13
97	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	1890-1910s	1
98	Bottle	Condiment	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
99	Tableware	Mug	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
100	Tableware	Mug	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
101	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	7
102	Bottle	Beer	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	9
103	Bottle	Food/Milk	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
104	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
105	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
106	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	9
107	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	9
108	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2
109	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
110	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1890-1910	1
111	Bottle	Unid	Rectangular	None	Unid	Indeterminate	4
112	Bottle	Medicine/Extract	Rectangular	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
113	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	1840s-1930s	1
114	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Cylindrical	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	1
115	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	13
116	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Paneled	Unid	Indeterminate	15
117	Jar	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
118	Bottle	Food	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
119	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Unid Mold-	Indeterminate	29

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120	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Pressed	Machine-made	Indeterminate	13
121	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Unid Mold-made	1870-1925	62
122	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	10
123	Bottle	Condiment	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1919-1929	7
124	Tableware	Pitcher or Mug	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
125	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	35
126	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	57
127	Tableware	Stemware	Wine Glass	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	2
128	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Unid Mold-made	Indeterminate	1
129	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	7
130	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	24
131	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
132	Bottle	Spirits	Rectangular	None	Unid Mold-made	Indeterminate	7
133	Bottle	Unid	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	24
134	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	18
135	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
136	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	1840s-1880s	1
137	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	1840s-1930s	1
138	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	5
139	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	14
140	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Unid Mold-made	Indeterminate	3
141	Bottle	Spirits	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1935-1960	3
142	Jar	Cosmetic/Perfume	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
143	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
144	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1910s	5
145	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2
146	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	3
147	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	32
148	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
149	Tableware	Goblet	Globular	Red Block	Machine-made	Post 1898	1
150	Bottle	Beer	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	12
151	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Tapered	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	4
152	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Cylindrical	None	Unid Mold-made	Indeterminate	8
153	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Cylindrical	None	Unid	Indeterminate	5
154	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Tapered	Embossed	Machine-made	1952-1958	12
155	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2

156	Bottle	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	3
157	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Frosted	Machine-made	Indeterminate	3
158	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
159	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Unid	Indeterminate	5
160	Bottle	Beer	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	1
161	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	4
162	Vial	Unid	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
163	Flask	Unid Alcohol	Rectangular	None	Unid	Indeterminate	22
164	Tableware	Stemware	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	2
165	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Red Block	Machine-made	Post 1898	3
166	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1890s	9
167	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	10
168	Tableware	Mug	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
169	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	10
170	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	5
171	Bottle	Milk	Cylindrical	None	Unid	Indeterminate	3
172	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Two-piece mold	1880-1910	6
172	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Two-piece separate base	1880-1910	3
173	Bottle	Brandy/Liqueur	Square base	None	Two-piece separate base	1880-1910	16
174	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Post 1882	11
175	Bottle	Extract	Ovoid	None	Two-piece mold	1850-1910	19
176	Bottle	Brandy/Liqueur	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	15
177	Bottle	Extract	Ovoid	None	Post-bottom Mold	1850-1890	8
178	Vase	Decorative	Concave	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	3
179	Bottle	Champagne	Tapered	None	Machine-made	20th c	6
180	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Rectangular	None	Unid	Indeterminate	10
181	Tableware	Stemware	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	4
182	Tableware	Stemware	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
183	Bottle	Champagne	Tapered	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	13
184	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
185	Tableware	Plate	Round	Pressed	Machine-made	1880s-Present	4
186	Jar	Cosmetic/Perfume	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
187	Bottle	Medicine/Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	33
188	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1890s	3
189	Bottle	Unid	Cylindrical	None	Two-piece mold	Indeterminate	9
190	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	1
191	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Post 1922	4
192	Bottle	Food	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	20th c	8

193	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1858-1920	71
194	Tableware	Stemware	Concave	None	Machine-made	20th c	7
195	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	6
196	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
197	Bottle	Brandy/Liqueur	Cylindrical	None	Three-Piece Mold	1820-1890	7
198	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1880-1890	5
199	Bottle	Spirits	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1900	24
200	Bottle	Extract	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
201	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1929-1960	5
202	Tableware	Mug	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	20th c	1
203	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
204	Bottle	Extract	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	1876-Present	3
204	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	1876-Present	4
205	Bottle	Medicine/Extract	Rectangular	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2
206	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Unid Mold-made	Post 1839	5
207	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Cylindrical	None	Two-piece separate base	Indeterminate	1
208	Bottle	Milk	Ovoid	None	Unid	Post 1883	27
209	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Unid Mold-made	1880s-1890s	9
210	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Early 20th c	5
211	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	Post 1934	1
211	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Ovoid	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	Post 1934	2
212	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	5
213	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	7
214	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	3
215	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Tapered	None	Unid Mold-made	1890-1905	1
216	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	8
217	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
218	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Cup-bottom Mold	1880s-1910s	4
219	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
220	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
221	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
222	Tableware	Stemware	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
223	Jar	Cosmetic/Perfume	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
224	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	1880s-1890s	2
225	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1870s-1910s	6
226	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	Post 1906	16

