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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF  
TWO "FORGOTTEN" HOUSEHOLDS  
AT LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM  
STATE HISTORIC SITE



"There used to be a house over yonder,  
right in there."

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Project Director

DENNIS NAGLICH  
Principal Investigator of Field Work

With contributions by  
Terrance Martin & Christopher Smith

**Sangamo Research Services: Report # 6**  
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## I. PROJECT HISTORY

Robert Mazrim

Historic archaeology was in its infancy when the first systematic attempts to recover archaeological information were made at the site of New Salem in the 1930s. As these efforts were primarily focused on the determination of building location and size (in advance of the reconstruction of the village), little attention was paid to feature morphology and stratigraphy, or artifact assemblages. Although over 20 sites were investigated, and 19 cellar features emptied, only minimal archaeological data was recorded by the various crews that conducted this research. As these excavations were conducted over a nine year period by different individuals, the resulting documents became widely scattered throughout various state agencies.

In November of 1994, the author was contracted by IHPA Sites Division (which manages the New Salem site) to assemble the various records relating to these investigations, interpret them from a contemporary archaeological perspective, and to apply them to the various archival records and oral traditions regarding lot ownership and occupation at New Salem. During this study, three containers of "lost" artifacts were found, and incorporated into the analysis of the early 20th century excavations. This initial report provided a better understanding of the sequence events at the village, including cellar morphologies and their relationship to commercial and residential activities, as well as a revised interpretation of the labeling of sites in the west half or "second survey" of the village.

Perhaps the most important outcome of this study, however, was the realization that, although the early archaeological efforts had impacted the majority of architectural remains at the site, deposits surrounding many of these structures may have been relatively undamaged. Further, a casual walkover made during the winter of 1994 in a cattle pasture northeast of the "Second Berry-Lincoln Store" revealed the presence of at least two early 19th century sites within the limits of the village that had been ignored by the previous investigations. These sites represented occupations not documented in the archival record (i.e. lot transactions) or in the rich oral traditions regarding the village.

In January of 1995, a proposal for a season of archaeological testing at the recently discovered sites was submitted by the author to Robert Coomer and Richard Taylor at IHPA Sites Division, and to New Salem Site Manager David Hedrick. Dennis Naglich was contacted to coordinate the field work, and Naglich and the author (with the assistance of volunteers and park staff who screened soil) conducted the excavations during the summer of 1995. Initial artifact tabulation was conducted at a temporary laboratory at the park facilities, and was continued at the office of Sangamo Research Services, in nearby Athens, where this report was prepared.

As it would be the first archaeological excavation conducted at the site of New Salem in nearly 50 years, the practical research goals of the project were rather straightforward. The primary mission, and indeed the very existence, of Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site, is centered on the re-creation of the 1830s town, and the demonstration of early 19th century lifeways practiced there. Research toward this goal is ongoing, with a continued reexamination of the archival record. The recent study of the 1930s archaeological excavations at the site revealed, however, that the program had little site-specific archaeological data to apply to interpretive and educational programs.

As the archaeological record provides a crucial supplement to the written record, the interpretive program at New Salem has for the last decades lacked access to a very important resource. With the discovery of the undocumented sites, specific questions arose regarding their existence: Did the sites in fact reflect households?; If so were they occupied during the New Salem era?; Why were these so utterly absent in the written and oral record? The 1995 field season was initiated to address these questions, as well as to provide a small, well-documented sample of the archaeological remains of the village of New Salem.

The 1995 archaeological research project was from the outset designed to function as part of the interpretive program at New Salem. The presence of archaeologists and exposed archaeological remains reawakened the understanding of the place as an important archaeological site, both for the staff as well as the visiting public. The four months of field work stirred issues of authenticity, the role of science in the understanding of the past, as well as the function and application of living history programs. The results of the excavations have also served to pose an entirely fresh set of research questions regarding the origin of the town of New Salem, and the deceptively complex series of events that followed during the 1830s.

This project has involved the efforts and talents of many individuals since its proposal last winter. Firstly, I would like to thank Richard Taylor, at IHPA Sites Division, for his creativity and kindness, as well his crucial role in launching this project. I would also thank Robert Coomer for his enthusiasm and guidance, and David Hedrick for his continued interest, as well as for his ability to create excellent working conditions within a busy state site. John Walthall, Mark Esarey, and Thomas Wood graciously provided valuable insights. Terrance Martin and Christopher Smith contributed their expertise to this report, as did Laurel Norton, who provided the historic artifact drawings. Bob Eisenhart, our power-screener, volunteered the better part of his summer to make our work easier. I would also like to thank my excavation partner, Dennis Naglich, for his patience and sense of humor during four unique months of field work.

## II. SITE HISTORY

Robert Mazrim

### New Salem

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 is situated on a high bluff overlooking the Sangamon River. New Salem was platted by Reverend John Camron on October 23, 1829. Camron had arrived in Sangamon County (which then encompassed present-day Menard County) with his uncle James Rutledge in 1825, settling on Concord Creek, approximately seven miles north of the site of New Salem. Camron and Rutledge had moved to the region from White County, Illinois, where both men had been engaged in various milling operations. Family tradition states that the two had come to Sangamon County intending to continue milling, and had planned to build a mill at their Concord Creek settlement, but found the creek's water capacity too small (Bergevin 1983, Tarbell, 1896 Thomas 1954 ).

On July 19, 1828, Camron entered a 160 acre tract adjacent to the Sangamon River (SW 1/4 section 25), and at some point both families moved onto the bluff top overlooking the river. In January of the following year Camron and Rutledge were granted permission by the Sangamon County commissioners 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 plat of New Salem is unique in that it consists of two separate, contemporaneous "surveys" aligned at different angles and separated by an unrecorded distance. This plan seems to have been designed to accommodate the irregularly-shaped bluff top on which the town was platted, and possibly to incorporate into the plat an already-existing east-west road, which was to be called "Main street". The result was a town plat consisting of four blocks, two of which fronted Main Street on the north, and two of which fronted Main Street on the south (Figure 1).

For some reason, however, when the plat was drawn the numbering of lots was repeated in each block, resulting in four "lot 1"s, four "lot 2"s, etc. When particular lots were recorded, it was not always specified as to which "survey", and what side of Main Street, the deed referred. This has created obvious problems in interpreting lot ownership/ occupation, and several lot deeds conflict with each other.

The history of the town of New Salem is accompanied by a plethora of oral traditions that were recorded as early as the 1860s, following the death of Abraham Lincoln, who lived in the village from 1831 to 1837. Not surprisingly, many of these traditions, (often associated with first person, former resident narratives) disagree with

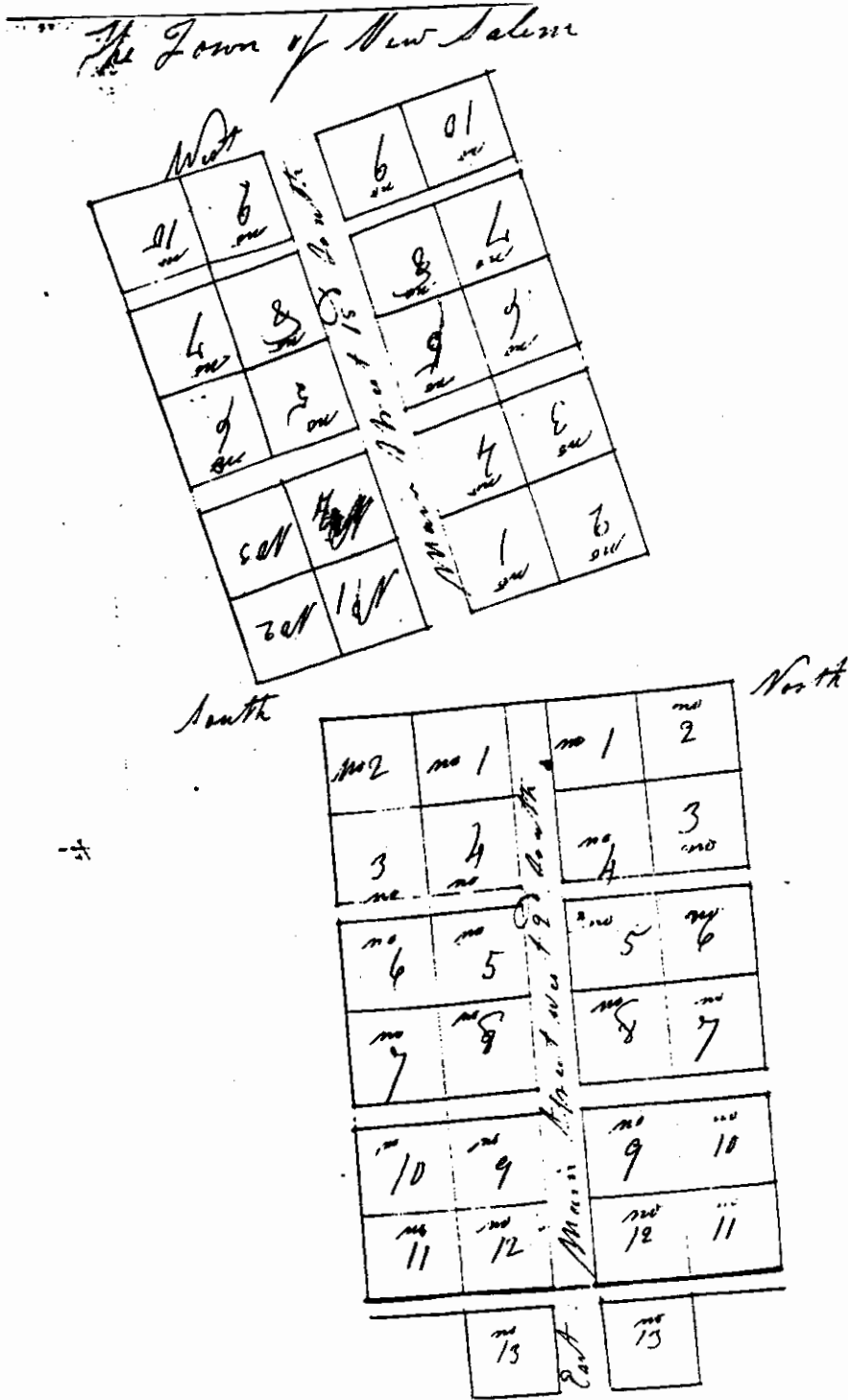


FIGURE 1: 1829 plat map of New Salem



the archival record. The relationships between the written and oral record have been summarized lot by lot in a previous report (Mazrim 1995c).

Four maps of the village were drawn during the late 19th century, at least three of which were drawn by former residents of New Salem. These "memory maps" are an important supplement to the archival record. Parthena Hill (wife of retailer and miller Sam Hill), R.J. Onstot, and T.G. Onstot (sons of village cooper Henry Onstot) each drew maps that show locations of specific residences and businesses located with respect to Main Street (Figures 2-4 ). A fourth uncredited "Sketch Map of New Salem" (Figure 5), included in Henry Whitney's *Life on the Circuit with Lincoln* (1892) may have also been drawn by a former resident, but disagrees with the 3 villagers' maps in several instances, and for purposes of this study is not regarded as having the same potential accuracy as the Onstot and Hill maps. This uncredited map also exists in a later, redrawn form, also uncredited. A sixth map of the village was drawn by J. McCan Davis for The *Early Life of Abraham Lincoln*, and appears to have been an amalgam of the Hill and uncredited maps.

The many oral traditions, as well as the evidence offered by the archival record, seem to agree that the town of New Salem was abandoned by late 1840, with the exception of one site - the Bale residence (and former Camron house -see Mazrim 1995c;33 for discussion). The abandonment of the New Salem was due in large part to the creation of Menard County in 1839, and the subsequent placement of the county seat at Petersburg (located only two miles north) which drained the more inaccessible New Salem of most of its residents, and many of its buildings.

The site of New Salem was purchased by the state of Illinois in 1919, and immediately opened as a state park. The site had been in the care of the Old Salem Cumberland Presbyterian State Chautauqua Association (later the Old Salem Lincoln League) since 1906, and the Lincoln League was responsible for the first archaeology and reconstructions at the site. Although the original plat of New Salem survives, no markers exist that 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 1932, in conjunction with the state's reconstruction of 13 of the town's recollected structures.

Based on a revised study of lot transactions, oral traditions, and archaeological data from excavations conducted during the 1930s, it is now thought that the present reconstructed plat of New Salem is partially in error. This error, probably a result of a misleading late 19th century farm road, appears to have affected the relocation of lots and the labeling of structures in the west half of the village. It is thought that the resurveyed east half, or "first survey" of New Salem, is reasonably accurate. The 1995 archaeological field work was conducted within the east half of the village.

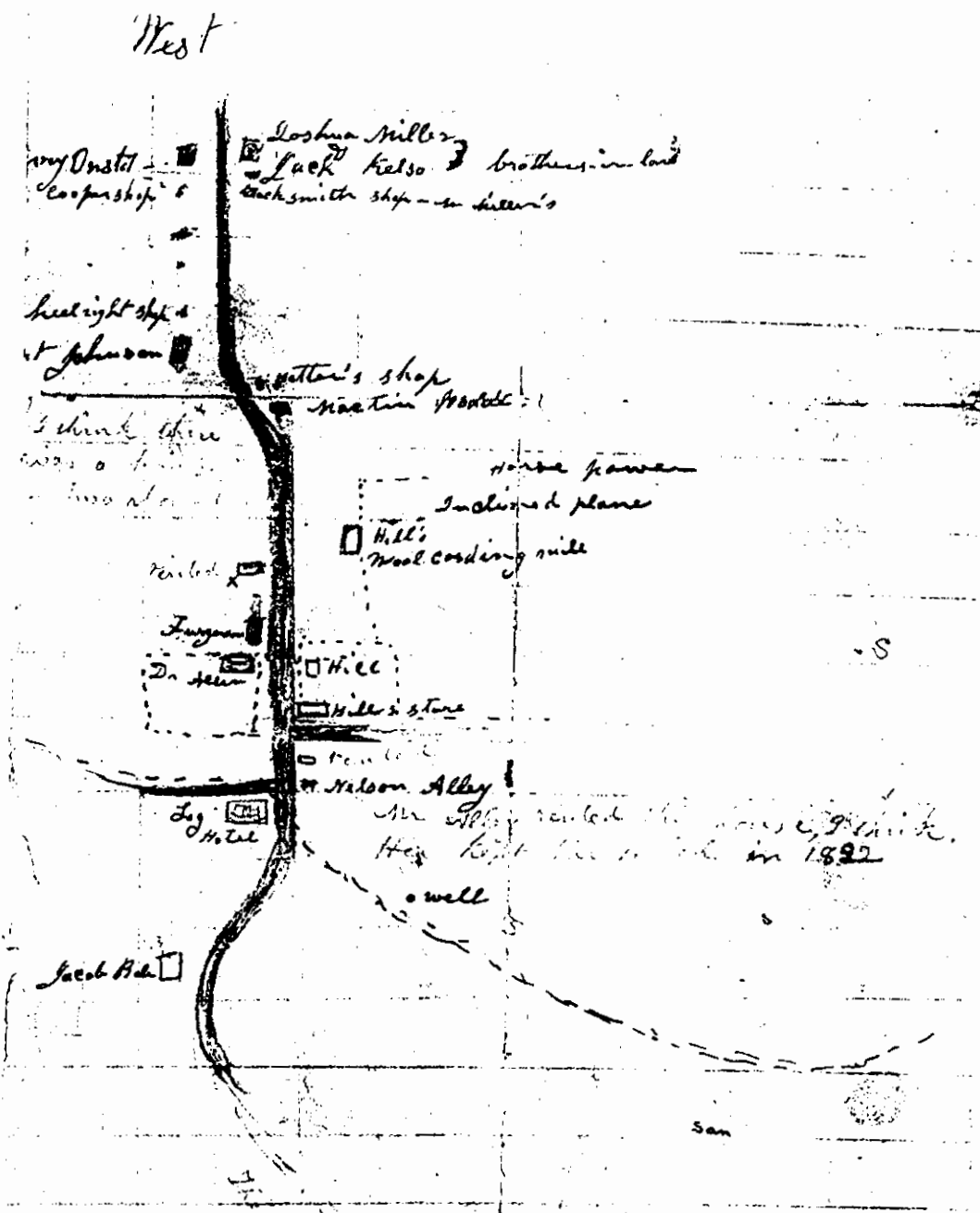
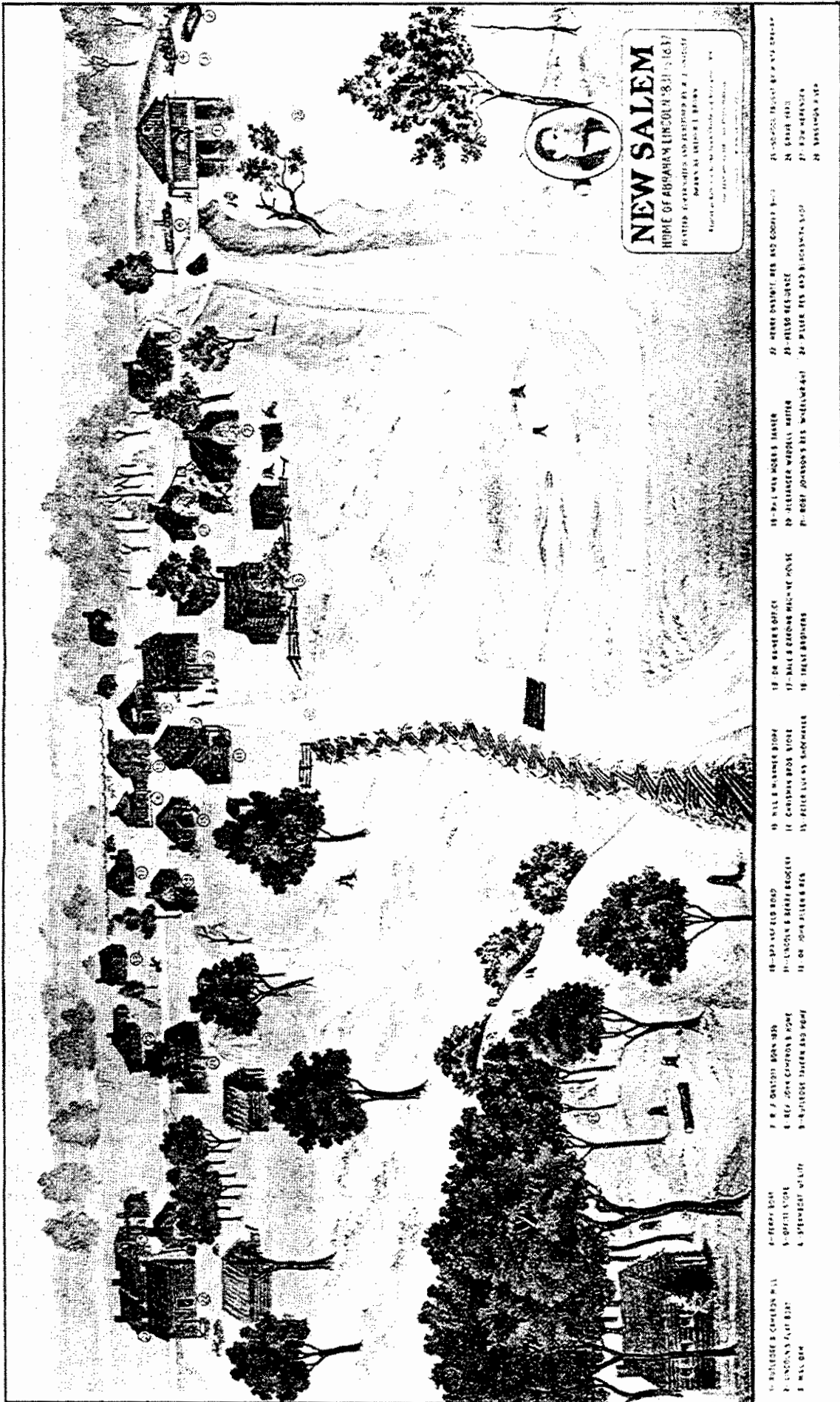


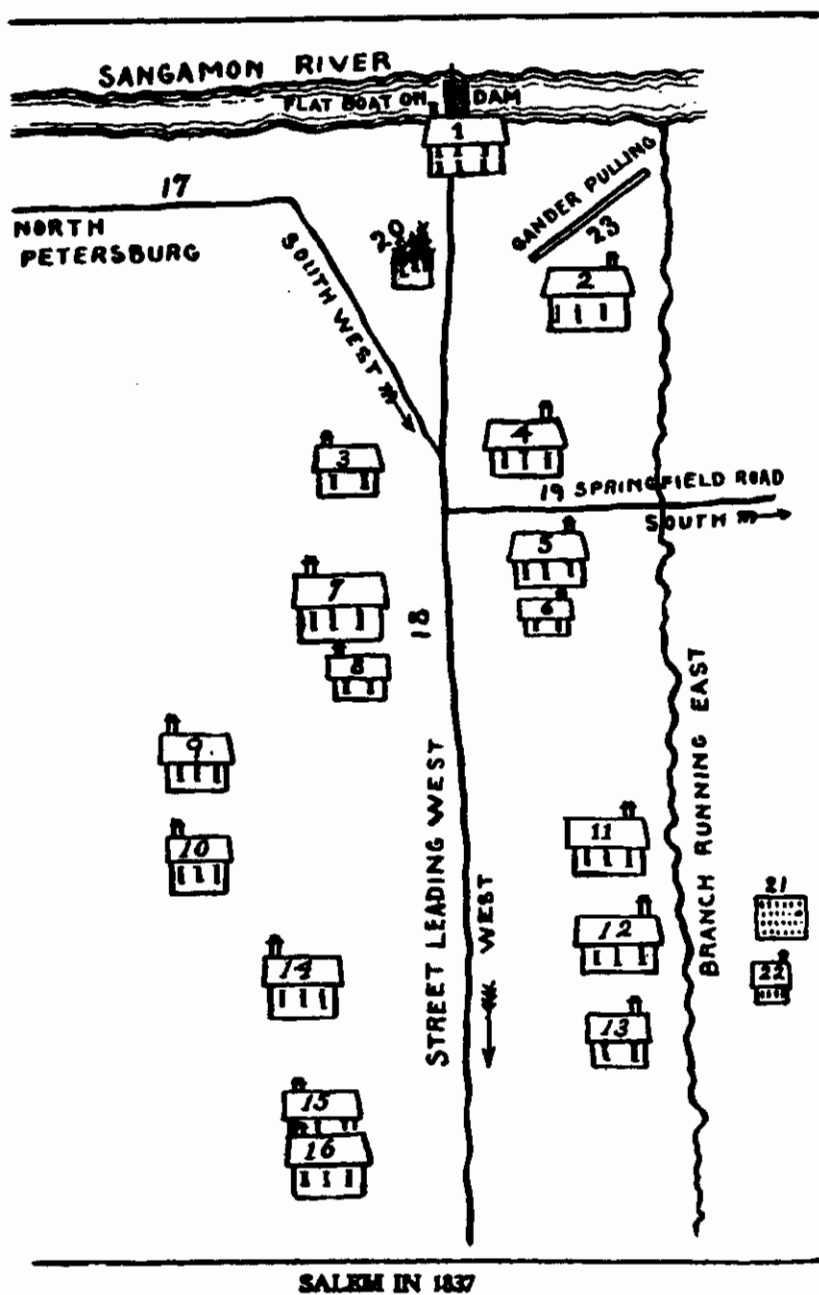
FIGURE 2: Parthena Hill's sketch map of New Salem



**NEW SALEM**  
 HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1811-1837  
 PLATED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 PRINTED BY THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
 NATIONAL ARCHIVES COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

- 1-EDDIE & CAROLYN WIL
- 2-LINDSEY & CAROLYN WIL
- 3-WILLIAM
- 4-TEMPERANCE
- 5-BOBBI VOSE
- 6-STEPHEN WILLY
- 7-R. J. ONSTOT BORN 1818
- 8-REV. JOSEPH CAMPBELL HOME
- 9-OLIVER LANGRISH BORN 1818
- 10-PAUL & ELIZABETH
- 11-LINDSEY & BERTH BRIDGES
- 12-DR. JOHN ALLERS BORN
- 13-DR. JOHN ALLERS BORN
- 14-DR. JOHN ALLERS BORN
- 15-WILLIAM BROWN
- 16-GEORGE BROWN
- 17-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY
- 18-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY
- 19-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY
- 20-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY
- 21-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY
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- 49-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY
- 50-DAVID & CAROLINE WILLY

FIGURE 3: R.J. Onstot's bird's eye view of New Salem



### EXPLANATION OF MAP

- 1 Mill and Dam.
- 2 Jacob Bales.
- 3 McNamar's store.
- 4 The Log Tavern.
- 5 Dr. Allen's residence.
- 6 Aleck Fergesson's cabin.
- 7 Hill's store.
- 8 Hill's residence.
- 9 The Carding Machine.
- 10 Martin Waddle.
- 11 William McNeely.
- 12 Henry Onstot's cooper shop.
- 13 H. Onstot's residence.
- 14 Miller's blacksmith shop.
- 15-16 Miller & Kelso residence.
- 17 Road from Petersburg.
- 18 Road from Mill—West.
- 19 Springfield road—South.
- 20 The Lincoln cellar with the three trees growing.
- 21 Grave Yard.
- 22 Schoolhouse.
- 23 Gander Pulling.

FIGURE 4: T.G. Onstot's sketch map of New Salem

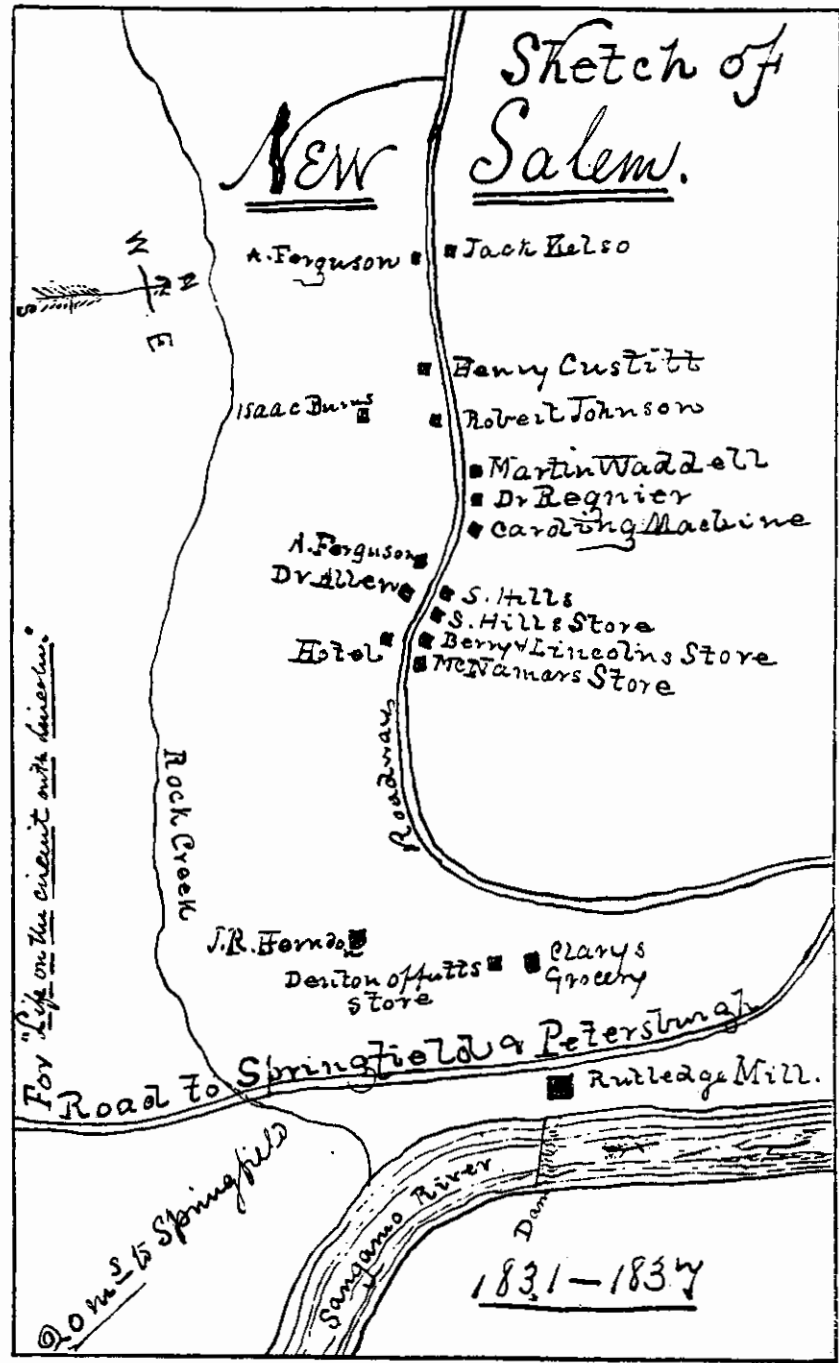


FIGURE 5: Uncredited sketch map of New Salem

### Previous Archaeological Work

The first archaeological work at the site of New Salem was conducted by the Lincoln League in 1918, in advance of the reconstruction of several of the town's commercial buildings. These excavations involved the emptying of cellar features still visible as ground-surface depressions in the open pasture. Little documentation and no artifacts remain from these excavations (Figure 6).

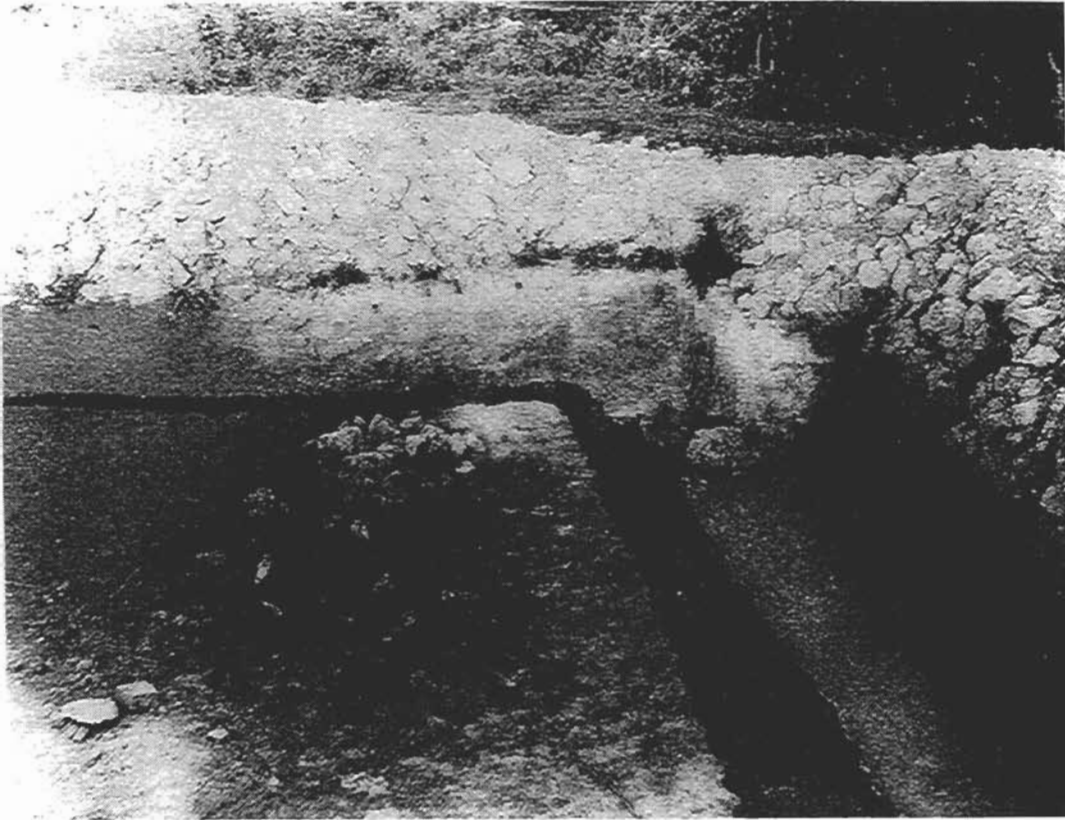
The state of Illinois purchased the site in 1919. Thirteen years later, under the supervision of Joseph Booton (chief draftsman at the State Architect's office) additional excavations were conducted prior to the replacement of the League's initial reconstructions, as well as the reconstruction of eight other buildings. Work was conducted on and off until 1939 (with an additional 1948 season), and unfortunately documentation was still rather poor. Few artifacts from this period survive. The various excavations have been fully summarized in a previous report (Mazrim 1995c). It is only the Lincoln League excavations of 1918 that impacted one of the lots tested during the 1995 field season - lot 5 north, first survey; the northern half of which is included within Area CC.

Lot 5 north was investigated by the Lincoln League in 1918. The work there consisted of the emptying of a large surface depression at the southern edge of the lot, fronting Main Street. The feature was found to consist of an undressed limestone-lined cellar measuring 20' by 20' and, based on the only known photo of the feature (Figure 7), appears to have been approximately four feet deep. A brick chimney pad was found along the north wall of the feature, possibly east of center (Booton 1934a). No field drawings or artifacts from the excavation survive.

The cellar feature found in 1918 was interpreted as the remains of the store once operated by the partnership of Berry and Lincoln. A reconstruction was built over this feature, and during the park's first decades was known as the "Berry-Lincoln Store". By the mid 1930s, this label was changed to the "Second Berry Lincoln Store" (as it appears today), to accommodate the labeling of another store site as the "First Berry-Lincoln Store". For the purposes of this report however, which cites mostly pre-1930 discussions, both "Second Berry-Lincoln Store" and "Berry-Lincoln Store" refer to the archaeological stone-lined cellar feature and reconstructed building on lot 5 north, first survey.



**FIGURE 6:** Site of New Salem in 1918



**FIGURE 7:** Cellar of "Berry-Lincoln Store" (Lot 5)  
exposed by the Lincoln League in 1918



### 1995 Study Area

During a casual walkover made by the author (and park blacksmith Jim Patton) in the winter of 1994, two separate scatters of early 19th century artifacts were discovered on the bluff top behind the Second Berry-Lincoln Store reconstruction (Figures 8 & 9). At the time, the area was being used for a cattle lot and pasture, as it had for the last several decades. At the beginning of the 1995 field season, surface artifacts were piece-plotted and it was found that the artifacts clustered into three discrete areas; Area CC, located directly northeast of the "Second Berry Lincoln Store", Area BB, found on the crest and south slope of the mid section of the bluff top, and Area AA, at the extreme northeast end of the pasture (Figure 10).

Also discovered during the winter of 1994, in the forest behind Area AA, was a deep, narrow swale along the edge of the ridge summit. The approximately-four foot deep rut appeared distinctly different than nearby natural erosional gullies. It was also noted that a slight depression seen trending northeast-southwest across the open pasture led to this cut, which was interpreted as an early, abandoned road bed. Later archival and archaeological research supported this interpretation. This road had never been incorporated into the reconstructed village

Based on the 1932 resurvey (conducted by Ray Tilly for Joseph Booton) and the discovery of an iron pin that is assumed to have been a lot marker left behind by the 1932 survey crew, the tested area was found to include portions of lots 5, 6, 7 and 10 north, first survey. Area CC corresponded with the northern portion of lot 5, and southern half of lot 6. Area BB corresponded with lot 7, and AA with the extreme northern edge of lot 10, and across the town's northern limits (Figure 10). Of this group, only lot 5 appears in deed records as having been sold by Camron.

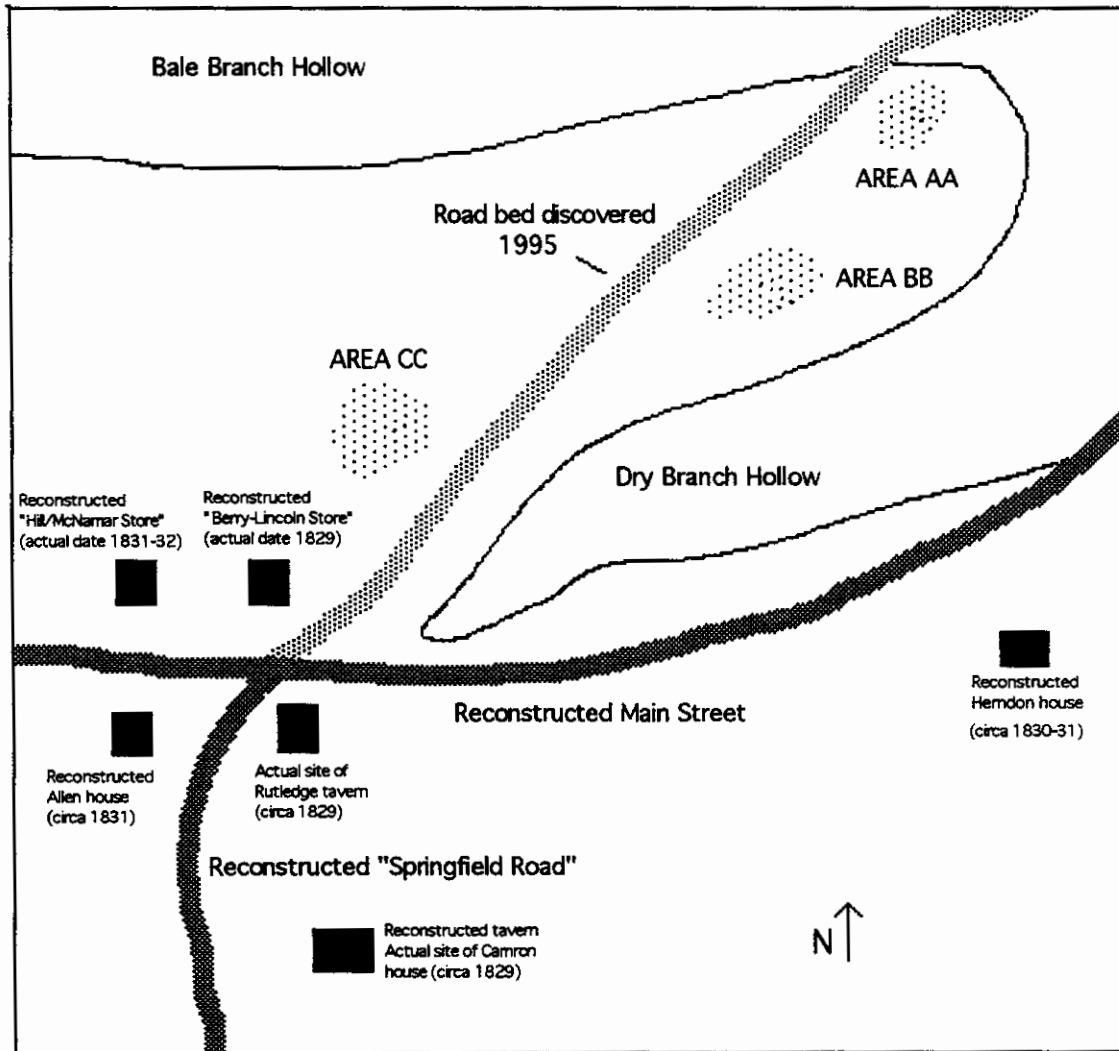
Two of the "memory maps" drawn during the late 19th century contain information pertinent to the hilltop northeast of the Second Berry-Lincoln Store; those drawn by R.J. Onstot and Parthena Hill. Two others, the uncredited "Sketch Map of New Salem", and the T.G. Onstot map, include additional information regarding the poorly understood lot 5 (where the reconstructed "Second Berry Lincoln Store" now stands).

The level ridge behind the Second-Berry Lincoln Store is best pictured on R.J. Onstot's bird's eye view of the village, published in 1909. Onstot had lived at New Salem as a small boy, and probably created this map during the late 19th century with the help of his father and other surviving residents, as certain details pictured on it (the location of wells, fireplaces etc) appear surprisingly accurate, based on the 1930s archaeological findings.

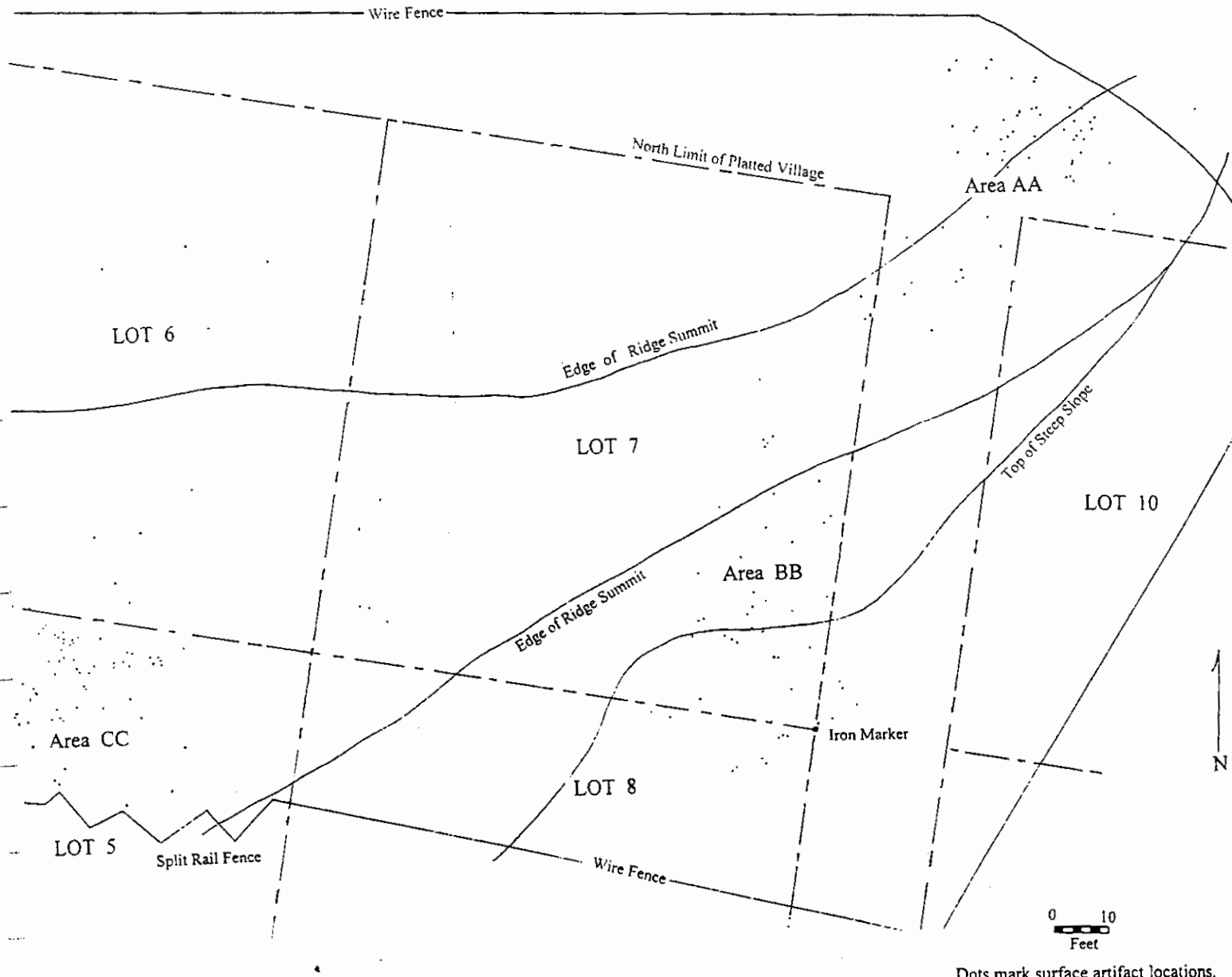
Onstot's map pictures two substantial structures on the ridge behind the store building he has labeled "Chrisman Bros. Store" (and now known as the Second Berry-Lincoln Store). Both drawn with chimneys, they appear to be houses (Figure



**FIGURE 8:** 1930s Aerial view (to east) of reconstructed New Salem. 1995 project area shown at upper left.



**FIGURE 9:** Sketch map of project area and relative position of reconstructed buildings



**FIGURE 10:** 1995 Project area, piece plotted surface scatters, and 1932 resurveyed lot lines.



**FIGURE 11:** Detail of R.J. Onstot map showing project area

11). Oddly enough, however, these are the only two houses on his map that are not labeled. A road is also pictured crossing the hilltop headed toward the northeast. Although the map is a somewhat crude representation of position and scale, it would appear that the smaller of the two buildings is roughly situated at Area CC, while the larger structure is in the vicinity of Areas BB and AA.

