

LOOKING FOR LINCOLN'S PROPERTY AT NEW SALEM

Archaeological Investigations at the "East Ridge" Locale,
Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site



ROBERT MAZRIM
DENNIS NAGLICH
CURTIS MANN



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ABSTRACT

This report details the results of archaeological excavations conducted by the Sangamo Archaeological Center at the “east ridge” locale at the Lincoln’s’ New Salem State Historic Site, which were conducted in the spring of 2006. These excavations were designed to examine archaeological deposits associated with Lots 13-17 north of Main Street, in and beyond the limits of the “First Survey” of the 1829 New Salem plat.

In 1995, Dr. Thomas Schwartz re-discovered a Sangamon County Sheriff’s sale document dating to 1835, which indicates that a young Abraham Lincoln actually owned property in New Salem, in partnership with an unnamed individual (Schwartz 1995). Traditionally, it has been believed that Lincoln owned no property there, and that he lived and worked in the store buildings that he rented or stayed with friends. Further, the document mentioned a “house” located on the lot. This, then, indicates that Lincoln owned improved property well before his purchase of his home in downtown Springfield.

Unfortunately, the lots mentioned in the document, “Lots 16 and 17 north of Main Street”, are not included in the original 1829 plat of New Salem. Instead, these lots appear to have been named and surveyed after 1829, to encompass improved property in order to give that property a legal description prior to its auction.

Also during the mid-1990s, Mazrim was conducting a series of archaeological studies at New Salem, which included a reexamination of the original town plat. Considering archaeological data, the geometry of the original plat, the natural topography on which the town was located, and the location of another off-plat lot, Mazrim surmised that Lots 16 and 17 must have been located in the extreme northeastern portion of the village, and not coincidentally, in the vicinity of the “Offutt Store” where Lincoln clerked in 1831-32. More recent archival research has revealed that Lincoln and another clerk at the store (Charles Maltby) may have bought Offutt’s property in 1832. The two had planned to operate a warehouse at New Salem, to serve as a distribution and shipping point for steamboats the Sangamon River.

In 2006, funding from the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library supported archaeological investigations in the northeastern portion of the original limits of the town of New Salem. A land survey that reestablished the 1829 town plat onto the modern landscape confirmed that Lots 16 and 17 do appear to include the “Offutt Store” and “Clary Grocery” replicas. Excavations there found a portion of the original cellar that was once located beneath the Offutt Store. Most of that feature had been destroyed by the 1932 archaeology and construction of the current replica, but the intact portion of the cellar produced a small sample of architectural and storekeeping-related artifacts. Flooring nails, lath nails, and plaster indicate that the original building was more finished than the current replica, and would have included milled plank flooring and plastered walls. Storekeeping debris included small amounts of broken ceramic, as well as a worn slate pencil probably used by clerks in the store (including Lincoln) for mathematical calculations on writing slate.

Behind the Offutt Store was found the well-preserved archaeological footprint of an early nineteenth century brick kiln, used to manufacture soft mud brick. Several of the buildings at New Salem were equipped with brick fireplaces, and some of those bricks may have been made behind the Offutt Store. Beneath the kiln was found a layer of broken storekeeping goods such as crockery jugs and glass tumblers, indicating that the kiln was in use later in the history of the site. Excavations on the nearby Lot 13, once owned by Alexander Trent, produced only faint evidence of an 1830s occupation, and the survey of Lot 14 confirmed the existence of a prehistoric burial mound.

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Robert Mazrim, Dennis Naglich and Curtis Mann

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1. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The town of New Salem was located in the southwest quarter of Section 25, Township 18 North, 7 West in present-day Menard County, Illinois. The site (11Me6) is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Sangamon River. New Salem was platted for Reverend John Camron on October 23, 1829. A year earlier (July 19, 1828) Camron entered a 160-acre tract adjacent to the river, and his uncle James Rutledge moved their families to the bluff top (Reep 1918, Thomas 1954). Recent archaeological work at New Salem has suggested that prior to Camron's arrival, there was already at least one family "squatting" on site. The recent archaeological and archival research has also suggested that a well-used north-south road had crossed the property for years prior to his arrival (e.g. Mazrim and Naglich 1996)

In January of 1829, Camron and Rutledge were granted permission by the Illinois State Legislature to erect a mill dam across the Sangamon River, and the two constructed a mill prior to the platting of New Salem that October. Rutledge's home was to serve as a tavern at the new village, and the first lot sale was recorded in December of 1829. The village served as a small commercial center during the 1830s, and included a saw and grist mill, at least one tavern, several stores, a blacksmith, a cooper, a wool carding mill, and even a shoemaker and hatter. At its peak, the village may have been occupied by 100-150 people, and was home to Abraham Lincoln between 1831 and 1837. By 1841, New Salem had been abandoned, due in part to the selection of nearby Petersburg as the seat of government for the new county of Menard (Reep 1918, Thomas 1954). By the 1890s, plans were under way to rebuild the pioneer village as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln, and the first replica log buildings were reconstructed in 1918 (Taylor and Johnson 2004). The site became a State Park in 1919, and the current replicas were constructed during the 1930s.

PREVIOUS WORK

The first archaeological excavations at the site of New Salem were conducted by the Old Salem Lincoln League in 1918, in advance of the construction of several replicas of the town's commercial buildings. These excavations involved the emptying of cellar features still visible as ground-surface depressions in what was then an open pasture. Little documentation and no artifacts remain from these excavations. Fourteen years later, additional excavations were conducted by the State of Illinois (under the direction of Joseph Booton) in advance of the replacement of the Lincoln League's initial replicas, as well as the construction of eight additional buildings. Work was conducted on and off until 1939 (with an additional 1948 season), and unfortunately, documentation of these efforts was sporadic. Few artifacts from this period survive (Booton 1934, Mazrim 1995).

In 1994, Mazrim assembled and examined all of the known records pertaining to the early 20th century archaeology at New Salem. The results of this study have been

presented in a previous report (Mazrim 1995). In 1995, Mazrim initiated new archaeological fieldwork at New Salem - the first archaeology conducted at the site in nearly 50 years. This research was conducted over a period of three years, and encountered an unexpectedly rich and complex archaeological record still preserved at the park.

The 1995 investigations examined two discrete sites in the northeastern portion of the village. One of these (Area CC) is thought to have been associated with the circa 1829-31 activities of storekeepers John McNamar and Samuel Hill. The second occupation (Areas AA/BB), appears to predate the 1829 village plat, and was probably abandoned before 1832 (Mazrim and Naglich 1996a). The 1996 investigations examined a third previously unexamined site in the western portion of the village (Area DD), interpreted as the initial residence and blacksmith shop of Joshua Miller, circa 1829-1832 (Mazrim and Naglich 1996b). Finally, the 1997 excavations located the actual site of the Rutledge Tavern (Area EE), located due north of the replica tavern (Mazrim and Naglich 1998).

Pertinent to the 2006 Project Area, excavations were conducted at the presumed location (see below) of Lots 16 and 17 by the Lincoln League in 1918, and by Joseph Booton in 1932. Specifically, these efforts focused on two large cellar features, one thought to have been associated with Denton Offutt's store, and the other with William Clary's Grocery.

The Lincoln League conducted some form of rudimentary excavation at the Offutt Store site in 1918, in preparation of the construction of a replica log building (Booton 1934). Their efforts focused on a substantial ground surface depression that had been identified as the site of Offutt's store as early as the 1880s, by former clerk William Greene. By the turn of the century, the site had become an important point of tourism, as was known as the "Three Graces" - a reference to three trees that grew from the surface depression. The nature and extent of the League's work is unknown, and no artifacts are known to exist from these efforts. A replica cabin was built over the eroded cellar feature investigated by the League, and that replica stood until 1932, when it was dismantled by the State of Illinois in preparation of the construction of a replacement.

In 1932, Joseph Booton reopened the Offutt site, apparently emptying the remains of the large subfloor cellar that once lay below the store building. In his 1934 report, he eluded to the previous Lincoln League activity there, and then described the results of his own work. Booton described a 14 by 16 foot, unlined cellar (extending as deep as five feet below grade), associated with what he interpreted as six limestone piers (Booton 1934). No drawings or photographs of the feature exist, and no record of artifacts from the feature survive today.

Booton also excavated another large cellar, approximately 60 feet north of the Offutt cellar. Based on a rather weak oral tradition (discussed below), it was assumed that this was the site of William Clary's Grocery. The feature excavated by Booton was an earthen walled cellar, measuring 16 by 18 feet, with evidence of a possible bulkhead

entrance on its south side. Booton also described a basin-shaped depression surrounding the cellar. No evidence of a chimney or pier supports was encountered, and no artifacts survive (Booton 1934).

THE RESURVEYED LOT LINES AT NEW SALEM

Although the original plat of New Salem was filed with Sangamon County, no markers exist that could serve to anchor it to the modern topography, and its exact location on the hilltop overlooking the Sangamon River has been a subject of debate since the town was replatted in the early 1930s. The 1932 resurvey was crucial, however, in identifying archaeological features with particular families. Such associations were to be the focus of the replicas and interpretive programs at the site.

The 1829 town plat, surveyed by Ruben Harrison, includes several unusual characteristics that often make the interpretation of property locations difficult. The plat consists of two separate, contemporaneous surveys ("first" and "second" or east and west) aligned at different angles and separated by an unrecorded distance (Figure 1). This plan seems to have been designed to accommodate the irregularly shaped bluff top on which the town was platted (Mazrim 1995: 16-24). More problematic is the fact that lot numbers were repeated within each survey, both north and south of Main Street, and no block numbers were assigned. When particular lot sales were recorded, it was not always specified as to which "survey" and to which side of Main Street the deed referred. This has created obvious problems in interpreting lot ownership and location, and several deeds conflict with each other.

Prior to the state's involvement with the site, the Lincoln League's excavations and replicas were located in the eastern half, or First Survey, of the village. The individual sites which received initial attention, such as the "Rutledge Tavern", the "Offutt Store" and the "Berry-Lincoln" Store, had the most direct connections with Lincoln's activities in the village, and were also easily accessible from the road that ran past the site, at the base of the bluff (now State Highway 97).

In most instances, the Lincoln League replicas were placed over cellar features visible on the ground surface as slight depressions. The buildings placed over these features were labeled with respect to identifications made during the 1890s by former residents of the 1830s village. These early visits to the site were coordinated by Thomas Reep, a Petersburg resident and founding member of the Lincoln League. Based on a transcribed discussion between

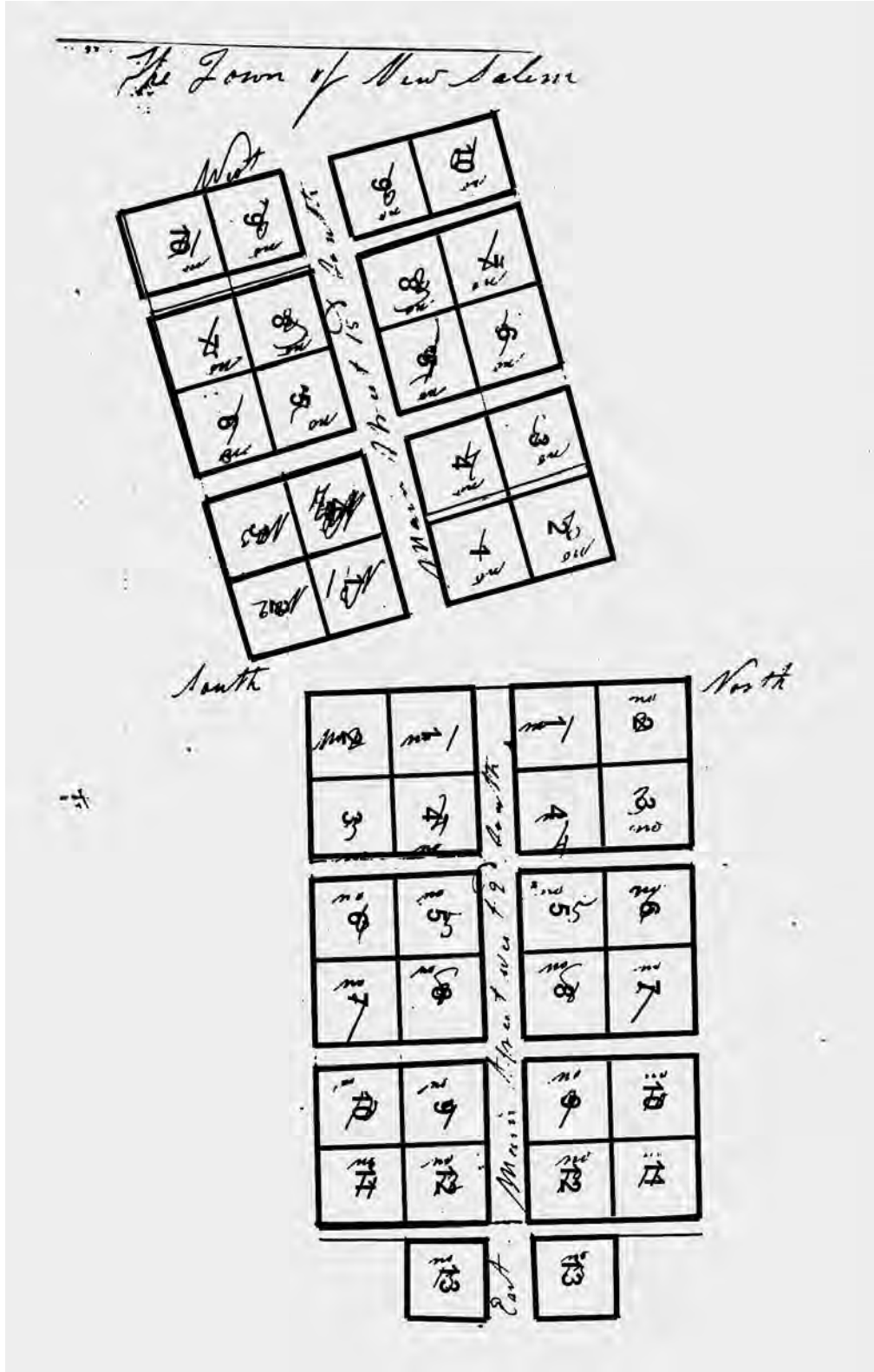


FIGURE 1: 1829 Plat of New Salem

Reep and Booton (Booton 1934b), it appears that much of Reep's understanding of the town's layout and corresponding features was formed by one particular visit to the site with "Uncle Johnny" Watkins, who had lived approximately a mile and a half northwest of the village of New Salem during the 1830s.

Combining information from this and other informants (as well as the information contained in the hand drawn maps of the town made by other former residents) Reep labeled most of the sites that were eventually reconstructed by the State of Illinois in the 1930s. When the resurveyed plat was applied to the landform and archeological features in 1932 (by Ray Tilley), it was found that the identification of sites in the eastern half (or First Survey) of the village fit well with information surviving in the deed record. The 1994 analysis of the archaeological and deed records also reaffirmed that the First Survey seems to be accurate enough to support the labels that have been applied to the sites in the eastern half of the reconstructed town.

The Second Survey, or west half of the village, was much more problematic. After several seasons of archaeology conducted in the 1930s, Booton found that two sites fell well outside of the town plat, as it had been recently applied to the bluff top. To maintain the traditional identifications of sites in the west half of the village, Booton was forced to add four extra lots to the plat, proposing that they must have been added after the original plat was drawn, but had never been recorded. It has been recently concluded that the resurvey of the west half of the village is in error, and was shifted to the north to accommodate a mid 19th century farm lane that was mistaken for the 1830s Main Street (see Mazrim 1995:18-24).

2006 PROJECT AREA:

In 1995, Dr. Thomas Schwartz rediscovered a document pertaining to the sale of Abraham Lincoln's personal property during the mid-1830s (Figure 2). The document, consisting of a writ of execution of judgment, records the March 1835 sheriff's auction of Lincoln's personal property - the proceeds from which were to be used towards outstanding debts to Springfield merchant Peter VanBergen. The document, which was first published by Schwartz in 1995, reads as follows:

" Levied February 21st 1835, on one set of Surveying instruments one Horse Saddle and Bridle and the undivided Half of Lots No. 16 & 17 North of Main Street New Salem, the property of Abraham Lincoln.
G. Elkin sheriff S.C.
By J. Francis Dp. S.

The above property levied on was sold this day for \$81.00 the sale of the house & lots was stayed by order of the Plaintiff.
Mch 7th 1835

G. Elkin Sheriff. S.C "

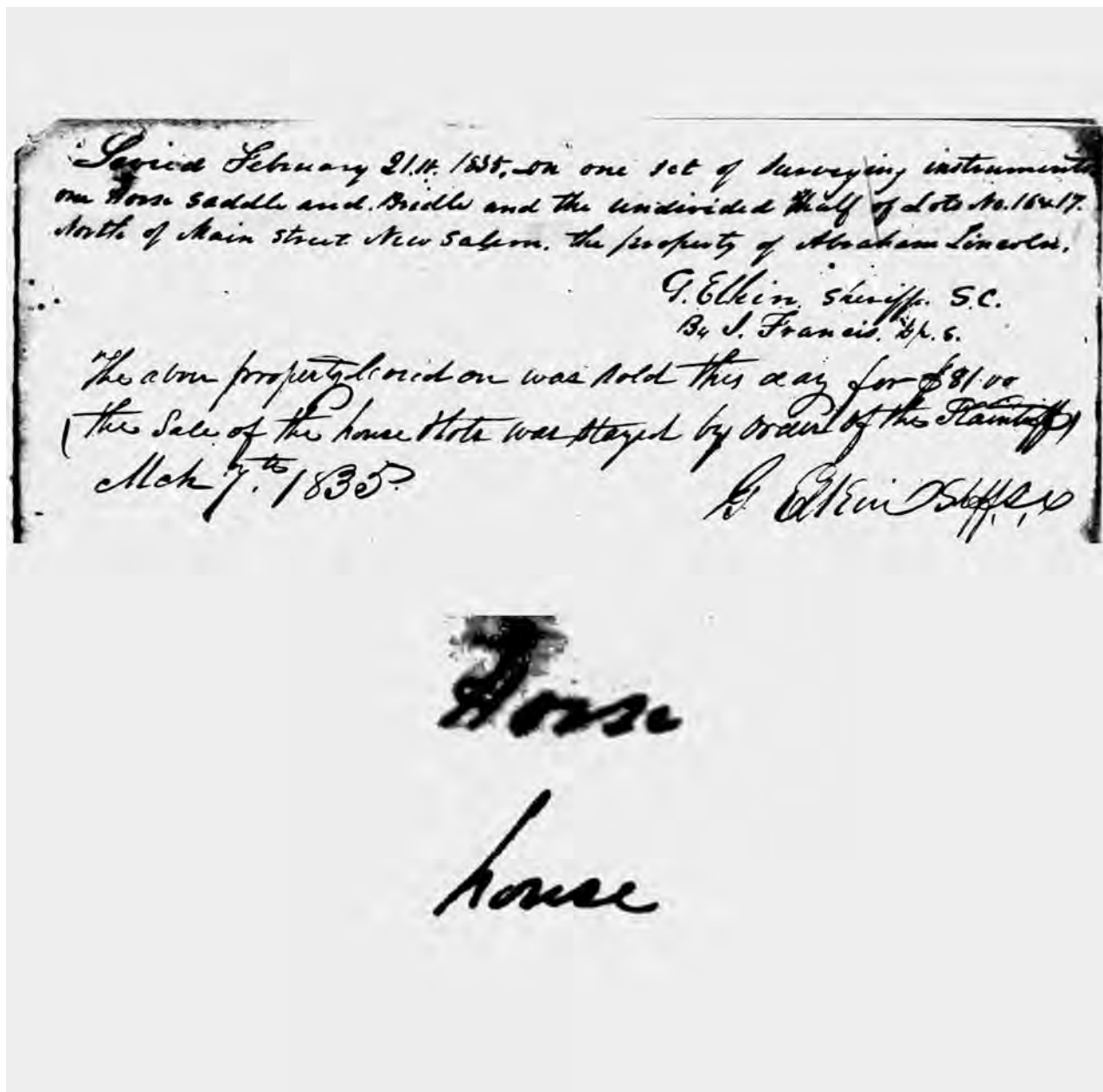


FIGURE 2: 1835 Writ of Execution concerning Lincoln's property, and detail of "horse" (first paragraph) and "house" (second paragraph).

Area resident James Short remembered the 1835 auction in 1865, when he told William Herndon that he had purchased a “horse, saddle, bridle, compass, chain and other surveyor’s instruments” at the sale (Wilson and Davis 1998: 74). After the purchase, Short returned the property to Lincoln, who later repaid him.

The text of this document was originally interpreted as reading “the sale of the *horse* and lots was stayed by order of the plaintiff” (Schwartz 1995). Subsequent examinations of the document by this author, Dr. Schwartz, and John Lupton of the Lincoln Legal Papers determined that the word appears to instead read *house*. The presence of structures or improvements on property was often not noted on such documents (as is the case within the inventory portion of this document). Because the real estate was specifically excluded from the sale, however, the “house” was noted in the qualifying statement at the end of the document. This also agrees with Short’s 1865 statement that he in fact purchased a horse, which had obviously not been stayed from auction.

Lots 16 and 17, however, were not part of the original 1829 town plat. The First Survey ends in Lot 13, and the Second Survey ends in Lot 10. As there is no recorded addition or subdivision to the original plat, it seems possible that these new lot numbers were assigned to already-improved property, in order to give that property a legal description for court or deed-related proceedings.

Due to their association with Abraham Lincoln, the locations of Lots 16 and 17 (and the improvements alluded to in the 1835 Sheriff’s document) were of particular interest to the 2006 project. Based on the limits of Camron’s riverside property, the topography on which the village was platted, and the numerical sequence of the lots in the 1829 plat, it soon became clear that there were few logical areas that such lot additions would be made.

The easternmost First Survey is constrained by the bluff overlooking the Sangamon River, and two deep ravines. To the west, the Second Survey is constrained by the western limits of Camron’s property, as well as two deep ravines. On the west side of the village, the 1829 plat includes lots numbered up to 10, north and south of Main Street. On the east side of the plat, lots on the north side of Main Street extend to Lot 13. Immediately north of Lot 13 lies a narrow ridge that offers one of the few habitable areas of ground adjacent to the plat and still within the limits of Camron’s property. Thus, this locale – referred to here as the “east ridge” - was considered as a likely candidate for post 1829 lot additions.

Oral traditions and maps drawn by former residents place several buildings on the east ridge, extending beyond the known limits of the 1829 plat and located on the bluff crest overlooking the sawmill. Strong mid 19th century oral traditions place Denton Offutt’s store on the northern end of the east ridge, as well as a possible second structure, which was ultimately identified as William Clary’s Grocery (Thomas 1954). As neither lot was recorded, no chain of title can be attached to the properties. The 1910s and 1930s excavations on the ridge encountered two large cellar features, both of which

were interpreted as subfloor storage facilities. As a result, two buildings were reconstructed atop these features in the 1930s. These were labeled as Offutt's Store, and Clary's Grocery. It was at Offutt's store that Lincoln first found employment at New Salem in 1831.

There is at least one precedent for adding single lots to the New Salem town plat. In January of 1831 William Batterton purchased a "Lot 14" from John Camron for \$12. That lot was purchased by Denton Offutt in September of 1831, suggesting a possible proximity of "Lot 14" to the Offutt store locale on the east ridge. Surveyor Ray Tilley actually incorporated this lot into his survey (Figure 3).

In the spring of 2006, the 1932 lot markers on the eastern edge of the resurveyed plat were relocated (including the additional Lot 14), with the help of the crew of Coombe-Bloxdorf Land surveyors. The lot markers (iron corner pins) are thought to reflect the original 1829 lot lines as closely as can be accomplished with the documents at hand. Using the east and west lot lines for Lot 13 (as reestablished in 1932), surveyors established additional lots north of the First Survey, using the same scale and orientation. It was soon learned that there was ample room on the crest of the bluff north of Main Street for four additional lots, including Lot 14 purchased by Offutt, Lots 16 and 17 owned by Lincoln, and an intervening Lot 15 (for which there is no record). No other area adjacent to the 1829 plat presents enough level ground to accommodate such an addition.

Working from the assumption that Lots 14-17 were extended north of lot 13 North, First Survey, the 2006 surveyors mapped four additional lots across the bluff crest, using the same scale and orientation as the 1829 plat (Figure 4). Significantly, the southern boundary of the hypothesized Lot 16 fell just south of the Offutt Store replica. Further the northern boundary of the combined Lot 16/17 properties encompassed the adjacent replica (and archaeological site) known today as the Clary Grocery.

