

### **Chapter 3**

#### **Block 3, Lot 4**

(Last updated: June 21, 2009)

Our survey and excavation efforts focused on Lot 4 in Block 3 in 2008 for a number of reasons. This lot is located at the north edge of the town site, adjacent to Broad Way, the major street within the town as planned by Frank McWorter. An existing gravel road runs along the space of Broad Way, representing a remnant of the nineteenth-century plan. Block 3, Lot 4 was located in an area very likely subjected to successive episodes of development and occupation in the town's history, with its position at the north-central entrance point for the town and along a regional road that ran east-to-west along the town's northern edge. The archaeology project had previously uncovered Feature 2, a lime slacking pit, in the area of Lot 4, and that feature dated to the late nineteenth-century (see Fig. 3.3). Such a pit was utilized for mixing mortar and plaster to use in the construction of house or business structures. We had continued work in the area around Feature 2 in 2004 and 2005, searching for the remains of the structures served by that source for construction material. However, our results had been inconclusive.

In 2004-2006 we had also positioned a large field tent in the area of Block 3, Lot 4, to provide shelter during the day for our field lab and as a space for visitors to congregate when touring excavations each summer. This was a logical placement of this tent facility, adjacent to an existing gravel-covered parking area, and we made that choice after consulting with members of the local and descendant communities on how best to provide such on-site shelter for visitors and researchers. That tent arrangement, however, constrained our ability to conduct more thorough surveys and excavations in the area of Block 3, Lot 4. In advance of the 2008 field season, we arranged to place this tent facility elsewhere on the town site, so that Block 3, Lot 4 could be re-examined with geophysical surveys and excavations could then target those areas identified in resulting survey data. A resistivity survey conducted in Lot 4 in the week of May 27, 2008, revealed substantial anomalies that Dr. Michael Hargrave recommended for further exploration through soil core probes and excavations. This resistivity survey was particularly productive due to the heavy rainfall the area had received in earlier weeks. Such conditions often yield richer data quality, because the overall increase in rainfall can result in variable moisture retention of the ground surface from one specific area to another as a result of buried cultural remains.

The next sections of this chapter provide background information on Block 3, Lot 4 based on documentary evidence, followed by a discussion of the survey and excavation results obtained in the 2008 field season. Research efforts and results concerning other portions of Block 3, including the nearby site of a blacksmith operation, are described in our 2006 report (Shackel et al. 2006).

### Block 3, Lot 4 History

As summarized in our 2006 report (Shackel et al. 2006), the following data concerning past property owners and potential residents of Block 3, Lot 4, can be ascertained from documentary records, including deeds, tax ledgers, and census lists.

The deed and census data indicate that Frank McWorter sold Block 3, Lot 4 to Henry Brown in 1838. There are ten transactions involving the lot throughout the following century. Using the deed, census, and tax records (see below), we can infer that the Cobb family made some improvements to the property before 1867, but by 1868 buildings no longer exist on the lot. The Clark family owned the site before the earliest known tax record. The Hadsell families owned the lot and lived in New Philadelphia for most of the 1870s. William Welbourne purchased the lot in the twentieth century and he and his family appear in the 1880 Federal Census. Welbourne, his wife Josephine and their three children are classified as white. The deed, tax, and census data related to Block 3, Lot 4 follow. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot since they appear both in the deed and census data. The Venicombe family may also have maintained a household on this location in the early 1900s.

#### DEED TRANSACTIONS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Seller</i>	<i>Purchaser</i>	<i>Reference (page, line)</i>
1838	Frank McWorter	Henry Brown	47, 1
1854	Frank McWorter	Elick Clark	47, 8
1865	<i>Alexander Clark</i>	A. B. Cobb	47, 16
1866	A. B. Cobb	<i>Jesse Hadsell</i>	47, 14
1878	<i>Jesse Hadsell</i>	Marcus Kellum	47, 27
1905	Fanie West	William Hyde	47, 36
1916	<i>William Welbourne</i>	W.H. Hyde	47, 42
1917	W. H. Hyde	Martha McWorter	47, 43
1918	Martha McWorter	F & N Venicombe	47, 44
1938	F.& N. Venicombe	W.H. Struheker	47, 47