227	Bottle	Beer	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	9
228	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	Early 20th c	62
229	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	1921-1971	10
230	Bottle	Unid	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	20th c	6
231	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	5
232	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
233	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
234	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Colored	Unid	Indeterminate	1
235	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Unid Mold-made	1870-1925	1
236	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
237	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
238	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	4
239	Jar	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
240	Jar	Cosmetic/Perfume	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	4
241	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1950	21
242	Bottle	Unid	Tapered	None	Machine-made	20th c	9
243	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	20th c	72
244	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	40
245	Bottle	Unid	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1919-1929	30
246	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	9
247	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Tapered	None	Machine-made	20th c	58
248	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
249	Tableware	Unid	Globular	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
250	Bottle	Condiment	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	44
251	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1919-1929	31
252	Jar	Food	Cylindrical	None	Unid	Indeterminate	7
253	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
254	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	4
255	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
256	Bottle	Cosmetic/Perfume	Square base	None	Two-piece separate base	Indeterminate	1
257	Bottle	Beer	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1935-1947	19
258	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Machine-made	20th c	10
259	Jar	Unid	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	61
260	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
261	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
262	Bottle	Condiment	Cylindrical	Paneled	Machine-made	20th c	44
263	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
264	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	18
265	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	5
266	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	5
267	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	46

268	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Stubby Quart	Stippled	Machine-made	1926-1960	1
269	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	9
270	Tableware	Cup	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	3
271	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	2
272	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	2
273	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
274	Tableware	Unid	Cylindrical	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
275	Bottle	Cosmetic/Perfume	Ovoid	Ribbed	Machine-made	1919-1929	1
276	Bottle	Unid	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	20th c	15
277	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1929-1960	10
278	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
279	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
280	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1929-1960	8
281	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Cylindrical	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	Post 1934	7
282	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Frosted	Machine-made	20th c	2
283	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	17
284	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	20th c	1
285	Unid	Unid	Indeterminate	Ribbed	Machine-made	20th c	2
286	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	2
287	Tableware	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	19
288	Bottle	Beer	Stubby Quart	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	1
289	Bottle	Beer	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
290	Jar	Unid	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
291	Tableware	Bowl	Globular	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
292	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
293	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Indeterminate	Stippled	Machine-made	1923-1959	2
294	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	1905-1950	3
295	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
296	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
297	Bottle	Unid Alcohol	Indeterminate	None	Unid	1830-1920	1
298	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
299	Tableware	Dish	Round	Pressed	Machine-made	20th c	1
300	Bottle	Unid	Indeterminate	None	Unid	Indeterminate	1
301	Bottle	Medicine	Chamfer-cornered Square	None	Key Mold	Post 1882	1
302	Bottle	Wine	Tapered	None	Snap Case Mold	1880-1890	1
303	Bottle	Spirits	Ovoid	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	1934-1960	1

304	Bottle	Spirits	Ovoid	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	1934-1960	1
305	Bottle	Spirits	Ovoid	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	Post 1934	1
306	Bottle	Spirits	Ovoid	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	1934-1960	1
307	Flask	Spirits	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
308	Bottle	Soda/Mineral Water	Tapered	None	Machine-made	1927	1
309	Bottle	Household	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1924-1940	1
310	Bottle	Cosmetic/Perfume	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
311	Bottle	Glue	Cylindrical	Applied Color Label	Machine-made	Post 1934	1
312	Bottle	Extract	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
313	Bottle	Shoe Polish	Cylindrical	None	Two-piece separate base	Indeterminate	1
314	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1890s	1
315	Bottle	Food	Cylindrical	Enamel	Unid Mold-made	Post 1890	1
316	Bottle	Medicine	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	None	Unid Mold-made	1890s	1
317	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1890s	1
318	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1883-1930s	1
319	Bottle	Extract	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1929-1960	1
320	Bottle	Extract	Chamfer-cornered	None	Machine-made	1870-1975	1
321	Bottle	Extract	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
322	Bottle	Extract	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
323	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1872-1907	1
324	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
325	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid w/ flat sides	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
326	Bottle	Medicine	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	1892-1996	1
327	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	Post 1910	1

328	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
329	Bottle	Medicine	Rectangular	None	Machine-made	1928-1961	1
330	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
331	Bottle	Medicine	Chamfer- cornered Square	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
332	Bottle	Medicine	Ovoid	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
333	Bottle	Medicine	Cylindrical	None	Machine-made	1872-1907	1
334	Bottle	Medicine	Chamfer- cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	20th c	1
335	Bottle	Household	Chamfer- cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	Post 1920	1
336	Bottle	Medicine	Chamfer- cornered Rectangle	None	Machine-made	Indeterminate	1
337	Bottle	Cosmetic/Perfume	Indeterminate	None	Machine-made	Post 1879	1