While the northern and southern boundaries of the resurveyed Lots 16/17 appear to neatly encompass the northernmost area of level ground on the eastern ridge (as well as the limits of the archaeological deposits found there) the east-west axis of the resurveyed lots veers westward. This causes much of the combined Lot 16/17 properties to fall into the deep ravine west of the bluff crest. This may be a result of a slight inaccuracy to the 1932 resurvey (to which the 2006 survey was anchored) or perhaps just as likely, the post-plat creation of these new lots having been focused primarily on north-south boundaries as they fell across the level, improved ground surface of the early 1830s. If such were the case, then a "surveyor" at the time (there is no evidence that a true land survey was conducted) may have simply measured northward from the known boundary

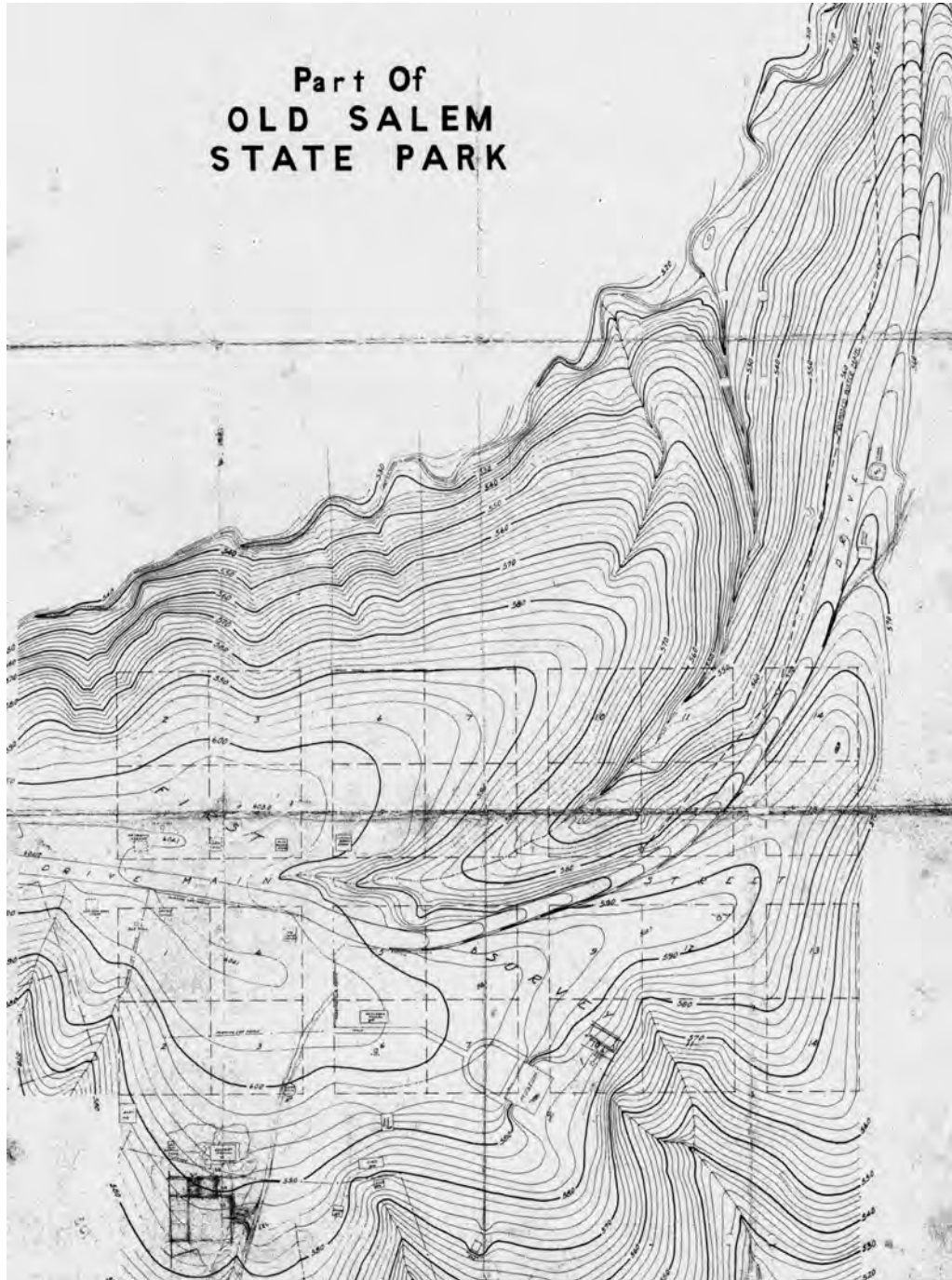


FIGURE 3: 1932 Resurvey of the east, or "First Survey"
of New Salem by Ray Tilley

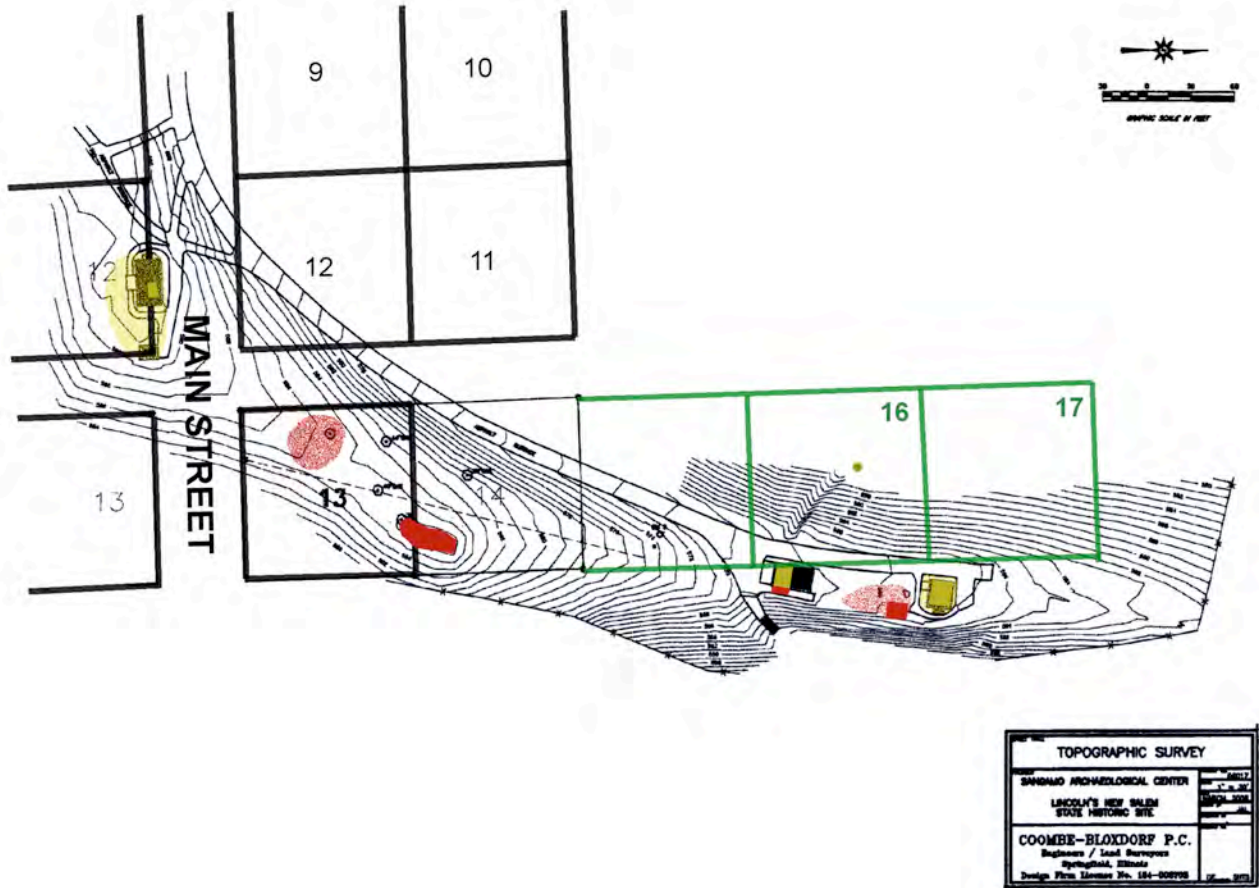


FIGURE 4: 2006 Resurvey of the east ridge.
 Green = new lot lines; Yellow = 1930s excavation locales;
 Red = 2006 excavation locales.

of the platted Lot 13, across the natural orientation of the bluff crest spine (as opposed to the true orientation of the 1829 plat whose north-south lines veer westward from the ridge spine), in order to reach the limits of the improved property to which legal description was to be assigned. Using increments of 115.5 feet (the length and width of all lots in New Salem), the surveyor would have established that the improved property fell on “Lots 16 and 17 North of Main Street” (Figure 5).

Essentially, all of the known early 19th century improvements in the off-plat locale at the northern end of the east ridge were encompassed within Lots 16 and 17, which appear to have been created to give legal description to improvements that were owned by Abraham Lincoln and another individual by 1835. Perhaps not surprisingly, it was at the Offutt Store that Lincoln got his first job at New Salem. Further, another clerk who worked for Offutt (Charles Maltby) remembered that he and Lincoln had purchased property together (upon Offutt’s departure), with plans for a warehouse/ forwarding business.

Finally, Denton Offutt’s purchase of the post-plat Lot 14, located 120 feet north of the site of his store, adds an additional level of symmetry to the hypothesized ownership of this locale. The reestablished limits of Lot 14 were also tested as part of the 2006 fieldwork.

Lot 15, then, falls on what appears to have been a narrow slope that would have been less attractive for substantial improvements, and hence there is no record of its ownership, improvement, or naming as such.

HISTORICAL RECORD: LOTS 13 AND 14 NORTH, FIRST SURVEY

Today, Lots 13 and 14 North, First Survey, lay in an undeveloped wooded area due north of the Herndon Residence replica. However, during the 1930s, the area was improved as a picnic area (Figure 6). Lot 13 North was part of the original 1829 plat. Lot 14 does not exist on that plat, but was subject to three known transactions during the 1830s (discussed below).

LOT 13

Alexander Trent purchased Lot 13 North from John Camron on August 7, 1832 for \$50. The purchase price strongly suggests the lot was improved, as unimproved lots at New Salem generally sold for less than ten dollars. No other deeds exist involving the sale of this lot. However, in September 12, 1833 the case of James Short, assignee of Nelson Alley vs. Alexander Trent was held in the September term of the Sangamon County Court (Sangamon County Abstract Company n.d.: 47). Nelson Alley had assigned to James Short a note for money owed Alley by Alexander Trent. The case was an appeal from a Justice of the Peace court decision. The court found for the plaintiff James Short and ordered that \$92.12 and costs be recovered from the defendant. On October 2, 1833, the Sangamon County Sheriff was ordered to produce \$92.12 and \$11.75 in costs. Trent’s New Salem

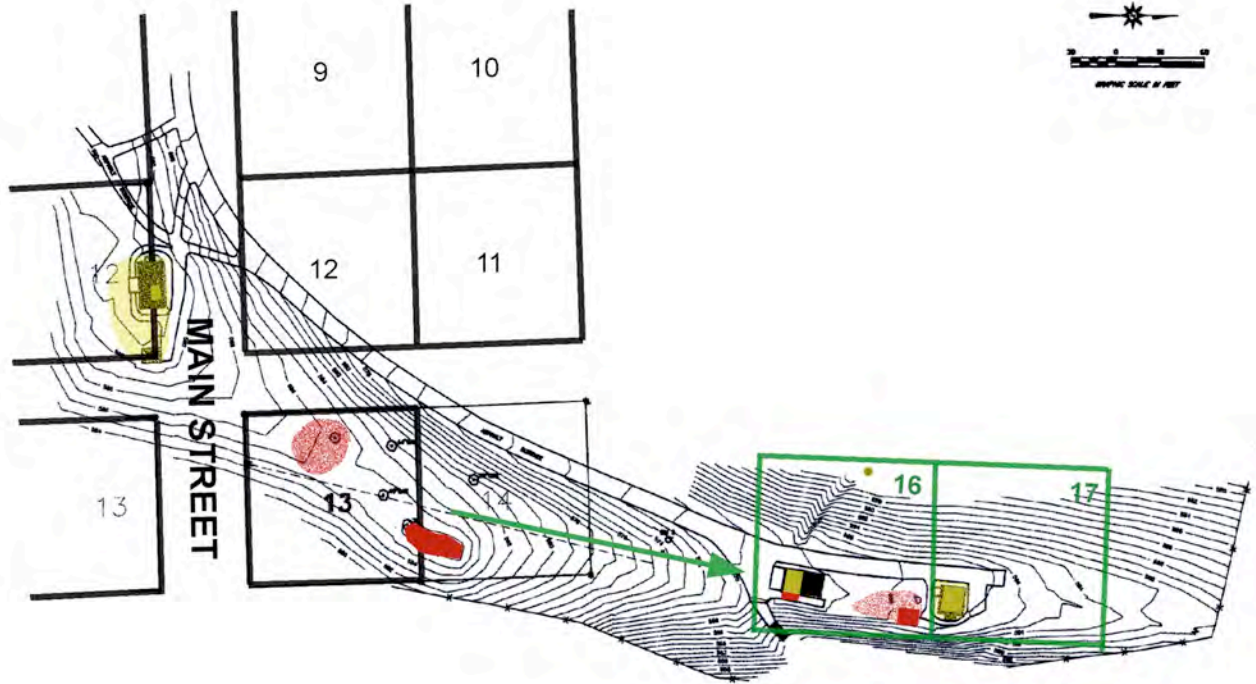


FIGURE 5: Lots 16 and 17, east-west positioning corrected.
 Green = new lot lines; Yellow = 1930s excavation locales;
 Red = 2006 excavation locales.

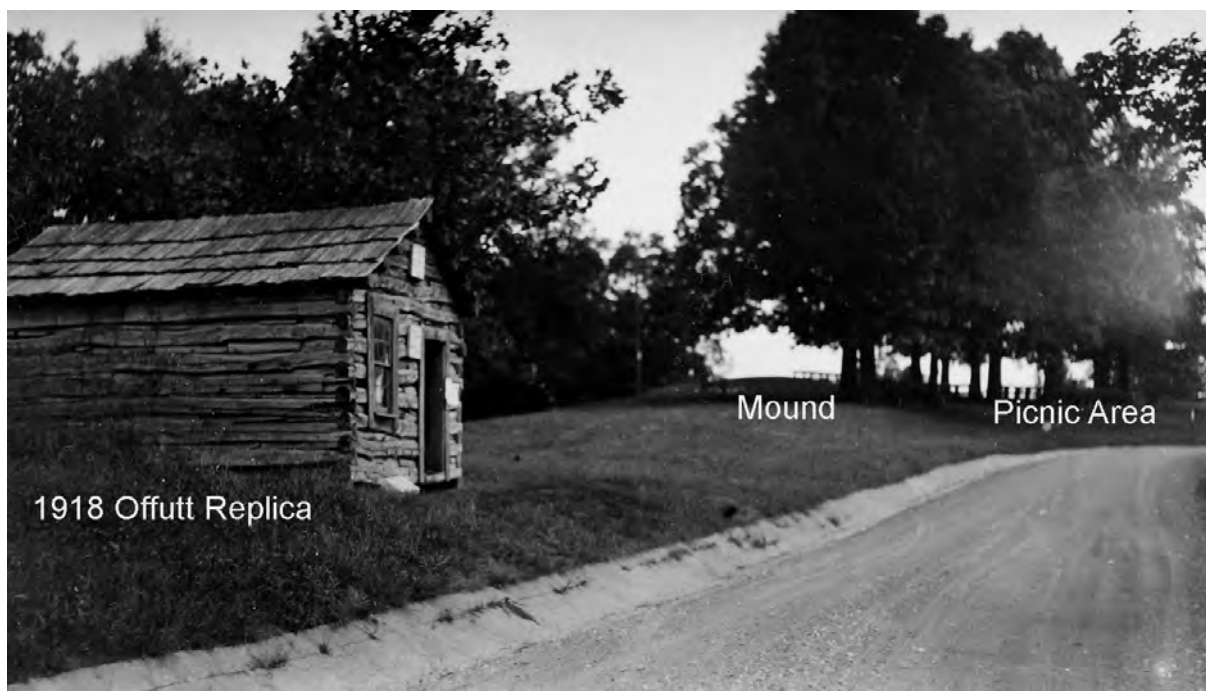


FIGURE 6: 1920s view of mound and picnic area on Lot 13 North.

property (including Lot 13) was advertised for sale on October 25 (Sangamon County Abstract Company n.d.: 47). Nelson Alley bought the lots for \$5 a piece. Lot 13 was appraised at an impressive \$100. Trent was allowed an undisclosed number of months to redeem this property before it became the property of Alley. The document notes the judgment was not satisfied (Sangamon County Abstract Company n.d.: 47). Nelson Alley, then, owned Lot 13 by the end of 1834.

Alexander Trent is thought to have lived in Sangamon County as early as late 1825, when he purchased the west fractional part of the southeast quarter of Section 32 in Township 18 North, Range 6 West. He later purchased another farm in Menard County in 1830. On March 5, 1832 Trent was granted the transfer of the New Salem ferry license from John Ferguson (Sangamon County Commissioners Court Record Volume C). Trent was the fourth successive operator of this business. He may also have been related to John Ferguson through his wife Highland, whose maiden name was Ferguson.

Service in the Black Hawk War interrupted Trent's business, as he had volunteered to serve as a corporal in Abraham Lincoln's company of mounted volunteers. Trent served from April 28 to May 27, 1832. Following the war, Trent purchased Lot 13 from John Camron (on August 7, 1832) for \$50. On December 3, 1832, he received a license to keep a tavern in New Salem. A month later he and Martin Trent contracted with David Rutledge to purchase the east half of "Lot 5 South of Main Street" before July 1, 1833. This fractional lot was adjacent to James Rutledge's

Tavern. David's name also appears on the receipt for Alexander Trent's tavern license. On June 6, 1833 Alexander renewed his license to keep the ferry.

Rutledge apparently did not execute the Lot 5 deed to the Trents, and they filed suit on August 26, 1833 to secure its east half. The case was settled out of court and the suit was dismissed on September 16, 1833 (Pratt 1941: 26). In the same term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, the case of James Short, assignee of Nelson Alley vs. Alexander and Martin Trent, took place. Nelson Alley had apparently assigned to James Short a note for money owed by the Trents to Alley. Short had attempted to call in the note from the Trents, and then took them to the court of the Justice of the Peace. Short lost this case and appealed. He also had reassigned the payment of any judgment back to Nelson Alley. The court found for the plaintiff and ordered \$92.12 and costs be recovered from the Trents.

The Sangamon County Sheriff was ordered to sell the Trent property in order to obtain the judgment plus costs. Lot 13 in the First Survey, part of Lot 5 South of Main Street, and the east half of a "Lot 1" were advertised for sale on October 25, 1833. Both Lots 1 and 13 were appraised at \$100 and the east half of Lot 5 at \$50. Alley was the high bidder at the sale, purchasing each property for only \$5.

On February 28, 1834 Dr. Gershom Jayne received a judgment against Alexander Trent and his brother-in-law John Cogdal for \$83.25 in the court of Justice of the Peace Thomas Moffett. The original suit was against Trent, Cogdal, and Jacob Bale who were later removed from the case. John Cogdal wrote a petition and affidavit on March 31, 1834, to challenge the judgment made against him and Trent. Cogdal indicated that he had been too ill to ride from his home to Springfield to attend the suit brought against him by Jayne. Cogdal said he could not appeal the case in time because he was ill with a disorder "in his privy members which has afflicted him for several years and which during the time aforesaid rendered him incapable of walking and so weakened and distracted his mind as to render (him) unfit to do business" (Sangamon County Circuit Court, October 1834 Term, Case # 949).

Cogdal's petition stated that Alexander Trent had forged his name on the bond without his knowledge. Cogdal claimed that Trent was insolvent and was trying to pay his debt through forcing Cogdal to pay the judgement costs. Trent was noted to have been insolvent and had left the state. Cogdal was successful in his petition to the point that the judge ordered a rehearing of the case. The final outcome is not known. However, it is also possible that the entire case represented an attempt on the part of Cogdal and Trent to avoid their obligation to Gershom Jayne. Cogdal states that Trent was insolvent, but he himself had just purchased a 40-acre farm from Trent on March 7 - just three weeks before swearing of his affidavit.

Considering the archival documentation associated with Lot 13, it appears that the property was owned by Alexander Trent between 1832 and 1834, and by Nelson Alley in 1835. While the lot was assessed at \$100 during a lawsuit against Trent, it is not clear that the property was in fact substantially improved, as it was purchased for

only \$5 by Nelson Alley. There is no evidence that Alley occupied or improved the property further, and the principal era of occupation of the site probably dates circa 1832-34.

LOT 14

“Lot 14” at New Salem, for which there is a deed record, is not included on the original 1829 plat. As early as 1932, this property was assumed to have been located on the east ridge, due north of Lot 13 North. This assumption was based on the fact that Denton Offutt purchased Lot 14 in 1832, and the site of his store is located approximately 120 feet north of its resurveyed (1932) limits.

William Batterton purchased Lot 14 in New Salem from John Camron in January of 1831 for \$12. The following fall (in September of 1831), Batterton sold the lot to Denton Offutt for \$10. Kentucky merchants John W. Vineyard & Albert G. Williams assigned power of attorney over Lot 14 to Jeremiah Cox in November of 1833, after Offutt had left the region. Both Vineyard and Williams were related by marriage to Mary Owens, who was romantically involved with Abraham Lincoln between 1836 and 1837. No other deed record exists for Lot 14.

Very little is known of William Batterton, and what Denton Offutt intended for Lot 14 is not described in the oral traditions surrounding his brief tenure at New Salem. Offutt had opened his store by July of 1831, and in March of 1832 he advertised 3000-4000 bushels of seed corn (as well as cottonseed) which were to be available at New Salem by the end of that month (Sangamo Journal, 3/8/1837). Lot 14 does not appear to have been substantially improved, based on the 2006 archaeological survey and its low purchase prices. What the property was used for is unknown.

HISTORICAL RECORD: LOTS 16 AND 17 NORTH

As Lots 16 and 17 are not part of the 1829 plat, and were never formally recorded, there is no deed record for them. Aside from the 1835 Sheriff's sale document, all other archival information regarding these lots is secondary or traditional.

OFFUTT STORE SITE (TRADITIONAL)

Based on the 2006 resurvey, Lot 16 encompasses the archaeological site associated with Denton Offutt's store. The location of Offutt's store, on the brow of the bluff top overlooking the mill dam, is perhaps the most strongly identified site in the oral traditions of New Salem. William Greene began discussing the store (where he clerked with Lincoln) as early as 1860 (Howells 1960) and identified the site at least as early 1884 (Onstot 1902: 81).

In his letter to William Herndon, local storekeeper John McNamar stated that the store occupied by Offutt was in fact constructed by George and John Warburton “shortly” after late 1829 (Wilson and Davis 1998: 258). George Warburton received a tavern license in March of 1831 (allowing him to sell liquor by the single serving), and received a retail license the following month (Sangamon County Commissioners’

Minutes Volume 3). Based on a review of Sangamon County commissioners' records, 1831 may have been the first year that retail licenses were issued in the county. Warburton probably ran a store at this location for about a year. He is believed to have been at the site of Petersburg by 1832, and later died in the Sangamon River.

Abraham Lincoln arrived at New Salem in July of 1831, following a trip to New Orleans conducted for his new employer Denton Offutt. That spring, Offutt had contracted with John Hanks, John Johnston, and Lincoln (who had been living in Macon County, near Decatur) to construct a flatboat and to use it to haul a load of hogs and produce to New Orleans (Basler 1953: 63-65). Upon their return, Offutt hired Lincoln to assist in the opening of a store at New Salem. Lincoln recalled arriving at New Salem in July (Basler 1953: 63-65), and a retail license was issued to Denton Offutt on July 8th (Sangamon County Commissioners' Minutes Volume 3).

Once in New Salem, and contrary to assumptions made during the late 19th century (Reep 1927: 19) Offutt appears to have moved into a previously existing store. John McNamar stated in 1866 that Offutt had moved into the store built by George Warburton, immediately upon the departure of latter. William Greene stated in 1860 that Offutt "rented an old building" upon his arrival, agreeing with McNamar's observations (Howells 1960).

McNamar also claimed that Offutt might have purchased some of Warburton's goods (Wilson and Davis 1998: 258). Late period oral traditions state that Warburton also sold inventory to the Chrisman brothers (Reep 1927: 11). Offutt's store was probably open by August of 1831 – he received a tavern license from the Sangamon County Commissioners in July. He also made arrangements with Camron and Rutledge to operate, or "rent", the mill (Basler 1953: 63-65, Wilson and Davis 1998: 539).

Offutt assigned Lincoln to manage the store and to work at the mill. William Greene referred to Lincoln as "Chief and head clerk" at the store (Wilson and Davis 1998: 18). Jason Duncan remembered that Lincoln unloaded, measured and "settled for" sacks of grain at the mill (Wilson and Davis 1998: 539). Lincoln himself remembered that he was put in charge of the store and the mill (Basler 1953: 63-65). Soon afterwards, William Greene was hired to assist Lincoln. As he was a witness to a deed given to Offutt on September 2, 1831 (Pratt 1960:10), Greene was probably already working for Offutt at that point. Greene remembered working with Lincoln for about a year (Howells 1960).

In September of 1831, Denton Offutt agreed to purchase a "Lot 14" (thought to have been located approximately 100 feet south of his store - see above) from William Batterton for the unimproved price of \$10. Batterton had purchased the lot from Camron eight months earlier, for \$12. As it appears that Offutt had already moved into a preexisting building, the purchase of this apparently unimproved property may have reflected an expansion of his activities on the east ridge.

He may have needed the room: in March of 1832 he advertised in the Sangamo Journal that he had for sale at New Salem 3,000 - 4,000 bushels of seed corn, as well as a quantity of cottonseed from Tennessee (Sangamo Journal 3/8/1832). Such an inventory could not have been kept in the back room of a one or two room log building, and Offutt probably had additional outbuildings. Further, he was also remembered to have fattened hogs at New Salem (with corn from the mill) prior to sending them to market. Mentor Graham recalled in 1865 that Lincoln built for Offutt (at the base of the hill) a pen large enough to contain "1,000 hogs" (Wilson and Davis 1998: 9).

Lincoln remembered that Offutt's store began to fail in early 1832 (Basler 1953: 63-65) and the departure of Offutt is traditionally thought to have occurred in the early summer. Townsend illustrates a receipt signed by Lincoln for Denton Offutt dated April 21st, 1832, indicating the store was still in business at that time (Townsend 1955: 43). Court records related to a lawsuit against Offutt indicate that he was no longer in the area as of May 24 1832, but that he had "some personal property in the county" - probably at the New Salem store (Offutt 1977). Further, it was noted that Offutt's debt had been "satisfied in full" by mid-September of that year, and it has been suggested that Lincoln may have become involved in this suit (Offutt 1977). Whether Offutt returned and paid his debts, or someone in the community (such as his "chief clerk") assisted in settling the debt, is unknown.

In his late 19th century biography of Lincoln, Charles Maltby sheds some new light on Lincoln's relationship with Offutt and the commercial property that is believed to have been on Lots 16 and 17 (Maltby 1884). Apparently, Maltby was also a clerk in the store, and his residency there has largely been ignored by the oral traditions of the New Salem community.

Firstly, Maltby describes Offutt's "storehouse" as having been constructed of hewn logs, measuring 16 by 36 feet, and equipped with a cellar (1884:26). Also, he implies that this structure was built *after* Offutt's arrival – contradicting McNamar's and Green's statements, if one assumes that there was only one structure in use on the property. It also seems possible that Offutt's multiple enterprises required more than one structure.

Maltby remembered that Lincoln was paid \$25 per month (plus board) for his services as "chief clerk". Maltby, who was then younger than 21, was paid \$15. He remembered working with Lincoln for 15 months. However, he relates that Offutt was in town for 12 months. Oral traditions generally place Offutt in town for an even shorter period, ca. July 1831 through April 1832.

Maltby provides a significant description of Lincoln's relationship with Offutt's business upon Offutt's departure, in the spring of 1832:

"About the time that Offutt closed his business in New Salem some parties became interested in steamboating, for the purpose of running up the Sangamon river to a point on the river six miles west of Springfield, the county seat, and thirty miles above New Salem, believing that the

river could be navigated by steamer several months in the year. Lincoln and the writer now being out of employment, and believing that New Salem offered good facilities for a shipping point, in connection with the steamboat enterprise, purchased a large log building at this point on the river and made preparation before the arrival of the steamer for a storage, forwarding, and commission house.... The failure of the steamboat undertaking carried with it the warehouse enterprise of Lincoln and the writer" (Maltby 1884: 29-30).

This account of Lincoln's (and Maltby's) brief 1832 "warehouse enterprise" seems to be singular in the literature of Lincoln's early life, and appears to have gone largely unnoticed. The steamer Maltby mentions was the *Talisman*, whose ill-fated (and backwards) voyage down the Sangamon in early April of 1832 dashed the hopes of Springfield merchants hoping to create a port city in the central Illinois prairies. While Maltby does not say so directly, it seems very probable that the "large log building" that he and Lincoln purchased was the storehouse that Offutt had just vacated. Maltby still remembered its dimensions 50 years later. If such were the case, then this 1832 purchase would explain Lincoln's continued half ownership of Lots 16 and 17 (and the "house" thereon) in 1835, and would also identify the co-owner of the lots, not named on the sheriff's sale document. By that time, Maltby had relocated, and had probably lost interest in the failure commercial venture at New Salem.

In late April of 1832, Lincoln and William Greene left New Salem for northern Illinois (via Beardstown) to serve in the Black Hawk War. It is likely that Lincoln, Maltby, and Green closed Offutt's store closed in conjunction with the outbreak of the war. Offutt had probably left the area shortly before. Lincoln returned to New Salem in July, but oral traditions make no further mention of the store previously occupied by Offutt. The store appears on the George Spears map of 1866, and the R.J. Onstot map of 1904 (Figures 7 and 8). Parthena Hill's map (ca. 1880s) simply notes that "several houses" were located on the east ridge. T.G. Onstot marked the site on his turn of the century map as the location of "the Lincoln cellar".

By the 1890s, a ground surface depression created by a partially filled cellar at the site (and from which three trees had grown) was known as the "Three Graces", and had become the first hilltop shrine to Abraham Lincoln (Figures 9 and 10). Archaeological excavations at the site of the store (as identified by Greene) were first conducted in 1918 by the Lincoln League, and again by Joseph Booton in 1932.

CLARY STORE SITE (TRADITIONAL)

Due north of the replica Offutt Store, and located beyond the resurveyed limits of Lot 16 (in southern portion of Lot 17) is another 1930s replica, associated with a large cellar feature discovered by Joseph Booton in 1932. The replica is known as the "William Clary Grocery". While the extended Clary family plays heavily in the oral traditions of New Salem, the store kept by William Clary during the first years of the village does not. In fact, the Clary Grocery is one of the most poorly understood sites in the village.

As discussed above, no deed record exists for the northeastern ridge on which the Offutt and Clary replicas stand. Clary's Grocery is depicted on only one 19th century map of the village - the George Spears map of 1866 (Figure 9). R.J. Onstot (1904) places a building at this location on his map, but it is not labeled (Figure 10).

Sangamon County Commissioners' records indicate that William Clary was awarded a tavern license (for his "dwelling house at New Salem") on December 7th, 1829 (Sangamon County Commissioners' Minutes Volume 3) - or shortly after John Camron platted town. He also operated a ferry across the river, and received a ferry license in June of 1830. Clary is remembered to have left New Salem for Texas sometime in 1832 or 1833 (Reep 1927: 12). Early oral traditions say little regarding the store. In fact, the only reference to William Clary in William Herndon's correspondence is Clary's presence at a wrestling match, thought to have occurred near Offutt's store (Wilson and Davis 1998: 80). At least a year after Clary left town, Alexander Trent was awarded a ferry license (in 1834). There are no primary records or early oral traditions, however, which indicate that he acquired the store itself from William Clary. In fact, it is now believed that Trent had some sort of improvements on the nearby Lot 13 North. Little else is known about Clary's short-lived enterprise.

Joseph Booton conducted archaeological investigations at the Clary site in 1932. His work was only vaguely described. He recorded an earthen walled cellar measuring 16 by 18 feet with an exterior ramped entrance on its south side. The cellar was surrounded by a shallow basin. No evidence of a chimney was located in the area (Booton 1934).