#### HADLEY TOWNSHIP TAX RECORDS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name Assessed</i>	<i>Value of Lot</i>	<i>Improvements</i>
1867	A.B. Cobb	\$3.00	\$22.00
1868	A.B. Cobb	\$5.00	\$0.00
1869	A.B. Cobb	\$5.00	\$0.00
1870	J. P. Hadsell	\$5.00	\$0.00
1871	J. P. Hadsell	\$5.00	\$0.00
1872	J. P. Hadsell	\$5.00	\$0.00
1875	J. P. Hadsell	—	\$20.00
1878	J. P. Hadsell	—	\$8.00
1883	M. Kellum (Lots 3,4,5 & 6)		\$175.00
1888	Sylvester Baker (Lots 3,4,5 & 6)		\$80 (lot 4 listed improved)

## 1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
<i>Clark</i>	Casiah	44	F	M	not given	KY
	Simeon	24	M	M	not given	KY
	Alexander	13	M	M	not given	IN
	Mary A.	16	F	M	not given	IL
	James	19	M	M	not given	IL
	Thomas	11	M	M	not given	ME
	Alex	18	F	B	not given	VA
	John S	80	M	B	not given	MD

## 1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	no. in household
<i>Clark</i>	Alexander	B	3

## 1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
<i>Clark</i>	Alexander	32	M	M	Blacksmith	IN
	Hyley	27	F	M	Housework	KY
	Mary	9	F	M	not given	IL
	Charlie	5	M	M	not given	IL
	Lucy	3	F	M	not given	IL
	Eliza Ann	1	F	M	not given	IL

## 1865 STATE CENSUS\*

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
<i>Hadsell</i>	J. P.	W	8
<i>Hadsell</i>	James	W	7
<i>Clark</i>	A.	B	6

(\* the name Jesse Hadsell in the deed transaction can be either J.P. Hadsell or James Hadsell. Both are listed here)

## 1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION
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(Clark and Hadsell appear in the census data, but the first names do not correspond exactly with the deed records.)

## 1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELATION	ORIGIN
<i>Welburn</i>	Wm.	28	M	W	Head	ENG
	Josephine	28	F	W	Wife	IL
	Melvin	4	M	W	son	IL
	Mary	2	F	W	daughter	IL
	Baby	0.08	F	W	daughter	IL

Note:

Kasiah Clark, mother of Alexander Clark (listed in the 1850 census), is classified as mulatto, 76 years of age, and living in the Louisa McWorter household according to the 1870 and 1880 Federal Census.

### Block 3, Lot 4 Archaeology

The following is a summary of the archaeology for Block 3, Lot 4, in 2008. For a more detailed technical overview see the unit and feature summaries in Chapter 10 of this report. The results and interpretations presented here are preliminary, and will be expanded and updated as additional research is completed in regard to the 2008 investigations on this lot.

Archaeologists in Teams Y and Z worked together to investigate anomalies revealed in electric resistivity surveys conducted by Dr. Michael Hargrave in May of 2008. Hargrave typically recommends that archaeologists place priority on those anomalies in geophysical survey results that appear both in the data of a magnetic survey and also in an electric resistivity survey of the same space. An earlier magnetic survey had revealed anomalies A31 and A32, as shown in Figure 3.1 below. Earlier resistivity surveys in the same area had proven difficult to