Parthena Hill also placed a road running to the northeast behind the store building facing Main Street (marked as "rented" on her map), although she apparently remembered no structures standing northeast of that store. Her map does depict a well along the west side of the road, the location of which would appear to correspond with Area BB or possibly AA. No such feature was found during the 1995 testing, and if this well did in fact exist along this road, it was probably located farther down the northern slope of the bluff top, where testing did not occur. Several wells found archaeologically at New Salem are positioned down slope from their associated dwellings, probably to provide better access to the water table. The T.G. Onstot map (a much more loose interpretation of the village layout) also pictures the road documented in 1995 - marked as running "southwest", which it does.

The area along the road northeast of the "Second Berry-Lincoln Store" is surprisingly absent in the rich and detailed oral traditions of the village, which assisted in the placement and reconstruction of the households and businesses now represented at the site. In 1890 Thomas Reep, later a founding member of the Lincoln League, explored the site of New Salem, which was in pasture at the time, with several individuals who had lived in or often visited New Salem during the 1830s. It was on the basis of these interviews that many of the then-visible cellar features were labeled. In 1934 Joseph Booton interviewed Reep, questioning him about those early visits (Booton 1934b). During this interview, Reep spoke of a visit to "Old Salem Hill" with "Uncle Johnny" Watkins, who lived just south of the village during the 1830s. Several remarks made by Watkins seem to refer to the sites recently investigated.

Discussing roads used during the 1830s, Watkins seems to have described the road illustrated on the Hill and Onstot maps, and first seen in the field in 1994. Reep remembered;

"You could see another road coming from the west, ...I mean southwest, came through town, and came around the head of that dry hollow that started in there just to the east of the Berry-Lincoln Store north of Main Street. It avoided that and came in there at the head of that, right by those buildings and went across that opening, across that cleared strip north."

Later in his interview with Booton, his description became more clear;

"You could see where an old way had gone..On the east side, it ran around the east corner of it [Berry-Lincoln store]"

"That cleared strip north" seems to refer to the bluff top on which Areas AA-CC were located. Reep continued;

"Now, that road was not a regular traveled road, merely a road they used when it was awfully muddy. ...I have a distinct recollection of him showing me where the slant was, anybody could see it.. they told me it was a wet weather road"

Two roads were incorporated into the reconstructed village; the east-west running "Main Street" as indicated on the original plat, and a perpendicular, north-south running road (remembered as the "Springfield Road") that passes the Rutledge Tavern from the south and dead-ends at Main Street across from the Second Berry Lincoln Store (Figure 9). Considering the north-south road now known to have cut across the hilltop behind the Second Berry Lincoln store, it would seem that the "Springfield Road" was in fact the same road, creating an intersection (rather than a "T") with Main Street in front of the store. It would also seem very likely that this road, paralleling the Sangamon River, was present prior to the platting of the village, and probably played an important role in the positioning of the tavern and the early store building on lot 5 - at the crossroads with the east-west road platted as Main Street.

Further, the north-south road was probably intentionally abandoned beyond the Berry-Lincoln Store during the early life of the village, so as to shift all traffic to the east, past the location of another store building, and the sawmill. Villagers then used the older road north out of town only when the mill road, which followed a very steep course down to the river, became too muddy or washed out - hence the "wet weather road".

During his visit to the site with Reep in 1890, Uncle Johnny Watkins also alluded to an occupation in the "cleared strip " northeast of the Berry-Lincoln Store. When Booton questioned Reep about the main flow of traffic following Main Street east-west, rather than along the road running northeast out of town, Reep responded;

"Yes, people that owned the property would not want them to make a road over there, across their property, no place for a road there."

Finally, toward the end of the interview, Reep again mentioned the hilltop behind the Berry-Lincoln Store. Booton, was in the process of questioning him about the Allen site (located across the street southwest from the Berry-Lincoln Store), and seems to have missed the significance of Reep's off-hand remark;

REEP: "We went back to Allen's place. And there was one other house, site of a house, he pointed out to me... He said 'There used to be a house over yonder, right in there', but I don't believe he knew who lived in it"

BOOTON: "Did he point to the site now known as the Allen's house?"

REEP: " No, he pointed northeast of the Berry-Lincoln Store"

This is the only recorded oral tradition regarding one of the two households thought to have occupied the ridge top northeast of the store building on lot 5. It may be significant that Watkins was unable to remember the residents' names, as he assigned names to all of the remaining sites later reconstructed by Booton.

A story involving the *empty* hilltop behind the Berry-Lincoln Store suggests that these occupations may have been short lived. In her paper entitled "Old Salem as I Knew it" (n.d.), Ida Bale (whose grandfather Abram moved to the nearly-deserted village in 1839 to assist in the continuing operation of the saw mill) mentions the site of "the old barbecue pit" northeast of the Berry-Lincoln Store . Bale evidently saw the remains of this feature sometime in the late 19th century, and described it as located on the "break of the hill...a sunken place a few feet long, where meat was roasted for a picnic celebration held in New Salem on our Independence Day, the year unknown". This feature seems to have been eventually dug into by the Lincoln League, as Thomas Reep, in his book Lincoln and New Salem published in 1927, stated, "the old barbecue pit has been opened, and the remains of the charcoal used in olden time is eloquent proof of the correctness of the location." Elsewhere in his book however, he places the pit farther west.

If the oral tradition of a 4th of July picnic predates Reep's interpretation of the charcoal- filled feature (which based on his wording would appear to be the case), it would seem that any occupations in the area behind the Berry-Lincoln Store would have already been abandoned, creating an open area for villagers to assemble for a celebration.

### Areas AA & BB

The artifact scatter defined in 1995 as Area AA was located within and to the north of lot 10 north, first survey. Area BB fell within lot 7 north. The subsurface features associated with Area AA actually fall outside of the northern boundary of lot 10, and subsequently off of the town plat itself (Figure 10). Based on the findings of the 1995 archaeological investigations, it is thought that Areas AA & BB probably represent two zones within the same occupation, possibly reflecting an outbuilding/activity area (AA), and a midden associated with the house itself (BB). Across the north/south road then, is a separate occupation (CC), represented as the smaller house on Onstot's birds eye map.



During the first phases of the project, it was assumed that the lack of recorded ownership of the lots associated with Areas AA and BB was the result of one of two scenarios: either the occupants of these sites and John Camron failed to record a land transfer in the deed books, or the occupations on these lots were the result of an agreement between the residents and Camron that would not appear in the deed record- perhaps a rental arrangement. As the deed records seem basically consistent with other occupied lots in New Salem, and as it is considered a danger to assume error on the part of the villagers and Camron, the second scenario became the working hypothesis during excavations.

Because lots 10 and 7 associated with Areas AA and BB (as well as the adjacent lots 8 and 9) are not recorded as having been sold by Camron, and as R.J. Onstot's map provides no label, it is unknown who actually occupied the house that probably once stood in the vicinity. The location of the AA features outside of the town plat (see section III), as well as the nature of the artifact assemblages (see section IV.), suggests that the lack of archival record of this occupation may potentially be a result of the occupation's pre-New Salem age.

Camron and Rutledge first arrived in the area in 1826, but are thought to have first settled on land north of the site of New Salem, at Concord Creek, were both men did buy land from the government (Reep 1927, Rutledge 1936, Thomas 1954). If they in fact both lived at Concord, it would seem unlikely that either family was directly associated with the potential pre-town occupation of Area AA/BB. This leaves us with only guesses as to who was living at this particular site. As the house presumably associated with the site is pictured on R.J. Onstot's map of the village, it would seem that the building was still standing when Camron bought the land, and platted the town. If the builders of the house continued to reside there, then some sort of agreement must have been made with Camron. The artifact assemblage encountered archaeologically however (as well as the oral traditions and archival record), suggests that the house at Area AA/BB was abandoned very early in the sequence of events at New Salem.

Early abandonment of AA/BB may explain the lack of structures on the Hill map, as Mrs. Hill did not move to the village until after her 1835 marriage to storekeeper Sam Hill. R.J. Onstot's father however, is thought to have arrived in 1830. Although somewhat unlikely (considering the thrift of the frontier period), the unlabeled structures on his map may have been depicted as abandoned. Early occupation and desertion of AA/BB may also explain the lack of recorded deeds associated with the site, as research into other early sites at the village (see Area CC discussion) suggests a period when arrangements made between the town's first residents and its proprietor may have gone undocumented. This would have been particularly relevant to a site not situated according to the plat drawn in 1829.

## Area CC

Based on the 1932 resurvey, most of the artifact scatter and all of the subsurface features labeled Area CC fall within the northeastern corner of lot 5 north, first survey. Unlike Areas AA and BB, Area CC is associated with a lot that has had documented owners, but unfortunately, lot 5 north has left behind a contradictory and confusing chain-of-title and is subject to the most complex set of oral traditions of any property in New Salem.

Deed records indicate that this lot was first purchased from Camron by Henry Sinco on September 28, 1831, for \$30. Considering the average unimproved lot price in New Salem of \$7 to \$15, lot 5 is thought to have been improved when Sinco made the purchase. In October of the same year, Sinco purchased a "lot 1, north of Main Street" (thought to have been in the first survey as well), although he paid only \$10 for this lot, which was probably unimproved.

Sinco family tradition states that Henry purchased a "grocery" upon his arrival at New Salem (Foltz n.d.). County Commissioners' records indicate he received a "tavern license" (allowing him to serve liquor by the individual serving) in December of 1830. There is also evidence that Sinco was involved in a retail partnership with James Rutledge. Rutledge's son R.B. wrote that "James Rutledge owned an interest in a grocery at New Salem, a remnant of stock belonging to Rutledge and Sinco. Sinco bought a lot of horses, took them south, and broke up." (Herndon-Weik Collection). With these traditions and the Sinco license in mind, it would seem that a commercial structure of some kind was already in operation on lot 5 by 1831.

In May of 1832, deed records indicate that John McNamar purchased the east half of a survey-unspecified "lot 5 north of main street" from John Camron for \$10. The \$10 purchase price seems to indicate that this portion of the lot was unimproved, but it is unclear if this transaction involved lot 5 north in the first or second survey. The 1832 transaction describes the lot as adjoined on the east by an alley, and on the west by "lot 6 owned by James Rutledge". The deed also states that the remaining half of the lot was "in possession of William Green".

According to the original plat map of New Salem, only lot 5 north *second survey* is adjoined on the east by an alley. Neither lot 5 north, however, is adjoined on the west by a lot 6. Further, William Green is known to have owned the west half of lot 5 first survey (see below). With these conflicting descriptions, it is difficult to assign McNamar's lot to a particular survey.

The next transaction regarding lot 5, was between William Green and Ruben Radford, on January 15, 1833. Green deeded the west half of lot 5 for \$200 to Radford, but with the condition that the deed would remain in "full force" only if Green would prove to be "insolvent" and unable to pay off a previous debt to Radford for \$377. The deed stipulated that if Green was able to pay off the two notes involved, the half-lot

would return to his possession (Deed record book F). When and how Green came into possession of the lot 5 property from Henry Sinco is not recorded in the deeds, although it must have been prior to May of 1832, if the McNamar transaction in fact pertains to this property. Ruben Radford was a retailer who also ran a dry goods store in downtown Springfield.

Evidently Green was able to pay off his previous debt, as deed records indicate he sold a survey-unspecified "lot 5" to J.W. Vineyard and A.G. Williams, of Logan County, Kentucky, for \$300 in October of the same year (1833). A month later Vineyard and Williams appointed power of attorney for the west half of lot 5 to Jeremiah Cox, of Morgan County, Illinois. No further transactions involving lot 5 were recorded in the deed books.

A writ of attachment, published in the Sangamo Journal in July of 1833 may shed some light on the disappearance of Sinco from the archival record of lot 5. In the notice, a suit by Nelson Alley against Sinco for the sum of \$30 resulted in a lien applied to his lot 1 and 5 properties at New Salem. If Sinco had indeed "gone south" and not returned, it is possible that Alley was granted a portion of the lot 5 property, in satisfaction of debt.

Oral traditions make an already confusing situation more complex. The first store built on lot 5 north was thought to have been constructed by George Warburton, and is also remembered as the only frame building in town. While the large cellar (measuring 20' x20') found at the site archaeologically in 1918 may have been associated with a frame building, a letter written to William Herndon in 1866 by former resident and store keeper John McNamar states that the "house" Warburton erected was later occupied by Denton Offut, another storekeeper whose business is thought to have been located at the extreme eastern edge of the village, overlooking the sawmill. This would seem to remove Warburton from the sequence of events at lot 5.

John McNamar and Samuel Hill are credited as the first storekeepers in New Salem, arriving sometime in 1829. Their store however, has been interpreted as having been located on lot 4 north first survey, next door (to the west) of lot 5. Sam Hill did purchase lot 4, but not until early 1832. The Hill-McNamar partnership eventually dissolved, and after a hiatus in Ohio, McNamar returned to New Salem to operate his own store (in silent partnership with Dr. John Allen) in 1835. It is thought that McNamar's later store might have been located on lot 5.

Also involving the store on lot 5, it is remembered that Ruben Radford ran a dry goods store at the site, and that after an encounter with the "Clary's Grove Boys" who apparently trashed his store, he "sold out" to William Green, who in turn sold the store stock to the partnership of Berry and Lincoln the same day. It should be remembered that Radford's occupancy of lot 5 was dependent on Green's debt to him, and was probably considered potentially temporary from the beginning. It would also seem that

Green's sale of stock to Berry and Lincoln did not include the actual property on which it was kept. The partnership probably rented the store itself.

In a letter written to William Herndon in 1865, Green recalled the transaction; "In the year 1832 about the month of May or June I sold to Wm. Berry and A. Lincoln my grocery store-I gave \$400 for it and they gave me \$750." The Berry and Lincoln partnership soon failed, resulting in what Lincoln remembered as his "National Debt". The early 1832 date however, conflicts with his January 1833 sale to Ruben Radford.

Four "memory maps" of the village contain information that seems to reflect a combination of elements seen in the deed record and remembered in the oral traditions. The T.G. Onstot map shows one structure in the vicinity of lot 5, and identifies it as "McNamar's Store" (Figure 4).

The uncredited "Sketch Map of New Salem" also depicts McNamar's store at this location, but places it in a *second* building to the east of the "Berry-Lincoln store" (Figure 5). Parthena Hill also seems to picture a second structure on lot five. Using a small darkened scribble, Mrs Hill marks the location of a "house" rented by Nelson Alley. This structure appears to front Main street (Figure 2). If the dark mark reflects an actual structure (she does use such marks elsewhere on her map) it would suggest that she remembered *two* buildings on lot 5, the eastern most owned and rented out by Nelson Alley. This may somehow be related to Alley's suit against Sinco and his lien on the lot 1 and 5 properties.

R.J. Onstot's birds eye view of New Salem also depicts a second structure to the east of the store building on lot five, but on his map, this building is set back from the street, to the northeast of the store, which Onstot remembers as being occupied by the "Chrisman Bros" (Figure 3). The Chrismans are cited in other traditions as operating a store in New Salem in 1831 (Thomas 1954;12). The thought occurs that the Chrismans were renting or managing Sinco's store. R.J. Onstot does not label the smaller building located on the back of lot five.

Joseph Booton had access to these maps, and as he was responsible for the design of the reconstructed village, was very interested in a possible second structure along Main Street on lot 5 north. Booton questioned Reep about this and his 1890 visit to the area with Watkins;

REEP: "He [Watkins] showed me these depressions on what he said was the north side of the road, on the east, and he said the first depression toward the east - you know, I think he said that was occupied by MacNamar [sic] the last time, and that was the Berry-Lincoln store... and I am pretty sure he said it was used... up about the time, or shortly after the town was gone,... for storing corn."

BOOTON: "Did he ever mention a building just east of the Berry-Lincoln Store?"

REEP: "He never mentioned it. He said that it was the farthest east"

Considering Reep's earlier remarks that a ravine was located very near the location of the Berry-Lincoln Store, even by 1890 (Booton 1934b), and that the northeasterly "wet weather road" cut between the southeast corner of the cellar/building and the ravine, it would seem unlikely that a second building on lot 5 (as it is currently platted ) could have fronted Main Street. If it existed, a second structure would have been forced north, away from Main Street, possibly fronting or adjacent to the road leading toward the northeast. Such an arrangement is pictured in the R.J. Onstot bird's eye map, and it was in this vicinity that the Area CC features were discovered.

#### A Proposed Revision of the Lot 5 Chronology

After an examination of deed records, oral traditions, and villagers' maps, as well as archaeological data from the early 20th century excavations, a revised chronology of events at lot 5 north, first survey is proposed here, in advance of any attempts to interpret the 1995 archaeological finding potentially associated with that lot.

In a letter to William Herndon, written in 1866, John McNamar described his arrival to New Salem;

" I however claim to be the first explorer and discoverer of Salem as a business point. Mr. Hill (now dead) and myself purchased some goods at Cincinnati and shipped them to St. Louis whence I set out on a voyage of discovery on the prairies of Illinois... I soon however came across...Thos. Watkins who set forth the beauties and other advantages of Camerons[sic] mill as it was then called. I accordingly came home with him visited the locality and contracted for the erection of a magnificent store house for the sum of fifteen dollars..."

McNamar then returned to Saint Louis to collect Hill and their goods. Most oral traditions associated with the Hill family agree with McNamar's account, dating the construction of their store to 1829. Its reconstruction on *lot 4* however seems to have been based on the 1832 purchase of the lot by Hill, and by memory maps that locate *Hill's Store* west of the store building on lot 5. Only one such map (R.J. Onstot's) actually shows the *partnership* of Hill and McNamar occupying a building west of the lot 5 store.

Further, the two identical cellars found archaeologically on lot 4 during the 1930s were mid-ranged in size (14' by 16') by New Salem standards, earthen-walled, and shared a unique design (a six-column stone support system notched into the cellar walls - see Mazrim 1995c;27), that would suggest they were built by the same individual, perhaps at roughly the same time.

The 1829 construction date of McNamar and Hill's "magnificent" store building would actually seem to be more logically associated with the more substantial 20' x20' stone-lined cellar found on lot 5, situated along the north-south road that probably predated the village, and directly across "Main Street" from the only other existing commercial structure in town at the time- the Rutledge Tavern (thought to have been located further north than the reconstructed version-see Mazrim 1995c;31). McNamar makes no mention of actually purchasing a lot on his arrival at "Cameron's mill", and it would seem very possible that an agreement was made with Camron for the construction of a store building, across the street from his partner's new tavern, that would enhance the attractiveness of the new town and not require an initial lot purchase on Hill and McNamar's part. Actually, if the two arrived prior to the fall of 1829, there were yet no lots to purchase.

So, supposing that McNamar and Hill were responsible for the 20' x 20' store on lot 5, (which would remain the largest building at New Salem during the town's entire history), the two could have operated a business in partnership at the site until at least the fall of 1831, when Henry Sinco purchased the lot from Camron, still the legal owner of the property. Sinco paid \$30 for the lot, which his family remember as including a grocery (Foltz n.d.). The average unimproved lot price at New Salem was \$7 to \$15, and it is known that the store built by McNamar cost \$15 - producing the \$30 sum paid by Sinco. Sinco then seems to have subletted the store to the Chrisman Brothers. James Rutledge may have also had an interest in the stock of goods sold here.

Two months later (in January of 1832), Sam Hill purchased the adjacent lot 4, paying \$16 for a probably unimproved property. It would seem likely that it was sometime in the spring of 1832 then, that Hill built a *new* store at this location. McNamar was probably still in partnership with Hill at this time, and their new store may in fact be depicted on the R.J. Onstot birds eye map, which also shows the Chrisman Brothers next door. According to this map, Hill was yet to have built his house on lot 4.

Meanwhile Henry Sinco may have been developing the financial troubles that led to his "going south" and the suit that would be eventually filed against him by Nelson Alley. This may have also led to the forfeiture of the lot property by Sinco, and the acquisition of the store and at least part of the lot by William Green, who later appears in the deed record as owner. During the same spring (May of 1832) McNamar purchased the east half of an unspecified lot 5 from Camron for \$10. The deed for this property described William Green as the owner of the west half of the lot,



but also mentions an alley to the east, which according to the recorded plat, did not exist in the first survey. It is possible that the "alley" mentioned in the deed however, may not have referred to a platted alley, but instead the old road way known to have passed lot 5 on the east.

With Green now the owner of the large store building first built by McNamar, and Hill and McNamar now operating a new store to the west, the business climate at New Salem begins a series of complex transitions. In the fall of 1832 Hill sells the west 40 feet of lot 4 to George Spears for \$26, indicating that it may have included an improvement of some kind. By the early winter, McNamar is thought to have returned to his father's family Ohio, and by January of 1833, the Sangamo Journal runs an ad announcing the dissolution of the Hill & McNamar partnership to their creditors.

That same month, William Green temporarily deeds the large store building on lot 5, including the west half of the lot, to Springfield retailer Ruben Radford. By the spring however, Green has paid off his debt to Radford, which places the property back into Green's possession. During the same period, Radford's store is vandalized, and in frustration he sells his goods to Green (for \$400), who in turn sells the store stock to the partnership of Berry and Lincoln for \$750. In March, the partnership receives a license to sell liquor by the serving.

As remembered by both Green and Lincoln, the Berry-Lincoln partnership soon failed, and by the fall of 1833, Green was again in the possession of the old store, which he sold to Vineyard and Williams for \$300. The deed for this transaction includes the *entire* lot 5, which may have been in error, as the absent McNamar might have still owned the east half. Green's documented ownership had previously been restricted to the west half of the lot. Nelson Alley may have instead come into possession of the east half of lot 5 sometime in late 1833, as a result of his suit against the Sinco estate.

Vineyard and William appear to have been involved in some sort of speculative venture (operating out of Kentucky), and almost immediately assigned power of attorney to Jeremiah Cox. Who actually operated the store during the year 1834 is unclear. In the spring of 1835, however, McNamar returns to New Salem, this time to enter into a retail partnership with New Salem resident Dr. John Allen. Through Jeremiah Cox, McNamar appears to have rented out the old store building that he had built six years earlier. Two memory maps (the T.G. Onstot and uncredited "Sketch Map") place McNamar's new store on lot 5. "Uncle Johnny" Watkins also told Thomas Reep that the store on the site was run by McNamar, and that upon its abandonment was used to store ear corn. It would seem that the "Sketch Map" picturing both the Berry-Lincoln Store and McNamar store in existence at the same time is probably in error.

While it seems possible to assign all of the known storekeepers at the site to a

single structure on lot 5, two "memory maps" of the village, both credited to actual residents, still seem to suggest that a second substantial building of some sort was located on the east side of lot 5, at least for a short period. The R.J. Onstot map shows the building as small, unlabeled, and set back from the street, possibly even north of the the actual lot 5 boundary. The Hill map labels this building as a house, rented by Nelson Alley (which may be related to his suit against Sinco). If the 1832 McNamar - Camron transaction did relate to this lot, then the house, if still standing, was worth less than \$10.

Based on R.J. Onstot's map, it would seem that this structure may be related to the archaeological features found in 1995, and labeled as "Area CC". The artifact assemblage recovered from these features indicates that the activities represented there must have occurred during the late 1820s through the very early 1830s (see section IV). Considering the revised chronology of activity on lot 5, it is conceivable that that these features could be related to the proposed occupation of the property by Hill and McNamar circa late 1828 or early 1829. McNamar's remark that the place name of the hilltop was still "Camron's Mill" upon his arrival suggests that he first occupied the property prior to October of 1829. The sale of the lot to Henry Sinco in September of 1831 probably provides a date for the departure of McNamar and Hill, as well as a possible closing date for the features found at Area CC.

The small structure pictured directly northeast of the store building in the R.J. Onstot map may have originally been built as a residence to house one or both of the partners while they operated a business in the more substantial "store house". The Area CC features then, could be related to domestic activities associated with this dwelling, which seems to have been quickly forgotten. Possibly explaining the lack of labels on the R.J. Onstot map, the small scribble on Parthena Hill's map, and its subsequent disappearance from the archival and oral record of New Salem, the small building may have been abandoned and demolished during the early life of the village.

#### Looking for "Squatters" in the Vicinity of New Salem

Although the occupation of Area CC would appear to be related to activity post-dating John Camron's purchase of the property in 1828, the occupation of Areas AA and BB is more problematic. As will be discussed in sections III and IV, there is strong evidence that these sites potentially predate 1828. If this is the case, then the residents of the site were for a time "squattin" on federally-owned land. Occupying or "squattin" on land still owned by the federal government was a common practice at early 19th century frontier communities. Often, the individual responsible for the ultimate initial purchase of a given parcel lived on the land prior to its availability for sale, or until he could afford to purchase the property.

Squatters occupying lands prior to their availability, and who intended to



ultimately purchase a particular parcel, are sometimes visible in Government Land Office (or GLO) maps, made in advance of the opening of district land offices. These parcels are sometimes marked as "AP" on the GLOs, possibly referring to an application for "preemption" made by the occupant prior to the availability of the land (Rohrbough 1968, Faragher 1986). In the case of the Sangamon County region, this would have entailed traveling to the Edwardsville land office, to apply for "preemption" on maps that would later be delivered to the new land office in Springfield.

No such "AP" mark was made on the GLO map at the site of New Salem. In fact, there are no "AP" parcels anywhere nearby (Figure 12). While this could be interpreted as a lack of squatters (or pre-1823 settlement) in the vicinity, recent research suggests that the appearance of the "AP" term on GLO maps of central Illinois does not appear to be always consistent with actual settlement patterns. (Mazrim 1995b).

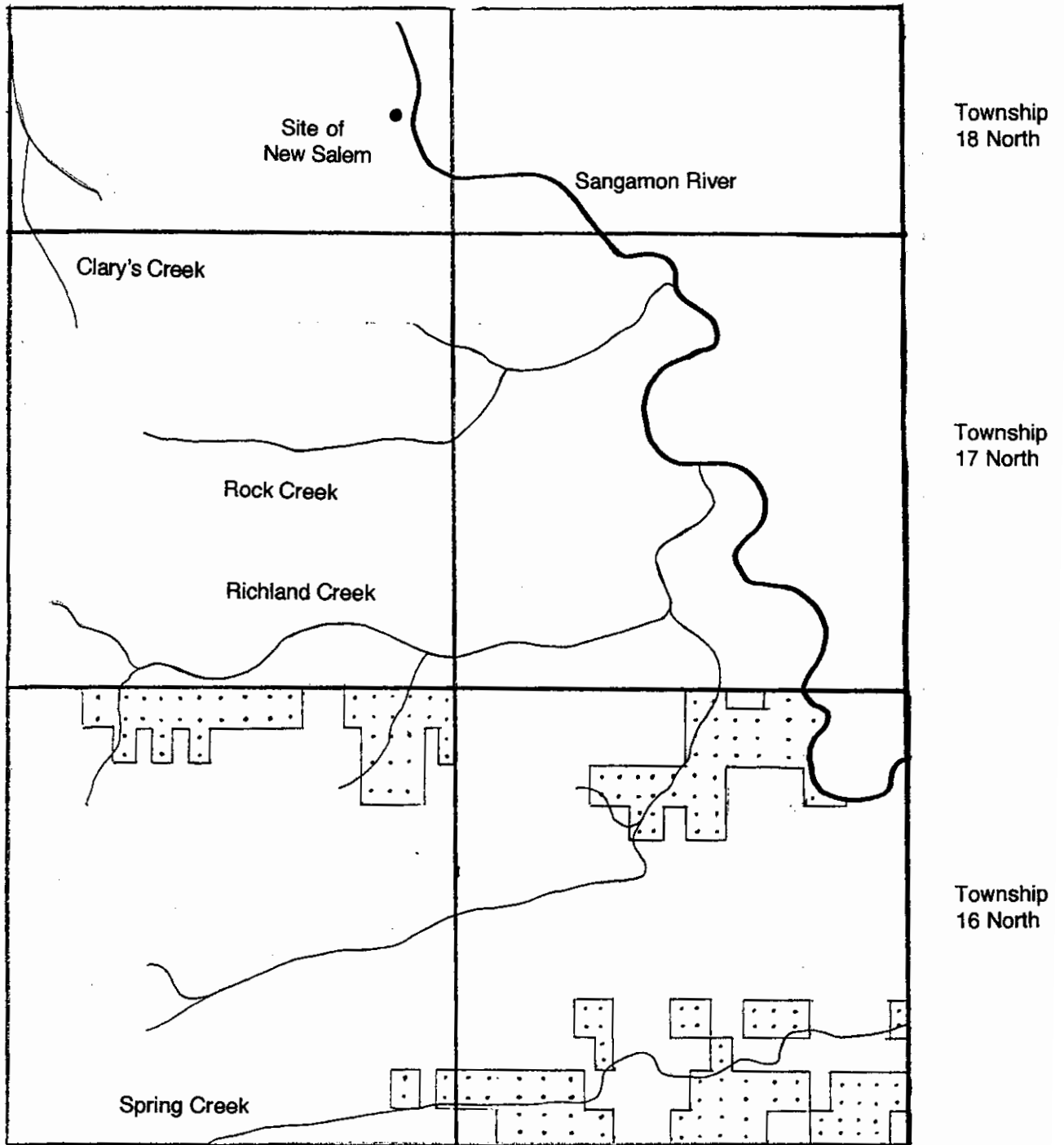
In the Sangamon County region, a shift in the use of term appears to have occurred between the winter of 1821, when maps of lands south of the Township 16 North line were completed (and "AP"s later applied to certain properties), and the spring of 1823, when maps of lands north of this line were completed, and the use of the "AP" designation appears to have ceased. The result is a conspicuous lack of squatters' parcels north of Township 16 North, where many families are known to have settled, beginning in 1819 (Onstot 1904, Reep 1927).

The reason for the apparent discontinuation of the "AP" designation, in this case, is unclear, but may have been linked to recent congressional denials of new preemption requests. In actuality, preemption laws in existence at the time did not include parcels occupied after 1813, and so the use of the term, at least in central Illinois during the late 1810s and early 1820s, must have been speculative on the part of squatters and land office registrars. For whatever reason, the apparent discontinuation of the "AP" designation in 1823 eliminated any information on the GLO maps regarding pre-1823 settlement in the New Salem area.

Range  
7 West

Range  
6 West

30



**FIGURE 12:** Location of "AP" parcels (shown here as dotted blocks) as seen on GLO maps.

### III: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS:

Dennis Naglich

#### Environmental Setting

The field work locale is situated in the eastern portion of the reconstructed village of New Salem, Site 11-ME-6, on a bluff rising above the west edge of the Sangamon River. The bluff top is drained to the north by Bale's Branch and to the south by Green's Rocky Branch, intermittent streams that flow east and northeast toward the Sangamon.

Appearing as surface outcrops in the local area are rocks deposited 290-330 million years ago during the Pennsylvanian Period, including portions of the Carbondale and Modesto Formations. In an exposure in the bluff side just south of the reconstructed saw and grist mill (at the east end of the New Salem village), can be seen the Danville coal member of the Carbondale Formation. It underlays the Farmington member rock layers that define the base of the Modesto Formation. Twenty-eight feet thick at this location, the Farmington member consists of gray, green and brown mudstone and shale containing thin bands of ironstone as well as a very thin bed of platy black shale. Farmington shale was formerly mined at a spot a short distance to the south for use in the manufacture of brick and tile. Above the shale in the bluff side exposure is glacial till, four feet in thickness, underlaying several feet of loess deposited during the Wisconsin glaciation (ISGS 1967, Willman et al 1975).

Soil in the bluff top project area consists, according to Soil Conservation reports, of a friable silt loam topsoil, ranging in color from a dark gray brown surface layer to a brown and yellow brown subsurface layer. Subsoil is comprised of dark yellowish brown and brown friable silty clay in its uppermost portion, and brown silty clay with gray brown mottles at lower depths. The soil apparently supported a mixed hardwood forest prior to the creation of New Salem.

#### Field Methods

Fieldwork began with a pedestrian survey of the study area pasture (Figure 13). Intervals of about 30 feet were observed during the initial walk over. During this process all artifacts found on the ground surface were marked with pin flags. A grid aligned to magnetic north was then laid out across the pasture with the aid of a transit. Its east-west baseline was established with stakes driven along it at intervals of 50 feet; the end points of this line were later marked with iron rods left permanently in place. In those portions of the pasture where surface artifacts had been found, lines perpendicular to the baseline were likewise established with stakes driven every 50 feet.



**FIGURE 13:** Project Area; Looking northeast towards Areas BB and AA, from Area CC

Using the grid thus created, all surface artifacts were mapped and collected. Mapping illustrated the occurrence of artifacts in three major concentrations, designated Areas AA, BB, and CC. Subsurface deposits within in these areas were then tested through the excavation of units aligned with the site grid. The first units excavated were placed at or adjacent to a location where a high density of surface artifacts had existed. Subsequent units were located in order to expose more of previously discovered features, to follow post hole patterns, or to test likely ridge top building locales where surface artifact density had been low.

English units of measure were used to correspond with those presumably used by those who originally occupied the sites. In standard field procedure, units measuring three by five feet were excavated by shovel and trowel down to a depth at which sterile soil was encountered. Units were dug in arbitrary three inch levels unless a clear change in soil composition was determined in the course of excavations, in which case level depth corresponded to that of the stratigraphic layer. Unit size varied in only two instances: Unit 13, in Area CC, measuring two by four feet, excavated to expose the northern extremity of Feature 2; and Unit 26, Area CC, expanded to dimensions of four by five feet in an effort to identify possible post holes. A total of 30 units were excavated in Area AA, 4 in Area BB, and 35 in Area CC, covering a surface area of 1033 square feet.

When a feature or post hole was encountered, unit excavation was halted at that depth. All post holes were mapped in plan view, then cross-sectioned and profiled. In the case of features, additional adjacent units were opened, in standard procedure, until the entirety of the feature was exposed and mapped in plan. A total of seven features were identified in this manner. Of these, five smaller features, (5 feet or less in length) were trowel excavated in halves and mapped in profile along a single cross section line. The two features of greater size, Feature 1, Area CC, and Feature 4, Area AA, were excavated in quarters and profiled along perpendicular cross section lines situated on the long and short axes of the features. Within Feature 1, Area CC, the northwest and southwest quarters of that ridge top basin were left in preservation, whereas Feature 4, located on a slope and considerably endangered by erosion, was excavated in its entirety. Fill from all features was excavated in arbitrary three inch levels, unless more than one layer of fill could be clearly identified within them, in which case levels corresponded to cultural layers.

The single exception to the feature excavation techniques described above was Feature 4 in Area CC, a possible erosional remnant of a road bed. Feature 4 was not exposed in its entirety. Instead its presence was determined through the excavation of a single unit measuring three by five feet which served as a test trench. After a portion of the feature was exposed in the base of the unit, and mapped in plan view, its fill was trowel excavated. A profile of the feature was drawn utilizing the south wall of the unit.

Soil excavated from the units and features was passed through a quarter-inch mesh screen and all artifacts were collected. Within excavation units, only samples of

rock were saved, but within feature fill all rock larger than one-half inch in diameter was collected. Within features, a 9 liter flotation sample was gathered from each fill layer.

### Pedestrian Survey

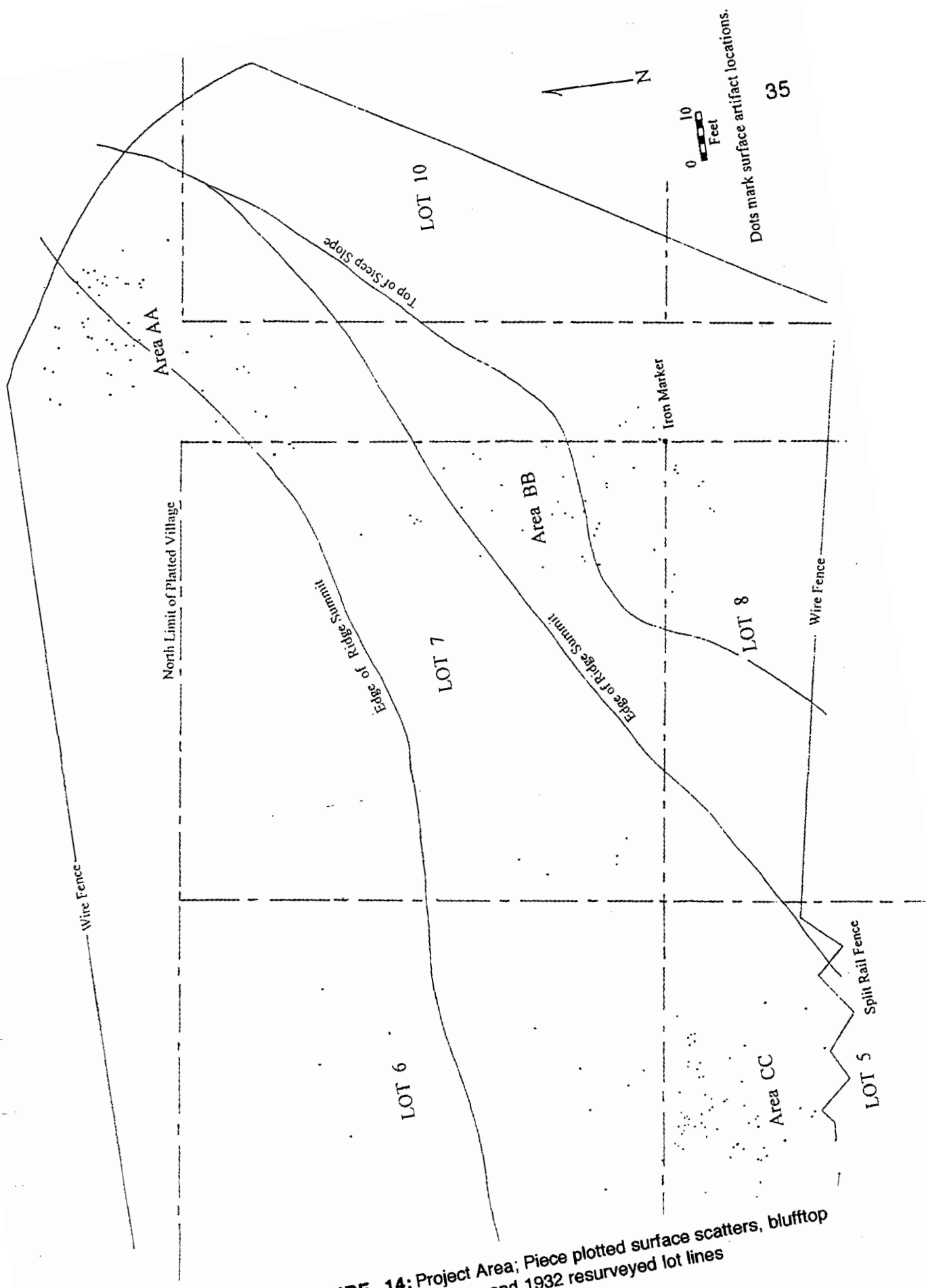
A survey of the study area pasture was conducted prior to the commencement of excavations. Visibility was good to excellent, ranging from about 50 to 100% across most of the pasture, with the exception of the north portion of the ridge top at the pasture's west end. There, within an area approximately 50 feet in diameter, brush cover reduced visibility to about 10 to 20%.

Mapping of artifacts recovered during the surface survey revealed three major concentrations designated Areas AA, BB, and CC (Figure 14). As delimited by surface artifacts, Area AA was situated on the ridge top and northwest facing slope in the northeast extremity of the pasture. Measuring 50 feet east-west and 60 feet north-south, the Area AA surface scatter extended to a barbed wire fence and northern boundary of the pasture.

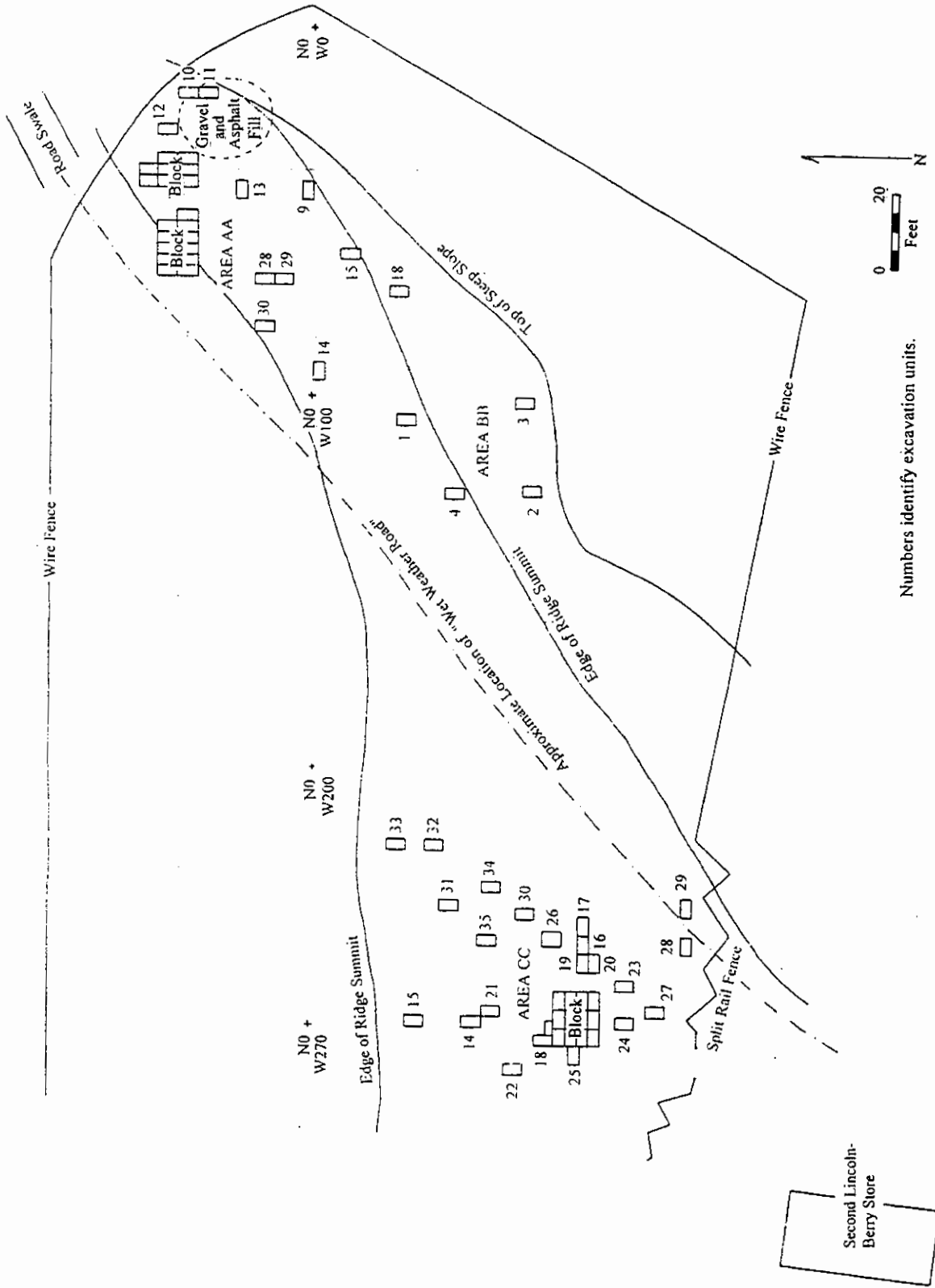
Also recorded during survey just beyond this fence line to the north of Area AA was a road swale, a remnant of the north-south, possibly pre-village, road. At its southwest end the swale averages about 10 feet in width and approximately 3 to 4 feet in depth. From this point the swale extends to the northeast, increasing in depth as it descends the ridge towards Bale's Branch. Also noted during survey was a shallow depression at the north edge of the ridge crest, just southwest of the Area AA scatter. This depression, roughly aligned with the swale in the woods 100 feet to the northeast, appeared to be another remnant of the early road.

