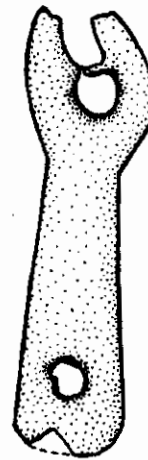


DOC 9051
9603/30/0 MME
APAPA 4-96
Accepted 1872
Mey 5-1-97

**FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
AT LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM STATE HISTORIC SITE**
Evidence for the First Joshua Miller
Residence and Blacksmith Shop

NHL
11-Me-6



ROBERT MAZRIM
Project Director

DENNIS NAGLICH
Principal Investigator of Field Work

With contribution by
Terrance Martin

Sangamo Research Services: Technical Report # 9
Conducted for the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
Springfield, Illinois
December 1996

CONTENTS

I.	PROJECT HISTORY.....	p. 1
	<i>Robert Mazrim</i>	
II.	SITE HISTORY.....	p. 2
	<i>Robert Mazrim</i>	
III.	FIELD INVESTIGATIONS.....	p. 21
	<i>Dennis Naglich</i>	
IV.	ARTIFACT ANALYSIS.....	p. 42
	<i>Robert Mazrim</i>	
V.	FAUNAL REMAINS.....	p. 60
	<i>Terrance Martin</i>	
VI.	1995 ADA TESTING AT THE "ONSTOT COOPER SHOP"	p. 64
	<i>Robert Mazrim</i>	
	REFERENCES.....	p. 71
	ARTIFACT INVENTORIES.....	p. 75

FIGURES

- FIGURE 1: 1829 plat of New Salem...p. 3
FIGURE 2: Parthena Hill sketch map of New Salem...p. 5
FIGURE 3: R.J. Onstot bird's eye view of New Salem...p. 6
FIGURE 4: T.G. Onstot sketch map of New Salem...p.7
FIGURE 5: Uncredited "Sketch Map of New Salem"...p.8
FIGURE 6: Resurveyed town plat...p.10
FIGURE 7: Aerial view of village w/ road stain ...p.13
FIGURE 8: Hagen's road bed feature...p.14
FIGURE 9: Area DD w/ revised lot lines...p.16
FIGURE 10: Joshua Miller...p.18
- FIGURE 11: Area DD limits...p.22
FIGURE 12: Area DD surface artifact distribution...p.24
FIGURE 13: Area DD shovel test and unit placement...p. 26
FIGURE 14: Area DD feature related excavation blocks...p.27
FIGURE 15: Feature 1 plan view...p.29
FIGURE 16: Feature 1 profile...p.30
FIGURE 17: Feature 1...p.31
FIGURE 18: Feature 2 plan view...p.34
FIGURE 19: Feature 2 profile...p.35
FIGURE 20: Feature 2...p.36
- FIGURE 21: Edge decorated pearlware...p.44
FIGURE 22: Hand painted pearlware...p.46
FIGURE 23: Annular and transfer printed pearlware...p.47
FIGURE 24: Transfer printed whiteware...p.48
FIGURE 25: Redware vessel types...p.49
FIGURE 26: Table utensils...p.52
FIGURE 27: Miscellaneous items...p.53
FIGURE 28: Forged blacksmithing debris...p.56
- FIGURE 29: Rebuilt Cooper Shop...p.65
FIGURE 30: "Cooper Shop" Unit 1...p.66
FIGURE 31: "Cooper Shop" whiteware...p.68
FIGURE 32: "Lafayette Landing at Castle Garden" plates...p.69

TABLES

- TABLE 1: Refined minimum vessel count...p.44
TABLE 2: Animal remains...p.62
TABLE 3: Species composition...p.63

I. PROJECT HISTORY

Robert Mazrim

During the winter of 1994, while preparing a report summarizing the 1930s archaeological investigations at New Salem, the author located three archaeological sites (now referred to as "Areas") within the limits of the New Salem village site. These sites had not been subject to the early 20th century investigations. The reason for their exclusion from the 1930s work appears to have been linked in part to their absence in the archival records and oral traditions which guided the early research.

In 1995, the first two sites (subdivided into Areas AA, BB, and CC) were investigated archaeologically. This work represented the first archaeology to be conducted at New Salem in nearly 50 years, and revealed a pre-town component of the site, an early north-south road that passed over the hilltop, as well information regarding the first store keeping activity at the village. The 1996 excavations have focused on the remaining site (Area DD), located in the western end of the town plat, and have completed the study of these previously unknown sites.

From the beginning, it was decided to consider preservation as well as data recovery when designing excavation strategies. Significant features have been partially excavated and preserved in place, and all three sites will now be placed in more appropriate conservation conditions. The large area which encompassed Areas AA, BB and CC will soon be the location of an "Archaeology Walk," which will include on-site interpretive displays and will serve to better protect the remaining deposits at these sites.

As last year, I would like to thank the individuals whose enthusiasm and efforts made this research possible; Robert Coomer, David Hedrick, and particularly Dick Taylor, whose appreciation for the mysteries of history and concern for those who attempt to interpret it, has made this project all the more meaningful and pleasant. Our devoted soil screener, Bob Eisenhart, returned again this summer, and Laurel Norton provided the artifact drawings for this report.

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 (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. The 1995 archaeological work at New Salem has suggested that prior to Camron's arrival, there was already at least one family "squattling" on site. The recent archaeological and archival research has also suggested that a well-used north-south road had crossed the property for years prior to his arrival (Mazrim and Naglich 1995) .

In January of 1829, Camron and Rutledge were granted permission by the Illinois State Legislature to erect a mill dam across the Sangamon River, and the two constructed a mill prior to the platting of New Salem that October. Rutledge's home was to serve as a tavern at the new village, and the first lot sale was recorded in December of 1829.

The 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" (Mazrim 1995). 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

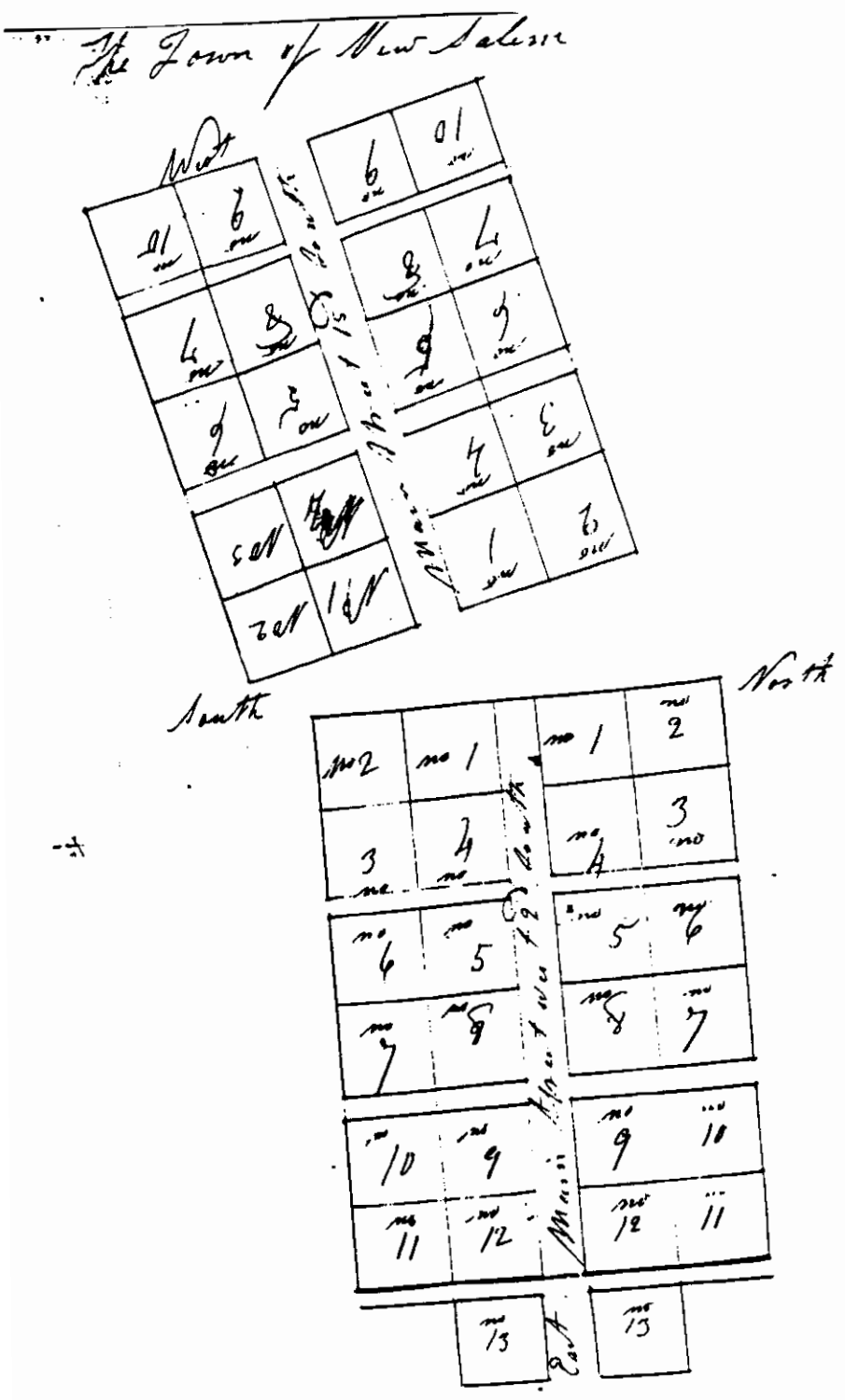


FIGURE 1: 1829 plat map of New Salem

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

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 1995;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, beginning in 1918. The League's excavations were among the country's first historical archaeological endeavors. Under the direction of Joseph Booton, the state continued archaeological investigation beginning in 1932, in advance of the reconstruction of the entire village. These investigations focused primarily on building size and location, and have been summarized in a previous report (Mazrim 1995)

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

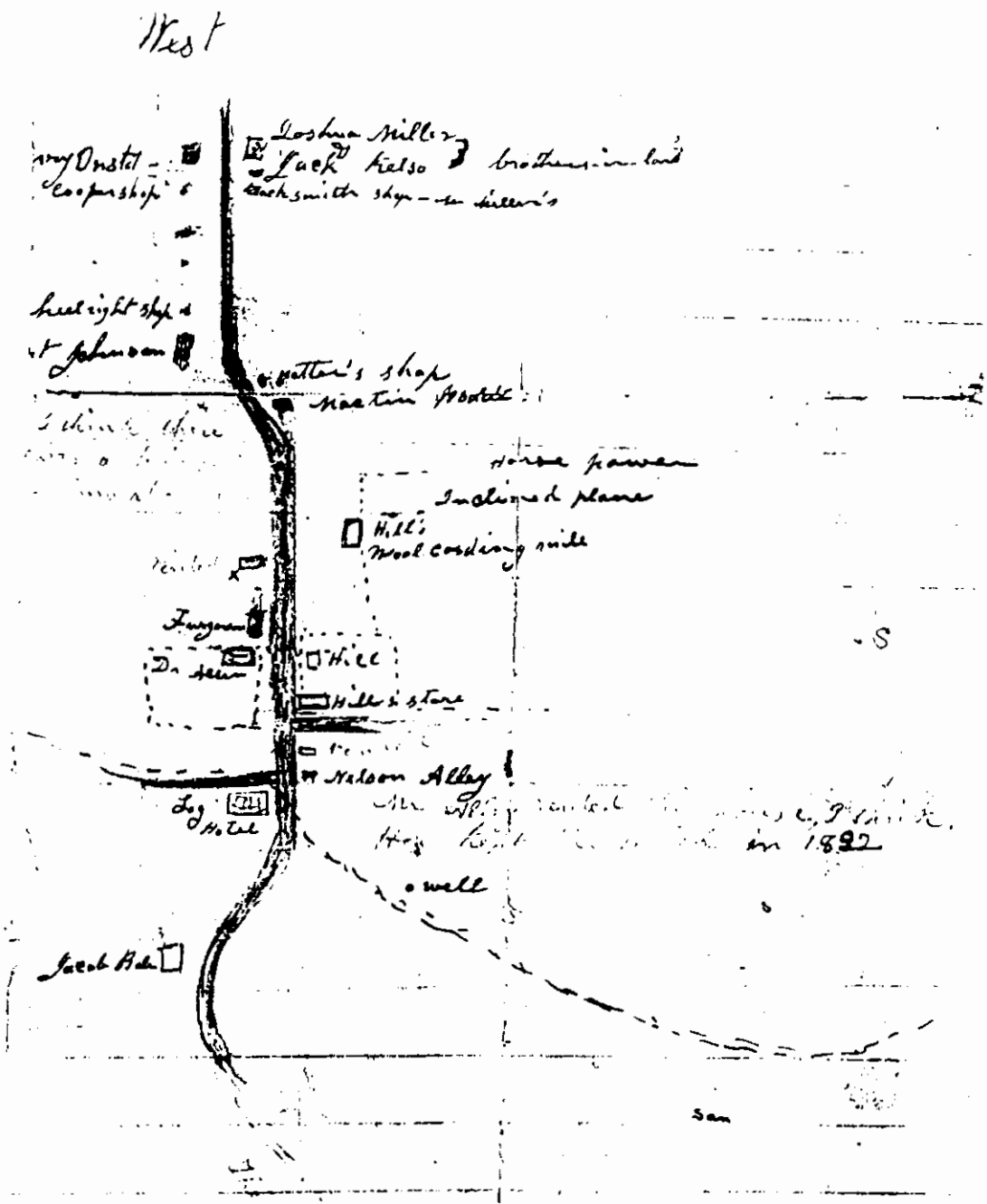


FIGURE 2: Parthena Hill's sketch map of New Salem

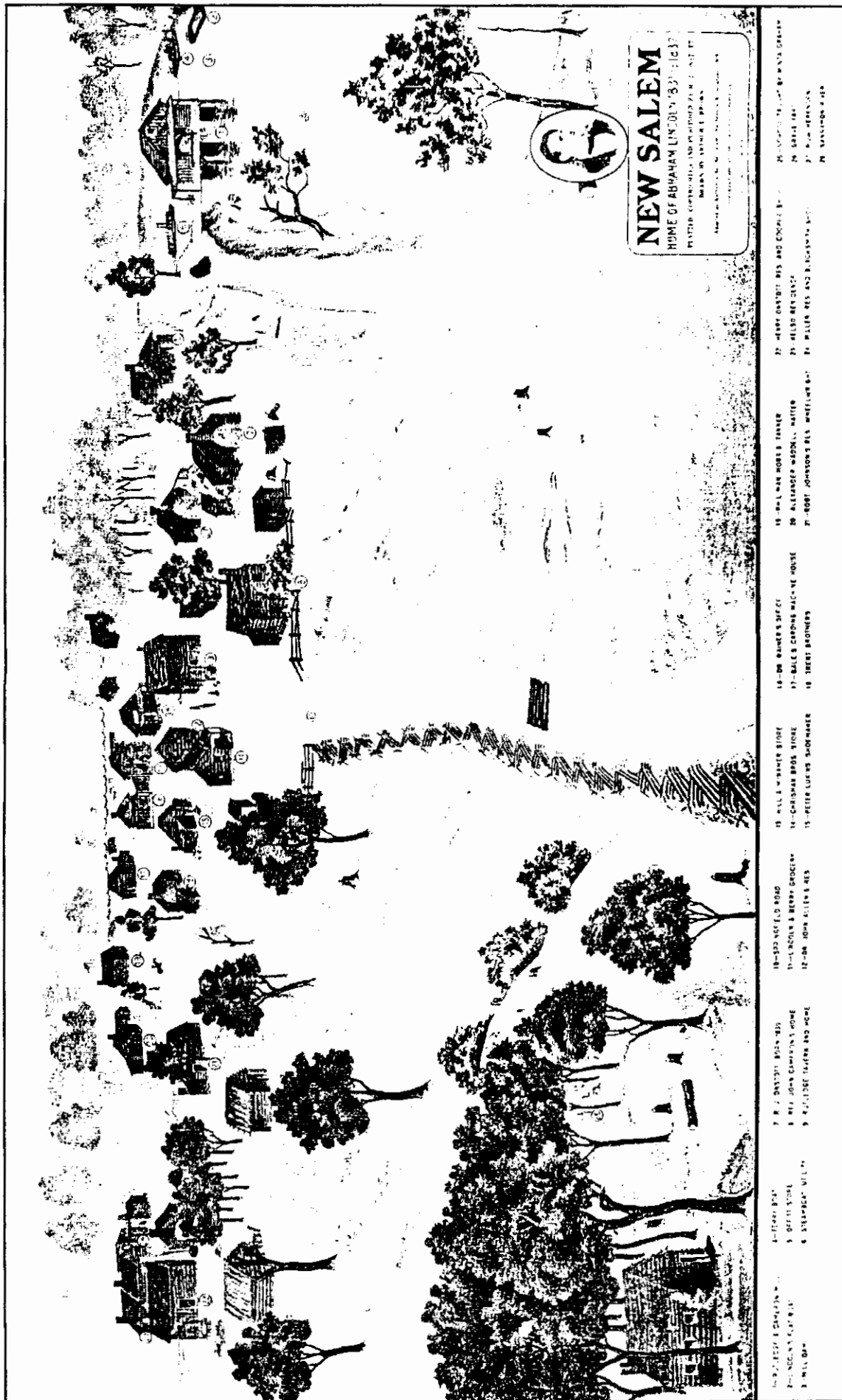
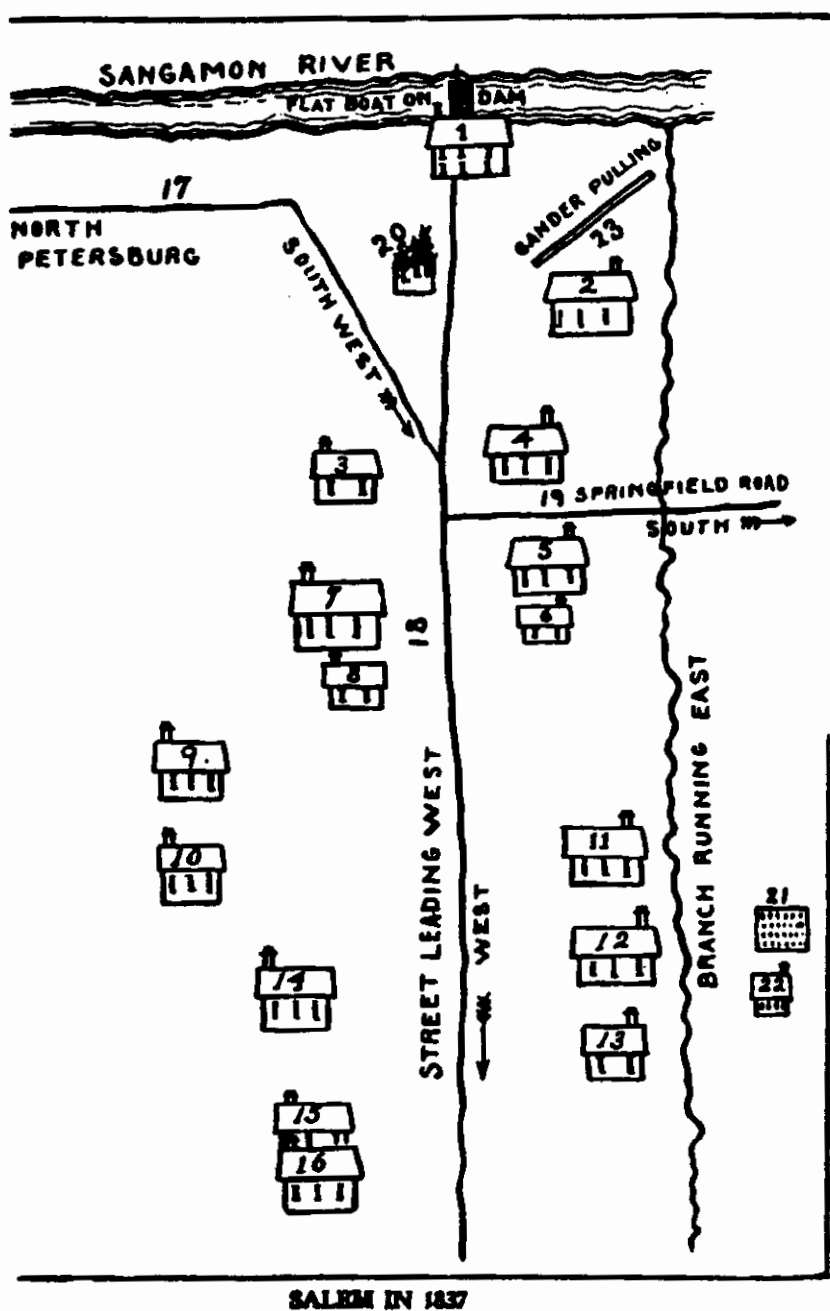


FIGURE 3: R.J. Onstot's bird's eye view of New Salem



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

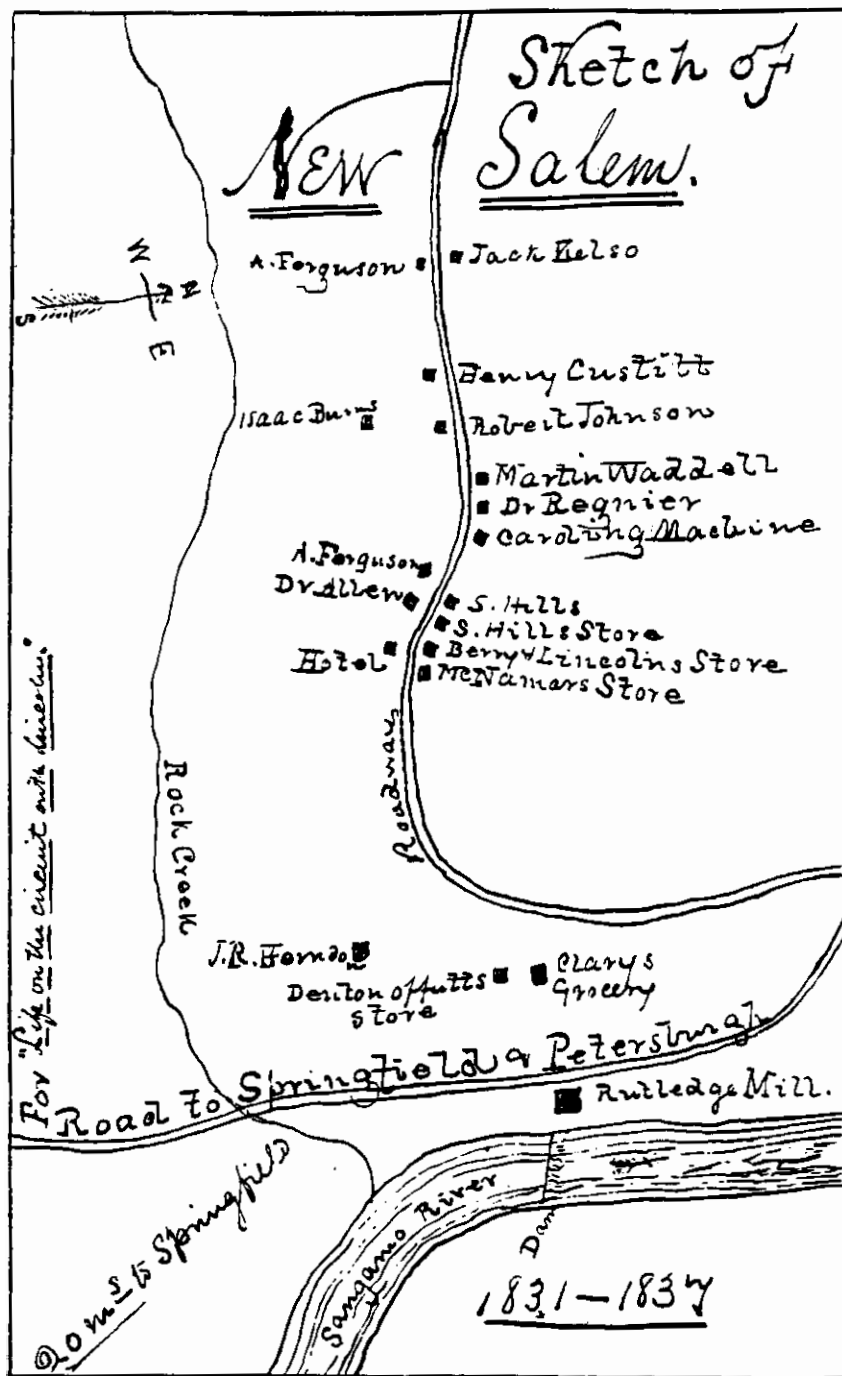


FIGURE 5: Uncredited sketch map of New Salem

the Sangamon River has been a subject of debate since the town was replated in the early 1930s. The resurvey was crucial, however, in identifying archaeological features with particular families. Such associations were to be the focus of the reconstruction and interpretive program at the site.