While it is indeed possible that the current Clary Grocery replica stands on the site of Williams Clary's ca. 1829-1833 grocery, there is little archival evidence to support the affiliation of the Lot 17 improvements with William Clary. However, as Lots 16 and 17 appear to have been created to impose legal description on what was a single property whose improvements spanned more than 115 feet (or the size of one lot), it seems probable that what is known as the Clary site was in fact part of the commercial enterprise purchased by Lincoln and Maltby in 1832.

With this in mind, the improvements reflected by the earthen walled cellar on Lot 17 may represent the abandoned Clary Grocery, which was incorporated into the Offutt property after Clary's departure. Conversely, if one allows for the possibility that Clary's grocery was in fact located elsewhere, the Lot 17 archaeological signature may simply represent improvements made during the Offutt / Lincoln / Maltby tenure of the property, which may have always encompassed the majority of the east ridge locale overlooking the saw and grist mill that Offutt rented.

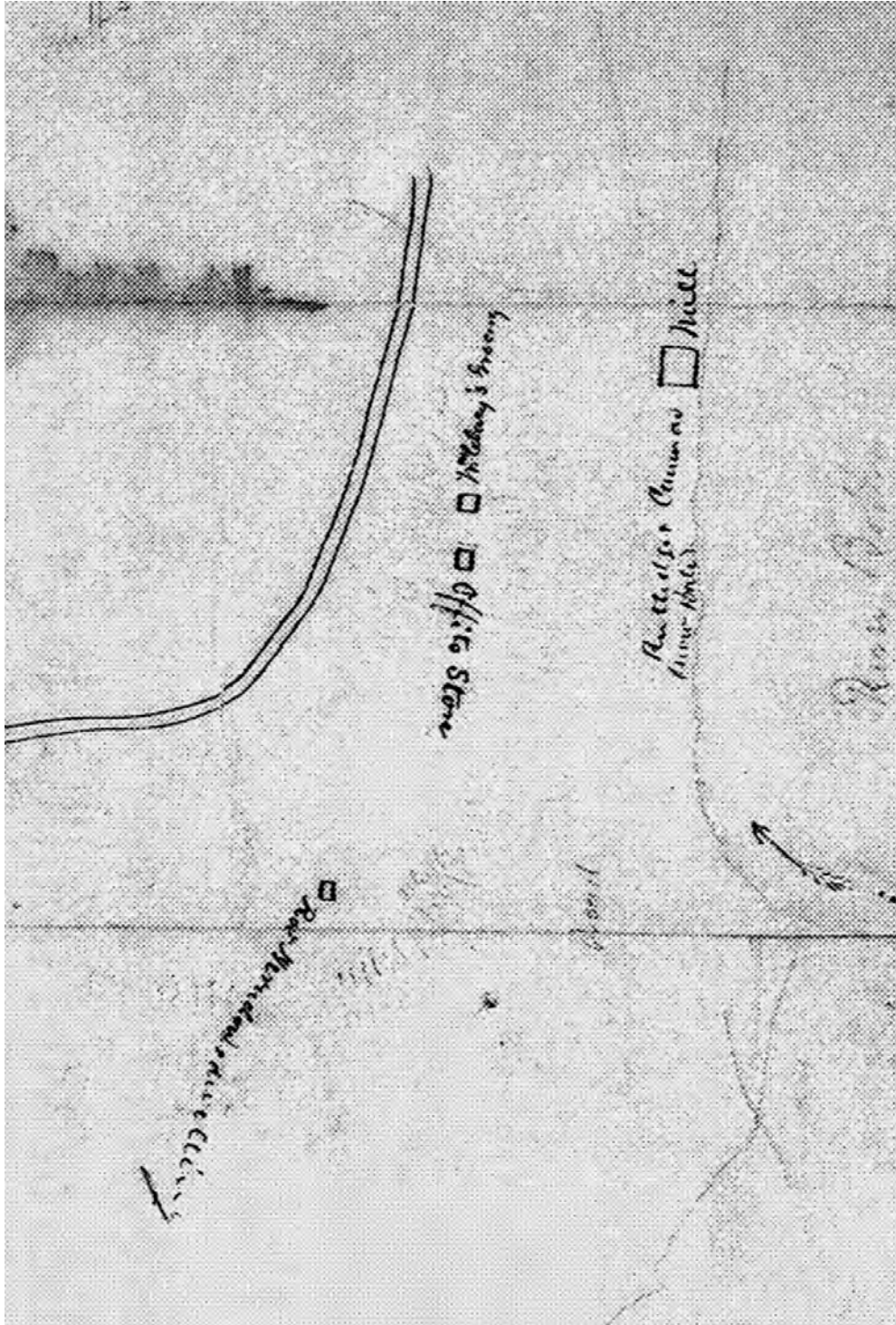


FIGURE 7: Detail of George Spear's 1866 map of New Salem, showing Offutt's store and Clary's grocery.

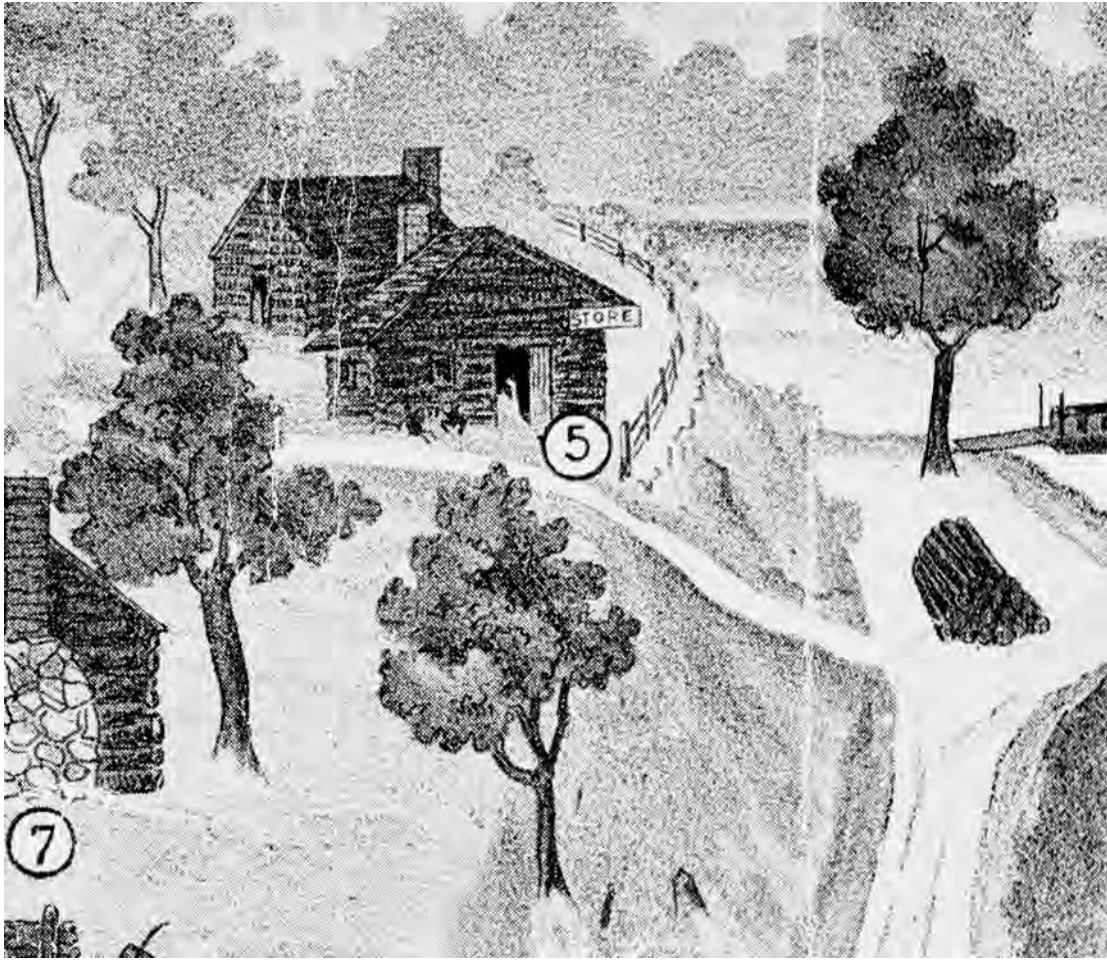


FIGURE 8: Detail of R.J. Onstot's 1907 map of New Salem, showing Offutt's store and unnamed building.

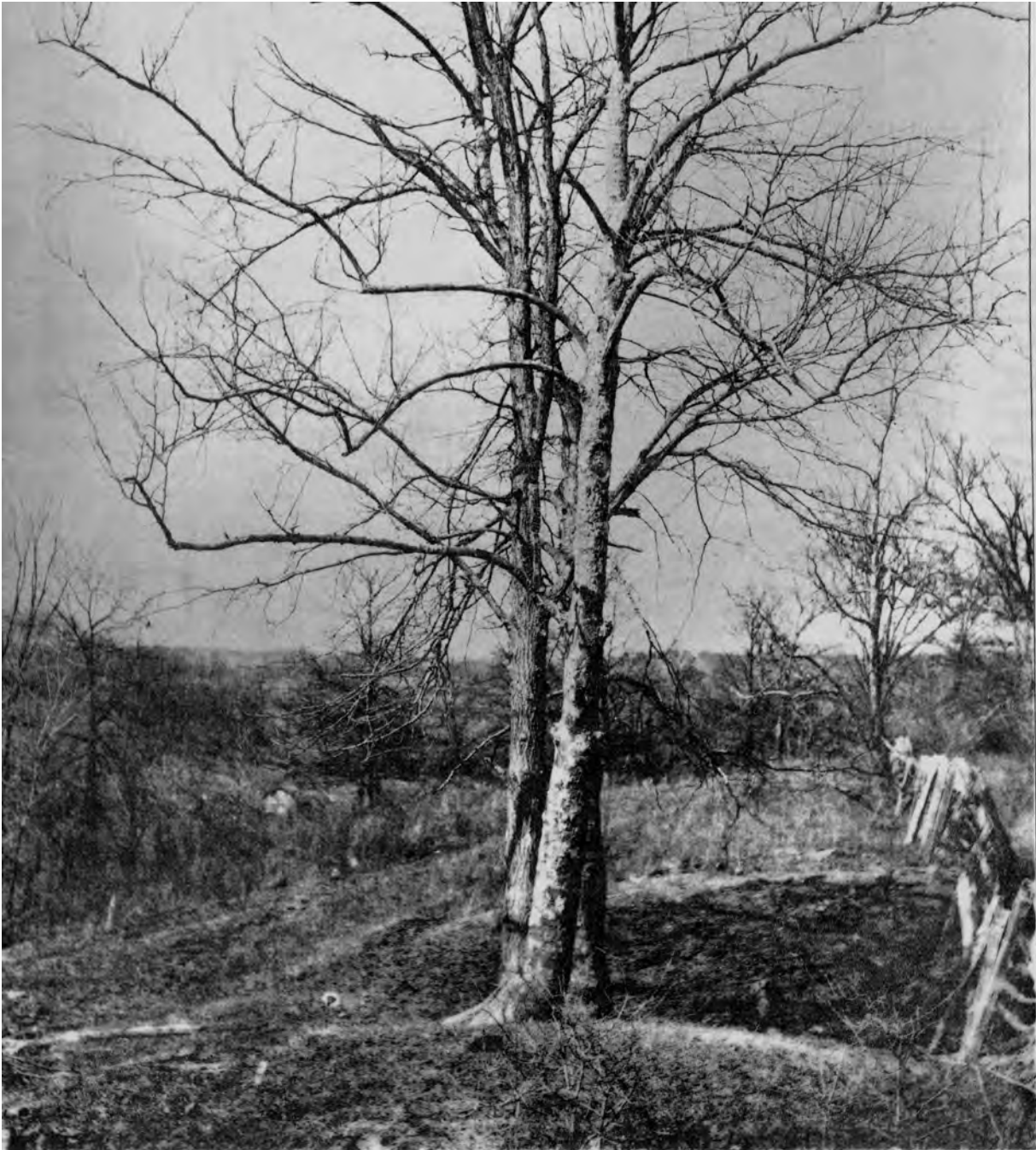


FIGURE 9: The “Three Graces” circa 1890.



FIGURE 10: The “Three Graces”, circa 1900.



FIGURE 11: 1920's view of Lot 16/17 project area.

2. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

SHOVEL TESTING: FORESTED EAST RIDGE (LOTS 13-15)

Shovel tests were laid out on a grid at intervals of 20 feet along the crest of the forested ridge finger extending through Lot 13 North (original survey) and conjectured lots 14 and 15 to the north. The grid was aligned with a baseline set at an angle of 15 degrees east of north, from a south endpoint at a fire hydrant on the south edge of Lot 13, to a north endpoint near the east edge of Lot 15. The lot boundaries referenced here are those established by the 1932 re-survey. No tests were excavated on or adjacent to the prehistoric mound in lots 13 and 14 (Figure 12). Tests on steep slopes of the ridge finger were likewise omitted. Shovel tests measured one foot in diameter and were excavated into the top of subsoil. All excavated soil was screened through a one-quarter inch mesh and all artifacts were collected, excepting brick and unmodified stone, which was measured by volume or weight and sampled.

LOT 13

Thirty-eight shovel tests were excavated within the re-surveyed boundaries of Lot 13 (Figure 13). Shovel tests 2 through 6 were situated along the baseline, on the east facing slope and ridge summit. Within the tests, O horizon dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt consisted of a thin veneer, an inch or less in thickness. Shovel tests 2 and 3, located on the east facing ridge slope, revealed eroded A horizon brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt, with weak structure and clear, smooth boundary. Extending 7 inches in depth in Shovel Test 2 and just 3 inches in Shovel Test 3, the A horizon soil contained no artifacts. It was underlain by a B horizon clay, yellowish brown (10YR 4/6), with moderate, angular structure. Although not located precisely on the ridge crest, Shovel Test 4 disclosed a more standard ridge summit profile, with A horizon brown clayey silt 9 inches deep, over an A/B transition layer 8 inches deep, consisting of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt, with weak structure and clear, smooth boundary, its clay content increasing with depth. Shovel Test 5, despite its ridge summit location, yielded only 6 inches of A horizon soil, with clear boundary. Fire cracked rock, 2 inches in diameter, was found in the top of the underlying B horizon at a depth of 8 to 9 inches. The rock was probably associated with the prehistoric occupation of the ridge top. Shovel Test 6, situated just north of the largest tree on the ridge summit, yielded 7 inches of A horizon soil, with an abrupt, smooth boundary.

Located in a line 20 feet west of the baseline, shovel tests 16 through 21 were more squarely situated on the ridge summit, but produced only one artifact. Shovel tests 16 and 17 yielded an A horizon 7 inches deep, over an A/B transition that extended only 3.5 inches in test 16, and 5 inches in test 17. Shovel Test 18 disclosed an O horizon, 2 inches thick, over an A horizon



FIGURE 12: 2006 view of prehistoric mound on Lot 14

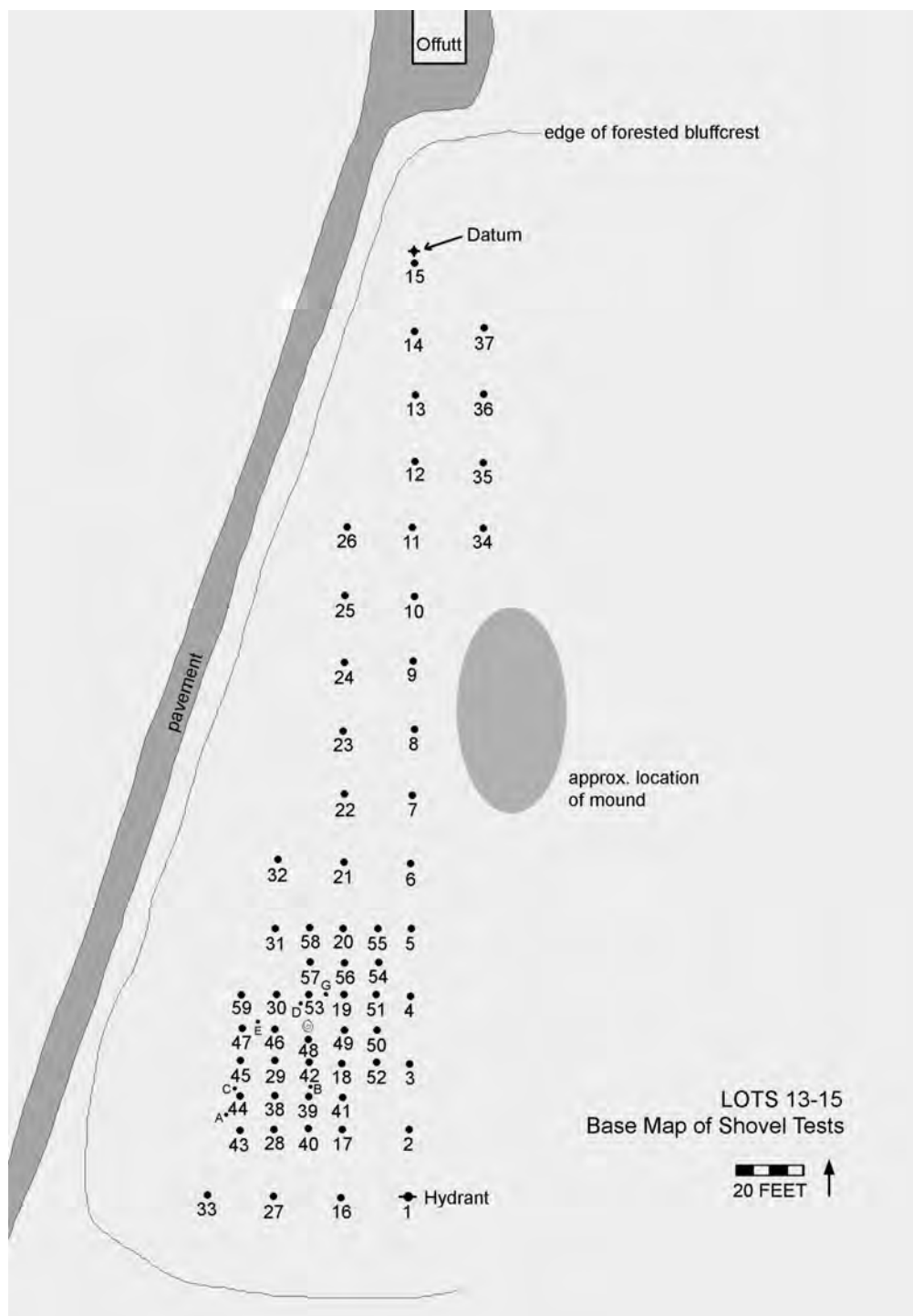


FIGURE 13: Base map of shovel testing on Lot 13.

measuring 5 inches in depth, with the underlying A/B transition extending an additional 7 inches. The profile of Shovel Test 19 was similar, although the A/B boundary was shallower, reached at 11 inches below surface. Shovel Test 20, near the northern boundary of Lot 13, displayed an eroded profile with 3 inches of surface O horizon overlying A/B transition soil that was 9 inches deep. The test yielded one chert flake, additional evidence of prehistoric occupation on the ridge top. Near the break of the west facing ridge slope, Shovel Test 21 had little to no O horizon and an A horizon only 6.5 inches deep, underlain by strong B horizon clay.

Lot 13 shovel tests 27 through 31 were in a line 40 feet west of the base line, on the ridge summit and at the top of the west facing slope. Shovel tests 27 through 29 more closely approximated an expected upland summit profile than many of the tests to their east. Within Shovel Test 27, the A horizon measured 7 inches, and the A/B transition 8 inches in thickness. The A horizon in Shovel Test 28 produced a thinning flake and brick, the latter found at about 3 to 6 inches below surface, above the A/B transition that extended from 7 to 15 inches below surface. Shovel Test 29, producing an abundance of sandstone, was excavated down to a depth of 17 inches before the B horizon was encountered. Evidence of disturbance was found within Shovel Test 30, with clay nodules appearing within the top of the A horizon at 2 inches below ground surface. Pieces of sandstone were recovered from lower portions of the A horizon. Shovel Test 31 likewise appeared disturbed, perhaps by 20th century park development or utility line excavation, with gravel appearing within the clayey silt topsoil that continued down to a depth of 15 inches below surface. Shovel Test 33 was placed 60 feet west of the south datum, at the top of the west facing ridge slope. The location was severely eroded, with O horizon, 3 inches deep, directly overlying B horizon clay.

The minimal results obtained from 20-foot grid were supplemented by spring steel (1/4") probe testing. Sandstone was found in probe tests A, C, and D, brick at probe tests B and G, within an area roughly 40 feet northeast-southwest by 20 feet northwest-southeast, parallel with and adjacent to the break of the west facing slope in Lot 13. Probe Test A, located northwest of Shovel Test 28 near the break of the west facing ridge slope, produced a layer of sandstone about 3 inches thick, at the base of a grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt surface layer, 5 inches below surface. Beneath the layer of sandstone was A horizon over A/B transition soil continuing down to a depth of 16 inches. The sandstone could have originated from 19th century building activity, or was perhaps more likely deposited on the ridge top during mid-20th century park development activity.

Located southeast of Shovel Test 29, Probe Test B contained at least 4 large soft mud brick fragments found about 3 inches below surface. The bricks suggested that a structure may have been located on Lot 13 during the 19th century. More sandstone was found within Probe Test C, 7 feet north of A, at similar depth. Probe Test D, subsequently designated Shovel Test 53, yielded one large piece of sandstone, about 10 inches across at 6 inches below surface, within the base of brown clayey silt. Overlying silt produced very small brick fragments and window glass. Probe Test G, located west of Shovel Test 19 revealed a profile consisting of O horizon 2 inches thick

and an A horizon to 12 inches below surface, overlying an A/B transition continuing down to a bottom depth of 18 inches. Brick fragments were found within the A horizon at 8 inches below surface, charcoal at the base of the A horizon.

Shovel tests 38 through 45, on the ridge summit and at the top of the west facing slope, covered the southern portions of both concentrations and produced several early 19th century artifacts, including ceramics. Shovel Test 38 revealed an A horizon 7 inches thick over an A/B transition 5.5 inches deep. Brick was found within the A horizon at a depth of 5 to 7 inches. An almost identical soil profile was obtained from Shovel 39, where a brick fragment was recovered from a depth of 4 to 5 inches below surface in A horizon soil. Shovel tests 40 and 41, to the south and east of 39, produced no artifacts. Within Shovel Test 40, the O horizon, 2 inches deep, was underlain by an A horizon with clear, smooth boundary at 8 inches, directly overlying a strong clay B horizon. Shovel Test 41, however, produced a more standard profile, with O and A horizons over an A/B transition extending to a depth of 16 inches.

Shovel Test 42, located north of Probe Test B, yielded whiteware, window glass, and possible fire cracked rock. Within the test, a thin O horizon overlay an A horizon only 3.5 inches in thickness that contained small nodules of clay, or possible evidence of cultural disturbance. Underlying the A horizon was some 10 inches deep. Refined ceramics were recovered from both the A and A/B soils. The profile within Shovel Test 43, near Probe Test A, included an A horizon down to 10.5 inches below surface, over an A/B transition 4.5 inches in depth. The test yielded both pearlware and whiteware, further evidence of early 19th century occupation of the lot. Ten feet to the north, Shovel Test 44 featured a similar profile and yielded a single refined sherd, found within the A horizon. Shovel Test 45, 10 feet north of 44, repeated its profile, but contained no artifacts.

Shovel tests 46 through 52 were situated within the north end of the stone and brick concentrations. Shovel Test 46, northwest of Shovel Test 42, also produced artifacts, including refined ceramic and bottle glass. Its soil column was slightly unusual, with an A horizon of 3.5 inches, and an A/B that was 10 inches thick. Shovel Test 47 revealed an O horizon of 2.5 inches thick and an apparently disturbed A horizon, extending down to a depth of 6 inches, at which a layer of sandstone was encountered. Beneath the sandstone was A horizon soil to a depth of 11 inches, and a transition 2 inches wide. Window glass was collected from the test. Shovel Test 48 was offset 2 feet south of its plotted location to avoid the roots of a large tree. Despite the tree's close proximity, the test revealed a standard soil profile, with B horizon soil reached at a depth of 15 inches below surface.

Within Shovel Test 49, the A/B transition soil contained 2 brick fragments and more clay inclusions than usual; B horizon was reached at a depth of 12 inches. Shovel tests 50 through 52, situated 10 feet west of the baseline, all exhibited an eroded soil profile. In Shovel Test 50, O horizon 3 inches thick was directly underlain by an A/B soil that extended down to depth of 15 inches below surface. Rock was found at the base of the A/B soil. Likewise lacking a true A horizon, Shovel Test 51 disclosed an A/B

clayey silt extending from 3 to 8 inches below surface. Large sassafras roots extended across the floor of the test at the top of the B horizon. Shovel Test 52 was even shallower, with A/B extending no more than 6 inches below surface before the B horizon was encountered.

Shovel tests 54 through 59 encountered an area of disturbed soils. Producing no artifacts, Shovel Test 54 contained an O horizon 3 inches thick, overlying an A horizon 10 inches deep. Shovel Test 55, at the north edge of Lot 13, revealed a disturbed fill, consisting of mixed subsoil clay and topsoil silt, that extended from surface to a depth of 10 inches. It was underlain by a strong B horizon. One flake and a brick fragment were recovered from the disturbed soil. A more natural soil column was obtained from Shovel Test 56 to the southwest where a deep O horizon, 4 inches thick, was underlain by the standard A horizon and A/B transition, down to a depth of 16 inches. Ten feet to its west in Shovel Test 57, the O horizon extended 5.5 inches in depth and yielded a large iron nut. Beneath it was a disturbed yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt, with weak, blocky subangular structure, extending down to 17.5 inches below surface and directly overlying the B horizon. Shovel Test 58 to the north likewise contained disturbed soil, a mottled dark grayish brown and dark yellowish-brown clay, extending from the O horizon down to a depth of 18 inches, its boundary marked by a gravel lens that produced a piece of plastic. The disturbed soils found in shovel tests 55 and 58, apparently an eastward extension of those located in Shovel Test 31, were probably of 20th century date and could be associated with utility line installation.

The results of shovel testing at Lot 13 suggest that a building of some kind was located there during the early 19th century. The structure was represented by soft mud brick, window glass, and nails. Domestic debris such as refined ceramics and container glass was also recovered. The artifacts were concentrated in a small area, measuring approximately 20 by 30 feet within the southwest quarter of the lot. It was decided to further investigate this area with the subsequent excavation of two test units.

LOTS 14 AND 15

Ten shovel tests were excavated within the conjectured boundaries of lots 14 and 15. No evidence of 19th century occupation was found. Shovel tests 7 and 10 through 15 were excavated along the baseline, down the ridge spine within the two lots. Located at the south edge of Lot 14, Shovel Test 7 displayed an atypical profile, with O horizon 2 inches deep, overlying a brown (10YR4/2) silt loam 3 inches thick, above a brown (10YR4/3) and dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt with clear, smooth boundary at 15 inches below surface. A single piece of fire cracked rock was recovered from the clayey silt, which was underlain by B horizon clay. Shovel tests 8 and 9, plotted along the baseline to the north of Shovel Test 7 were omitted due to their proximity to the prehistoric mound, located to their east. Devoid of artifacts, Shovel Test 10 revealed a standard soil profile, with a 2-inch O horizon over an A horizon 6 inches thick. Underlying A/B terminated with the appearance of B horizon at 15 inches below surface. Shovel Test 11 contained a thin O horizon over an A horizon and A/B transition that descended to a clear boundary at 11 inches. Plastic was recovered from the A horizon.

Located where the summit of the ridge finger narrows and descends toward the north, Shovel tests 12 through 15, displayed man-made or erosional disturbance to varying degrees. In Shovel Test 12, the surface layer of disturbed fill consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt with yellowish brown (10YR4/6) clay mottles. Beneath its abrupt boundary at 7 inches below surface was a sand layer containing sandstone that continued down to B horizon clay at a depth of 11 inches. The sand and sandstone may reflect 20th century park development. Shovel Test 13 contained disturbed fill consisting of dark gray silt with yellowish brown clay nodules, descending to a depth of 16 inches and yielding modern bottle glass. A horizon soil with abrupt boundary at 14 inches below surface was encountered in Shovel Test 14. No gradual A/B transition was present and the soil had most likely been displaced by erosion. An almost identical profile was revealed in Shovel Test 15.