Area BB was situated on the ridge top and south facing slope south of Area AA. Artifacts occurred on the ground surface within Area BB for a distance of 95 feet north-south and 40 feet east-west. The majority of the artifacts, however, appeared on the slope of the area's south end and indications were that erosion of the ridge top at this location may have been severe.

Area CC was defined by a surface scatter on the ridge top and north facing slope at the west end of the pasture, extending 120 feet north-south and 90 feet east-west. Density of collected artifacts was lowest in the north portion of the area, although that was part due to the reduced surface visibility in this vicinity. The southwest end of Area CC displayed the greatest concentration of artifacts and it was there that excavations were to commence (Figure 15).



**FIGURE 14:** Project Area; Piece plotted surface scatters, blufftop contours, and 1932 resurveyed lot lines



Numbers identify excavation units.

FIGURE 15: Project Area; excavation map



## Area CC Excavations

Excavations began in the southwest portion of Area CC where contiguous Units 1 through 13 were opened as a block to expose Features 1 through 3 (Figures 16 & 17), the location of the features proving to correspond closely to the area of highest surface artifact density. No developed top soil existed at the block locale and the fill of all three features was encountered within compact yellow brown clay subsoil, directly beneath sod and surface disturbance. Erosion in this vicinity had likely been caused by park livestock, kept within the study area pasture over the past decades. Beneath a fence line 25 feet to the south, where erosion had been held in check, topsoil still remains, suggesting the original ground surface at the block location may have been 8 to 12 inches higher.

### Feature 1

An oval basin, measuring 9 feet 6 inches long and 6 feet 8 inches wide, Feature 1 may have been used as a food storage facility (Figures 17-19). The feature perimeter was easily defined beneath current surface disturbance (which included hoof prints), that extended no more than 1.5 to 3.5 inches in depth. Further facilitating definition of the feature were charcoal and ash concentrations lining its southwest and northeast edges. The feature was superimposed on its southwest edge by Feature 3, a basin of smaller dimensions which probably served a differing function.

Excavations revealed the feature to extend a maximum of 15 inches below point of definition. A shelf, 12 inches wide, was encountered along the southwest edge of the feature at a height of about 6 inches above the feature base (Figure 18a). Perhaps users repeatedly entered the feature at this point, their foot traffic gradually eroding this "step" into the feature wall. Narrower shelves, averaging 8 inches in width, were also present at about the same height along the southeast and northwest (long) sides of the oval shaped feature (Figures 18b & 19b). It is possible that these shelves were originally built to accommodate wood cribbing used to roof over foodstuffs placed on the basin floor or to serve as a base for some other form of wall or structural element.

Within Feature 1, the uppermost fill consisted of moderately compact medium to dark brown clayey silt extending a maximum of 10 inches in depth (Figure 18). Charcoal and ash, as well as pieces of burned limestone, were found throughout the layer and a lens of light gray silt and ash, an inch or less in thickness, demarcated the base of the layer in the southwest quarter of the feature. Within this layer, in the feature's northeast quarter, was a concentration of debris (18 inches in diameter and 3 inches deep), which included a tin cup, a kaolin pipe bowl, and tea cup sherds, together with ash and charcoal. The concentration suggested that all of these artifacts were deposited in one load and that the feature had become a convenient receptacle for refuse after it had been abandoned for its original function. Brick fragments,

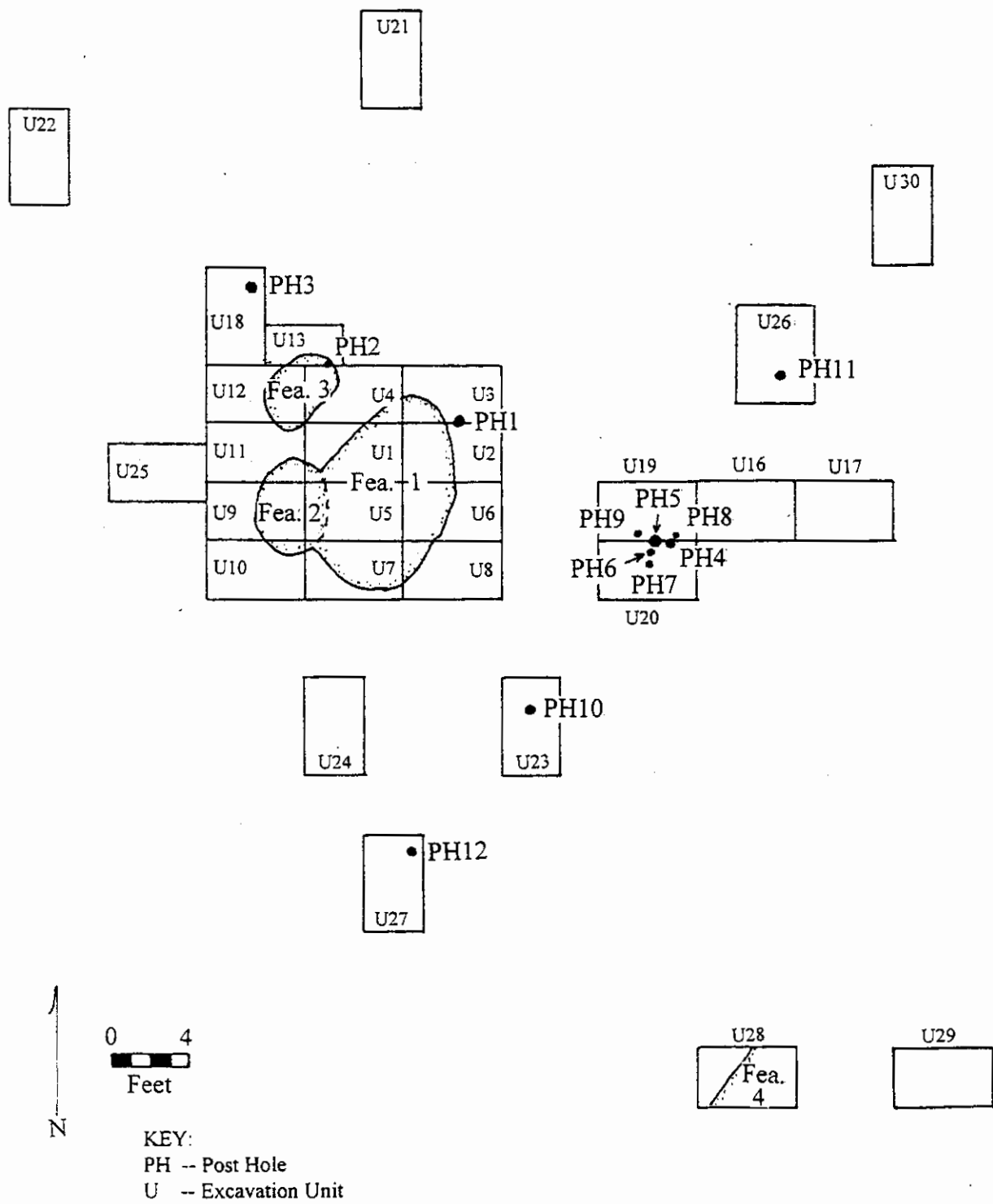
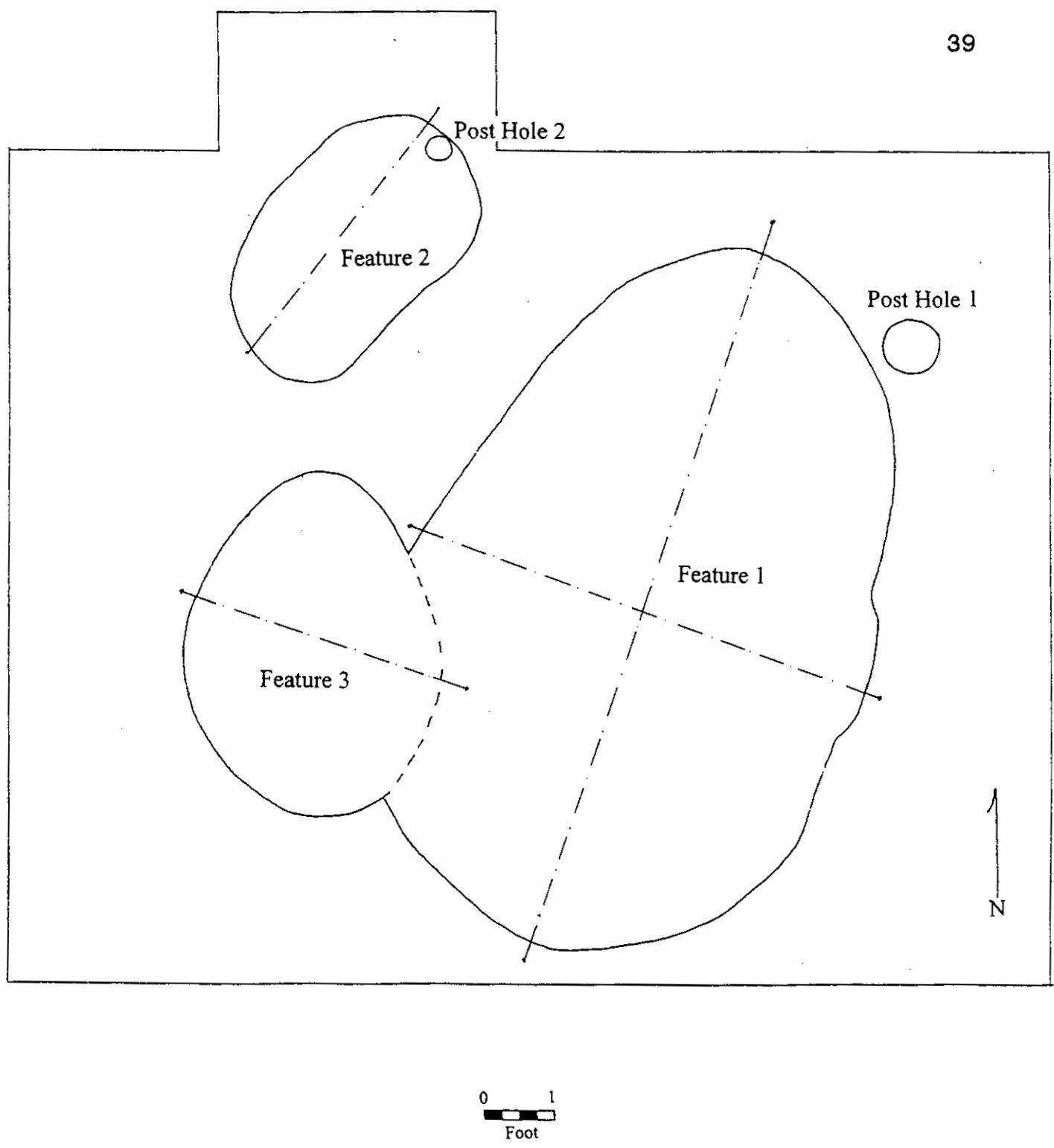
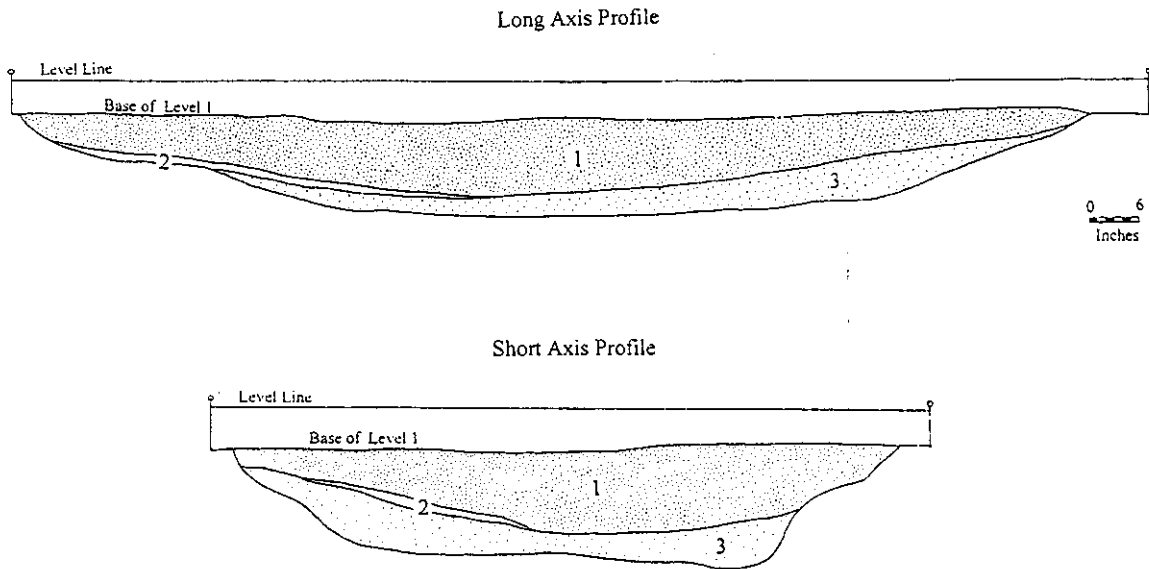


FIGURE 16: Area CC; Excavation map



**FIGURE 17:** Area CC; Features 1,2 & 3  
Planview



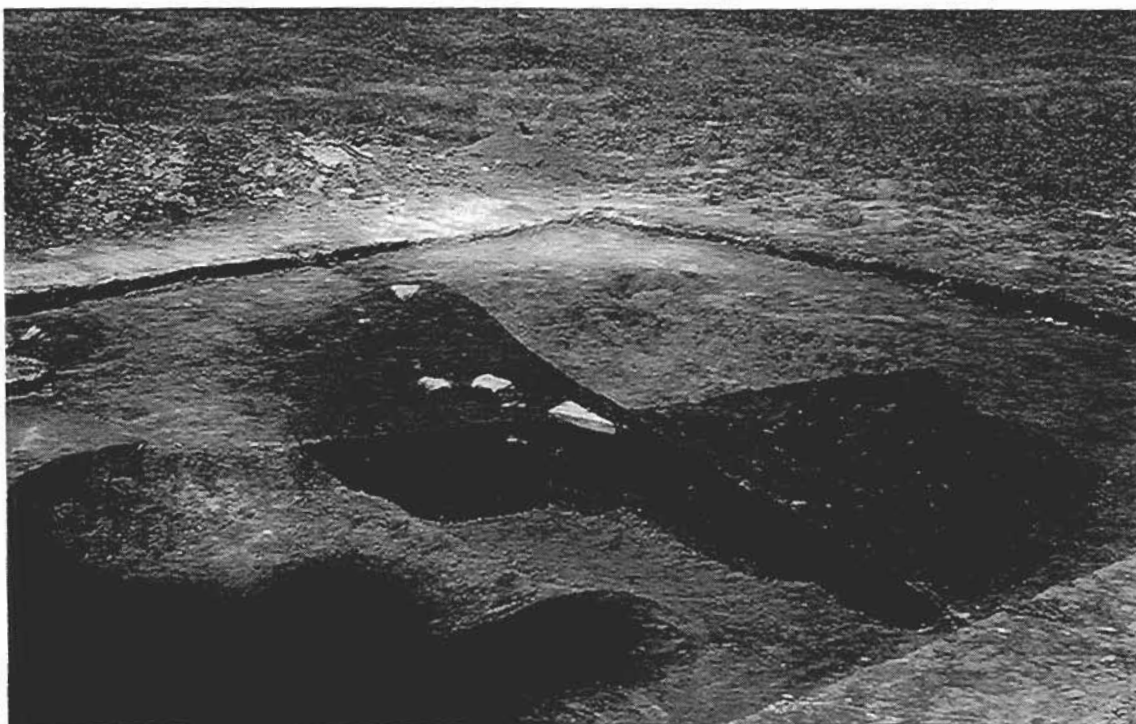
## KEY:

1. Medium to dark brown clayey silt (10YR 4/2), with ash and charcoal.
2. Light gray silt (10YR 5/2), with ash.
3. Mottled gray brown and yellow brown silty clay (10YR 5/2, 5/4).

**FIGURE 18:** Area CC; Feature 1 profiles

**A** = Long axis, looking west

**B** = Short axis, looking north



**FIGURE 19:** Area CC; Feature 1  
A = planview, quartered  
B = northeast quarter, east wall detail

window glass, and cut nails appeared throughout the layer, further indicating that a substantial building such as a residence or business had been situated nearby at the time of the layer's deposition.

A second layer, consisting of a mottled gray brown and yellow brown silty clay, slanted down the walls and filled the base of the feature, ranging up to 6 inches in thickness. The clay content of this layer and its situation within the feature suggested that its deposition was the result of the slumping of the original feature walls. Few artifacts were found in this layer which contained thin, discontinuous lenses of loose gray silt and ash.

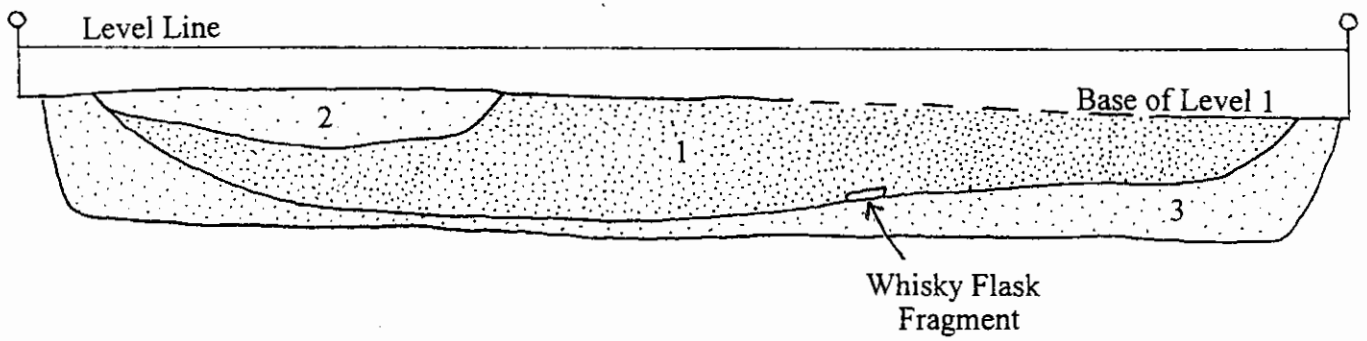
The presence in quality of pearlware and the absence of diagnostic whiteware from the Feature 1 artifact assemblage points to the conclusion that the feature was filled early in the chronology of the village of New Salem, by the early 1830s (see Section IV). Assuming the 1930s resurvey of the village was roughly accurate, Feature 1 was situated just within the north boundary of Lot 5 North in the town's first survey. The feature was perhaps used by the occupants of the unidentified building shown at this approximate location on the Onstot bird's eye view.

Shallow basin features such as Feature 1 were commonly used to "hole up" vegetables and fruits, serving to protect them during the cold winter months. Typically lined with straw, the basins were often roofed over with a mound of dirt and wood (Allen 1963:164-65). The presence of pits designed for this purpose has been recorded on other early 19th century archaeological sites in Illinois, including the Landmark Tavern (Wagner and McCorvie 1984:89), and their continued use into the 20th century was confirmed by several elderly visitors who witnessed the excavation of Feature 1.

## Feature 2

A shallow, roughly oval basin with steeply angled walls and level floor, Feature 2 is a pit to which no definite original function can be assigned, although it may have been dug in connection with butchered hog processing activities (Figures 17 & 20-21). Feature 2 was situated four feet northwest of Feature 1 and was defined at a depth of 1.5 to 3 inches below ground surface. It displayed a more irregular border than Feature 1, suggesting that less care was taken in its construction. Measuring 54 inches northeast to southwest and 30 inches northwest to southeast, the basin extended 6 inches below point of definition.

Fill within Feature 2 consisted of two layers (Figure 20). One, a dark brown clayey silt containing lenses of brown silt and ash, constituted the majority of the fill within the feature's upper reaches and ranged as much as five inches deep. Most artifacts recovered from the feature originated in this layer. A second layer, a mottled yellow brown and medium brown silty clay, extended down along the walls and

**KEY:**

1. Dark brown clayey silt (10YR 4/3).
2. Light brown silt lens (10YR 6/3), with ash.
3. Yellow brown and medium brown silty clay (10YR 5/4, 5/3).

0 6  
Inches

**FIGURE 20:** Area CC; Feature 2  
Profile, looking west



**FIGURE 21:** Area CC; Feature 2

**A =** Base

**B =** Post hole in feature base



across the base of the feature, ranging from 3 inches to less than 1 inch in thickness. Like the soil at the base of Feature 1, this layer appeared to have been deposited by the slumping of feature walls and its artifact content was very light.

At the base of the feature, adjacent to its northeast wall, Post Hole 2 was encountered (Figure 21b). Five inches in diameter, the post hole extended 8 inches below the base of Feature 2. Given its positioning at the northeast end of the feature's long axis, it may have accommodated a post which was standing while Feature 2 was in use. The gray brown silt fill of the post hole was easily differentiated from the feature fill above it, however, indicating that the post hole was filled prior to the feature itself.

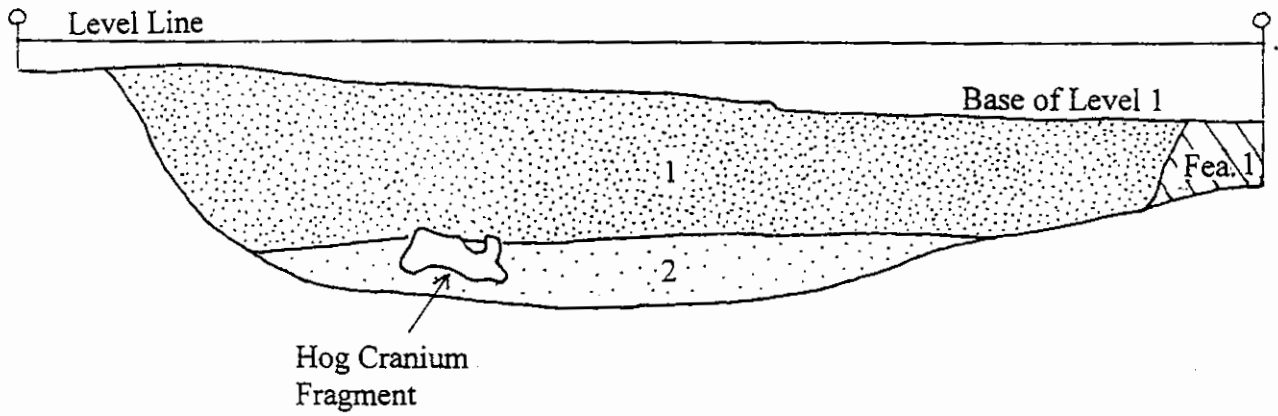
Feature 2 was of the appropriate dimensions and shape to have accommodated a barrel, and some descriptions of hog scalding describe the use of a barrel placed in a shallow pit. After the barrel was filled with hot water, a slaughtered hog was pushed from an adjacent sled or platform into the barrel. When immersion had loosened the bristles on the skin of the hog, it was removed from the barrel, scraped, and suspended from a pole (Allen 1963:160). If the feature was indeed used to seat a hog scalding barrel, then perhaps Post Hole 2 was a support for an adjacent platform, or a component in scaffolding from which the hog was suspended.

The fill of Feature 2 contained artifacts in small quantity, including pearlware fragments and pieces of a pictorial whisky flask dating to the mid 1820s, supporting a date for the closing of the feature roughly contemporary with Feature 1. Again assuming an approximate accuracy to the resurvey of New Salem, Feature 2 was located within the north boundary of Lot 5 North, First Survey. It like Feature 1 may have been used by the occupants of an unidentified building shown at this approximate location on the Onstot bird's eye view.

### Feature 3

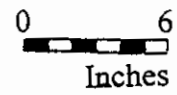
Measuring 60 inches north-south by 44 inches east-west and 9 inches below point of definition, Feature 3 consisted of an oval basin to which no definite original function could be assigned, although it may have been used in the processing of butchered hogs (Figures 17 & 22-23). The feature was easily defined at 2.5 to 3 inches below ground surface and its fill consisted of two discernible layers. The uppermost, a medium to dark brown silt 6 inches deep, contained lenses of charcoal and ash. Beneath it, a medium brown clayey silt occupied the bottom 3 inches of the basin (Figure 22).

An east-west section profile revealed that feature 3 superimposed the southwest edge of Feature 1. Although post-dating Feature 1, it contained similar artifacts, including a preponderance of pearlware, and thus it too appears to have been abandoned by the early 1830s. It, like Features 1 and 2, may have been associated with the small building shown on the Onstot bird's eye view.



## KEY:

1. Medium to dark brown silt (10YR 3/3, 4/3).
2. Medium brown clayey silt (10YR 4/3).



**FIGURE 22:** Area CC; Feature 3  
Profile, looking north



**FIGURE 23:** Area CC; Feature 3  
Base

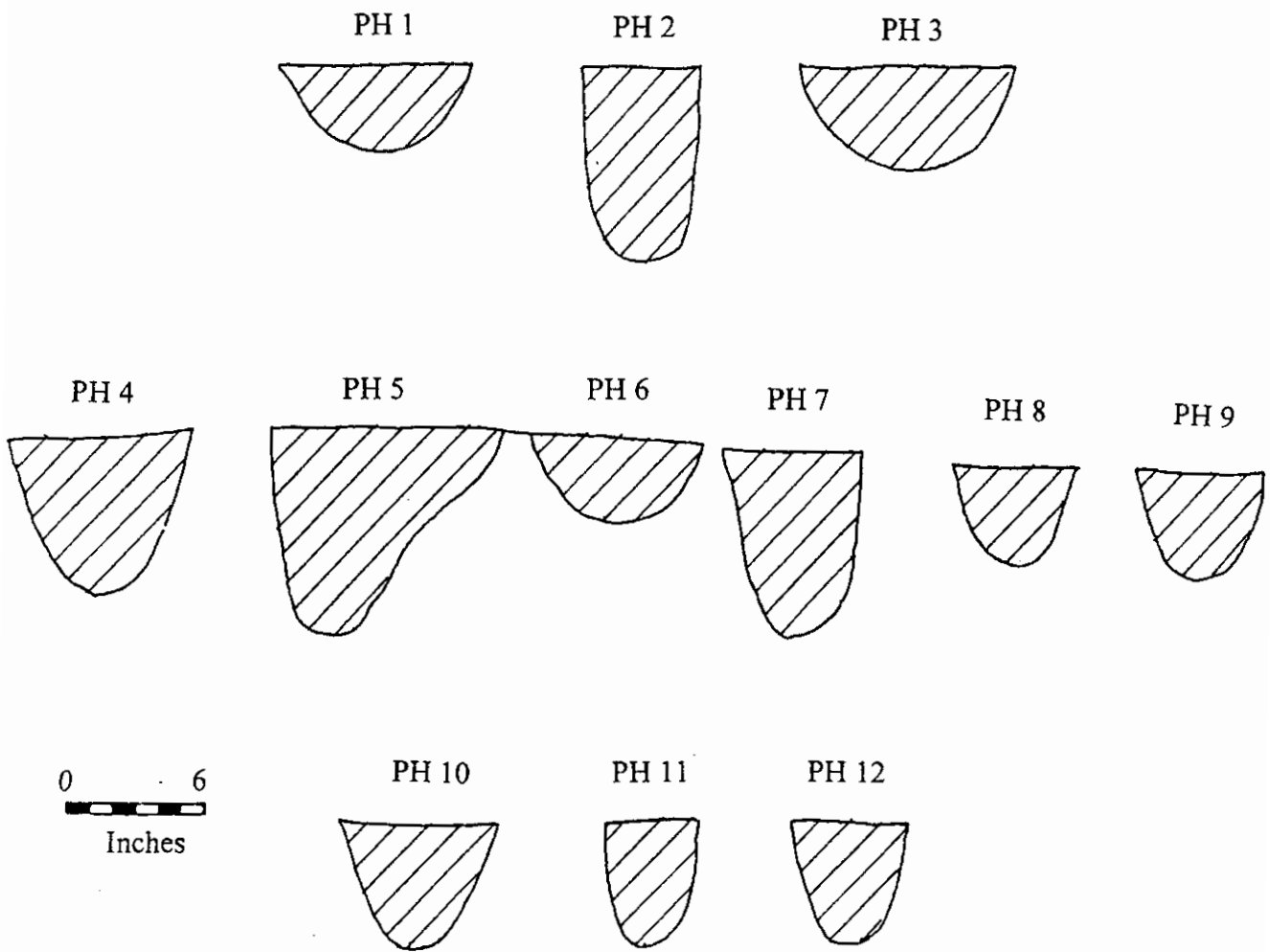
Appearing throughout the fill of Feature 3, but in greatest quantity within its bottom 3 inches, were large pieces of burned limestone, weighing a total of 35 pounds (Figure 23). Found near the limestone within the bottom portion of the feature fill, was a large portion of a hog cranium. A similar combination of rock and hog skull fragments was found in a circular pit excavated at the 19th century Davis Farmstead Site in southern Illinois. The report of that excavation raised the possibility that the basin was used during hog butchering, first as a scalding pit and then as a refuse receptacle into which skull fragments were discarded after the making of head cheese (McCorvie 1984:66-67). The presence of burned rocks does not, however, necessarily prove that Feature 3 was used as a scalding pit. The rocks found deposited in the feature may have been used in a surface fire elsewhere in the vicinity. One description of hog scalding describes heating water over an open fire, in a kettle (holding as much as 30 gallons) suspended above the flames by rocks on the ground surface (Allen 1963:160).

### Post Holes

During the course of feature block excavation, two post holes were uncovered. Working on the supposition that other posts might have been set at regular intervals aligned with or at right angles to the first two, ten units were excavated, uncovering ten additional post holes (Figures 16 & 24). The units were located within 25 feet of the feature block and all but the northernmost, Unit 21, revealed a lack of topsoil within them. In Units 18, 22, 23, 25, and 27 (to the northwest and south of the feature block), sterile yellow brown clay was encountered beneath sod and surface disturbances at 1 to 3 inches in depth. To the east of the block, Units 19, 20, 26, and 30 revealed a mottled medium brown and yellow brown silty clay beneath sod at 2 to 3 inches below ground surface. In Unit 21, north of the block, gray brown silt topsoil descended 3 to 4 inches in depth and was underlain by mottled yellow brown silty clay.

The post hole pattern emerging from these excavations indicated that two fence lines formerly extended across the southwest portion of Area CC and that the two lines met in a right angle junction at the point where Post Holes 4 through 9 were clustered (Figure 16). Situated 10 feet east of Feature 1, this cluster occupied an area measuring ten feet across. Containing posts varying from 5 to 10 inches in diameter, it may have been the location of a stile.

One probable fence line, extending to the northwest of the post cluster, was marked by Post Holes 1 and 3, set at intervals of 12 feet and both measuring 9 inches in diameter. Post Hole 2, while roughly aligned with Post Holes 1 and 3, was perhaps associated with Feature 2, and not part of the fence line. The location of the other post fence line was marked by Posts 10 through 12. These posts, spaced at intervals of 9 to 10 feet to the northeast and southwest of the post hole cluster, ranged in diameter from 4 to 6 inches (Figure 24).



**FIGURE 24:** Area CC; Post Holes Profiles

The two presumed fence lines were situated approximately parallel and perpendicular to the early road bed that crossed the hilltop to the northeast. Post Holes 10 through 12 align at an angle measuring 55 degrees east of site grid north. In Unit 28, excavated 10 feet to the southeast of Post Hole 12, an erosional depression was uncovered that could represent the road bed, the west edge of which forming a line running at almost the same angle of 55 degrees. The fences thus appear to date to the frontier period. Given the straight line pattern of the post holes, it would seem that the builders of this fence preferred straight post and rail fencing rather than the zig-zag split rail fences used predominately in the New Salem reconstruction.

Neither conjectured fence line appears oriented to lot lines platted in 1829. Assuming the rough accuracy of the 1932 resurvey, the fence line defined by Post Holes 1 and 3 runs at an angle of 25 degrees to the north line of Lot 5, North, First Survey. Furthermore, the junction of the two fence lines occurs several feet south of the lot line. This apparent disregard for lot lay-out during the construction of the fences leaves open the possibility that both predate the marking of village lot boundaries.

#### Feature 4

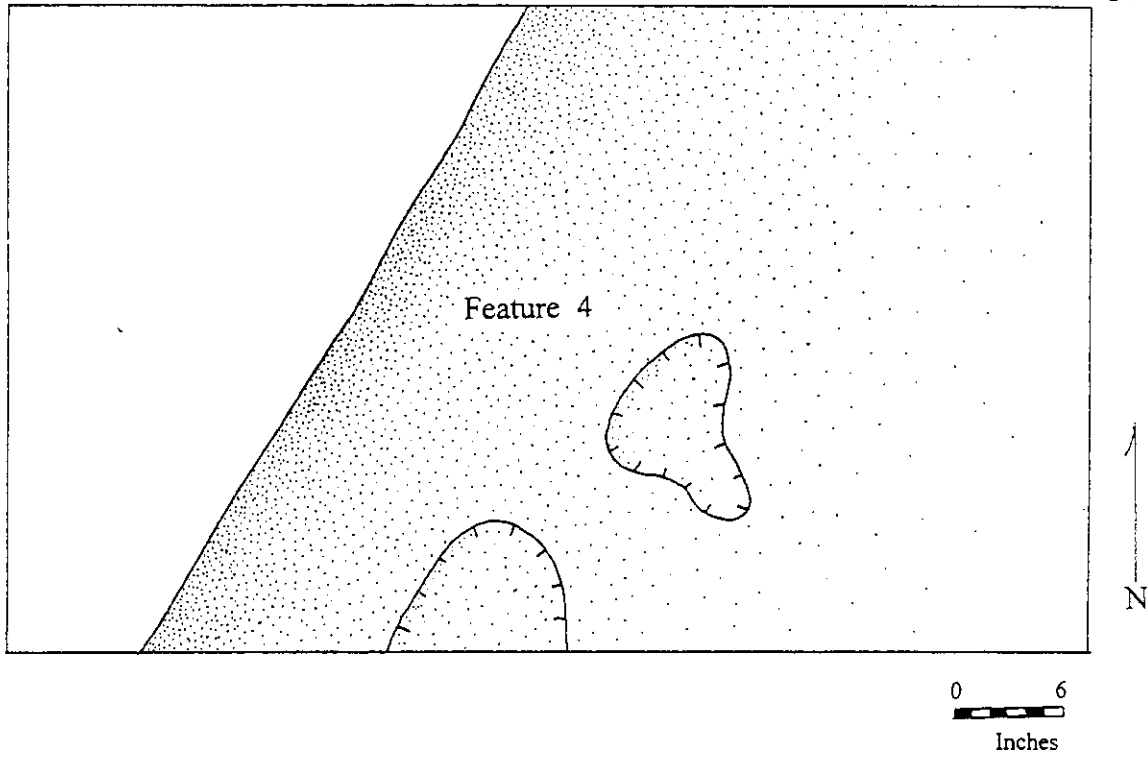
Excavation of Unit 28, located 25 feet southeast of the feature block, uncovered Feature 4, a depression within the top of sterile clay subsoil, which appears to be a portion of the pre-village / "wet weather" road (Figures 9 & 25). Three silt layers overlay clay subsoil within the unit (Figure 25). Uppermost was a layer of very loose dark gray brown silt, situated above a thinly banded loose gray and medium brown silt extending to a depth of 4 to 7 inches below ground surface. Both of these layers appeared to consist of redeposited topsoil probably eroded down from the feature block vicinity in recent times. Beneath them was a medium brown moderately compacted silt, 4 inches thick, probably also consisting of redeposited topsoil, although its consistency would imply that it had been laid down considerably earlier than the layers above it. The bottom of this third layer angled downward indicating a slight slope previously existed at this location, although the current ground surface is approximately level.

The top of sterile yellow brown clay was encountered within Unit 28 beneath this silt at a depth of 7.5 inches in the unit's west end, where it appeared as a level surface. To the east however, it descended abruptly into a depression extending as much as 12 inches below surface. Fill within this depression consisted of a laminated light brown silt mottled with tan clay. It appeared water borne and contained very few artifacts, all of 19th century date.

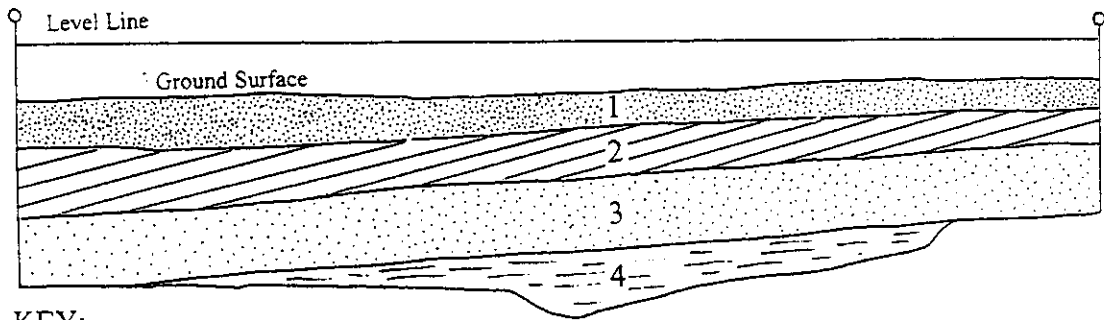
While the east side of the depression rose up gradually and showed no distinct edge, its west side was a well defined wall 1.5 to 2.5 inches high. It extended as a straight line pointing to the northeast, towards the road swale in the woods to the north of Area AA. The west wall of the depression also described a line almost exactly

PLANVIEW -- BASE OF EXCAVATIONS

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SOUTH WALL PROFILE



KEY:

1. Dark gray brown silt (10YR 4/2).
2. Banded gray brown and medium brown silt (10YR 5/2, 4/3).
3. Medium brown silt (10YR 5/3).
4. Laminated light brown silt (10YR 6/3), mottled with yellow brown clay (10YR 5/4).

**FIGURE 25:** Area CC; Unit 28 / Feature 4  
Planview and profile

parallel to that defined by Post Holes 20 through 12, located 20 feet to the northwest. Thus given its appearance and alignment, the depression designated as Feature 4 may have been the result of erosion caused by traffic on the early 19th century road, later remembered as the "wet weather" road.

### Other Excavations in Area CC

Units 14, 15, and 31 through 35 were excavated on the ridge summit in the northern portion of Area CC in an effort to locate remnants of the building shown at this approximate location in the Onstot bird's eye map of New Salem, presumably associated with Features 1 through 3 (Figure 16). No positive evidence of a structure was found in any of these units. Situated 20 to 40 feet north of the feature block, Units 14 and 15 revealed loose gray brown silt topsoil, 1.5 to 4.5 inches deep, above sterile, silty clay. Undulations trending east-west in the top of this subsoil may have been plow scars, the only possible evidence of plowing found throughout the study area pasture during excavations. Twenty to 30 feet to the east, where Units 31 through 35 were located, the uppermost layer of soil consisted of a medium brown silt 3 to 4 inches deep with a clearly demarcated base. This abrupt transition may be the result of occasional discing conducted by park crews during recent years. Asphalt and modern debris, as well as 19th century artifacts, were found within this layer. Beneath it was a mottled yellow brown and medium brown silty clay containing a few pieces of prehistoric flaking debris, but no historic artifacts. The silty clay graded gradually into a sterile yellow brown clay reached at a depth of about 5 to 6 inches.

Other units were opened to the east and south of the feature block in an effort to test all possible building sites. Units 16 and 17, located 10 to 20 feet east of the block, uncovered sterile yellow brown and medium brown silty clay at 1.5 to 2.5 inches below surface, as well as an abundance of root disturbance, but no evidence of a building. Negative results were likewise obtained from Unit 24, situated 4 feet south of the feature block, where sterile clay was encountered beneath disturbance at a depth of 2 inches.

### Summary of Area CC

A cluster of features was found in the southwest portion of Area CC, including Feature 1, a possible food storage pit, and Features 2 and 3, basins perhaps utilized during the processing or butchering of hogs. The presence of these features, particularly the food storage pit, implies that a residence was located nearby while they were in use, perhaps the small building shown at this locale on Onstot's bird's eye view. The artifacts recovered from the fill of these features suggest that all were abandoned by the early 1830s.

No direct evidence of a residential structure was found during excavations.



Perhaps it was located in the southwest portion of Area CC, adjacent to the feature cluster, but all trace of it has been erased by erosion. Excavations did, however, reveal post hole patterns defining probable fence lines which appear to have been constructed prior to the marking of lot corners. Testing to the southeast of the feature cluster further identified a possible remnant of a 19th century road to which these fences appear oriented. One of the fences, running parallel to the possible road bed, may have served to divide a residence yard from the road right-of-way.