The 1932 Resurvey of the New Salem Plat

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

In most instances, the Lincoln League reconstructions were placed over cellar features visible on the ground surface as slight depressions. The buildings placed over these features were labeled with respect to identifications made during the 1890s by former residents of the 1830s village. These early visits to the site were coordinated by Thomas Reep, a Petersburg resident and founding member of the Lincoln League. Based on a transcribed discussion between Reep and Booton (Booton 1934b), it appears that much of Reep's understanding of the town's layout and corresponding features was formed by a particular visit to the site with "Uncle Johnny" Watkins, who had lived approximately a mile and a half northwest of the village of New Salem during the 1830s.

Combining information from this and other informants (as well as the information contained in the hand drawn maps of the town made by other former residents), Reep labeled most of the sites which were eventually reconstructed by the state of Illinois in the 1930s. Joseph Booton, in charge of the later archeology at these sites, resurveyed the town plat with respect to Reep's informed identifications. When the resurveyed plat was applied to the landform and archeological features, it was found that the identification of sites in the eastern half or First Survey of the village fit well with information surviving in the deed record. The 1994 analysis of the archaeological and deed records also concluded that the first survey seems to be accurate enough to support the labels that have been applied to the sites in the eastern half of the reconstructed town.

The Second Survey, or west half of the village, was much more problematic. After having conducted several seasons of archaeology, Booton found that two sites fell well outside of the town plat, as he and Reep had applied it to the bluff top. To maintain the traditional identifications of sites in the west half of the village, Booton was forced to add four extra lots to the plat, proposing that they must have been added after the original plat was drawn, but had never been recorded (Figure 6).

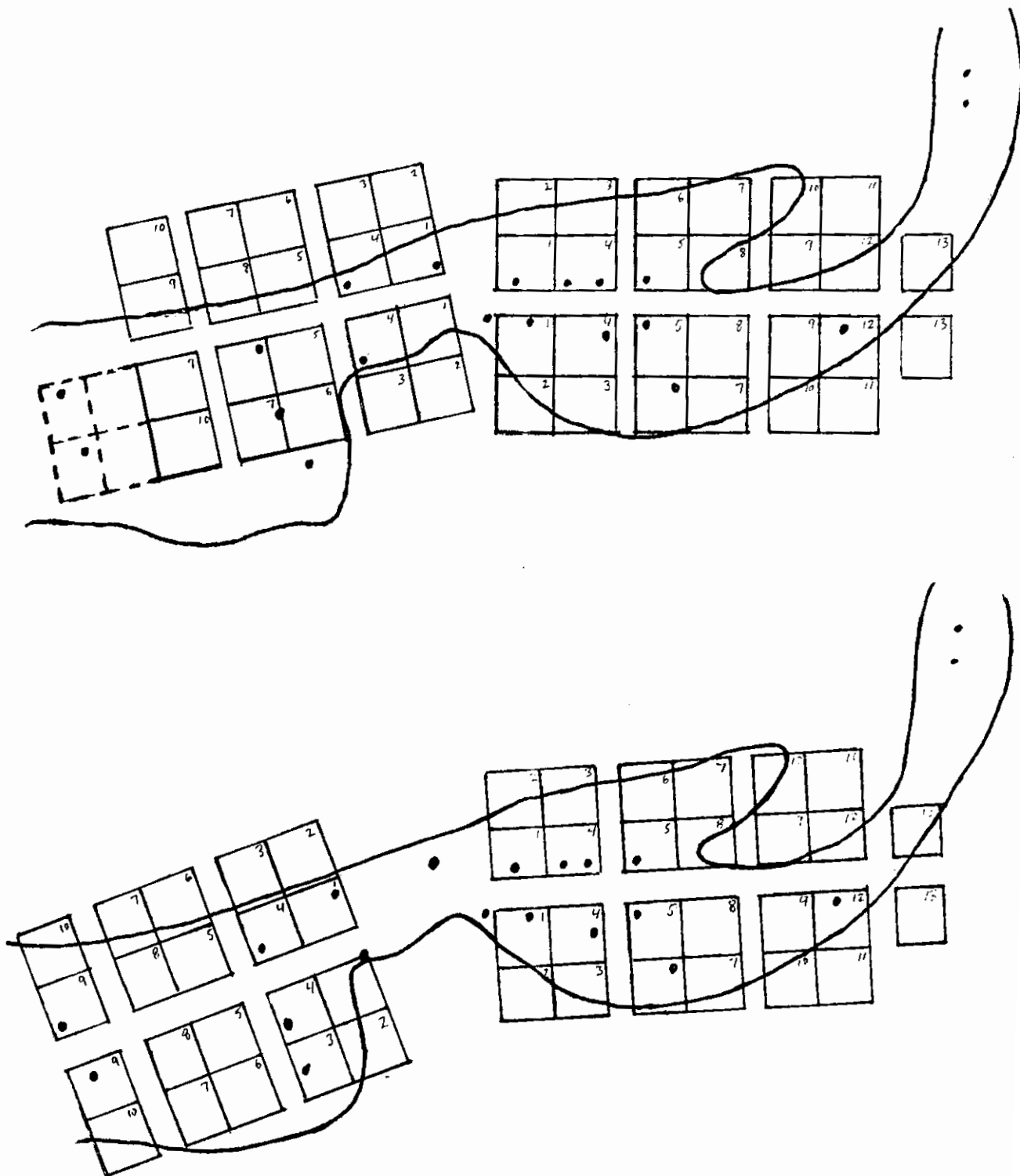


FIGURE 6: 1932 resurveyed town plat (Booton)
1995 revised resurvey (Mazrim)

The resurveyed Second Survey plat created other problems. For instance, while it seems apparent that the unique two-survey plat was designed to more effectively utilize the oddly-shaped bluff top, the resurveyed western half of the town placed 25% of the lots in the bottom of a ravine, and left a large portion of level ground on the level bluff top unused (Figure 6). It seems unlikely that such an oversight would have been made by the original surveyor.

Further, the original plat map, as well as maps drawn by former residents, depict a southerly jog to Main Street, when traveling west, between the two surveys. The 1932 resurvey, however, created a northerly jog. When the reconstructed village was completed, the arrangement of houses and Main Street, in the western half of town, became visually problematic as well. While two pairs of homes (which were located on actual archaeological sites) were situated in a north-south arrangement, approximately 60 feet apart (the width of the platted street), the reconstructed road ran *behind* these homes, further north. The new plat also required that the reconstruction of the Miller-Kelso house and accompanying blacksmith shop be placed where no evidence of such a dwelling was found, at the break of the slope of the Bale Branch ravine.

Based on Booton's correspondence, it is clear that questions regarding the location of Main Street, as well as various buildings, within the second survey had been raised on several occasions throughout the reconstruction. The only surviving record of such complaints however, are a series of letters written by Mr. C.B. McGrew in 1937. McGrew's great Aunt was Elizabeth Burner, whose father Isaac Burner, owned two lots in the Second Survey.

McGrew claimed that Main Street had been reconstructed too far to the north, and subsequently, many of the houses were mislabeled. He also claimed that the Gulihur house had originally been located further to the south of the reconstructed version. Walking back into the woods behind the "Gulihur" house, McGrew had indeed located what appears to have been a midden deposit left behind by a former house (Mazrim 1995; 68).

In defense of his reconstruction, Booton cited Reep's visit with Watkins, when "the road" was still clearly visible. It was this road that had been reconstructed, and thus the archaeological features labeled accordingly. His response to the additional scatter in the trees was simply that if it represented the Gulihur house, the park would be left with an unidentified structure then-labeled as the "Gulihur" residence.

The 1995 Revised Second Survey

During the 1994-95 reassessment of archaeological and deed records, it was concluded that most of the problems in the Second Survey appear to have stemmed

from a misidentification of the original Main Street, in the western half of the village. New evidence of the actual location was provided by an aerial photo (taken in the 1930s: Figure 7), in which a linear east-west stain could be seen south of the reconstructed street, but aligned with the 60 foot gap between archaeological sites in the western half of the village. After a closer examination of records relating to a 1948 archaeological season at the site, it was discovered that evidence of a road bed had in fact been uncovered in the same location (Figure 8).

It is now believed that the erroneous placement of Main Street in the Second Survey, and the resulting lot/deed/ reconstruction problems, were due the misidentification of a late 19th century farm access road as the early 19th century Main Street. In a transcribed interview between Thomas Reep and Joseph Booton, Reep states the "road to Clary's grove" (Main Street in the village itself) had been abandoned by the civil war (Booton 1934b). Reep also stated that the bluff top was subsequently put into cultivation (by the Bale family) and was farmed for at least 10 years.

With this chronology in mind, it would seem logical that long after its abandonment, the old Main Street (which had likely been centered on the level bluff top to make room for lots on each side) had been put into cultivation by the 1870s. A *later* road was then created to the north, to provide access to the area but to avoid crossing the most desirable farm ground. This then may have been the road bed seen by Reep and his informants during the 1890s, and which became the focal point for the identification of cellar features in the west half of town.

Using the aerial photo as a rough guide, a revised Second Survey was created (Figure 6), placing Main Street south of the reconstructed version. Reexamination of the deed record also revealed that 1932 resurvey had unnecessarily shifted the Second Survey east, creating the problems that led Booton to add four lots to the original plat. This error appears to have been in part related to the misidentified road bed, but also to the notion that the Carding Mill site (located in the center of town) had to be placed on a lot property. In fact, the builder of the mill, Samuel Hill, purchased the land *between* the two surveys just prior to the construction of the mill.

With these new insights in mind, the Second Survey could now be shifted back to the west, encompassing all archaeological features, and shifted to the south, more appropriately conforming to the land form. Alignment of houses now made more sense, and the westerly north-to-south jog seen on the plat and villager maps reappeared. In addition, certain relations between individual sites and the deed records became much more clear. One such problematic residence, that of the Miller - Kelso families, became particularly relevant to the 1996 archaeological investigations.



FIGURE 7 : 1930s aerial photo of reconstructed village,
showing linear "Main Street" stain

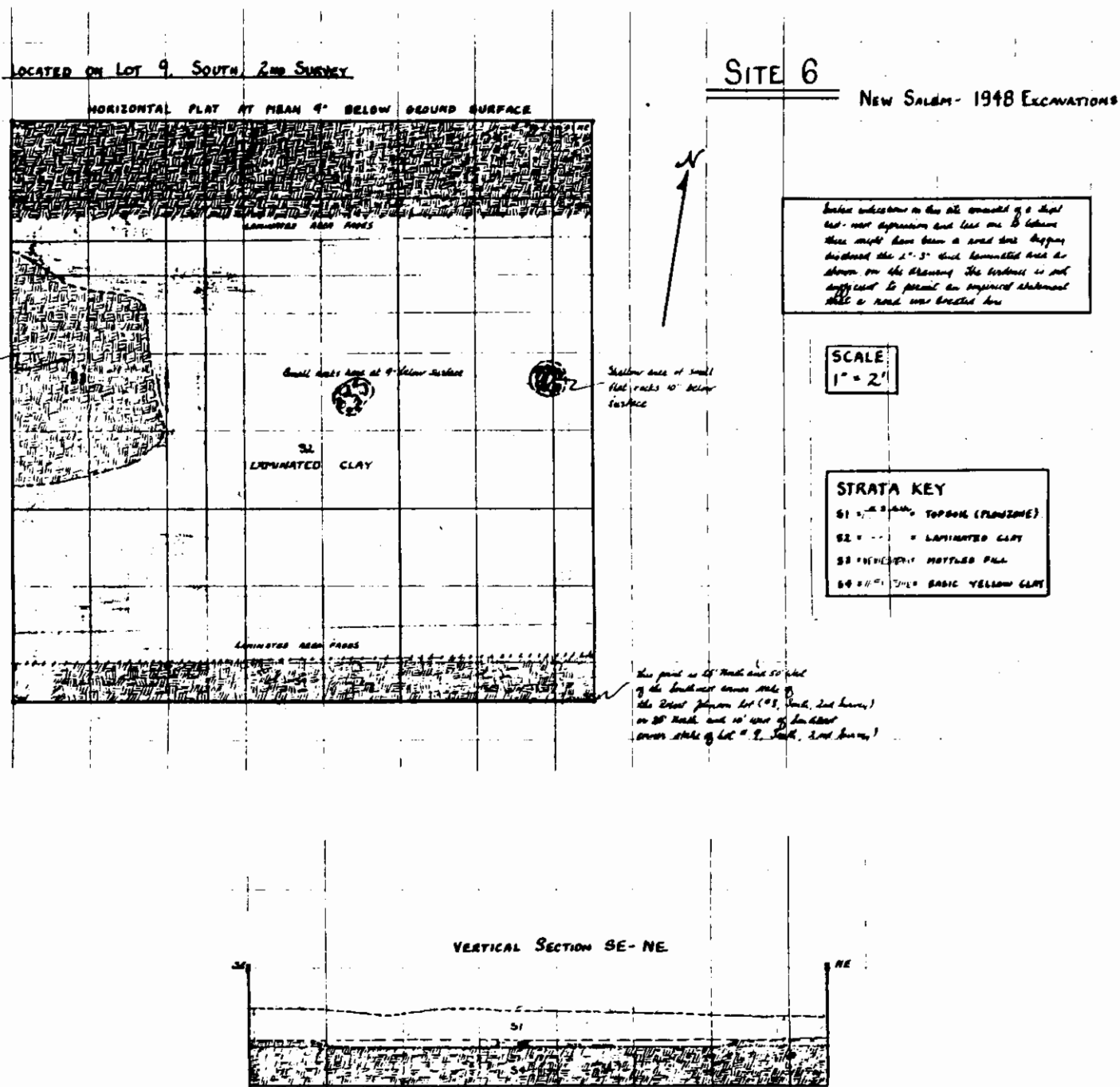


FIGURE 8: Richard Hagen's 1948 excavation drawing of road bed feature

Area DD and the Miller-Kelso Families

Area DD falls across the west half of Lot 5 and the east half of Lot 6 south, Second Survey, according to the revised Second Survey of 1995 (Figure 9). There is no record of these lots having been sold by John Camron during the life of New Salem, nor do any of the hand drawn village maps depict a structure at this location. By the early 1870s, the portion of the bluff on which Area DD was located was put into cultivation by the Bales (Booton 1934b), and remained so until the late 1880s, when the bluff top was used as pasture ground. Since the construction of the New Salem State Park, the area has been used by the interpretive staff as a garden and corn field. The revised Second Survey also places the original Main Street directly south of the Area DD artifact scatter, also located within the limits of the modern cornfield.

Area DD lies directly south (across from the *reconstructed* Main Street) from two reconstructed buildings; the Miller-Kelso Residence and the Joshua Miller Blacksmith shop (Figure 9). The Miller-Kelso dwelling and the blacksmith shop were remembered by former residents as having been located on the extreme western edge of town, north of Main Street. Joshua Miller did own two lots in the north western corner of the town plat (Lots 9 and 10).

There was however, no archaeological justification for the placement of these two structures at their current location, although Booton apparently investigated the area thoroughly (Booton 1934a). It now appears that his failure to locate any evidence of a dwelling was directly related to the erroneous Second Survey of 1932, which placed Lots 9 and 10 at that location.

The corrected Second Survey of 1995 locates the lots owned by Joshua Miller at the location where two adjacent cellar features, now labeled as the "Onstot Residence", were uncovered during the 1930s excavations. In other words, it now appears that the house now interpreted as Henry Onstot's was in fact occupied by the Miller-Kelso families. This would also place Miller's blacksmith shop nearby, probably under modern asphalt pavement. This area was tested in 1995, in advance of construction of a wheel chair ramp, and the results of this testing are presented in Section VI.

In what is apparently a great coincidence, however, Area DD, located 70 feet from the mislocated reconstructed Miller-Kelso house, may in fact also be related to those families.

During the 1996 excavations at Area DD, a large quantity of hand forged iron scrap and a pit feature filled with clinkers were uncovered. This debris was found to be spatially discrete within what was otherwise a domestic occupation. Based on refined ceramic analysis, the occupation of the site appears to have been short term, having been abandoned by the early 1830s.

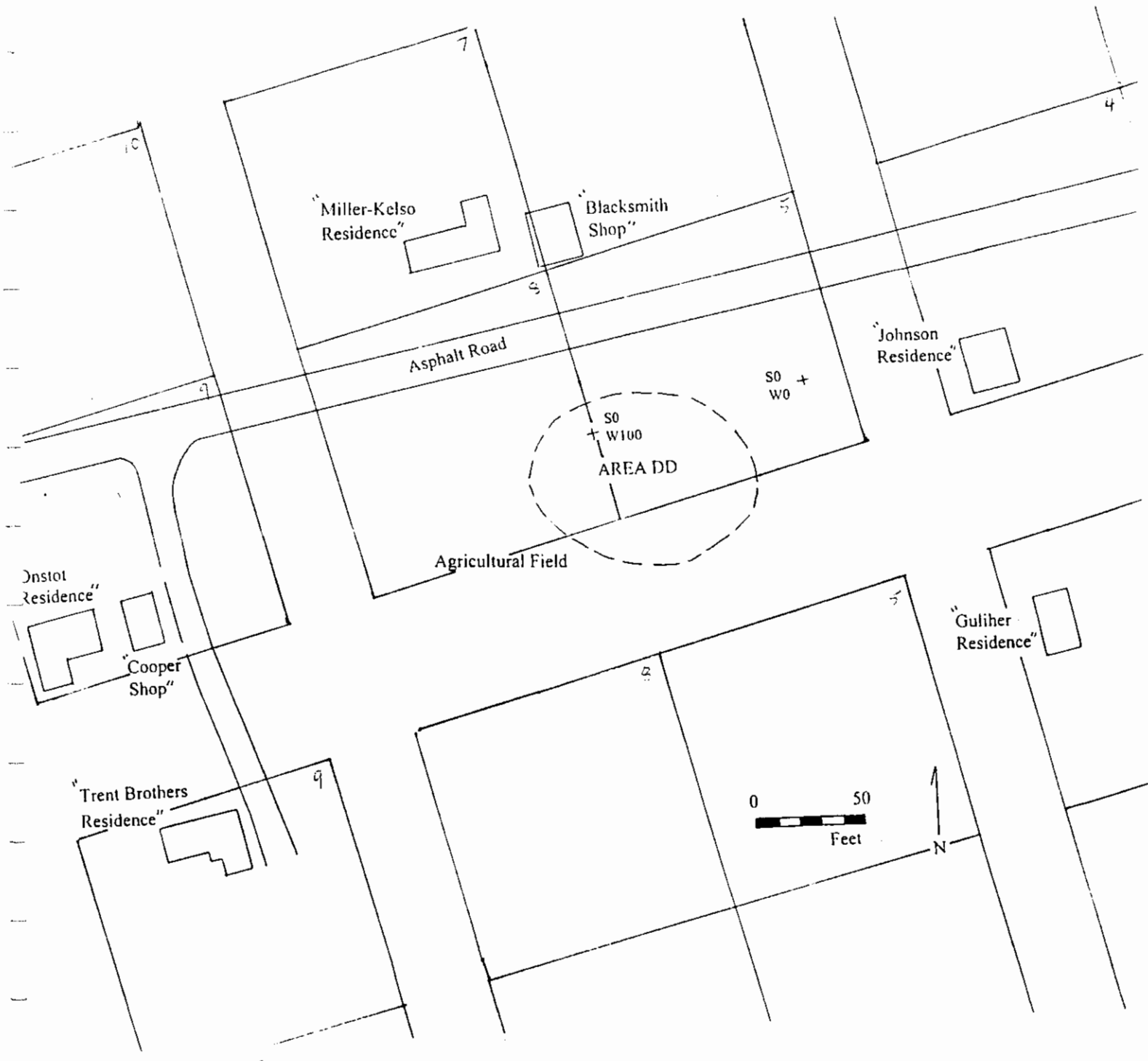


FIGURE 9: Area DD, reconstructed buildings, and lot lines according to 1995 revised survey

The quantity and nature of the iron scrap (see Section IV), and the presence of such a large amount of coal clinkers immediately suggested blacksmithing activity had occurred at the site. Although many early 19th century farmsteads practiced small scale blacksmithing to serve their individual needs, the quantity of both scrap iron and clinkers suggests blacksmithing at a more commercial scale. Coal clinkers can also be produced by coal burning stoves, but such stoves would have been considered an uncommon luxury item on the western frontier during the late 1820s and early 1830s (Larkin 1988; 51), and the iron scrap directly associated with these clinkers strongly suggests blacksmithing activities instead.

Once the presence of a commercial blacksmith had been established, Joshua Miller became a prime candidate for potential occupant of Area DD. Although it has been previously suggested that the "Onstot" reconstruction was in fact the residence of the Miller-Kelso families (and probable location of Miller's shop), further research into the families' activities at New Salem, as well as other aspects of the artifact assemblage at Area DD, seem to indicate that the families may have first resided at Area DD.

Joshua Miller and his wife Nancy arrived at New Salem, together with Nancy's sister Hannah and her husband John (Jack) Kelso, from Adair County Kentucky in the late fall of 1829 (Pond 1951). Miller, a blacksmith by trade, was 24 years old, and family tradition holds that he soon erected a blacksmith shop near the dwelling in which both families resided together. Little is known about his brother-in-law Kelso, except that he and his wife were childless. Upon the families' arrival, the survey of New Salem had only recently been completed. In January of 1830, Nancy Miller had the first of their five children to be born in the new town.

It was Miller who eventually purchased lots in New Salem, where the two families continued to reside together in the same dwelling. This purchase, of Lots 9 and 10 north of Main Street in the Second Survey, (Deed Book F; 400), was not made until November of 1832; three years after his arrival. This \$25 purchase also included an extra parcel attached to the northern boarder of Lot 10, and extending outside of the plat limits. The extra land fell within of a large ravine (the Bale Branch), and was probably made for access to timber or for pasturing animals.

While it has traditionally been assumed that the lots included in this purchase were those on which the family had resided since their arrival to town, it is now felt that Miller's purchase of Lots 9 and 10 signaled the families' move to a *new* house from and earlier location. It is also felt that this earlier dwelling (and blacksmith shop) was located at Area DD.

The strongest evince of the Miller-Kelso association with Area DD is the presence of substantial blacksmithing activity on site. There is no record of a second commercial blacksmith having operated at New Salem, and it seems very unlikely that a second business, or even substantial individual blacksmithing, would have occurred



FIGURE 10: Joshua Miller

literally next door to Miller's shop (located at the site now labeled "Onstot"). Further, the ceramic assemblage at Area DD, suggesting an abandonment of the site during the early 1830s, fits well with the late 1832 purchase of Lots 9 and 10.