Shovel tests 22, 23, 24, and 26 were located 20 feet west of the baseline. Shovel Test 22 revealed an O horizon 2 inches deep over an A horizon and A/B transition descending to a gradual boundary at about 17 inches. Pieces of plastic constituted the only artifacts found within the test. With soils similar to those in Shovel Test 12, Shovel Test 23 yielded a disturbed A horizon with heavy clay content and abrupt boundary. An underlying layer of sand, with sandstone pebbles comprising less than 5% of its matrix, extended from 11 to 17 inches below surface. Beneath the sand was undisturbed A/B clayey silt down to a depth of 21 inches. Shovel Test 24 displayed a similar profile, with disturbed A horizon down to a depth of 8 inches below surface, overlying a sand layer with sandstone pebbles about 2 inches thick and an A/B transition extending from 10 to 16 inches below surface. A natural soil profile was once again produced in Shovel Test 26 where A and A/B clayey silt extended 15 inches to B horizon clay.

The results of shovel testing on the ridge finger summit within lots 14 and 15 encountered no evidence of an early 19th century occupation. With the exception of the mound location in the southeast corner of Lot 14, the ridge summit within these lots was most likely too narrow and steeply sloped to accommodate a building. While not tested, the mound itself displayed no surficial evidence of historic period alteration or disturbance.

SHOVEL TESTING: OFFUTT / CLARY AREA (LOTS 16 AND 17)

Shovel tests on the ridge summit between the Offutt's Store and Clary's Grocery replicas were laid out on a grid aligned at right angles to the wall of Offutt's Store, with the baseline extending north from datum at the northeast corner of the store (Figure 16). The tests were plotted at staggered intervals of 10 feet along 4 transects spaced 5 feet apart. Another grid was established north of Clary's, aligned at right angles to the wall of the grocery, with datum located at the northeast corner of the grocery. Shovel tests in an area measuring 20 by 20 feet adjacent to the north of grocery were set at staggered intervals of 10 feet along 4 transects spaced 5 feet apart. Shovel tests on the narrowing ridge finger summit to the north were plotted at intervals of 20 feet along two transects

10 feet apart. An asphalt walkway leading north from the east side of Offutt's Store and wrapping around the east and north sides of Clary's Grocery was removed with the use of a backhoe prior to shovel test excavation.

Twenty-nine shovel tests were excavated in the area between the Offutt's Store and Clary's Grocery replicas. The testing encountered a concentration of soft mud brick, including a row of in situ bricks, at a location immediately southeast of the Clary's reconstruction. This was subsequently identified as part of an early 19th century brick clamp (Feature 3). Shovel tests 60 through 67 and 80 were plotted at locations where the brown top asphalt sidewalk had been located.

Shovel tests 60, 61, 68, 74, and 81, all placed between 10 and 15 feet from the north wall of the reconstructed Offutt's Store, displayed similar disturbed soil profiles, with standard A horizon soil entirely absent. Within Shovel Test 60, a disturbed very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt with abrupt boundary appeared at surface and overlaid B horizon clay reached at a depth of 5 inches. Encountering an identical profile, Shovel Test 61 yielded brick fragments, coal, and iron, with the brick confined to the upper portion of the A/B. In Shovel Test 68, the disturbed clayey silt extended down 8 inches from surface. It contained early 19th century ceramic, brick, and concrete. Disturbed clayey silt 7 inches deep with abrupt boundary was revealed in Shovel Test 74. An abundance of coal was found in the upper portion of the layer. In Shovel Test 81, the disturbed soil extended 9 inches, its boundary gradual and difficult to discern. Within it were coal, brick, and window glass, of 20th century date. Shovel Test 87, placed 5 feet north of the store reconstruction, yielded a soil profile including a surface layer of clayey silt with clay nodules, overlying an A/B transition extending from 6 to 11 inches below surface. Among the artifacts recovered from the test were 19th century soft mud brick and window glass fragments, as well as an iron staple.

Shovel tests 62, 69, 75, 76, and 82, located between 20 and 35 feet north of Offutt's Store, also exhibited disturbed and truncated profiles. Within Shovel Test 62, a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt appeared to be a disturbed A horizon soil, comprised a surface layer 2 inches thick. It was underlain by A/B clayey silt extending down to a boundary at 5 to 6 inches, with the top of the underlying B horizon inclining downward to the west. Within Shovel Test 69, disturbed A horizon was 4 inches deep, with limestone appearing at its base. The A/B transition soil extended to 7 inches below surface. Shovel Test 75 yielded a disturbed surface layer, a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt, 4 inches deep, over an A/B transition also extending 4 inches in depth, the latter containing coal, brick fragments, and a prehistoric chert flake. The same surface layer was encountered within Shovel Test 76, where it descended to a depth of 3 inches and was underlain by A/B transition clayey silt 5 inches thick. A probable pearlware sherd was recovered from the test. In Shovel Test 82, the disturbed surface layer descended to an abrupt, smooth boundary at 4 inches below surface and contained a concentration of coal within its upper portion. Underlying A/B transition soil reached a bottom depth of 10 inches.

The group of shovel tests from 35 to 45 feet north of Offutt's Store, tests 63, 70, 71, 77, 83, and 84, included some containing evidence of severe machinery disturbance. Shovel Test 63 on the east side of the ridge top revealed thinly inter-layered soils, apparently the result of mechanical excavations. The disturbed soils included a dark gray (10YR4/1) clayey silt, interlaced with grayish brown (10YR5/2) and light yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt loam. Extending 8 to 9 inches below surface, their boundary with underlying B horizon was very abrupt and smooth. Shovel Test 70 disclosed a surface layer of very dark grayish brown clayey silt down to a depth of 5 inches. Extending 5 inches below surface in Shovel Test 77 was a disturbed surface layer. Beneath it, what appeared to be an intact A/B transition with a gradual boundary reached a bottom depth of 10 inches below surface. Shovel Test 83 yielded clayey silt, grayish brown (10YR 5/2) with dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) mottles, extending to a depth of 8 inches, with an abrupt boundary, marked on some portions of the test wall by a discontinuous band of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt. The layering had most likely been created by heavy machinery disturbance. A nearly identical profile existed in Shovel Test 84, with the same lens of very dark grayish brown clayey silt marking the boundary of the disturbance.

Plotted 50 to 70 feet north of the Offutt's Store reconstruction and within 30 feet of the Clary's Grocery reconstruction, shovel tests 64, 65, 66, 72, and 73 were situated within or adjacent to an early 19th century brick clamp, designated Feature 3. Shovel Test 64 revealed intermixed thinly layered disturbed soils like those found in Shovel Test 63, down to depth of 3 inches. Underlying soil consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey silt fill, with weak, blocky subangular structure, down to a depth of 8 inches, containing large brick fragments.

Shovel Test 65, along the baseline at 60 feet north from the Offutt's Store reconstruction, revealed a row of soft mud bricks, found in situ at 8 inches below surface, also part of Feature 3. Disturbed laminated soil, like that in tests 63 and 64, extending to a depth of about 6 inches. Underlying soil consisted of a brown (10YR5/3) silt laden with large brick fragments, continuing down to the top surface of the in-situ bricks. Portions of four abutting bricks, each 4 inches wide and 3 inches high, were situated in the east half of the test. Within the west half of the test at the level of the bricks was a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silt loam. Probing indicated that the silt loam continued to a depth of 21 inches below surface.

Shovel Test 66 contained laminated soil to a depth of 3 inches and brown silt laden with brick from 3 to 7 inches below surface. Underlying soil consisted of very dark grayish brown silt fill to 14 inches below surface. Probing beyond this depth indicated fill down to a depth of 28 inches. It was unclear whether the test encountered undisturbed 19th century deposits, or those displaced by 20th century excavations associated with the Clary's Grocery replica. Southwest of Shovel Test 65, Shovel Test 72 was placed over what was later determined to be the west edge of Feature 3. Laminated soils were found to a depth of 7 inches. Excavation of the test was terminated when very large pieces of brick were encountered within a fill layer of very dark grayish brown silt at a depth of 12 inches. Shovel Test 73, located to the north,

also along the west edge of Feature 3, contained clayey silt with clay inclusions and gravel to a depth of 9 inches. Underlying clayey silt contained very large brick fragments that halted excavation of the test at 16 inches below surface.

Shovel Tests 78, 79, 85, 86, and 88, were placed west of the clamp location. Within Shovel Test 78 was a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) and brown (10YR5/3) silty clay, 7 inches deep, which contained brick fragments. Underlying brown (10YR3/4) clayey silt was largely devoid of artifacts and extended to the B horizon, reached at a depth of 12 inches. Revealed in the top 10 inches of Shovel Test 79 was a disturbed soil similar in composition to the surface layer in Shovel Test 63. Underlying it from and extending down to 13 inches below surface was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay containing brick fragments. Shovel Test 85 contained mechanically disturbed soil to a depth of 10 inches, with brick fragments and a wire nail recovered from it at a depth of 6 inches. Within Shovel Test 8, dark brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay mottles was found to a depth of 10 inches. Underlying clayey silt, possibly remnant A/B transition soil, extended down to 16 inches below surface and contained brick fragments. Disturbed soil was again encountered in Shovel Test 88, where dark grayish brown silt with clay and silt inclusions extended from 0 to 12 inches in depth. Containing soft mud brick, concrete, and mortar, the disturbed soil with abrupt boundary was underlain by B horizon clay.

Shovel tests 67 and 80 were located north of Feature 3, in what was later designated Feature 6: fill associated with the 1932 excavations at the site of the Clary's Grocery replica. Laminated fill, post-dating the reconstruction activities, was found in the top 5 inches of Shovel Test 67. It was underlain by the uppermost layer of Feature 6 fill, a reddish brown disturbed clay containing an abundance of gravel. In Shovel Test 80, disturbed yellowish brown and grayish brown silt, extended 6 inches in depth. Beneath it was imported sand fill from 6 to 36 inches below surface, the most easily recognizable portion of the Feature 6 fill. The sand fill contained cement, drainage tile, and unburned coal, as well as gravel that comprised perhaps 15 to 20% of the matrix. B horizon was reached at 36 inches with the use of an Oakfield probe.

Shovel testing in the area between the two reconstructions was supplemented with spring steel probe tests along the east edge of the asphalt road south of the Clary's Grocery reconstruction. The tests revealed a line of stonework extending north to south, parallel to the road edge, designated Feature 1. Probe Test H, adjacent to the east of the asphalt road and about 35 feet south of the southwest corner of the grocery, produced a sandstone slab at 11 inches below surface. The sandstone extended across the base of the excavation, which was 8 inches in diameter. Fill above it consisted of dark grayish (10YR4/2) brown silt from 0 to 6 inches below surface, laminated brown (10YR 4/3) silt and very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt disturbed fill from 6 to 11 inches. Recovered from the test was an early 19th century whiteware sherd.

Probe Test I, situated 12 feet to the north, yielded what appeared to be the northward extension of the Feature 1 wall line found in the previous test. Disturbed very

dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay nodules, extended down 5 inches from surface. Underlying it on the east side of the trench was fill consisting of very dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt with brown (10YR4/3) clay mottles, with abrupt, smooth boundary, extended down from 5 to 20 inches. On the west side of the test, dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt extend down from 5 to 15 inches below surface, with abrupt, smooth boundary, ending directly above a layer of decomposed sandstone, 1 to 2 inches thick, a remnant of Feature 1. Small brick fragments were the only 19th century artifacts found in the test.

Also probed was the area along the east edge of the ridge summit between the Offutt's Store and Clary's Grocery reconstruction. Probe Test J was located northeast of Shovel Test 63 at the break of the east facing ridge slope. The test revealed a flat sandstone slab filling the base of the test at a depth of 8 inches below surface. It constituted what was subsequently revealed to be north end of Feature 2, a second line of stonework that may have served as a walkway or an edging to an observation platform, dating to the 20th century.

Shovel testing between the Offutt's Store and Clary's Grocery replicas encountered several features, including a line of stonework extending parallel and adjacent to the current asphalt road (Feature 1) and a second line of stonework at the east edge of the ridge summit (Feature 2), both probably of 20th century date. Also disclosed was Feature 3, a brick clamp to the southeast of the Clary replica, which proved to date to be of early 19th century origin. As a result, the Feature 3 area was the subsequent focus of extensive test unit excavation.

Shovel tests 89 and 91 through 98 were placed within 20 feet of the north wall of the Clary's Grocery replica. All but Shovel Test 94 were plotted where an asphalt sidewalk had been located prior to excavations. This area proved to have been extensively disturbed by 20th century park construction and earth moving activity. Shovel Test 89 contained disturbed clay fill down to a depth of 7 inches and what appeared to be possible A/B transition soil beneath it. Shovel Test 91 disclosed laminated machinery bladed soils in the top 2 inches of its profile. Underlying soil consisted of a light brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with abrupt wavy boundary, at 2 to 8 inches, a re-deposited yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay with abrupt boundary at 8 to 10 inches, and a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt from abrupt boundary from 10 to 12 inches. A redware sherd was recovered from this layer of fill. A brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt, extending from 12 to 18 inches below surface, was originally considered to be possible intact A/B soil. Subsequent excavations indicated that it was instead additional fill of 20th century origin. Within Shovel Test 92, redeposited grayish brown (10YR5/2) clayey silt and yellowish-brown clay (10YR5/6) were found to a depth of 7 inches, but beneath them was what appeared to be A horizon soil underlain by A/B transition that extended down to 14 inches below surface.

Mechanically disturbed and redeposited soil was again found in Shovel Test 93, down to a depth of 8 inches. A possible truncated A/B transition clayey silt extended from 8 to 10 inches below surface within the test. Disturbed soil down to 10 inches

below surface in Shovel Test 94 produced a single piece of prehistoric flaking debris. Disturbed silty clay and clay continued to the base of excavations at 18 inches below surface in Shovel Test 95, 15 inches below surface in Shovel Test 96, and 18 inches in Shovel Test 98. Fill that included black clay was found down to 10 inches below surface in Shovel Test 97. It was underlain by apparent A/B transition soil from which no artifacts were recovered.

Shovel tests, 94 and 99 through 105, located in the forest north of Clary's Grocery, encountered natural stratigraphic profiles, with variation produced by differing amounts of erosion. The tests were bordered on the west by the swale of an abandoned roadway that had been in use as recently as the early 20th century. Shovel Test 95 revealed an A horizon of 6-inch depth that contained a single sherd of early 19th century redware. Extending from 6 to 11 inches in depth, A/B transition soil in the test produced a prehistoric flake. The 2 inches of O horizon silt in Shovel Test 99 was underlain by A/B transition that extended 10 inches in depth. In Shovel Test 100, A/B transition clayey silt with clear boundary extended no more than 6 inches below surface. A similar profile was obtained from Shovel Test 101, where B horizon clay was reached at 8 inches below surface. Shovel Test 102 likewise produced a truncated profile, with B horizon at a depth of 10 inches. Less eroded than neighboring tests, Shovel Test 103 disclosed an A horizon over an A/B transition that descended to 12 inches below surface. Shovel tests 104 and 105 revealed an A horizon 6 inches thick. They produced no artifacts.

The results of shovel testing north of the Clary's Grocery reconstruction revealed an area severely disturbed by 20th century earth moving activity in the immediate vicinity of the building. On the wooded ridge finger to the north, the natural soil profile had been reduced by erosion, leaving minimal cultural deposits.

TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS

A total of 28 test units were excavated, including two in Lot 13 and 26 in Lots 16 and 17 (Figures 14 and 16). Standard unit size was 3 by 5 feet. Five units were extended beyond these original dimensions and two units were of lesser size; one excavated in modern disturbed soil solely to reveal stonework, the other constrained by proximity to a modern sidewalk. Units were excavated in 6-inch levels, unless a significant soil change was encountered, necessitating the start of a new level. All excavated soil was screened through a quarter-inch mesh, with the exception of obvious 20th century fill. All artifacts were collected with the exception of brick debris (primarily associated with the brick clamp on Lots 16 and 17), which was measured by volume in the field.

Excavations on Lot 13 encountered no features, but 6 cultural features were examined in test units on Lots 16 and 17. Three of these are believed to be of 20th century origin, and consist of stone curbing (Features 1 and 2) and the backfilled excavations of the 1932 archaeological work conducted by Joseph Booton at the "Clary

Grocery” site (Feature 6). Three features are thought to be of early 19th century origin. Two of these are affiliated with a brick clamp (Features 3 and 4), and one represents the easternmost remnant of a subfloor cellar associated with the “Offutt Store” site (Feature 5).

LOT 13

Unit 1, measuring 3 by 5 feet, was placed at grid North 33 to 38 feet, West 28 to 31 feet, positioned so as to accommodate within its southwest corner the location of Probe Test B, where large hand-made brick fragments had been found (Figure 15). The unit was also situated immediately south of positive Shovel Test 42 that had produced c. 1830s artifacts. The O horizon surface layer within the unit consisted of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt ranging from 2 to 4 inches in thickness. It contained several 20th century artifacts. Underlying A horizon soil consisted of brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt that



FIGURE 14: Detail of Lot 13 shovel tests, showing position of test units.

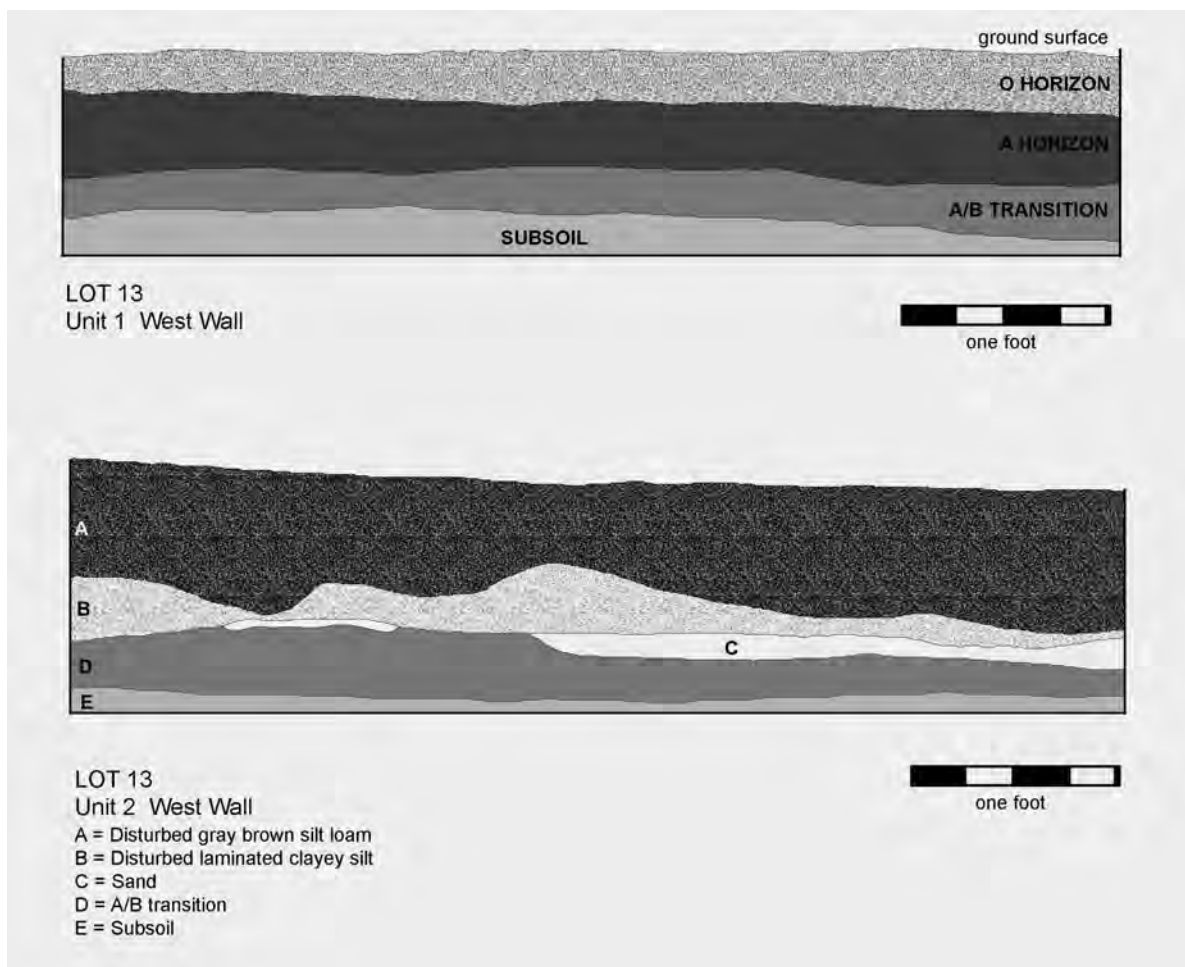


FIGURE 15: Lot 13, Units 1 and 2, profiles.

measured 4 to 5 inches in thickness, its base reached at about 7 to 8 inches below surface. Several artifacts of early 19th century origin were recovered from the A horizon, including refined and unrefined ceramics, cut nails, window glass, and brick fragments. The bricks found at the base of Probe Test B had been situated within the A horizon at a depth of about 3 to 7 inches below surface. They had been redeposited and did not represent the in situ remains of a chimney or pier support. None displayed any vestige of mortar applied to an exterior surface. Underlying soil consisted of A/B transition yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey silt that continued to the base of excavations at 11 to 12 inches below surface. The layer was devoid of artifacts, excepting prehistoric flaking debris. Scattered throughout it were rocks ranging up to about 4 inches in diameter.

Unit 2, measuring 3 by 5 feet, was placed to the west at North 33 to 38, West 48 to 51, situated near Probe Test C, where a layer of sandstone had been encountered (Figure 15). The unit was excavated to test the possibility that the sandstone represented structural supports for a 19th century building. The surface layer of soil within the unit consisted of a disturbed very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay with large clay inclusions and clear, wavy boundary at 5 to 8 inches below surface. Beneath it was a disturbed dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt with large dark brown (10YR3/3) clay inclusions and an abrupt, smooth boundary. Across portions of the unit, this boundary was marked by lenses of sand up to 1.5 inches thick. Resting atop the boundary in the northeast corner of the unit was a slab of sandstone about 1.5 inches thick, matching the sandstone previously found in probe testing. Underlying soil, extending from a depth of 8 inches to the base of excavations at 10 to 12 inches, was brown (10YR 4/3) A/B transition clayey silt. No artifacts were recovered from the unit, and subsequent fieldwork at Lots 16 and 17 suggested that this sandstone might have originated from 20th century park development (see below).

Producing 19th century ceramics, glass, nails, and brick, Lot 13 unit excavations supported the results of shovel testing, indicating that an early 19th century building once stood within the lot. The lack of intact structural remains, however, prohibited determination of the building's size or exact location. Given the results of shovel testing, it is probable that the building was not equipped with a cellar or substantial foundation. Photographs of the site dating to the 1920s suggest that the Lot 13 locale was developed for a picnic area during the early 20th century (Figure 6). Such development may have been responsible for the loss of any substantial midden deposits.

LOTS 16 / 17

Feature 1: 20th Century Curbing (Units 1,2 and 17)

Unit 1 was located at grid North 35 to 40 feet, West 18 to 21 feet. The unit was placed adjacent to the south of Probe Test H, in an effort to uncover more of the Feature 1 stonework first revealed in that test (Figures 17-19). Modern fill within the top 6 inches of the unit consisted of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay and dark grayish brown

(10YR4/2) clayey silt. The clayey silt contained approximately 10% gravel inclusions. Most likely associated with late 20th century road resurfacing activity, these two layers superimposed a trench excavated c. 1971 for a sound system cable that ran north to the southwest corner of the Clary's Grocery replica. Measuring 6 inches wide, the trench extended north-south through the center of the unit, its fill consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt, with large nodules of yellowish brown (10YR4/4) subsoil clay. The base of the trench was reached along the north wall of the unit at a depth of 13 inches below surface. Outside the trench, soil within the unit from 6 to 9 inches below surface consisted of laminated and mottled soils similar to those found in nearby Shovel Test 83, including grayish brown (10YR5/2) clayey silt and dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) silt, most likely deposited by erosion and 20th century road work.

Pieces of sandstone comprising a portion of the Feature 1 stonework line were uncovered within Unit 1 at a depth of 11 to 13 inches below ground surface. The in-situ stonework extended over an area measuring 18 inches east-west by 34 inches north-south, in the northwest corner of the unit, with some stones extending into the north and west unit walls. Sandstone uncovered within the unit included 12 rocks over 4 inches in length, the largest exposed in its entirety measuring 12 inches in length. The rocks were rounded and did not appear to have been worked to accommodate a second course atop them. No mortar was associated with the sandstone.

To the south of the stones was a thin layer of very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt, about 1 to 2 inches thick and extending to a maximum depth of 14 inches below surface. This layer appeared to mark a former southward extension of the stonework (and the shallow impression in which they once lay. The stones may have been removed during a later phase of roadwork. Within the clayey silt were small pieces of sandstone and, at its base in the southwest corner of the unit, a very thin layer of sand. Imbedded in the clayey silt south of the stonework and north of the sand layer was paving material, measuring about 3.5 by 7 inches, that could be a remnant of early 20th century road surfacing. Late 19th and early 20th century photographs of the location show the road adjacent to the west of the unit was situated within a swale, markedly lower than the ridge summit. The present roadway, however, is at approximately the same elevation as the ridge summit.

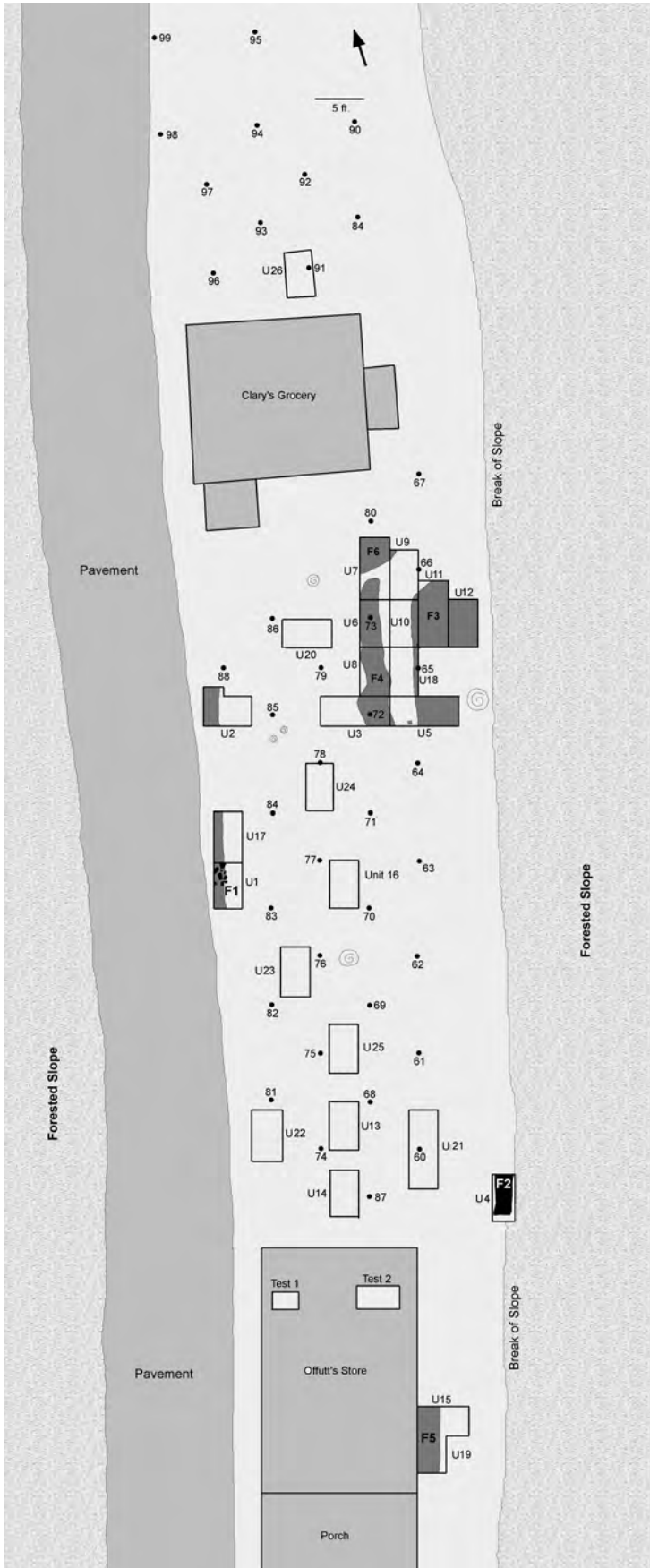


FIGURE 16: Base map of Lots 16/17 project area, showing shovel tests and test units.