## Area AA Excavations

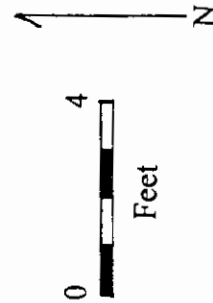
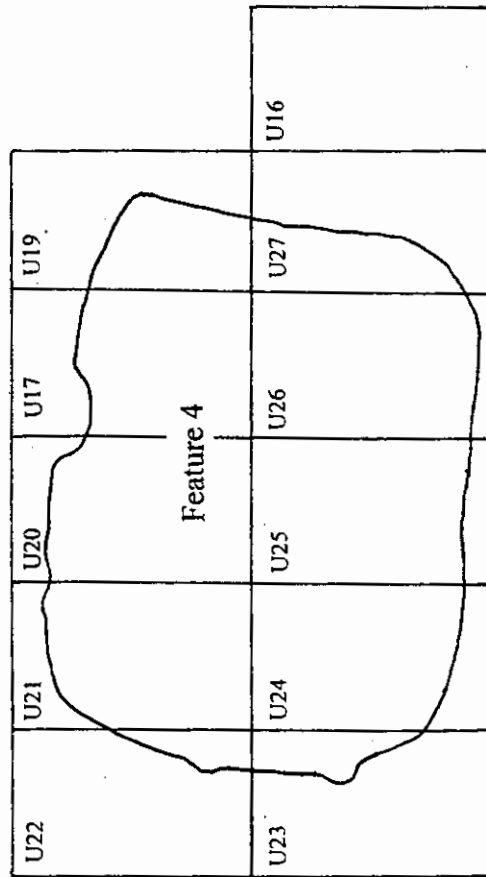
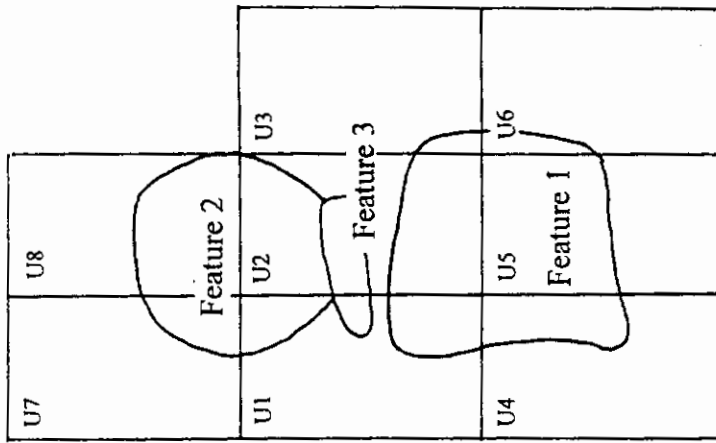
Excavations in Area AA began with contiguous Units 1 through 8, opened as a block to expose in plan view Features 1 through 3 (Figures 26 & 27). The block was situated on the ridge top, 8 feet south of a wire fence that defines the study area pasture's northern boundary, and 12 feet south of the 19th century road swale discovered in the woods behind the pasture. The features were found to be located just up slope from a high density area of surface artifacts.

A dark brown silt, containing imported gravel and asphalt, appeared as a surface layer across much of the block (Figure 31). It increased in depth toward the eastern portion of the excavation where it reached a maximum depth of 4 inches. Beneath it was a medium brown moderately compacted clayey silt, with increased clay content in its lower reaches, and averaging 4 inches in thickness. Containing 19th century artifacts, this layer could be a vestige of topsoil extant during that period. Directly underlaying this silt was a sterile yellow brown silty clay, reached at 6 inches below the surface. Root disturbance was extensive throughout the block, greatly complicating feature definition, but erosion had effected only minimal damage to the block locale.

### Feature 1

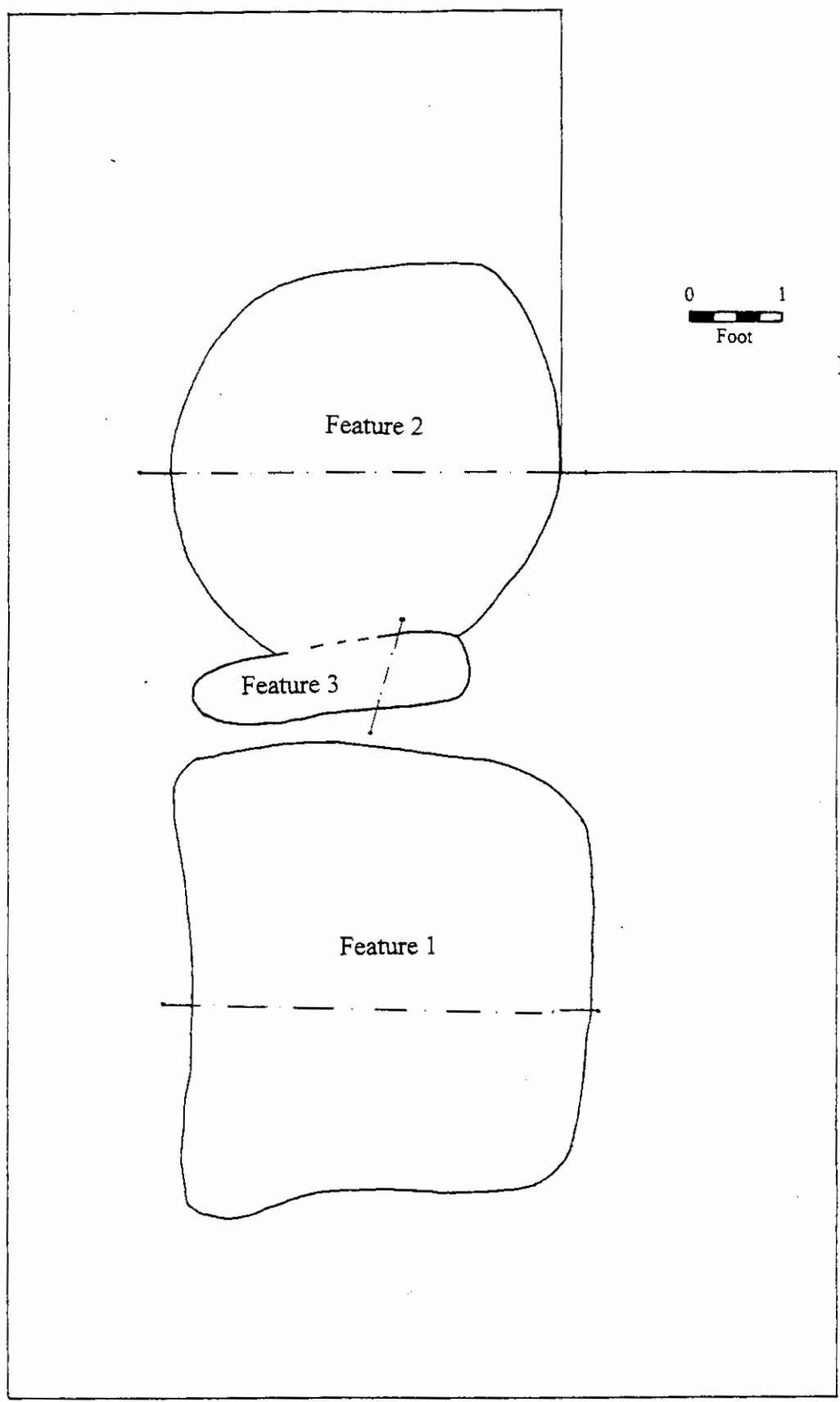
Possibly a privy, Feature 1 was a pit with steeply sloping walls and a roughly level floor into which two deeper basins had been dug (Figures 27 & 30). Root disturbance, particularly along its north edge, made delineation of the feature difficult and although traces of the feature were found at a shallower depth it could not be completely and accurately defined until a depth of 5 to 6 inches was reached. At that level the feature was roughly rectangular in plan, with rounded corners, and measured 60 inches north-south by 55 inches east-west. The bottom of this primary rectangular pit was reached at only 6 inches below point of definition, but in the south portion of its floor were two secondary basins descending to a greater depth (Figure 28). One, in the southwest portion of the feature's floor, was roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 40 inches north-south by 29 inches east-west and 3 inches deep. The other secondary pit, located in the southwest corner of the feature, was oval in plan and rounded in profile, measuring 29 inches north-south by 17 inches east-west and descending 9 inches in depth.

Features of similar morphology have been identified as privies on 19th century sites elsewhere in Illinois, including the Landmark Tavern Site (Wagner & McCorvie 1992:30). Shallow privies may have been excavated to facilitate periodic cleanings, during which the fecal contents were removed by shovel. At least one example of this type has remained in use in southern Illinois during recent decades, according to a site volunteer, who recalled one at her grandmother's residence, cleaned through a ground level door or hatch, located on the outhouse's back wall.

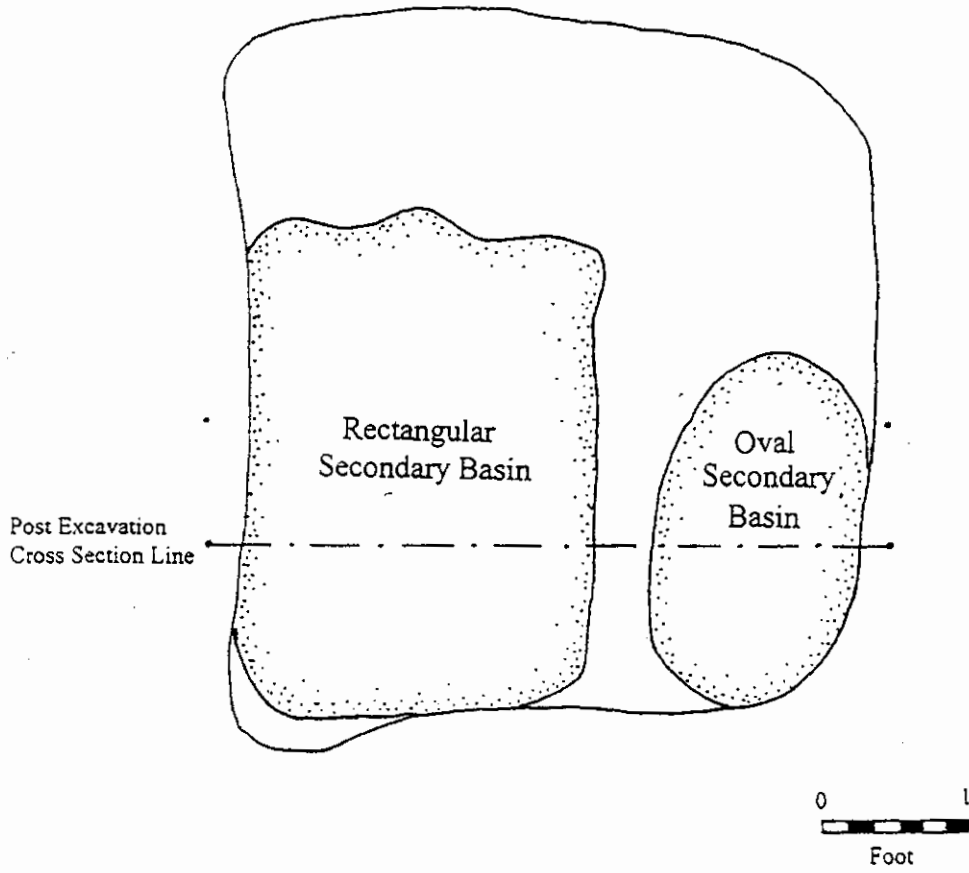


U designates excavation units.

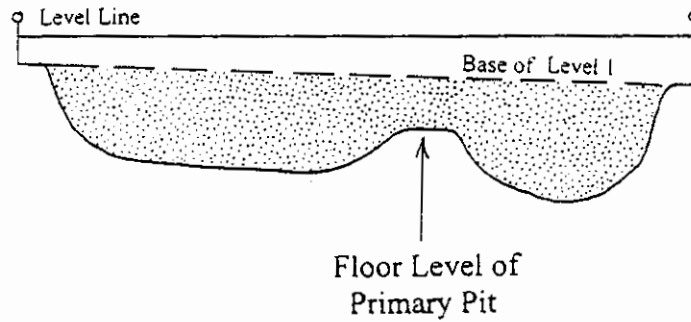
FIGURE 26: Area AA; Feature blocks



**FIGURE 27:** Area AA; Features 1, 2 & 3  
Planview



POST- EXCAVATION PROFILE



**FIGURE 28:** Area AA; Feature 1  
Planview and profile

Two layers of soil comprised the fill of Feature 1 (Figure 29a ). The first, a medium to dark brown silt with light brown clayey silt inclusions, extended across the entirety of the feature within its uppermost reaches and descended to a maximum depth of 8 inches in the southern portion of the rectangular secondary basin. The second layer, a mottled gray brown and yellow brown clayey silt extended in a thin band 1 to 3 inches deep across much of the feature's base and filled the entirety of the oval secondary basin. Lenses of this second layer were also seen within the first, suggesting some mixing of the two soils during deposition or shortly thereafter. Such mixing may reflect a loose, fecal matrix stirred by rodent activity and trash dumping while the privy was still in use. A large number of artifacts were found in Feature 1, and the refined ceramic assemblage consisted of pearlware and creamware. The location of the feature, and the early nature of the associated artifact assemblage, suggests that the use of the feature could predate the late 1820s.

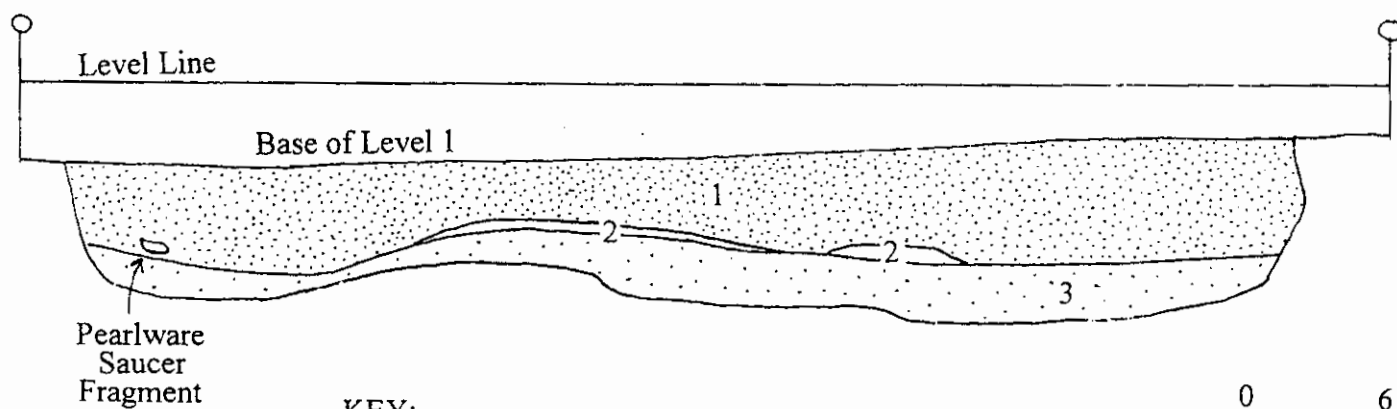
Two inches north of and roughly parallel to the north edge of Feature 1 was Feature 3, a narrow trench which contained fill and artifacts identical to those found in Feature 1. Given its proximity and contemporaneity of its fill, the trench may have been created to hold a wall or structural element associated with Feature 1. Feature 1 was located just outside of the northern boundary of the New Salem plat, as resurveyed in 1932, and may have been associated with the building shown in this vicinity on Onstot's bird's eye view of the village.

## Feature 2

A circular basin 51 inches east-west by 48 inches north-south, Feature 2 served an undetermined original function (Figures 27 & 31). Situated 12 inches north of Feature 1, it was defined at 2 to 5 inches below surface; definition of the south and west portions of its perimeter was complicated by root disturbance. Extending a maximum of 13 inches below definition, the feature displayed steeply pitched walls and a flat floor.

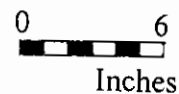
The feature contained an unusual fill sequence, including a layer of light gray brown silt within which appeared large lenses of yellow brown clay (Figure 31). This layer covered much of the upper reaches of the feature and dipped to a depth of 11 inches within its west end. A second layer, consisting of a compact yellow brown silty clay with gray brown silt lensing, angled sharply downward from the uppermost east edge of the feature, filling the feature's base. The angling of the two fill layers and the lensing within them could imply that both were laid down over a very short period of time. Perhaps both were shoveled into the feature during an early 19th century backfilling effort. The artifacts within the two layers are similar and likely originated from the same local midden. Several of the ceramic sherds closely resembled specimens from Feature 1 and 3.

## FEATURE 1 PROFILE

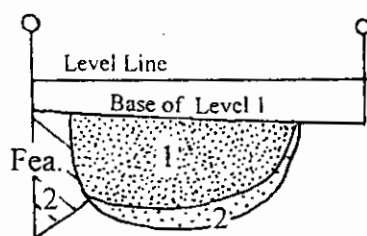


## KEY:

1. Medium to dark brown silt (10YR 4/3).
2. Light gray brown clayey silt (10YR 6/2).
3. Gray brown and yellow brown silt (10YR 5/2, 5/4).



## FEATURE 3 PROFILE



## KEY:

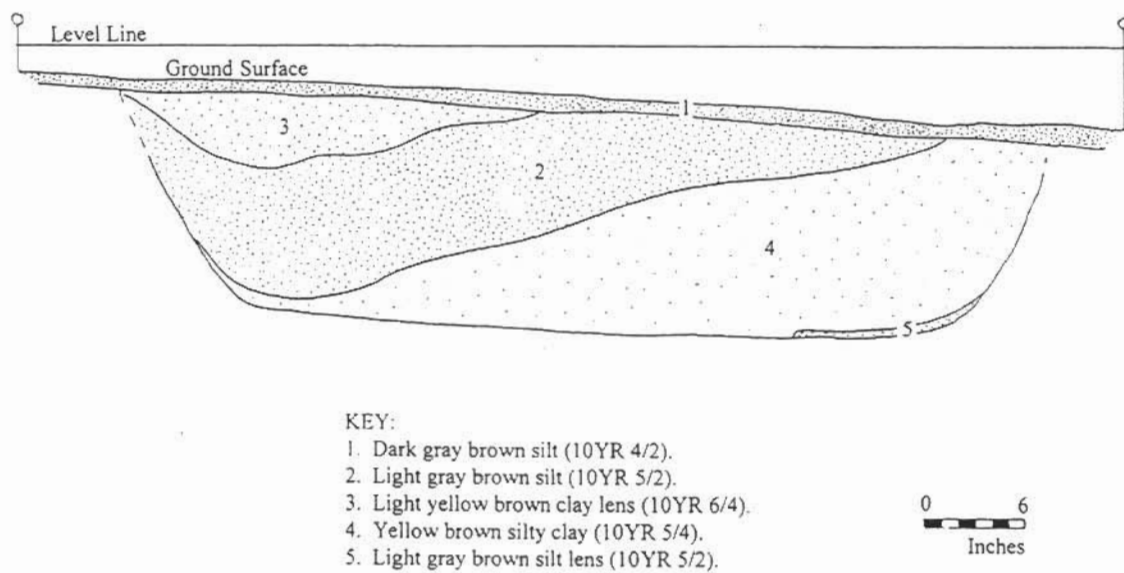
1. Gray brown silt (10YR 5/2).
2. Light brown clayey silt (10YR 6/3).

**FIGURE 29:** Area AA; Features 1 & 3  
**A** = Feature 1 profile, looking south  
**B** = Feature 3 profile, looking east

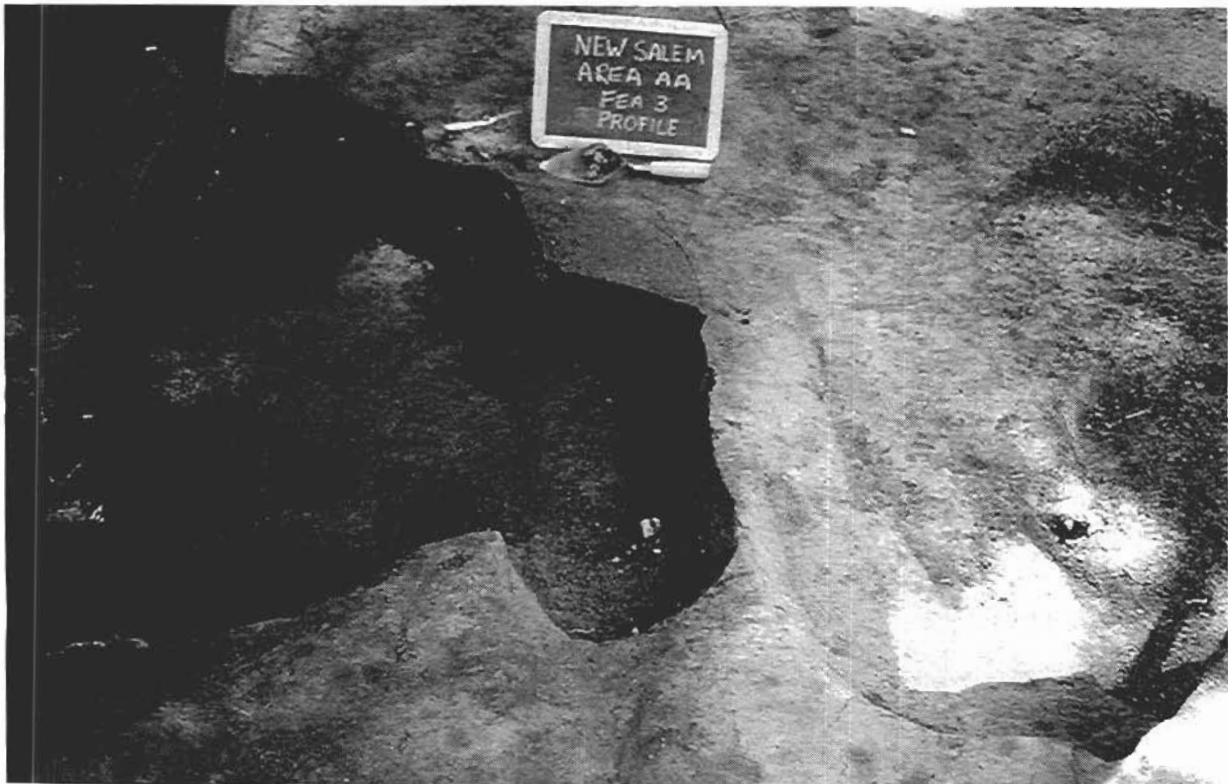


**FIGURE 30:** Area AA; Feature 1  
Base





**FIGURE 31:** Area AA; Feature 2  
Profile, looking north



**FIGURE 32:** Area AA; Features 2 & 3  
In progress

The feature displayed regular walls and a very level floor, indicating care in construction. Given its shape, it may have accommodated a large barrel or tub, but no other clue as to its function could be gleaned from its excavation. The south edge of Feature 2 was revealed by cross section profile to be superimposed by Feature 3, a trench believed to be associated with Feature 1. It therefore appears that Feature 2 was the earliest of the three features in the cluster. Like Feature 1, Feature 2 was apparently located just to the north of the town plat, and would appear to predate the establishment of lot lines.

### Feature 3

A narrow trench, Feature 3 measured 20 inches east-west by 9 inches north-south and 5 inches below definition (Figures 27 & 32). The feature was located in the vicinity of significant root disturbance and could not be defined until a depth of 6 inches below surface was reached. Its fill consisted entirely of gray brown silt, except for a thin band of light brown clayey silt slump which lined its south wall and base. A north-south cross-section of the feature revealed that its north edge superimposed Feature 2 (Figure 29b). Two inches to the south and roughly parallel to Feature 3 was Feature 1, a presumed privy pit.

Artifacts recovered from Feature 3 were very similar to, or matched items recovered from Feature 1, thus the two features may have been filled at about the same time from a common source. Considering its relative position and dimensions, Feature 3 may have held a wall or other structural element associated with Feature 1, although its depth seems excessive if its sole purpose was to accommodate the rather insubstantial architecture traditionally associated with an outhouse.

### Feature 4

Five feet to the west of the first feature block, a second block was opened, comprised of Units 16, 17, and 19 through 27, and revealing Feature 4 immediately uphill from a surface concentration of artifacts (Figure 26). The block was situated at the top of a northwest facing slope, less than five feet to the southeast of the probable road bed. The southeast portion of the excavation contained a surface layer of gray brown silt two to three inches thick, but over most of the block erosion had left little topsoil intact and feature fill was identified immediately below sod and surface disturbance.

Consisting of a rectangular basin with an oval pit situated in a portion of its floor, Feature 4 may be the remnants of a smoke house, or more likely, a still house. As delineated at 2 to 3 inches below surface, the feature's irregular but roughly rectangular perimeter measured 11 feet 4 inches east-west and 8 feet 6 inches north-south (Figure 33). Erosional damage to the north and west edge of the feature was,

however, apparent, so the original dimensions of the basin were probably slightly larger. Fill within this basin consisted of moderately compacted dark brown clayey silt (Figure 35). A concentration of charcoal and burned limestone was found within the southeast portion of this fill layer, and a small concentration of animal bone was found along its west border.

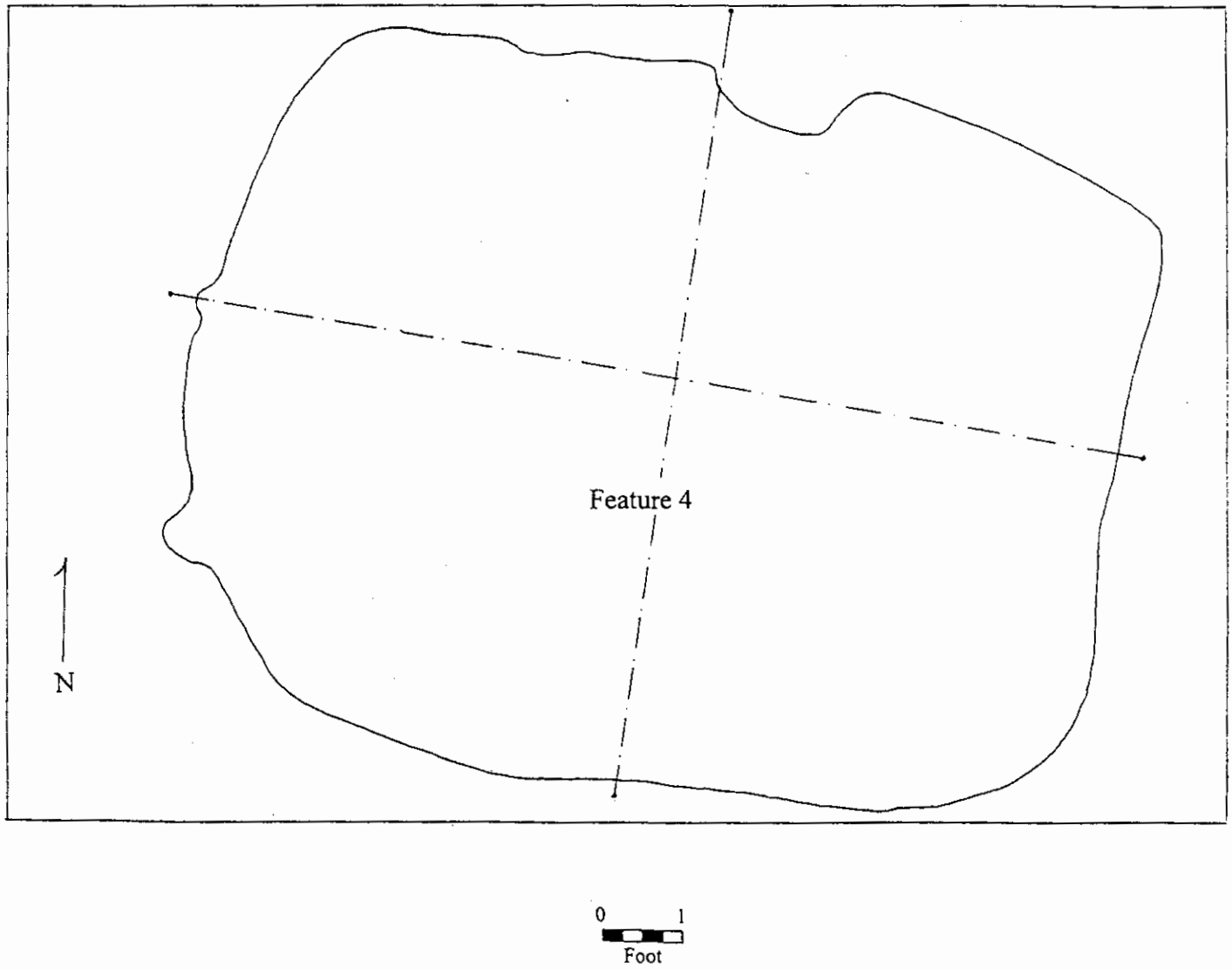
In excavation the rectangular basin proved very shallow, measuring 1 to 4 inches in depth, and displayed very gradually sloping walls. With these characteristics, the basin did not appear to have been purposely excavated. Rather it resembled the type of depression created by foot traffic within an earthen floored structure.

Situated within the floor of the rectangular basin were extremely shallow, narrow linear depressions aligned parallel to the north and south basin walls (Figures 34 & 38). Varying in length from about 35 to 80 inches and in width from 10 to 12 inches, none was more than 2 inches in depth. Two were located within the north portion of the basin, four more extended from the west portion of the basin out as much as 30 inches beyond its defined west wall. The linear depressions resembled impressions produced by planks or puncheons placed on the earthen floor of a structure. Along several of the depressions, linear ridges were noted that appeared to have been the result of weight or foot traffic pushing down on the flooring, and displacing the clay below. The extension of the depressions beyond the west edge of the rectangular basin is probably the result of erosion, which may have removed the basin's western extremity.

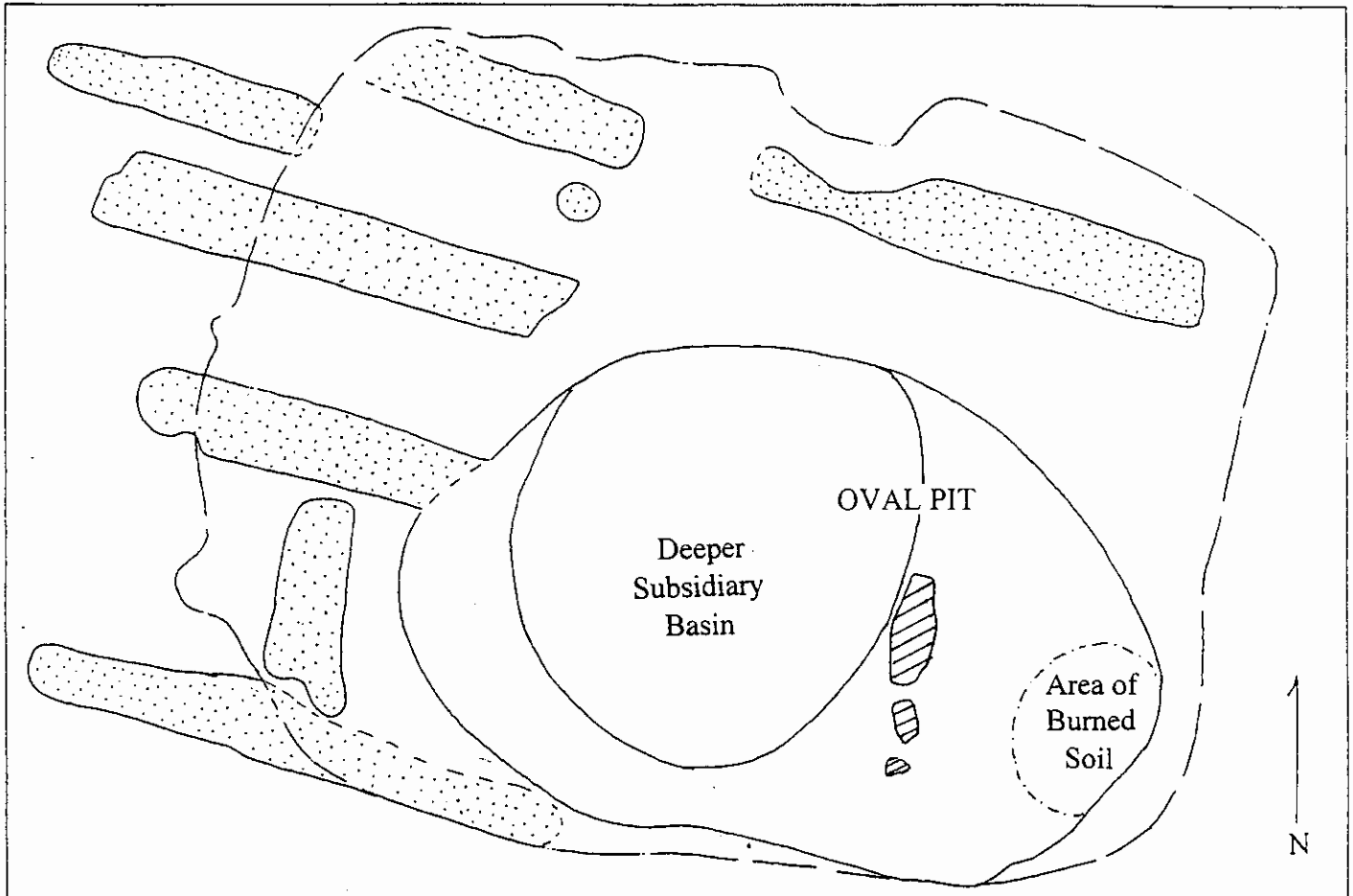
Another shallow depression was situated in the southwest portion of the basin's floor. Measuring 10 by 24 inches and 2 inches deep, the long axis of this depression was perpendicular to that of the other linear depressions, although it too may have accommodated a plank or log. Another, circular, depression was found within the northwest portion of the floor. Measuring five inches in diameter, it may have marked where a vertical post was set into the floor.

While these depressions provided evidence that Feature 4 was a structure, excavations around its perimeter failed to yield information as to the placement or construction of the structure's walls. Perhaps they were composed of a crude log cribbing resting atop ground surface stone supports.

The southeast portion of the rectangular basin's floor was the location of a pit, roughly oval in plan view and measuring 102 inches east-west by 66 inches north-south (Figures 34, 35 & 37). The eastern portion of the pit was shallow, measuring 3 to 4 inches deep, and displayed gently sloping walls and a level base. The western portion of the pit extended down an additional 4 inches, and constituted what was in effect a subsidiary basin within the larger oval. Measuring 57 inches north-south by 53 inches east-west, this basin featured more steeply sloping walls and a slightly more rounded base. Fill within both halves of the pit consisted of a light gray silt ladened



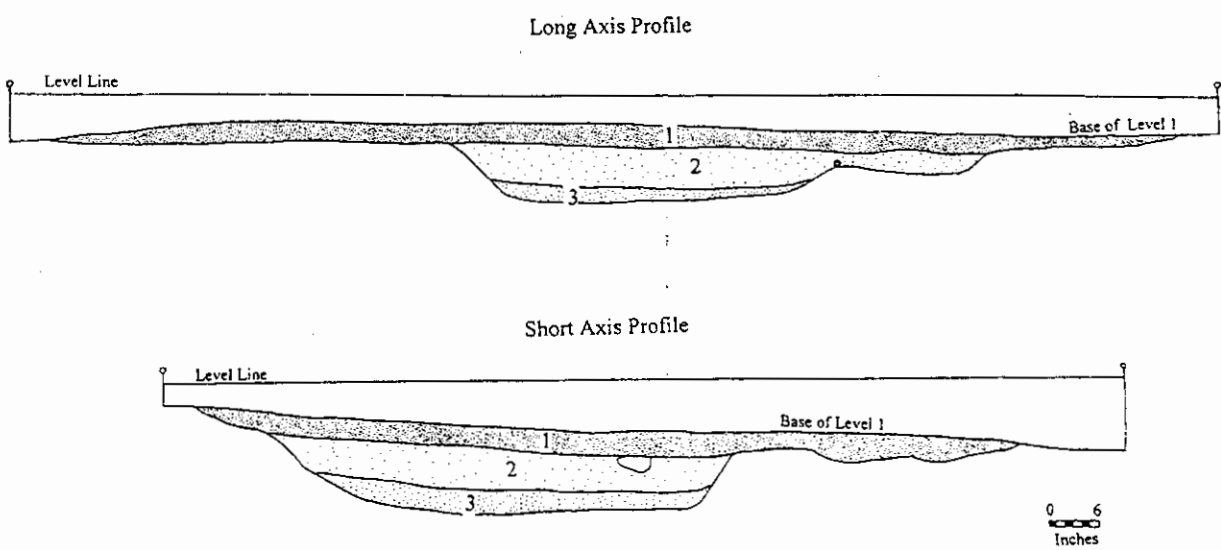
**FIGURE 33:** Area AA; Feature 4  
Level 1 base, planview



KEY:  
Stippling denotes Shallow Depression.  
Hatching denotes Shale.

0 1  
Foot

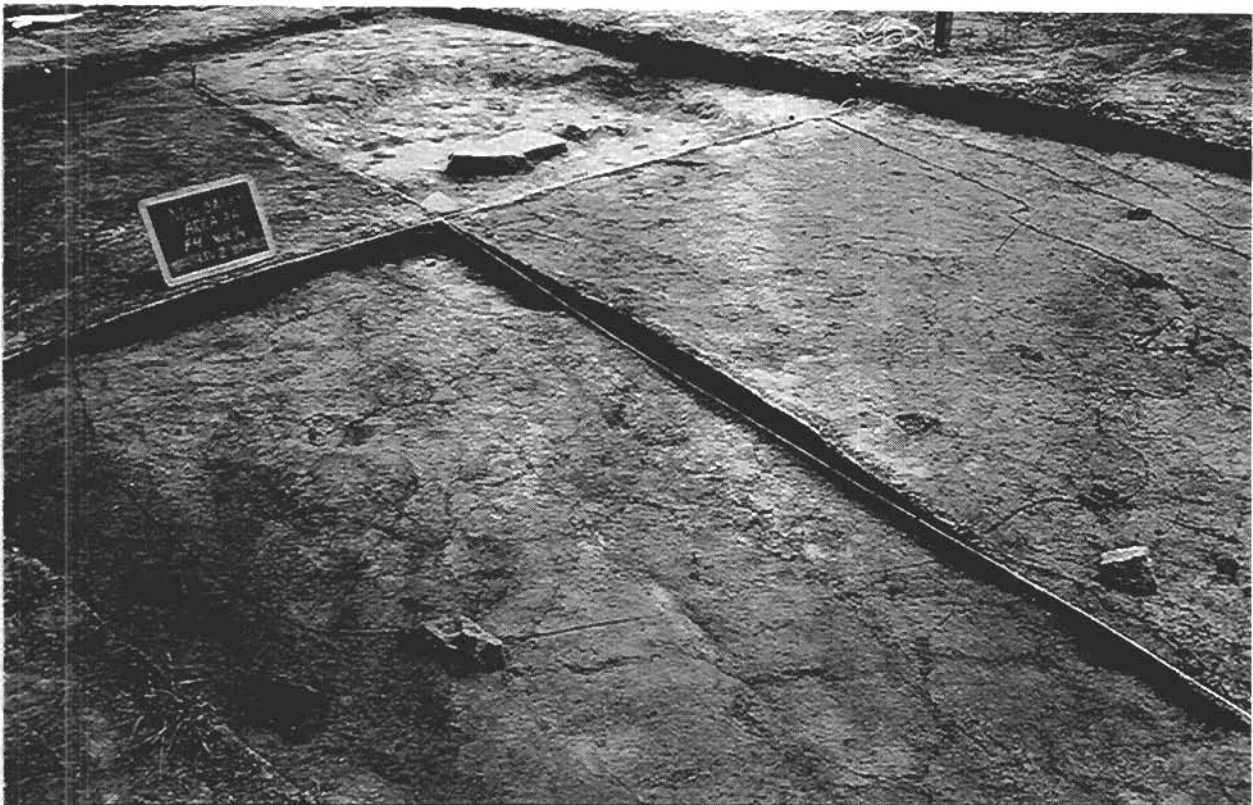
**FIGURE 34:** Area AA; Feature 4  
Base, planview



- KEY:
- 1. Dark brown clayey silt (10YR 4/3).
  - 2. Light gray brown silt (10YR 5/2), with ash.
  - 3. Yellow brown clay (10YR 5/4) mottled with light gray silt (10YR 5/2).

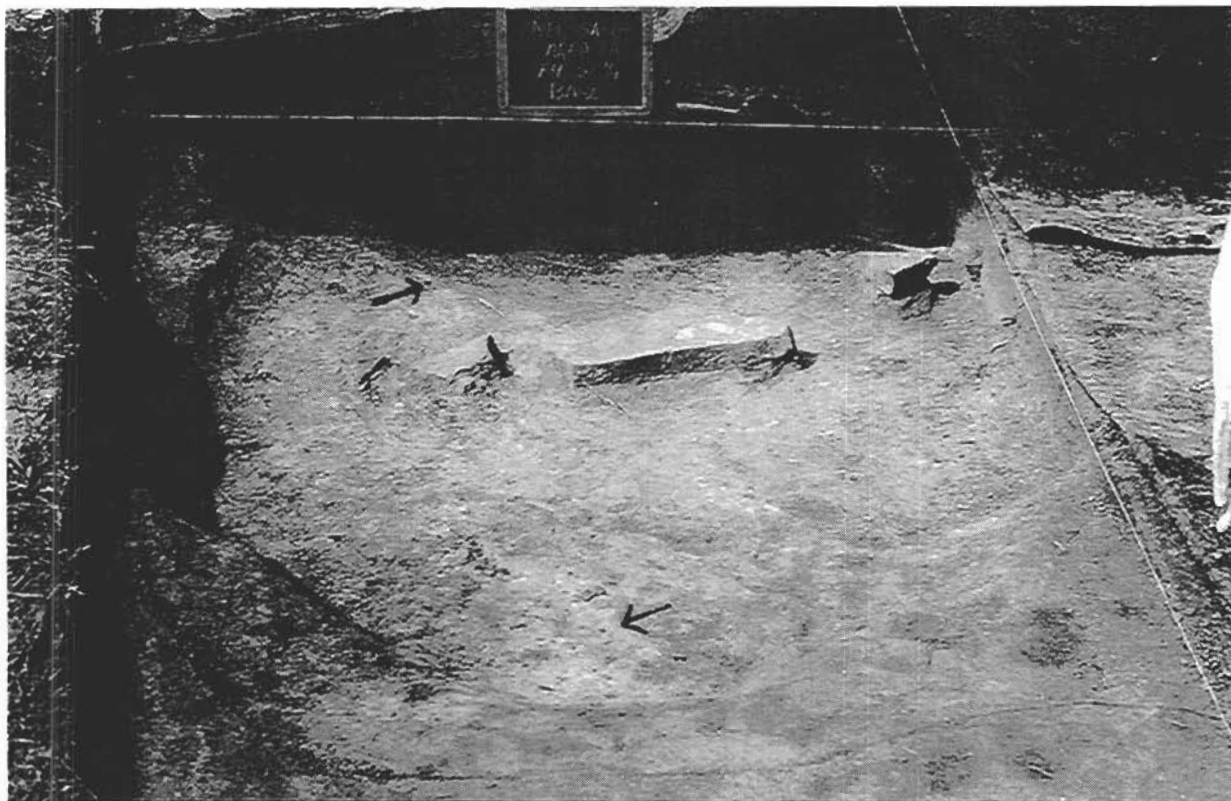
**FIGURE 35: Area AA; Feature 4 Profiles**

**A = Long axis, looking north**  
**B = Short axis, looking west**



**FIGURE 36:** Area AA: Feature 4  
Quartered





**FIGURE 37:** Area AA; Feature 4  
Southeast quarter: subfloor pit in background, in-situ burnt clay in foreground



**FIGURE 38:** Area AA; Feature 4  
Base, with linear depressions highlighted

ash, except for a three inch deep layer of yellow brown clay mottled with light gray silt which occurred at the bottom of the subsidiary basin (Figure 35). Burned limestone and charcoal appeared throughout the gray silt layer and a particularly heavy concentration of charcoal, burned soil and ash was situated within this layer at the eastern edge of the pit.