Other circumstantial evidence recovered at Area DD would also seem to link it with the site located on lot 9, thought to be Miller's later dwelling. For instance, a substantial quantity of brick debris was recovered from Feature 1 at Area DD, but very little brick debris was found in the midden of the site. Instead of having been related to the demolition of a brick feature (such as a fireplace) that once stood at Area DD, it is thought that the brick debris found in Feature 1 was instead deposited there during the construction of such a feature off-site, yet near enough to be conveniently disposed of in the abandoned cellar pit.

During the 1930s excavation of the Lot 9 site, on which Miller is now thought to have constructed his second home, a substantial amount of brick debris was recovered from the western most cellar (Boeton 1934a). Brick has also been noted by the author in the cattle lot west of the reconstructed building. This brick was probably associated with a chimney built on the west end of the original home.

It is possible that Miller may have filled his recently abandoned cellar pit at Area DD with construction debris from his new house on Lot 9. Another curious connection between the two sites was the recovery of fragments of transfer printed plates bearing the scene "The Landing of General Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York" from both Area DD and Lot 9. Such scenic plates were often sold in sets, and being more expensive, were less common than their hand painted or edge decorated counterparts. It is tempting to suggest that the fragments found at Lot 9 and Area DD were once part of the same set, owned by the Miller or Kelso families, having been gradually broken during their tenure at New Salem.

In her 1951 article summarizing the Miller-Kelso family traditions and documents, Fern Nance Pond, seems to imply that she also felt that the families may have first occupied a temporary building; "...and their own shelter, which they *hastily put together* [italics mine] made another log cabin silhouette against the prairie sky." Mrs. Pond's implication may have been correct. An early winter arrival may have required a hastily-built and ephemeral house, such as that reflected by the scant architectural feature and artifact assemblage at Area DD.

Miller may have not needed to buy the land on which he settled during this early phase of the village, particularly considering the traffic his blacksmithing would attract to the new town. When, in 1832, Miller was financially ready to purchase lots in town, he may have chosen nearby Lots 9 and 10 for the more level ground they offered, as well as other considerations, such as an appropriate well location. Although no evidence of a well was found at Area DD, a well does exist on Lot 10.

During this move, he may have used the open cellar as a convenient receptacle

for his waste brick, and as he probably reused the timbers of the old house, the original dwelling site was completely abandoned, escaping notice in the oral traditions of the village which primarily deal with the "middle years" of New Salem, when Lincoln was residing there.

III: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Dennis Naglich

Setting

The 1996 field work at New Salem (11-ME-6) took place at Area DD, which is located in the western portion of the reconstructed village (Figure 11). The bluff top on which the site is situated separates the drainages of Bale's Branch and Green's Rocky Branch, streams tributary to the Sangamon River. Unaltered topsoil on the bluff top, according to Soil Conservation reports, consists of a friable silt loam, ranging from dark gray brown to yellow brown in color. Beneath it is a dark yellowish brown and brown friable silty clay subsoil.

Located west of the reconstructed "Johnson" residence and south of the reconstructed "Miller-Kelso" residence, the project area is bordered on the north by an asphalt road. A split rail fence, parallel to the south edge of the road, is situated on a grass covered strip of ground beyond which to the south lies an agricultural field. The majority of the project area was located within this field and it is there that field work began.

Field Methods

Field work commenced with a pedestrian survey of the agricultural field portion of the project area. Transects were walked at rough intervals of 10 feet, closed to 5 feet or less when artifacts were found. Artifacts were marked with pin flags and mapped according to their location on a surface grid, established with the use of a transit. Baseline for the grid was staked east-west along the north border of the field, south of the split rail fence. At the conclusion of field work two permanent iron markers were set along the baseline at South 0, West 0, and at South 0, West 100. Grid north was set at 7 degrees west of magnetic north in order to make grid lines roughly square with presumed lot boundaries within the New Salem Village Second Survey. After mapping, all artifacts were collected and bagged according to provenience, with the exception of brick, burned limestone, and clinkers.

In the grass covered northern portion of the project area, limited visibility required shovel testing. Dug in three rows at staggered intervals of 10 feet, the shovel tests measured 12 inches in width and were excavated to the depth at which sterile subsoil was encountered. Dirt removed from the tests was passed through a quarter-inch mesh screen. All artifacts were collected, with the exception of recently deposited modern debris.

Subsequent unit excavations tested the area of the scatter defined by surface

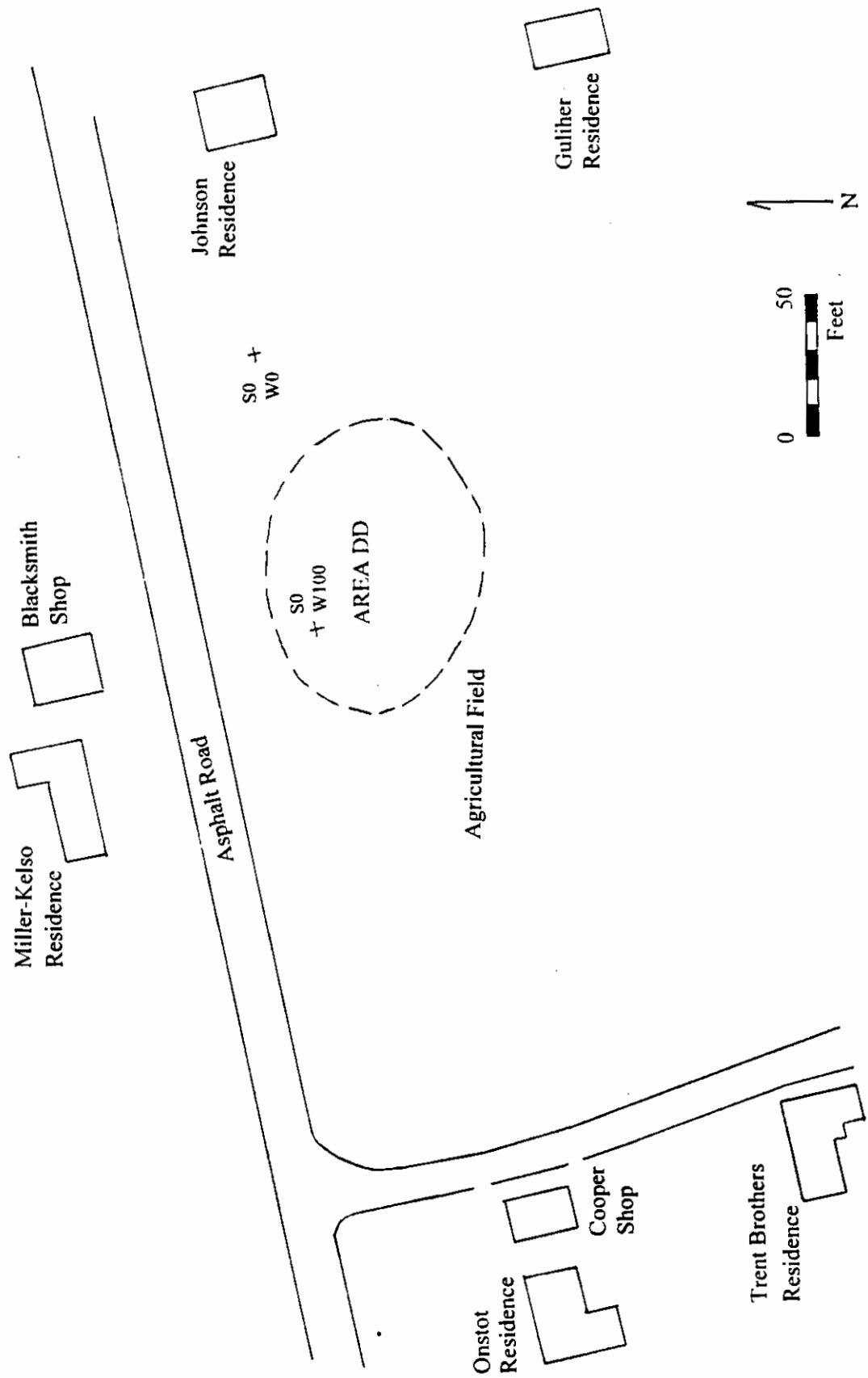


FIGURE 11: Area DD limits

collection and shovel testing, and examined the southern portion of the project area--the presumed location of the New Salem Main Street right-of-way. In standard procedure, units measuring 3 by 5 feet were excavated to the base of plowzone by shovel scraping. Plowzone was removed in two levels, the uppermost extending 0 to 5 inches below surface, the second extending to the base of plowzone which was typically reached at 10 inches below surface. At the base of plowzone, underlying subsoil was shovel scraped and troweled in an effort to locate any features present.

When a feature was disclosed, additional units were excavated adjacent to the first until the entirety of the feature was exposed and mapped in plan view. The feature was then bisected by a cross-section line laid down along its long axis and half of its fill was excavated by trowel in 4-inch levels. The second half of the feature was left in preservation. A profile of feature fill was then drawn along the cross-section line and the excavated half of the feature backfilled with sand.

Soil excavated from the plowzone and features was passed through a screen with a quarter-inch mesh. Bagged according to provenience, all artifacts were collected, excepting brick, burned limestone, and clinker, of which only samples were taken. All brick over one inch in diameter recovered from feature fill was weighed in the field before being discarded. Flotation samples of approximately 10 liters were taken from fill layers within Feature 1.

Pedestrian Survey

A pedestrian survey was conducted of the agricultural field portion of the project area in three phases. In the initial surface collection, made on May 1, 1996, most of the field had been recently plowed, allowing 70 to 80% visibility. Probes with a steel rod had indicated, previous to the survey, brick debris at shallow depth within an area 8 by 14 feet in the north portion of the field. This area, left fallow and covered with vegetation, permitted only 30% visibility.

Mapping of artifacts found in the initial survey indicated a surface scatter extending over most of the agricultural field portion of the project area, extending 70 feet east-west and 65 feet north-south (Figure 11). Brick fragments (all less than two inches in diameter) comprised a large proportion of the artifacts which were primarily clustered around the fallow area, the presumed location of subsurface deposits. The concentration extended 5 feet north and west of the fallow area, 20 feet to the south, and 10 feet to the east. A lesser concentration existed in the east and southeast extremities of the field. Occupying a shallow depression, it appeared to be the result of surface erosion of artifacts from the more elevated primary concentration locale.

Subsequent heavy rains revealed within the area of the originally defined scatter additional artifacts which were mapped and collected in a second survey. That portion of the agricultural field to the west was then tilled and planted in corn. This

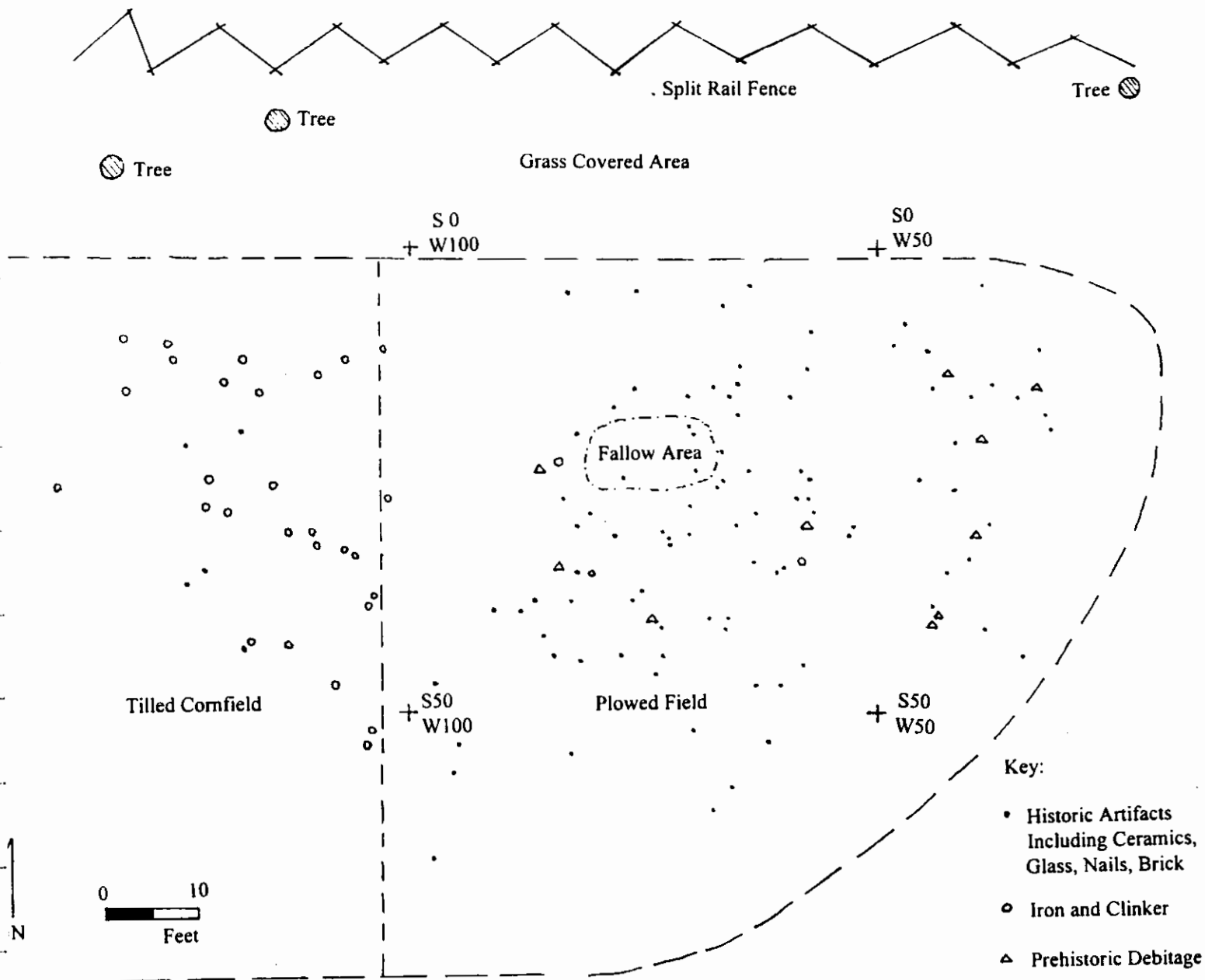


FIGURE 12: Area DD surface artifact distribution

activity combined with hard rain to produce excellent visibility of nearly 100% in this area, revealing artifacts--primarily iron fragments and clinkers--on the ground surface. Added to the existing site map these artifacts expanded the original surface scatter dimensions an additional 30 feet west.

Shovel Testing

The grass covered area at the north end of the project area yielded only 0 to 10% visibility. Here 22 shovel tests were dug in three rows at staggered intervals of 10 feet, in an area 70 feet east-west by 10 feet north-south (Figure 13). The ground surface in this area slopes downward from south to north and the depth at which yellow brown clay subsoil was reached varied from as much as 17 inches in the north row of tests to as little as 8 inches in the south row. Topsoil consisted of medium brown silt throughout the shovel test area.

Small brick fragments comprised the majority of artifacts recovered and appeared in tests from all three rows. Three pieces of pearlware, bottle glass, and an iron staple, were all recovered from Shovel Tests 3, 4, and 5, in the center of the south row. The north row of tests revealed evidence of modern day disturbance, including a pit disclosed in Shovel Test 20. Filled with loose charcoal, this pit was, according to Chief Interpreter James Patton, dug in recent years for interpretive activities. The area beyond the north row of shovel tests, north to the village asphalt road, appeared altered by landscaping and road building activity. The distribution of artifacts revealed in the shovel tests served to extend the defined north edge of the Area DD artifact scatter 15 feet beyond the north edge of the agricultural field.

Excavations

Excavations began in the fallow area within the north portion of the agricultural field, where excavation of Units 1 through 4 revealed the entirety of Feature 1 in plan view at the base of plowzone (Figure 14). Here, as elsewhere in the agricultural field, plowzone consisted of medium brown clayey silt with yellow brown clay inclusions; subsoil was a yellow brown clay. Plowzone in these units averaged 10 inches in depth. At its base plow scars trending east-west extended down as much as 12 inches below surface. Deep plowing with machinery has occurred within this field as recently as 1993. Artifacts recovered from Units 1 through 4 included 19th century ceramics and large brick fragments.

Feature 1

Feature 1 was a pit feature, possibly a subfloor storage cellar, located beneath a residence. As defined at the base of plowzone, Feature 1 measured 6 feet 6 inches

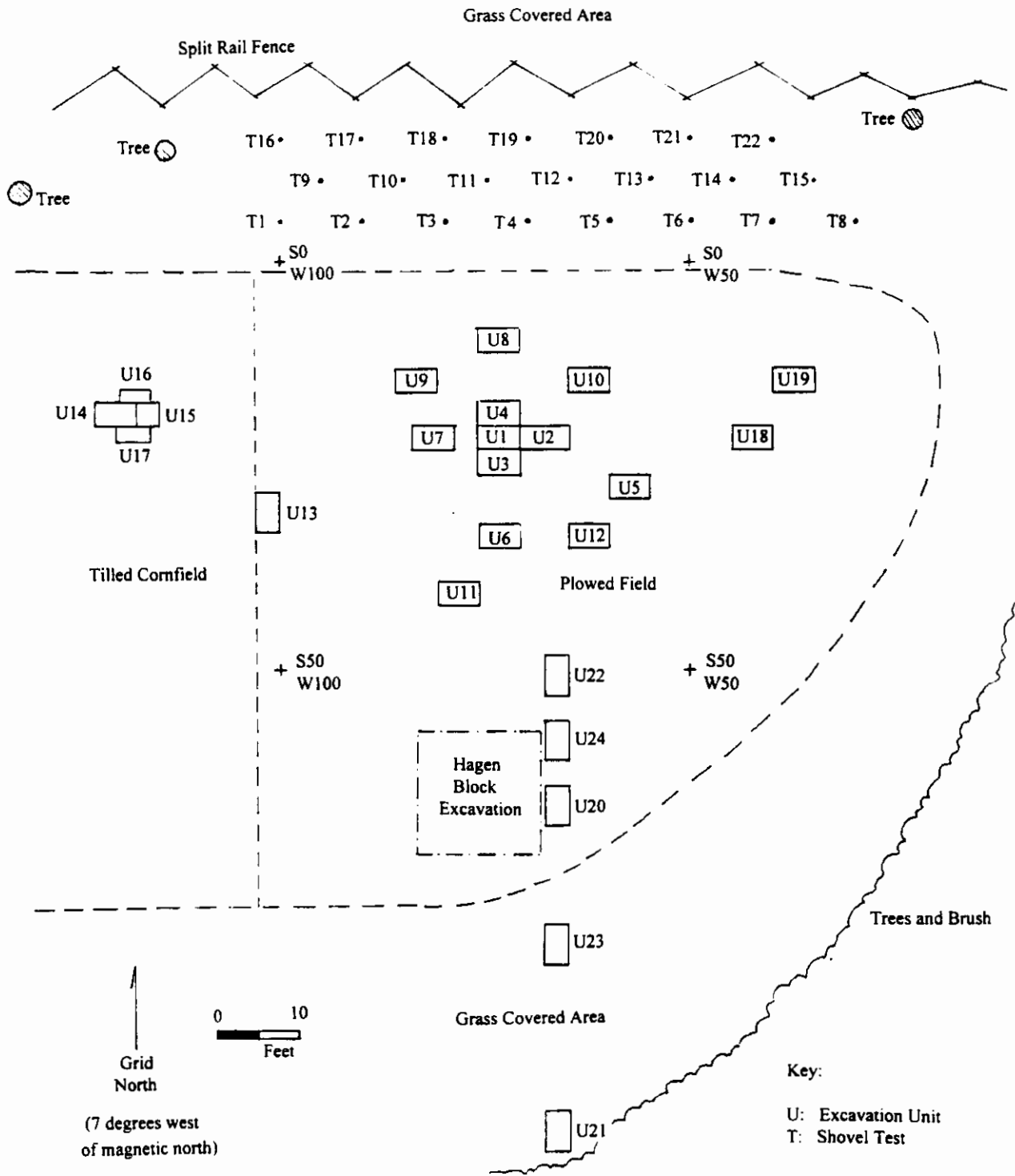


FIGURE 13: Area DD shovel test and unit placement

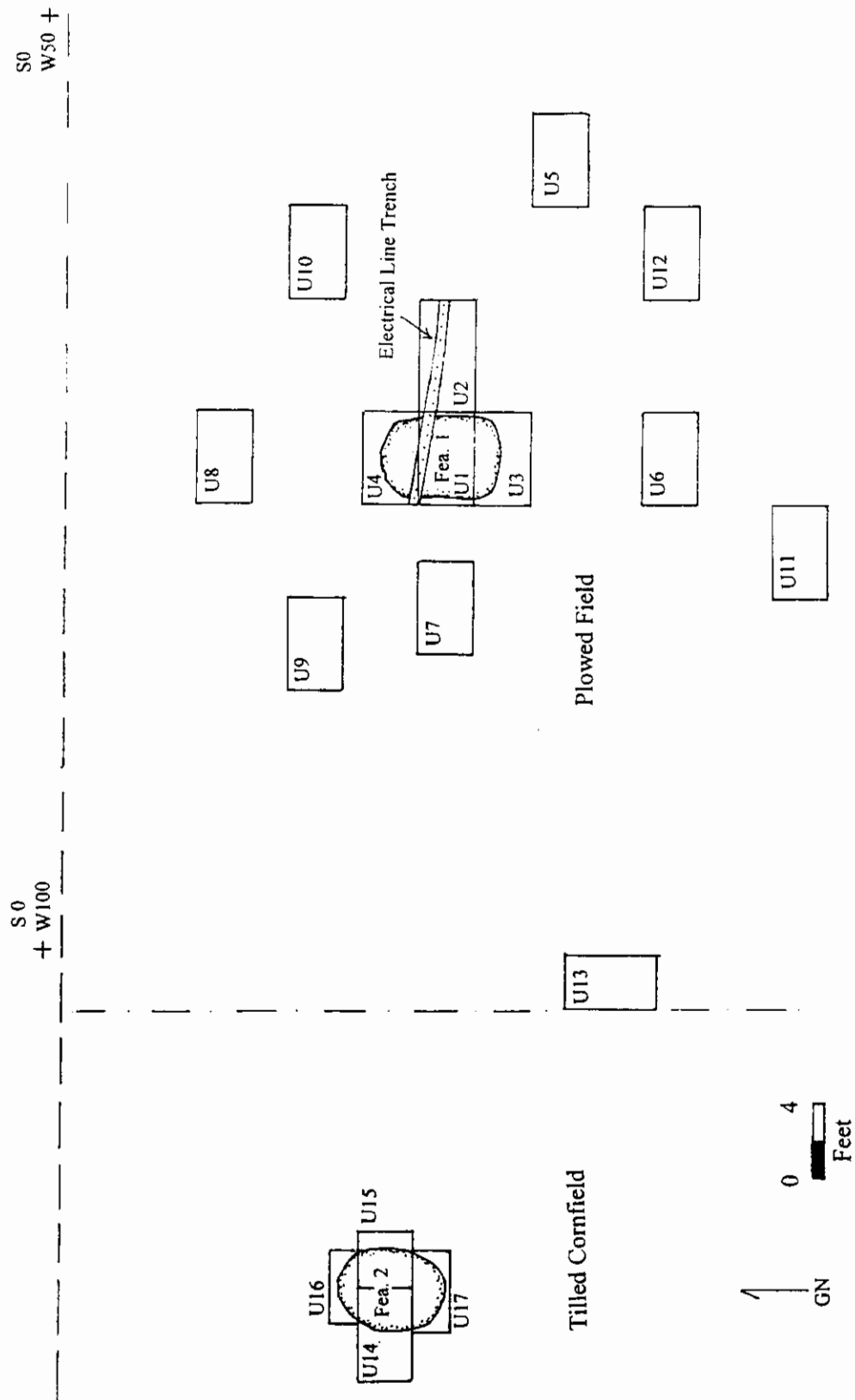


FIGURE 14: Area DD feature related excavation blocks

north-south and 4 feet 5 inches east-west (Figure 15). Its long sides straight and roughly parallel, its short ends rounded, the feature appeared roughly rectangular in plan view. Also identified at the base of plowzone was a modern trench dug east-west across the north center portion of the feature and extending east across Unit 2. Ranging from 7 to 10 inches in width, the trench was dug for the installation of an electrical line, probably for a recorded sound system in use during the 1970s.