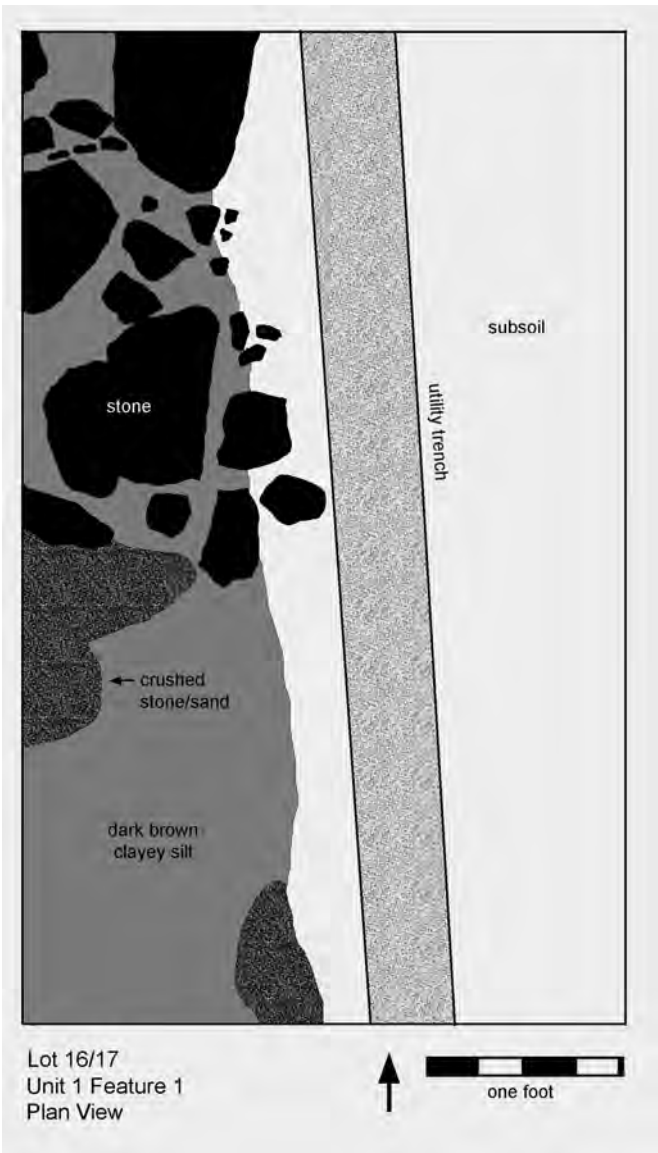


FIGURE 17:
Lot 16/17, Unit 1 Feature 1 plan.

FIGURE 18:
Lot 16/17, Unit 1 profile.

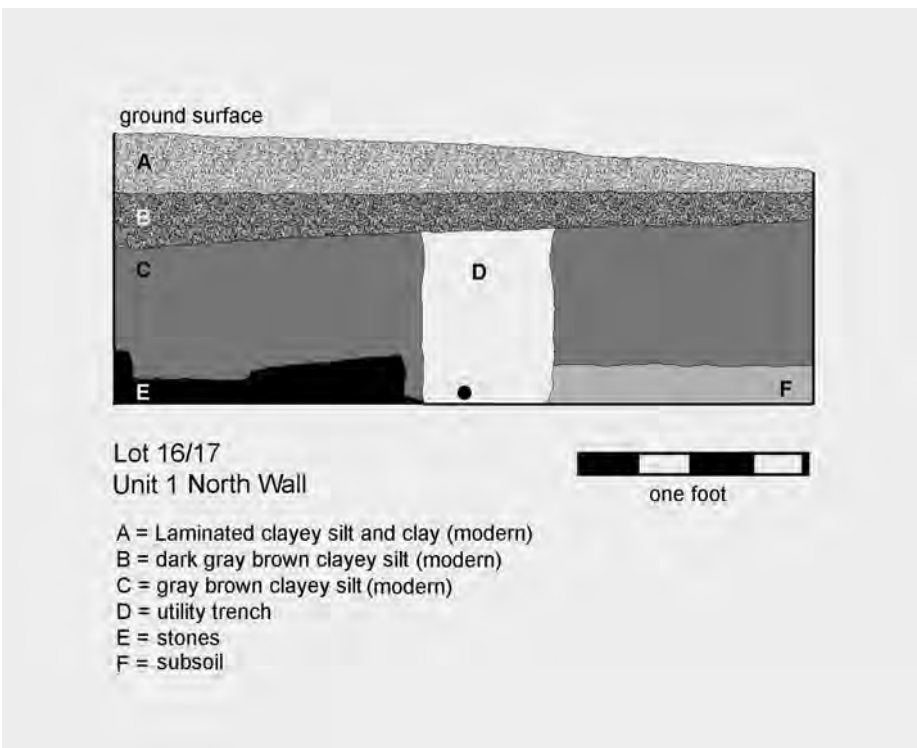




FIGURE 19: Lot 16/17, Unit 1 Feature 1 view.

Unit 2 was located at North 54 to 57 feet, West 17 to 22 feet, plotted so as to reveal the northern portion of the Feature 1 wall line. Along the west wall of the unit, disturbed yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay 2 inches deep was underlain by very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay 2 to 3 inches in thickness and laden with gravel. Both layers tapered up to ground surface to the east at the approximate midpoint of the unit. These layers, also encountered within Unit 1, were most likely fill associated with late 20th century resurfacing of the adjacent roadway. Exposed beneath these layers along the west wall of the unit was the same c. 1971 audio cable line found in Unit 1. Measuring about 6 inches wide, the trench contained the same fill as that found in the previous unit and extended to the base of excavations at 16 inches below surface.

Underlying the clay and silty clay, and extending up to ground surface within the east half of the unit, was a disturbed grayish brown (10YR5/2) clayey silt, measuring up to 10 inches thick. At its base were thinly banded layers of disturbed soil, including a dark grayish brown (10YR5/2) clayey silt inter-layered with a yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt. The top of B-horizon clay within the unit sloped downward from east to west, appearing at 12 inches below surface at the east wall, 15 inches along the west wall. Found pressed within the top of subsoil was road gravel and a cigarette filter, indicating overlying fill had been deposited no earlier than the 1930s.

Within the west 2 feet of the unit, a sand layer was found overlying subsoil at a depth of 14 to 16 inches, on either side of the utility trench. Matching that found in Unit 1, it too was most likely a remnant of the Feature 1 stonework line. While the sand appeared as a distinct layer within the southwest corner of the unit, within the northwest corner it consisted of thin lenses, barely discernible and pressed into the top of underlying subsoil. In order to better define the north edge of the sand, an extension of Unit 2 was next excavated, measuring 1 by 2 feet, added to the west end of the north wall. The sand lensing within the extension was even more difficult to define than that in main portion of the unit, but appeared to stop short of the extension's north wall. Unit 2, then appears to have encountered the very disturbed remnants of the same sandstone feature seen in Unit 1.

Unit 17 was excavated adjacent to the north of Unit 1 at North 41 to 46 feet, West 18 to 21 feet, with Probe Test H located in its southwest corner. Modern fill within the top of the unit matched that within Unit 1, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay and dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt, extending to a combined depth of 5 to 6 inches. A piece of asphalt was found within the bottom of the clay at 3 to 4 inches below surface. The underlying cable trench contained fill matching that found in Unit 1 and extended north-south through the western portion of the trench. Intact stonework of Feature 1 was uncovered adjacent to the west of the cable trench in the southwest corner of the unit, at a depth of 11 inches below surface. The stones, ranging up to 12 inches in length, extended over an area measuring 14 inches east-west by 40 inches north-south.

Units 1, 2, and 17 indicated that the Feature 1 stonework line ran north-south for a distance exceeding 23 feet, parallel with and adjacent to the east of the current paved roadway, but situated 11 to 14 inches below current ground surface. While excavations could provide no direct evidence as to the date or function of the stonework, photographs from both the 1920s and 1960s (Figure 20) show curbing in the general vicinity of the Feature 1 north-south line, suggesting that it was laid in conjunction with the roadway sometime during the 20th century.

Feature 2: 20th Century Sidewalk

Unit 4, measuring 2.5 by 5 feet, was excavated at North 2.5 to 7.5 feet, East 7.5 to 10 feet, in order to reveal the south end of Feature 2, the line of stonework identified at its northern end in Probe Test J (Figure 21-23). Preliminary work on Unit 4 involved the removal of modern overburden from a trench at North 2.5 to 4, East 5 to 10.5, in order to establish the south terminus of the stonework. Within Unit 4, all fill overlying the Feature 2 stones appeared to have been moved by heavy machinery. The surface layer consisted of a severely disturbed, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt with yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay mottles, 9 to 11 inches thick, with an abrupt, wavy boundary. Beneath it and directly overlying the Feature 2 sandstone were disturbed yellowish brown (10YR5/6) clay with very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) mottles and lenses of brown (10YR5/3) sand. Two sandstone slabs, separated by a narrow joint and measuring a maximum of 28 inches wide, were found 10 inches below surface. One slab measured about 4 feet long, the other extended into the north wall of the unit. Marks on the top surface of the two slabs exposed in the unit appeared to have been created when the toothed bucket of a backhoe scraping across them, possibly during installation of the adjacent asphalt sidewalk. While the stones of Feature 1 were rounded and not slab-like, they were otherwise indistinguishable from the Feature 2 stonework found in Unit 4.

Unit 4 excavations, taken together with Probe Test J, indicated that Feature 2 stonework extended 40 feet along the top of the east facing ridge slope, from a point just east of the northeast corner of the Offutt's Store reconstruction, to a point 38 feet south of the Clary's Grocery reconstruction. Although excavations could provide no conclusive evidence as to the date or function of the stonework, it seems likely that it was laid as a walkway or an edging to an overlook, dating to the 20th century.



FIGURE 20: Circa 1960s view of Clary Grocery replica,
Showing stone curbing along roadway.

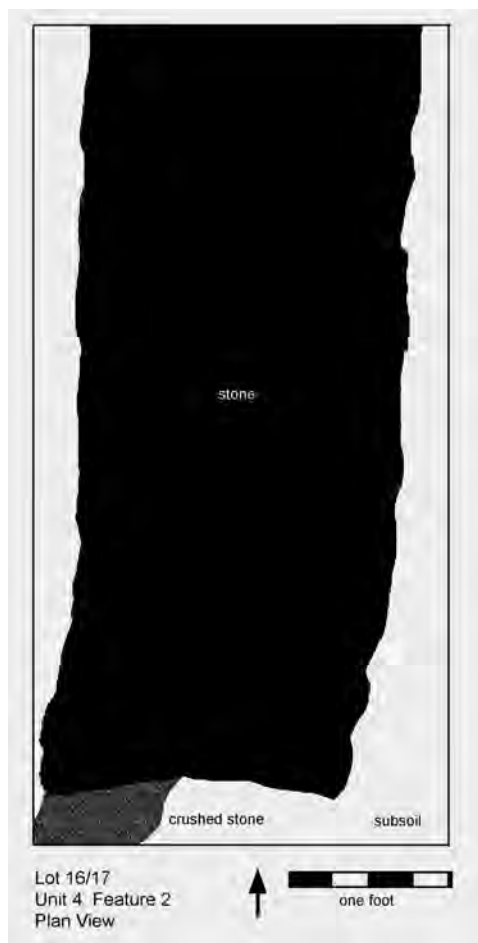


FIGURE 21:
Lot 16/17, Unit 4 Feature 4 plan.

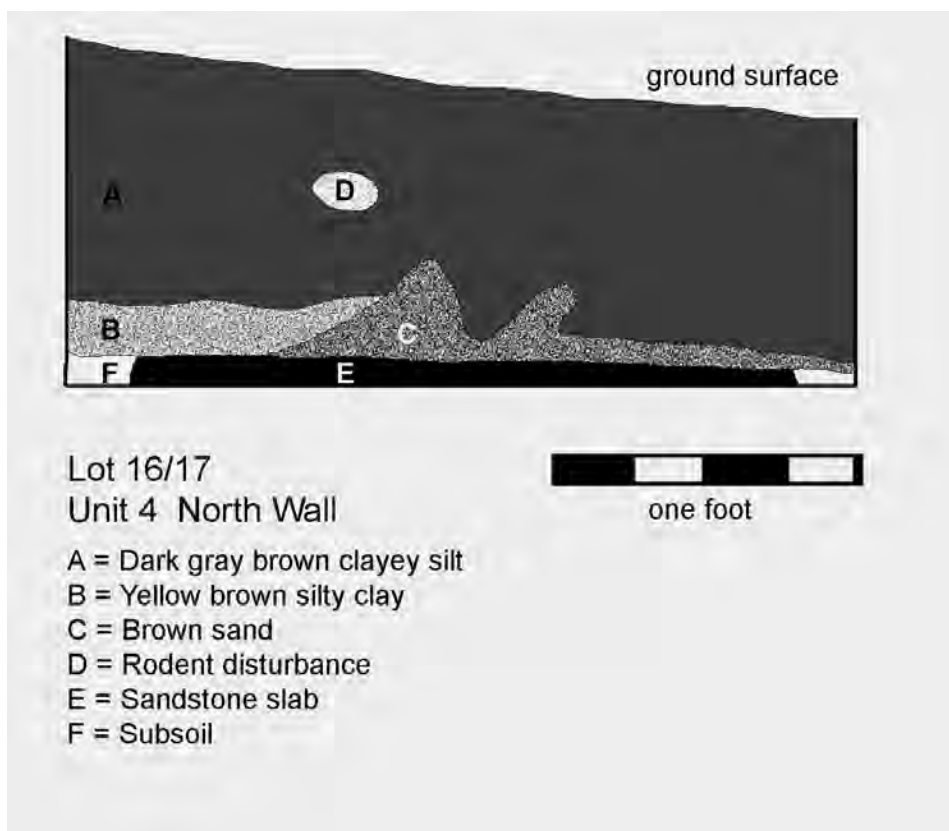


FIGURE 22:
Lot 16/17,
Unit 4 profile.



FIGURE 23: Lot 16/17, Unit 4 view.

Block Excavation: Levels 1 and 2 and Feature 6

Units 3, 5 through 12, and 18 were excavated as a contiguous block, covering a surface area of 174 square feet (Figure 24). The block was excavated in order to determine the dimensions and morphology of Feature 3, a brick concentration first revealed in shovel tests 65, 72, and 75. Feature 3 ultimately proved to be an early 19th century brick clamp. A second feature (Feature 4) was later recognized (below Level 2 soils), adjacent on the west to the actual limits of the Feature 3 brick clamp. The features will be discussed separately below.

Level 1 within each unit consisted of 20th century fill disturbed by machinery, typically extending to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Level 2 consisted of the interface between the bottom of the 20th century fill and underlying 19th century deposits, including the upper surfaces of Features 3 and 4, and in some cases, remnant A horizon soils dating to the early 19th century. Level 2 generally measured 2 to 4 inches deep, having been excavated to the point at which the undisturbed soils affiliated with and surrounding Features 3 and 4 could be clearly defined. Subsequent levels were excavated by fill zone within features or, in the event of homogenous fill, in 6-inch levels. The block units are discussed individually below, to the point that Feature 3 was originally defined (at the base of Level 2). The results of feature excavation (Levels 3-5) are presented in the following section.

Unit 3 was located at North 54 to 57 feet, West 3 to 8 feet, laid out so as to accommodate Shovel Test 72 near its center. Within the west half of the unit, the surface soil consisted of a machinery disturbed dark grayish brown (20YR4/2) clayey silt, up to 2 inches thick along the west wall of the unit and tapering up to the surface near the middle of the unit. Underlying it and comprising a surface layer in the east half of the unit was more machinery disturbed soil, consisting of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt, intermixed with very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt, that descended to a bottom depth of from 8 to 10 inches below surface. Underlying soil within the east 3 feet of the unit consisted of Feature 3 fill, a brown (10YR4/3) silt heavily laden with large brick fragments, including many that were very distorted by intense heat during their manufacture. Portions of the upper 4 inches of the feature fill had been disturbed by machinery, as evidenced by yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay inclusions that appeared within it. In an effort to define the west edge of Feature 3, Unit 3 was expanded 2 feet to the west. Within the extension, machinery disturbed soil extended to a depth of 8 inches and was underlain by remnant A-horizon and A/B transition soil. Within Unit 3, the west edge of the Feature 3 was ultimately determined to extend from a point on the north wall near the northwest corner of the original unit, to a point on the south wall about 2 feet east of the original southwest corner.

Unit 5 was laid out adjacent to the east of Unit 3, at North 55 to 58 feet, West 3 to East 2 feet. Appearing at the surface across the center of the unit was a gravel layer, the bedding for a section of the brown top asphalt walkway that was removed by

backhoe prior to the start of archaeological investigations. Beneath the gravel (and extending as a surface layer through the remainder of the unit) was disturbed 20th century fill matching that found in Unit 3. Averaging 5 to 6 inches deep, it extended as much as 8 inches below ground surface. The abrupt lower boundary of the fill bore evidence of displacement by machinery action and was in some areas marked by a thin gravel lens. The underlying feature fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt, with moderate subangular structure, laden with small pieces of brick. Small lenses of this soil had been pushed up into overlying 20th century disturbed soils and mixed with a small amount of silty clay during mechanical blading. Large brick fragments, some of them distorted by intense heat, were found within both the bottom of 20th century fill and the uppermost portion of Feature 3 fill.

No feature edge was encountered, so Unit 5 was expanded an additional 2 feet, 4 inches to the east, to the roots of a large tree. Mechanically disturbed soils in the extension ranged from 4 to 8 inches in thickness. Along the western edge of the unit, the underlying feature fill matched that within the original unit, consisting of clayey silt laden with large brick fragments. Within the remainder of the extension, however, the top of the Feature 3 fill was comprised of a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt with moderate blocky subangular structure. This soil contained small brick fragments in much smaller quantity.

Passing south of the large tree that had blocked eastward progress on the extension, a trench was excavated from the south end of the extension's east wall. The trench was initially dug into order to drain rainwater from the excavation block, but when feature fill was noted, it was cleaned and squared so as to follow the limits of Feature 3. Measuring 1 foot, 4 inches wide and 6 feet, 4 inches long, the trench extended over the break of the east facing ridge slope. Within the trench, a thin O horizon overlay disturbed 20th century overburden consisting of a brown (10YR4/3) silt with abrupt boundary that ranged from 6 to 8 inches in depth. Within the lower portion of the disturbed soil in the west end of the trench was a thin layer of sand and gravel. Underlying feature fill within the west end of the trench consisted of the brown clayey silt found in the Unit 5 extension. To the east, the top of the feature was marked by bands of burned soil, red, gray and black in color - evidence of intense burning associated with the brick clamp.

Unit 6 was located at North 62 to 67 feet, West 3 to 6 feet, 5 feet to the north of Unit 3. Mechanically disturbed fill found in Unit 6 matched that found in units 3 and 5, consisting primarily of laminated clayey silt and clay. Averaging about 8 inches thick, its boundary was abrupt and smooth, defined in places by a discontinuous gravel lens. Some portions of the interface with underlying feature fill was marked by a yellowish brown clay mottled with grayish brown silt that produced two whole wire nails. Extending across the entire unit at a depth of 8 to 10 inches below surface was feature fill, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR4/4) and brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt with moderate blocky subangular structure, laden with brick fragments. The heaviest concentration of brick within the surface of the feature fill was located within the northwest and center portions of the unit.

Unit 7 was contiguous to the north of Unit 6, at North 67 to 72 feet, West 3 to 6 feet. Mechanically disturbed, banded, 20th century fill was again encountered, varying in thickness from 8 inches along the south unit wall to 5 inches on the north wall. The intact 19th century soils below consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt with moderate blocky subangular structure, undisturbed by 20th century disturbance, was reached at 5 to 8 inches below surface. A poorly defined north edge to Feature was ultimately delineated within the unit, extending from a point on its west wall 2 feet north of its southwest corner, to a point on its east wall 4 feet north of the southeast corner. Very large brick fragments were concentrated within the southwest corner of the unit, in an area measuring about 2 by 2 feet.

Designated as **Feature 6**, a disturbance containing 20th century materials was encountered in the north end of Unit 7 at a depth of about 8 to 10 inches. Its uppermost layer consisted of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt. Underlying (and adjacent to the south of) the silt feature fill was an apparent remnant of A/B transition soil, producing early 19th century ceramics and cut nail fragments. In order to more fully record the nature and extent of Feature 6, the unit was extended 1 foot, 8 inches, north. The extension revealed laminated, mechanically disturbed soils extending four inches below surface, and overlying the Feature 6 fill. Fill zones in Feature 6 included a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay with grayish brown (10YR5/2) mottles and a light brown (10YR5/3) sand laden with gravel. Feature 6 is believed to be the southernmost extension of Joseph Booton's 1932 excavations at the site of the Clary Grocery replica. Specifically, Booton mentioned a basin shaped disturbance surrounding a cellar feature proper. Feature 6, then, appears to be the backfilled remains of that basin, north of the cellar that was ultimately rebuilt by Booton. The feature was not excavated below Level 2.

Unit 8 was excavated contiguous to the south of Unit 6 and to the north of Unit 3, at North 57 to 62 feet, West 3 to 6 feet. It revealed mechanically-disturbed, laminated soils to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. A lens of sandy lime plaster or mortar, probably of 19th century origin, was encountered just below the base of this fill at 6 inches below surface, along the west-central portion of the unit. Less than one inch in thickness, the lens contained a piece of lime, about 3 inches long. The interface between 20th century fill and Feature 4, extending from about 6 to 9 inches below surface, included several whole wire nails. Uncontaminated feature fill was found across the entirety of the unit at a depth of 8 to 9 inches below surface. It consisted of brown (10YR4/3) and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt, with moderate blocky subangular structure.

Unit 9 was excavated contiguous to the east of Unit 7, at North 67 to 72 feet, West 0 to 3 feet, with Shovel Test 66 situated within its east central portion. Bands of 20th century fill matching those found elsewhere across the block extended to a depth of 7 to 8 inches below surface. Beneath them, however, the unit revealed a confused stratigraphy indicating that excavations and filling episodes associated with the 1932 archaeology and reconstruction of Clary's Grocery had cut into the edge of 19th century Feature 3 fill. Dark brown silt at the northwest corner of the unit (at a depth of 8 inches below surface) was early 19th century in origin, while the yellowish brown silt to its east

and south could represent a modern disturbance of the Feature 3 fill. Brick fragments at 6 inches below surface in the southeast corner of the unit were an apparent disturbed remnant of the in-situ line of bricks previously identified in Shovel Test 65, about 8 feet to the south. The fill layers found within Shovel Test 66 at 8 to 15 inches below surface probably delineated the edge of the 1932 excavations, and therefore are more properly assigned to Feature 6.

Unit 10, contiguous to the east of Unit 6, was located at North 62 to 67 feet, West 0 to 3 feet. It produced the first clear evidence that Feature 3 was a brick clamp. A surface layer of gravel 1 to 2 inches thick (a remnant of the bed for the brown top asphalt sidewalk) was located along the east wall of the unit. Mechanically disturbed fill of standard description was found beneath it and across the unit to a depth of 6 to 8 inches below surface. At 6 inches below surface along the east edge of the unit, excavations exposed a line of 14 in-situ, partially intact soft mud bricks, extending 32 inches north-south. The bricks represented a northward extension of the line first uncovered in Shovel Test 65. Placed in a row, with their lengths extending east-west, the bricks had been partially disintegrated during firing and probably represented the base of a "bench" within the clamp. The northern end of the brick line in Unit 10 appeared to have been disturbed by mechanical blading. To their south, and aligned with their western edges, was an area of red burned clay. This appeared to represent the remnants of bricks that were completely disintegrated during firing. Burned dark brown (7.5YR3/3) clayey silt extended up to 8 inches to the west of the brick line, further evidence of the intense heat produced by the brick clamp operations.

To the west of the burned soil, an apparent remnant of A-horizon silt was encountered. Reflecting a heavier early 19th century midden content (which included charcoal) the portion of the soil in the north half of the unit was very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2), while that in the south half was dark brown (10YR3/3). Although some 20th century intrusions were noted, artifacts from undisturbed portions of this soil (from 8 to 10 inches below surface) were exclusively of early 19th century origin, including refined and unrefined ceramics, a kaolin pipe stem, cut nails, and window glass. Along the western edge of the unit, additional feature fill was encountered, consisting of a brown (10YR 4/3) clayey silt, with moderate blocky subangular structure. In contrast to the apparent A-horizon soil, this feature fill was largely devoid of artifacts, other than scattered burnt brick fragments.

Unit 11 was situated adjacent to the east of Unit 10, at North 62 to 67 feet, East 0 to 3 feet. A surface layer of gravel, the bed for the brown top asphalt sidewalk removed prior to excavations, was found within the west portion of the unit. Beneath it and tapering to surface at the eastern edge of the unit was a yellowish brown (10YR5/6) and dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay, probably also imported at the time of sidewalk installation. These soils represented the base of an 8-inch deep modern overburden. Underlying the clay was the standard 20th century machinery disturbed soil, including dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt intermixed with very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt. Below, the top of feature fill consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silty clay with moderate blocky subangular structure, except in the

northernmost portion of the unit, where it was comprised of a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt of weak granular structure, with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey inclusions. Located within the top of this fill layer (in the northeast corner of the unit) was a lens of orange and black burned clay and charcoal.

An extension of Unit 11 was subsequently excavated, adding an additional 2 feet on the north of the original unit and exposing more burned soil. Mechanically disturbed soil descended to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Beneath it, feature fill consisted of the same silt found in the northern portion of the original unit. Found within the top portion of this fill (in the southwest corner of the extension) was a concentration of brick debris, some of which was disturbed by mechanical blading. Black and orange burned clay was found within the top of feature fill, along the east wall of the extension. A small cluster of burned brick, charcoal, and sandy lime mortar or plaster was also found in the upper portion of the feature fill.

Unit 12 was contiguous to the east of Unit 11, at North 62 to 67 feet, East 3 to 6 feet. The eastern wall of the unit extended to within one foot of the break of the east facing ridge slope. Mechanically disturbed soil, matching that found across the block, was found to a depth of 6 inches. Underlying it was the same brown silty clay feature fill previously found in Unit 11. Within the top of the silty clay fill was a large quantity of brick that extended across most of the unit. This included some whole bricks and several bricks very distorted by extreme heat. Artifacts other than brick fragments were few in number. Black burned clay was noted in the northwest corner of the unit, and a lens of baked yellow clay was found along its south wall.

Unit 18, located at North 57 to 62 feet, East 0 to 3 feet, was adjacent to the north of Unit 5, to the east of Unit 8 and to the south of Unit 10, situated so as to include Shovel Test 65 within the center of its eastern edge. The uppermost fill layer within the eastern portion of the unit consisted of the gravel bed for the late 20th century brown top asphalt sidewalk. Mechanically disturbed fill beneath it extended to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. Machinery had pulled several brick fragments from the Feature 3 fill up into the overlying 20th century fill, but once again, the boundary between 20th and 19th century fill zones appeared abrupt and smooth.

A line of intact and partially intact bricks was revealed at a depth of 7.5 to 8 inches below surface along the east edge of the unit, including those found in Shovel Test 65. Measuring 31 inches long, the brick line extended from a point just south of the shovel test to the north wall of the unit. It was subsequently discovered that this row continued north into Unit 10 an additional 19 inches and constituted a second course beneath the top line of bricks found in Level 2 excavations of Unit 10. Extending south from the intact brick row was a band of burned red clay, probably the remains of over-fired and disintegrated brick, terminating at the southeast corner of the unit. To the west of the brick line was the same band of fire heated silt found to the west of the bricks in Unit 10, here narrowing to as little as 4 inches in width. Encountered across the center of the unit at a depth of about 8 inches was an apparent A-horizon remnant, consisting of dark brown (10YR3/3) silt. Along the western edge of the unit at the same depth was

brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt feature fill, containing a small concentration of brick fragments at the unit's southwest corner.

Features 3 and 4: Brick Clamp

As revealed at the base of Level 2 block excavations, Feature 3 was a brick clamp extending over an area measuring at least 17 feet north-south and 17 feet, 6 inches, east-west (Figures 24-27). The northern limits of the feature may have been partially damaged during the 1932 excavation of the feature associated with the Clary's Grocery replica. This disturbance was marked by the bands of Feature 6 fill found at the north end of the block. Also the eastern edge of the clamp appears to have been impacted by the erosion of the east facing ridge slope. Archaeological excavations of brick clamps in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia have yielded horizontal dimensions ranging 16 by 22 feet up to approximately 30 by 60 feet (Wingfield et. al. 1998). Given the constraints of the ridge top on which it was located, Feature 3 was probably within the lower size limits of an early 19th century brick clamp (Figure 28).

The line of bricks found on the eastern edge of units 10 and 18 marked the western edge of the clamp's brick stack (Figure 29). The line measured 7 feet, 2 inches, north-south. It had most likely extended another 1 to 2 feet to the north, prior to its disturbance by machinery blading. The brick line had also probably extended another 2 feet, 5 inches to the south, where a band of burned clay aligned with the intact bricks probably marked the south end of the clamp brick stack. When set in place before firing, the line of bricks had most likely extended over 10 feet in length. The interior of the stack was marked by the abundance of brick fragments found within the top of feature fill in units 11 and 12, probably discarded at the time that the clamp was dismantled.