At the base of the oval pit's shallow east end was an area of *in situ* burned clay measuring about 25 inches across (Figures 34 & 37). The presence of this burned clay indicates that a fire was built at this spot during the use life of Feature 4. The presence of ash and charcoal flecks, and lack of large burned wood fragments, may suggest that the fire which burned here was slow and smoldering, rather than the type of high intensity fire produced in a typical fireplace. West of the burned clay, three rocks were uncovered, resting on the pit's floor and aligned north to south just above the pit's deeper subsidiary basin. The rocks appeared to have been deliberately placed, perhaps in order to separate the area where the fire was built from the remainder of the pit. The subsidiary basin itself contained no evidence of *in situ* burning.

Evidence thus gathered through excavation of Feature 4 indicated it to have been the floor of a rectangular structure within which a fire pit was located. Two possible interpretations suggest themselves: the feature was either a smokehouse or a still house. At the early 19th century Whitley Farmstead Site in eastern Illinois, rectangular basins of somewhat similar morphology were identified as smokehouses, although they lacked fire pits in their floors (Gums 1991: 37-42). If Feature 4 was in fact a smokehouse, then the fire pit is explained, but a problem arises in attempting to assign a use to the adjacent, deeper subsidiary basin. This basin consumes considerable floor space, suggesting that it was perhaps the focus of activity inside the structure, yet it serves no plausible function within a smokehouse.

If, however, Feature 4 was a still house, then perhaps this deeper basin adjacent to the fire held distilling equipment. A once popular variety of still, called a "ground hog", consisted of a mound shaped furnace beneath which a firebox was situated. Sited on a slope, like Feature 4, the furnace was constructed of mounded clay over a crude stone firebox. The *in situ* burned clay and adjacent rocks in the southeast portion of Feature 4, as well as the clay daub and burned limestone found nearby, may reflect the remains of such a furnace. The subsidiary basin may have held a collection container associated with the still itself, and was eventually filled with ash generated in the adjacent firebox.

That still houses were commonplace in the area during the early 19th century is suggested by the reminiscences of area residents. James McGrady Rutledge, who lived north of New Salem during the 1820s and 1830s, recalled that, "It was customary for everybody to use whisky" and that his family erected a still house at their homestead (Pond 1936). Abraham Lincoln, speaking of his period of residence at New Salem once stated that he "did work the latter part of one winter in a little still

house, up at the head of a hollow," (Donald 1995:50). The presence of several redware jugs on site, represented by sherds found in and around Feature 1, may support the interpretation of Feature 4 as a still house.

Few artifacts were found within the fill of Feature 4, but those present include pearlware and creamware, thus the feature is roughly contemporary with the other features found within Area AA. Feature 4 appears to have been part of a cluster of features probably located in a "yard" near a residence, perhaps the building shown in this vicinity on the Onstot map.

### Other Excavations in Area AA

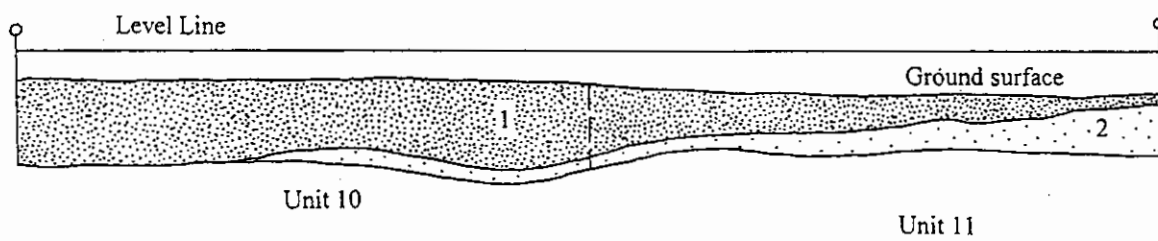
Assuming that the features identified in the two block excavations were located close to a residence, a total of 11 additional units were opened on adjacent portions of the ridge top within Area AA, in a search for the house location. None of these units produced evidence of a structure or other features.

Units 9 and 13, located 10 to 30 feet south of the first feature block, revealed a gray brown silt surface layer of imported fill. Containing asphalt, gravel and some modern debris, this layer continued down to a depth of 3 inches and was underlain by yellow brown sterile clay. Unit 9 was placed where a large limestone was visible on the surface. It was conjectured that the stone might be an *in situ* support for a 19th century structure, but it proved to be part of the imported fill.

Units 10 and 11, located 15 feet east of the original feature block, were located in area where imported gray brown silt appeared to considerable depth, ranging 7 to 9 inches deep within Unit 10 (Figure 39). In Unit 11, the base of this layer sloped upward, reaching a depth of only 1 inch at the unit's north wall. Beneath this layer of fill in both units was mottled medium brown and yellow brown silt, increasing in clay content with depth and containing 19th century artifacts in small quantity within its uppermost portions. It would appear that the location of Units 10 and 11 had been the object of considerable in filling during recent times, involving the importation of silt and gravel in order to extend the eastern edge of the level ridge summit within Area AA.

Unit 12, located 7 feet northeast of Unit 11 also contained the gray brown silt layer, but the unit's profile more closely resembled that of the first feature block which was situated only 5 feet to the west. Within Unit 12 the gray brown silt descended only 3 to 4 inches below ground surface and was underlain by a brown clayey silt bearing 19th century artifacts, perhaps a remnant of topsoil extant during that period. This layer terminated at a depth of 7 to 8 inches, beneath which sterile clay was encountered.

Subsequent units tested the southwest portion of Area AA. Unit 14, situated 38



## KEY:

1. Gray brown silt (10YR 5/2), with asphalt and gravel.
2. Medium brown and yellow brown clayey silt (10YR 4/3, 5/4).



**FIGURE 39:** Area AA; Units 10 & 11  
Profile, looking west

feet southwest of the second feature block, revealed considerable erosion had taken place in that portion of the ridge summit. Sterile clay was encountered within the unit at 2 to 3 inches below surface. Units 15 and 18, on the other hand, were located along the edge of the ridge's southeast slope and disclosed topsoil redeposited by erosion. Located 30 feet to the southwest of Unit 14, the two units contained gray brown silt to a depth of 4 to 5 inches below surface, beneath which was sterile silty clay.

Situated 15 to 30 feet southwest of the second feature block, on the ridge summit to the northeast of Unit 14, Units 28 through 30 displayed much less sign of erosion. All three units contained a gray brown topsoil layer bearing historic artifacts in small quantity, down to a depth of 3 to 5 inches. At the base of this layer in Units 28 and 29 occurred a band of mottled light brown and light gray clayey silt. This band contained a very small number of artifacts, varied from 2 to 3 inches in thickness, and was underlain by sterile silty clay.

### Area AA Summary

Excavations disclosed four features within the northern portion of Area AA. These included Feature 1, a possible privy pit; Feature 2, a basin of unknown function; Feature 3, a narrow trench apparently associated with Feature 1; and Feature 4, the floor of a structure which may have been used as a still house. If Feature 1 was a privy, then a residence was probably located nearby, although testing failed to detect any evidence of such a structure in the immediate vicinity.

All four features stood in close proximity to the southwest-northeast road bed that once crossed the hilltop, and is thought to have probably predated the town of New Salem. This road was still in use during the 1830s, as a "wet weather" alternative to Main Street. Presuming the rough accuracy of the 1932 resurvey of the "First Survey" or east half of the New Salem plat, all of the Area AA features were located just beyond the northern boundary of the town plat. Their placement without apparent consideration of lot boundaries, their proximity to the early road bed, and the nature of the associated artifact assemblage (see section IV), combine to suggest that the features were in use prior to the existence of the town of New Salem.

### Area BB Excavations

The ridge top within Area BB seemed a likely locale for a residence, presumably associated with the features found in Area AA. The four units excavated in Area BB encountered evidence of severe erosion, and subsequently no indication of a structure or other cultural features. If a house was located in this vicinity, any associated features would have surely been washed down the slope to the south.

Units 1 and 4 were located on a ridge top at the north end of Area BB (Figure 15), Unit 1 having been placed over a shallow depression visible on the ground surface. Units 2 and 3 were placed at the ridge top's southern edge, adjacent to a steep slope where the highest surface density of artifacts had been observed in the area. Little or no topsoil was observed within any of the units, in which sterile yellow brown clay subsoil was immediately below 2 to 3 inches of sod and surface disturbance. Very few artifacts were recovered.

Excavations indicated that erosion had probably removed all trace of the source for the early 19th century artifact concentration found on the slope at the south end of Area BB. This midden may have been generated by a house site, perhaps the larger building illustrated on the R.J. Onstot map. The badly eroded area may have also been the location of the charcoal laden feature excavated by the Lincoln League shortly after the turn of the century, interpreted as a "barbecue pit", and remembered as having been located at the break of a slope (Bale n.d.).

#### IV. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Robert Mazrim

##### Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were cleaned and sorted during the fall of 1995. Rocks recovered from feature fill were sorted according to unburnt and burnt specimens, weighed, and discarded. All other debris was sorted by artifact class, tabulated and bagged according to provenance.

Ceramic artifacts were classified as refined and unrefined earthenwares. Refined earthenwares included creamware, pearlware, and some whiteware. Creamware/ pearlware/ whiteware identification involved traditional methods of glaze hue and paste color analysis, as well as the consideration of decorative treatments (Noel-hume 1969, Miller 1980). Due to the hazards of identifying small undecorated specimens as pearlware or whiteware, questionable sherds were classified as type-indeterminate. The very few diagnostic whiteware sherds (n= 8) were recovered from midden contexts only. One yellow ware and one porcelain sherd were also recovered from midden contexts.

Unrefined earthenwares consist of redware and stoneware. Vessel types were identified on the basis of diagnostic fragments such as rim sherds. All redware discussed below is clear lead glazed, unless otherwise noted. All stoneware sherds were salt-glazed, unless otherwise noted.

Container glass was sorted by vessel type and glass color. Fragments of window glass were counted, and in feature contexts, approximate number of total square inches was included to better depict the amount of glass recovered. Other artifacts were classified as, "tools & utensils" (table flatware, pocket knives, etc.) , "personal items" (smoking pipes, lice combs etc), "weaponry" (gunflints, lead shot), "clothing" (buttons, pins, beads), "architectural" (window glass, nails, daub, brick, hardware) and a catch-all "miscellaneous" for items such as type-indeterminate metal scrap and coal clinkers.

Minimum vessel counts for refined, unrefined and glass vessels were deduced on the basis of vessel type and size, morphology (such as foot rings, etc) decorative treatments, and in a few cases, body thickness or glaze characteristics. Minimum vessel counts presented below should be considered conservative. The following discussion of artifacts from the three areas will be discussed in the order in which they were excavated: Area CC, AA, and BB.



### AREA CC:

Excavations at Area CC consisted of the removal of 1.5 to 5 inches of sod, surface disturbance, and topsoil, which contained a mixture of feature fill, early 19th century midden, and modern debris. This layer was collected as "Level 1" in all excavation units. With the exception of a scattering of modern debris, no great differences were noted in the nature of artifacts recovered from midden contexts and feature fill. Four subsurface features were discovered at Area CC, and all features contained only diagnostic pearlware and creamware refined earthenwares. In most cases diagnostic ceramic vessels found in the Level 1 midden were matches to, or at least contemporaneous with, those found in the upper layers of feature fill.

The exceptions to this are a single transfer printed whiteware sherd and seven salt-glazed stoneware sherds with an Albany slipped interiors, recovered from Area CC midden. The stoneware sherds appear to represent two vessels, one of which may have been a jug. The use of Albany slip in the midwest is thought to have begun in the late 1830s or early 1840s. The post-1830 artifacts found at Area CC may be related to a later, poorly-represented component of the site's occupation, or may have arrived at the site via modern disturbance related to soil removal from other sites in the village.

A total of 1174 cultural artifacts were recovered from midden contexts at Area CC, and 662 were recovered from feature fill. The large proportion of midden (or Level 1) artifacts to feature fill artifacts is, in this case, thought to simply represent truncation of Features 1-3 by recent discing, and the considerable fragmentation of these artifacts. Due to the obvious mixing of artifacts from feature, deflated midden, and park-era contexts, minimum vessel counts for each feature do not include artifacts recovered from Level 1 soil of associated units.

#### Feature 1

Two cultural layers were defined within Feature 1. The uppermost episode (comprising most of the feature fill) consisted of a dark, silty, debris-rich matrix associated with abandonment/ filling of the feature. Beneath this, lining the base of the feature, was a layer of clayey wall slump, containing only two cut nails, two scraps of burnt container glass and a small amount of wood charcoal. The northeast and southwest quarters of Feature 1 were excavated, and the remaining half of the feature was left in preservation.

Feature 1 contained portions of a minimum of 17 refined earthenware vessels - 16 of these are pearlware, 1 creamware. The creamware vessel is an undecorated deep plate. The pearlware vessels consist of 4 plates, 1 platter, 4 cups and 5 saucers,

1 teapot (lid), and a possible teapot or pitcher handle.

Edge decorated wares (mvc=5; Figure 40) consist of four shell edged pearlware plates (2 blue, 2 green) and a shell edged pearlware platter (blue). The plates appear to be "supper" or "table" size plates, ranging from 9 to 10 inches in diameter. Hand painted pearlwares (mvc=9; Figure 40) include portions of four handleless "London" style cups, two of which are decorated in monochrome blue floral imagery, and two in polychrome (blue & gold, and yellow & brown) floral. Four hand painted saucers are also present. These include one monochrome blue floral, one polychrome blue and gold, one polychrome blue and green, and one polychrome green and black. In most cases, polychrome vessels may have included other colors not present on very small vessel fragments. A portion of a hand-painted monochrome blue teapot lid was also recovered. Transfer-printed pearlwares from Feature 1 (mvc=2; Figure 40) include a saucer rim decorated in deep blue floral imagery, and a small portion of a teapot or pitcher handle.

At least seven unrefined earthenware vessels were represented in Feature 1, all of which are redware (Figure 42). These include one possible milk pan with a tapered bolster rim, one pan or bowl with a tapered bolster rim, one globular jar, one plate (undecorated), and a portion of what appears to be a grease lamp, made of a pale, non-local clay. Two other type-indeterminate vessels were represented by small body sherds. The globular jar base fragment mends with a base fragment found in Feature 3.

Container glass consisted of portions of five vessels, including one olive green wine bottle with a pontilled kick-up, a burnt medicine vial with a pontilled base, a thin-walled flint glass tumbler, and two type indeterminate vessels.

Non-ceramic or glass containers consist of a crushed britannia or sheet iron drinking cup (Figure 45), and at least one wooden bucket, represented by a 1 inch iron riveted band and a portion of what appears to be a wire handle. The cup was originally composed of two pieces; the wall of the cup was found separated from its base, which had been connected to the vessel body by a small rim that fitted around the wall of the cup. A small loop handle had been soldered to the exterior of the vessel as well.

Three tools were recovered from Feature 1. These include a possible iron punch, and a handle to an unknown tool, probably homemade, fashioned from a 3.75 inch long bone which was slightly socketed on one end (Figure 46). The handle has been polished from use. Recovered from Level 1 of Unit 5, and probably associated with Feature 1, was a 2.75 inch long iron pocket knife blade,

Related to clothing and sewing activities are a small brass child's thimble recovered from Unit 1 Level one (directly over Feature 1 fill; Figure 47), and 3 brass straight pins with soldered metal heads which were found within the feature fill.

Related to weaponry, a small amount of lead waste (from casting shot) was also recovered.

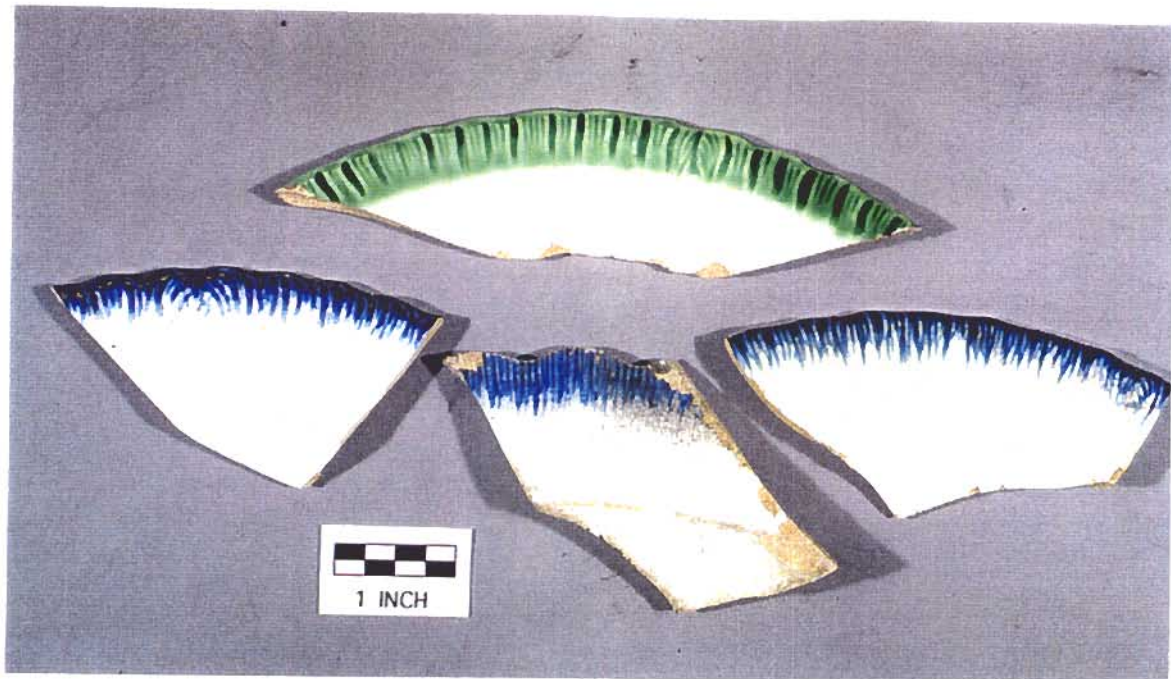
Personal items from Feature 1 include at least two smoking pipes, and a crayon fashioned from yellow ocher (Figure 47). One of the pipes is a kaolin bowl with leaf decoration along the outer mold seam. The size, shape and angle of the bowl is suggestive of pipes dated to the period 1780-1820 (Noel-hume 1969;303). The second pipe is represented by a single fragment of a redware bowl, possibly regionally made, with a tiny squared lip around the bowl rim (Figure 42).

Recovered from the northeast quarter of the feature, from a concentration of cultural debris, were several fragments of a crystalline substance which appears to have been originally suspended in a solution kept inside of a round container. The inside impression of this container was preserved as the liquid evaporated, leaving a round crystalline form. The substance has the consistency of hardened salt, but does not appear to actually be salt. Based on the shape of the hardened remnant, the container in which it was held appears to have been a small free-blown cylindrical bottle; probably a medicine/apothecary type container, which may help interpret the use of the substance.

Architectural debris from Feature 1 included at least 58 machine cut nails (two of which were found in Layer B), approximately five square inches of window glass, 13 ounces of small fragments of soft mud brick, and 24 .5 ounces of baked clay or daub. The nails are predominately "T" headed and range in size from 12 penny to small brads or tacks. A few flooring or "L" headed nails were also recovered.

Clay daub was recognized by larger fragments that had retained impressions on opposite surfaces; one side usually exhibiting log impressions, the reverse a lumpy, smeared texture resulting from the application of the wet clay. Clay daub was found to be a dull brown, whereas diagnostic brick fragments (ie. those with flat finished surfaces) exhibited a bright orange paste. The survival of this clay is most likely a result of burning, and it is thought that this clay once lined the fire box of a log-and-chinked, or "cat and clay", chimney.

During feature excavation, all rock larger than one inch in diameter was saved, to be weighed in the laboratory, and discarded. The northeast and southwest quarters of Feature 1 contained 29.4 pounds of burnt limestone, and only 1 lb 3 oz of unburnt stone, consisting mostly of iron-rich Farmington shale. The burnt limestone is evidence of cooking or heating activities, as opposed to architectural elements such as foundation piers or chinking. The large amount of burnt limestone suggests considerable burning on site during the abandonment of Feature 1, probably related to an exterior fire used for cooking or scalding.



**FIGURE 40:** Area CC; Refined earthenware examples  
A= Edge-decorated  
B= Hand painted, annular & transfer printed

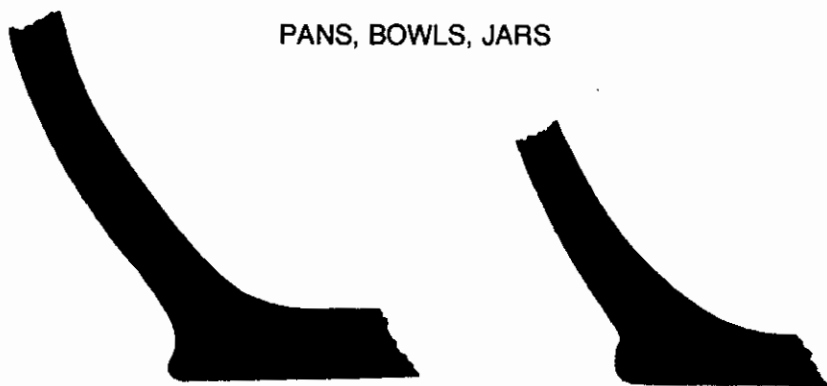




**FIGURE 41:** Area CC; Partially restored pearlware cup  
Feature 3



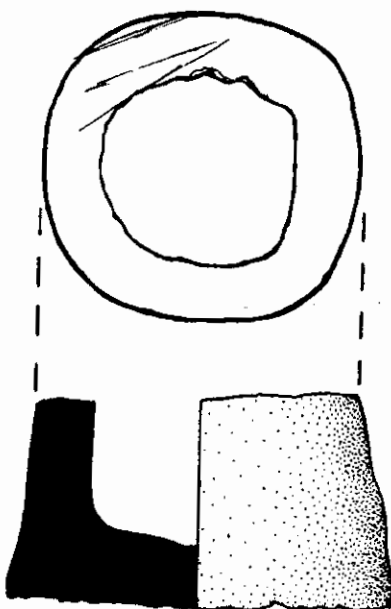
PANS, BOWLS, JARS



PLATES



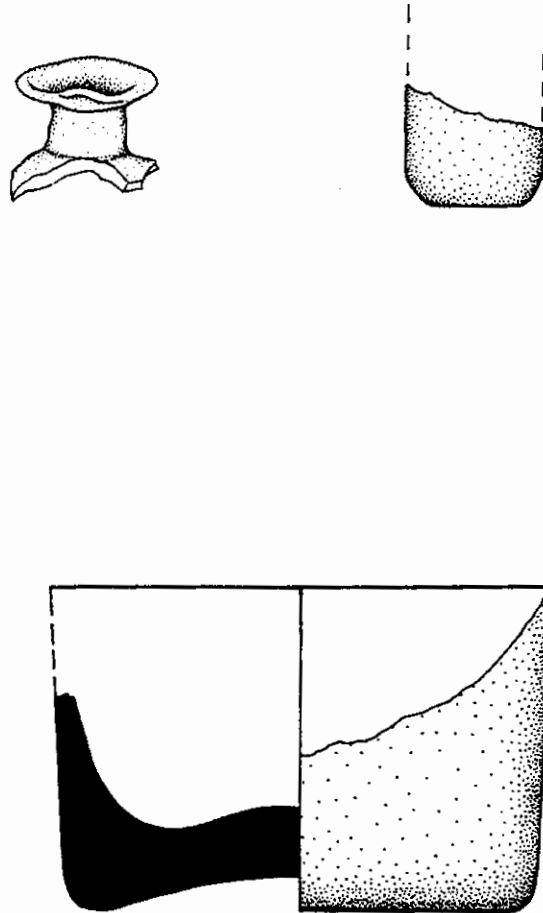
POSSIBLE LAMP  
(showing cut or abrasion marks)



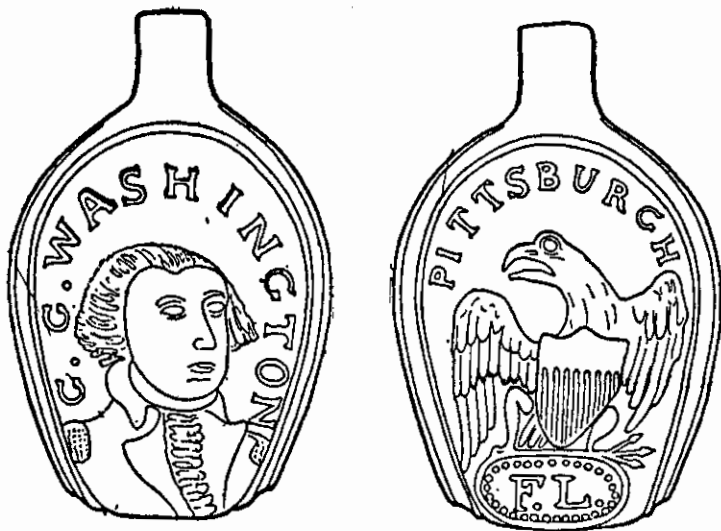
SMOKING PIPE



FIGURE 42: Area CC; Redware vessel types shown actual size

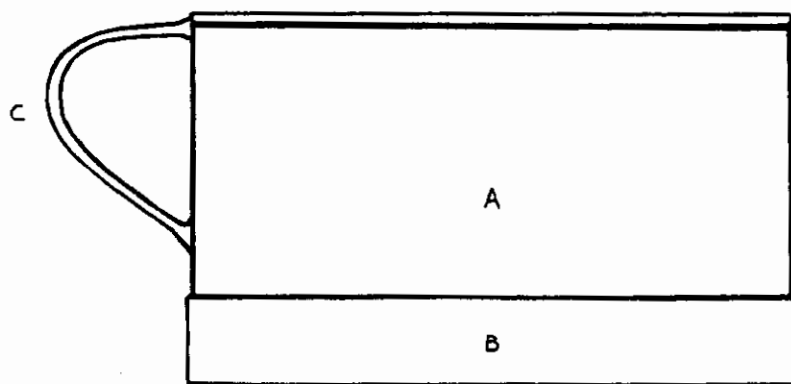


**FIGURE 43:** Area CC; Examples of container glass  
clear vials = Feature 3  
flint glass tumbler =Feature 3  
shown actual size



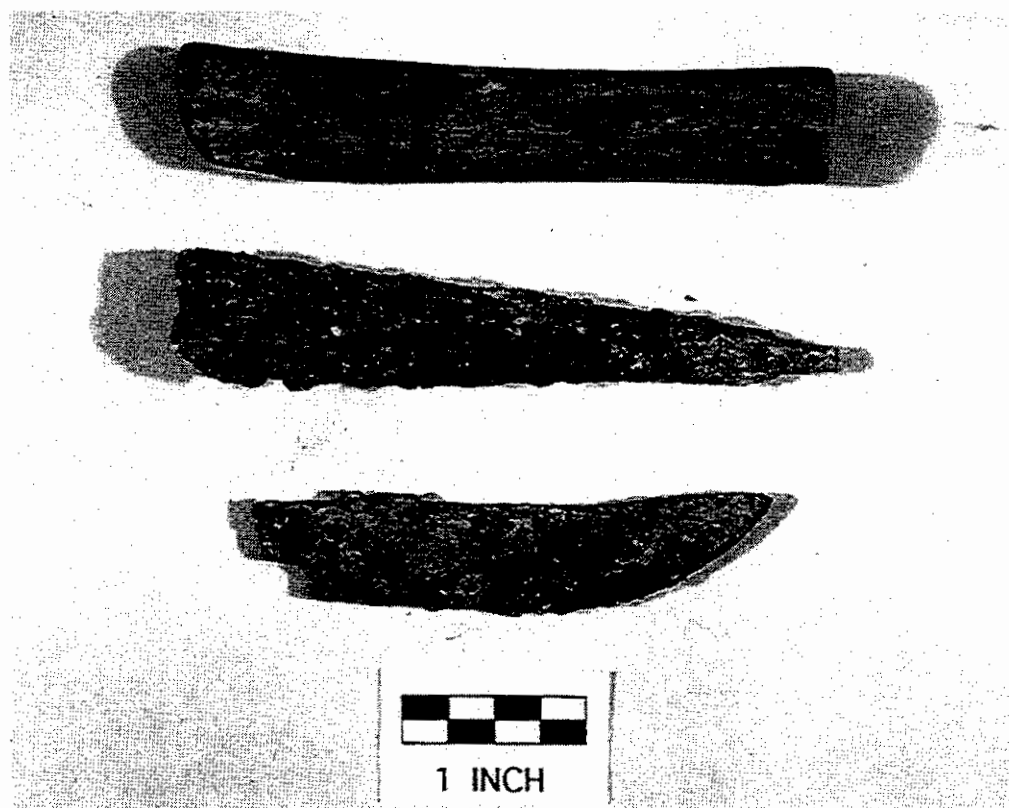
**FIGURE 44:** Area CC; Pictorial whisky flask  
Feature 2  
(illustration from McKearin & McKearin 1948)



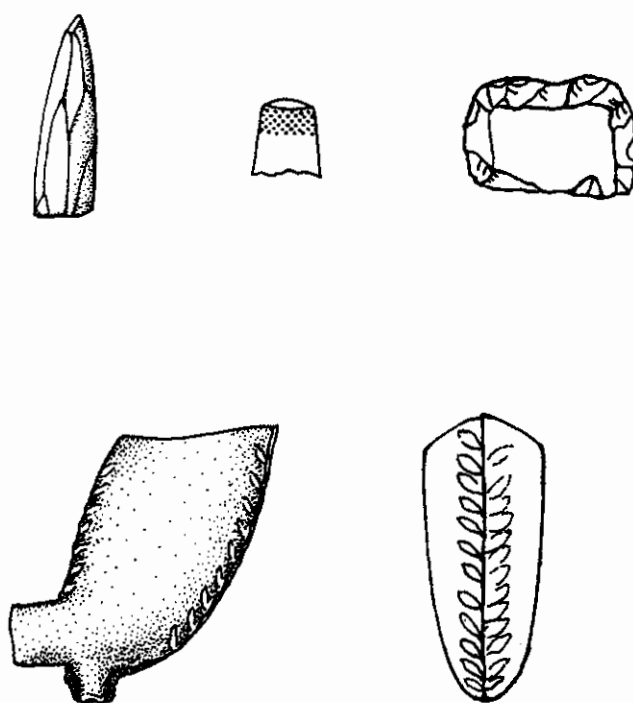


actual size

**FIGURE 45:** Area CC; Metal cup  
Feature 1, NE 1/4  
showing original three-piece construction



**FIGURE 46:** Area CC; Tools  
A= socketed bone handle (Feature 1)  
B = iron punch? (Feature 1)  
C= pocket knife blade (Unit 5, L1)



**FIGURE 47:** Area CC; Various artifacts  
crayon fashioned from yellow ochre (F1)  
thimble (U1), French gunflint (F3)  
smoking pipe (F1)  
all shown actual size

## Feature 2

Aside from a thin slump zone containing no artifacts, the fill within Feature 2 appears to have been deposited in one episode, resulting in a single cultural layer containing little debris. The feature contained portions of two refined earthenware vessels - a pearlware annular decorated (orange and brown) bowl and a pearlware transfer-printed (blue) cup. Unrefined earthenware vessels consisted of one redware bowl (rim), and one redware bowl or jar (base).

Portions of three glass containers were recovered, including the base of a round flint glass pontilled tumbler, an aqua type-indeterminate vessel, and approximately 60 % of a crushed pictorial flask. The flask features the embossed portrait George Washington (with "G. G. Washington" above) on one side, and an American eagle on the reverse. Below the eagle are the initials "FL" for the manufacturer, Frederick Lorenz of Pittsburgh (Figure 44). This particular design, employing vertical ribbing along the sides of the bottle, represents one of the earliest pictorial flasks made in America, first manufactured in 1819, and probably discontinued by the mid 1820s (McKearin & McKearin 1948:495). Close inspection of the surface of the bottle revealed heavy scratching on the flask's most pronounced feature (Washington's cheek), evidently resulting from its shipment or storage in a case with other bottles or abrasive items.

Architectural debris from Feature 2 includes a minimum of eight machine-cut nails, and approximately six square inches of window glass. Very little brick/daub was recovered (1.3 oz). No other artifact types were present. Feature 2 contained a small quantity of stone; 3 lbs 8 oz of burnt limestone, and 4 ounces of unburnt rock.

## Feature 3

Feature 3 consisted of two closely contemporary fill episodes, soils from which appear to have originated from the same midden source. Small loads of trash may have also contributed to the rapid filling of the feature. Feature 3 was also found to have intersected Feature 1. Although careful excavation allowed for the separation of the majority of the debris with respect to the two features, the debris from the upper two inches of the intersection of the features represents a mix of both episodes. Portions of a minimum of eleven refined earthenware vessels were recovered from Feature 3. Two of these, a pearlware blue shell-edged plate and a pearlware blue floral cup, may represent portions of similar vessels inventoried in Feature 1. Also, fragments of a pearlware annular (orange and brown) bowl found in Feature 3 appear to match those found in Feature 2.

Refined earthenware vessels not seen in Feature 1, and assumed to be associated strictly with the filling of Feature 3, include two green shell-edged pearlware plates, one pearlware hand-painted blue floral saucer, a pearlware

polychrome (blue, orange and green) cup, two pearlware monochrome blue floral cups (one of which was partially restorable - Figure 41), and two pearlware transfer-printed cups. Like those found in Features 1 and 2, all of the cups in Feature 3 are of the London style. The transfer-printed specimens are too small to describe patterns.

Unrefined earthenware vessels recovered from Feature 3 (n=4) include portions of a redware globular jar, two redware type indeterminate vessels represented by body sherds, and a salt-glazed stoneware jug handle. The redware jar base fragment mends with a fragment found in the northeast quarter of Feature 1, and thus could not be a result of the intersection of the two features, which occurred in the southwest quarter of Feature 1.

Container glass from Feature 3 includes the bases of three round flint glass pontilled tumblers, the mouth of a clear glass, pontilled medicine vial, and base of a second vial (Figure 43). The tumblers are identical to the single specimen found in Feature 2.

Personal items found in Feature 3 include a writing slate fragment and a small kaolin pipe bowl fragment. Weaponry-related artifacts include a French blade gunflint (Figure 47) and the clothing artifact class consists of a five-holed bone button and a blue glass seed bead. Four coal clinkers were also recovered.

Architectural debris from Feature 3 includes a minimum of 34 machine-cut nails, approximately 1 1/2 square inches of window glass, 1/2 of a soft-mud molded brick, and 24.6 ounces of clay daub and brick fragments.

Over 35 pounds of burnt limestone were recovered from Feature 3, while less than 2 pounds of unburnt rock were encountered, again indicating much activity associated with outdoor fire, and little evidence of structural supports.

#### Feature 4:

Feature 4 was interpreted as a buried remnant of a road bed that crossed the open field behind the Second Berry-Lincoln Store. Unit 28 exposed the western edge of the road bed, and most of the soil excavated from the unit consisted of slope washed topsoil redeposited over the top of the abandoned road during the 19th and 20th centuries. Only the base of Level 2 could confidently be called "feature fill", that is, soil & debris that had been deposited in the road during its use. The debris from this level consisted of 4 cut nail fragments and 2 undecorated pearlware sherds.

### Area CC material culture discussion

Considering that the New Salem site is thought to have been first occupied in the summer of 1829 (with most households persisting until 1837-39), the most significant aspect of the artifact assemblage from Area CC is the complete lack of diagnostic whitewares recovered from feature contexts. Of the 27 refined earthenware vessels represented in Features 1-3, all but one are pearlware, and the remaining vessel is creamware. It should be noted that many small, undecorated sherds were classified as "type indeterminate", although the lack of any diagnostic whiteware specimens (particularly colored transfer prints) suggests that these are probably undecorated portions of pearlware vessels.

It has been generally accepted that what archaeologists classify as "whiteware" appeared in the American markets during the late 1820s and early 1830s (Noel-hume 1969, Miller 1980, Snyder 1995). The new ware (which had evolved over a short period, rather than having been introduced as a new product) was immediately popular, offering a wider range of transfer printed colors than was previously available in pearlware. Prices of this new transfer-printed whiteware were probably equivalent to transfer printed pearlwares when first introduced. It is also believed that the introduction of whiteware coincided with the rapid decline of pearlware. This transition between ceramic wares is particularly relevant at New Salem.

How quickly whiteware would have entered the archaeological record of central Illinois is questionable, and is probably tied in part to regional markets and the socioeconomic status of a given family, as well as individual usage/ breakage rates. It would seem however, that the reasonably inexpensive and still thin-bodied whiteware would have been used as heavily and broken at the same rate as the "old-fashioned" pearlwares that would have still been present in an early 1830s household. One would then expect the *appearance* (however minimal) of whiteware in the archaeological record of a given site by the early 1830s. This of course does not preclude the continued use, breakage and disposal of older pearlware vessels, which were probably not completely replaced in an "average" household china cabinet until the 1840s.

As a very local comparison, a sample of midden associated with the presumed Miller-Kelso household, (obtained in July of 1995 in advance of wheelchair ramp construction- report to be submitted under separate cover) produced a minimum of 15 refined earthenware vessels. Six of these are pearlware, six are whiteware, and three type indeterminate. If properly identified (this site lies in the problematic second survey of New Salem-see Mazrim 1995c;71) the Miller-Kelso household was probably first occupied in early 1832, when the two families arrived at New Salem. The Miller family remained at the site until 1839 or 40, when the house was abandoned. Although the midden sample is small, the even ratio of diagnostic pearlware to whiteware suggests that by the mid to late 1830s at New Salem, at least one household may have broken and discarded nearly equal amounts of the two ceramic types.

Providing an archivally documented initial occupation of 1829, the Jordan #3 site, located at nearby Athens in Menard County, can also be used as a comparison to the Area CC assemblage at New Salem (Mazrim 1994). Jordan #3 is a small scatter of early 19th century debris very likely associated with the Henry Jordan family. Henry Jordan had been raised on an adjacent parcel owned by his father James. In 1829 Henry married and purchased the land on which Jordan #3 is located in 1829. The 1830 census places him at the site, with his wife and new baby daughter.

Because it was occupied until at least 1840, Jordan #3 does not provide a better understanding of the introduction of whiteware, but instead offers a glimpse of the rapid disappearance of pearlware. Of the ten refined earthenware vessels represented in several recent surface collections, only two are pearlware. The remaining eight consist of five whiteware, one porcelain, one flow blue and one type-indeterminate. Although the sample is very small, Jordan #3 does suggest that the turn-over from pearlware to whiteware (as well as other ceramic types) was in some cases very swift.

Based on the lack of whiteware from feature contexts, Area CC would appear to have been abandoned by the early 1830s. The length of the occupation back into the 1820s is questionable. Using the oft-cited "Mean Ceramic Dating" technique devised by South (1977), for example, one arrives at a date for Feature 1 of 1804. This of course, is highly unlikely, and illustrates the danger in applying such formulas to debris left behind by households that underwent changes in personal wealth, ownership, market access, and which were governed by individual preferences and particular patterns of behavior. Further, the classification system used in this formula omits more subtle changes in decorative treatments (such as hand painted color palettes) and vessel designs (such as cup styles) which can assist in more narrowly defining a site's occupation.

Considering the pearlware to creamware vessel ratio at Area CC (4% creamware, 96% pearlware), and examining more closely the decorative treatments of the pearlware vessels, one can arrive at a more probable era of site occupation. Undecorated creamware vessels were inexpensive and appear on sites in Illinois occupied during the first quarter of the 19th century (Gums 1988, Wagner & McCorvie 1992), but probably ceased to be manufactured by the very early 1820s (Noel-hume 1969, South 1977). The single vessel represented in feature contexts at Area CC suggests that few such vessels were still present at this household.

The diagnostic handleless pearlware teacups recovered from the site were all of the "London" style, which had become very popular by the late teens or early 1820s, replacing the earlier "tea bowl" style (Whiter 1970;127). The hand painting on the pearlware vessels consists of broad floral designs executed in monochrome blue, in blue highlighted with bright orange, or polychrome blue, bright orange and green. The polychrome patterns (represented by very small sherds) reflect a color palette that slightly post-dates the "soft pastels" (popular circa 1795-1815), probably

manufactured circa 1820-1830 (Noel-hume 1969:129). Polychrome pearlware vessels with similar color schemes to those found at Area CC have been recovered from several sites known to have been occupied after 1820 (Kriesa et al 1994, Gums 1991 ). Considering these aspects of the refined earthenware assemblage alone, the occupation of site CC could have begun anytime from the mid to late 1820s.

According to the archival record and the many oral traditions, the earliest possible arrival to the New Salem site would have been the summer of 1828. If Area CC was first settled during this period, then the suggested three to four year occupation suggested would have produced at least 27 broken plates, as well as a variety other of domestic debris. As breakage patterns are poorly understood, and would have differed wildly from site to site based on chance circumstance, the refined ceramic assemblage from Area CC could fit within the known range of occupation at New Salem, but probably reflects a household that was abandoned during the village's first years.

Decoration of the refined vessels from Area CC consists mostly of the hand painted monochrome and polychrome floral designs (Figure 40). Hand painted vessels outnumbered transfer printed vessels nearly 3 to 1. This could be interpreted as a slight indicator of household economic status, as early 19th century transfer printed tablewares were more expensive than the hand painted alternatives. (Miller 1980). Possibly relating to the same household, but recovered from midden contexts to the east of the feature cluster, was one piece of undecorated porcelain. Porcelain was more expensive than the much more common creamwares, pearlwares and whitewares.

Refined vessel forms from Features 1-3 are predominately common tablewares and teawares; plates, teacups and saucers (Table 1). All of the plates are edge-decorated (n=7), and would have been inexpensive. Cups (n=10) outnumber saucers (n=6), but several of the saucers appear to match designs on teacups, and may have been purchased as two-piece sets. All of the cups appear to have been of the London shape. At least one bowl, decorated in a two-color annular design, was also present, as well as a shell-edged platter. A teapot was also present in the assemblage, as well as the handle of either a second teapot or possibly a pitcher. A portion of an eagle-shaped tureen handle finial was recovered from Unit 6 Level one, and was probably associated with Feature 1 fill.

Portions of at least 10 unrefined vessels were found in feature contexts at Area CC. All but one of these vessels are redware. The redware vessels include at least one milk pan, two bowls, one or two small globular jars, one plate, and a portion of what appears to be an oil lamp. At least three additional vessels are represented by type-indeterminate body sherds. An additional pan rim and two additional plates were recovered from midden contexts (Figure 42). A redware pipe bowl fragment with a slight, squared lip was found in Unit 6, also associated with Feature 1. A single stoneware vessel consists of a salt-glazed fragment of a jug strap handle.



	<u>Teaware</u>			<u>Tableware</u>		<u>Kitchenware</u>	
	Cups	Saucers	Teapots	Plates	Platters	Bowls	Pitchers
<u>Creamware</u>							
Plain				1			
Annular							
<u>Pearlware</u>							
Edged blue green				2 4	1		
HP blue	4	2	1				
HP poly	3	3					
Annular						1	
Transfer blue	3	1					
<u>TOTALS</u>	10	6	1	7	1	1	

**TABLE 1:** Area CC; Refined minimum vessel count, feature contexts.  
Does not include probable matches between features, or type-indeterminate vessels

The bowls, small jars and pans are common redware vessel forms, and were probably most often used in the preparation and storage of dairy products. The plate, pipe and possible lamp are less common, but both pipe and plate fragments have been recovered by the author from the David Brunk/ Cotton Hill kiln site in southern Sangamon County. The lamp appears to have been made using a pale, non-local clay. This fragment also exhibits a strange break across its top, almost suggesting it has been intentionally modified.