The feature was bisected with a cross-section line laid down along its north-south long axis and the east half of its fill was excavated. Fill from the electric line trench was removed and screened separately from undisturbed feature fill. Trench fill consisted of yellow brown clay with mottles of medium brown clayey silt. The electric line itself was encountered at 10 inches below the base of plowzone, the base of the trench at 13 inches below plowzone.

Fill of Feature 1 unaltered by modern disturbance consisted of five principal layers (Figure 16). Layer A, a medium to dark gray brown clayey silt, appeared across the center of the feature at the base of plowzone. A maximum of four inches deep, the layer contained domestic artifacts in quantity. Within portions of this layer, small zones of soil could be distinguished, on the basis of texture and color variation, about the size of a bucket or shovel load. These zones often contained ceramics or brick fragments in greater quantity than the surrounding matrix.

Layer B, a light brown silty clay, appeared in plan view at the base of plowzone as a band of fill at feature's edge, encircling Layer A. As exposed in profile, Layer B extended beneath Layer A, averaging 4 to 5 inches in thickness. Pieces of mortar and hand-made brick fragments appeared throughout the layer. Other artifacts occurred in lesser quantity than in Layer A. Layer C, a light gray brown sandy silt loam, was a band three inches thick beneath Layer B, containing mortar and large brick fragments in great quantity.

Layer D, a dark gray brown clayey silt, descended at a steep angle from the upper portion of the feature's walls and extended beneath Layer C, where it ranged from 4 to 7 inches deep. Very similar if not identical in composition to Layer A, Layer D contained an abundance of domestic artifacts. A substantial lens of ash occurred at the base of the layer at the feature's center.

The bottom portion of the feature fill, Layer E consisted of light brown silty clay mixed with yellow brown clay and ash. Extending down the walls of the feature and filling its base to a depth of 10 inches, the layer was probably produced by slumping of the feature's original walls. Recesses in the upper portions of the feature's walls provided additional evidence of this slumping which appears to have been substantial. Artifacts appearing within this layer in slightly lesser quantity than Layer D included a bone handled fork. Found at the layer's base, the fork may have been deposited while the feature was still in use for its original function. Also found at floor level was a carbonized peach pit.

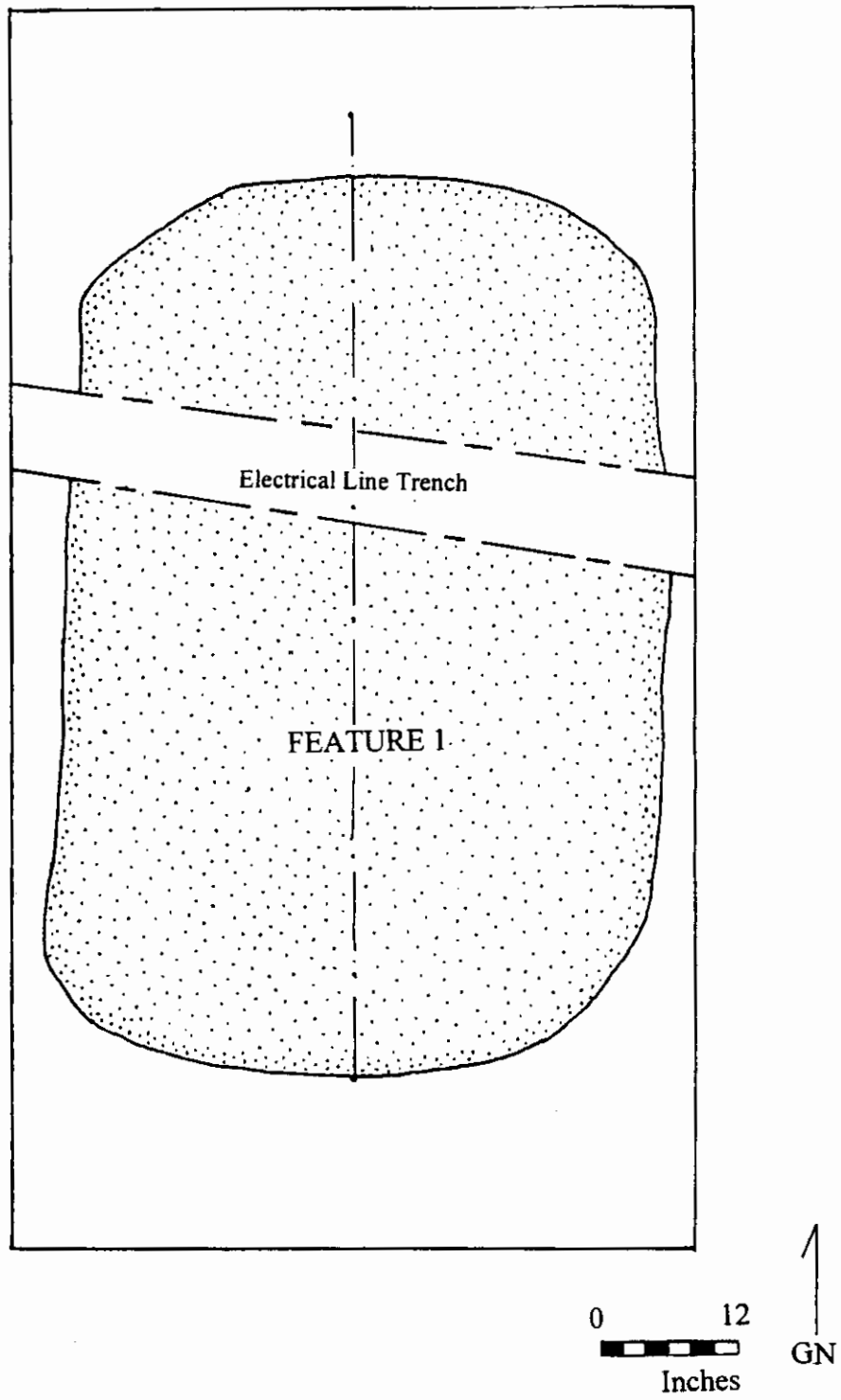
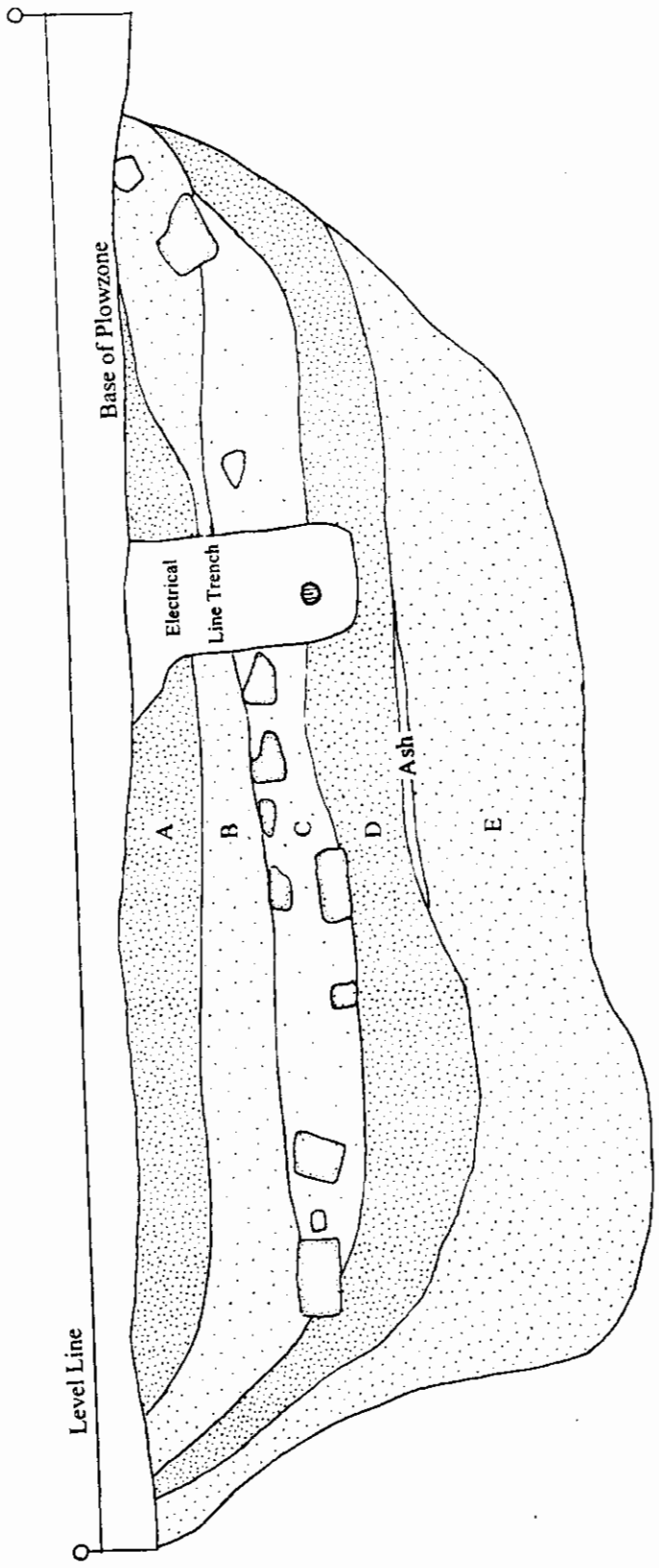
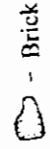
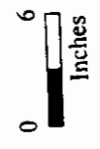


FIGURE 15: Feature 1 plan view



- KEY:
- A. Dark gray brown clayey silt (10YR4/2).
 - B. Brown silty clay, contains brick and mortar (10YR5/3).
 - C. Gray brown sandy silt, contains brick, mortar, and ash (10YR 5/2).
 - D. Dark gray brown clayey silt (10YR4/2).
 - E. Light brown silty clay with yellow brown clay mottles (10YR 6/3, 5/4).



- Brick

FIGURE 16: Feature 1 profile



FIGURE 17: Feature 1

The base of the feature at its north end was relatively level and extended only 25 inches below plowzone, but dipped into a shallow rounded basin at the south end where a maximum depth of 28 inches below plowzone was obtained. This secondary basin was about the diameter of a barrel, but its rounded rather than flat floor argues against the contention that it was deliberately excavated to accommodate a barrel.

Given its dimensions and shape in plan view, as well as its steeply sloping walls, Feature 1 appears to have been a storage pit or cellar of a type commonly placed beneath the floor of a residence. In the east portion of the village of New Salem, a pit of similar size and shape was excavated by John Biggs in 1935 (Mazrim 1995; 29). Interpreted as being located beneath the floor of the "Herndon" residence, the pit was roughly rectangular in plan, measuring about 6 feet north-south by 4 feet east-west and extending in depth 1.6 feet below the base of plowzone.

Another pit of like plan and dimensions to Feature 1 was identified as a subfloor cellar in archaeological excavations at the 19th century Whitley farmstead in southern Illinois. Roughly rectangular in plan view, the Whitley feature measured 6 feet 8 inches long by 4 feet 5 inches wide. With steeply sloping walls and gently rounded base, the feature extended 1 foot beneath the base of machine stripped plowzone. The configuration of associated post molds, marking the location of wall supports, indicated that the feature was located beneath the floor of a house, adjacent to a wall (Gums 1991:25, 31). Such pits were probably accessed through a trap door.

If a residence was located above Feature 1, it was of insubstantial log construction, judging from the dearth of nails and window glass found in feature fill, as well as in overlying and adjacent excavations. The large amount of brick found in the excavated east half of the feature, 137 pounds, might suggest otherwise, perhaps indicating the structure featured a brick chimney. Yet all large brick fragments (over one inch in diameter) found during field work were confined to Feature 1 fill and the plowzone units overlying it. No evidence of a chimney pad location within Area DD was revealed. The brick fragments recovered from Feature 1, none of them complete brick bats, may therefore have been discards from chimney construction at a house site next door to Area DD.

Ceramics recovered from Feature 1 suggest a late 1820s or early 1830s closure date (see Section IV). Thus it is possible that Feature 1 was in use during the early years of the New Salem village's existence. Perhaps residents at Area DD lived in hastily constructed quarters located over the feature, before erecting a more carefully constructed residence at a second village location.

Units in Feature 1 Vicinity

Units 5 through 12 were excavated adjacent to Feature 1 to test the area of the

primary surface artifact concentration and in an attempt to locate possible subsurface remains of the residence posited to have been located over the feature. Plowzone in this area ranged from 9 to 11 inches in depth and typically contained large chunks of clay subsoil. Sharply incised plow scars up to two inches deep were present in these units. Modern debris, including plastic and cement, appeared in small quantity down to the base of plowzone. The assemblage of 19th century artifacts recovered from these units closely paralleled that found in Units 1 through 4 placed over Feature 1, except for the uniformly small size of the brick fragments recovered. While some artifacts from Units 5 through 12 may have originated as fill within Feature 1, others were probably part of a surface midden.

None of the units produced in situ evidence of a house location. If, as theorized, a house of insubstantial construction was situated at Area DD, then its foundational supports may have been set upon the ground or at shallow depth. Perhaps consisting of short, vertically placed log sections or piles of limestone, all trace of their original placement may have been removed by plowing. Such supports were, however, often set at wide intervals and post hole remains, demarcating the position of house walls, might still exist in unexcavated portions of the field in the Feature 1 vicinity.

To the east of Feature 1 a secondary surface artifact concentration was investigated with the excavation of Units 18 and 19. They revealed a plowzone of normal composition and depth and no archaeological features. The concentration observed in this area was deemed the result of erosion which washed artifacts from the Feature 1 vicinity down to this low spot at the agricultural field's edge.

Units in Feature 2 Vicinity

Units 13 through 17 were excavated within the west portion of Area DD where a concentration, consisting primarily of hand wrought iron, scrap iron, and clinker, was found during surface collection. Most of the concentration was not visible until the area had been tilled and planted in corn. Excavations in this vicinity were therefore attenuated in an effort to minimize damage to the corn crop. Unit 13, located at the east edge of the cornfield, revealed a plowzone 10 to 11 inches deep, containing hand wrought iron objects. Unit 14 disclosed a portion of Feature 2 under a 10-inch plowzone. Units 15 through 17, of reduced dimensions in order to limit the number of corn plants destroyed, were excavated to reveal the remainder of the feature in plan view. A large quantity of clinkers was found in Units 14 through 17. Also present in lesser quantity was burned limestone and gravel.

Feature 2

The feature was divided in half by a cross-section line along its north-south long axis and the fill from its east half was excavated. As revealed in the profile drawn along this cross-section line, feature fill consisted of nine layers (Figure 19). Fill

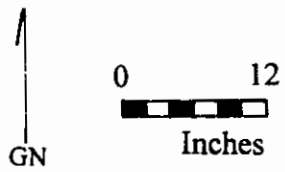
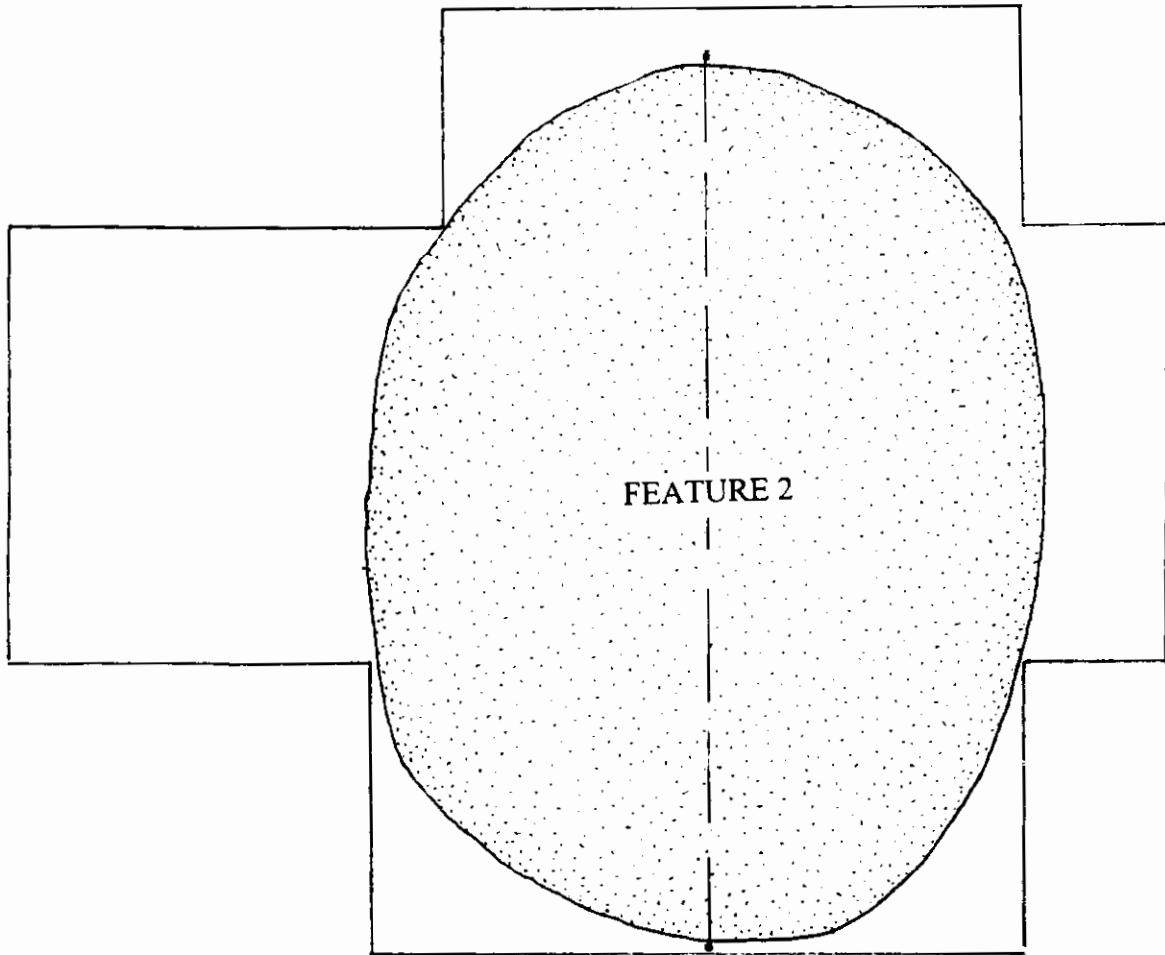
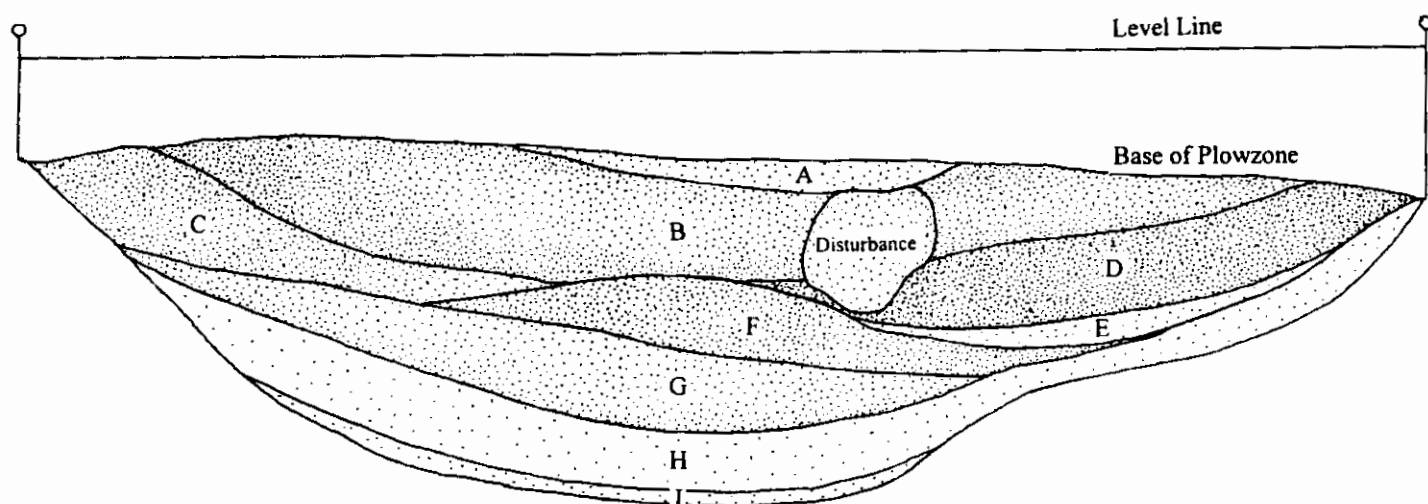


FIGURE 18: Feature 2 plan view



KEY:

- A. Brown silty clay, clinkers (10YR4/3).
- B. Dark gray brown sandy clay with yellow brown silty clay mottles, clinkers (10YR4/2, 5/4).
- C. Brown silty clay, clinkers (10YR4/3).
- D. Very dark gray brown sandy silt, clinkers (10YR3/2).
- E. Gray brown silty clay (10YR5/2).
- F. Dark gray brown clay loam, burned clay, clinkers (10YR4/2).
- G. Brown clay loam with yellow brown clay mottles, clinkers (10YR5/3, 5/4).
- H. Brown and yellow brown silty clay (10YR 4/3, 5/6).
- I. Light gray brown clay (10YR6/2).

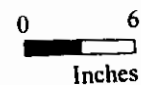


FIGURE 19: Feature 2 profile



FIGURE 20: Feature 2

Layers A through D, and G, were all compactly laden with coal clinkers. Appearing within them in much lesser amounts were unburnt coal, burned limestone, burned clay, and gravel. The coal was probably gathered from nearby bluff side surface exposures. One such deposit, of the Danville coal member of the Carbondale Formation, occurs on the bluff slope south of the reconstructed saw and grist mill at the east end of New Salem village.

Layer A, a medium brown silty clay, and Layer B, a dark gray brown sandy clay loam with yellow brown silty clay inclusions, filled the center portion of the feature down to a depth of 7 inches below plowzone. Layers C through G were inter-leaved, deposited in separate dumping episodes or as the result of water erosion that occurred while the pit was being filled; they extended down to a depth of 15 inches below plowzone. Layer C, a medium brown silty clay, slanted from the top of the feature's south wall downward to the north. Layer D, a very dark gray brown sandy silt loam, slanted downward to the south from the top of the feature's north wall. Beneath it was Layer E, a lens of medium gray brown clay that appeared to be water borne sediment, washed in while the pit was half filled. It overlay a portion of Layer F, a medium to dark gray brown clay loam occurring within the center portion of the feature. The lowest portion of the clinker laden fill, Layer G, a medium to light brown clay with yellow clay inclusions, slanted from the south wall of the feature downward to the north and may have been deposited from a point on the feature's south rim.

Layer H, a medium brown and yellow brown silty clay, extended down the walls and across the base of the feature, ranging up to four inches in thickness. Containing very few clinkers or other artifacts, the layer was probably deposited by erosional slumping of the original feature walls, before deliberate filling commenced. Beneath it, Layer I, a light gray brown clay, an inch or less in thickness, lined the base of the feature. The layer might be a "tromp" zone, created by use of the feature while it was serving its original function.