Immediately west of the in-situ brick line was an apparent remnant of A-horizon soil, measuring approximately one foot wide. Beyond this soil (and extending to the west wall of the block) was fill associated with Feature 4, a deep trench dug as part of the brick clamp construction. This feature was not clearly defined as separate from Feature 3 until the base of level 3 was reached.

The top of the Feature 3/4 fill soils within the block (at the upper surface of level 3) was primarily composed of two soils; a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt with moderate blocky subangular structure, and a dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt with moderate blocky subangular structure. The yellowish brown and brown clayey silt covered a large area on the west side of the block (including units 6 and 8, the south portion of Unit 7, and the east portion of Unit 3) as well as the eastern extension of Unit 5 in the southeast corner of the block.

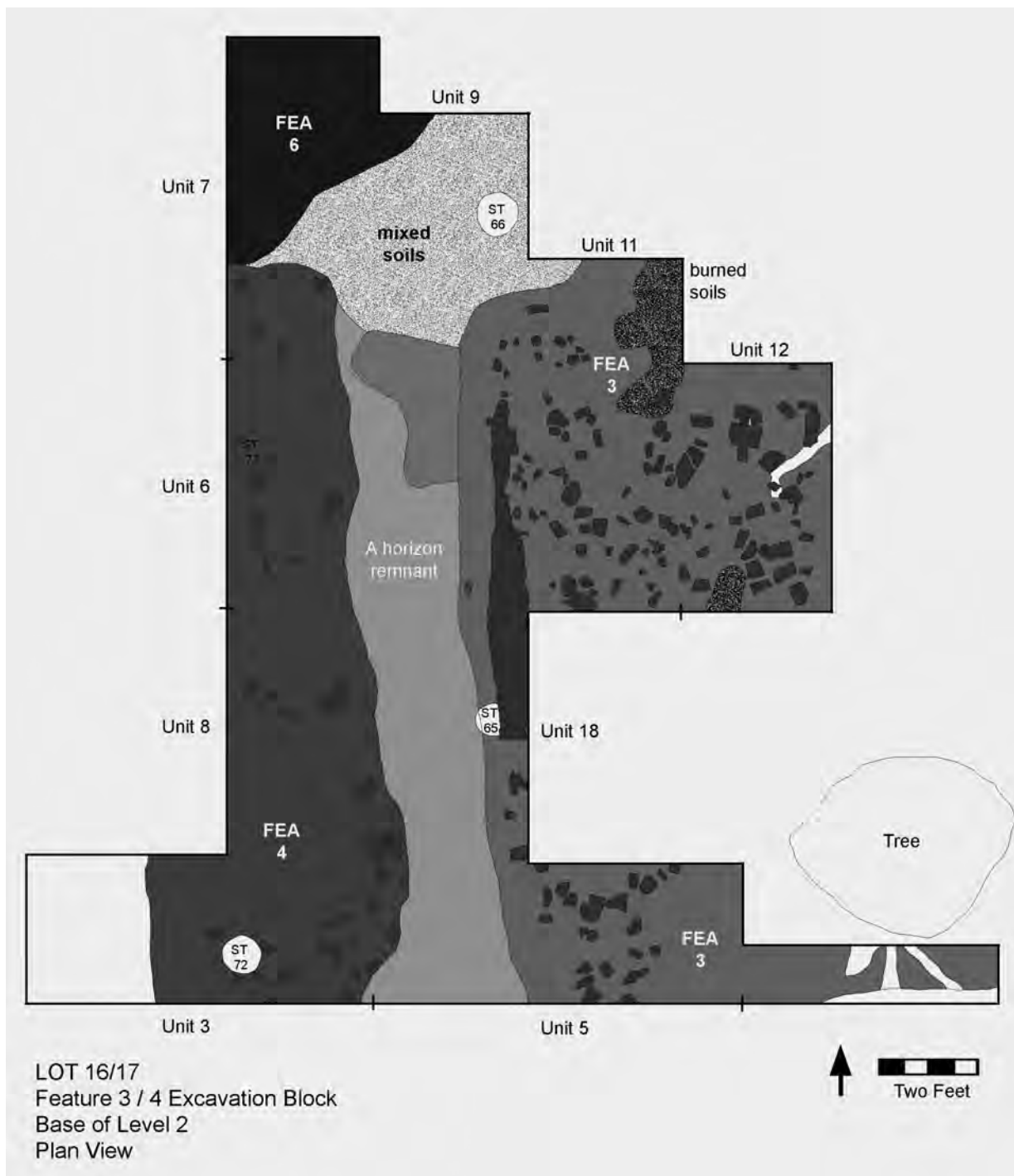


FIGURE 24: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block. Plan at base of Level 2.



FIGURE 25: Lot 16/17 Feature 3 at point of definition.

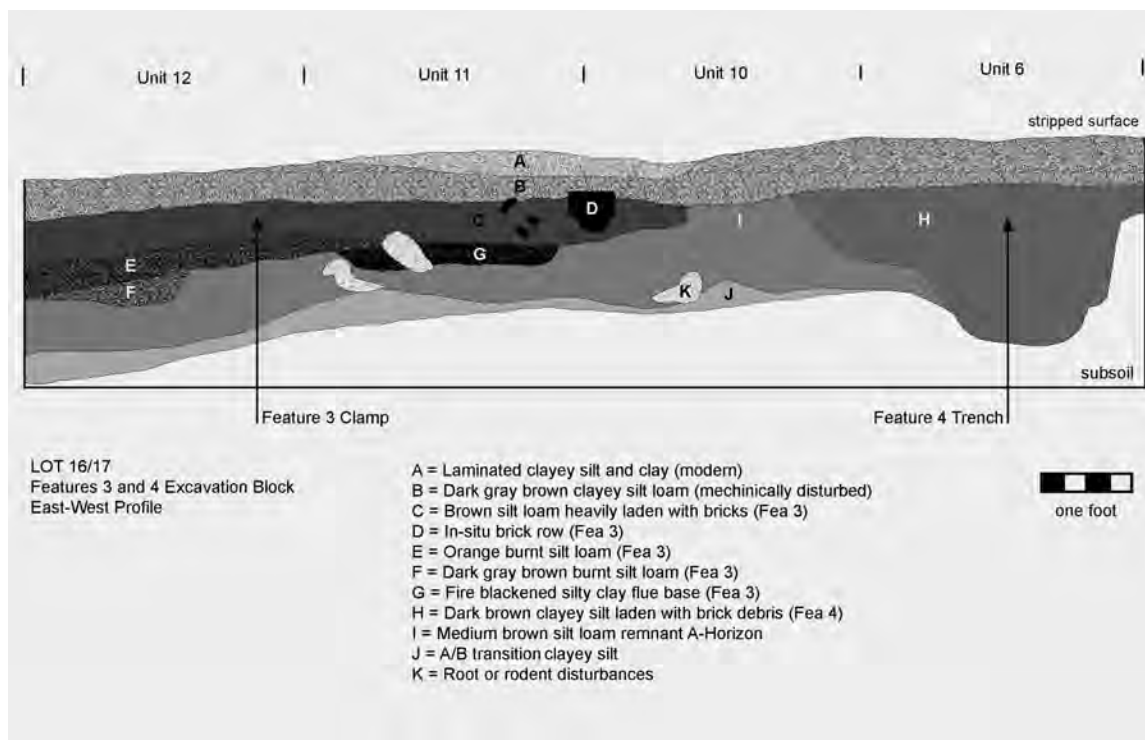


FIGURE 26: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block East-west profile.

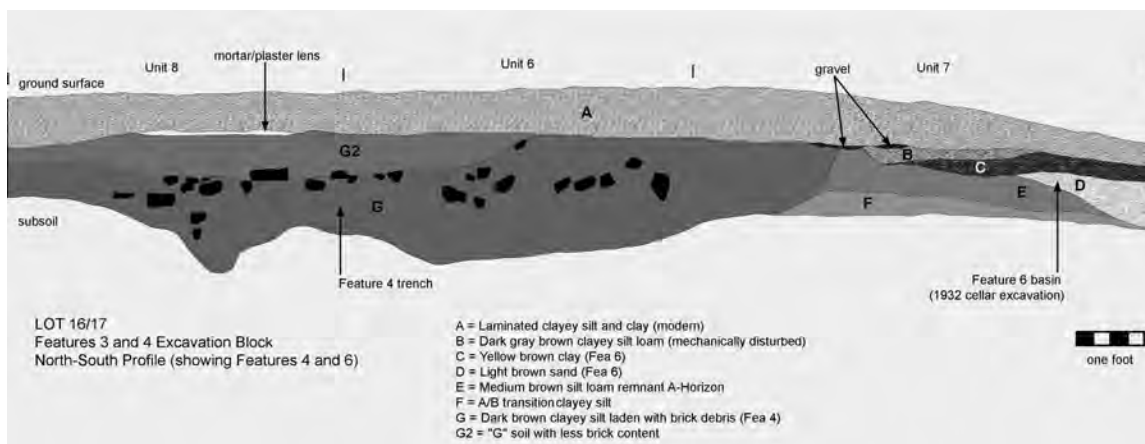


FIGURE 27: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block North-south profile.

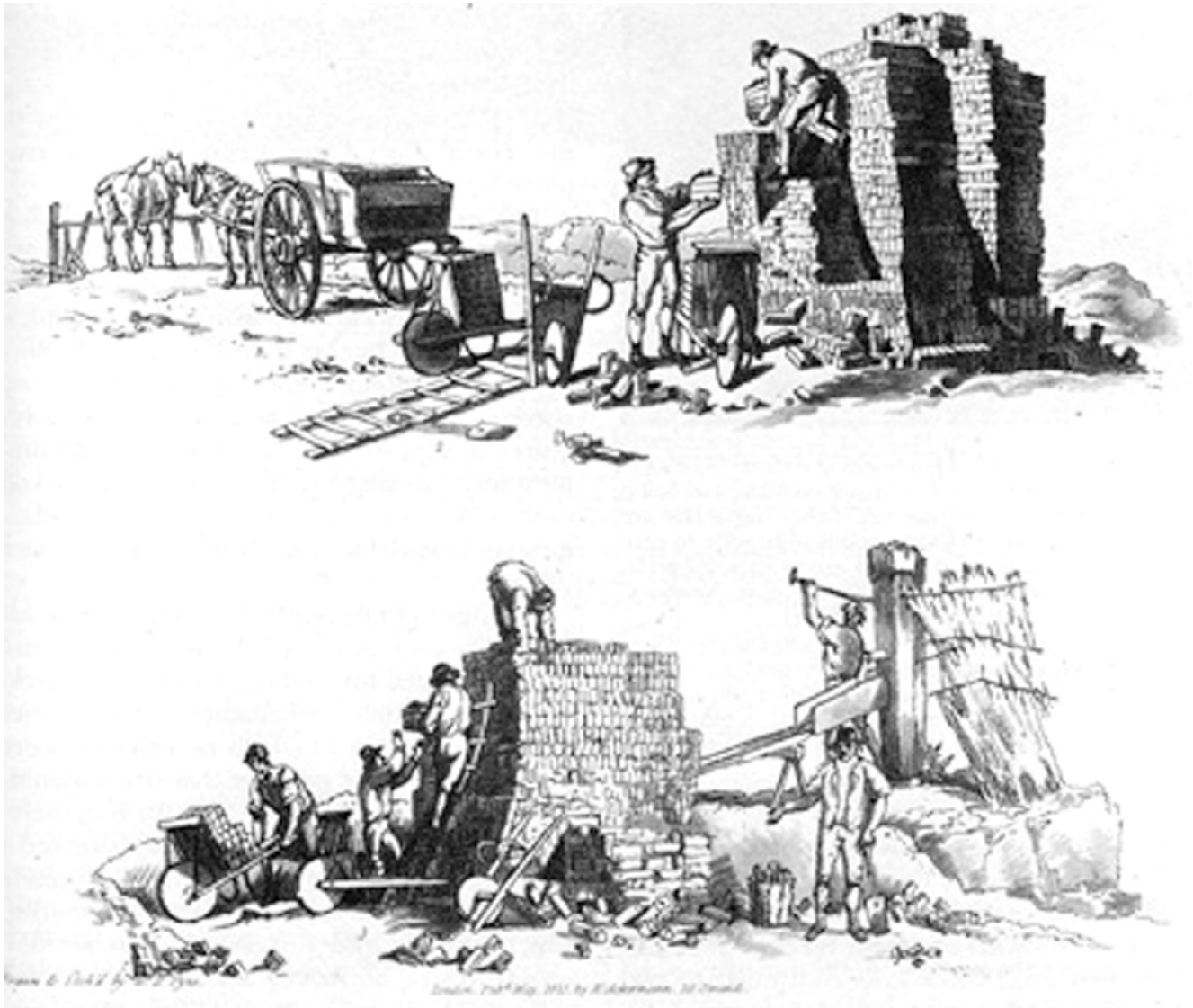


FIGURE 28: Period depiction of brick clamp construction.



FIGURE 29: Lot 16/17 Feature3 in-situ bricks (Unit 10).



FIGURE 30: Lot 16/17 Feature 3 Unit 12
Showing burned soils in profile (southeast corner



FIGURE 31: Lot 16/17 Feature 3 Unit 11
Showing flue remnant to the right of in-situ bricks.

With Feature 3 proper, the dark brown clay silt was situated to the east of the brick line in units 10, 11, and 12, and in the eastern portion of Unit 5. Wherever it appeared, it contained large brick fragments in great quantity. Other fill zones included the band of heated dark brown (7.5YR3/3) silt with weak, granular structure, found along the west side of the brick line, and the yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey silt with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt inclusions, found to the northeast of the brick line, primarily in the northern portion of Unit 11 and its north extension.

Excavations continued to the base of the burned soils affiliated with Feature 3 in all portions of the block, excepting Unit 9 and the eastern portion of Unit 5. During the course of feature excavation, the disintegrated and fragmented brick was removed from the southeast corner of Unit 10. An underlying, second course of over-fired bricks was

exposed in the process, at a depth of 8 to 9 inches below surface. This row was a northern continuation of the row uncovered in Unit 18. The portion of the brick line in Unit 18 and in the north and center portions of Unit 10 was pedestaled, allowing a profile of underlying soils. Immediately beneath the brick was the same dark brown clayey silt heated soil that bordered the brick line on the west, at the base of Level 2.

Within what had been the interior of the clamp (in the eastern portion of Unit 10 and the entirety of units 11 and 12) a complex stratigraphy was revealed, including bands of burned soil created by clamp operation. The dark brown clayey silt comprising the uppermost feature fill across most of this area proved to average about 5 inches in depth. Underlying it within the north end of Unit 12 was the loose silt with clayey inclusions that comprised the surface layer of feature fill in the north portion of Unit 11. Extending to a maximum depth of 16 inches below surface, this silt contained several large sherds of early 19th century stoneware, including one situated at the base of the layer within the north wall profile of Unit 12. The sherds provided evidence that the local ridge top had been occupied (during the early 19th century) prior to the firing of the in-situ Feature 3 bricks. Underlying the loose silt was a thin layer of very dark grayish brown and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt.

Directly beneath the dark brown silty clay fill within the southern portion Unit 12 were narrow bands of orange and yellow burned silt. No exact matches for the burned soil colors could be found in the Munsell soil color charts; the nearest approximations were red, 2.5YR4/8 and strong brown, 7.5YR5/8. The bands ranged deepest in the southeast corner of Unit 12 where they together measured 6 inches wide and extended to a bottom depth of 15 inches below surface (Figure 30). The boundaries of these and other layers of burned soil within units 11 and 12 sloped slightly downward from west to east, probably matching the pitch of the local slope during the time that the clamp was in use.

Adjacent to the west of these burnt layers, a zone of fire blackened (10YR2/1) clay was clearly discernible at a depth of 12 inches below ground surface, extending north-south through Unit 11 and averaging about 28 inches wide. This was interpreted as the probable location of a clamp flue, where the fire was fueled with burning wood (Figure 31). Within the south wall profile of the unit it appeared basin-shaped in cross-section and ranged up to 4 inches deep. A southern segment of this flue was uncovered in the east portion of Unit 5 at a depth of 14 inches below surface and continued into the south wall of that unit. Its northern end was found within the north extension of Unit 11, where it tapered into surrounding burned soils, making its total length over 13 feet, 6 inches. Flues producing similarly fire-blackened soil of almost identical width and profile shape were found at a brick clamp excavation in Kentucky (Wingfield et. al. 1998).

Underlying both the fire blackened clay and the orange and yellow burned silt were broader layers of burned soil including a black (10YR2/1) silt loam, a dark reddish brown (5YR2.5/2) clayey silt and a mottled very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) and dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clay, that together extended as much as 12 inches in

thickness, 22 inches below surface. Pearlware sherds were recovered from the base of the dark grayish brown clayey silt at a depth of about 16 to 18 inches below ground surface, beneath the blackened soil in the west half of Unit 11. This provided additional evidence that early 19th century occupation of the ridge top commenced before the construction of the brick clamp.

Extending across the entirety of both units 11 and 12, and forming the bottom layer of fire-altered soils, was a “smoked” brown (10YR4/3) A/B horizon. It ranged in thickness from 2 to 5 inches and reached a maximum depth of 25 inches below ground surface in the southeast corner of Unit 12. The soil was devoid of artifacts other than prehistoric lithic debris. At a clamp site in Kentucky, a similar layer of soil was found underlying the entirety of the clamp. Described as “smoked,” its color and texture had been produced by heating within a low oxygen atmosphere (Wingfield et. al. 1998).

Continued excavation in units 10 and 18 to the west of the brick line (beyond the band of burned soil) encountered an apparent remnant of A horizon soil consisting of a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/3) silt up to 8 inches thick. The soil produced early 19th century artifacts including ceramics, window glass, container glass, and cut nails. All diminished in quantity with depth. Bordering these soils on the west was the clayey silt that comprised the majority of the feature fill within the western tier of units within the block, units 3, 6, 7, and 8.

Across much of the block to the west of the in-situ brick line, the base of fill was marked by the appearance of undisturbed A/B transition clayey silt, typically reached at a depth of about 20 to 22 inches below ground surface. Within the top of A/B clayey silt, in the southwest portion of Unit 5, was the butt impression of a post. Rectangular in plan, the impression measured 8 by 10 inches, by less than three inches deep. It could not be ascertained whether the post was associated with the brick clamp construction or dated from a slightly later time period.

A deep trench, designated Feature 4, was defined within the top of A/B horizon soil at a depth of 21 to 23 inches below surface, in the western tier of block units (Figures 32 and 33). Dug into B-horizon clay, the trench was associated with brick clamp construction and may have been used to provide a source for clay used to coat (or “scove”) the exterior of the clamp stack. Its northern end situated within the southwest portion of Unit 7, the trench extended south through the west portion of Unit 6, the center of Unit 8, and the east portion of Unit 3, continuing beyond the south wall of Unit 3. Small portions of the trench’s east wall extended into the western edge of units 5 and 8.

Fill within the south portion of Feature 4, in Unit 3 and the southern portion of Unit 8, largely consisted of a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silty clay, while in the northern end it was primarily composed of the same brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt that had formed the lower portion of overlying Feature 3 fill (Figure 34). Lining portions of the trench wall were a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay, probably representing slump, while in the lowest reaches of the trench in Unit 3, its floor was lined with a

brownish yellow (10YR6/6) loose silt. Several large brick fragments were found at the base of the trench, some of them apparently buried by slump. Most likely these bricks represented discards from the clamp. An early 19th century brass button was among the few other artifacts recovered from the floor of the trench. It may have been lost during the construction of the clamp, or may have been part a local midden redeposited in the fill of Feature 4.

Feature fill excavations within Unit 7 disclosed a northern edge of Feature 4 that was very difficult to define, complicated by a large area of rodent disturbance at the apparent dividing line between fill and adjacent A/B horizon soil. As ultimately determined, the wall of the feature sloped inward at a moderate angle and extended southwest to northwest across the center portion of Unit 7, as first delineated in plan at the base of Level 2.

Excavation of the clayey silt fill of Feature 4 within the southern portion of Unit 7 revealed that the concentration of large brick fragments first uncovered at the base of Level 2 maintained its outline and increased in density with depth, whole bricks appearing within the base of the concentration at approximately 15 to 17 inches below surface. Most large brick fragments had not been distorted by heat. Recovered from the clayey silt within the brick concentration were small quantities of artifacts dating exclusively to the early 19th century, including redware and cut nail fragments. Scattered throughout the fill were small pieces of sandy lime mortar, none larger than an inch in length, and mostly smaller than one-half inch. These had no finished surfaces, and were never found attached to brick fragments. The clayey silt beneath the brick concentration contained slightly more 19th century material, including redware, pearlware, cut nails, and tumbler glass.

The brick concentration continued south across Unit 6 where it extended along the west wall in an area averaging about 14 inches wide and extending from about 12 to 17 inches below ground surface. In addition to brick, the clayey silt feature fill with Unit 6 contained redware, creamware, cut nails, and melted tumbler glass, all of early 19th century origin. Heavy root disturbance was encountered throughout feature fill excavations in Unit 6, with the largest extending northwest-southeast through the center of the unit. Burned soil nodules were found in the south half of the unit, all secondarily deposited; none had been burned in place. Small mortar fragments were found scattered throughout the unit. Within Unit 8 to the south, the brick concentration was once again encountered, extending along its west edge and averaging about 16 in width, but widening to about 24 inches at its southern end. Across most of the unit the concentration ranged from 13 to 17 inches below surface. Within the southeast portion of Unit 8, the clayey silt fill superimposed a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) silty clay, also laden with brick and descending to as much as 21 inches in depth.

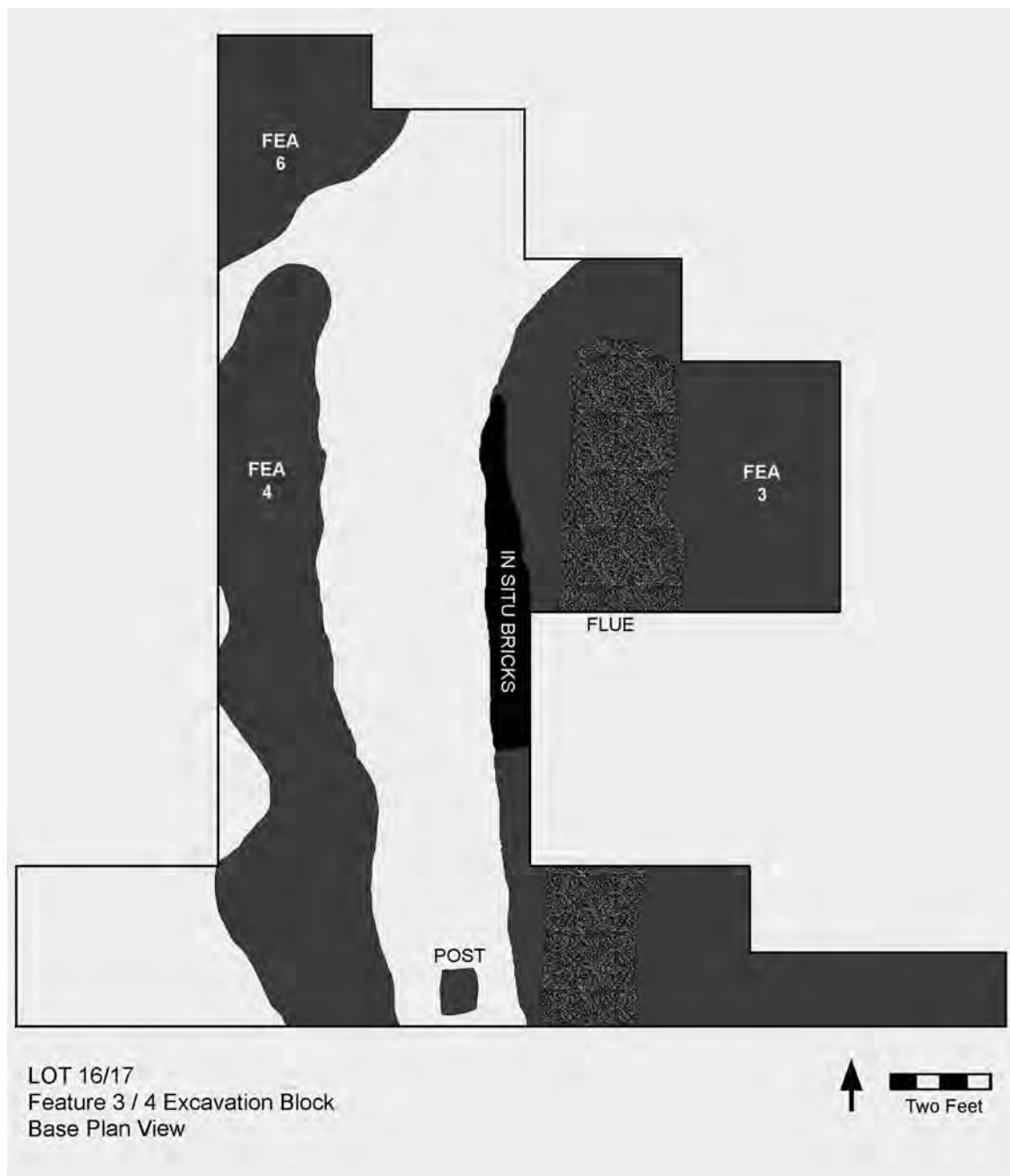


FIGURE 32: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block Plan at base of features.



FIGURE 33: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block
Base view.

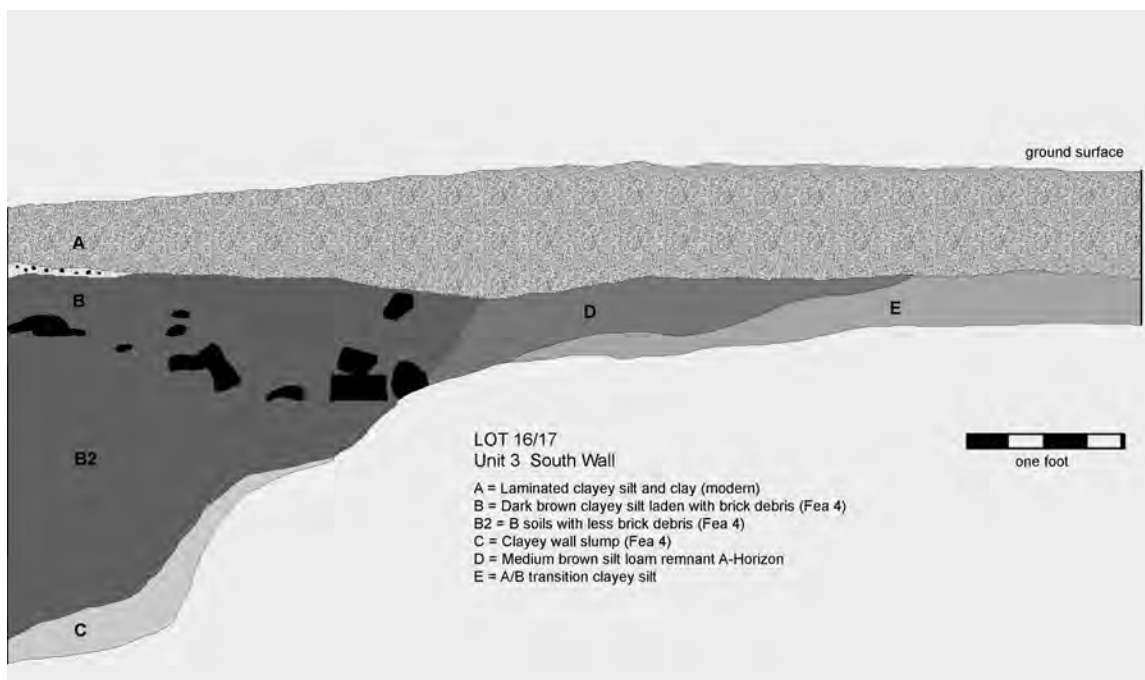


FIGURE 34: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block Unit 3 profile.