At least one redware kiln was operating during the early 19th century at nearby Athens (the Barnett Ramsey pottery - Mounce 1989). The earliest known date of operation of the Ramsey pottery however, is 1845, and it is thought that Ramsey did not arrive in Illinois until 1837. Unless Ramsey took over operation of an already existing (and unknown) kiln, it seems unlikely the redware found at Area CC (thought to have been occupied only as late as the early 1830s) was manufactured at Athens. If made locally, the Cotton Hill pottery, operated by David Brunk beginning in the early 1820s, is a more likely manufacturer of these vessels.

Little container glass was recovered from Area CC, as would be expected from a late 1820s-early 1830s occupation. Four round, flint glass tumbler bases were found - a number that seems rather high for a single household. Glass-packaged alcohol was represented by a wine bottle and a pictorial flask. Such flasks were usually filled with various liquors (particularly flavored brandy) by local store owners, who purchased them empty by the case. At least three clear medicine vials were also recovered. These were also often filled locally (with liquid remedies or pills), either by area physicians or store keepers.

The presence of children at the site is suggested by a very small child's thimble, and a fragment of writing slate. Sewing was taught to girls at a very young age, and the activity of sewing may also be reflected by the 3 brass straight pins found at the site. Such pins were also used to secure portions of women's dresses however. A single five-holed bone button was also found at Area CC, as was a blue glass seed bead recovered from a flotation sample taken from Feature 1. Little significance can be placed on this single item, traditionally associated with Native American dress. A French blade gunflint and a small amount of lead waste (from casting shot) reflect hunting activities.

Architectural debris at Area CC consisted of machine cut nails (min=100), window glass, brick fragments, and burnt clay daub. The nails range from 12 penny to small brads or tacks. Such nails would have been used for a wide variety of purposes, from securing flooring or door trim to providing hooks for clothing. Very little window glass was encountered (approximately 1 square foot), indicating that the nearby structure was not equipped with many glass panes. Most window panes of the period were rather small, in part to facilitate the safe shipment of the glass itself.

The presence of a small amount of coal clinkers in Feature 3 may reflect the use

of a small heating or cooking stove, although such stoves would have been considered a luxury in frontier settlements such as New Salem. The clinkers more likely reflect small-scale blacksmithing activities, or because "bank coal" was relatively abundant in Menard County, a few pieces may have simply been used as fuel in an open fire.

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The overall character of the Area CC assemblage seems to suggest a domestic occupation that may have included women and children, and whose residents purchased a number of reasonably inexpensive refined ceramic tablewares. Their choices regarding these items could have reflected financial constraints or market access. Alcohol was consumed nearby, and regionally made unrefined vessels such as milk pans and small bowls were probably used to process dairy products. Structural debris suggests a rather austere building associated with the occupation, which included a "cat and clay" chimney that incorporated very little brick - probably used only as a hearth in front of a fire box. The building probably had few, small glass windows.

It should be noted however, particularly due to the known proximity of the store building now known and reconstructed as the "Second Berry-Lincoln Store", that such an assemblage could have also been produced at a commercial site that sold domestic goods to nearby families. Items broken during shipping, or while displayed on store shelves, would have been discarded behind commercial structures as well, producing very misleading artifact assemblages, which could create the illusion of wealth or poverty, the presence of women or children, domestic or craft-oriented activity, etc. Complicating such a picture is the fact that storekeepers usually lived in the building which housed their goods. Neither John McNamar or Sam Hill, considered possible occupants of the site, had families during the period 1828-31.

The only artifact class that could possibly be suggestive of a non-domestic rubbish pile is the reasonably large number of glass tumblers; portions of at least four were recovered from Features 1 - 3. Glass tumblers are common to early 19th century tavern and "grocery" sites, which sold liquor by the serving. Only two diagnostic glass liquor bottles were recovered at Area CC, although most alcohol served at such establishments during the first three decades of the 19th century was dispensed from barrels.

The nature of the features themselves at Area CC, however, as well as the presence of burnt limestone, animal bone, and objects exhibiting use wear (such as the gunflint, the small thimble and a few of the plates), make it clear that somebody was living on the property circa 1828-30. The synthesis of the archival record and oral traditions, as well as the small house pictured on the R.J. Onstot map, suggests that there was indeed a house located northeast of the store building. The artifact assemblage appears to be primarily a domestic one, although aspects of the

assemblage could also reflect the store nearby.

## AREA AA

Excavations at Area AA consisted of the removal of an approximately 2 to 4 inch layer of sod, surface disturbance, and topsoil, which contained a mixture of feature fill, early 19th century midden, and modern debris. This layer was collected as "Level 1" in all excavation units. As in Area CC, no great differences were noted in the nature of artifacts recovered from midden contexts and feature fill. Four subsurface features were discovered at Area AA, and all features contained only diagnostic pearlware and creamware refined earthenwares.

Seven transfer printed whiteware sherds and a single yellow ware sherd were found in the midden at the southeast edge of Area AA. These were determined to be associated with a spatially discrete dumping of road scrapings from elsewhere in the village, which contained a mixture of early 19th century artifacts, modern debris, car parts, gravel and asphalt. Fortunately, modern disturbance in the immediate vicinity of the features was limited.

At Area AA, 913 artifacts were recovered from midden contexts, and 1180 from feature contexts. Like Area CC, recent discing was found to have mixed midden soil, truncated feature fill, and later dumping episodes. With this in mind, minimum vessel counts for each feature do not include artifacts recovered from Level 1 soil of associated units.

### Feature 1:

Feature 1 was excavated in two cultural layers. The uppermost consisted of a dark, silty, debris rich fill. Beneath this was a second, more clayey layer, with an artifact density consistent with the upper layer. At the very base of the feature, artifact numbers decreased. Although the two layers consisted of visibly different soils, the character of the artifacts within each layer was virtually the same, and in the case of refined ceramics, at least 12 vessels were represented in both layers, including one mend between layers. Because of the apparent mixing of debris found in these two zones, the minimum vessel count for Feature 1 applies to both layers.

For its small size and shallow depth, Feature 1 contained a very large number of artifacts, including portions of a minimum of 39 refined earthenware vessels. Three of these are creamware, and 36 are pearlware. The creamware vessels consist of an undecorated deep plate, an undecorated cup (rim) and an annular mocha (orange, blue, green, yellow and brown) bowl.

The pearlware assemblage from Feature 1 consists of ten plates, nine cups, ten saucers, five bowls, and two type-indeterminate vessels. Most of the plates appear to be "supper" or "table" size plates, ranging from 9 to 10 inches in diameter, although at least one specimen falls into the "muffin" or "twiffler" category, with a

probable diameter of 7 to 8 inches. All diagnostic cups (i.e. those with extant base or foot portions) are London style, although most of the cups in the collection are represented by small rim or body sherds. Several are very thin-bodied. A narrow, approximately three-inch long handle appears to have been attached to a straight-walled cup, which may or may not be represented by other sherds in the collection. The type indeterminate vessels consist of a possible bowl or pitcher, and a possible creamer.

Pearlware decorative treatments (Figures 48-50) consist of blue shell-edged (n=6; 5 plates, 1 type-indeterminate), green shell-edged (n=2; plates), green "hanging fern" edge-decoration (n=1; plate), monochrome blue hand painted floral imagery (n=9; 4 cups, 4 saucers, 1 bowl), polychrome hand painted floral imagery (n=9; 3 cups, 6 saucers), polychrome annular-decorated mocha (n=5; 4 bowls, 1 TI) and blue transfer printed (n=4; 1 plate, 2 cups, 1 TI).

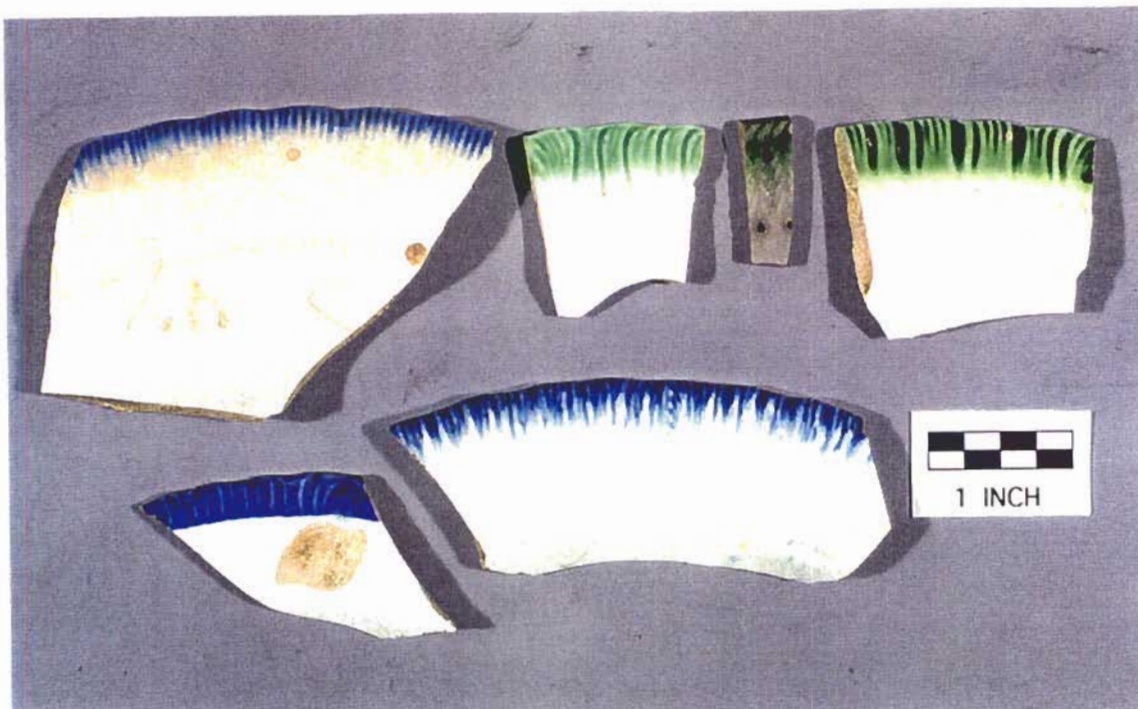
The monochrome blue hand painted pearlware vessels depict common broad floral imagery. In two cases, the dark floral patterns are executed on lighter blue background washes. One of the monochrome saucers has an impressed maker's mark, " .... Wood" , above a small shielded eagle; a mark used by the Enoch Wood and Sons Company (of Burslem, Staffordshire) during the years 1818 to 1846 (Ormsbee 1959;159).

The polychrome patterns include blue floral highlighted with bright orange, blue and green floral with brown accenting, blue and yellow floral with brown accenting, and brown and orange floral patterns. The color palettes represented on a few of the pearlware vessels from Feature 1 are less bright, include more brown accenting, and could be considered closer to the "soft pastels" of the 1810s (Noel-hume 1969;129).

The annular, mocha decorated vessels (one of which is creamware) are multi colored (brown, orange, blue, green), include rouletted and cabled designs and are restricted to bowls. Two pearlware cabled bowls are almost identical in size and design, and may have been part of a set. The few transfer printed vessels recovered from Feature 1 include two deep blue floral patterns (1 cup, 1 TI), one deep blue willow (edge design only) plate, and one possible "scenic" cup.

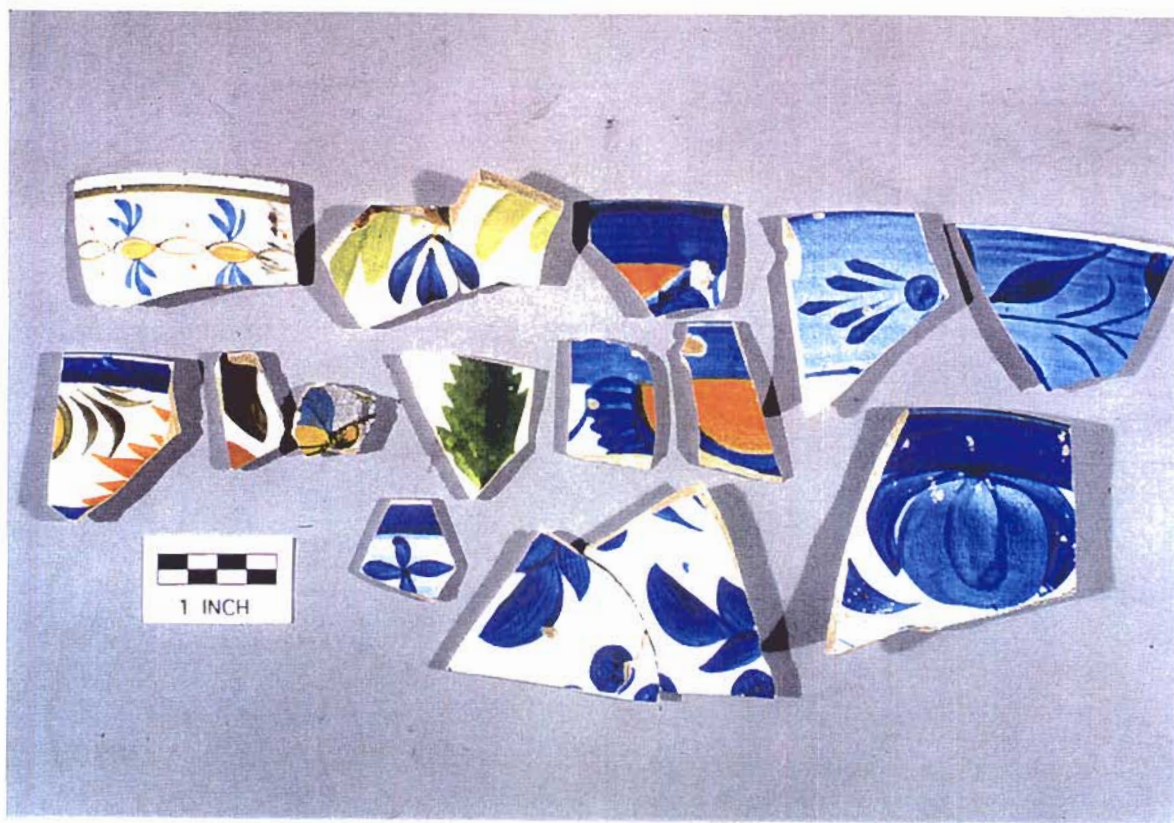
Portions of a minimum of seven unrefined earthenware vessels were found in Feature 1, all of which were redware (Figure 51). Two jugs are represented by strap handles, shoulder fragments, and lip sherds. A rim sherd of a thin bodied, finely potted cup was recovered, as was a rim of a larger cup or very small bowl. Body sherds representing three type-indeterminate vessels (bowls, jars or jugs) were also recovered; two vessels with interior glazes only, and single vessel with an exterior glaze only.

A minimum of five glass containers are represented in Feature 1. These include a round flint glass tumbler, a olive green wine bottle, a clear medicine vial, a



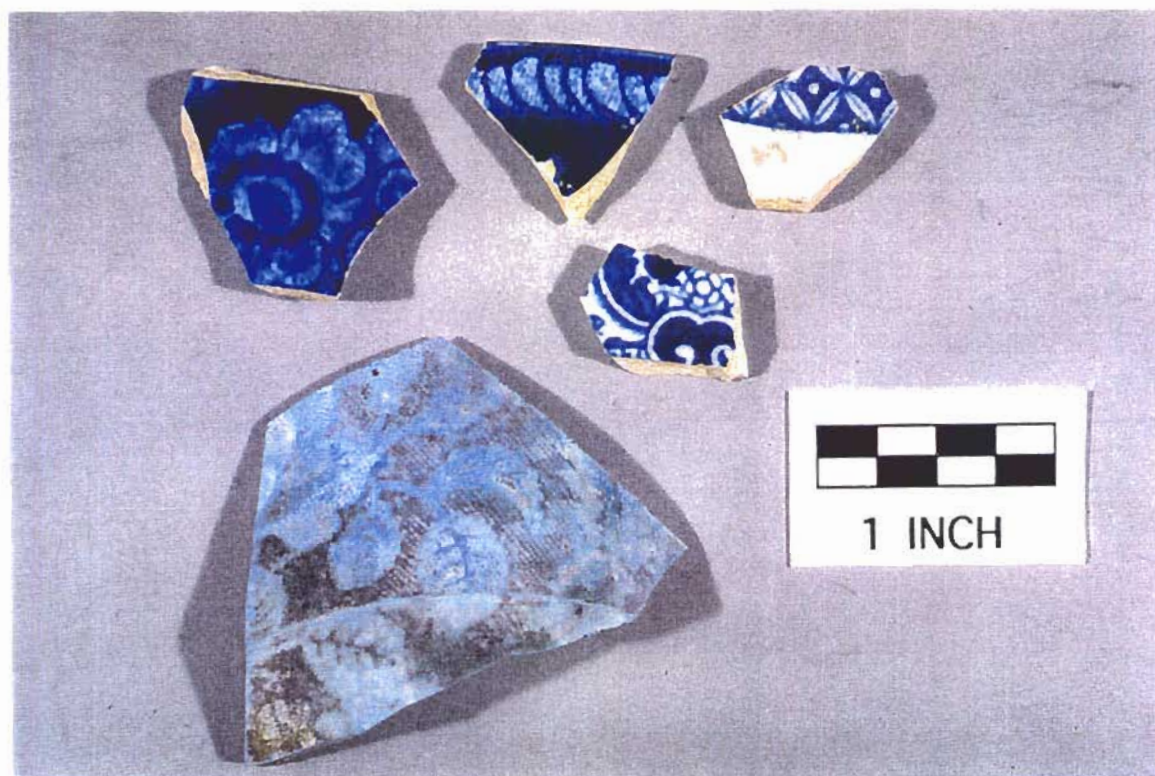
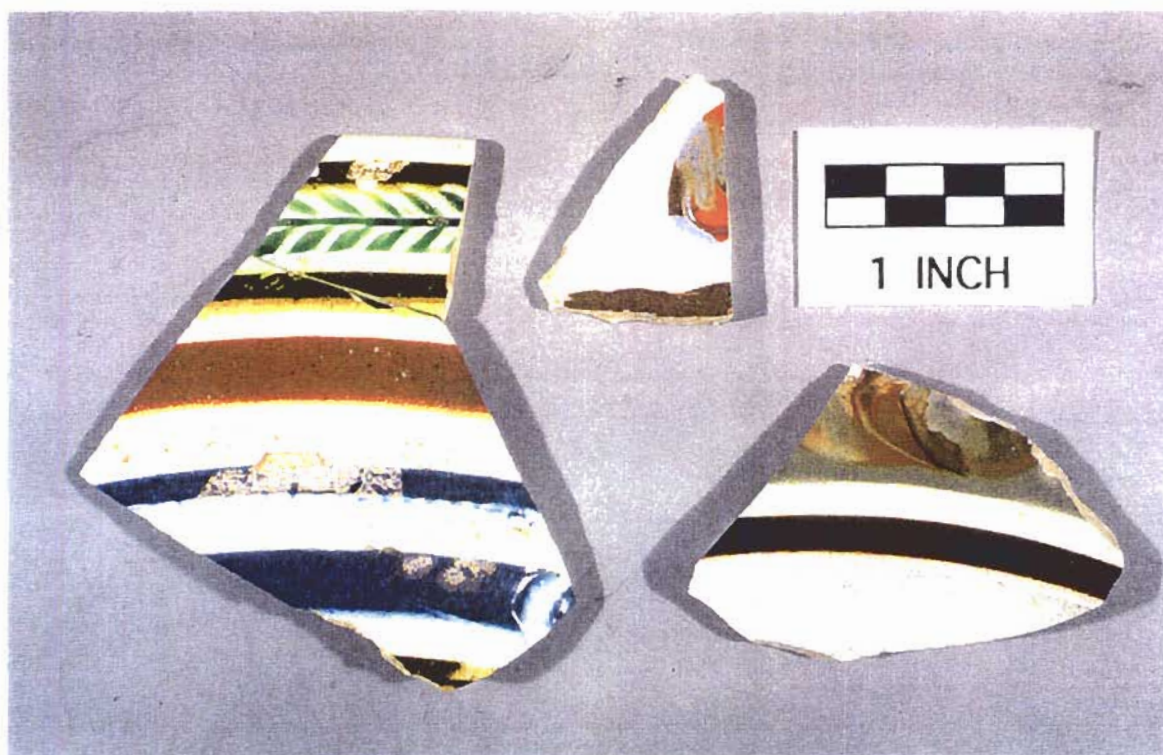
**FIGURE 48:** Area AA; Refined earthenware examples  
Edge-decorated



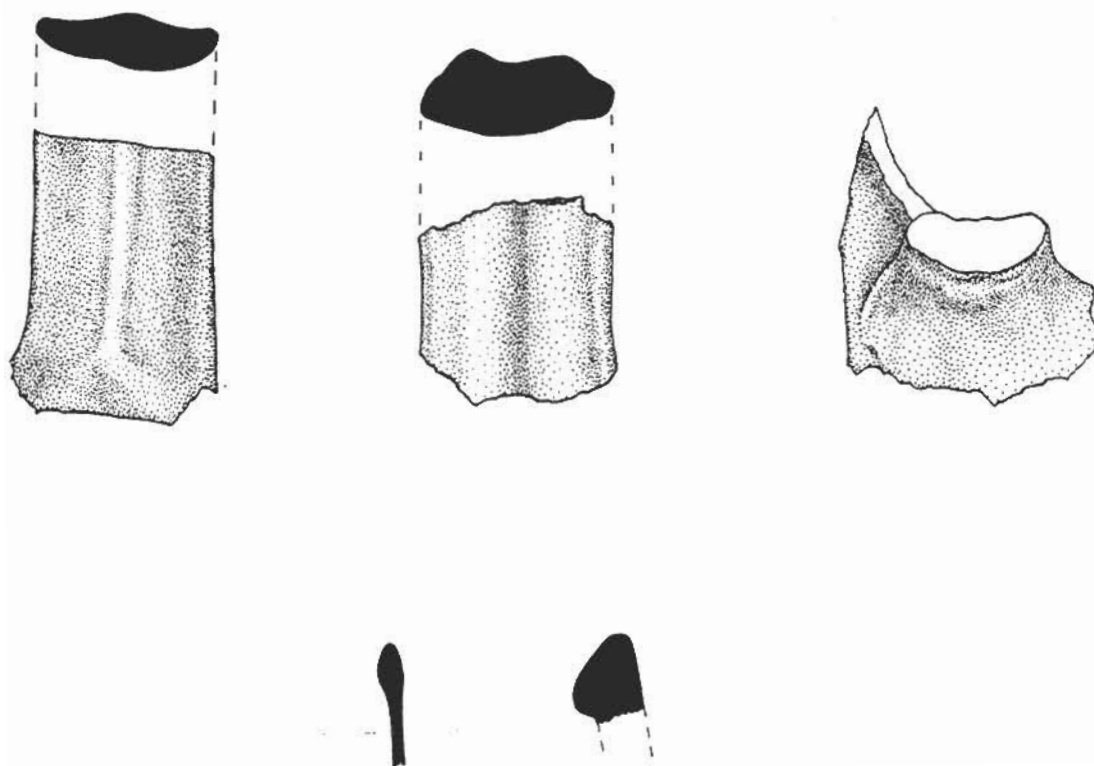


**FIGURE 49:** Area AA; Refined earthenware examples  
Hand painted motifs





**FIGURE 50:** Area AA; Refined earthenware examples  
A = Annular / mocha  
B = Transfer printed



**FIGURE 51:** Area AA; Redware vessel types  
jug handles(F1), jug shoulder (U1),  
cup (F1), small bowl (F1)  
shown actual size

round thick walled (possibly medicine) bottle, and a clear type-indeterminate container.

Portions of at least four table utensils were recovered (Figure 52), including two small iron spoons (perhaps originally silver plated), a fork, and a table knife. The fork and table knife are represented by bone handles, which are incised with cross-hatched decoration. The size of the spoons suggest that they were intended for children.

Elements of at least three tools were also recovered from Feature 1 (Figure 52), including handle and blade portions of at least one pocket knife, a broken whet stone, and a bent iron rod with a flattened end that may have been used as a small gouge. The pocket knife blade is very small (1 1/2" long) and would have been part of a two-bladed knife. A small incised bone handle fragment appears to also be associated with a pocket knife, based on the location of rivet holes.

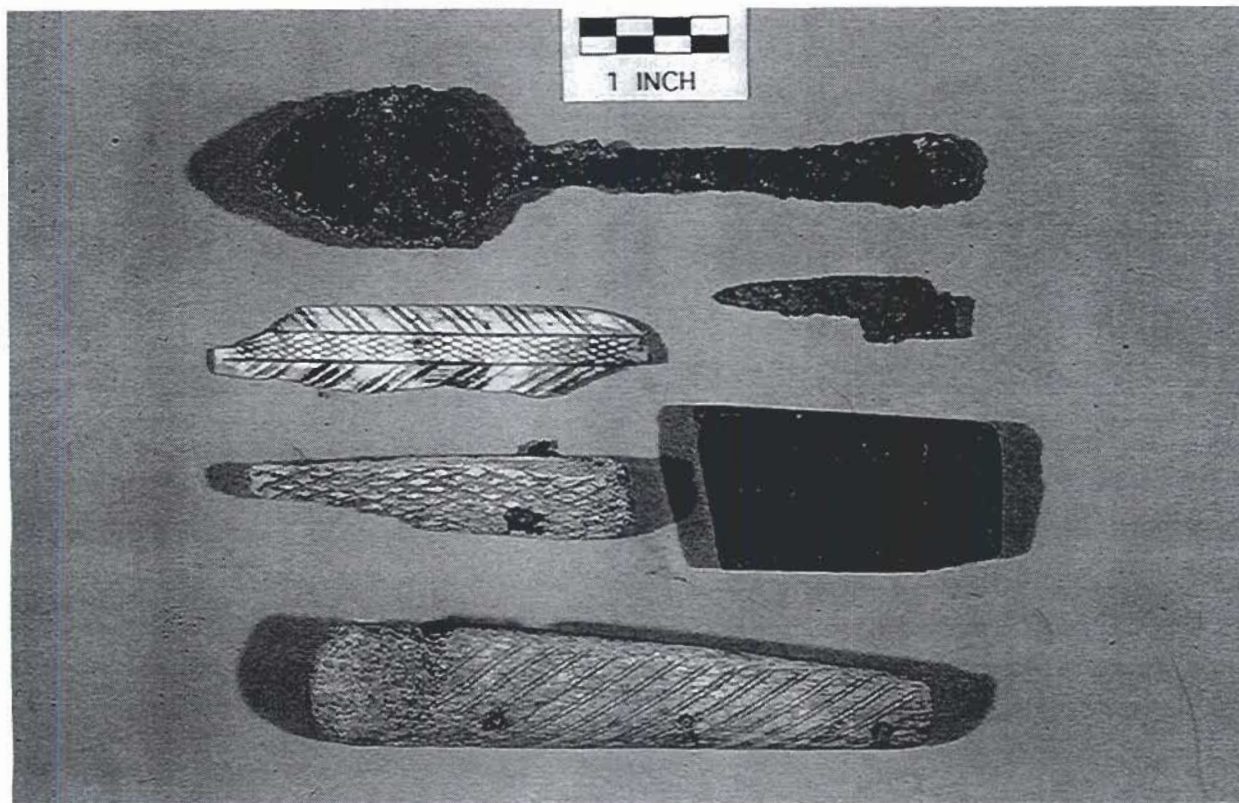
Found above Features 1 and 3 (in Level 1 of Unit 2) was a hand-forged iron "peel", broken at the center of its handle, and measuring 17.5 inches (Figure 53). Iron peels are thought to have been used to retrieve iron pans or ovens from brick bake ovens. Considering the apparent rarity of brick at the New Salem site, it would seem that this item may have been used for another purpose.

Artifacts associated with weaponry include a British blade gunflint (Figure 55), a French gunflint flake, four lead shot, and a small amount of lead waste from casting shot on site.

Personal items from Feature 1 include at least one kaolin pipe with a vertically ribbed bowl, and portions of two bone lice combs (Figure 55). A two inch long slate pencil with a notch inscribed around its distal end (for securing a string?), was also recovered, as were several pieces of flat, unburnt coal, at least one of which is clearly etched with incised lines, creating a grid-like pattern (Figure 55). It appears that the occupants of the site may have been using the readily available coal as an improvised writing slate.

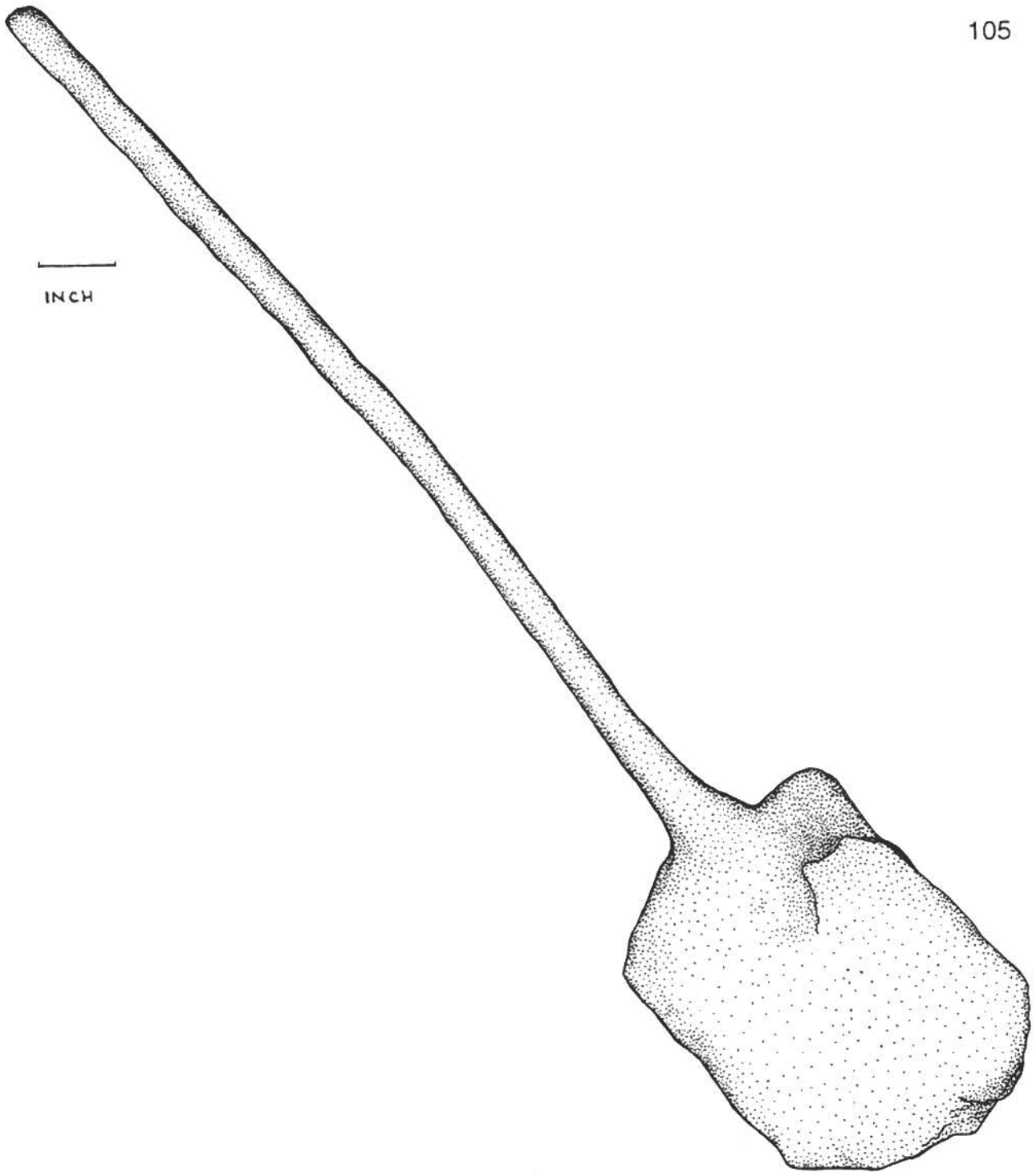
Artifacts related to clothing include buttons, pins and glass beads. Twelve buttons were found in Feature 1 (Figure 56). These include five bone buttons, four brass, two pewter, and one shell. The bone buttons consist of two, flat, five-holed specimens (1/2" and 3/4" in diameter) and two single-holed button backs (once part of two-piece, metal-fronted buttons). All of the brass buttons are flat disks (with back loops) whose front surfaces were either polished or gilded. Sizes of the brass buttons range from 1/2" to 1" in diameter. Two of these include back stamps, one of which is marked "Treble Plated". The two pewter buttons consist of a thick, undecorated 1/2" specimen with a back loop, and a thinner, 3/4" undecorated button whose back loop has broken off. The single shell button is fragmentary, four holed, and 3/8" in diameter. All of the buttons found in Feature 1 could have been once attached to ordinary "work



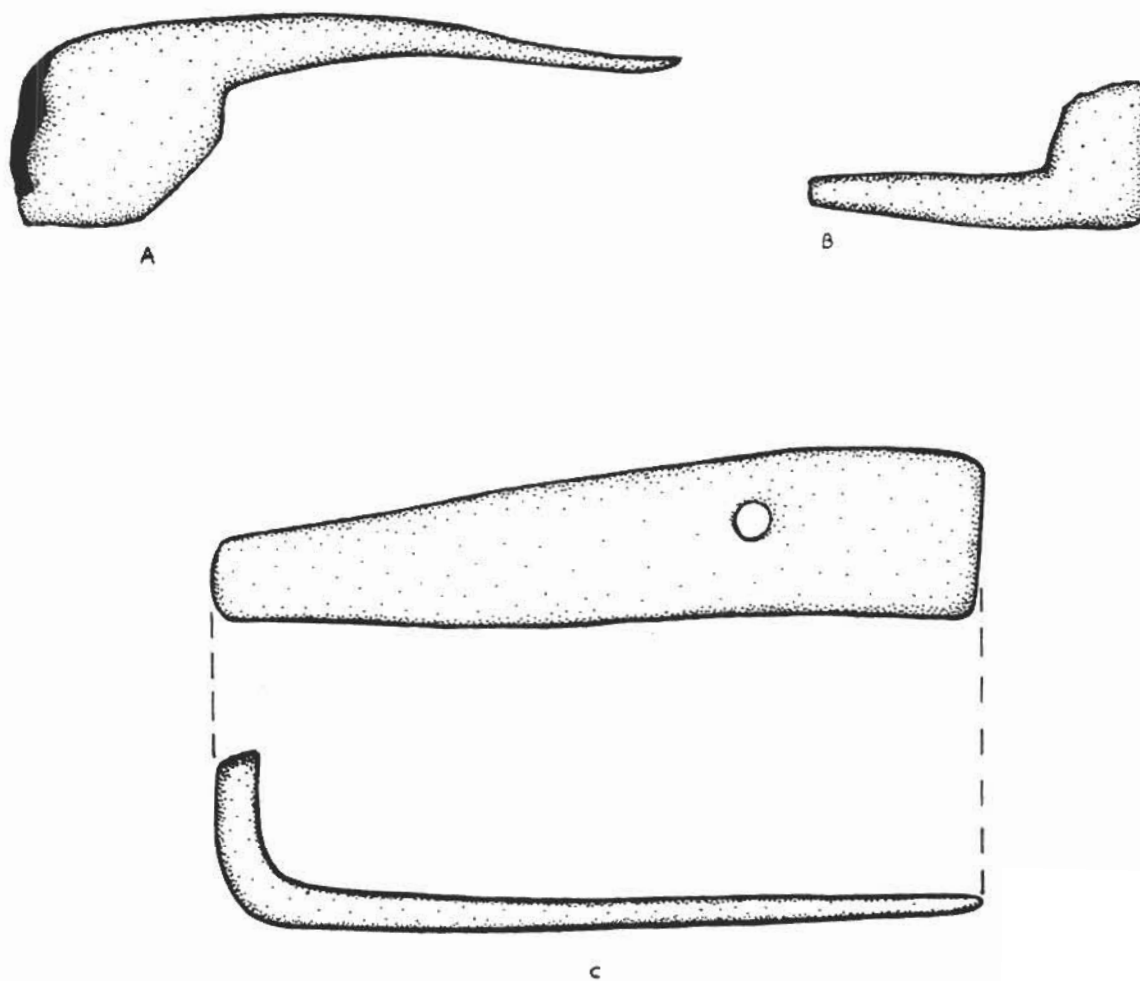


**FIGURE 52:** Area AA; Utensils & tools

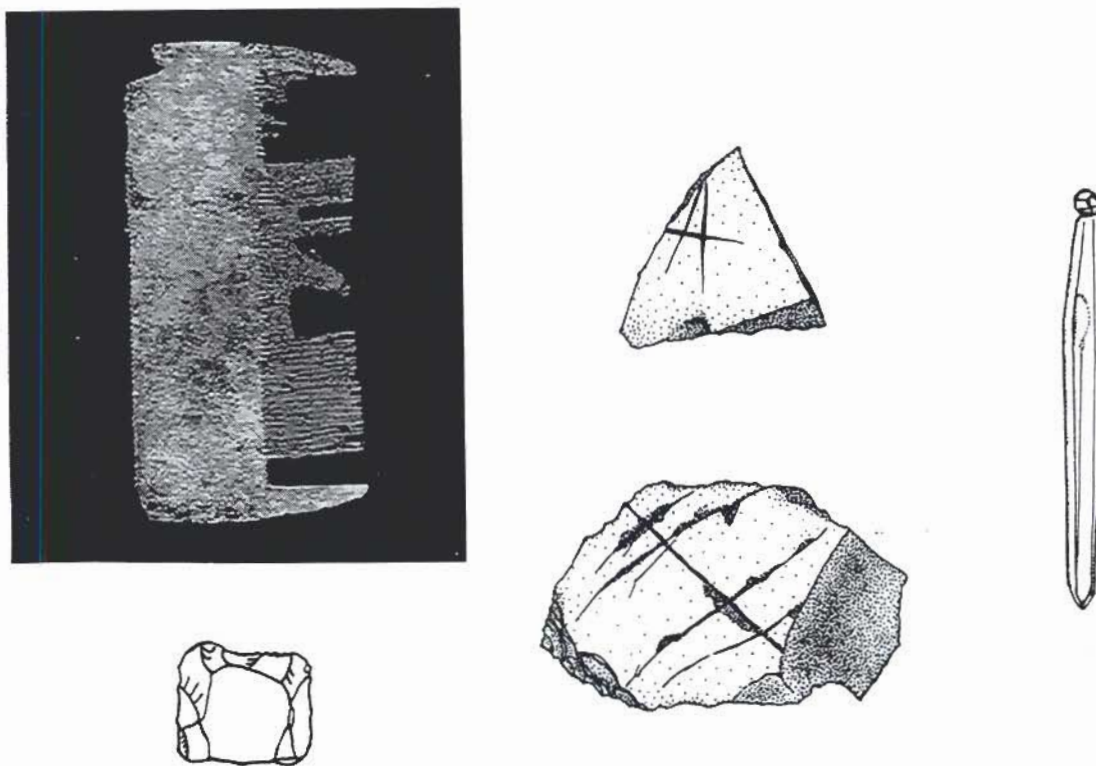
Spoon, table knife handle, fork handle, pocket knife blade, whet stone = Feature 1  
Large knife handle = Feature 4



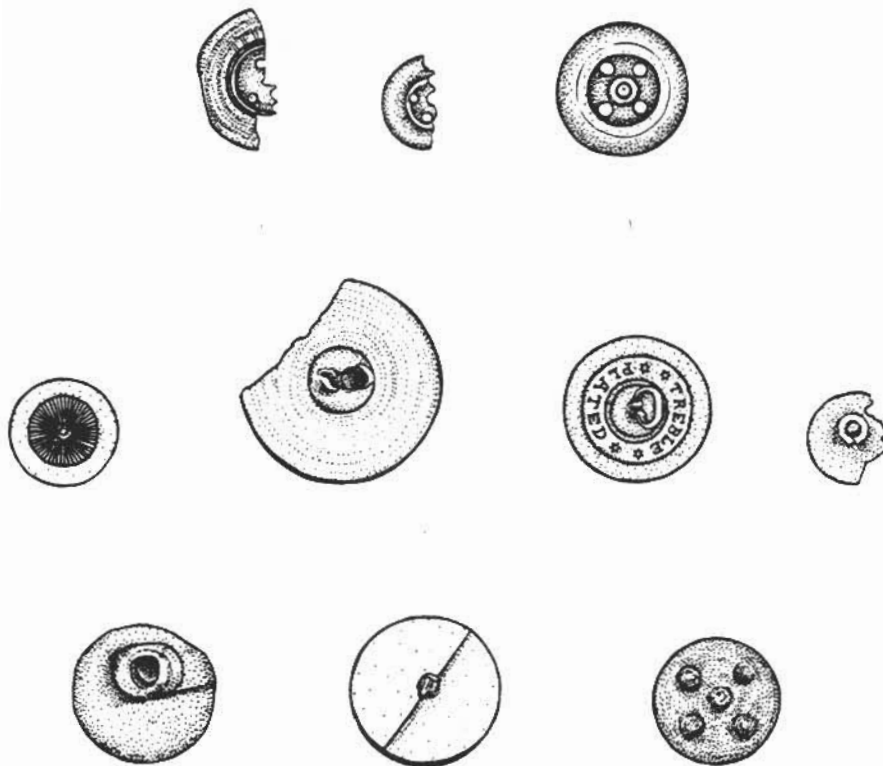
**FIGURE 53:** Area AA; Iron Peel  
Units 1 &2, Level 1



**FIGURE 54:** Area AA; Hinge elements (F1)  
A = 2-element, tapered-shank pintle (pin missing)  
B = single element pintle  
C = strap hinge element  
all shown actual size



**FIGURE 55:** Area AA; Various artifacts  
bone lice comb, British blade gunflint  
coal w/ apparent incising (2), slate pencil w/ incised end  
all Feature 1, shown actual size



**FIGURE 56:** Area AA; Button Examples  
 top row = bone buttons, front views, all F1  
 middle row = brass buttons, back views, F1, F1, F1, U2  
 bottom row = pewter buttons, 2 back views (F1), 1 front view (F2)



clothing", including shirts, trousers, and dresses. The 1 inch brass specimen may have been attached to a coat.

28 brass straight pins (1 inch long) with soldered metal heads were recovered from Feature 1, as were a series of very small (3/8 inch) brass hooks found still attached to a preserved leather matrix, and positioned side by side so as to resemble a large zipper, or perhaps more appropriately, a seam. The function of this series of hooks, on a leather garment or bag, is unclear.

The most surprising aspect of the Feature 1 artifact assemblage was the discovery of 18 glass trade beads, a piece of rolled brass, and a small tubular shell bead, which may reflect the presence of, or trade with, members of a Native American population (Figure 57). The glass beads are predominately simple, round, wire-wound specimens, ranging from 4-7 mm in diameter, and 3-7 mm in length, most closely corresponding to Brain's glass bead types WIE3 and WIE1 (Brain 1979;98). Of these types, 6 are opaque black, 5 translucent amber, 2 translucent medium blue, 1 translucent deep green and 1 translucent "clear".