Feature 2 may have been created for use as an exterior storage pit, contemporary with Feature 1. That the feature was built for storage is argued by its regular oval shape and rounded base, as well as by the presumed tromp zone found atop that base. Archaeological investigations at the 19th century Davis and Huggins farmsteads in southern Illinois disclosed several features of similar morphology interpreted as storage pits. In both cases the pits were scattered within a yard area, out to a distance of 40 feet from a residence location (McCorvie 1984:53-73, 175). That Features 1 and 2 date from the same period is suggested by their east-west orientation and approximately parallel long-axes. Feature 2 was, however, shallower than Feature 1, with less steeply sloping walls and perhaps therefore was not a subfloor pit, but was instead situated exterior to the posited Area DD residence.

Whatever its original function, Feature 2 eventually became a disposal pit for debris apparently originating from a coal burning fire, probably a forge. The extremely

large quantity of clinkers, as well as the coal, found within its fill, suggest its proximity to a blacksmith shop. The concentration of hand wrought iron and scrap iron found to the southeast of Feature 2, on the ground surface and in Unit 13, indicate one possible shop location. The shop may have left little subsurface trace of its presence. Previous archaeological investigations of 19th century blacksmith shops have encountered a lack of subsurface remains, particularly if the locale has been subjected to plowing (Mansberger 1992:141).

If Feature 1 was located beneath a residence and Feature 2 near a blacksmithing operation, then perhaps Area DD was the site of the first home and shop of village blacksmith Joshua Miller. He and wife Nancy, together with Jack and Hannah Kelso, are said to have arrived at New Salem late in 1829 and they may have quickly erected a habitation at Area DD immediately thereafter. They may have remained at this location for a limited period of time before building a more permanent residence elsewhere, presumably on New Salem Lot 9 North, Second Survey, property Miller acquired in 1832 (see Section II).

In archaeological excavations in 1948, Richard Hagen found a pit located 160 feet grid west of Feature 2, filled with "cinder and ash," perhaps debris from a coal burning fire, like that found in Feature 2 (Mazrim 1995; 72). A flat bottomed basin with gently sloping walls, Hagen's feature extended 15 inches below plowzone. As defined at the base of the plowzone, the feature was amorphous in outline, measuring roughly 7 by 9 feet, but with depth it took on a more regular oval shape, measuring 5 feet across near floor level. Hagen's feature was situated about 90 feet east of two cellars which may mark the location of the Miller-Kelso Lot 9 residence and could have been situated near Miller's second blacksmith shop.

Road Bed Search Excavations

Units 20 through 24 were dug in an effort to find subsurface evidence of a road bed in the south portion of Area DD. Archival evidence and previous archaeological investigations suggest that the original Main Street of New Salem extended east-west through Area DD, south of Features 1 and 2 (see Section II).

In 1948 Richard Hagen excavated a block measuring 15 feet on a side which disclosed evidence of that roadbed (Mazrim 1995; 71). As calculated using Hagen's excavation notes, this excavation block was located at South 57.5 to 72.5 and West 68.5 to 83.5, on the 1996 Area DD site grid, south of Feature 1. According to Hagen, an east-west trending surface depression was visible at this location before he commenced excavations. Upon removal of plowzone from the block he observed a correlating depression in the top of underlying subsoil. Extending east-west across the entirety of the block this depression measured 11.5 feet wide and 2 to 3 inches deep. The depression was filled with thinly laminated soil, presumably water-washed sediments gathered in the road swale while it was in use.

In an attempt to find present-day evidence of the possible road swale that Hagen encountered, Units 20 through 24 were excavated in a north-south row at West 65 to 68, passing just to the east of the plotted Hagen block location. None of the units disclosed a definite road swale in the top of clay subsoil. Deeper plowing of the Area DD agricultural field in the years since Hagen's excavations may have eliminated all remnants of the depression he detected. Silt inclusions in the plowzone of two units may, however, be remnants of the roadbed fill which he found.

Units 20, 22, and 24 were excavated within the recently plowed agricultural field. Plowzone ranged from 9.5 to 11 inches and plow scars rutted the top of underlying subsoil, trending east-west across all three units. In Unit 22 the plowzone contained large chunks of clay subsoil as well as gravel in considerable quantity. Units 22 and 24, directly adjacent to the plotted east edge of Hagen's excavation block, contained inclusions of light gray brown silt within the plowzone. Measured plowzone depths in these units were 1 to 2 inches deeper than those recorded by Hagen and therefore it would appear that plowing during the last 48 years has gone deeper, perhaps destroying the linear subsoil depression that Hagen found. The silt found within the plowzone of Units 22 and 24 could be the plowed up remains of the laminations Hagen recorded seeing within that depression.

Units 21 and 23 were excavated farther to the south. The Main Street right-of-way was 60 feet wide and it was hoped that these units might disclose evidence of a road swale at the south end of this right-of-way, in an area untouched by deep plowing. Unfortunately, excavations showed that this area had likewise been plowed by 20th century machinery. In Unit 23 a particularly deep plowzone was uncovered, 11 to 13 inches in thickness, with deep plow scars at its base. In Unit 21, near the edge of standing brush and trees, a two-inch humic layer overlay a plowzone 10 inches deep. Four plow scars, one of which was two inches deep, extended east-west across the base of the unit.

Upon completion of these unit excavations, a single shovel test was excavated at South 60, East 20, on the Area DD site grid, in an effort to locate an area along the line of Hagen's swale where deep plowing had not occurred. The test, measuring 18 inches in width, reached the base of plowzone at only 9 inches below surface, the same depth as Hagen encountered in his block. No evidence of a road swale was, however, was encountered at this particular location.

While 1996 excavations uncovered no identifiable road swale, silt inclusions in the plowzone of Units 20 and 24 could be evidence of swale fill reported in Hagen's 1948 archaeological investigations. It seems quite possible that Hagen did in fact locate remnants of New Salem's Main Street in the south portion of Area DD.

Conclusions

Surface collection and shovel testing in Area DD revealed a scatter of artifacts measuring 100 feet east-west by 80 feet north-south. Excavations within the area of primary surface artifact concentration revealed Feature 1, a storage cellar. Roughly rectangular in outline, with steep walls and rounded base, Feature 1 may have been a subfloor cellar, located beneath a residence. The lack of nails and window glass found in feature fill, as well as in overlying and adjacent plowzone excavations, suggests that if a house did stand above Feature 1 it was of insubstantial construction. Brick fragments were found in large quantity within the upper portion of the feature fill, but these may have originated from chimney construction at an adjacent village residence site. No evidence of a chimney location was found within Area DD. Further test excavations in the vicinity of Feature 1 revealed no indication of foundational supports for a residence. Modern-day plowing, averaging 10 inches deep in this area, may have obliterated all sign of these supports, or perhaps some trace of their placement still exists in untested portions of the Feature 1 vicinity.

Feature 2 was uncovered in the west portion of Area DD, the location of a secondary surface artifact concentration consisting primarily of iron fragments and clinker. An oval basin, Feature 2 may have been originally constructed as a storage pit. Eventually, however, it became a receptacle for clinkers and coal which may have originated from a blacksmithing operation located somewhere nearby. Perhaps the shop was located to the southeast of Feature 2, where a concentration of iron fragments was found on the surface and in unit excavation.

Additional excavations attempted to locate evidence of New Salem's original Main Street in the south portion of Area DD, where investigations conducted in 1948 by Richard Hagen had indicated the possible existence of a road swale. Current excavations failed to disclose the road swale itself which may have been obliterated by deep plowing in recent decades. Units placed adjacent to Hagen's excavation block did, however, contain silt inclusions within plowzone soil, perhaps plowed up remnants of laminated swale fill deposits reported during 1948 field work.

Excavations provided evidence that a residence and blacksmith shop may once have existed at Area DD. Given the dating provided by the ceramic assemblage, the area may have been occupied during the early years of New Salem's existence. It was perhaps the home of village blacksmith Joshua Miller who is said to have arrived in New Salem in 1829, along with wife Nancy and Jack and Hannah Kelso. The two couples may have lived there prior to construction of another residence elsewhere in New Salem, probably on Lot 9 North, Second Survey, property which Miller acquired in 1832.

New Salem, like many other settlements of its time and place, presented a changing, fluid scene during its brief existence. Few residents remained as long as a decade, and many while living in the village changed the location of their residence,

store, or shop. Transitory, insubstantial sites such as that at Area DD are very much a part of the frontier era's archaeological signature.

IV. ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

Robert Mazrim

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts were cleaned and sorted during the summer of 1996. Brick recovered from excavation units and feature fill was weighed, sampled, and discarded. Coal clinkers from Feature 2 were weighed, sampled and discarded. Very little stone was encountered at Area DD. 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 primarily pearlware, although some diagnostic whiteware was recovered. Pearlware / whiteware identification involved traditional methods of glaze hue analysis, as well as the more effective consideration of decorative treatments and vessel body thickness. (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. One yellow ware sherd was also recovered from midden contexts.

Unrefined earthenwares consist of redware vessels only. Vessel types were identified on the basis of diagnostic fragments such as rim sherds. All redware discussed below is clear lead glazed.

Container glass was sorted by vessel type and glass color. Only a single, very small fragment of window glass was recovered. Several fragments of a mirror, or "looking glass" were also recovered from Feature 1. Other artifacts were classified as "utensils", "personal / leisure items", "weaponry", "clothing", "architectural", and "forged iron scrap" for artifacts relating to blacksmithing activity.

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.

Few prehistoric artifacts were encountered at Area DD. Two tool fragments (an archaic "dart point" base and a Burlington chert biface) were found in Feature 1, and flaking debris was seen in the majority of the excavation units.

FEATURE 1

A total of 537 cultural artifacts were recovered from the east half of Feature 1 (not including brick fragments). The west half of the feature was left in preservation. Five cultural layers were defined within the feature. These consisted of layers of artifact-rich soil which appeared to have originated from midden deposits, a layer of brick and mortar debris which contained fewer domestic artifacts, and layers created by feature slumping. In several cases, mends or matches of ceramic vessels crossed between these layers. Field observations also suggested that the filling of the feature (though to have originally functioned as a storage cellar) was reasonably rapid. As such, no particular significance is attached to the artifact assemblages from individual levels.

Feature 1 contained portions of a minimum of 37 refined earthenware vessels. 34 of these are pearlware, and 3 are whiteware. Vessel types consist of handleless teacups (mnv= 10), saucers (mnv= 8), plates (mnv = 11), bowls (mnv= 3), a possible platter, a small cup plate, and a teapot. Two vessels are type-indeterminate hollow wares (Table 1). Diagnostic cup forms are of the "London" style, although at least one rim/body sherd is strongly suggestive of the earlier "Tea Bowl" style. Most of the plates appear to be somewhat small. One or two rim sherds suggest larger "supper" plates, and one may represent a platter.

Decorative treatments consist of edge decorated, monochrome and polychrome hand painted, annular/ "dipped" decorated and transfer printed (Table 1). Edge decorated wares (plates only) include blue and green shell edge as well as more complex edge decorations in blue and green as well (Figure 21). One edge decorated plate is also hand painted (in blue) on its inner surface. Such combinations of decorative motifs appear to be uncommon in post 1820 Midwestern contexts.

Hand painted vessels (cups and saucers) comprise the most common decorative treatment in Feature 1 (15 vessels, 40.5 % of all vessels), all of which are pearlware (Figure 22). The majority of these are monochromatic blue, broad floral patterns. Examples of both saucers and cups include patterns that employ a blue edge band above the floral motifs. In some cases, this band becomes a light blue wash, over which darker floral patterns are painted. One monochrome blue saucer is decorated with finer, more abstract floral-like designs, but only very small sherds from this vessel were recovered.

Polychrome hand painted designs all depict floral imagery popular during the 1810s and, particularly, the 1820s. Most color schemes were executed in medium to bright hues of blue, green and orange, often accompanied with brown detailing (ie stems). One cup was decorated with more a more muted palette more similar to Noel-Hume's "soft pastels" of the early 19th century (Noel-Hume 1969; 129). While only rim and body sherds of this cup were recovered, it appears to have been of the earlier "tea bowl" style as well.

	<u>Teaware</u>		<u>Tableware</u>			<u>Kitchenware</u>	
	Cups	Saucers	Teapots	Cup plate	Plates	Platters	Bowls
<u>Pearlware</u>							
Edged blue green					4 4		
HP blue	4	5					
HP poly	3	2					
Annular							3
Transfer blue	1		1	1	3	1?	
<u>Whiteware</u>							
Transfer light blue med blue purple	1 1	1					
<u>TOTALS</u>	10	8	1	1	11	1	3
plus 2 TI							
<u>MVC = 37</u>							

TABLE 1: Area DD refined ceramics (feature contexts); minimum vessel count



FIGURE 21: Edge decorated pearlware

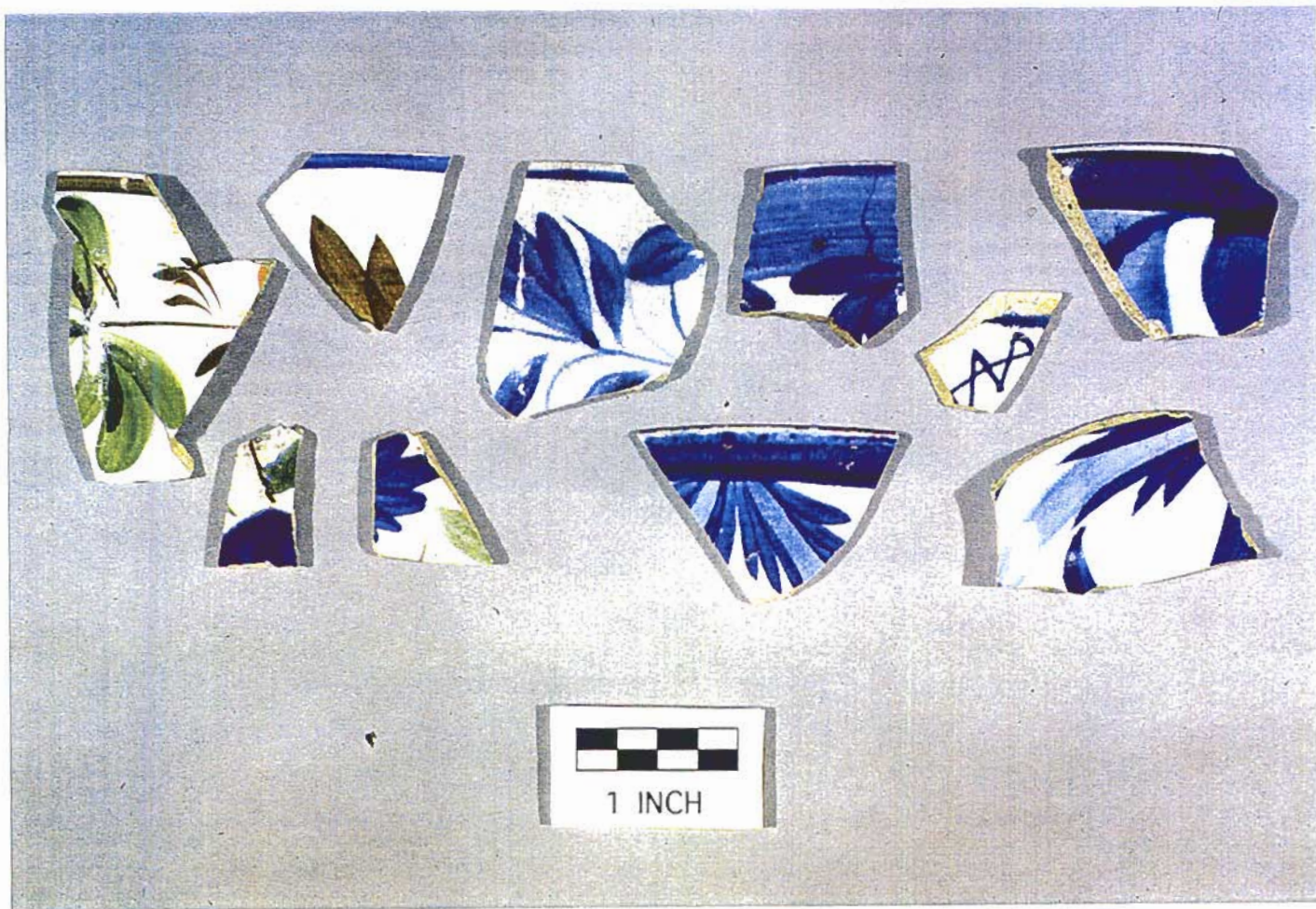


FIGURE 22: Hand painted pearlware

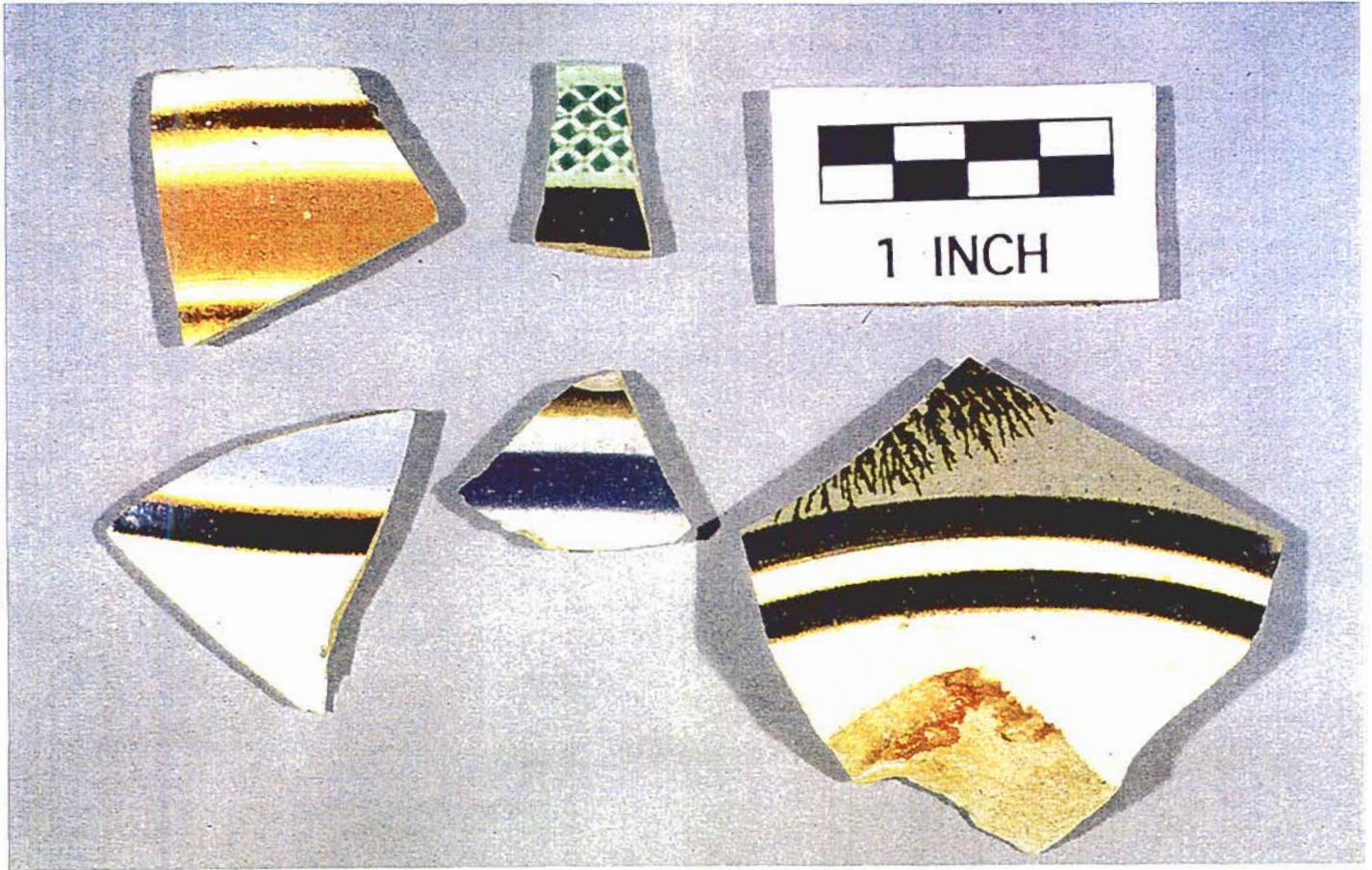


FIGURE 23: Annular and transfer printed and pearlware

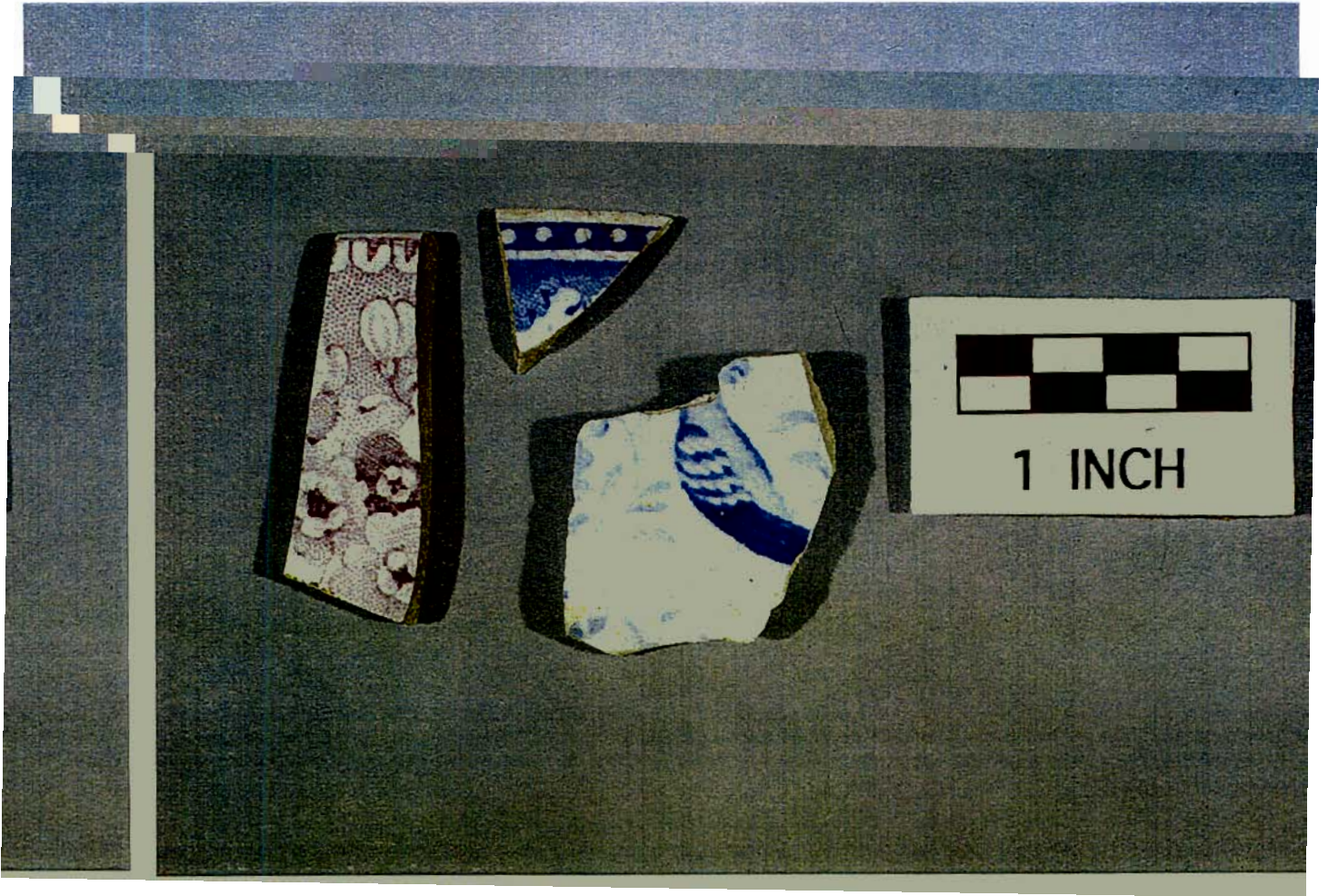


FIGURE 24 : Transfer printed whiteware

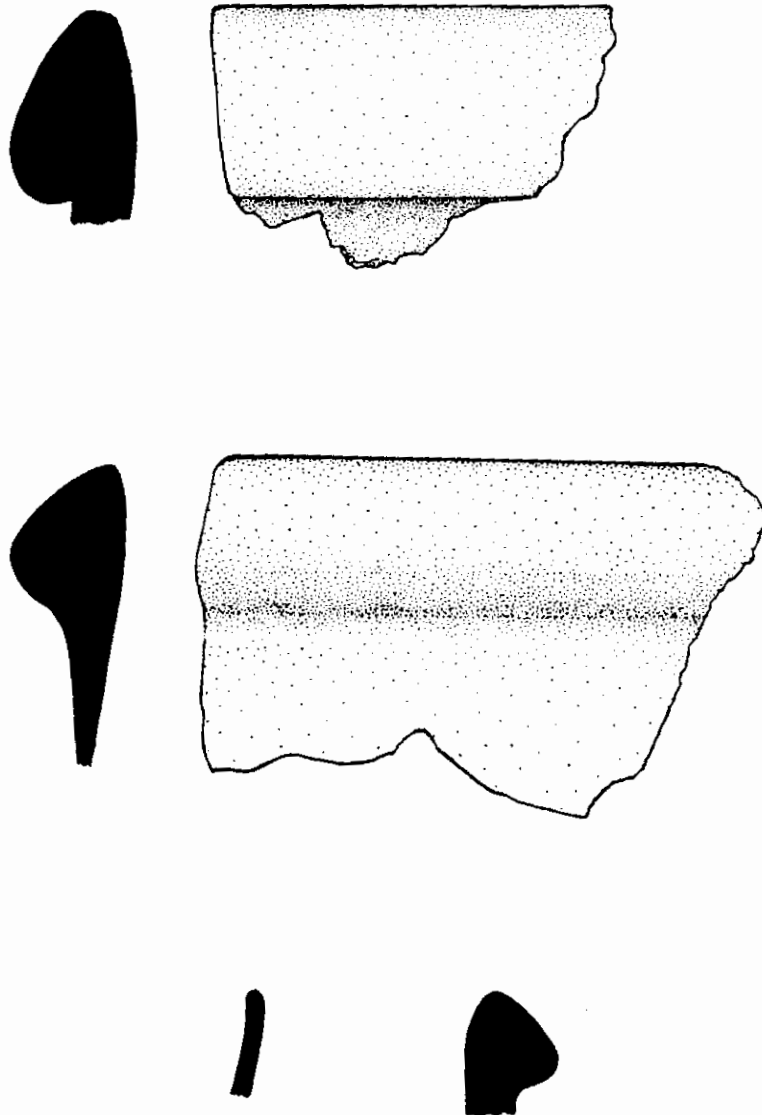


FIGURE 25: Redware vessel types (shown actual size)
Bowl, milk pan, cup or small table bowl, and small jar