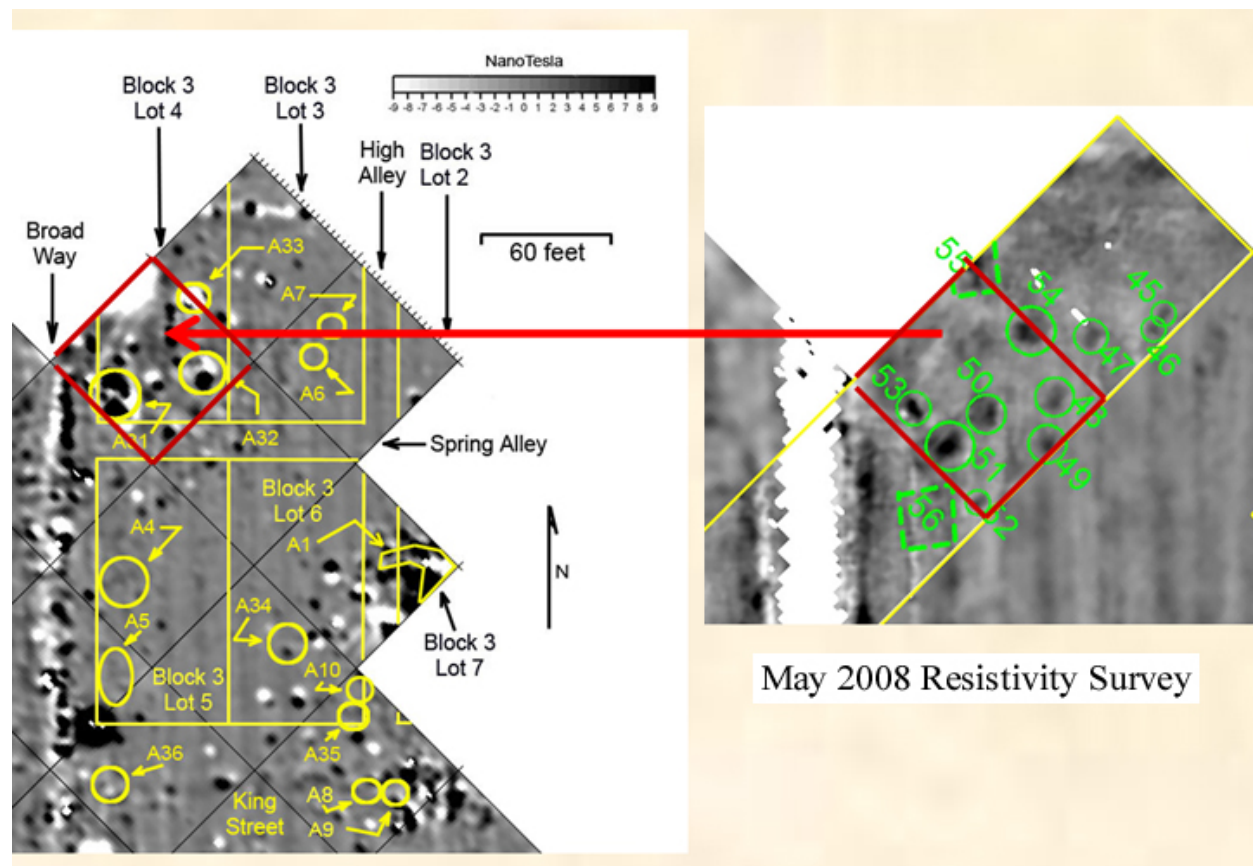
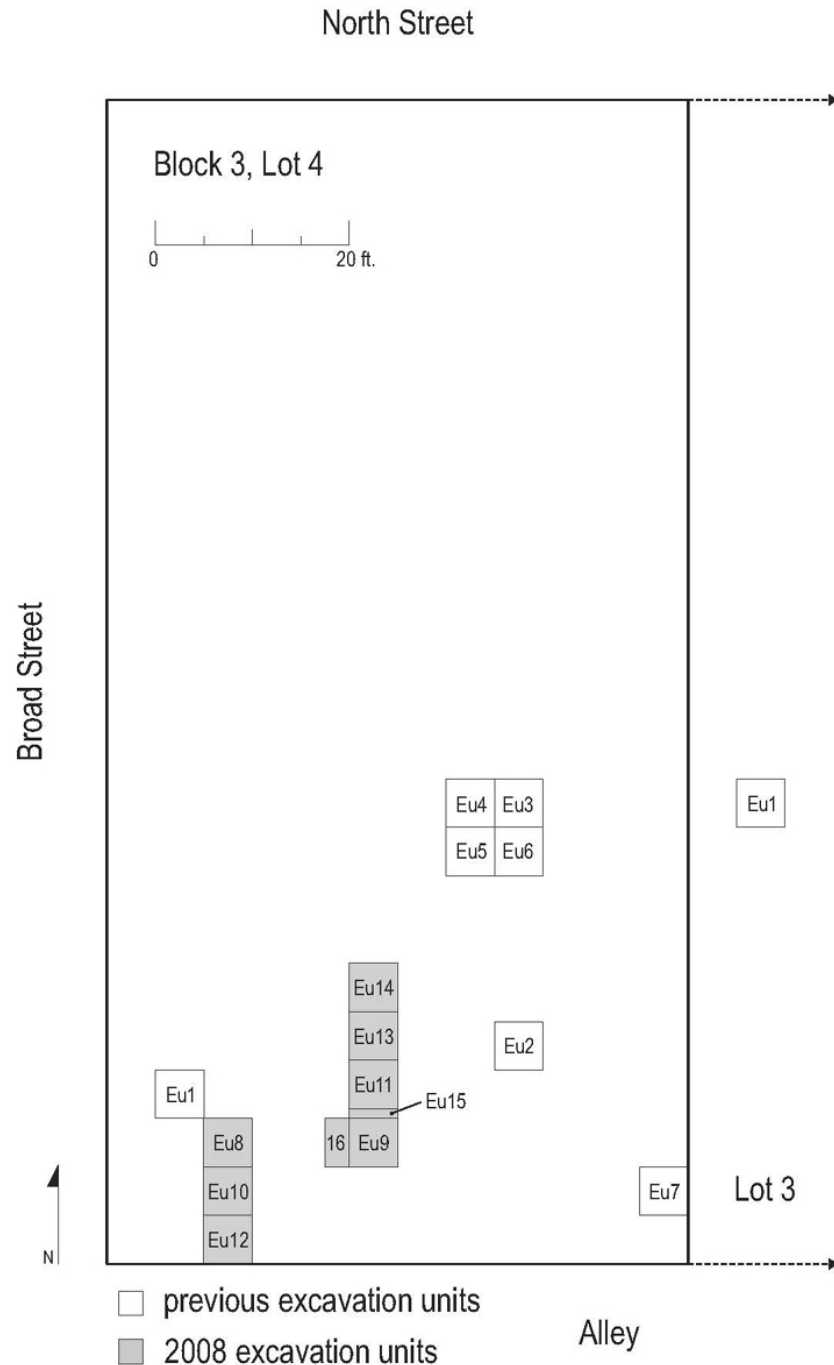