One multi-faceted, translucent ultramarine blue glass bead (4mm diameter, 5 mm long) was also recovered. Such beads are thought to have been very common during the early 19th century (Noel-hume 1969;54). Two glass seed beads, one translucent bright blue, and one translucent deep green, were recovered in flotation samples taken from Feature 1.

The medium sized beads may have been worn as necklaces, while the much smaller seed beads were probably sewn onto clothing. Beads similar to the medium-sized black and amber specimens have been recovered at the Rhodes Site (Kickapoo circa 1815) and the Winrose site (Potowatomi circa 1830; see Tankersley et. al. 1992). Such beads are rather uncommon in otherwise strictly Euro-American farmstead contexts however.

Even more unusual is the tubular shell bead, recovered from a flotation sample taken from Feature 1. The bead measures 11 mm in length, and 3 mm in diameter. While glass trade beads are commonly found on sites relating to French and Indian interaction in Illinois (ranging from the late 17th to very early 19th century), tubular shell beads, often referred to as "wampum", seem to have been far less common.

The brass item, also potentially affiliated with a Native American presence, consists of an approximately 3/4 inch long fragment of brass (probably kettle scrap) rolled into a slightly constricting tube, not unlike traditional "tinkling cones", although more similar to small tubes worn in the hair (Quimby 1966). A fossilized chrinoid stem segment was also recovered from Feature 1.

During excavations at Area AA, an usual small, rectangular pearlware sherd was recovered from Level 1, Unit 17. The edges of the sherd are very worn, and its



**FIGURE 57:** Area AA; Native American ornaments  
Glass bead examples, tubular shell bead, and rolled brass item

size and shape is reminiscent of shaped or polished ceramic "gaming pieces" often recovered from historic Indian contexts. The item was considered yet another artifact associated with nearby Native American activity, until laboratory analysis revealed two more such pieces (found at Area CC) which were much more irregular in shape, yet had very eroded edges. It is now thought these items may in fact be "gizzard stones" or ceramic sherds ingested by farm animals (such as chickens) from yard midden, "polished" in a digestive tract, and later excreted back into the archaeological record.

Other, miscellaneous artifacts recovered from Feature 1 include several fragments of thin, flat metal which may represent one or more badly-crushed and decomposed metal containers, a "U" shaped 1 1/2 inch wide iron item that may have been part of a bucket or chest handle, and two iron rings, 2 inches and 4 inches in diameter, which may have been part of yoke or singletree assemblies.

Architectural debris deposited into Feature 1 consists of 66 machine cut nails, 15 square inches of fragmentary window glass, portions of three door hinge elements, and 12.8 ounces of clay daub and / or soft mud brick fragments. One 4 ounce diagnostic brick fragment was recovered. Most of the nails are "T" headed, ranging in size from 12 penny to small brads or tacks. The hinges include one strap element and two pintel elements, all of which are hand-forged. One of the pintels, described by Stone (1974) as a "two-element" pintle, may have been used in a cabinet or window shutter, rather than a door. (Figure 54)

Nearly sixteen pounds of burned limestone were deposited into Feature 1, as were almost seven pounds of unburnt rock, a few of which were somewhat tabular and may have been used for structural purposes.

## Feature 2:

Feature 2 was interpreted as having been filled in two closely contemporary episodes using debris-rich soils apparently originating from the same nearby midden. Like Feature 1, little change was seen in the nature of the debris between the two layers, and the artifacts from Feature 2 will be discussed as one assemblage.

Portions of at least ten refined earthenware vessels were recovered from Feature 2. Most of the sherds were small, and the vessels are very similar to vessels represented in Feature 1 fill, underscoring the assumption that much of the fragmentary debris used to fill these features had first been deposited into a midden or rubbish pile that was subsequently used to close the pit features themselves.

Of the ten refined vessels, two are creamware, and eight are pearlware. The creamware vessels consist of an undecorated cup, and an annular decorated bowl. The pearlware vessels consist of two plates, four cups, one saucer, and one type-indeterminate hollow ware. Decorative treatments on the pearlware vessel consist

largely of hand painted floral designs, executed either in monochrome blue (n=1; cup), blue highlighted in orange (n=1; cup) or polychrome blue, light green and brown imagery (n=2; 1 cup, 1 saucer). One type indeterminate pearlware vessel (probably a bowl) is decorated in orange annular banding, and portions of one blue transfer printed cup were collected. Two shell-edged plates (1 blue, 1 green) were also recovered.

The annular creamware bowl rim was found to mend with a sherd from Feature 1, and at least three of the pearlware vessels from Feature 2 are similar to specimens recovered from Feature 1, located only one foot south.

Five redware body sherds comprise the unrefined earthenware assemblage for Feature 2. Four of these are thumbnail-sized, and the fifth is larger, but still not diagnostic. All of the sherds could represent the same vessel.

Portions of three glass containers were found in Feature 2; a dark olive green ale bottle, an aqua vial, and a clear type-indeterminate container.

In the clothing category are two buttons recovered from Feature 2; a 1/2 inch flat disk undecorated brass button with a back loop (broken off), and a 1/2 inch pewter specimen with back loop and a five-circle relief decoration on its front surface - not unlike a typical five holed button "in reverse" (Figure 56).

Little architectural debris was found in Feature 2; only eight machine cut nails, a small amount of window glass, and less than an ounce of clay daub of was recovered.

Two pounds five ounces of burned limestone, and nine ounces of unburnt rock, was found in Feature 2.

### Feature 3:

Feature 3 consisted of a small trench possibly associated with Feature 1, and which intersected Feature 2. The debris and charcoal-rich fill was very similar to the the fill found in the upper portion of Feature 1, and a pearlware bowl sherd found in Feature 3 matches a vessel found in Feature 1. There was one actual mend between Features 3 and 1 as well. The two features are thought to have been filled at the same time, with the same debris rich soil.

Feature 3 contained portions of a minimum of four refined earthenware vessels, all of which are considered probable matches to vessels found in Feature 1. All are pearlware, and include a blue shell-edged plate, a monochrome hand painted blue floral saucer, a blue transfer printed cup and a cabled mocha bowl (brown, orange and blue) which definitely matches a specimen found in Feature 1. One unrefined

earthenware vessel, a redware jug, is represented by a shoulder fragment. The jug is different than those found in Feature 1.

Portions of two glass containers, an olive green bottle and clear medicine vial, probably represent vessels also seen in Features 1 and 2. Related to clothing are a 1/2 inch bone button back and a small brass hook like those found in Feature 1. Architectural debris consists of two cut nails, and two fragments of window glass.

#### Feature 4:

Feature 4 consisted of a large rectangular depression (interpreted as the tromped floor of a structure) in the southeastern portion of which a deeper oval pit was located. The fill of the pit contained only a cut nail and a fragment of clay daub. After the building over Feature 4 was demolished, the depression of the rectangular earthen floor appears to have caught debris-rich midden soil as it eroded down slope from the south.

The fill of the rectangular basin contained a minimum of seven refined earthenware vessels. One of these, an undecorated deep plate, is creamware, and the remaining vessels are pearlware. The pearlware assemblage consists of three plates, two cups and a saucer. Decorative treatments include shell edging on the dishes (2 green, 1 blue), and hand painted floral designs. These consist of monochrome blue floral (1 cup, 1 saucer) and polychrome (blue, gold-brown, red and yellow) floral cup, which although missing its base, is very probably of the earlier "tea bowl" style. Further, the "soft pastel" pattern on this cup is executed in finer line, similar to designs found on early 19th century creamware vessels, and may represent one of the earlier pearlware vessels found at the site (Figure 49, upper left corner).

The painted saucer includes a blue, washed edge-band onto which darker blue floral patterns have been painted. This saucer is very similar to a saucer found in Feature 1, and may be the same vessel, or a perhaps a second saucer in what appears to have been a common design. The polychrome cup may also represent a cup seen in both Features 1 and 2, although such items were often sold in small sets.

Unrefined earthenwares include portions of a minimum of three redware vessels, represented for the most part by small, type-indeterminate body sherds. One of these type indeterminate vessels was also seen in Feature 2. A thick, manganese colored body sherd may represent an ovoid jar, a shallow bowl, or possibly another jug.

Very little container glass was found in Feature 4, and the small sherds recovered represent a round-shouldered aqua bottle and an olive green wine bottle. Other items retrieved from the feature include; a 3/8 inch flat disk, unmarked brass button with a back loop; a brass hook identical to those found still attached to leather

in Feature 1; a diagonally-incised bone handle once attached to a large cutting knife; and two "cotter pins" probably associated with a small chain. One of the two cotter pins was found at the floor of the feature, and these somewhat unusual artifacts may actually be related to the actual use-life of the structure that once stood over Feature 4.

Little architectural debris was recovered from Feature 4. The six machine cut nails, and two small fragments of window glass probably have little to do with the actual structure associated with the feature (as they were recovered from what appear to be displaced midden overburden), but the 8.6 ounces of daub found predominately in the vicinity of the sub floor pit and in-situ burning at the southeast corner of the feature, could possibly be related to burning activities there. A small amount of unburnt coal was also retrieved from the feature, but no coal clinkers were found.

Nearly eleven pounds of burnt limestone and twelve pounds of unburnt rock were found scattered across Feature 4, although the largest concentrations of both burnt and unburnt stone were concentrated in the southeast corner of the feature, and may also be related to the burning activities conducted there.

### Area AA material culture discussion:

Most of the artifacts found in Features 1-4 appear to have originated from a common midden source, and were deposited into pit features as closing fill. If the interpretation of Feature 1 as a privy is correct, artifacts in the mixed fill of the feature may have been deposited both during its later use-life as well as its abandonment. This may explain the large number of artifacts recovered from the feature.

Feature 4 may be unique in that some of the debris found within it may actually be related to its use life - potentially as a still house. This includes burnt clay daub (possibly used to coat a "ground hog still"), burnt and unburnt stone, and two cotter pins, most of which was recovered from the base of the southeast portion of the feature.

Like Area CC, the lack of diagnostic whiteware from feature contexts at Area AA, and a slightly higher incidence of creamware (8% of refined assemblage at AA, 4% at CC) suggests a very early occupation of the site, with respect to the known history of New Salem. It would seem that Area AA was abandoned by the early 1830s, if not sooner. Decorative elements of several of the pearlware vessels would also suggest that Area AA was occupied slightly earlier than Area CC. The large number of refined vessels found at Area AA - at minimum of 48 to 50, may also indicate a longer period of occupation than Area CC - assuming that it would take longer than three to four years to break and dispose of 50 pieces of china.

Common teawares and tablewares dominate the refined vessel assemblage from Area AA, including nearly equal amounts of plates, saucers and cups, and supplemented by a lesser number of medium sized bowls (Table 2). More "fancy" tablewares are very scarce; represented only by one possible creamer. Diagnostic cup forms are of the London style, although several of the cups are represented only by body or rim sherds. One specimen from Feature 4 is probably of the earlier tea bowl form. It should be noted that most of the cups are quite thin bodied.

Decorative elements of the refined vessels at Area AA reflect some of the most inexpensive types available: edge decorated plates, hand painted cups and saucers, and annular decorated bowls. The dominance of the "shell edge" decoration over other varieties of edge decoration often encountered at sites dating to the 1820s or 1830s may be noteworthy - of the nine specimens, only one non-shell-edged plate was recovered (a "hanging fern" motif). All annular decoration occurred on medium sized bowls. The few transfer printed specimens consist mostly of teacups; only one transfer printed plate was recovered. Hand painted motifs are suggestive of the 1810s and 1820s.

All unrefined vessels encountered in feature contexts at Area AA were made of redware. The unrefined vessel assemblage at Area AA differed little from Area CC in total *number* of vessels represented (minimum n=11 at AA, minimum n=10, including

	<u>Teaware</u>			<u>Tableware</u>		<u>Kitchenware</u>	
	Cups	Saucers	Teapots	Plates	Platters	Bowls	Pitchers
<u>Creamware</u>							
Plain	2			2			
Annular						1	
<u>Pearlware</u>							
Edged blue green				8 5			
HP blue	5	4				1	
HP poly	5	7					
Annular						4	
Transfer blue	3			1			
<u>TOTALS</u>	15	11		16		6	

**TABLE 2:** Area AA; Refined minimum vessel count, feature contexts.  
Does not include probable matches between features, feature 3, or type indeterminate vessels



1 stoneware, at CC), but the vessel *types* at Area AA differed significantly. Of the five diagnostic vessels found in feature contexts at AA, three are jugs. The remaining two consist of a finely potted cup and a very small (tableware) bowl. Most of the diagnostic unrefined vessel forms at Area CC are more closely related to food storage or dairy processing. The presence of the jugs at Area AA may be related to the interpreted function of Feature 4 as a distillery.

The small range of tools and utensils recovered at Area AA reflect items common to a early 19th century household; flat ware such knives, forks, spoons, a pocket knife and a possible small gouge. Several of the knives had highly decorated bone handles. A broken, hand-forged iron "peel", usually associated with a bake-oven, may have been adapted for other cooking tasks. The presence of children may be reflected by two small spoons, although use of such items would not have been restricted to children. A slate pencil and a possible improvised writing slate fashioned from coal, reflects a degree of literacy in the household.

Like that of Area CC, structure debris deposited into the pit features at Area AA suggests an ephemeral nearby building, including a "cat and clay" chimney, very little brick, and few windows. Nails at both sites appear to have been machine cut, indicating the availability of the ready made item during the mid to late 1820s. Architectural hardware at Area AA includes strap and pintel hinge elements. The strap element was affixed to a wooden door, which was then hung on the two pintles driven into a door frame.

Perhaps one of the most significant aspects about the material culture assemblage at Area AA is the interaction with a remnant Native American population implied by the presence of 17 glass "trade" beads, 1 "wampum" bead and what is interpreted as a brass hair ornament. The occurrence of these items in an otherwise traditional 1820s Euro-American farmstead assemblage is very unusual to the archaeological literature of central Illinois. The oral traditions of Menard County, however, often refer to a small Native American population persisting in the area as late as the late 1820s. For instance, James Rutledge's nephew, James McGrady Rutledge, remembered the area as a "wild Indian country" when the family first arrived at Concord Creek (north of New Salem) in 1826. He recalled a small band of Indians living farther north in the Sangamon Valley, led by a chief "Shic Shac". He also remembered Indian women cooking with the wives of American farmers, wearing American dresses, but refusing to give up their moccasins (Pond 1936). Shickshack was actually a Potawatomi chief, who received annuity payments from the federal government, and who had moved to the Fox River area by 1830 (Temple 1958;148).

Glass beads continued to be a common aspect of Euro-American Indian trade throughout the 19th century, and beads similar to those found at Area AA, have been recovered from the Kickapoo Rhodes Site (located in nearby Logan County, circa 1815; see Klippel 1976 ). The Kickapoo however, were much more resistant to acculturation from and interaction with American settlers than the Potawatomi (Temple

1958, Berksen 1992). Considering oral traditions such as Rutledge's and the bartering practices common between Americans, as well as between American and local Indians, the presence of the beads at Area AA probably reflect one or more exchanges of goods between the occupants of Area AA and nearby Potawatomi. Considering the possible function of Feature 4 as a still house, as well as the presence of several redware jugs at the site, it is tempting to associate the beads with the trade of whisky.

The presence of glass beads as an artifact class within otherwise homogeneous Euro-American assemblages, is surprisingly uncommon to the archaeological literature of early 19th century Euro-American sites in central Illinois, given the likelihood of interaction between the two groups during the first decades of the 19th century. For instance, five sites dating to the early to mid 19th century were recently tested in McLean County, which was the "heart" of the Illinois Kickapoo county during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (Temple 1958, Birksen 1992). From the several features partially excavated at these sites however, only one "glass bead" was reported (Kriesa et al 1994;124). The lack of such items at these sites may be tied to the cultural resistance of the Kickapoo.

29 dark blue wire wound glass beads (5-8 mm) a single large (8.8 mm) opaque white, and a single black seed bead were recovered at the Whitley Site in eastern Illinois, thought to have been first occupied in the mid 1820s (Gums 1991;114). Roughly the same size and type as the beads found at New Salem, these were interpreted as simply associated with a necklace or rosary worn by a Euro-American woman. This interpretation raises an important point - that such beads may not have been restricted to the Indian trade. Unfortunately, little information regarding costume jewelry worn on the early 19th century frontier is available. Several *rosary* beads were recovered during excavations of a portion of the Jefferson Avenue Cemetery (circa 1840) in Saint Louis, most of which were made of enameled or gilded wood, and none of which resembled wire wound glass trade beads (Joe Harl, personal communication).

Considering the reasonably rare occurrence of these beads at Euro-American sites dating to the first half of the 19th century, the rich oral traditions regarding remnant Indian population on the Illinois frontier, and the presence of seed beads (usually sewn in patterns onto native American clothing or accessories) within the glass bead assemblages both at New Salem and Whitley, it would seem that, while such ornaments may have been occasionally worn by Euro-American women, they were probably obtained through first or second hand interaction with Native Americans.

Although it is dangerous to assign much significance to one item, the rolled brass "hair ornament" recovered from Feature 1 at Area AA would seem less likely to have been an object of trade. These reasonably unspectacular items were usually crafted by their wearer from scrap kettle brass, rather than manufactured and traded

as ready-made items. As it would also seem less likely that such an item would have been worn by an Euro-American, the piece could potentially suggest the actual physical presence of a Native American on site, at least for a short period.

Although uncommon in contexts such as that of Area AA, glass beads are extremely common to the archaeological literature of historic Native American sites. The "wampum" bead however, is much less common. Although several early to mid historic Indian/French sites have been excavated, very few of which have produced wampum beads (Brown 1961; Brown 1975; Jelks et al 1989; Walthall & Benchley 1987; Walthall 1991; Walthall and Emerson 1992;) . Of the nearly 3000 beads recovered from the 18th century Kaskaskia Guebert Site, only 6 were tubular shell beads (Good 1972;97). If such beads were ever popular in Illinois, they may have appeared rather late in the historic period, archaeological data from which is less abundant. Although the Rhodes site has not been fully reported, a cursory examination of the bead assemblage made by the author encountered several wampum beads. As an aside, the journals of Lewis and Clark reveal that the Indians of the Columbia River valued even the most inferior glass bead over wampum beads (Noel-hume 1969;54).

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The nature of the refined earthenware assemblage at Area AA, as well as the presence of items usually associated with Native Americans, strongly suggests an occupation beginning at least by the mid 1820s. As such, the residents of Area AA would have settled on the bluff top prior to the founding of the town of New Salem. Although the artifact assemblage does not preclude their continued occupation of the site after 1829 (when the town was platted), it seems very likely that the features found there were closed shortly thereafter.

Aside from the unusually large number of refined ceramics, the artifact assemblage at Area AA seems to reflect a short-term domestic household, that may have included women and children, and who as consumers, purchased lesser-priced china teawares and tablewares. Literacy is suggested by the presence of a slate pencil, and what appears to be improvised writing slate.

The unrefined ceramic assemblage, consisting of predominately redware jugs, coupled with interpretation of Feature 4 as a still house, would suggest alcohol was manufactured on site. Architectural debris seems to reflect an ephemeral structure located nearby, which included a "cat and clay" chimney, a few small glass windows, and very little brick.

The residents of Area AA may have had contact with remnant Indian populations of the area, probably Potawatomi, who by 1830 had moved farther north. This contact may have included trade, possibly of grain alcohol, which resulted in the ownership of at least one strand of necklace beads, or possibly other items (such as

belts or moccasins) that were decorated with glass beads. The beads may also have been deposited on site accidentally, by one or more native Americans spending periods of time on site, dropping small items which were eventually incorporated into household sweepings or yard midden.

AREA BB

No subsurface features were encountered at Area BB, which consisted of a broad scatter of debris across the eroded southern slope of the bluff top between Areas AA and CC. The area is thought to be an eroded midden potentially related with a dwelling associated with the features found at Area AA.

Four test units placed into this midden recovered only ten historic artifacts; four undecorated pearlware sherds, one undecorated type-indeterminate refined earthenware sherd, four fragments of container glass (clear, aqua, olive, flint) and one machine cut nail.

## V: FAUNAL REMAINS

Terrance Martin  
Illinois State Museum

A grand total of 671 animal remains (total weight =1,587.2 g) were recovered from Areas AA and CC. No animal remains were recovered from Area BB. The faunal assemblage was examined by the author at the Illinois State Museum's Research and Collections Center in Springfield, where modern zoology collections of vertebrate skeletons and freshwater mussel shells are available for reference. Broken fragments of bone or shell that could be refitted within the same provenience were counted as one. Standard lengths of fish were estimated for each bone by referring to bones from modern fish of known size in the Museum's comparative collection. Summary calculations include the number of identified specimens (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI) per taxon, and total weight of specimens per taxon in grams. As in the previous sections, areas will be discussed in the order in which they were investigated.

### Area CC

Area CC produced 190 animal bones from feature and midden contexts (Table 3). Except for an articular from a channel catfish 32 to 40 cm long (from Feature 1) the species are restricted to domesticated animals, namely swine, cattle and chicken. The only cattle bone is a distal femur shaft from Feature 2. An unidentified large mammal bone from Feature 1 exhibits the only sawed margin from either area. The most common animal in the assemblage is swine, remains from which (predominately teeth) were almost evenly distributed between midden and feature contexts. The preponderance of swine bones would seem to support the interpretation of Features 2 and 3 as relating to the butchering or processing of hogs.

### Area AA

Area AA produced bone and shell fragments totaling 481 specimens (Table 4). Identified bones are dominated by swine, cattle and chicken. At least two pigs are represented, and specimens include virtually all parts of the body except vertebrae. Cattle bones are limited to Feature 1, and are most conspicuous due to their large size. These consist of five ribs (two of which were chopped by an ax), a charred lower leg bone (metatarsal), and foot bones (two carpals and a second phalanx). The chicken bones are all from either juvenile or subadult birds; a minimum of three individuals are indicated in Feature 1 by three right coracoids.

Six bones from at least two individual squirrels were found in Feature 1. Two

left innominate bones and a distal scapula are tentatively identified as gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and an atlas vertebra more closely resembles fox squirrel (*S. niger*). Whereas gray squirrels prefer mature, closed canopy forests, fox squirrels inhabit open forests, Oak openings, and forest ridge habitats (Hoffmeister 1989:167,172). An eastern cottontail upper incisor was identified from Feature 3. Despite the early occupation of Area AA, remains of white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) were entirely absent.

Fish are represented by seven individuals from three species and are most abundant in Feature 1. Four or five freshwater drum were consumed: one or two individuals were 40 to 48 cm long (based on a supracleithrum in Feature 1 and an otolith in Feature 2), two were 56 to 64 cm long (indicated by two otoliths), and a fourth was well over 64 cm long (as determined by a large otolith). Five channel catfish from Feature 1 were from at least two individuals, respectively measuring 40 to 48 cm and 56 to 64 cm. A fragment of a hyomandibular from Feature 3 was from either a catfish or bullhead that was 24 to 32 cm long. A coracoid and two ribs from an unidentified species of buffalo were from at least one individual that was 48 to 56 cm in length. Containers of fish scales and small fragments of fish bones from Feature 1 were scanned, but not tabulated. Local freshwater mussels were present in Units 1 and 2 as well as Feature 4.

## Discussion

The faunal collections from Areas AA and CC at New Salem were surprising, and may yield insights into the cultural traditions of those who occupied the two sites; namely comparisons between Upland South and Northeastern traditions. Although the majority of settlers in Sangamon County during the 1820s and 1830s were probably from the Upland South, several families from the Northeast are also known to have inhabited New Salem, and thus the comparison of previously generated models is of particular interest here.

The Widow Harris site (ca 1815- ca 1850) in southeastern Missouri provides an example of faunal remains from an Upland South context. Here the foodways pattern consisted of domesticated animals, especially hogs, supplemented by white-tailed deer, squirrels, wild birds, and fish (Price 1985:43). This pattern persisted in southern Illinois into the middle of the 19th century and later (Hilliard 1972; McCorvie 1987; McCorvie et al 1989). In contrast, sites inhabited by people originally from the Northeast are expected to yield evidence for a greater reliance on beef with only incidental occurrences of wild animal resources (e.g. Mansberger 1988:160,165).

In Area AA at New Salem, the only similarity to the Upland South pattern is the high proportion of swine remains. Squirrel and eastern cottontail are the only wild mammals, but these are represented only by a few bones. The numerous fish remains in Feature 1 constitute the only indication of wild animal procurement. Similarly in

Area CC, the faunal sample reflects the Yankee pattern only in the complete absence of wild species. It is distinctive from that pattern, however, in that only one cattle bone is present. The distribution of swine and cattle remains by skeletal proportion is presented in Table 5.

The prevalence in some areas at New Salem for disproportionate numbers of swine elements (especially teeth, in this case) has parallels as other Upland South sites where pork was being processed at home (Martin 1983, 1987, 1989; McCorvie 1987:110-12; Price 1985:50-51). The most distinctive pattern is seen in the prevalence of swine teeth in Feature 4 of Area AA and in Features 1 and 3 and the midden in Area CC. Overall, 54% of all swine remains are teeth. In Area CC, swine teeth make up 78% of all swine elements. Alternatively, bones from pigs' feet seem to be under represented. Insights on the distribution of various cattle elements are more problematic owing to much smaller sample sizes for cattle bones.

Unfortunately, no collections of animal remains exist from the 1930s excavations at New Salem, which would permit an additional perspective on the possibility of sample biases. White-tailed deer should have been a target resource at New Salem throughout the 1830s, since deer were not depleted in central Illinois until about the 1850s or 1860s (Hoffmeister 1989:31). Their complete absence from Areas AA and CC is problematic. Perhaps very limited time spans are represented by refuse in both areas, and bad years for deer may be reflected. Alternatively, perhaps wild game species were processed and refuse disposed in different areas than those investigated archaeologically.

The small faunal assemblages from Areas AA and CC provide tantalizing potential for intra-site and inter-site distributional studies in the future. Not only do the animal remains indicate what species were being exploited, but attention to skeletal portions of selected species along with their differential distributions should help to identify butchering areas and possibly distinguish these from areas of table refuse. Temporal, and possibly socioeconomic, differences should be expected in the reliance of wild versus domestic animals. Status differences may also be reflected by differences in relative proportions of various skeletal portions or butchering units at various sites. The presence of fish remains and freshwater mussel shells may also furnish information on the local condition of the Sangamon River during the period of New Salem's occupation.



Taxon	NISP	MNI	Wt (g)	NSP Burned
<b>Area CC, Feature 1</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	15	1	102.6	0
Unidentified Large Mammal	38	--	18.8	15
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	1	.3	0
Unidentified Medium Bird	1	--	.1	1
<b>FISH</b>				
Channel Catfish, <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	1	1	.6	0
Unidentified Fish	1	--	.1	0
Feature 1 totals	57	3	122.5	16
<b>Area CC, Feature 2</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	2	1	35.2	0
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	1	1	88.2	0
Unidentified Large Mammal	11	--	4.8	0
Feature 2 totals	14	2	128.2	0
<b>Area CC, Feature 3</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	13	1	182.6	2
Unidentified Large Mammal	58	--	47.2	47
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	1	.2	0
<b>UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATE</b>				
Feature 3 totals	75	2	230.3	50
<b>Area CC, Midden (Units 1-11)</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	25	1	31.3	0
Unidentified Large Mammal	19	--	18.8	5
Midden totals	44	1	50.1	5

**TABLE 3: Area CC; Animal Remains**  
(NISP= number of identified specimens; NSP= number of specimens  
MNI= minimum number of individuals)

Taxon	NISP	MNI	Wt (g)	NSP Burned
<b>Area AA, Feature 1</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Squirrel, <i>Sciurus</i> sp.	6	2	1.6	0
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	27	2	114.8	0
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	9	1	172.5	1
Unidentified Large Mammal	264	--	238.7	84
Unidentified Medium/Large Mammal	19	--	25.8	0
Unidentified Small Mammal	1	--	.1	0
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	21	3	9.0	0
<b>FISH</b>				
Buffalo sp., <i>Ictiobus</i> sp.	3	1	1.1	0
Channel Catfish, <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	5	2	4.6	0
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	4	4	13.6	0
Unidentified Fish	27	--	3.1	0
Feature 1 totals	386	15	584.9	85
<b>Area AA, Feature 2</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	2	2	.9	0
Unidentified Large Mammal	2	--	.9	1
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	1	.1	0
Feature 2 totals	5	3	1.9	1
<b>Area AA, Feature 3</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	1	1	.1	0
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	1	1	7.4	1
Unidentified Large Mammal	8	--	4.3	5
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	1	.4	0
Unidentified Medium Bird	1	--	.1	0
<b>FISH</b>				
Catfish/Bullhead sp., Ictaluridae	1	1	.4	0
Feature 3 totals	14	4	12.7	6

**TABLE 4:** Area AA; Animal Remains  
(NISP= number of identified specimens; NSP= number of specimens  
MNI= minimum number of individuals)

Taxon	NISP	MNI	Wt (g)	NSP Burned
<b>Area AA, Feature 4</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	10	2	79.1	0
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	3	1	272.7	0
Unidentified Large Mammal	18	--	25.4	7
<b>FISH</b>				
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	1	1	.9	0
<b>BIVALVES</b>				
Unidentified Mussel	1	1	2.8	0
Feature 4 totals	33	5	380.9	7
<b>Area AA, Midden (Units 1, 2, 4-8)</b>				
<b>MAMMALS</b>				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	5	1	7.5	0
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	5	1	31.3	0
Unidentified Large Mammal	27	--	21.8	6
<b>BIRDS</b>				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	1	1	.2	0
<b>BIVALVES</b>				
Plain Pocketbook, <i>Lampsilis cardium</i>	1	1	1.3	0
Unidentified Mussel	4	--	13.6	0
Midden totals	43	4	75.7	6

TABLE 4 continued

Skeletal Portion	Area AA					Area CC			
	Fea 1	Fea 2	Fea 3	Fea 4	Midden	Fea 1	Fea 2	Fea 3	Midden
<b>SWINE</b>									
Cranium	3	1	0	3	0	2	1	2	0
Isolated teeth	3	1	0	6	1	9	0	9	25
Vertebrae	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ribs	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Proximal forequarter	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Innominate bone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Proximal hindquarter	4	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Feet	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	27	2	1	10	5	15	2	13	25
<b>CATTLE</b>									
Cranium	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Isolated teeth	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ribs	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Proximal hindquarter	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Feet	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	0	0	3	5	0	1	0	0

**Table 5: Areas AA & CC**  
Skeletal portions of swine and cattle

## **VI: BOTANICAL REMAINS**

Christopher Smith  
Archeological Research Center of Saint Louis

Flotation samples were retrieved from Area CC (Features 1,2 and 3), and Area AA, (Features 1, 2 and 4). Botanical remains from these samples were sparse, consisting primarily of charred wood fragments. Three cultigens were found in the samples. A single maize glume, was present in Feature 1 at Area AA. The glume is the attachment tissue that secures the kernel into the cupule of the cob. Two seeds were retrieved from Feature 3 at Area CC, and included one barley or wheat specimen, and another unidentified domestic seed.

Fragments of nutshell present in the flotation samples included Hickory, Walnut, Acorn and Hazelnut. The greatest diversity of nut specimens was found in Feature 1 at Area AA, which may be related to its use as a privy. Features 2 and 4 at Area AA produced primarily wood fragments. At Area CC, Feature 1 contained 1 Acorn fragment, and Feature 3 two Walnut and two unidentified specimens. Distribution of botanical remains from flotation samples is represented on Table 6.

Several specimens of burnt nutshell were collected by hand during the excavation of features at Area CC and AA. These consisted primarily of Hazelnut and were found in Feature 1 at Area CC (n=1), and a large concentration in Feature 1 at Area AA (n=20: 1.4 g).

NEW SALEM			Fea. 2			Fea.4		
Area AA	LVL 2		LVL 2		LVL 2			
	Ct.	Wt.(g)		Ct.	Wt. (g)		Ct.	Wt. (g)
Wood	916	8.6	Wood	132	0.2	Wood	53	0.4
Juglandacea	5	<0.1						
Juglans sp.	2	0.1						
Carya sp.	1	<0.1						
Corylus am.	5	0.1	Corylus am.	1	<0.1			
Unidentified	32	0.3						
	LVL 3		LVL 3		LVL 3			
	Ct.	Wt. (g)		Ct.	Wt. (g)		Ct.	Wt. (g)
Wood	375	2.9	Wood	19	0.1			
Juglandacea	1	<0.1						
Corylus am.	2	<0.1						
Maize Glumes	1	<0.1						
Unidentified	3	<0.1						
Area CC	Fea 1		Fea. 2		Fea. 3		LVL 2	
	LVL 2						Ct.	Wt. (g)
LVL 2	Ct.	Wt. (g)		Ct.	Wt. (g)			
Wood	1323	9.1	Wood	219	1.4	Wood	288	3.5
						Juglandaceae	2	0.1
	LVL 6					Unident.	2	<0.1
Wood	165	0.8						
Quercus Sp.	1	<0.1						

TABLE 6: Areas AA &amp; BB; Botanical Remains

## **VII: PREHISTORIC COMPONENT**

Dennis Naglich

During the pedestrian survey a thin scatter of prehistoric flaking debris was observed within the northern portion of Area BB, in an apparently eroded portion of the study area ridge top. Subsequent excavations disclosed prehistoric artifacts in Areas AA and CC, as well as Area BB. The combined assemblage was, however, limited, consisting of only 29 items found in a mostly mixed context with historic artifacts. Only two diagnostic artifacts were recovered. The assemblage implies that the study area bluff top was used as a short term campsite.

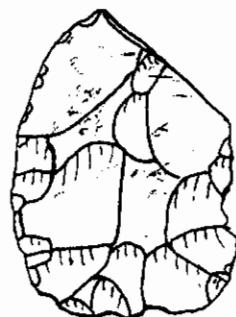
Within Area CC, 17 pieces of chert flaking debris were found in the fill of two historic features and in nine units located across the area. A Burlington chert scraper was recovered from Unit 2, associated with historic Feature 1, and a thin biface fragment was recovered from Unit 22 at the extremity of the area. In the northeast portion of Area CC, where the soil profile was more intact, another thin biface fragment was recovered from Unit 34, at the base of a clayey silt layer directly above sterile clay (Figure 58).

Excavations in Area AA produced three chert flakes in as many units, located on the east and south edge of the area. Unit 3, within the first historic feature block, yielded a thin biface fragment, while Unit 16, at the east end of the second feature block, contained a quartzite mano, found in a silt topsoil layer. The fill of historic Feature 1, contained a heated chert blade fragment and a contracting stem projectile point base. The point is of a type that appears in sites covering a wide time frame and could date from the Late Archaic, Early Woodland, or Middle Woodland Periods (Morrow 1984:51; Chapman 1980:306). Unit 29, on the ridge top in the southwest portion of Area AA, produced what appears to be a square stem Kramer point base. Points of this type date to the Early Woodland Period (Figure 58).

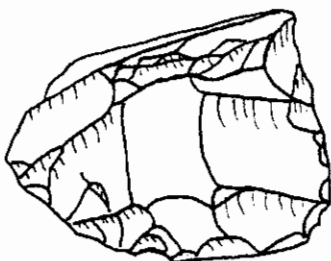
Only two chert flakes were recovered from excavations in Area BB. Both were found in Unit 1, situated in an eroded context adjacent to where the prehistoric surface scatter had been found.



Scraper  
Area CC, Unit 2



Biface Fragment  
Area CC, Unit 34



Biface Fragment  
Area CC, Unit 22



Projectile Point Base  
Area AA, Feature 1



Biface Fragment  
Area AA, Unit 3



Projectile Point Base  
Area AA, Unit 29

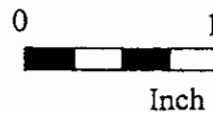


FIGURE 58: Prehistoric Artifacts



## VIII: SUMMARY

Robert Mazrim and Dennis Naglich

The 1995 archaeological excavations at New Salem uncovered features and artifacts related to two households that appear to have been abandoned early in the town's history, and subsequently "forgotten". Neither of these sites were subjected to archaeological testing during the 1930s excavations, nor were they incorporated into the current reconstructed village.

Area CC is interpreted as a potential residence associated with the store building on lot 5 north, first survey, now labeled as the "Second Berry-Lincoln Store". Based on a revised study of archival records and oral traditions, as well as the early nature of the artifact assemblage, the site is thought to have been occupied by the partnership of McNamar and Hill from the summer of 1828 to the fall of 1831.

Four subsurface features and 12 post holes were encountered at Area CC. Features 1 through 3 were found clustered in the southwest portion of the artifact scatter defined as Area CC. Feature 1, a large oval-shaped basin, is thought to have served as a vegetable storage facility, such as those used to house root crops during the winter. It is unclear if Feature 1 was originally covered by an above-ground structure, although such basins were typically covered with a simple mound of wood and soil.

Feature 2 consisted of a shallow, roughly oval basin with a post hole located at one end of its base. This pit may have originally accommodated a barrel used in hog scalding. Feature 3, another small oval-shaped pit, may have also been used in connection with the processing of butchered hogs. The presence of much burned limestone and hog bone in and around Feature 3 may support this conclusion. After their initial use-life, Features 1, 2 and 3 all appear to have been filled in single episodes, using debris-rich midden soil, and small loads of household garbage.

Eleven post holes were encountered at Area CC, in close proximity of Features 1-3. The posts were aligned in a pattern that suggests two perpendicular fence lines, which appear to have been in place during the same period as the pit features. Both fence lines run at angles to, and in apparent disregard of, town lot lines, suggesting they were in use prior to the platting of the village.

One of the fence lines was found to be closely aligned with the edge of Feature 4, a linear depression in the clay subsoil located in the southeast portion of Area CC. Feature 4 is thought to represent a buried and partially eroded remnant of a road that once crossed the hilltop toward the northeast. The actual road bed still survives in the forested slope northeast of the study area. This road may have predated the village as well, and was later used as a "wet weather" road during the 1830s.

A small building, probably a house, is pictured on R.J. Onstot's map of New Salem in the approximate vicinity of Area CC. Although structural debris was found in all of the features, as well as from midden contexts across the site, no subsurface structural features were encountered. It is believed that erosion and the subsequent loss of an estimated eight inches of top soil has destroyed any foundation remnants of what is thought to have been a relatively ephemeral building in the first place. Indirect archaeological evidence suggests the building included a "cat and clay" chimney and few windows.

The refined earthenware assemblage at Area CC is predominately pearlware, consisting of a range of teawares and tablewares, most of which are edge decorated or hand painted. Vessel forms and decorative motifs suggests a conservative household. Portions of several unrefined vessels (predominately redware) were also recovered, including dairy-related bowls and pans, as well as two plates and an oil lamp. The few glass containers at the site are related to medicine and alcohol, and include three vials, a pictorial whisky flask, and portions of four glass tumblers. Activity-related tools and utensils are few, and include a pocket knife, a gunflint, and a small child-sized thimble. The nature of the artifact assemblage is primarily a domestic one, and only the number of broken tumblers is suggestive of debris originating from a retail store.

The animal bone collected from the features at Area CC, as well the specimens retrieved from midden contexts, consists primarily of swine remains, particularly teeth. This probably reflects the interpretation of Features 2 and 3 as hog processing pits. A few chickens were also present at the site, as were channel catfish. No wild mammals were identified in the assemblage, however, which is very surprising considering the early 19th century context of Area CC. The lack of deer remains is particularly surprising, and reflects either a sample bias or a diet very dependent on domestic animals.

Located to the northeast of Area CC, across the road that once crossed the bluff top, are Areas AA and BB, which probably reflect two portions of the same occupation. A cluster of four subsurface features was encountered in the northern half of the artifact scatter that originally defined Area AA. The R.J. Onstot map places a house in the vicinity of Areas AA or BB, and it is thought that the Area AA features may correspond with activities taking place "behind" this house, which itself may have been situated more closely to the artifact scatter defined as Area BB.

There are no deed records related to the two town lots that Areas AA and BB partially superimpose, but the only subsurface features encountered in this portion of the study area are actually situated outside of the limits of the town plat. With this in mind, as well as the early nature of the artifact assemblage, it appears that the occupation that was associated with Areas AA and BB also predates the platting of New Salem, and is instead situated with respect to the natural topography and the

road that crossed over the hilltop. It is very unclear however, who actually lived at the site, which is believed to have been occupied by the early 1820s.

Four subsurface features were discovered at Area AA. Feature 1, has been interpreted as a privy, and consisted of a shallow, rectangular pit. Into the floor of this feature had been dug two smaller, "secondary" basins which may reflect a cleaning episode. The fill of the feature was mixed, and contained a very large number of artifacts. Adjacent to Feature 1, Feature 3 was a three foot long trench that appears to have been somehow associated with the above-ground structural component of the privy.

Located one foot from the privy pit, and superimposed by the Feature 3 trench, was Feature 2; a round pit approximately four feet in diameter. Feature 2 was straight walled and flat bottomed, and may possibly have held a large barrel, perhaps functioning as a partially above ground cistern. This feature was closed prior to the construction of the privy nearby.

Also located within this apparent activity area was Feature 4, a rectangular depression measuring approximately twelve by nine feet, located west of Features 1 - 3, and situated on a slight slope. The depression appears to have been created by foot traffic inside a small, earthen-floored building. Several long, linear depressions at the base of the rectangular depression appear to have been created by the presence of planks or puncheon logs placed across this floor during its use.

In the southeast portion of this feature was situated a deeper oval pit consisting of two parts. The west end of this pit was deeper, round-bottomed, and filled with a silty ash. The east end of the pit was more shallow, and exhibited signs of *in-situ* burning. The size of the building, its location on a slight slope, as well as the nature and position of the large interior pit, may suggest that the building had been used as a still house. A crude above ground structure would have sheltered an interior that included several logs laid onto the earthen floor, surrounding a corner pit into which may have been built a "ground-hog still", coated in clay and supported by limestones. The recovery of fragments of baked clay and several redware jugs at Area AA may support this interpretation. The nearby Feature 2, potentially serving as a partially above-ground cistern, may have supplied water to the distilling operations as well.

The ephemeral Feature 4 was one of the highlights of the field season, as preservation of such features is rare. While the protected setting of the study area was in some cases ideal, plowzones in more typical agricultural fields do not always reach clay subsoil. Mechanical stripping of topsoil, now commonplace in most archaeological mitigations (as well as testing strategies), would very probably have destroyed the majority of Feature 4, which existed in the transition to, and upper 2 inches of, the clay subsoil. If the surface of the subsoil had been disturbed mechanically, in order to reach true yellow clay, the result would have been the

identification of only the large pit feature found in the southeast portion of Feature 4: a common feature type on historic archaeological sites.

The refined earthenware assemblage at Area AA is predominately pearlware, although a few creamware vessels were also recovered. The minimum number of refined vessels represented at the site (mostly from Feature 1) is very high - portions of at least 50 vessels were recovered. The decorative treatments on the pearlware vessels suggest a early to mid 1820s household, abandoned no later than the late 1820s or very early 1830s. As in Area CC, vessel forms and decorative treatments suggest a conservative household.