Polychrome annular, or "dipped", decorated pearlware vessels consist of three medium sized bowls and a type-indeterminate vessel (Figure 23). One specimen includes dendritic (on a pea green field) patterns and another includes cabled (on a sky blue field) designs. The rim of the cabled vessel is rouletted in green. One bowl is annular decorated only, in simple orange and brown banding.

Ten transfer printed vessels were recovered from Feature 1, three of which are whiteware (Figures 23 & 24). Transfer printing comprises 27% of all decorative motifs from Feature 1. All of the pearlware transfer printed vessels are decorated in deep blue patterns. Because of the small size of the sherds, pattern designs are difficult to identify. Several vessels appear to be decorated in floral imagery only, while others appear to be scenic or historic patterns. One plate border is diagnostic of the James and Ralph Clews company, predating 1834 (Snyder 1995; 42). Within the Feature 1 assemblage, transfer printing on pearlware vessels is more common on saucers and plates than on cups. A single pearlware transfer printed teapot is also included in the assemblage, as is a single fragment of a small cup plate.

The 3 transfer printed whiteware vessels from Feature 1 include 1 cup, 1 saucer, and 1 plate, printed in light purple (floral), light blue, and medium blue (w/ bird in scene), respectively. Vessel shape and thickness are very similar to the pearlware vessels in the collection.

At least five unrefined earthenware vessels are represented in Feature 1, all of which are redware (Figure 25). These include 1 jug with an incised shoulder, 1 cup or very small bowl, 1 bowl with a tapered bolster rim, another bowl or globular jar, and 1 milk pan, also with a simple tapered bolster rim.

Little container glass was present in Feature 1. A minimum of four vessels were identified. These include at least one round flint glass tumbler, a small olive green wine bottle with simple rolled lip, and at least two aqua green bottles, which probably contained medicines. One of these aqua vessels, however, exhibits an unusually thick body. No embossing is present on any of the glass sherds.

Non-ceramic or glass containers from Feature 1 consist of a fragmentary tinned sheet iron handle, possibly from a pitcher.

Portions of three table utensils were found in Feature 1. These include two iron spoons, one of which is represented by a very small (1/2") bowl only. One is reminded that the Miller's first child was born in 1830, presumably at Area DD. A complete two-tined, bone-handled fork was found near the base of the feature, and may have been lost there, and covered by slumping, when the house was still standing (Figure 26).

Tools found in Feature 1 include a possible fragment of a strike-a-light, and an eight inch long iron flax wheel spindle axle. A second iron rod, this with a brass fitting on one end and measuring 6 inches in length, may have also been part of a spinning

wheel. Related to weaponry from Feature 1 is a single French gun flint (Figure 27).

Items associated with clothing and sewing activities are portions of three buttons and nine brass straight pins with soldered metal heads. The buttons include a brass specimen with a soldered back loop, a five-holed bone button, and a single bone button back (Figure 27). A small brass eyelet, 1/8 inch in diameter, was also recovered. This item may have been a part of watch chain or perhaps a necklace.

Two particularly unique items from the personal / leisure items category were recovered from Feature 1, both of which are possibly related to gaming. The first began life as an approximately 28 caliber lead rifle ball, which was intentionally and evenly flattened into a checker-like disc. Found very near this item was a carefully cut, one inch square of animal horn with a single divot drilled into its center. This artifact is suggestive of a domino-like gaming piece. Such singular, craft related objects are unique finds (Figure 27).

A single fragment of heavily burnt white clay smoking pipe bowl was recovered from Feature 1. Unlike the more common variety of kaolin pipes found in early 19th century contexts, this specimen appears to have had no spur or heel, and had a large, bulbous bowl with a rim not parallel to the stem. A similar pipe was found at the early 19th century Fort Southwest Point Site, at Kingston Tennessee (Smith 1993; 336). The New Salem specimen is reminiscent of Noel-Hume's Type 18 pipe, which he states was manufactured in England circa 1720 -1820 (Noel-Hume 1969; 303), although this pipe seems to have been larger.

A small iron Jews harp was also found in the feature, as were two fragments of writing slate. Writing slates are often assumed to have been associated with children and their schooling, but were in fact very useful alternatives to scare rag papers for calculating expenses, etc. As the Miller-Kelso family had only a single infant during their occupation of Area DD, the slate fragments found there may have been used for household or business calculations. Several fragments (approximately 2.5 square inches) of silvered mirror glass were also recovered from Feature 1.

Architectural debris from Feature 1 consists of nails, door/cabinet hardware, window glass, brick, and burnt clay daubing. A minimum of 51 machine cut nails were recovered. These are predominately "T" headed and range in size from 4 to 16 penny. At least 2 flooring or "L" headed nails were also recovered. Representing the stable / barn artifact class were a minimum of 2 horseshoe nails. Most nails were found to be very badly corroded.

Iron hardware from feature 1 consists of a single fragment of what may have been a strap hinge. Only 1 small fragment of window glass was recovered. Feature 1 also yielded 34.2 ounces of baked clay daub, presumably associated with a "cat's clay" chimney. Two large fragments of daub were found at the base of the cellar, one of which is charred on its flat surface only, further suggesting association with the



FIGURE 26: Table utensils

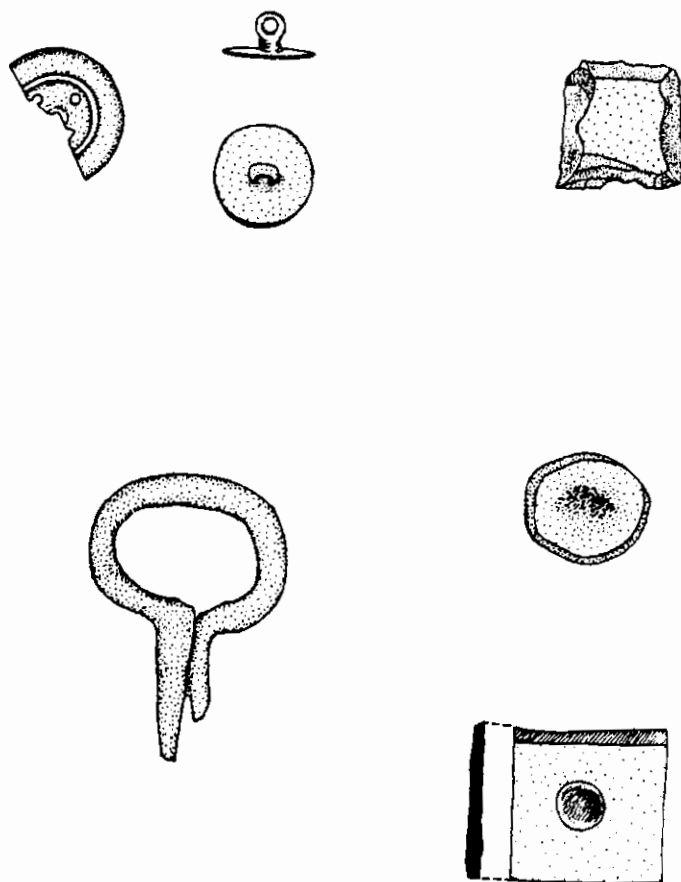


FIGURE 27: Miscellaneous items (shown actual size)
Bone button. Brass button. French gunflint.
Iron Jew's harp. Lead and horn gaming pieces.

firebox.

Over 140 pounds of soft mud brick were recovered from the east half of Feature 1. All of this was fragmentary, and based on the presence of soft lime mortar which appears to have been dumped into the feature while still wet (found clinging to ceramic and brick artifacts), it is thought that this debris represents construction, rather than demolition debris. It is also thought that this brick was imported to the site, as very little was found outside of the feature (see Section III). As soft mud bricks weigh about 2 pounds, the debris could be seen as reflecting approximately 70 whole bricks.

Feature 1 also yielded a small selection of floral and faunal debris. The faunal debris will be discussed in Section V. The floral artifacts consist of 2 carbonized black walnut shell fragments, a carbonized grain of wheat, and a carbonized peach pit, which was recovered from near the base of the feature. Fragmentary egg shell was encountered throughout the fill of the feature as well.

FEATURE 2

The fill of Feature 2 consisted almost entirely of coal clinkers (approximately 25 pounds), mixed with a moderate amount of heavily burnt and reduced limestone (in small pieces), and a small amount of unburnt coal. Only the east half of the feature was excavated, leaving the west half in preservation. The coal clinkers appear to be rich in heavy, non-magnetic minerals, possibly reflecting the poor quality of the "bank coal" recovered from the near-surface creek outcroppings.

The only domestic debris encountered in Feature 2 consists of several fragments of a very thin, slightly curved clear glass. These sherds would appear to represent pieces of a shattered lamp chimney, although whale oil lamps would have been a rarity in rural Illinois during the late 1820s or early 30s. Even more rare would have been a retailer who stocked the fuel for the lamps. The sherds may instead reflect an extremely thin bodied vessel, which based on the curvature of the glass, would seem to have been reasonably large.

MIDDEN CONTEXT

Test units at Area DD were excavated in arbitrary 4 inch levels, usually resulting in two levels from each unit. Artifact density in upper and lower levels was generally consistent, and no particular significance was placed on horizontal distribution at this heavily plowed site. A light scattering of modern debris (mostly asphalt, a few wire nails, and 20th century bottle glass) was encountered across the site, and such items were often found deep within the plowzone. A total of 582 19th century artifacts (not including brick fragments) were recovered from midden contexts at Area DD, most of

which were very small, type indeterminate specimens.

Artifact density throughout Area DD was light, with the exception of those units located directly over Feature 1. The majority of diagnostic ceramic specimens recovered from midden contexts appear to represent vessels found in Feature 1. Only five refined ceramic vessels found in excavation units could be confidently recognized as *additional* to those found in Feature 1. These consist of three whiteware, one pearlware, and one yellow ware vessel. The whiteware specimens include light blue and black transfer prints on a cup and two type-indeterminate flatware vessels.

The additional pearlware vessel consists of a small deep blue transfer printed plate, decorated with the "Landing of General Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York" scene. This design was manufactured by James and Ralph Clews for a short period sometime after August 1824 (Snyder 1995; 48). It may be considered significant that a fragment of a larger plate with the same pattern was recovered from a test unit placed at the reconstructed Onstot site, which is now thought to have been the second home of the Miller-Kelso family (see Section II discussion).

A single sherd of a thin-bodied, undecorated yellow ware bowl was also recovered from the midden of Area DD. Although thought to have been introduced at about the same time as whiteware (eg 1830; Ketchum 1983; 20) yellow ware usually does not appear in an quantities in rural Illinois until the late 1830s or early 40s. As the Area DD midden does not appear to have been contaminated by debris hauled there from other sites within the village (such as the case at Areas AA and CC), it would seem that this small bowl was probably among the first such vessels to appear in central Illinois markets, having been broken and disposed of by 1832.

A single additional unrefined vessel was also recovered from midden contexts. This consists of a redware lip sherd from a small jar.

A considerable amount of hand forged iron scrap, associated with on-site blacksmithing, was recovered from the surface and excavation units at Area DD. This debris was concentrated most heavily in the south west quarter of the site. The hand forged iron artifact class can be divided into three sub-types: cut and / or slightly manipulated stock scrap, unfinished diagnostic items, and diagnostic items which may or may not have been originally completed and utilized on site.

In the first sub-type are fragments of square bar stock, which has been simply cut from bulk, or which has been flattened and cut off (Figure 28a). The second sub-type consists of a range of unfinished or failed hardware items. These include an incomplete two-piece pintle, a failed hasp, and an incomplete (and bent) hinge finial. A few hand forged specimens may have actually been completed, used on-site, and broken. These constitute the third sub-type, and include broken hinge finials, a hook, and a broken latch stop (Figure 28b).

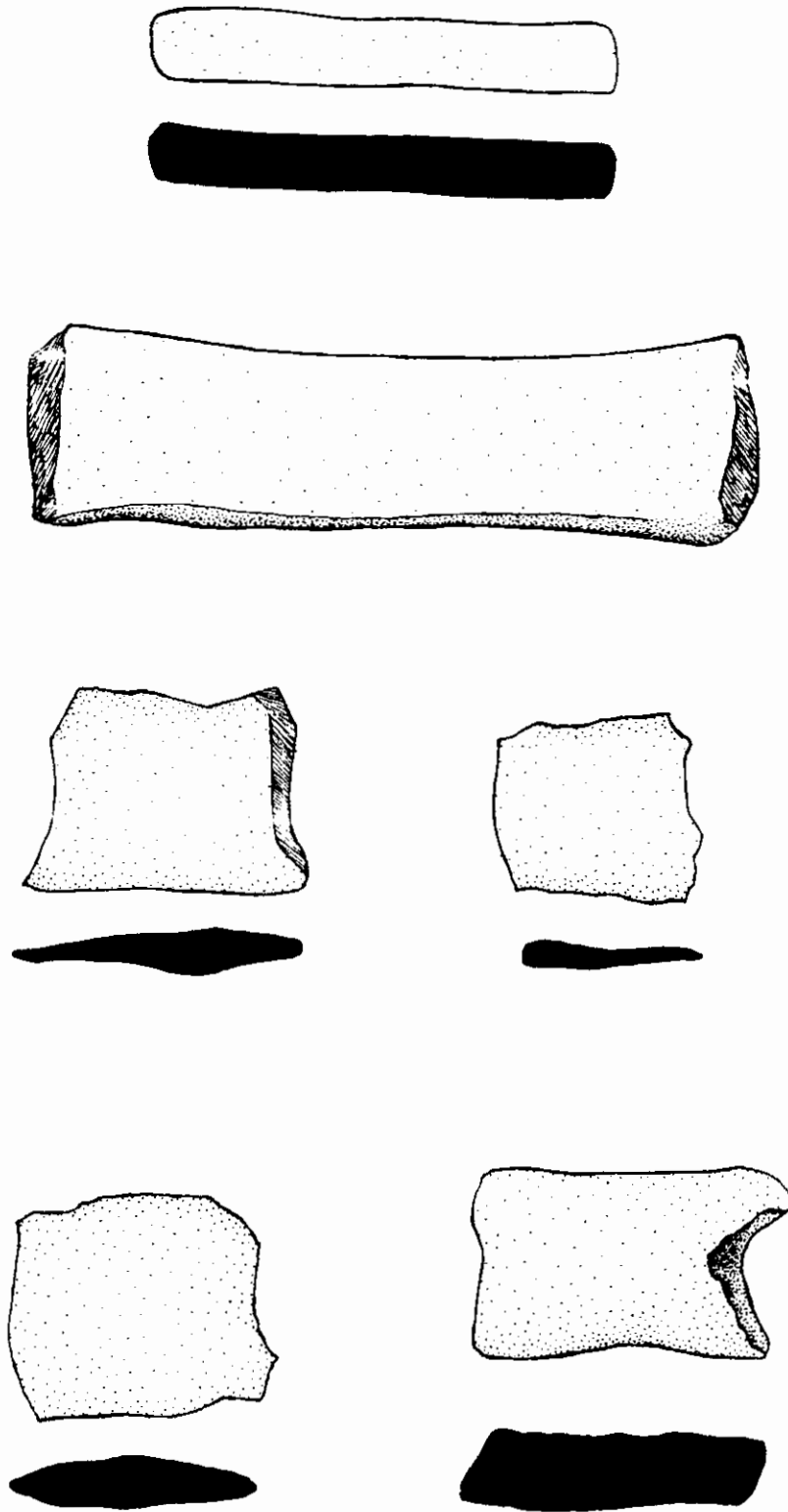


FIGURE 28a: Forged blacksmithing debris (shown actual size)
Bar stock fragments. Flattened and cut stock fragments.

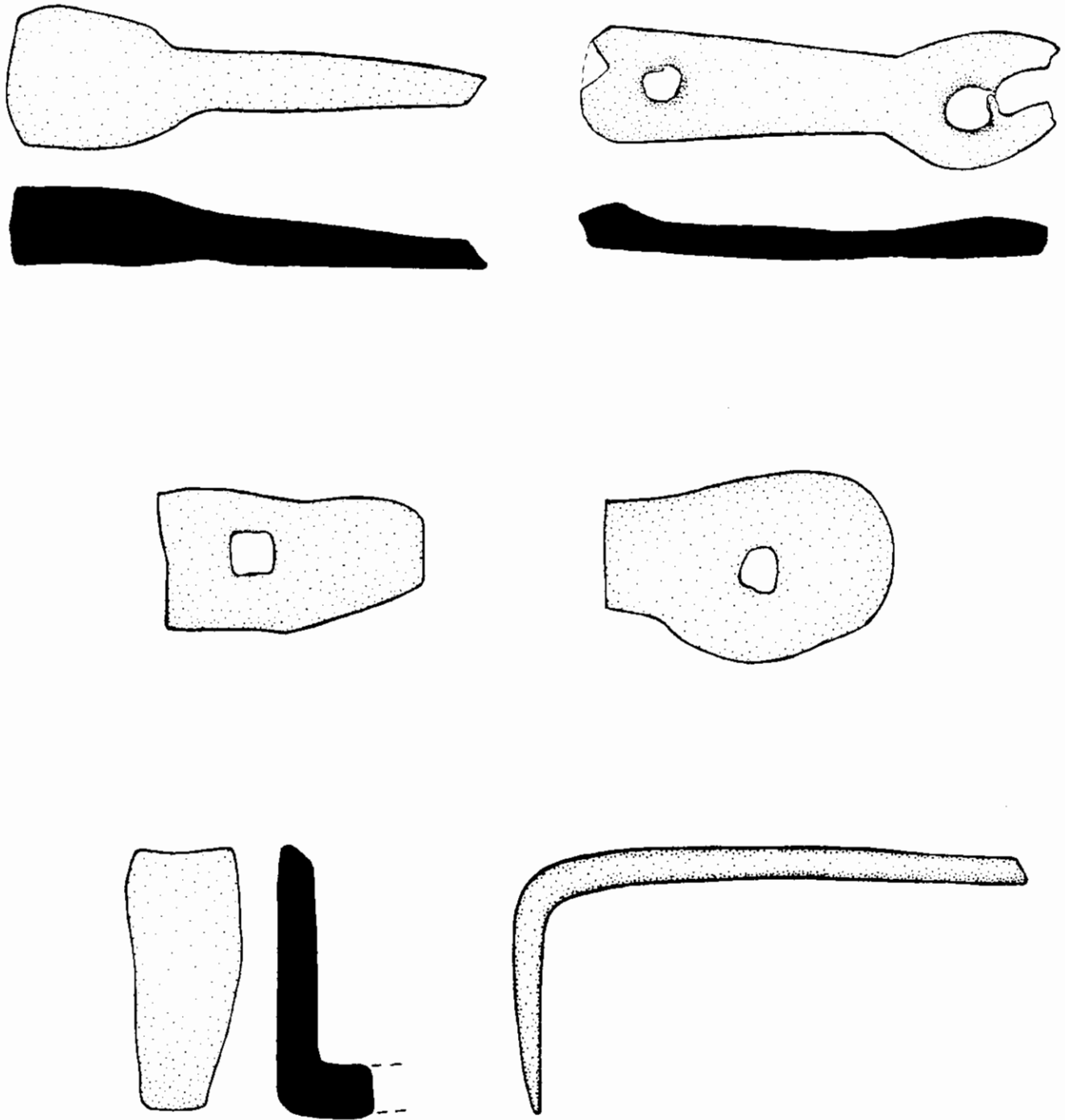


FIGURE 28b: Forged blacksmithing debris (shown actual size)
Incomplete 2-piece pintle. Unfinished/failed hasp.
Hinge finials. Broken latch stop. Hook.

Area DD material culture discussion

The small artifact assemblage from Area DD provides a glimpse into a short term frontier household circa 1829-1832. The refined ceramics from the site reflect the first years of the transition from pearlware to whiteware, which, in Illinois, introduced new-colored transfer printed designs on familiar vessel types around 1830. If the proposed occupancy of the site is correct, then by mid 1832, this household had broken and disposed of at least six color transfer printed tablewares. This particular family had also purchased several transfer printed pearlware vessels during the 1820s, which were probably more expensive than their hand painted counterparts. If the new whiteware patterns were slightly more expensive as well, it would seem that this family had the means to consume them upon their arrival to local markets.

The large number of hand painted pearlwares recovered from the site are very similar to those found elsewhere in New Salem, as well as across Illinois, and reaffirm the popularity (and homogeneity) of monochrome and polychrome floral motifs in rural settings. Likewise, the vessel types represented at Area DD consist of the very typical tea sets, dinner plates and small to medium sized common bowls. The lack of "fancier" service vessels seems common in such rural/frontier contexts.