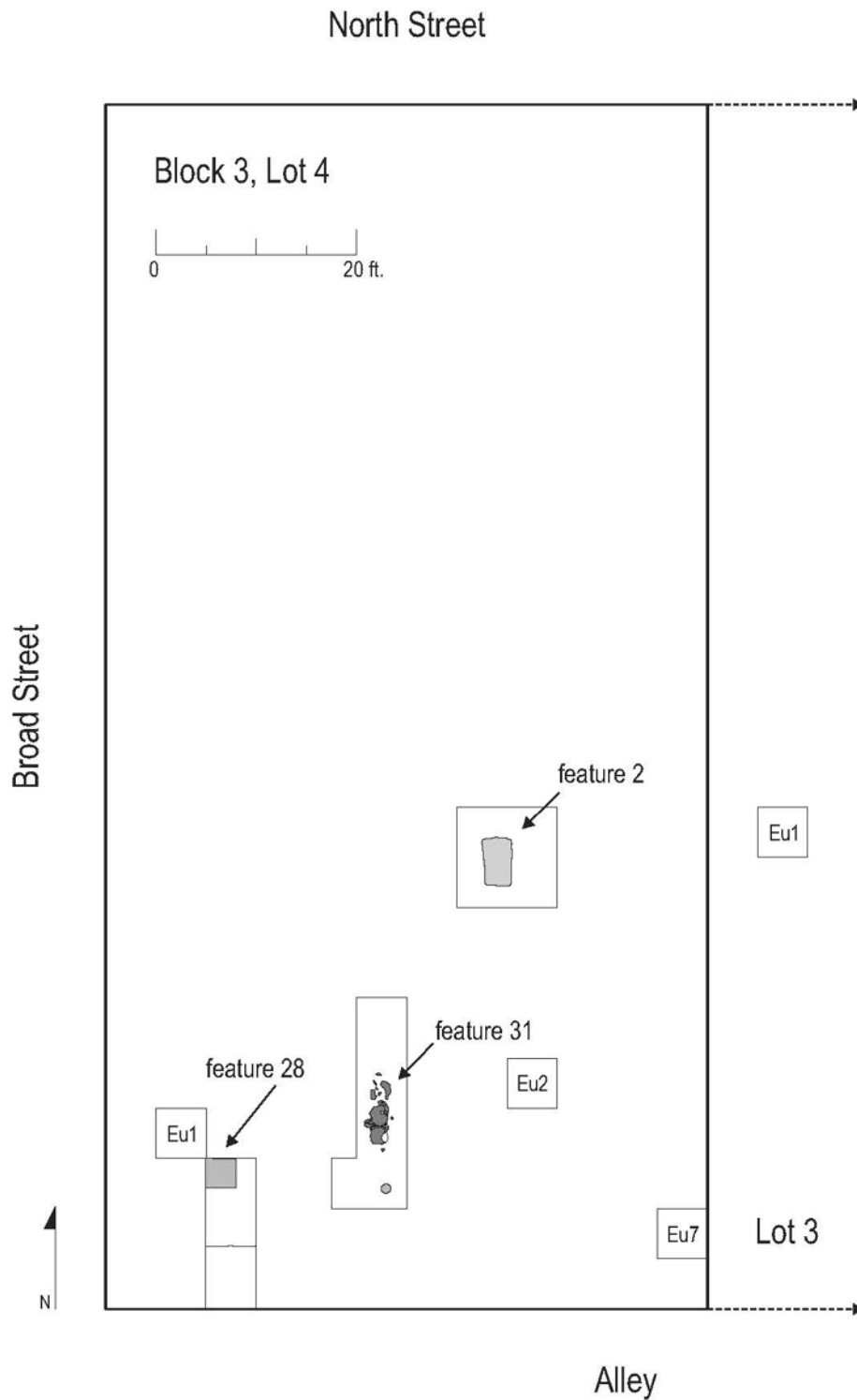