APPENDIX B: LIST OF 44 MEDICINAL BOTTLES

Vessel #	Color	Vessel Form	Shape	Commercial Mark	Manufacturing Technique	Approx Date	Finish/Rim Type	Locus	Whole?
51	Colorless	Vial	Cylindrical	Vessel Form: Vial	Machine-made	Indeterminate	Flared	13	No
63	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular	Indeterminate	Machine-made	Indeterminate	Patent Lip	30	No
64	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular		Unid	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	30	No
80	Colorless	Vial	Cylindrical		Machine-made	Indeterminate	Threaded	13	No
83	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular		Machine-made	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	13	No
86	Aqua	Bottle	Cylindrical		Unid Mold-made	19th c	Double Ring	13	No
129	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular		Machine-made	Indeterminate	Patent Lip	13	No
166	Cobalt Blue	Bottle	Rectangular	Wyeth & Bro. with dose cap	Machine-made	post 1899	Straight	23	No
170	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular		Machine-made	20th c	Flared	23	No
172	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid w/ flat sides		Two-piece mold	1880-1910	Flared	23	No
188	Cobalt Blue	Bottle	Rectangular	Wyeth & Bro. with dose cap	Machine-made	post 1899	Straight	23	No
198	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular	California Fig Syrup Co. San Francisco, CA	Machine-made	1880-1890	Patent Lip	23	No
201	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular	Owens-Illinois	Machine-made	1929-1960	Patent Lip	23	No
204	Aqua	Bottle	Ovoid	Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound	Machine-made	1876-1920	Indeterminate	17	No
209	Aqua	Bottle	Ovoid	O. Gordon Rankine- Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant	Unid Mold-made	after 1895	Bead	17	No
211	Aqua	Bottle	Ovoid	Indeterminate	Machine-made	Post 1934	Patent Lip	23	No
216	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid		Machine-made	Indeterminate	Prescription	17	No
218	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid		Cup-bottom Mold	1880s-1910s	Indeterminate	40	No

Vessel #	Color	Vessel Form	Shape	Commercial Mark	Manufacturing Technique	Approx Date	Finish/Rim Type	Locus	Whole?
224	Aqua	Bottle	Ovoid	O. Gordon Rankine- Dr. Hubbard's Vegetable Disinfectant	Machine-made	post 1895	Patent Lip	23	No
226	Cobalt Blue	Bottle	Ovoid	Milk of Magnesia	Machine-made	Post 1906	Patent Lip	17	No
228	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid		Machine-made	Early 20th c	Collared Ring	3	No
246	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular		Machine-made	20th c	Flared	4	No
301	Amber	Bottle	Chamfer-cornered Square	Paine's Celery Compound	Key Mold	Post 1882	Wine/Brandy	17	Yes
314	Aqua	Bottle	Cylindrical	Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment	Machine-made	1880-1930s	Double Ring	23	Yes
315	Aqua	Bottle	Cylindrical	Mellin's Infant's Food - Large	Machine-made	post 1880	Patent Lip	23	Yes
316	Aqua	Bottle	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	George E. Fairbanks Worcester, Mass- Children's Comfort	Unid Mold-made	1890s	Patent Lip	23	Yes
317	Aqua	Bottle	Cylindrical	Johnson's American Anodyne Liniment	Machine-made	1880-1930s	Double Ring	23	Yes
318	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular	Twitchell Champlin & Co- Neuralgic Anodyne	Machine-made	1883-1930s	Extract Lip		Yes
323	Colorless	Bottle	Cylindrical	John Wyeth & Bro	Machine-made	1872-1907	Threaded	20	Yes
324	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid w/ flat sides	John Wyeth & Bro	Machine-made	1872-1907	Prescription Lip	17	Yes
325	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid w/ flat sides		Machine-made	20th c	Threaded	13	Yes
326	Colorless	Bottle	Chamfer-cornered Rectangle	Industrial Glass Co.	Machine-made	1892-1996	Sheared	17	Yes

Vessel #	Color	Vessel Form	Shape	Commercial Mark	Manufacturing Technique	Approx Date	Finish/Rim Type	Locus	Whole?
327	Aqua	Bottle	Cylindrical		Machine-made	Post 1910	Threaded		Yes
328	Colorless	Bottle	Cylindrical		Machine-made	20th c	Prescription	23	Yes
329	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular	Buck Glass Company	Machine-made	1928-1961	Prescription		Yes
330	Colorless	Bottle	Cylindrical		Machine-made	20th c	Threaded	13	Yes
331	Amber	Bottle	Chamfer-corned Square		Machine-made	20th c	Bead	23	Yes
332	Colorless	Bottle	Ovoid		Machine-made	20th c	Patent Lip	23	Yes
333	Colorless	Bottle	Cylindrical	John Wyeth & Bro	Machine-made	1872-1907	Patent Lip	23	Yes
334	Colorless	Bottle	Chamfer-corned Rectangle		Machine-made	20th c	Prescription	23	Yes
336	Colorless	Bottle	Chamfer-corned Rectangle		Machine-made	Indeterminate	Patent Lip	23	Yes
112	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular	Indeterminate	Unid	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	31	No
187	Colorless	Bottle	Rectangular		Machine-made	20th c	Patent Lip	22	No
205	Cobalt Blue	Bottle	Rectangular	Indeterminate	Unid	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	23	No