The refined ceramic collection from Area DD provides an excellent compliment to the two sites (Areas AA and CC) excavated at New Salem in 1995. Area CC is thought to have been occupied from the fall of 1829 to the fall of 1831, by the store keepers Sam Hill and John McNamar. Area AA is thought to have been occupied by unknown residents sometime prior to the 1829 platting of New Salem (circa 1825) and abandoned no later than 1830.

Comparing the minimum number of refined vessel from these site to that of Area DD, and considering the presumed occupancy of the sites, provides some interesting insights into ceramic breakage patterns. Such patterns reflect both the consumptive habits of the household, as well as the use and care given such vessels.

Three features at Area CC produced a minimum of 27 refined vessels. This site is thought to have been occupied by two adults, and no children, for approximately 2 years. The presumed occupancy then, implies that each adult broke/disposed of 6.75 refined vessels per year. At Area DD, which is thought to have been occupied by four adults for 3 years, each adult appears to have broken and discarded an average of 5 vessels per year. The higher number of vessels per person at Area CC may reflect the site's association with a nearby store building.

It is interesting to applying this "micro-trend" to Area AA. Based on the pearlware/creamware ratios at the site, Area AA would appear to have been occupied no earlier than the mid 1820s - circa 1825 perhaps. The fact that a structure is depicted standing at the site, on a map of the New Salem village, would imply that it must have been standing when the town was first occupied by late 1829 or early

1830. The lack of whiteware on the site, however, would suggest that it was abandoned shortly thereafter. With these considerations in mind, it was suggested in the 1995 report that Area AA was occupied roughly from 1825 to 1830.

A minimum of 50 refined vessels were recovered from feature contexts at Area AA. Using the projected 1825-30 occupation, and assuming a household of two adults, an average of 5 vessels per adult per year is reached. This would appear to fit well with the patterns seen at Areas CC and DD.

With this in mind, the three sites would suggest that, during the period 1825-1832 at New Salem, the average adult may have consumed about 5 or 6 vessels a year, on average. Of course, this in no way could be used as a "formula" for interpreting site duration - one good cupboard disaster would completely skew such an attempt. Instead, we can see that these breakage rates, which for us today would seem rather high, reflect a combination of early 19th century vessel fragility, heavy use, and perhaps an almost "disposable" consideration towards inexpensive, readily available tablewares.

The unrefined ceramic assemblage from Area DD consists of five redware specimens in almost as many vessel types. Bowls, a pan, a small jar, and a one jug, represent vessel forms common to early 19th century farmsteads in Illinois. Less common is the thin, finely potted cup or small bowl present in the assemblage. Such unrefined tablewares seem to fall out of use by the mid 1830s in central Illinois.

At least two redware kilns were operating in Sangamon county during the period of occupation of Area DD. John Neff Ebey and David Brunk were operating a pottery in the Cotton Hill community (in southern Sangamon County) by the spring of 1830, and in 1832, Ebey opened a second pottery in downtown Springfield (Madden 1974, Mazrim 1996). It is very possible that some of the redware vessels recovered from Area DD were made at one or both of these shops. An incised jug fragment found in Feature 1 is virtually identical to a fragment found in a waster pile by the author at Ebey & Brunk's Cotton Hill works.

Reflecting the small number of products packaged in glass on the early 19th century frontier, is the very small amount of container glass recovered at Area DD. Only portions of one wine bottle, and perhaps one or two unembossed medicines were found at the site. At least one flint glass tumbler was broken at Area DD as well. Round flint glass tumblers appear to have been common at New Salem, based on the 1995 excavations, as well as collections extant from the 1930s excavations.

The "personal/leisure" artifact class at Area DD is as well represented as other, more utilitarian household classes, and speaks of the importance of leisure related activities in the frontier household. Included here are at least one smoking pipe, a Jew's harp, and two hand-made items; a lead checker and horn "domino".

The dearth of subsurface traces, as well as the nature of the architectural artifact assemblage, would suggest that the house that stood at Area DD was ephemeral and without significant amenities. Although a large quantity of brick was found dumped into the small cellar that is thought to have been located beneath the house, this brick was probably associated with the construction of a chimney for another house nearby; probably Miller's second dwelling on Lot 9. The Area DD dwelling was probably equipped with a "cat's clay" chimney, as reflected by a few large fragments of burnt clay daub, and few, small windows - only 1 fragment of window glass was recovered. Although several forged iron hardware items were found at the site, it is difficult to know if they were used on the Area DD house, or if they represent items manufactured in the blacksmith shop for other clients.

The collection of artifacts associated with blacksmithing offers a rare look at early 19th century blacksmithing in rural Illinois. The most common diagnostic artifact is hardware related to doors or cabinetry. Strap hinges made by Joshua Miller appear to have had simple, ovoid finials. The number of small hardware items, more appropriate for cabinetry than full size doors, suggests residents of New Salem may have been building such fixtures themselves. Unlike the later Waddams Grove blacksmithing site, located along a stage line in northern Illinois (Mansberger 1992), only a few horseshoe nails or wagon parts were recovered at Area DD.

A comparison of ceramic and glass vessels found in Feature 1, and fragments found in midden contexts, revealed that only a small percentage of Area DD ceramic or glass vessels were represented only in the midden. This is probably the result of the filling of Feature 1 with artifact-rich midden soil at or very near the end of the site's short occupation. It should be noted that four of the five additional vessels that were found in the midden only were post-1830 types, suggesting that the last days of the site's occupation were under represented by the Feature 1 assemblage. For the most part, however, Feature 1 - probably the largest pit feature at the site - appears to provide a good sample of the ceramic population from the greater part of the occupation of Area DD. This may be encouraging with regards to data retrieved from limited feature excavation at other short term, rural sites in Illinois.

V: FAUNAL REMAINS

Terrance Martin
Illinois State Museum

A total of 112 animal remains (total weight = 142.1 g) were recovered from excavation of the east one-half of Feature 1 in Area DD at Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site during 1996. 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. Information that was recorded in a dBase III Plus file included provenience, animal taxon represented, anatomical element, side, portion of element, completeness, weight of the specimens(s) in grams, natural modifications (e.g., carnivore- and/or rodent-gnawing), and cultural modifications (e.g., burning and cut marks). 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 identified fish 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.

The species composition of the collection is presented in Table 2, and the occurrences of the various animal taxa by level are shown in Table 3. Identified bones are dominated by swine and chicken. The pig bones consist of the middle portion of a left mandible (including the teeth from the third premolar to an incompletely erupted third molar), four isolated teeth (right upper fourth premolar, left upper second molar, an anterior premolar, and a molariform tooth fragment), four rib fragments, a calcined right patella, and a left distal fibula. The fibula had been chopped with an ax or cleaver and had been chewed on by a carnivore). A minimum of one individual is represented.

Two species of bird are present. Chicken bones are from adult, subadult, and juvenile birds; a minimum of three are indicated by postcranial bones from individuals in each of these age categories. Two of these bones, fragments of a scapula and a tarsometatarsus, were burned, and one specimen, a humerus, was chewed on by a carnivore. Only turkey bone was identified, and that is a sternal rib.

Aside from unidentified ribs and spines, fish bones include a pectoral spine from a channel catfish that was 48 to 56 cm long (standard length) and an operculum from a 32 to 40 cm long freshwater drum. Both species were identified among the animal remains that were recovered from different areas of New Salem in 1995 (Martin 1996).

The small faunal collection from Area DD at New Salem does not permit

generalizations on animal exploitation patterns to be proposed, but it is consistent with larger samples encountered in Areas AA and CC in 1995. Whereas wild game was under represented in the previous collections, being restricted to squirrel, eastern cottontail, fish, and some freshwater mussel shells, the only wild species from Area DD are isolated bones from channel catfish and freshwater drum. The absence of any bones from cattle may merely reflect the small size of the available sample from Feature 1.

Taxon	NISP	MNI	Wt (g)	NSP Burned
MAMMALS				
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	11	1	75.7	1
Unidentified Large Mammal	79	--	56.4	66
BIRDS				
Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	10	3	6.1	2
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	1	.1	--
Unidentified Large Bird	1	--	.6	--
Unidentified Medium Bird	3	--	.6	--
FISH				
Channel Catfish, <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	1	1	1.7	--
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	1	1	.5	--
Unidentified Fish	5	--	.4	--
Totals	112	7	142.1	69
Totals identified	24		84.1	3
Percentage identified	21.4		59.2	4.3

TABLE 2: Animal Remains
(NISP= number of identified specimens; NSP= number of specimens
MNI= minimum number of individuals)

Taxon	Lv 1	Lv 2	Lv 3	Lv 4	Lv 5	Lv 6	Lv 7	Trench fill
MAMMALS								
Swine	1	1	3	2	0	4	0	0
Unid Lg Mammal	7	25	11	8	15	7	0	6
BIRDS								
Chicken	0	0	2	4	2	1	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unid Lg Bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unid Med Bird	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
FISH								
Channel Catfish	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Freshwater Drum	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unid Fish	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Totals	8	27	20	16	20	12	3	6

TABLE 3: Species composition (NISP) of Feature 1 by level.

VI: 1995 A.D.A. TESTING AT THE "ONSTOT COOPER SHOP"

Robert Mazrim

In June of 1995, while investigations were being conducted at Area CC, it was learned that, in response to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), wheel chair ramps were to be placed at two reconstructed buildings in New Salem; the "Onstot Cooper Shop", and the "Rutledge Tavern". Although ADA related projects are not subject to APRPA regulations, arrangements were made by the author and Site Manager David Hedrick to mitigate the areas to be impacted by the impending construction. Work was suspended at the 1995 study area, and testing at the ADA sites was conducted over a two week period. As the " Onstot Cooper Shop" is now thought to be located on the site originally associated with the Miller-Kelso families (see Section III and Mazrim 1995), the work there has relevance to the 1996 Area DD investigations, and will be presented here. The findings from the excavations at the "Rutledge Tavern" will be presented under separate cover.

Historical Background

As discussed in Section II of this report, it is believed that the Miller-Kelso families moved from Area DD to the lots (# 9 and 10 north, Second Survey) on which the reconstructed Onstot Cooper Shop and dwelling are now located. As such, the archaeological debris in this area is likely associated with the Miller-Kelso activities post dating 1832, and pre-dating their circa 1838-40 departure.

The reconstructed Cooper Shop is the only building in the New Salem park which incorporates what are thought to be original 1830s timbers. In 1840, Henry Onstot moved to Petersburg, and in doing so dismantled his home and cooper shop, erecting them on his new property. The cooper shop was eventually enclosed with additions and became a dwelling. In 1922, the Lincoln League identified the original shop, purchased the property, and dismantled the original core structure which was then moved back to the site of New Salem, but placed on the wrong lot (Figure 29).

Archaeology conducted by Joseph Booton in 1932 revealed two identical, adjacent, earthen-walled cellars located just west of where the cooper shop was replaced. One of these cellars (the western most) contained a large amount of brick debris, suggesting a brick firebox on the west side of the original building. Little documentation of these investigations remains. See Mazrim 1995, page 70 for further discussion of this site.

Field Work

The wheel chair ramp at the Cooper Shop was to be located against the east

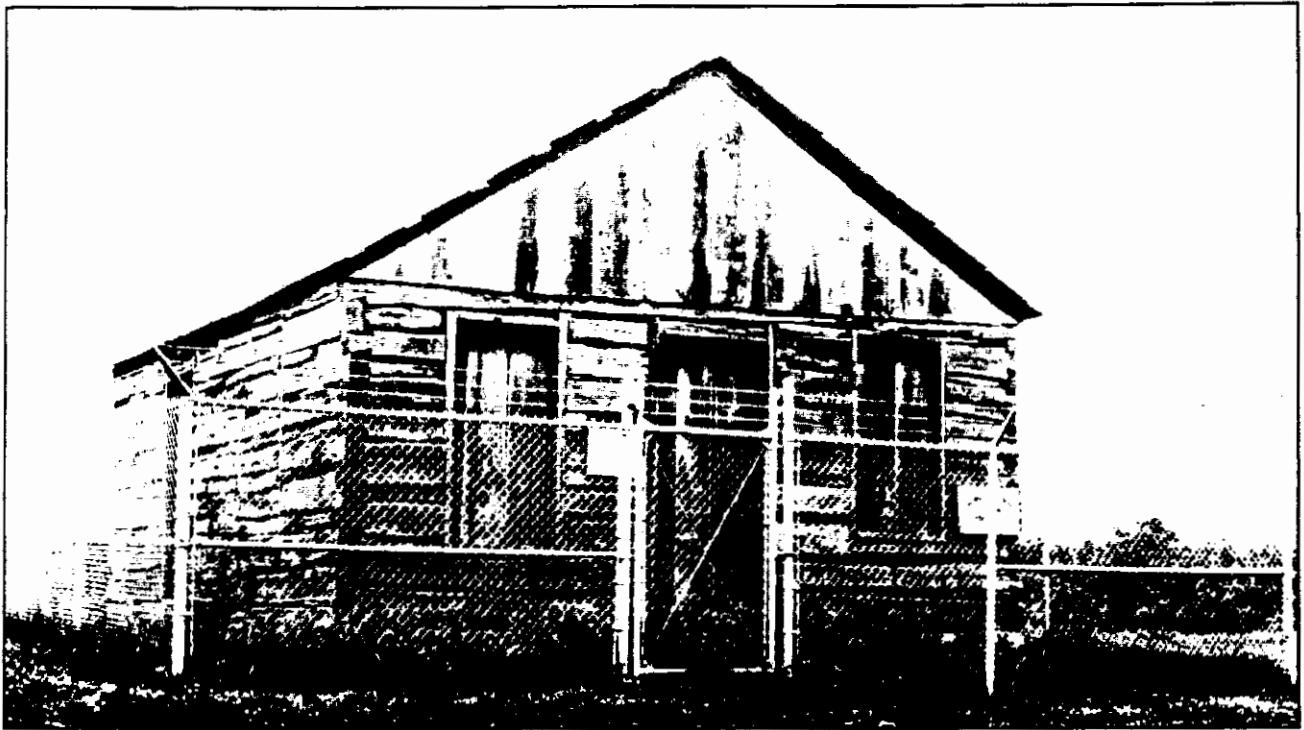


FIGURE 29: Rebuilt Cooper Shop, circa 1930

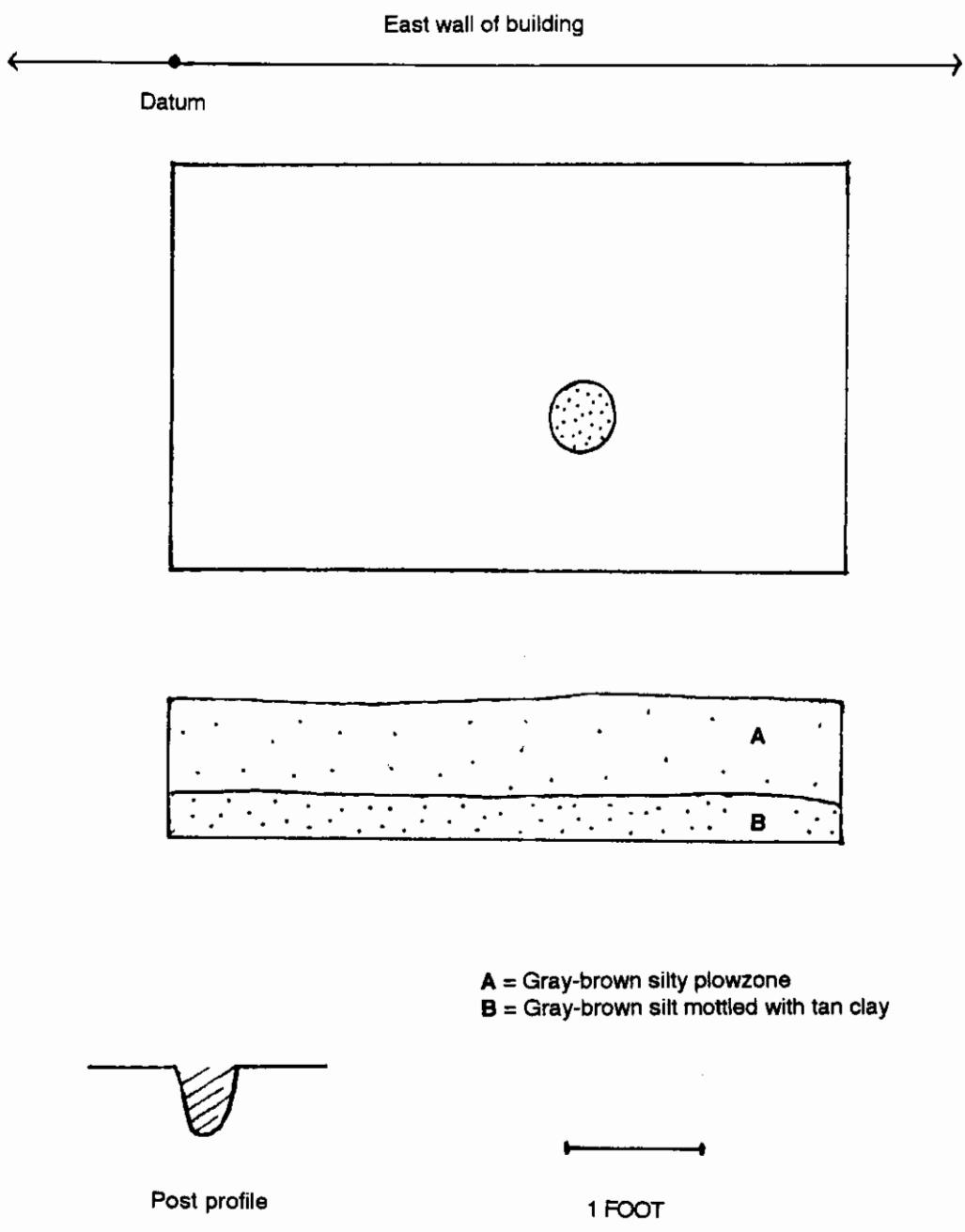


FIGURE 30: "Cooper Shop" Unit 1
Base, west profile, and post profile.

door of the structure. The area surrounding the door was primarily surfaced in asphalt, leaving only an approximately 3.5 foot by 6 foot area of exposed topsoil, which was to be stripped away by ramp construction. A single 3 foot by 5 foot test unit was placed in the center of this area, and excavated to sterile clay subsoil (Figure 30). The southwest datum of the unit was placed 20 feet north of the southeast corner of the building. The unit was excavated in 4 inch levels, soil from which was passed through 1/4 inch mesh.

Unit 1 revealed an approximately 9 inch deep plowzone, below which was a 4 inch thick unplowed topsoil remnant. Level 1 consisted entirely of loose, heavily disturbed, medium brown silt which was rich in gravel and 20th century debris (mostly wire nails). No 19th artifacts were recovered from this level. Level 2 consisted of less recently disturbed medium brown silt, which contained a considerable amount of 19th century artifacts, as well as a smaller number of 20th century artifacts. Level 3 consisted of a more clayey, gray-brown silt, which appeared to have escaped plowing. This level also contained a number of 19th century artifacts, and no modern debris.

The base of the unit, at 12 inches below ground surface, revealed a round post hole near the center of the unit. Six inches in diameter, the post tapered at its base, which extended 5 inches below clay, or approximately 17 inches below ground surface (Figure 30). Without further excavation, it is impossible to know if this post was related to a structure, fence line, or other activity.

Artifact Analysis

Unit 1 at the Cooper Shop provides a small glimpse of what is thought to be a midden associated with the Miller-Kelso families' post 1832 tenure of the site. A minimum of 15 refined earthenware vessels are present in the sample. Diagnostic specimens consist of 6 pearlware, 6 whiteware, and 3 type indeterminate vessels. Five of the diagnostic whiteware vessels are transfer printed in mulberry, black, or green (2 cups and a saucer). The sixth vessel, a cup, is painted in the polychrome "sprig" floral design, which incorporated smaller patterns and brighter colors than the previous pearlware counterparts (Figure 31). All of the whiteware vessels are thin bodied.

Pearlware vessels consist of 2 plates (green shell-edged), 2 saucers (hand painted), 1 cup (deep blue transfer printed), and 1 vessel type indeterminate (deep blue transfer printed also). The transfer printed pearlware plate is decorated with the scene "Landing of General Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York" (Figure 32). This design was manufactured by James and Ralph Clews for a short period sometime after August 1824 (Snyder, 1995; 48). The refined ceramic sample would suggest that pearlware vessels were still in use during the early to mid 1830s, although transfer printed whiteware vessels had become very popular during the same period. Vessel types in the new ware however, remained consistent.

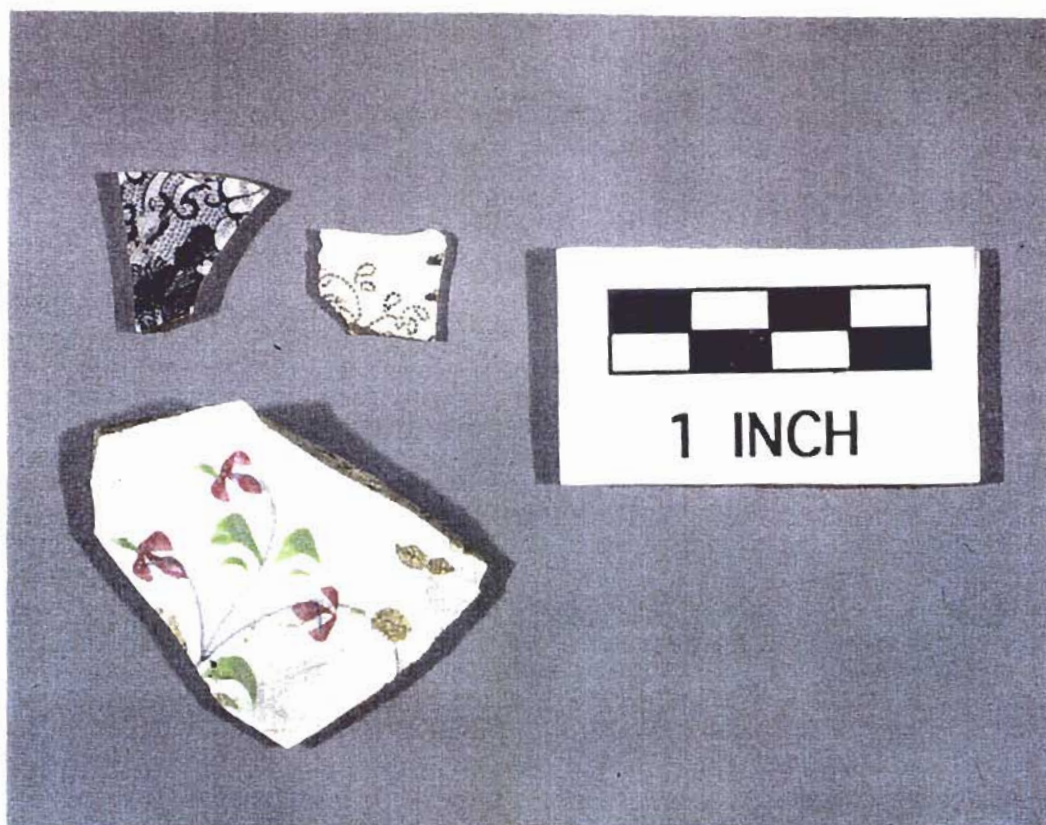


FIGURE 31: "Cooper Shop" Unit 1 whiteware

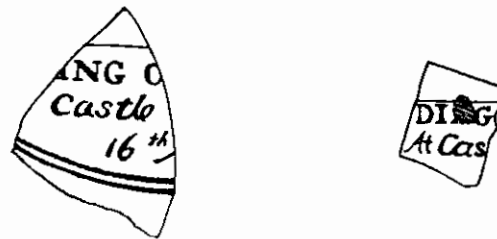


FIGURE 32: Fragments of two pearlware transfer printed plates with the "Landing of General Lafayette at Castle Garden, New York" pattern. Recovered from Area DD, and the "Cooper Shop" Site.