Figure 3.1. 2004 magnetic survey data in Block 3, Lot 4 (left), showing anomalies A31 and A32, and 2008 electric resistivity data results of the same lot (right), revealing anomalies A50-A53 in same space (Geophysical survey data images by Michael Hargrave; overlay by Christopher Fennell).

interpret, due to dry soil conditions in prior years. The Spring months of 2008 were marked by higher than normal rainfalls. In May, 2008, a new resistivity survey in Block 3, Lot 4 benefited from higher soil moisture content and revealed anomalies A50-53, which correlated with the same space of anomalies A31 and A32 in the earlier magnetic survey (Fig. 3.1).



*Figure 3.2. Map of excavation unit locations within Block 3, Lot 4. In 2008, Team Y concentrated on EU 9, 11, 13-16, and Team Z excavated EU 8, 10, and 12 (Image by Christopher Valvano).*



*Figure 3.3. Map of feature locations within Block 3, Lot 4. Feature 2 is a lime slacking pit, uncovered in 2004. Features uncovered in 2008 included Feature 31, a fieldstone foundation base; Feature 29 is the circular post mold immediately south of Feature 31; Feature 28 is a portion of a refuse pit spanning several occupation periods of this residential site (Image by Christopher Valvano).*

Teams Z and Y first tested the locations of anomalies A50-53 with systematic soil core probes, using a one-inch diameter soil core sampler and a grid of sample locations in one foot increments spread across the area of these anomalies. Based on the results of this soil core survey within the defined area, Teams Z and Y placed excavation units on the most promising locations over these geophysical anomalies.