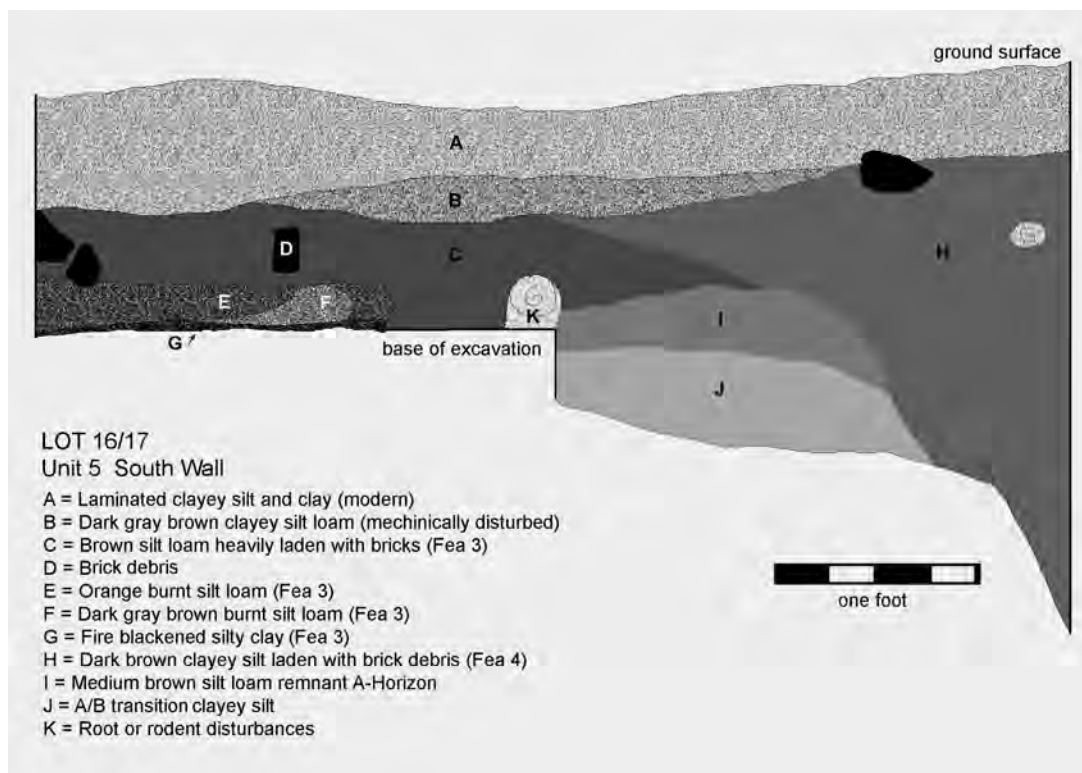


FIGURE 35: Lot 16/17 Features 3 & 4 Excavation Block Unit 5 profile.

Excavation of clayey silt feature fill in Unit 3 revealed the west edge of Feature 4, once again difficult to define. As ultimately determined, the wall of the feature sloped inward at a moderate angle, along a line that ran from northwest to southeast through the unit, just to the west of Shovel Test 72. Large brick fragments appeared in great quantity throughout the clayey silt fill within Unit 3, from 12 to 18 inches below ground surface. As in the southeast portion of Unit 8, underlying fill consisted of a dark yellowish brown silty clay, likewise heavily laden with brick. The two soil layers together yielded a zone of large brick fragments as much as 12 inches thick. Within the silty clay, several of the bricks were nearly complete and many had been exceptionally distorted by heat.

The walls of the Feature 4 trench were scalloped by spade marks and the floor was undulating, indicating the trench had been excavated hastily as an expedient and not to accommodate structural elements or to serve a long-term function. Measuring 14 feet, 10 inches from north to south, the portion of Feature 4 exposed within the block ranged from 21 to 38 inches in width. With local variations of as much as 5 inches, the floor of the trench, in general, deepened to the south, attaining a maximum depth of 35.5 inches below surface along the south wall of Unit 3 and averaging about 30 inches below surface at its north end in units 6 and 7.

Similar trenches have been uncovered along the edges of brick clamps in archaeological excavations, including those at a mid-19th century site in Kentucky. There the trench was C-shaped in plan view, extending around three sides of the kiln and ranging from 3 to 6 feet in width. The investigators of the Kentucky site, drawing on a description of "scove kilns," suggested that subsoil clay from an adjacent trench (like Feature 4) was used as a coating on the exterior walls of the unfired brick stack, serving to retain heat within the clamp during firing (Wingfield et. al. 1998)

Feature 6: Edge of 1932 Archaeological Excavations.

In Unit 7 and immediately north of the limits of Feature 4 was the southern limit of an excavation believed to have been made by Joseph Booton in 1932. In his summary of work, he described a large basin surrounding a cellar feature proper. That cellar was ultimately rebuilt under the present Clary Grocery Replica, and the basin was simply backfilled. That fill was encountered in Unit 7. Feature 6 sloped downward to the north within the northern portion of Unit 7, descending sharply within the northwest corner of the unit's north extension (Figure 27). Fill within the feature included a light brown (10YR5/3) sand laden with gravel, extending from 6 to 14 inches below surface and overlying a dark brown (10YR4/4) silt with yellowish brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt mottles. Wire nails were present in these soils.

Feature 5: Offutt Store Subfloor Cellar

Two test units (Unit 15 and 19) were placed against the eastern foundation wall of the Offutt Store replica, in hopes of encountering a remnant of the original ca. 1830 cellar feature investigated by Booton in 1932. Based on late 19th century photos of this site, that cellar feature had eroded into a basin shaped swale by the 1890s. Three trees growing from the feature during this period caused the site to be known as the “Three Graces” at the turn of the century.

Unit 15 was located adjacent to the east wall of the replica at South 16.5 to 19.5 feet, East 0 to 5 feet (Figures 36-37). The unit was situated in the base of the 8-inch deep trench created by machinery removal of the brown top asphalt sidewalk, prior to the commencement of excavations. Soils encountered on the surface of Unit 15 included a grayish brown (2.5YR5/2) clayey silt and a light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) sand, representing the base of late 20th century sidewalk construction activity. Adjacent to the wall of the reconstruction was a surface layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) silt mottles. Containing concrete fragments, it too was of probable mid-to-late 20th century origin.

Beneath these soils, adjacent to the building, was a slight “builder’s trench” between what was the east wall of the 1932 excavation for the cellar, and its stone lining. Ranging up to 3 to 4 inches in width, it was marked by large inclusions of structural debris and numerous voids. It could be traced downward to a point about 30 inches below surface.

Underlying the mid-late 20th century fill layers was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clayey silt. This flat-bottomed layer, designated Cultural Zone A, contained both early 20th century debris (associated with the construction of the replica) and early 19th century debris. The latter provably represents the disturbed backdirt from the 1918 and 1932 excavation of the Offutt Store cellar feature.

Below Zone A was a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt, with weak granular structure, the base of which sloped downward from east to west. This layer, labeled Cultural Zone B, contained several large late 19th century artifacts, included a post 1870 beer bottle fragment and a large fragment of barbed wire. These were probably associated with the late 19th century ground surface, and the surface depression known as the “Three Graces”.

Encountered at a depth of 30 inches below ground surface against the replica foundation wall was a layer of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) silt with weak granular structure that contained only a light density of early 19th century artifacts. This was labeled Cultural Zone C. The fill and its abrupt boundary eastern constituted the original base and eastern wall of the Feature 5 cellar. In profile, the east wall of the feature at this depth showed evidence of slumping, either during the use life of the cellar or shortly after its abandonment. Zone C, then represented the only intact, early 19th century fill zone found in excavations against the Offutt Store replica. Beneath Zone C was a

culturally sterile brownish yellow (10YR6/6) silt with lime clasts, apparent loess comprising the underlying parent material for soil at this location (Fehrenbacher and Odell 1953:46-48).

Unit 19, adjacent to the south of Unit 15, was situated at South 19.5 to 23.5 feet, East 0 to 3 feet. The soil profile was not identical to that found in Unit 15, but the same cultural zones were recognized in this unit. Zone A soils adjacent to the wall of the reconstruction consisted of a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt, again represented both excavation of the original cellar, as well as the construction of the replica. Below this, cultural Zone B, a dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt appears to represent the post abandonment erosion of the cellar, ca. 1840-1910. Its base sloped gently to the stone wall at point 18 inches below surface. Finally, Cultural Zone c, a yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silt, represented the undisturbed fill of the cellar feature proper, and appeared to consist primarily of slumped wall fill. The eastern boundary of this zone did not exhibit the stepped profile present in Unit 15, perhaps representing more severe erosion in this area.

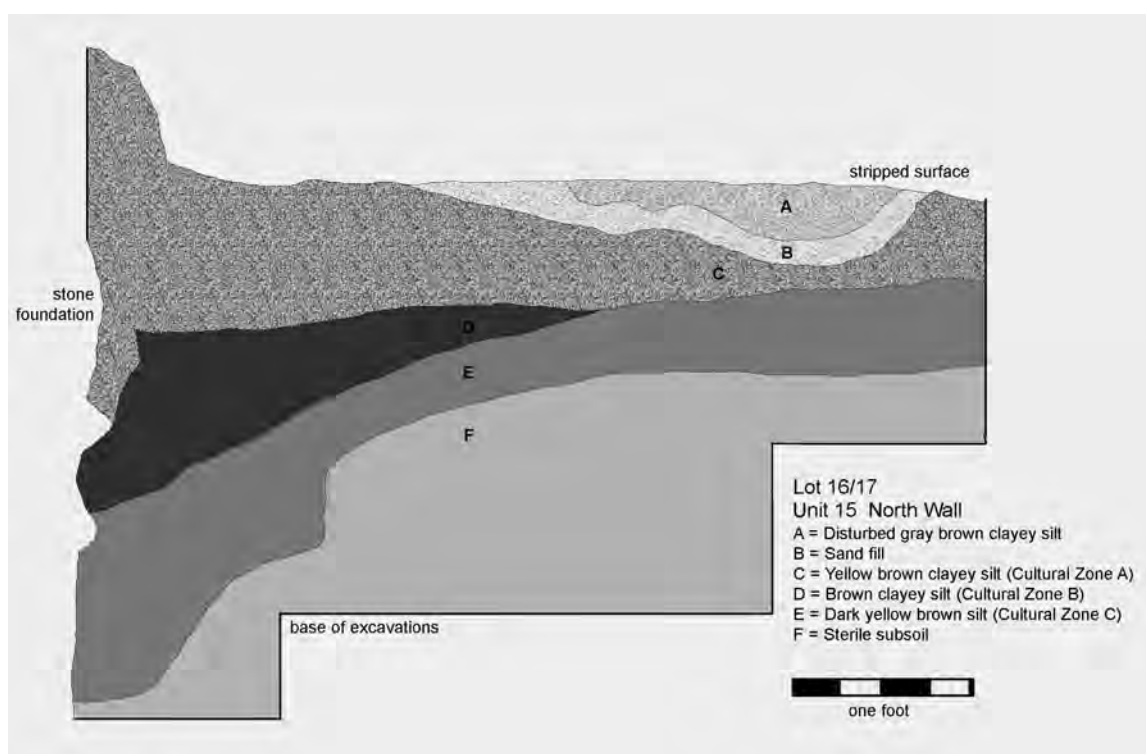


FIGURE 36: Lot 16/17 Unit 15 profile.



FIGURE 37: Lot 16/17 Feature 5 view.

Units 13, 14, 21, 22, and 25, North of Offutt's Store Replica

Units 13, 14, 21, 22, and 25 were excavated immediately to the north of the Offutt's Store reconstruction, to examine that area for any evidence that the original store building may have extended further to the north. These units revealed a heavily damaged topsoil, large removed during the 20th century, leaving behind only occasional area so intact A/B transitional soils. No features in the subsoil (such as post or deep foundation piers) were encountered.

Unit 13 was located at North 10 to 15 feet, West 8 to 11 feet, north of a point roughly centered on the north wall line of the replica store (Figure 38). Surface soil within it consisted of mechanically disturbed very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) silty clay with yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay nodules, extending to a depth of 6 to 7 inches below surface. The largest clay inclusions and most apparent evidence of heavy machinery disturbance were situated in the top 3 inches of this layer. Both early 19th century and 20th century artifacts were recovered. The underlying soil consisted of A/B transition clayey silt. Unit 14 at North 3 to 8 feet, West 6 to 9 feet, was situated 3 feet south of Unit 13, oriented so as to include a portion of Shovel Test 87 in its east wall. The profile obtained from it was identical to the previous unit, with the machinery disturbed dark grayish brown clayey silt descending to the same depth. Neither unit produced evidence that it had once been located within or along the wall line of a 19th century building.

Unit 21, as originally configured, was located at North 9 to 14 feet, West 1 to East 2 feet, plotted so as to straddle a possible northward extension of the east wall line to Offutt's Store. Shovel Test 60 was located along its south wall. Mechanically disturbed soil - a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt intermixed with and dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt - was found within the unit to a depth of 3 to 5 inches below surface. In addition to scattered 20th century debris, the layer yielded a few artifacts of 19th century date, primarily in the northeast portion of the unit. Underlying soil consisted of compact B-horizon clay. A disturbed area, irregular in plan and consisting of dark grayish brown clayey silt, was noticed within the top of the B horizon, in the southwest corner of the unit. In order to ensure that the disturbance was solely natural in origin, the original unit was extended an additional 3 feet to the south. Excavation of the extension produced a soil profile matching that of the original unit and revealed that the area of dark grayish brown clayey silt was a root disturbance of shallow depth.

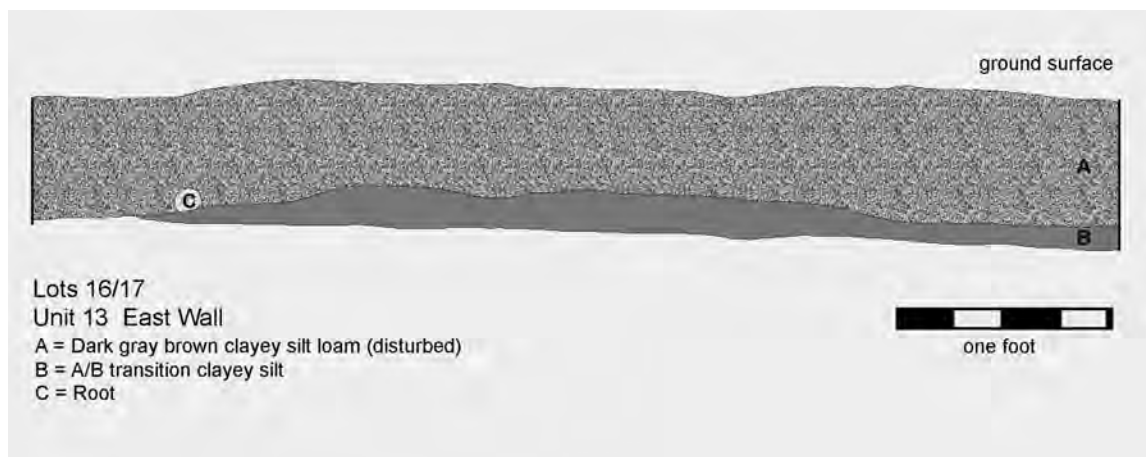


FIGURE 38: Lot 16/17 Unit 13 profile.

Unit 22, at North 9 to 14 feet, West 14 to 17 feet, was located so as to straddle the west wall line of a possible northward extension of Offutt's Store. The unit produced results similar to those yielded by Shovel Test 81, located just to the north. The surface layer within the unit consisted of a disturbed dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clay fill, laden with cinder and gravel and extending to a depth of 5.5 to 7.5 inches below surface. Other than 20th century debris and a few small brick fragments, no artifacts were recovered from this soil and no evidence of a 19th century building wall line was disclosed. Underlying soil consisted of A/B transition clayey silt.

Unit 25 was excavated at North 18 to 23 feet, West 6 to 9 feet, or three feet to the north of Unit 13. It revealed a surface layer of disturbed dark grayish brown clayey silt, laden with a moderate quantity of small brick fragments, down to a depth of 7 to 8 inches below surface. Underlying soil once again consisted of A/B transition clayey silt. Found within the base of the surface layer in the northwest portion of the unit was a small concentration of burned limestone covering an area about one foot in diameter. With the top of the A/B transition (in the southern portion of the unit) was an area of grayish brown silt and yellowish-brown clay. This proved to be a tree pull, with evidence of a taproot appearing in the silt and extending to a depth of 16 inches below surface.

None of the units excavated in the area immediately north of the Offutt's Store replica produced 19th century features. Twentieth century disturbance in this area was extensive, however, and would have obliterated structural related features within the original A-horizon soils. Importantly, shallow foundation piers would have been common at New Salem, and thusly the negative evidence for structural remains north of the Offutt Replica cannot be considered conclusive. Further, park-era construction disturbance was deepest along the east and west edges of the tested area, precisely where the north corners and east and west wall lines of a northward extension of the store building would have been located.

Units 16, 20, 23, and 24, Ridge Summit

Units 16, 20, 23, and 24 were excavated along the ridge summit south and west of the block location, to test for the presence of intact 19th century midden deposits and for evidence of a building that may have been situated to the west of the brick clamp. Unit 16, at North 35 to 40 feet, West 6 to 9 feet, revealed a surface layer of disturbed very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt, containing scattered dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) clayey nodules and extending 6 to 7 inches deep (Figure 39). Artifacts within it were mostly of 20th century origin, and included a glass electrical insulator imbedded into the top of underlying A/B transition clayey silt.

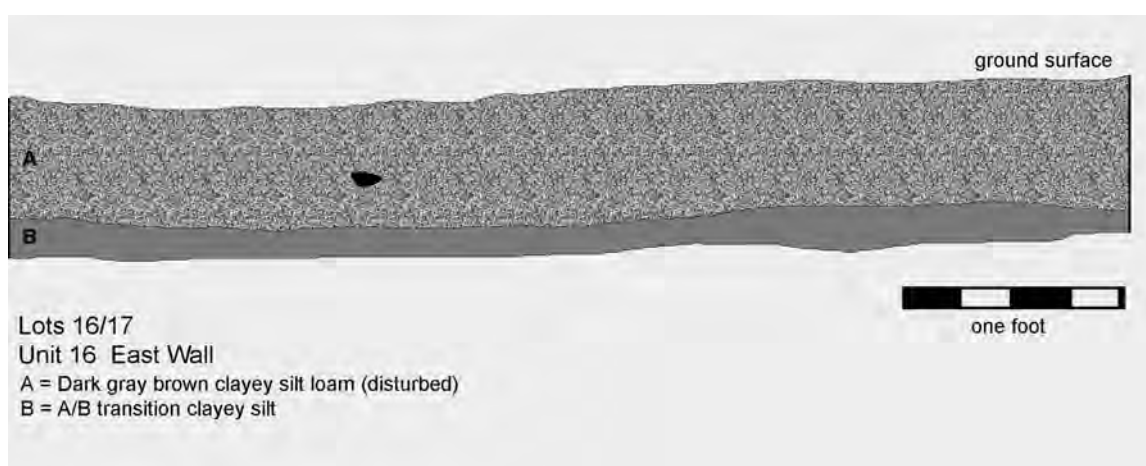


FIGURE 39: Lot 16/17 Unit 16 profile.

Unit 20 was situated at North 61 to 64 feet, West 9 to 14 feet, or three feet west of Unit 6 in the brick clamp block. Unit 20 produced the same mechanically-disturbed soils as those found in the block, consisting of a dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt intermixed with very dark gray (10YR3/1) clay and dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey silt. These extended to a depth of 7 to 9 inches below surface. Beneath this disturbed soil (within the eastern end of the unit) was an apparent remnant of A-horizon soil. This consisted of a dark brown (10YR3/3) silt that ranged up to 6 inches in thickness, with its boundary sloping downward to the east. Underlying the A horizon and extending across the western portion of the excavation (directly beneath the disturbed soil) was A/B horizon clayey silt.

Unit 23, southwest of Unit 16, was located at North 26 to 31 feet, West 11 to 14 feet, with Shovel Test 76 located along its eastern edge. Mechanically-disturbed soil, including inter-layered dark grayish brown (10YR4/2) clayey silt and dark brown (10YR3/3) silt, was found to a depth of 6 to 8 inches, its abrupt boundary sloping downward slightly to the northwest. Underlying it was A/B transition soil that was devoid of artifacts.

Unit 24, at North 45 to 50, West 9 to 12, was located four feet south of Unit 3, which formed the southwest corner of the unit block. Within the north half of Unit 24, the surface soil layer consisted of laminated mechanically disturbed clayey silt, like that encountered within the block itself. At about the center point of the unit, this fill superimposed a disturbed, very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) clayey silt, also averaging about 6 inches in thickness in the southern portion the unit. In the southwest corner of the unit (at 6 inches below surface) a portion of a posthole was encountered, measuring 8 inches north-south by 6 inches east-west. The posthole was rectangular in plan and tapered in profile, extending 9 inches in depth. The post may have been a structural support, but may have also been affiliated with a late 19th century fence line that extended north-south along the local ridge crest, as shown in turn-of-the-century photographs (Figure 10).

Units 16, 20, 23 and 24, failed to produce clear evidence of a 19th century building to the west of the brick clamp, or any substantial area of intact 19th century midden. Excavations indicated that at least two separate episodes of mechanical blading had disturbed surface soils across the ridge summit to the west and southwest of the block to depths ranging from 6 to 9 inches below surface.

Unit 26, North of Clary's Grocery Replica

Unit 26 was excavated to examine the possibility that 19th century deposits remained intact directly to the north of the Clary's Grocery replica. The unit was aligned at right angles to the building, at 1 to 6 feet to the north and 5 to 8 feet west of the building's northeast corner, positioned so as to include Shovel Test 91 within its northern portion. The unit disclosed a similar stratigraphy to that found within the shovel test, although the disturbed nature of soils at was more readily apparent in the unit. The surface layer within the unit consisted of mixed mechanically disturbed soils, matching those found within the block excavations. Underlying soils, included a light brown (10YR4/2) silty clay, a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay, a very dark grayish brown (10YR3/2), a brown (10YR4/3) clayey silt, and a light brown (10YR5/3) sand laden with gravel. Reached at a depth of 8 inches, the sand matched that identified within Unit 7 as one of the Feature 6 fill layers, associated with the Booton's 1932 excavations. Most likely, the fill zones found in Unit 26 are also associated with the excavations, and therefore can be considered the northern limits of Feature 6.

Subfloor Tests 1 and 2, Offutt's Store Replica

Following the removal of three puncheon floor logs from the north room of the Offutt's Store reconstruction, two tests were excavated into underlying soils, in an attempt to find intact 19th century midden or feature fill. Horizontal dimensions of the tests were constrained by the gap made in the flooring. Test 1, measuring 2 feet, 6 inches north-south and 3 east-west, was situated 4 inches from the west wall of the replica and 4 feet, 6 inches from the northern building wall. A pier support for the west

wall of the replica formed a portion of the unit's west wall. The ground surface within the test stood at the same elevation as that outside of the west wall of the replica. Heavy rubble, including concrete and stone used to build the interior chimney of the reconstruction, was encountered from the surface to a depth of 6 inches. Beneath it was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay, which contained both 19th and 20th century artifacts. The boundary of this clay sloped downward at a shallow angle from north to south.

B-horizon clay was encountered at a depth of 12 to 14 inches below surface, within the northern portion of Test 1. Within the southern half of the test at this level was a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clayey silt, with a lower boundary that descended at a moderate angle down to the unit's south wall at a depth of 18 inches below surface. The layer contained both 20th century construction debris and two sherds of early 19th century ceramic. This depression may mark the northern edge of store cellar (or the edge of the eroded depression seen in the late 19th century photographs), which was slightly disturbed during construction work.

Test 2, measuring about 3 feet 6 inches by 5 feet was situated 3 feet 8 inches south of the north building wall and 18 inches west of the east wall (Figure 40). The area between the two tests was covered by a layer of waster concrete deposited during the construction of the chimney on the wall dividing the two rooms of the replica. Some of the concrete was removed with a wedge and a sledgehammer to allow the westward extension of Test 2. The top layer of soil consisted of dry, compact brown (10YR 5/3) clay (up to 6 inches thick) containing rock and concrete used in the modern chimney. Beneath it was a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clay and a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) clay, each containing an abundance of reconstruction rubble and together extending to a bottom depth of 14 inches below surface.

Underlying these soils was a looser dark brown (10YR4/4) clayey silt. Its boundary was clear, and sloped toward the south, where it reached a depth of 21 inches below surface. The underlying soil was B-horizon clay. Recovered from the clayey silt fill were several early 19th century artifacts. Their presence suggested that the layer was a northern portion of the 19th century Feature 5 fill, first identified in units 15 and 19. The clayey silt within Test 2 had, however, been disturbed by construction activities, with fragments of concrete used to build the modern chimney recovered from its base. Also found near the base of the fill layer (against the south wall of the unit) were four .22 caliber bullets, within an area no more than 12 inches across. The bullets may have been fired into the Offutt's Store cellar depression in the years prior to the building of the first reconstruction at this location in 1918.

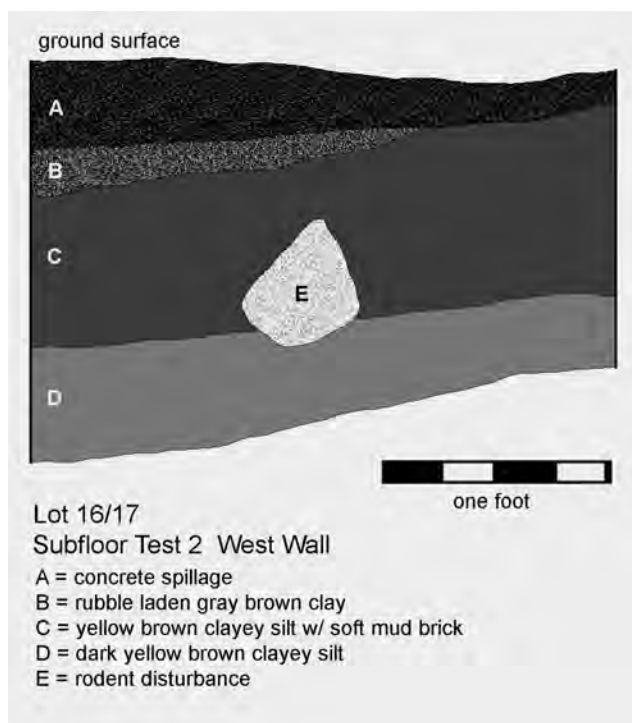


FIGURE 40:
Lot 16/17 Subfloor Test 2,
excavation view and profile.

3. MATERIAL CULTURE

LOTS 16 AND 17

SHOVEL TESTS

A total of 40 artifacts were found during shovel testing on Lots 16/17, not including brick fragments found near the Feature 3 brick clamp. These artifacts were found primarily between the Offutt and Clary replicas. The small number of artifacts encountered by these tests is due primarily to the presence of a thick layer of modern fill found across most of the lot, which contained little or no debris of any kind. Below this, a disturbed transition to a remnant 19th century A-horizon produced both 20th and 19th century artifacts. Nineteenth century debris from shovel testing includes five sherds of early nineteenth century refined ceramic. Diagnostic specimens consist primarily of pearlware, although one transfer printed whiteware sherd is present. Four sherds of redware were also recovered from the shovel tests. Nineteenth century container glass includes two sherds of flint glass, one aqua sherd, and one olive green sherd. Four fragments of machine cut nails and less than three square inches of early 19th century window glass were also recovered. Twentieth century debris from shovel testing consists primarily of wire nails. Finally, seven Burlington chert flakes were found during shovel testing.

EXCAVATION UNITS

Within the Lots 16/17 project area, intact 19th century deposits were encountered in test unit excavation from five principal cultural contexts:

- The soils directly associated with the Feature 3 brick clamp structure. These contained only brick rubble (Figure 41). Feature 3 soils were excavated and collected within level 3 of test units 3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11, and 12. An approximate total of 110 gallons of brick rubble were collected from these contexts. Most was very fragmentary and heavily burnt. The flues of the Feature 3 clamp also produced fragments of carbonized wood and carbonized tree bark.
- A remnant early 19th century A-horizon topsoil found primarily in the vicinity of the Clary Grocery replica (south) and the Feature 3 brick clamp. These deposits were excavated and collected within levels 3 and 4 of units 10, 11, and 18.
- Fill soils in the Feature 4 trench, associated with the demolition of the Feature 3 brick clamp. These soils produced material that was very similar to that recovered from the surrounding A-horizon, and was probably redeposited during the abandonment of the clamp and subsequent filling of the trench during the early 19th century. Feature 4 fill was excavated and collected within levels 3, 4, and 5 of units 3, 6, 8 and 10.

- Fill associated with the Feature 5 / Offutt subfloor cellar. This was found in subfloor tests 1 and 2, and in exterior test units 15 and 19, adjacent to the east wall of the Offutt replica. Undisturbed early 19th century feature fill was found at the base of the feature (collected as a cultural level), as well as an upper redeposited zone associated with the 1932 archaeological excavations at the site. This was found just below the modern ground surface, and was also collected as a cultural level.
- A remnant A-horizon associated with the late 19th century surface of the “Three Graces”/ Feature 5 depression. This soil contained a small quantity of late 19th century debris, and was collected as cultural level within units 15 and 19.