Unrefined vessels recovered from Unit 1 include body sherd of at least five redware vessels. This number is unusually large for such a small sample. Little container glass was encountered; a flint glass tumbler, a possible aqua flask, and a wine or ale bottle are represented by very small sherds.

Architectural debris consists of a minimum of 9 cut nails, a moderate amount of brick debris (5.3 oz) and a nearly 3 square inches of window glass. With excavations at Areas AA-DD in mind, this amount of window glass, recovered from a single unit, is also somewhat large. This may reflect the unit's proximity to the former dwelling.

REFERENCES CITED

- Allen, John
1963 *Legends and Lore of Southern Illinois* Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.
- Bale, Ida
n.d. *New Salem as I Knew It*. On file at Illinois Historical Library, Springfield.
- Booton, Joseph F.
1934a *Record of the Reconstruction of New Salem* Springfield Ill.
1934b *Interview with Thomas Reep* On file at Illinois Historic Library, Springfield.
- Faragher, John Mack
1986 *Sugar Creek: Life on the Illinois Prairie* Yale University Press, New Haven.
- Gums, Bonnie L.
1991 *Archaeology at the Whitley Site: An Early Historic Farmstead on the Prairies of Eastern Illinois*. Contract Archaeology Program, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville.
- Herndon-Weik Collection
Correspondence. Microfilm copies. Illinois State Historical Library
- Hilliard, Sam B.
1972 *Hog Meat and Hoecake: Food Supply in the Old South, 1840-1860*. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.
- Illinois State Geological Survey
1967 *Geological Science Fieldtrip, Petersburg Area*. Guide leaflet. Petersburg, Ill.
- Ketchum, William C. Jr.
1983 *Pottery and Porcelain* Alfred A. Knopf, New York.
- Mansberger, Floyd
1992 *A Blacksmith Shop and Potential Stagecoach Station Along the Northern Illinois Frontier: Archaeological Investigations at Waddams Grove, Stephenson County, Illinois*. Fever River Research, Springfield Illinois.

Martin, Terrance J.

- 1989 Faunal Analysis. In *Archaeological Investigations at the Fair View Farm Site: A Historic Farmstead in the Shawnee Hills of Southern Illinois*, by McCorvie, Mary J. et al. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 135. American Resources Group, Ltd. Carbondale, Ill.

Mazrim, Robert F.

- 1995 *Abandoned Cellars and Community Memory : An Examination of the Archaeology and Interpretations of the New Salem Site*. Sangamo Research Services Technical Report #4. Submitted to Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Sites Division. Springfield.
- 1996 *The Cotton Hill Pottery District: An Early to Mid 19th Century Redware Manufacturing Center in Sangamon County Illinois*. Sangamo Research Services Technical Report #8. Submitted to Center for American Archaeology, Kampsville Illinois.

Mazrim, Robert, and Dennis Naglich

- 1996 *Archaeological Investigations of Two "Forgotten" Households at Lincoln's New Salem State Historical Site*. Sangamo Research Services Technical Report #6. Submitted to Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Sites Division. Springfield.

McCorvie, Mary R.

- 1987 *The Davis, Baldrige, and Huggins Sites: Three Nineteenth Century Upland South Farmsteads in Perry County, Illinois*. Preservation Series 4. American Resources Group, Ltd. Carbondale, Ill.

McCorvie, Mary R., and Mark J. Wagner

- 1992 *The Archaeology of the Old Landmark: Nineteenth Century Taverns Along the St. Louis - Vincennes Trace in Southern Illinois*. Illinois Department of Transportation / Center for American Archeology. Kampsville Ill.

McCorvie, Mary R., Mark J. Wagner, Jane K. Johnston, Terrance J. Martin, and Katheryn E. Parker

- 1989 *Archaeological Investigations at the Fair View Farm Site: A Historic Farmstead in the Shawnee Hills of Southern Illinois*. Cultural Resources Management Report No. 135. American Resources Group, Ltd. Carbondale Ill.

McKearin, George and Helen McKearin

- 1941 *American Glass*. Crown, NY.

- Miller, George L.
1980 Classification and Economic Scaling of Nineteenth Century Ceramics
Historical Archaeology 14:1-40
- Mounce, Eva Dodge
1989 *Checklist of Illinois Potters and Potteries* Historic Illinois Potteries,
Circular Series, 1(3), Springfield.
- Noel-Hume, Ivor
1969 *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. Vintage Books, NY.
- Onstot, T.G.
1904 *Pioneers of Menard and Mason Counties* Forest City, Ill.
- Ormsbee, Thomas
1959 *English China and its Marks* WH Allen, London.
- Pond, Fern Nance
1951 New Salem's Miller and Kelso. *Illinois Herald* December 1951
- Reep, Thomas
1927 *Lincoln At New Salem* . Petersburg Ill.
- Sangamon County Illinois
Deed Records, Books A-F. On file at Illinois Regional Archives
Depository, University of Illinois at Springfield.
- Smith, Samuel D. (editor)
1993 *Fort Southwest Point Archaeological Site, Kingston Tennessee*.
Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, Division of
Archaeology, Research Series No. 9.
- Snyder, Jeffrey B.
1995 *Historical Staffordshire* Schiffer Publishing, Altgen PA.
- Tarbell, Ida
1896 *The Early Life of Abraham Lincoln* SS McClure, NY.
- Thomas, Benjamin
1954 *Lincoln's New Salem*. Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale.
- United States Government Land Office
Illinois Land Survey; Maps and Field Notebooks. On file at Illinois State
Archives, Springfield.

United States Soil Conservation Service

n.d. Menard County Soil Information Sheets. Petersburg, Ill.

Whitney, Henry

1892 *Life on the Circuit with Lincoln* Estes and Lauriat, Boston.

Wigginton, Eliot

1968 *The Foxfire Book*. Doubleday, NY.

Willman, H.B. et al

1975 *Handbook of Illinois Stratigraphy* ISGS Geological Survey Bulletin 95,
Urbana, Ill.

ARTIFACT INVENTORIES

The following is a listing of all artifacts encountered in feature and excavation unit contexts.

CW = creamware, PW = pearlware, WW = whiteware, YW = yellow ware

SE = shell edged, ED = edge decorated (not shell edged)

HP = hand painted, TP = transfer printed,

MC = monochrome (blue), PC = polychrome

UD = undecorated

RW = redware, TI = type indeterminate

AREA DD FEATURE 1

E 1/2 Level 1

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 61

- 1 PW ED green plate
- 2 PW ED blue plate
- 3 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW SE blue small plate
- 4 TI UD burnt plate
- 3 PW TP blue plate
- 1 PW TP blue platter
- 6 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW UD saucer
- 5 PW TP blue flatware TI
- 7 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW TP blue cup
- 1 PW HP PC cup
- 2 PW UD cup foot
- 1 WW TP light purple cup
- 1 PW PC dendric mocha bowl
- 1 PW PC cabled hollowware TI
- 2 PW TP blue teapot
- 2 PW TP TI
- 3 PW HP MC TI
- 12 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total item count = 9

- 1 RW cup or small bowl
- 8 RW body

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 8

- 3 aqua TI
- 1 flint tumbler
- 2 flint TI
- 1 clear TI
- 1 olive wine lip

Architectural;

- 7 cut nail (min=5)
- 1 iron strap hinge(?) fragment

-40 lbs brick

Other;

- 1 brass button w/ back loop
- 1 lead waste

-12 animal bone

-1 chert point base

E 1/2 Level 2

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 38

- 7 PW TP blue plate
- 12 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW HP MC flatware TI
- 6 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW UD flatware TI
- 4 PW PC annular bowl
- 6 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 1

- 1RW jug body

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 6

- 1 olive wine neck
- 1 flint tumbler
- 4 aqua TI

Architectural;

- 12 cut nail (min = 9)
- 45 lbs brick

Other;

- 1 TI iron fragment
- 2 mirror glass
- 1 French gunflint
- 1 brass eyelet
- 1 small Jew's harp
- eggshell present
- unburnt coal present
- 24 animal bone

E 1/2 Level 3

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 51

- 2 PW SE blue plate
- 2 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW ED green plate
- 12 PW TP blue plate
- 1 PW UD plate
- 9 PW HP MC saucer
- 2 PW HP PC saucer
- 6 PW TP blue flatware TI
- 10 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC cup
- 1 TI HP yellow hollowware TI
- 2 PW UD cup foot
- 1 PW PC dendric bowl

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 12

- 1 RW cup or small bowl
- 11 RW TI

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 5

- 1 olive TI
- 3 aqua TI (1 thick, round body)
- 1 flint TI

Architectural;

- 21 cut nail (min=17)
- 38 lbs brick

Other;

- 3 mirror glass
- 1 bone button back
- 1 writing slate frag
- 1 flattened lead ball (gaming piece?)
- 1 cut horn gaming piece
- 3 brass straight pins
- 1 iron flax wheel spindle axle
- 1 oblong iron wire loop
- 2 iron TI
- 2 chert flakes
- eggshell present
- unburnt coal present

-20 animal bone

E 1/2 Level 4

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 44

- 1 PW SE green plate
- 7 PW TP blue plate
- 1 PW UD plate foot
- 9 PW HP MC saucer
- 6 PW TP blue flatware TI
- 7 PW HP MC cup
- 2 PW HP PC cup
- 6 PW TP blue cup
- 2 PW PC annular bowl
- 3 UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 8

- 1 RW pan rim
- 7 RW TI

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 6

- 4 aqua TI
- 2 flint TI

Architectural;

- 5 cut nail (min = 5)
- 10 lbs brick

Other;

- 3 mirror glass
- 2 brass straight pins
- 1 writing slate frag
- 1 chert biface frag
- unburnt coal present
- eggshell present
- 17 animal bone

E 1/2 Level 5

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 29

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

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 4

- 2 RW cup or small bowl
- 2 RW TI

Container Glass;

Total Item Count = 1

- 1 olive TI

Architectural;

- 11 cut nail (min=11)
- 4 lbs brick

Other;

- 1 small iron spoon bowl
- 1 bone 5 hole button
- 1 wire loop
- 2 brass straight pins
- eggshell present
- 21 animal bone

E 1/2 Level 6

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 14

- 1 PW SE green plate
- 2 PW TP blue plate
- 4 PW TP blut flatware TI
- 4 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW UD saucer

-2 PW HP MC cup

-1 PW PC annular bowl

-1 PW UD TI

Unrefined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 0

Container Glass

Total Item Count = 3

- 3 flint tumbler

Architectural;

- 5 lbs brick

Other;

- 3 mirror glass
- 1 scrap iron
- 2 brass straight pins
- 1 two-tined bone handled fork
- eggshell present
- 13 animal bone

E 1/2 Level 7

Refined Earthenware;

Total Item Count = 2

- 1 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW UD TI

Architectural;

- 3 cut nail (min=3)
- 1 lb brick

Other;

- 1 fragmentary tinned iron pitcher handle
- eggshell present
- 1 fish scale
- 4 animal bone

AREA DD FEATURE 2

Modern Utility Trench Fill

- 1 PW UD plate
- 1 PW TP blue plate
- 1 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW UD saucer
- 1 PW HP MC cup
- 1 PW HP PC cup
- 1 PW UD bowl foot
- 1 PW PC annular bowl

- 3 RW TI
- 1 cut nail
- 6 animal bone

Flotation Column: Layer A

- 1 pan/ bowl foot

Flotation Column: Layer B/C

- 2 flint tumbler

Flotation Column: Layer D

- 3 PW HP MC cup
- 1 PW HP MC saucer
- 1 PW UD TI
- 2 RW TI
- 1 unburnt coal

Flotation Column: Layer E

- 1 PW SE green plate
- 1 PW TP blue saucer
- 1 PW TP blue flatware TI
- 1 PW UD TI
- 1 iron rod w/ brass end fitting
- 1 burnt peach pit

E 1/2 Level 1

- 2 thin clear glass
- 1 iron scrap
- 4 small brick fragments (< 1lb)
- 11 unburnt coal (1 lb)
- 12 lbs clinkers

E 1/2 Level 2

- 2 thin clear glass
- 2 brick fragments (< 1 lb)
- 5 lbs clinkers

E 1/2 Level 3

- 1 clear thin glass
- 1 small brick fragment
- 4.5 lbs clinkers

E 1/2 Level 4

- 1 small brick fragment
- 2 lbs clinkers

E 1/2 Level 5

- 2.5 lbs clinkers

AREA DD:
EXCAVATION UNITS

Unit 1 L1

-1 PW ED green plate
-2 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW TP flat TI
-1 PW UD saucer
-2 UD TI

-2 RW TI

-1 aqua TI
-1 aqua applied lip
-1 olive TI

-1 kaolin pipe stem
-3 scrap iron
-1 clinker
-6 oz brick

Unit 1 L2

-2 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW PC annular hollow
-2 PW TP flat TI
-1 WW TP flat TI
-3 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 olive TI
-1 aqua TI
-1 flint TI

-1 cut nail
-1 scrap iron
-1 daub
-1 flake
-10 oz brick

Unit 2 L1

-1 PW SE blue plate
-1 PW HP PC cup
-1 PW TP saucer
-1 PW TP cup

-2 PW TP flat TI
-1 PW PC annular bowl
-4 UD TI

-1 aqua TI
-3 cut nail (min=2)
-1 lb brick

Unit 2 L2

-2 PW HP PC cup
-1 PW SE green plate
-2 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW HP MC cup
-2 PW TP teapot
-1 PW UD TI
-1 WW TP cup
-1 WW UD plate
-6 UD TI

-1 RW jug
-2 RW TI

-3 cut nail (min=3)
-2 scrap iron
-1 clinker
-3 flakes
-1 lb brick

Unit 3 L1

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

-3 RW TI

-1 aqua TI
-1 yellow green TI
-1 tumbler frag
-1 flint TI

-3 cut nail (min=3)
-1 daub
-2 flakes

-10 oz brick

Unit 3 L2

-1 PW ED blue plate
-1 PW ED green plate
-4 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW TP teapot
-2 PW TP plate
-2 PW TP flat TI
-1 PW UD bowl foot
-1 TI UD cup foot
-6 UD TI

-1 yellowware bowl

-3 RW TI

-1 aqua TI

-6 oz brick

Unit 4 L1

-1 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW UD cup
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW UD saucer
-2 PW TP flat TI
-2 PW HP MC burnt TI
-1 PW PC annular bowl
-1 WW TP flat TI
-5 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 olive green wine neck
-2 cut nail (min=2)
-1 daub
-3 lbs brick

Unit 4 L2

-2 PW TP plate
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW TP cup
-1 PW UD cup
-5 UD TI

-2 flint TI
-1 aqua TI
-1 flint tumbler frag

-6 cut nail (min=6)
-2 scrap iron
-3 daub
-4 lbs brick

Unit 5 L1

-2 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW TP saucer
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-5 PW UD TI
-1 WW UD plate

-1 RW TI

-1 aqua TI
-1 clear TI
-5 cut nail (min=4)
-3 flakes

Unit 5 L2

-2 PW TP plate
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-2 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW UD flat TI
-3 UD TI

-3 RW TI

-1 flint tumbler base

-1 window glass
-4 cut nail (min=3)
-1 iron scrap
-7 flakes
-brick present

Unit 6 L1

-1 PW SE blue plate
-1 PW UD plate
-5 PW UD TI

-2 RW TI

-4 aqua TI

-1 cut nail
-1 scrap iron
-2 clinkers
-1 daub
-brick present (< 1 lb)

Unit 6 L2

-1 PW HP PC cup
-2 PW HP MC saucer
-4 PW UD TI
-4 UD TI

-1 aqua TI
-2 cut nail (min=2)
-2 flakes

Unit 7 L1

-2 PW TP plate
-1 PW TP saucer
-1 PW TP cup
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW HP MC cup
-1 PW UD saucer
-1 PW TP teapot
-1 UD TI

-1 RW rim
-5 RW TI

-1 iron hook
-2 forged iron scrap
-3 cut nail (min=3)
-1 wire
-1 clinker

Unit 7 L2

-3 PW TP flat TI
-2 PW HP MC saucer
-3 PW UD TI
-2 UD TI
-4 RW TI

-2 scrap iron
-6 clinker
-1 hog's tooth
-2 small mortar frags
-1 chert flake
-brick present

Unit 8 L1

-1 PW HP MC saucer
-3 UD TI

-2 RW TI

-4 scrap iron
-2 clinker
-2 flakes

Unit 8 L2

-1 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW PC annular hollow

-1 amber TI

-2 cut nail (min=2)

Unit 9 L1

-2 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW brown annular bowl
-2 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 aqua TI

-1 forged iron latch stop?

Unit 9 L2

-2 PW HP MC saucer
-3 UD TI

-2 RW TI

-2 cut nail (min=2)
-1 daub
-1 small brick frag

Unit 10 L1

-3 PW HP MC saucer
-1 PW UD saucer
-1 PW TP flat TI
-1 PW PC annular hollow
-1 PW HP MC cup
-2 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 flint tumbler

-1 clinker
-3 flakes

Unit 10 L2

-1 PW TP cup
-3 PW HP MC cup
-6 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-aqua TI

-2 cut nail (min=2)
-1 scrap iron
-4 flakes
-brick present

Unit 11 L1

-3 PW TP cup
-1 PW TP flat TI
-5 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 applied wine lip

-2 cut nail (1 = 5")
-2 wire
-2 scrap iron
-1 clinker
-2 flakes
-1 class ring (modern)
-brick present

Unit 11 L2

-2 PW HP MC saucer
-2 PW HP MC flat TI
-1 PW HP PC cup
-2 PW UD TI
-3 UD TI

-2 RW TI

-2 flint TI
-1 aqua TI

-1 cut nail
-1 scrap iron
-brick present

Unit 12 L1

-1 PW ED blue plate
-1 PW TP flat TI
-1 PW PC annular hollow
-1 PW HP MC cup
-8 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 clinker
-3 flakes
-brick present

Unit 12 L2

-1 PW TP flat TI
-3 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 flint TI

-1 scrap iron
-3 flakes
-brick present

Unit 13 L1

-1 PW SE green plate
-1 PW HP MC flat TI
-2 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 aqua TI
-4 forged iron scrap
-6 cut nail (min=5)
-2 flakes

Unit 13 L2

-1 PW brown annular hollow TI
-2 UD TI

-1 aqua TI

-1 forged hook
-2 forged iron scrap
-2 scrap iron
-6 cut nail (min=5)
-6 oz clinkers
-brick present

Unit 14 L1

-2 clear glass TI
-1 cut nail
-2 lbs clinkers
-brick present

Unit 14 L2

-1 WW UD TI
-1 cut nail
-1lb clinkers
-brick present

Unit 15 L1

-1 forged iron scrap
-1 cut nail
-2 unburnt coal

Unit 15 L2

-1 aqua TI
-1 scrap iron
-2 cut nail (min=2)
-2 wire
-brick present

Unit 16 L1

-1 UD TI
-1 flake

Unit 16 L2

-empty

Unit 17 L1

-1 PW TP saucer
-1 cut nail

Unit 17 L2

-1 PW HP PC saucer

Unit 18 L1

-1 TI burnt HP cup
-1 PW HP MC cup
-2 UD TI
-1 cut nail
-2 flakes

Unit 18 L2

-2 PW HP MC cup
-2 PW HP flat TI
-2 UD TI

-1 RW TI

-1 cut nail
-4 flakes
-brick present

Unit 19 L1

-1 PW HP MC saucer
-2 UD TI

-1 cut nail
-2 flakes
-brick present

Unit 19 L2

-2 UD TI

-1 RW body w/ incising

-3 cut nail (min=3)

-2 wire
-brick present

Unit 20 L1

-1 RW TI
-1 aqua glass
-1 window glass
-1 flake
-brick present

Unit 20 L2

-1 RW TI
-1 flake
-brick present

Unit 21 L1

-1 daub
-1 flake

Unit 21 L2

-1 WW UD TI
-1 RW TI
-1 flake

Unit 22 L1

-1 PW HP MC saucer
-2 PW UD TI
-3 flakes

Unit 22 L2

-2 UD TI
-2 RW TI
-2 forged iron scrap
-2 iron scrap
-1 flake
-brick present

Unit 23 L1

-1 PW SE blue plate
-1 PW SE green plate
-1 PW TP flat TI
-1 cut nail
-2 flakes

Unit 23 L2

-1 PW HP PC cup

-1 aqua TI
-1 cut nail
-1 clinker
-brick present

Unit 23 L3

-1 WW TP cup
-1 RW TI
-2 cut nail (min=2)
-1 clinker
-1 flake

Unit 24 L1

-2 PW HP PC saucer
-1 PW UD TI
-1 cut nail
-1 forged iron scrap
-1 flake

Unit 24 L2

-1 PW UD flat TI
-1 PW HP MC saucer
-1 RW TI
-1 clinker
-brick present

**Cooper Shop Artifact
Inventory**

Unit 1 Level 2

2 PW SE green plate
(mnv=1)
1 PW TP plate ("Landing of
Lafayette")
2 PW HP MC saucer
(mnv=2)
1 PW TP cup
1 PW TP TI
4 PW HP TI (mnv=2)
1 WW HP PC "sprig" cup
1 WW TP black saucer
1 WW TP blue-green
saucer
1 WW TP green cup
1 TI dendridic mocha bowl
1 TI HP saucer
6 PW UD TI
16 WW UD TI

6 RW body TI (mnv=2)
2 aqua glass (possible
flask, mnv=1)
1 flint glass tumbler
fragment
1 lead shot
10 cut nail (min=7, incl 1
horseshoe)
20 window (approx 2
square inches)
3 animal bone
4 modern wire nails
1 modern? brass ring
3.2 oz. brick

Unit 1 Level 3

1 PW HP MC TI
1 PW TP TI
1 WW TP black cup
1 WW TP mulberry cup
1 WW TP green cup
1 TI UD plate rim
1 TI dendridic mocha bowl
7 PW UT TI
16 WW UD TI
2 UD TI

11 RW body TI (mnv=5)
1 RW broken rim
1 dark olive glass TI
1 animal tooth
2 cut nail (min=2)
6 window glass (< 1
square inch)
2.1 oz. brick



**Illinois Historic
Preservation Agency**

1 Old State Capitol Plaza • Springfield, Illinois 62701-1507 • (217) 782-4836 • TTY (217) 524-7128

MENARD COUNTY
New Salem State Historic Site (11-Me-6)
APRPA 4-96
1996 Survey and Test Excavations at Area DD

PLEASE REFER TO:
IHPA LOG #960313010MME
SRS, final permit report

May 1, 1997

Mr. Dennis Naglich
% Sangamo Research Services
PO Box 320
Athens, Illinois 62613

Dear Sir:

We have received your report concerning the above referenced, proposed project on public land and have reviewed it for its potential effect upon archaeological and/or paleontological resources under the auspices of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act (20 ILCS 3435).

Our staff has reviewed the archaeological report performed for the project referenced above. The fieldwork and assessment of the archaeological resources appear to be adequate.

A state archaeological site update from is required to be filed with Nick Klobachar at ISM and with us. Also we always require two copies of a report, please send at second one at your earliest convenience.

I have received a letter from Terry Martin at ISM that curation of the project documentation and artifacts have been performed as required by the statute.

Please retain this letter in your files as evidence of compliance with the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act (20 ILCS 3435).

Sincerely,

Mark E. Esarey, PhD
Chief Archaeologist

cc: Dr. Terrance Martin, ISM-Curation
Robert Mazrim, SRS
Bob Coomer, IHPA sites division
David Hendrick, IHPA - New Salem SHS