The unrefined earthenware assemblage at Area AA consists of redware vessels, most of which appear to have been jugs. Unlike Area CC, little evidence of dairy-related activities is present in the unrefined assemblage. Little container glass was recovered, and activity-related tools and utensils are more or less typical; including table flatware, gunflints, and pocket knives. Several buttons, made of brass, pewter, bone and shell, were also found at Area AA, as were a quantity of brass straight pins.

A slate pencil and fragments of coal which appear to have been used as a writing slates suggest a degree of literacy in the household. Children may be reflected by two small child-sized spoons, but little else speaks specifically of children. The overall nature of the domestic debris reflects a well-equipped but conservative household.

Like Area CC, the animal bone recovered from Area AA features reflects a diet dominated by domestic animals, rather than wild game. Pork was the most abundant meat in the sample, followed by beef, and chicken. The chickens were slaughtered while still young, which would have provided better quality meat. Wild game included bottom-feeding river fish, most of which were rather large by today's standards, and two squirrels.

Beyond the surprisingly early nature of the refined ceramics, perhaps the most significant aspect of the Area AA material culture assemblage is the presence glass and shell beads, associated with Native Americans. These items may reflect the brief on-site presence of, or trading with, members of the Potowatomi, who are known to have resided nearby during the 1820s. The interpretation of Feature 4 as a still house may suggest that trade with the local Indians included grain alcohol, which was a common practice during the early 19th century.

Like Area CC, evidence of a house at Areas AA/BB is indirect; a quantity of nails, clay daub and window glass was recovered from feature contexts, but no subsurface structural features indicative of a dwelling were encountered. It is thought that the house itself may have been situated on the ridge summit in the northern extremity of Area BB, which has been very heavily damaged by erosion.

The picture that emerges from the two occupations identified archaeologically during the summer of 1995 is one of "Salem Hill" on the eve of its transformation into a platted commercial enterprise. The residents of the two sites lived on the northern limits of what was still very much a frontier community. Both of these households were oriented with respect to the natural topography, as opposed to the plat-oriented yards and houses that would soon follow. The road on which these early sites were situated appears to have predated the village and may have actually played an important role in the choice of New Salem's ultimate location.

Archaeological excavations suggest that occupants of these sites lived in ephemeral houses reasonably well-stocked with goods and utensils common to early 19th century farmsteads in Illinois. Although they were surrounded by wilderness, their diet appears to have been heavily dependent on domestic livestock. The residents also appear to have had at least occasional contact with the small population of Native American still living in the Sangamon River Valley.

The 1830s was a time of great change in central Illinois, and New Salem provides an example of the early service-based villages that transformed isolated frontier communities, connecting them to the commercial revolution engulfing American society. The features and artifacts encountered in 1995 provide a glimpse of two households that existed just prior to New Salem's contribution to this reshaping of the Sangamon frontier.

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## ARTIFACT INVENTORIES

The following is a listing of all artifacts encountered in excavation unit and feature contexts. Minimum vessel counts apply to specific provenience only, and should not be confused with grand minimum vessel counts discussed in section IV.

CW = creamware, PW = pearlware ,WW = whiteware  
SE = shell edged, HP = hand painted ,TP = transfer printed,  
MC = monochrome (blue), PC= polychrome  
UD = undecorated  
RW =redware, SW =stoneware  
TI = type indeterminate  
MVC = minimum vessel count

## AREA CC FEATURE 1

### NE 1/4 Level 2

#### Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count =38, MVC = 9

- 1 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW SE blue platter
- 2 PW SE green plate
- 5 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC cup
- 3 PW TP blue cup
- 1 PW UD large cup
- 1 CW UD TI
- 7 PW HP MC TI
- 12 PW UD TI

#### Unrefined Earthenware;

Total item count = 6, MVC =2

- 1 RW plate
- 1 RW bowl/pan rim
- 4 RW body TI

#### Container Glass;

Total Item Count =2, MVC =1

- 1 flint glass tumbler rim
- 1 flint glass tumbler body

#### Architectural;

- 8 window glass (4 sq. inches)
- 29 cut nail (min=22)
- 2.7 oz. daub
- 13 oz. brick

#### Other;

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl w/ leaf decorated mold seam
- 1 modified long bone tool handle
- 1 crushed tin cup
- 1 1" wide bucket band
- 5 metal TI
  
- 18 animal bone (5 burnt)
- eggshell

- burnt nutshell
- wood charcoal sample
- 9 lbs, 12 oz burnt limestone (23)
- 3 oz unburnt rock (8)

### NE 1/4 Level 3

#### Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 18, MVC =6

- 1 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW UD plate
- 3 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW HP PC saucer
- 1 PW UD saucer
- 1 PW HP blue teapot lid
- 1 CW UD TI
- 3 PW HP blue TI
- 1 PW TP blue TI
- 5 PW UD TI

#### Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count =3, MVC=1

- 1 RW pan rim
- 1 RW globular jar base
- 1 RW body TI

#### Container Glass;

Total Item Count =6, MVC =2

- 1 flint glass tumbler rim
- 2 clear TI
- 3 burnt

#### Architectural;

- 15 cut nail (min=9)
- 3.1 oz. daub & brick

#### Other;

- 1 iron punch
- 1 brass straight pin
  
- 14 animal bone
- wood charcoal sample
- 5 lbs 8 oz burnt limestone (16)
- 1 oz unburnt rock

**AREA CC FEATURE 1 cont'd**

**NE 1/4 Level 4**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 12, MVC =7  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-2 PW HP MC saucer  
-1 PW HP PC saucer  
-3 PW HP PC TI  
-2 PW HP MC TI  
-2 PW UD TI  
-1 burnt TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 3, MVC =3  
-1 RW pan base  
-2 RW body TI

Architectural;  
-6 cut nail (min = 4)  
-3.2 oz daub & brick

Other;  
-3 animal bone  
-2 lbs 14 oz burnt limestone (7)

**NE 1/4 Level 5**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 7, MVC =5  
-2 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-1 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW UD saucer  
-1 burnt TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 1, MVC =1  
-1 RW medial portion of  
possible lamp

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 3, MVC=1  
-3 burnt TI

Architectural;  
-3 cut nails  
-3 oz daub & brick

Other;  
-1 lead scrap

-5 animal bone (2 burnt)  
-wood charcoal sample  
-7 oz burnt limestone (14)  
-6 oz unburnt rock (8)

**NE 1/4 Level 6**

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count =2, MVC=1  
-2 burnt TI

Architectural;  
-1 cut nail

## AREA CC FEATURE 1 cont'd

### SW 1/4 Level 2

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 35, MVC = 5

- 1 PW SE blue plate
- 2 PW UD plate
- 3 PW MC cup (2 burnt)
- 2 PW UD cup
- 5 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW HP PC saucer
- 1 burnt UD saucer
- 1 PW TP blue pitcher/teapot handle
- 8 PW HP MC TI
- 11 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count =2, MVC =1

- 2 RW body sherds

Container Glass;

Total Item Count =8, MVC =5

- 1 medicine vial base (burnt)
- 1 clear/flint glass TI
- 4 aqua TI
- 1 olive green wine/olive oil kick-up
- 1 clear burnt TI

Architectural;

- 4 window glass (1 sq inch)
- 20 cut nail (min= 10)
- 8.3 oz daub & brick

Other;

- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 brass pin with metal head
- 6 metal TI (flat)
- 5 pcs of a crystalline substance

- 16 animal bone (8 burnt)
- burnt wood sample
- 5 lbs 10 oz burnt limestone (17)
- 5 oz unburnt rock (8)

### SW 1/4 Level 3

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count =14, MVC =3

- 4 PW HP MC cup
- 1 PW UD cup (burnt)
- 2 PW HP MC saucer (burnt)
- 2 PW UD saucer (burnt)
- 1 PW TP blue pitcher/teapot handle
- 1 PW HP MC TI
- 3 PW UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 1

- 1 RW body sherd

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 3, MVC =2

- 1 clear TI
- 1 aqua TI

Architectural;

- 14 cut nail (min= 6)
- 4.2 oz daub & brick

Other;

- 1 brass straight pin w/ metal head
- 1 crayon fashioned from yellow ochre

- 8 animal bone (1 burnt)
- burnt wood sample
- 5 lbs 3 oz burnt limestone (3)
- 4 oz unburnt rock (7)

Prehistoric;

- 1 chert flake

**AREA CC FEATURE 1 cont'd**

**SW 1/4 Level 4**

- 1 cut nail
- wood charcoal sample

**NW 1/4 L2 surface cleaning**

- 3 PW UD TI
- 1 cut nail
- 1 iron wire bucket handle
- 1 possible hammerstone fragment

**SE 1/4 L2 surface cleaning**

- 1 PW TP blue plate
- 2 PW HP MC saucer
- 2 burnt glass TI
- 1 cut nail



## AREA CC: FEATURE 2

### W 1/2 Level 2

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC = 1  
-2 PW UD TI (mend)

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 1, MVC = 1  
-1 RW jar (base)

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 5, MVC = 4  
-2 aqua TI  
-1 flint tumbler body  
-1 aqua pictorial flask body  
-1 burned TI

Architectural;  
-4 window glass (6 sq inches)  
-2 cut nails

Other;  
-14 animal bone

### E 1/2 Level 2

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC = 2  
-1 PW TP blue cup  
-1 PW PC annular bowl (?)

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC = 1  
-2 RW bowl rims (mend)

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 40, MVC = 2  
-37 (1) aqua pictorial flask (partially  
restored)  
-3 aqua burnt TI

Architectural;  
-8 cut nail (min = 6)  
-1.3 oz daub/brick

Other;  
-4 animal bone  
-3 lbs 8 oz burnt limestone (2)  
-4 oz unburnt rock (1)

### AREA CC: FEATURE 3

#### S 1/2 Level 2

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count =21, MVC= 5  
-3 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW TP blue cup  
-1 TI burnt cup  
-1 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW HP MC TI  
-3 PW UD TI  
-9 UD TI  
-1 UD TI burnt

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 4, MVC=3  
-4 RW body TI

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 4, MVC=1  
-2 flint tumbler  
-2 burnt TI

Architectural;  
-3 window glass (1 sq. inch)  
-24 cut nail (min=19)  
-5.3 oz daub/brick

Other;  
-1 lead waste  
-1 French blade gunflint  
-1 writing slate  
-4 coal clinkers  
-1 chert angular shatter

-26 animal bone (16 burnt)  
-eggshell sample  
-wood charcoal sample  
-12 lbs 9 oz burnt limestone (33)  
-11 oz unburnt rock (20)

#### S 1/2 Level 3

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count= 6, MVC=2  
-1 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-1 PW UD TI  
-1 UD TI  
-2 Burnt TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC=2  
-1 RW jar base  
-1 SW jug handle

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 4, MVC=2  
-2 clear vial  
-2 flint round pontilled tumbler

Architectural;  
-1 window glass  
-6 cut nails  
-4.1 oz daub/brick

Other;  
-1 kaolin pipe fragment

-12 animal bone (5 burnt)  
-eggshell sample  
-wood charcoal sample  
-4 oz burnt limestone (4)  
-2 oz unburnt rock (10)

**AREA CC: FEATURE 3 cont'd**

**N 1/2 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 16, MVC = 5  
-1 PW PC annular bowl  
-2 PW HP MC saucer  
-2 PW TP blue cup  
-1 PW UD cup  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW TP blue TI  
-4 PW UD TI  
-4 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 5, MVC = 2  
-5 RW body TI

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 3, MVC=2  
-1 flint round pontilled tumbler base  
-2 clear vial body  
-1 clear vial mouth

Architectural;  
-1 window glass  
-11 cut nail (min=7)  
-10.9 oz daub/brick

Other;  
-1 bone button  
-1 blue glass seed bead

-33 animal bone (26 burnt)  
-eggshell sample  
-2 lbs 8 oz burnt limestone (8)  
-5 oz unburnt rock (5)

**N1/2 Level 3**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 9, MVC= 4  
-5 PW HP MC cup (mended)  
-1 PW TP blue cup  
-1 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW UD saucer  
-1 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware; none

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 5, MVC=2  
-1 flint round pontilled tumbler base  
-1 flint tumbler rim  
-2 clear vial body  
-1 burnt TI

Architectural  
-12 cut nail (min =9)  
-4.3 oz daub/ brick  
-1/2 soft mud brick

Other;  
-3 animal bone (1 burnt)  
-19 lbs 14 oz burnt limestone (23)

## AREA AA: FEATURE 1

### N 1/2 Level 2

#### Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 88, MVC = 15

- 5 CW UD plate
- 1 CW UD cup
- 2 PW SE blue plate
- 2 PW SE green plate
- 8 PW HP MC saucer
- 2 PW HP PC saucer
- 9 PW HP MC cup
- 8 PW HP PC cup
- 7 PW PC annular bowl
- 14 PW TP blue TI
- 8 PW HP PC TI
- 2 PW UD saucer
- 2 PW UD cup
- 5 PW UD plate
- 13 PW UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware; none

#### Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 13, MVC= 5

- 3 flint tumbler body
- 4 aqua thick body TI
- 2 vial body
- 1 clear TI
- 2 olive TI
- 1 burnt TI

#### Architectural;

- 12 window glass (3 sq inches)
- 26 cut nail (min=18)
- 1 iron hinge element
- 3 oz daub

#### Other;

- 1 slate pencil
- 1 shell button
- 3 bone buttons
- 1 bone lice comb fragment
- 2 incised bone handle fragments

- 2 medium glass beads  
(1 black, 1 amber)
- 2 brass pocket knife handle elements
- 3 brass straight pins
- 1 brass knob/fixture
- 4 small tacks
- 3 lead waste
- 1 iron rod (gouge?)
- 1 iron ring (4" diameter)
- 1 wire
- 1 flat triangular metal item (1" x 1/4")
- 3 flat metal TI
- 1 chert point base
- 1 crinoid stem section
  
- 181 animal bone (51 burnt)
- eggshell sample
- mussel shell fragments
- burnt nutshell
- wood charcoal sample
  
- 1 lb 15 oz burnt limestone (14)
- 1 lb 12 oz unburnt rock (6)

**AREA AA: FEATURE 1 cont'd**

**N 1/2 Level 3**

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 26, MVC = 8

- 1 CW UD cup
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 2 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW HP PC saucer
- 7 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW TP blue TI (creamer?)
- 2 PW UD plate
- 7 PW UD TI
- 3 burnt TI

- 72 animal bone (30 burnt)
- eggshell sample
- burnt nutshell
- 9 lbs 9 oz burnt limestone (6)
- 7 oz unburnt rock (2)

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 2, MVC = 2

- 1 RW jug strap handle
- 1 RW body TI

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 6, MVC = 3

- 2 flint TI
- 2 aqua TI
- 1 olive TI
- 1 burnt TI

Architectural;

- 7 window glass (4 sq inches)
- 11 cut nail (min=8)
- 3.8 oz daub

Other;

- 1 incised bone handle
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 5 brass straight pins
- 2 brass buttons
- 2 medium glass beads (amber)
- 4 coal fragments, one incised
- 1 iron pocket knife blade
- 1 iron item
- 2 flat metal TI
- 1 chert blade

## **AREA AA: FEATURE 1 cont'd**

### **S 1/2 Level 2**

#### **Refined Earthenware;**

Total Item Count = 115, MVC = 27

- 6 PW SE blue plate
- 3 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW ED green plate
- 11 PW HP MC saucer
- 7 PW HP PC saucer
- 6 PW HP MC cup
- 8 PW HP PC cup
- 3 PW TP blue cup
- 2 PW TP blue handle
- 1 PW UD plate
- 8 PW UD saucer
- 2 PW HP MC TI
- 1 PW HP PC TI
- 11 PW TP blue TI
- 11 PW UD TI
- 16 UD TI
- 1 CW TI

#### **Unrefined Earthenware;**

Total Item Count = 11, MVC = 6

- 2 RW body w/ unglazed exterior
- 2 RW body w/ unglazed interior
- 2 RW strap handle
- 3 RW cup / small bowl rims
- 2 RW TI

#### **Container Glass;**

Total Item Count = 14, MVC = 3

- 4 flint tumbler
- 1 aqua TI
- 9 olive TI

#### **Architectural;**

- 14 window glass (4 sq. inches)
- 31 cut nail (min=25)
- 3 cut flooring nails
- 2 iron hinge elements
- 1.5 oz daub
- 4 oz brick

#### **Other;**

- 1 incised bone handle (table knife)
- 1 incised bone handle (pocket knife)
- 1 incised bone handle (fork)
- 1 table knife blade frag
- 1 lead shot
- 1 flattened lead shot
- 4 lead waste
- 1 bone lice comb
- 1 small iron spoon
- 1 very small iron spoon bowl
- 8 brass straight pins
- 2 brass buttons
- 1 pewter button
- 2 bone buttons
- 3 medium glass beads (black, green, clear)
- 1 aqua marine seed bead
- 6 brass hooks in leather matrix
- 1 rolled brass scrap
- 1 2" diameter iron ring
- 1 triangular flat metal item
- 11 flat metal scrap
  
- 109 animal bone (19 burnt)
- 3 otoliths
- 1 lb 8 oz (25) burnt limestone
- 8 oz (5) unburnt rock

**AREA AA: FEATURE 1 cont'd**

**S 1/2 Level 3**

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 25, MVC = 11

- 1 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 3 PW HP MC saucer
- 3 PW HP PC saucer
- 5 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC cup
- 1 PW TP blue cup
- 1 CW HP PC annular bowl
- 1 PW UD saucer
- 1 PW HP PC TI
- 3 PW TP blue TI
- 3 PW UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 1, MVC = 1

- 1 RW jar body w/ unglazed exterior

Container Glass; none

Architectural;

- 1 window glass
- 3 cut nails
- 4.5 oz daub/brick

Other;

- 1 whet stone (half)
- 1 British blade gunflint
- 1 French gunflint chip
- 2 lead shot
- 1 lead scrap
- 12 brass straight pins
- 1 brass button
- 1 small brass hook in leather matrix
- 1 ribbed kaolin pipe bowl frag
- 4 medium glass beads-black
- 2 medium glass beads-blue
- 2 medium glass beads-amber
- 1 aqua marine faceted bead
- 1 aqua marine seed bead
- 1 tubular shell bead

- 2 kaolin pipe stems
- 1 small iron bucket handle ("U" shaped)
- 2 coal clinkers
- 17 flat metal scrap

- 26 animal bone
- 1 mussel shell fragment
- 2 lbs 13 oz (6) burnt limestone
- 3 lbs 7 oz (4) unburnt rock

**AREA AA: FEATURE 2**

**S 1/2 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 22, MVC = 5  
-1 PW SE green plate  
-3 PW HP MC cup  
-1 CW HP PC annular bowl  
-2 PW HP MC TI  
-2 PW TP blue TI  
-1 PW HP PC  
-8 PW UD TI  
-1 CW UD TI  
-3 burnt TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC=1  
-2 RW body TI

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC =1  
-2 dark olive ale bottle

Architectural;  
-2 cut nail (min=1)

Other;  
-1 lead waste  
-3 animal bone (1 burnt)  
-9 oz (10) burnt limestone  
-8 oz (5) unburnt rock

**N 1/2 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 32, MVC = 6  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW TP blue cup  
-3 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-3 PW UD saucer  
-2 PW HP PC annular TI  
-3 CW UD TI  
-4 PW HP MC TI  
-10 PW UD TI  
-4 burnt TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC =1  
-2 RW body TI

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 6, MVC =3  
-4 dark olive ale bottle  
-1 aqua TI  
-1 clear TI

Architectural;  
-5 cut nails  
-.5 oz daub

Other;  
-1 brass button  
-1 animal tooth  
-14 oz (15) burnt limestone  
-1 lb (17) unburnt rock



**AREA AA: FEATURE 2 cont'd**

**N 1/2 Level 3**

**Refined Earthenware;**

Total Item Count = 5, MVC =2

- 1 PW HP PC saucer
- 1 PW HP PC annular bowl
- 2 PW UD TI
- 1 TI

**Unrefined Earthenware;**

Total Item Count = 1, MVC =1

- 1 RW body TI

**Container Glass;**

Total Item Count = 1, MVC =1

- 1 olive TI

**Architectural;**

- 3 window glass

**Other;**

- 1 pewter button
- 1 metal TI
- 1 animal bone
- 14 oz (28) burnt limestone
- 7 oz (2) unburnt rock

### **AREA AA FEATURE 3**

#### **W 1/2 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 7, MVC =4  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW HP MC saucer  
-1 PW TP blue cup  
-4 PW UD bowl

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 1, MVC= 1  
-1 RW jug shoulder

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count =2, MVC =2  
-1 olive TI  
-1 clear vial

Architectural;  
-2 window glass  
-2 cut nails

Other;  
-1 bone button  
-1 brass hook  
-14 animal bone(4 burnt)

#### **E 1/2 Level 2**

All Debris;  
-1 PW HP PC annular bowl  
-2 PW HP MC TI

## **AREA AA FEATURE 4**

### **SE 1/4 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 49, MVC = 4  
-12 PW SE blue plate  
-4 PW HP MC saucer  
-3 PW UD saucer  
-1 PW UD cup  
-12 CW UD plate  
-17 PW UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware; none

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 4, MVC = 3  
-2 olive TI  
-1 aqua TI  
-1 clear TI

Architectural;  
-1 window glass  
-3 cut nails  
-4.4 oz daub

Other;  
-1 large incised bone handle  
-1 brass hook  
-1 cotter pin

-2 animal teeth  
-4 lbs 4 oz (31) burnt limestone  
-7 lbs 8 oz (9) unburnt rock

### **SE 1/4 Level 3**

All Debris;  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-1 cut nail  
-1 cotter pin  
-1 oz daub  
-8 oz (12) burnt limestone  
-1 lb (5) unburnt rock

### **SE 1/4 Level 3; pit feature**

All Debris;  
-1 cut nail  
-1 daub

**AREA AA FEATURE 4 cont'd**

**SW 1/4 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 8, MVC = 3  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW HP MC saucer  
-1 PW TP blue TI  
-2 PW HP MC TI  
-1 PW UD TI  
-1 burnt TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count = 1  
-1 RW body TI

Container Glass;  
Total Item Count = 2, MVC =2  
-1 burnt olive TI  
-1 clear TI

Architectural;  
-1 window glass  
-2.6 oz daub

Other;  
-1 burnt nutshell  
-2 lb 5 oz (15) burnt limestone  
-3 oz (1) unburnt rock

**Nw 1/4 Level 2**

Refined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count= 25, MVC = 4  
-1 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW HP MC cup  
-6 PW HP MC TI  
-15 PW UD TI  
-1 CW UD TI  
-1 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;  
Total Item Count =2, MVC =2  
-1 RW body w/ manganese oxide  
-1 RW body TI

Architectural;  
-2 cut nails  
-.4 oz daub

Other;  
-9 animal bone (1 burnt)  
-1 lb 7 oz (30) burnt limestone  
-6 oz (10) unburnt rock

**NE 1/4 Level 2**

All Debris;  
-3 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
-2 PW UD cup  
-3 PW UD TI  
-1 burnt TI

-1 brass button  
-1 unburnt coal

**AREA CC:**  
**EXCAVATION UNITS**

All lists refer to level 1  
unless otherwise noted.

Unit 1

- 1 PW SE blue plate
- 2 PW ED blue plate
- 3 PW annular cup/bowl
- 4 PW TP blue cup
- 1 PW HP PC cup
- 5 PW HP MC saucer
- 2 PW TP TI
- 5 PW HP PC TI
- 11 PW UD TI
- 12 UD TI
- 4 burnt TI

- 1 RW bowl rim
- 10 RW body
- 3 SW body

- 3 olive glass
- 2 clear glass
- 3 aqua glass
- 1 clear vial body

- 16 window glass
- 15 cut nail

- 1 wire
- 1 lead waste
- 1 small brass thimble
- 7 flat metal scrap
- 5.2 oz daub/brick
- 3 animal bone

Unit 2

- 10 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC cup
- 1 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 10 PW HP MC TI

- 2 PW TP blue TI
- 10 PW UD TI
- 11 UD TI

- 1 RW plate rim

- 2 aqua whisky flask body
- 1 clear glass TI

- 24 cut nail
- 1 flat scrap metal
- 1 chert scraper
- 1 chert flake
- 2.5 oz daub/brick
- 7 animal bone

Unit 3

- 2 PW TP blue cup
- 9 PW HP MC TI
- 4 PW UD TI
- 10 UD TI

- 6 RW body
- 1 SW body

- 2 flint glass tumbler body
- 2 olive glass TI

- 7 window glass
- 2 cut nail

- 2 chert flake
- 1 chert shatter
- .4 oz daub/brick
- 1 animal bone

Unit 4

- 11 PW HP PC annular bowl
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 6 PW HP MC master salt or galley pot
- 1 PW TP blue TI
- 4 PW UD TI

- 7 RW body

- 7 aqua whisky flask
- 2 clear glass TI
- 1 flint glass (cut) tumbler

- 4 window glass
- 28 cut nail

- 1 iron bucket band
- 1 triangular flat metal item
- 12.2 oz daub/brick
- 12 animal bone

Unit 5

- 1 PW HP MC cup
- 1 PW TP blue cup
- 4 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW HP MC saucer
- 14 PW HP MC TI
- 3 PW HP PC TI
- 3 PW UD TI
- 27 UD TI
- 1 CW (?) UD TI

- 4 RW plate
- 1 RW pan rim
- 12 RW body
- 1 SW body (w/ Albany-slipped interior)

- 2 aqua whisky flask
- 5 clear glass TI
- 1 dark olive glass TI
- 4 burnt glass TI
- 3 flint glass tumbler

- 7 window glass
- 19 cut nail

- 1 iron pocket knife blade
- 3 iron bucket handle fragments
- 1 wire

unit 5 cont'd

-5 flat metal scrap  
-1 oz daub/brick  
-4 animal bone

Unit 6

-1 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW SE green plate  
(burnt)  
-1 PW SE blue plate  
(burnt)  
-1 PW eagle-head ladle  
finial  
-4 PW TP blue TI  
-7 PW HP PC TI  
-15 PW UD TI  
-23 UD TI

-3 RW body  
-1 RW pipe bowl fragment

-1 clear glass sheared-lip  
bottle neck  
-4 clear glass TI  
-2 aqua glass TI  
-1 olive glass TI

-1 window glass  
-15 cut nail

-1 kaolin pipe bowl  
fragment  
-4 flat metal scrap  
-3.6 oz daub/brick  
-2 animal bone

Unit 7

-2 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-2 PW TP blue TI  
-3 PW HP MC TI  
-4 PW UD TI  
-10 UD TI

-1 burnt TI

-1 RW plate  
-6 RW body

-1 flint glass tumbler body  
-1 clear glass TI  
-1 aqua glass TI  
-1 burnt glass TI

-2 window glass  
-10 cut nail

-.7 oz daub/brick  
-6 animal bone

Unit 8

-2 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW TP blue plate  
-1 TI HP PC annular bowl  
-11 PW HP MC TI  
-7 PW TP blue TI  
-3 PW HP PC TI  
-11 PW UD TI  
-6 UD TI  
-4 burnt TI

-6 RW body

-1 flint glass tumbler body  
-1 olive glass TI

-5 window glass  
-10 cut nail

-1 iron screw  
-1 flat metal  
-6.8 oz daub/brick  
-3 animal bone

Unit 9

-5 PW HP MC cup  
-3 PW UD cup  
-2 PW SE blue plate

-1 PW SE green plate  
-13 PW HP MC TI  
-1 PW TP blue TI  
-12 PW UD TI  
-8 UD TI  
-1 burnt TI

-1 clear pressed glass  
-3 clear glass TI  
-1 flint glass tumbler  
-1 aqua glass TI  
-4 burnt glass TI

-7 window glass  
-10 cut nail  
-2.5 oz daub/brick  
-5 animal bone

Unit 10

-1 PW SE green plate  
-4 PW HP MC TI  
-3 PW TP blue TI  
-7 UD PW TI  
-6 UD TI

-2 flint glass TI  
-2 clear glass TI

-1 window glass  
-3 cut nail  
-1 iron bolt  
-.6 oz daub/brick  
-1 animal bone

Unit 11

-1 PW HP MC TI  
-1 UD TI

-1 RW body

-1 olive glass TI  
-1 aqua glass TI

-2 window glass

Unit 11 cont'd

-3 cut nail

-1.6 oz daub/brick

Unit 12

-1 PW SE green plate

-1 PW TP blue TI

-1 CW UD TI

-4 UD TI

-1 RW body

-1 burnt glass TI

-1 window glass

-4 cut nail

-.1 oz daub/brick

Unit 13

-1 PW SE blue plate

-2 PW UD TI

-1 cut nail

Unit 14

-11 PW UD TI

-3 CW UD TI

-3 UD TI

-2 RW body

-2 clear glass TI

-5 window glass

-1 wire

-.8 oz daub/brick

Unit 15

-1 SW body

-1 aqua vial pontilled base

-1 clear glass TI

-1 chert flake

Unit 16

-1 PW TP TI

-2 PW UD TI

-1 UD TI

-1 RW body

-1 clear glass TI

-3 window glass

-1 cut nail

-1 chert shatter

Unit 17

-3 PW UD TI

-2 UD TI

-1 amber glass TI

-1 flint glass TI

-2 cut nail

Unit 18

-2 PW HP MC TI

-1 PW TP blue TI

-1 PW UD TI

-1 UD TI

-1 RW body

-1 aqua glass TI

-2 clear glass TI

-2 olive glass TI

-2 window glass

-1 cut nail

-1 flat iron scrap

-.1 oz daub/brick

Unit 19

-1 WW TP light blue cup

-1 PW TP blue saucer

-1 PW UD TI

-7 UD TI

-1 SW body

-1 RW jug lip

-1 RW body

-2 olive glass (wine)

-1 aqua bottle lip  
(medicine)

-1 kaolin pipe stem

-3 cut nail

-1 chert flake

-.2 oz daub/brick

Unit 20

-3 PW HP MC cup

-1 PW SE green plate

-1 PW TP blue TI

-2 PW UD TI

-5 UD TI

-1 clear glass TI

-1 cut nail

-1 wire nail

Unit 21

-9 PW UD TI

-3 UD TI

-2 window glass

-1 cut nail

Unit 22

- 1 PW HP PC cup
- 2 PW UD TI
- 3 UD TI
  
- 1 RW body
- 1 SW body
- 1 aqua glass TI
- 3 window glass
- 1 chert biface

Unit 23

- 1 PW HP MC TI
- 2 PW PC TI
- 3 PW TP blue TI
- 4 PW UD TI
- 3 UD TI
- 1 burnt TI
  
- 1 RW body
- 2 SW Albany-slipped interior body
  
- 1 clear pressed glass
  
- 7 cut nail
- .2 oz daub/brick

Unit 24

- 2 PW SE green plate
- 3 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW UD TI
- 2 UD TI
  
- 1 aqua glass TI
- 1 flint glass TI
- 1 amber glass TI
  
- 2 window glass
- 3 cut nail

Unit 25

- 3 PW HP MC cup
- 1 PW HP MC saucer
- 4 PW UD TI
- 1 UD TI
  
- 1 flint glass TI
- 2 aqua glass TI
- 2 olive glass TI
  
- 1 cut nail

Unit 27

- 1 PW TP blue TI
- 2 UD TI
  
- 2 SW Albany-slipped interior body
  
- 1 olive glass TI
- 1 clear glass TI
  
- 1 window glass

Unit 28

- 5 PW TP blue TI
- 1 PW HP PC mocha TI
- 5 PW UD TI
- 6 UD TI
  
- 1 SW Albany-slipped interior body
  
- 1 aqua glass TI
- 1 amber glass TI
  
- 3 window glass
- 1 cut nail
  
- 1 brass washer

Unit 28 Level 2

- 2 PW TP blue TI
- 3 PW UD TI
  
- 2 RW body
  
- 1 flint glass TI
- 1 clear pressed glass
  
- 5 window glass
- 7 cut nail
  
- 1 brass tack
- 1 brass button
- 2.6 oz daub/brick

Unit 29

- 2 PW TP blue saucer
- 3 PW TP blue cup
- 3 PW UD TI
  
- 2 window glass
  
- 1 chert flake

Unit 29 Level 2

- 2 aqua glass TI
- 1 daub

Unit 29 Level 3

- 1 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW HP PC cup
- 7 PW TP blue cup
- 4 PW UD plate
- 2 PW UD saucer
- 11 PW UD TI
- 4 UD TI
- 1 UD porcelain TI
  
- 4 olive glass TI
- 1 flint glass TI



Unit 29 Level 3 cont'd

-1 clear glass w/ white  
painted stripes

-1 burnt TI

-7 window glass  
-15 cut nail  
-1 lead waste  
-1 chert flake  
-6.5 oz daub/brick

Unit 30

-2 PW TP blue TI  
-1 PW HP MC TI  
-1 PW HP PC cup  
-4 UD TI

-4 RW body

-2 clear glass TI  
-1 aqua glass TI

-2 cut nail

-1 chert flake

Unit 31

-1 chert flake

Unit 31 Level 2

-1 chert cobble  
-1 chert flake

Unit 32

-1 TI UD cup  
-2 aqua glass (burnt)  
-2 chert flake  
-.4 oz daub/brick

Unit 33

-1 clear glass TI  
-1 olive glass TI  
-1 window glass  
-1 kaolin pipe stem

Unit 34

-2 PW TP blue saucer  
-1 PW UD TI  
-1 olive glass TI  
-1 clear glass TI  
-1 chert biface  
-.5 oz daub/brick

Unit 35

-1 PW HP PC TI  
-2 PW UD TI  
-1 SW Albany-slipped  
interior body  
-1 window glass  
-1 cut nail  
-.4 oz daub/brick

**AREA AA:**  
**EXCAVATION UNITS**

All lists refer to Level 1  
unless otherwise noted.

Unit 1

- 3 CW HP PC annular bowl
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 2 PW HP PC saucer
- 2 PW UD saucer
- 3 PW HP PC bowl
- 1 PW HP PC mocha bowl
- 5 PW HP MC TI
- 2 PW HP PC TI
- 2 PW TP blue TI
- 12 PW UD TI
- 6 UD TI
- 5 burnt TI

- 1 RW jug handle
- 1 RW jug shoulder
- 5 RW body

- 2 olive glass TI
- 1 aqua glass TI
- 1 flint glass TI
- 1 clear glass TI
- 1 clear vial body

- 10 cut nail
- 1 lead disk
- 1 scrap flat metal
- 1 wire
- .4 oz brick
- 10 animal bone (1 burnt)

Unit 2

- 1 CW UD TI
- 4 PW HP PC saucer
- 7 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC bowl
- 2 PW TP blue cup

- 4 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 3 PW HP PC TI
- 8 PW UD TI
- 4 UD TI

- 2 RW body

- 1 clear vial shoulder
- 1 aqua ribbed flask
- 3 olive glass TI

- 4 window glass
- 8 cut nail

- 1 brass button
- 1 incised bone utensil handle
- 1 iron peel (19" long)
- .1 oz daub/brick
- 12 animal bone (1 burnt)

Unit 3

- 3 PW SE blue plate/saucer
- 7 PW HP PC saucer
- 1 PW HP PC annular TI
- 5 PW HP MC TI
- 2 PW TP blue TI
- 1 PW UD saucer
- 19 PW UD TI
- 9 UD TI

- 3 RW body

- 2 olive glass TI
- 1 clear glass TI

- 4 window glass
- 2 cut nail

- 2 kaolin pipe stems
- 1 wire
- 1 chert biface fragment

Unit 4

- 5 PW HP PC saucer
- 1 PW TP blue saucer
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 2 PW HP burnt TI
- 3 PW TP blue TI
- 13 PW UD TI

- 6 RW body

- 2 olive glass TI
- 2 dark olive glass (ale?)
- 1 aqua TI
- 1 clear TI

- 2 window glass
- 2 cut nail

- 1 flat metal disk (2" dia)
- 1 metal scrap
- 1 wire
- .2 oz daub/brick
- 13 animal bone (3 burnt)

Unit 5

- 1 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW HP PC cup
- 2 PW HP MC cup
- 1 PW annular bowl
- 1 PW HP MC bowl
- 1 PW TP blue saucer
- 2 PW TP blue handle
- 8 PW HP MC TI
- 5 PW HP PC TI
- 15 PW UD TI
- 4 UD TI
- 10 burnt TI

- 12 RW body

- 1 clear glass TI
- 6 dark olive glass (ale?)
- 2 window glass

Unit 5 cont'd

- 4 cut nail
- 1 wire
- .2 oz daub/brick
- 9 animal bone (1 burnt)

Unit 6

- 5 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC cup
- 1 PW TP blue cup
- 1 PW rouletted mocha TI
- 1 PW annular TI
- 3 PW TP blue TI
- 5 PW HP MC TI
- 19 PW UD TI

- 5 RW body

- 4 dark olive glass (ale?)
- 2 aqua glass TI
- 2 flint glass tumbler
- 3 clear glass TI

- 3 window glass
- 10 cut nail

- 1 two-tined fork fragment
- 1 scrap metal
- 1 wire
- .4 oz daub/brick
- 1 animal bone

Unit 7

- 1 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW SE green plate
- 2 PW HP MC cup
- 7 PW HP MC TI
- 1 PW TP blue TI
- 11 PW UD TI
- 10 UD TI

- 2 RW rim (mend)

- 2 flint glass tumbler
- 1 aqua glass TI

- 3 window glass
- 2 cut nail
- 4 animal bone (1 burnt)

Unit 8

- 3 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW HP blue saucer
- 5 PW HP PC TI
- 5 PW HP MC TI
- 2 PW UD saucer
- 1 PW UD plate
- 10 PW UD TI
- 10 UD TI

- 4 RW body

- 2 olive glass (wine?)
- 2 aqua glass TI
- 1 clear glass TI
- 1 clear vial fragment

- 3 window glass
- 8 cut nail

- 1 wire
- .2 oz daub/brick
- 1 animal bone

Unit 9

- 1 PW HP MC TI
- 1 PW UD TI

- 1 clear glass TI

- 2 wire
- .2 oz daub/brick

Unit 9 Level 2

- 4 RW body

- 1 clear glass TI
- 1 cut nail

Unit 10

- 1 WW TP green w/ red HP saucer
- 4 WW UD TI
- 1 yellow ware TI
- 1 PW TP blue cup
- 3 PW UD TI

- 1 clear glass TI
- 1 window glass

Unit 11 Level 2

- 1 PW SE blue plate
- 1 PW HP MC TI
- 2 PW UD TI

- 1 RW body

- 1 chert flake

Unit 12

- 1 WW TP purple plate
- 1 PW HP MC bowl
- 1 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP MC TI
- 2 PW UD TI
- 2 UD TI

- 1 flint glass tumbler sherd
- 1 olive glass TI

- 1 window glass

- 1 iron chisel?
- 1 wire
- 1 chert flake
- .2 oz daub/brick

Unit 12 Level 2

-4 PW HP MC cup  
-9 PW UD TI  
-7 UD TI

-2 RW body

-10 dark olive glass TI  
-2 flint glass tumbler  
-4 olive glass TI  
-1 clear glass TI  
-1 aqua TI

-4 window glass  
-9 cut nail

-1 iron fork handle

Unit 13

-2 PW HP MC TI  
-1 TP blue TI  
-4 UD TI

-2 clear glass TI

-1 window glass  
-2 cut nail

-1 wire

Unit 13 Level 2

-1 window glass  
-1 cut nail

Unit 14

-1 PW SE blue plate  
-1 UD TI

-1 clear glass TI  
-2 olive glass TI

Unit 15

-1 possible RW body

Unit 16

-1 PW SE green plate  
-2 PW HP MC saucer  
-3 PW HP MC TI  
-3 PW UD TI  
-6 UD TI

-5 cut nail  
-1 groundstone

Unit 17

-8 PW SE blue plate  
-1 PW SE green plate  
-1 PW HP PC TI  
-1 PW HP MC TI  
-13 PW UD TI  
-1 PW "gizzard stone"

-1 RW manganese oxide  
body

-1 olive glass TI  
-2 aqua glass TI

-1 brass tack

Unit 18

-1 PW UD TI  
-1 aqua glass TI  
-1 chert flake

Unit 19

-1 PW SE blue plate  
-2 PW UD plate  
-1 PW UD saucer  
-5 PW HP MC TI  
-9 PW UD TI  
-4 UD TI

-4 cut nail  
-.7 oz daub/brick  
-2 animal bone (1 burnt)

Unit 20

-1 PW SE blue plate  
-3 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW UD saucer  
-5 PW UD TI

-2 RW body

-1 clear glass TI  
-1 aqua glass TI

-2 window glass  
-12 cut nail

-1 lead waste  
-1 brass tack  
-2 brick fragments  
-2.8 oz daub  
-4 animal bone

Unit 21

-1 CW annular bowl  
-1 CW UD TI  
-3 PW UD TI  
-1 UD TI

-2 RW jug shoulder

-1 olive glass TI  
-1 cut nail  
-11 animal bone (1 burnt)

Unit 22

-1 CW annular bowl  
-1 PW HP MC cup  
-1 PW UD TI  
-2 UD TI  
-.6 oz daub/brick

Unit 22 cont'd

-1 animal bone

Unit 23

-1 HP MC burnt cup

-1 PW HP MC TI

-2 PW UD TI

-1 UD TI

-1 RW body

-2 olive glass TI

-2 window glass

-1.6 oz daub/brick

-7 animal bone (2 burnt)

Unit 24

-1 PW SE blue plate

-1 PW HP MC saucer

-2 PW HP MC TI

-3 PW UD TI

-3 burnt TI

-2 burnt olive glass TI

-2 cut nail (1 flooring)

-7 oz daub/brick

-1 crushed animal  
mandible

Unit 25

-1 PW SE blue plate

-1 PW HP MC TI

-1 UD TI

-1 olive glass TI

-1 cut nail

-.2 oz daub/brick

Unit 26

-1 burnt SE green plate

-1 PW TP blue cup

-4 PW HP MC cup

-2 PW UD saucer

-5 PW UD TI

-8 UD TI

-4 burnt TI

-1 aqua glass TI

-1 olive glass TI

-1 window glass

-1 cut nail

-.5 oz daub/brick

-1 burnt animal bone

Unit 27

-1 PW SE blue plate

-1 PW TP blue TI

-1 PW HP MC TI

-1 PW UD TI

-5 UD TI

-1 olive glass TI

Unit 28

-2 PW HP MC cup

-1 PW SE blue plate

-2 PW UD TI

-2 RW body

-2 olive glass TI

-3 clear glass TI

-1 window glass

Unit 28 Level 2

-1 PW HP MC TI

-1 RW body

Unit 29

-3 PW HP PC cup

-2 PW UD TI

-3 UD TI

-1 RW body

-1 clear glass TI

-1 olive glass TI

-1 chert point base

Unit 30

-1 olive glass TI

**AREA BB:**  
**EXCAVATION UNITS**

All lists refer to Level 1  
unless otherwise noted.

Unit 1

- 1 clear glass TI
- 1 cut nail
- 1 fire cracked rock
- 2 chert flakes

Unit 2

- 1 PW UD TI
- 1 UD TI

Unit 3

- 3 PW UD TI
- 1 olive glass TI
- 1 aqua glass TI

Unit 4

- 1 flint glass TI