Additionally, 29 19th century artifacts were recovered from the modern fill found across most of the site, which was excavated and collected as **Level 1**. Over half of these (n=15) were recovered from Unit 13, which encountered only a thin layer of modern fill above a disturbed 19th century topsoil.

Level 2 within most test units consisted of a disturbed transition to the intact A or the Feature 3 fill. In most cases, level 2 produced both 19th and 20th century debris (see Appendix 1). Given the disturbed nature of this zone, and the presence of the imported Level 1 soils (that often extended below the six-inch b.g.s. Level 1 base) the origin of the 19th century material is somewhat questionable. Most of the material, however, probably originated in the remnant 19th century topsoil found intact immediately below Level 2.

Level 2 produced 25 fragments of 19th century refined ceramic vessels, all of which are pearlware. Decorative motifs include monochrome broad painted, deep blue printed, and dipt (annular) designs common to 1820s manufacture. A proportionally large quantity of unrefined ceramic artifacts was recovered from Level 2 contexts: 20 redware sherds (one of which is a rim) and one stoneware sherd is present in the sample. Flint glass (n=15) dominates the container glass sample, and consists primarily of body sherds from dip-molded tumblers. Nine olive green liquor bottle fragments and one aqua body sherd complete the container glass assemblage from level 2 contexts.

Other 19th century artifacts from level 2 include a small (1/2”) iron buckle, a white clay pipe stem fragment, four small pieces of unidentified iron, one small unidentified brass item, 17 cut nail fragments, 8 pieces of early 19th century window glass (totaling approximately one square inch), and traces of sandy lime mortar and/or plaster. Brick debris was light within level 2, and less than two gallons were recovered from all units combined. Level 2 also produced eight Burlington chert flakes and the base of a Madison point. Twentieth century debris from level 2 consists of wire nails (n=28), a small amount of window glass, wire, fence staples, and traces of concrete.

REMNANT A HORIZON / FEATURE 4 FILL

The largest single sample of early 19th century debris (aside from brick rubble) was recovered from the remnant A-horizon deposit and from within the Feature 4 trench fill (Figures 42-43). During excavations, it became clear that the latter was originally part of the former, and so the two samples have been combined here for purposes of discussion. Artifacts from each context are inventoried separately below. It should be noted that there was a higher frequency of burnt debris from within the Feature 4 trench (but no evidence of in situ burning), probably reflecting the burning of near-surface debris during the firing of the clamp. This material then, was deposited into the trench during the abandonment of the clamp and the grading of the surrounding area, probably during the occupation of the site during the 1830s. It should also be noted that because a small midden (consisting primarily of ceramics and container glass) was burned by the firing of the clamp, the clamp itself was clearly not the first activity on the property, and was constructed and fired after trash had already accumulated on site.

A total of 368 artifacts are associated with these contexts, not including brick debris. Ceramic sherds dominate the combined sample (n = 144), followed closely by container glass (n= 103). The sample also produced 69 fragments of machine cut nails, most of which (50) were found in the intact A horizon portion of the sample. Very little window glass was present – 10 fragments totaling less than two square inches were recovered from these contexts. Other artifacts include two fragments of iron chain links (found in the Feature 4 trench), a flat disk brass button (also from Feature 4), and approximately five ounces of very fragmentary sandy lime mortar, found both in the trench and the intact A horizon. The latter also produced 12 chert flakes.

A minimum vessel count was created for ceramic and glass artifacts from the Remnant A/ Feature 4 combined sample. Although that sample is small, it appears to represent an adequate view of the ceramic and glass population of the midden in the vicinity of the two large cellar features prior to the construction of the brick clamp.

A minimum of six refined ceramic vessels is present in the combined sample. Five of these are pearlware, and one is creamware. The creamware vessel is an annual or "dipt" table bowl. The pearlware vessel single another dipt table bowl, two saucers, one London Urn-shaped teacup, and one type-indeterminate hollowware. The saucers are decorated in monochrome blue broad floral and deep blue transfer printed motifs, respectively. The cup is decorated in monochrome blue broad floral pattern. The type indeterminate vessel is transfer printed in an unidentified deep blue pattern. Taken as a whole, the small refined ceramic assemblage consists of products that would have been manufactured before ca. 1830, but potentially in use through the mid-1830s.

The combined A Horizon/ Feature 4 sample produced a minimum of five unrefined ceramic vessels. Four of these are of redware, and one is made of stoneware. The stoneware vessel consists of an ovoid jug with a salt glazed exterior and an unglazed interior. Several sherds of this vessel were found near each other in the preserved A-horizon soils beneath the Feature 3 brick clamp, and appear to represent a

larger section of the vessel that was lying on the ground surface and was crushed in place prior to or during the construction of the clamp.

The four redware vessels are all lead glazed on both interior and exterior surfaces. Vessel forms include an ovoid pot with tapered bolster rim; a kitchen bowl with a tapered bolster rim; a finely potted, straight lipped cup or small table bowl, and a type-indeterminate vessel (probably a pot or bowl) with a tapered bolster rim.

Container glass from this sample includes portions of a minimum of two tablewares and four product bottles. The tablewares consist of a conservative minimum of two thin walled, dip-molded, flint glass tumblers. Several of these sherds are burnt or melted, which probably occurred during the firing of the brick clamp that disturbed a topsoil midden. Flint glass tumblers are sometimes found in higher-than-average frequencies at early-mid 19th century store sites in Illinois, where they may have been used to serve liquor by the individual serving (e.g. Mazrim 1999; Mazrim and Mann 2005).

Four product bottles consist of an aqua, dip molded narrow vial; an aqua two-piece molded, square bottle with an open glass rod pontil scar on its base; a dark olive (or "black") glass ale or porter bottle with a tapered lip and short neck; and an aqua, medium bodied type indeterminate bottle. The square bottle, represented by a partially melted base, may have been an "essence of peppermint" bottle", which were common during the early years of the 19th century (Jones 1981). The base of this bottle is identical in size to non-archaeological specimens examined during this study.

FEATURE 5: OFFUTT CELLAR FILL

Excavation Units 15 and 19 along the exterior of the east wall of the Offutt replica produced a very small sample of early 19th century debris affiliated with the Offutt Store site (Figure 44-45). Some of this material was found in a preserved portion of the original cellar fill (at the base of units 15 and 19), but most was recovered from near-surface soils (in the same units) thought to have been cast out of the cellar feature during the 1932 excavations by Joseph Booton.

Additionally, two small test units placed under the floor beneath the northern portion of the Offutt replica produced a small number of early 19th century artifacts. This material may have been part of a subfloor context midden that was disturbed by erosion during the late 19th century, and by the reconstruction activities of the 1930s.



FIGURE 41: Lot 16/17 Feature 3
Examples of overfired/warped bricks.



FIGURE 42: Lot 16/17 Remnant A-horizon / Feature 4
Selected ceramics, shown with intact non-archaeological examples.



FIGURE 43: Lot 16/17 Remnant A-horizon / Feature 4
Selected container glass, shown with intact non-archaeological examples.

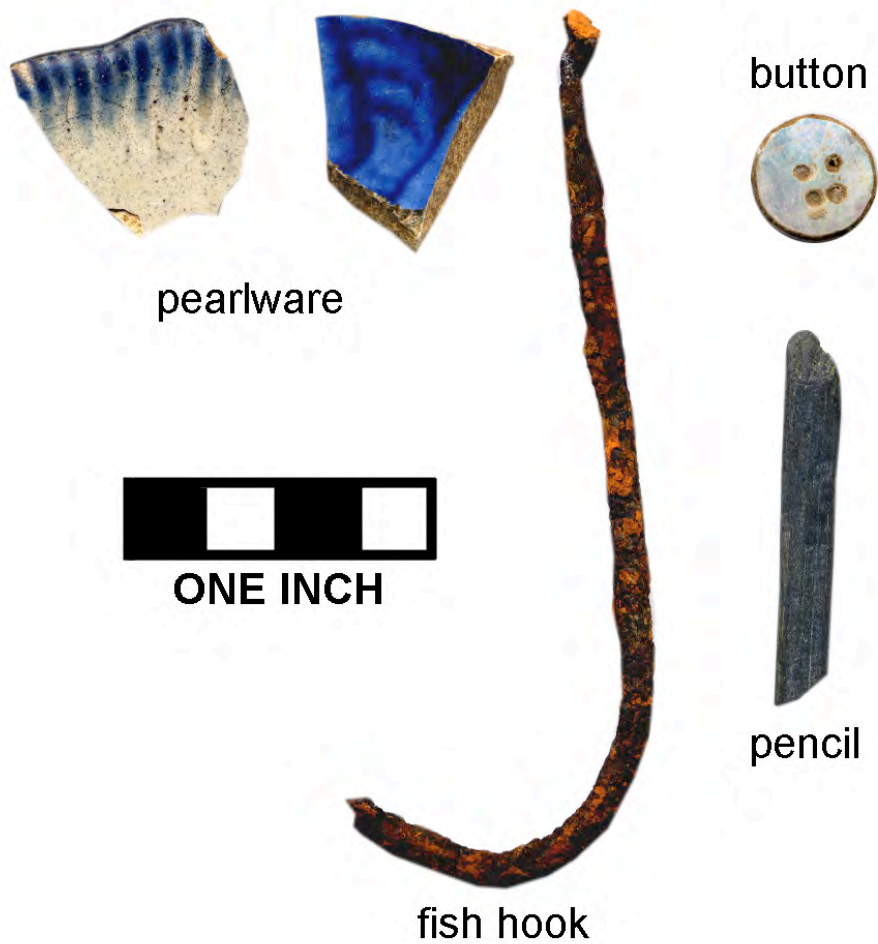


FIGURE 44: Lot 16/17 Feature 5
Selected artifacts.

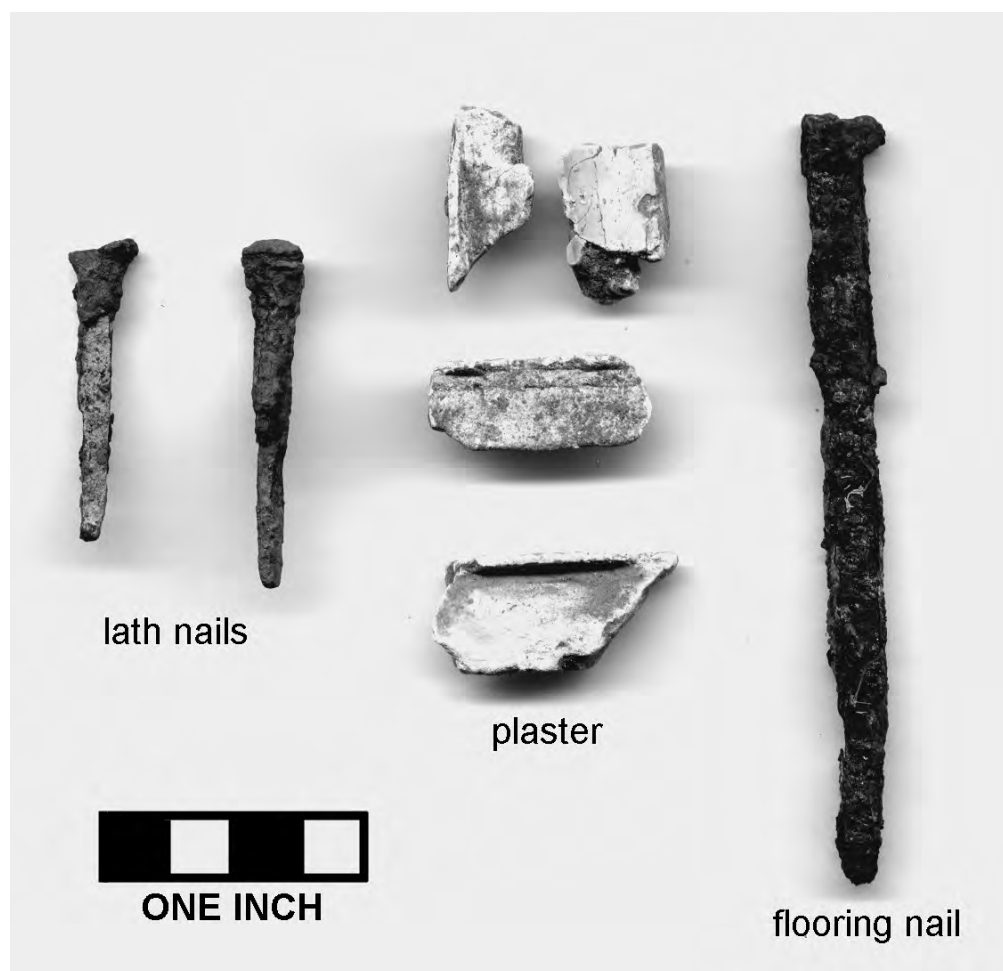


FIGURE 45: Lot 16/17 Feature 5 / subfloor tests
Selected architectural artifacts.



FIGURE 46: Lot 16/17 Feature 5
Artifacts from Zone B ("Three Graces" era).

Units 15 and 17 and the two subfloor tests (inventoried separately below) produced a combined sample of 86 artifacts that could be confidently attributed to the early 19th century occupation of the site, and were probably affiliated with Offutt's store. Over half of these (n=55) are machine cut nail fragments, including at least one L-headed flooring nail and several small lath nails. The sample also produced approximately two ounces of very fragmentary wall plaster, some of which retains impressions of lath to which it was attached.

Not included in this total is window glass and soft mud brick. Window glass fragments from these contexts (n= 80) included both early 19th century and 20th century specimens. Less than 50% of the window glass assemblage is believed to date to the early 19th century. These fragments are aqua in color, and measure 2-3mm in thickness. The units associated with the store replica also produced a small quantity of very fragmentary soft mud brick, probably affiliated with the 1830s structure there. Less than one liter was encountered. Booton recalled that he encountered a scatter of brick debris off of the northeast corner of the cellar feature that he excavated. The brick fragments found beneath the floor (on what was the 1930s ground surface) are probably part of the scatter noted by Booton. The small quantity of brick probably reflects a brick fireplace and /or hearth, as opposed to an entire chimney or continuous foundation.

The sample of early 19th century artifacts from units 15, 17 and the subfloor tests is composed of 21 refined ceramic sherds, three unrefined sherds, three container glass sherds, one slate pencil fragment, a broken wire fish hook, a small mussel shell button, one iron hand forged bolt fragment, 55 cut nail fragments, and less than one ounce of sandy lime mortar.

The small refined ceramic sample includes a minimum of four vessels. Three of these are of pearlware, and one of whiteware. The whiteware specimen is a vessel-type indeterminate, represented by a single small sherd with traces of a red painted or spattered motif. The pearlware vessels consist of a shell edged (blue) plate with a scalloped marley, a transfer printed (deep blue) saucer, and a painted monochrome blue saucer. Each of these vessels is represented by very small sherds.

Three unrefined ceramic vessels are also present in the small sample. Both are of redware, but again, the type-indeterminate vessels are represented only by small body sherds. A very small yellowware shed (undecorated) represents a third unrefined vessel.

Two container glass vessels are part of the Feature 5 sample - an olive-green bottle (probably wine), and a flint glass type indeterminate, which may be a thin-walled, dip-molded tumbler.

One used slate pencil is represented by its sharpened/ worn tip (measuring one inch long). A wire fish hook measures 3 inches long. A small, thin mussel shell (or mother of pearl) button measures 3/8 inches in diameter, and is drilled with four holes.

Finally, a hand forged iron bolt fragment, with a dome-shaped head, was recovered from the subfloor tests.

FEATURE 5: LATE 19TH CENTURY HUMUS LAYER

Excavation Units 15 and 19 along the exterior of the east wall of the Offutt replica also produced artifacts associated with an apparent late 19th century ground surface. At least some of this material was probably deposited by visitors to the site when it was known as the "Three Graces" (Figure 46). These artifacts include an amber, improved tool lip liquor bottle neck, and ten fragments of a round tin container with a soldered seam. Also recovered from this layer in Units 15 and 19 was a segment of barbed wire, probably associated with a fence visible in ca. 1900 photographs of the "Three Graces" cellar depression. Subfloor Test 1 also produced two brass shell casings and four lead bullets. In his 1934 discussion with Booton, Thomas Reep remembered that the carved portrait of Lincoln on the central tree of the Three Graces was "shot to pieces" by local boys sometime around the turn of the century (Booton 1934b).

LOT 13

Shovel tests and two excavation units produced only a very small quantity of 19th century artifacts, from what was a disturbed and deflated topsoil. No features were encountered. These tests also produced a moderate quantity of prehistoric artifacts, consisting of 16 Burlington chert flakes and one fragment of fire-cracked rock. The rock may alternately be related to the historic occupation of the site.

Shovel tests on Lot 13 produced only 28 artifacts, and excavation units 1 and 2 produced 29 artifacts. Considered as a single sample, Lot 13 produced 10 refined ceramic sherds, five unrefined sherds, five pieces of container glass, five cut nail fragments, eight fragments of early 19th century window glass, a small fragment of a writing slate, a fragment of a pewter spoon, a hand forged iron nut, 16 flakes, one fire cracked rock, two soft mud brick fragments, traces of sandy mortar, and wire nail. While the sample suggests that there may have been an occupation of this lot during the early 19th century, little else can be said of the assemblage.

A minimum of four refined ceramic vessels is present. Two are of pearlware and two of whiteware. The pearlware vessels consist of a painted monochrome blue cup, and a painted monochrome type-indeterminate. The whiteware vessels include a purple printed type indeterminate, and an undecorated teacup handle. Two unrefined vessels are present: a redware type-indeterminate, and a thin-bodied salt glazed stoneware sherd that may have been part of an inkwell. Container glass consists of a flint glass body sherd and an olive-green body sherd.

4. SUMMARY

LOTS 13-15

Excavations in the southwest corner of Lot 13 yielded a small amount of architectural and domestic debris, possibly reflecting a short-term, New Salem era occupation. The artifact concentration extended across an area measuring about 30 feet east-west by 40 feet north-south. No subsurface features were encountered within this concentration, however, despite short-interval shovel testing. If a building once stood on the site, it does not seem to have been equipped with a cellar or cistern, and was not constructed in such a way as to leave a large footprint in the subsoil. Additionally, no evidence of outbuildings or activity-related features was encountered. While the area appears to have been impacted by 20th century park development, it also appears that the early 19th century building on this lot may not have been particularly substantial.

Alexander Trent owned and may have occupied Lot 13 during the early 1830s, perhaps while he was operating a ferry across the river. The improvements that led to its \$100 assessment during the mid-1830s are not visible archaeologically, although it should be remembered that Trent's lots were actually purchased for only \$5 a piece in 1833. Little else can be said about the occupation of Lot 13 from the information at hand.

Shovel testing within the conjectured limits of Lots 14 and 15 yielded no 19th century artifacts or evidence of early 19th century building activity. Narrow and sloping downward to the north, the ridge finger summit within the limits of these lots may have been an unsuitable location for building, other than that portion at the south edge of Lot 14 where a prehistoric mound was located. While no testing was performed on or adjacent to it, the mound it appeared to be largely unaltered by historic period occupation or park development.

LOTS 16-17

Archaeological investigations disclosed that significant archaeological features dating from the early 19th century still exist within the northern portion of the east ridge. These features survived extensive disturbance to the area during the 20th century, including replica construction and several park-related development projects.

Found within Lots 16 and 17 were six archaeological features, three of which date to the early 19th century, and three of which date to the 20th century. All of these are located in the immediate vicinity of the Offutt's Store and Clary's Grocery replicas. Located between the buildings and along the west side of the ridge summit was Feature 1, a line of sandstones extending at least 23 feet north to south, parallel with and adjacent to the eastern edge of the current paved roadway. Based on architectural drawings and photos from the 1930s, the feature was probably laid during the early-mid 20th century as a sort of curbing along the road edge. Feature 2 was a second line of sandstones laid along the eastern edge of the ridge summit between the Offutt's Store

and Clary's Grocery replicas. Extending 40 feet north-south, the stonework in this case consisted of flat slabs separated by narrow joints. The feature may have been created sometime during the 20th century as a walkway or edging to an overlook.

A block excavation to the southeast of the Clary Grocery replica revealed Features 3 and 4, the remains of a brick clamp and associated trench. The clamp measured approximately 17 feet by 17 feet. Feature 3 represented the base of the clamp proper, consisting of an in-situ row of over-baked bricks, the remains of a flue in which fires were burned, and a large quantity of burnt brick fragments that were left on the early 19th century ground surface when the clamp was dismantled. The adjacent Feature 4 trench is thought to have been created as a borrow pit, for clay used to coat or "scove" the stack of bricks that were to be fired. The trench appears to have encircled the eastern and southern limits of the clamp proper, and was approximately three feet wide and three feet deep originally. It was irregularly shaped, and hastily filled with topsoil and burned brick debris.

This facility was situated along the eastern edge of the ridge summit and extended down slope slightly, both with respects to the current ground surface as a well as the apparent early 19th century surface. The clamp's position on the break of the slope suggests that it was built so as to avoid something that occupied (or was about to be constructed on) the more level ground surface on the crown of the ridge, immediately to the west. However, no evidence of a structure was found in test units west and south of the features. Alternatively, that ground surface may have been used to mold and sundry the bricks themselves, before having been stacked as part of the clamp.

Importantly, the excavations produced strong evidence that a ground surface midden had developed prior to the construction of the clamp. This indicates that the brick making activity was not the first to occur on the site, as was often the case if the bricks were used for on-site construction. Instead, a layer of broken crockery, glass tumblers, and liquor bottles had accumulated on the ground before the bricks were manufactured. The character of the midden suggests storekeeping activity, as opposed to domestic debris, but the sample is small. With this in mind, it seems likely that the clamp was in use at least one or two years *after* the initial occupation of the site, placing into the circa 1831-35 era of occupation by Offutt and/or Lincoln and Maltby. The bricks themselves may have been made for sale, or for use in a new construction project on site. While slight traces of sandy lime mortar found within the block excavation may reflect such a project, the former seems more likely.

Feature 6 reflected subsurface disturbance associated with the 1932 excavations at the Clary's Grocery site, a portion of which was visible in the northwestern portion of the block excavation. The feature consisted of a gently sloping excavation that trended to the north, toward the Clary replica. In his 1932 investigations, Booton encountered a basin-shaped depression surrounding the cellar feature proper, and Feature 6 may represent the disturbed southern limits of this depression.

The actual nature and identification of the structure that once stood at the site of the Clary replica is unclear. The location of the store on this site is poorly supported by 19th century documents and accounts, and it seems very possible that this feature was in fact part of a complex of improvements established by George Warburton in 1830s, and occupied or expanded by Offutt in 1831. Those improvements (which spanned a two-lot area) were ultimately acquired by Lincoln, probably in partnership with Charles Maltby. In other words, there may be no real distinction between the identification of the “Offutt” cellar and the “Clary” cellar, as both may have been part of Offutt’s stores/warehouses that overlooked the mill during the early 1830s.

The 2006 excavations also encountered what is believed to be a remnant of an early 19th century cellar feature at the site of the Offutt Store replica. Most of this feature was excavated by Booton in 1932, and destroyed by the 1933 construction of the stone-lined cellar under the current replica. Found in excavation units placed against the exterior of the eastern wall of the replica store, Feature 5 consisted of the eastern edge of an early 19th century cellar. No evidence of a stone lining was encountered, but very little of the feature was actually left intact. The feature was situated parallel to the existing replica cellar, although unlike the modern cellar, it appears to have extended no more than four feet below the original ground surface.

Recovered from the intact feature fill (and soils that reflect the backdirt of the 1932 archaeological excavations) was a small quantity of artifacts thought to have been associated with the store itself. This includes a small amount of pearlware, a shell button, a fishhook, and a worn slate pencil probably used by clerks in the store for mathematical calculations. Unfortunately, little can be said about this small sample of early 19th century debris. The refined ceramics could comfortably reflect the pre-1832 Denton Offutt tenure, as could the other less temporally sensitive artifact classes. Only a very small fragment of a yellowware vessel represents an artifact that probably postdates Offutt’s departure, and may be associated with whatever activities occurred on the site during Lincoln’s ownership of property.

Architectural debris recovered from Feature 5 challenges notions presented by the current replica, however. Flooring nails, lath nails, and plaster indicate that the original building was in fact much more finished than was previously imagined, and would have included milled plank flooring and plastered walls.

Also recovered from units adjacent to the Offutt replica are artifacts thought to have been affiliated with late 19th century tourism to the site, when the cellar feature was known as the “Three Graces”. These artifacts, including a late 19th century liquor bottle and tin can, were probably deposited into the depression by visitors to the site sometime before the 1918 construction of the first replica store. Found beneath the floor of the current replica, and from what would have been then north bank of the Three Graces depression, were several late 19th/early 20th century bullets and shell casings. These may reflect the last days of the Three Graces, when it was “shot to pieces” by local boys.

It has long been held that Abraham Lincoln owned no real estate in the town of New Salem. In many ways, the oral traditions regarding his tenure at New Salem have created an impression of an untethered individual without substantial investment in the community. The recently re-discovered Sheriff's sale document plainly contradicts this tradition. It is clear that Lincoln, and probably Charles Maltby, acquired "Lots 16 and 17 north of Main Street" sometime before 1835. Based on Maltby's recollections, that acquisition was probably in the spring of 1832, and was made in hopes of establishing a forwarding business attached to potential steamboat traffic on the Sangamon. Based on our interpretation of the geometry of the town plat and the 2006 survey, it seems very likely that Lots 16 and 17 encompassed property that included buildings now known as the Offutt Store and Clary Grocery.

From our revised understanding of the history of the Lot 16/17 property, it is becoming clear that Denton Offutt's business was more extensive than originally imagined, and that the built environment of the property probably included more than one structure. According to Maltby's recollection, one of these was large by village standards. Further, it is entirely possible that the building known as the Clary Grocery was actually part of Offutt's commercial complex.

The history of the Clary family at New Salem is very poorly understood, and the assignment of this site as that of the Clary Grocery is a weak one. Further, County records indicate that William Clary sold liquor from his "dwelling" at New Salem, where he lived with his wife and children. Debris found near the building, however, appears to reflect primarily storekeeping activity (flint glass tumblers, and a few crockery jugs) as opposed to a domestic habitation. Its proximity to the nearby subfloor cellar associated with Offutt's Store, and its location within the limits of the conjectured Lot 17 suggests that the "Clary" cellar was, at least for part of its use life, affiliated with a structure that was probably part of the Offutt/Lincoln/Maltby commercial enterprises that were later defined as spanning two lots on the northeastern ridge overlooking the mill.

What Lincoln (and Maltby) used the Lot 16/17 property for after 1832 is entirely invisible in the archival record, as well as the plethora of oral traditions regarding his life at New Salem. The failure of steamboat travel on the Sangamon had dashed their hopes of operating a warehouse along the river and the Black Hawk War interrupted their plans at New Salem. Maltby soon left New Salem. Recollections place Lincoln at Offutt's store between the summer of 1831 and the spring of 1832, and at Lot 5 North, First Survey between early 1833 and mid-1834. Recollections regarding the 1835-37 era are fewer, in large part due to his frequent absences from the village. Working as surveyor, and attending sessions of the General Assembly at Vandalia, Lincoln was probably far less visible in town than he had been during the period 1831-1833, resulting in a foggier notion of his later New Salem activities.

Thus far, the archaeological record of Lots 16/17 seems to reflect the busiest era of the site, circa 1830-32. Only a single yellowware sherd found on Lot 16 can be confidently dated after 1832, or during Lincoln and Maltby's ownership. The negative evidence for a mid-1830s midden suggests that whatever Lincoln was doing on the property during that period, it did not generate a significant domestic or commercial midden. Perhaps this is appropriate for an archeological view of a young bachelor practicing surveying and storing a few personal possessions on the site for three years during the mid-1830s. The brick clamp on the property, however, was probably in use during Lincoln's tenure or ownership.

As they did not move into the large frame store building (now known as the "Second Berry-Lincoln store") until early 1833, Lincoln and Berry may have stored their new goods on the Lot 16/17 property for a time, although this is entirely hypothetical. After their new store venture failed (sometime in 1834), Lincoln pursued a career in surveying, and it is possible that he used the "house" on Lot 16/17 as an office of sorts - storing equipment and personal belongings there, as well as drawing his surveys in what was probably a well finished building. He may have also lived in the building from time to time. Lincoln's partial ownership of what was clearly a complex commercial property, however, reflects a level of investment at New Salem that was previously unknown.

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