As shown in the maps provided in Figures 3.2 and 3.3, archaeologists in Team Z concentrated in the area of anomaly A53, and placed excavation Units 8, 10, and 12, uncovering Feature 28. Archaeologists in Team Y began excavations to ground truth the area of the most productive soil core probes in the location of anomaly A50. They excavated Units 9, 11, and 13-16, and uncovered Features 29, 31, 38, and 39 within these units.

Excavation Unit 8 is located 5 feet east and 5 feet south of Unit 1. Team Z excavated level A1 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. A1's average opening 765.975 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and its average closing elevation is 765.439 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a plow zone consisting of loam soil. Level A1's highest artifact concentration is that of glass (n=266) but also consists of buttons (n=2) red-ware (n=2), white ware (n=128), stoneware (n=8), yellow ware (n=2), slate pencil fragments (n=2), bricks (n=49) and nails (n=75). The team excavated level A2 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation is 765.439 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 765.181 ft. amsl. Level A2 is a plow zone layer composed of loam. Artifacts recovered from Level A2 are associated with a residence, and include: ceramics (n=202), glass (n=452), charcoal, slag, metal, bricks (n=37), and nails (n=248). Level A2 displayed rodent burrows which account for small pebbles throughout. Archaeologists initially set to excavate Level A3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. depth but terminated after 0.25 ft due to the emergence of Feature 28. The average opening elevation is 765.181 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 765.071 ft. amsl. Level A3 is a plow zone layer composed of loam. This level yielded glass (n=164), flint, bricks (n=6), ceramics (n=45), nails (n=119), and metal. The artifacts in A3 are associated with the top portion of Feature 28, the refuse pit.

The team excavated level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B1's average opening elevation is 765.071 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.758 ft. amsl. Level B1 is sub-plow zone composed loam, inside of Feature 28. Level B1 is nearly the same color and composition as Level A3, however it is below the depth of historic plow and for this reason the archaeologists refer to level B and "sub-plow zone". Feature 28, discovered in level B1, displayed an area of artifacts in the southwest unit wall. Feature 28 displays concentrated amounts of household rubbish and is deemed to be refuse fill. Artifacts recovered were vessel glass (n=59), flat glass (n=26), metal, brick (n=1), mortar, leather, a complete glass bottle, and ceramics (n=56). Two milk glass lid liners and associated glass Mason jars were situated within level B1. The style Mason jar with a zinc screw top lid was patented 30 Nov. 1858 and in 1865 a glass lid liner was added to the manufacturing process. This style of jar was made until 1920 (Munsey 1970: 146, Milner 2004).

Archaeologists excavated level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. but terminated after 0.37 ft. due to the emergence of charcoal, brick, and mortar. All of the bricks discovered in the layer were broken; the theory is that the full bricks were reused and the broken pieces were discarded in the refuse pile. Level B2's average opening elevation is 764.758 ft. amsl and the

average closing elevation is 764.438 ft. amsl. Level B2 is sub-plow and refuse fill zone composed sandy-loam inside of Feature 28. Outside of Feature 28 is loamy-clay. Since the soils situated within Unit 8 were Feature 28 and non-feature related the archaeologists elected to denote both soil variations. Level B2 yielded buttons (n=2), flat glass (n=39), vessel glass (n=140), bottle necks (n=3), various metals, nails, brick (n=15), fabric, and charcoal. Ceramics in the layer were limited to white ware (n=44) and stoneware (n=2) with an approximate date range of 1820-1900. The excavation unit displayed a heavy artifact density in all regions except for the northwest corner which was deemed to be non-feature related. The team excavated level B3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation is 764.438 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.263 ft. amsl. Level B3 is loamy-clay for the area associated with Feature 28 and clay for the non-feature areas. Artifacts recovered from level B3 include flat glass (n=27), metal, bricks (n=6), nails (n=64), leather, and a toy gun handle. The ceramics in the layer were porcelain (n=7), large white ware plate fragments (n=5), white ware tea cup fragments (n=6) white ware bowl fragment (n=1) and miscellaneous white ware (n=41). A glass ball with a spiral design was discovered in the layer, it is 1.35 inches in diameter and 1.7 inches in height. It resembles a bottle stopper from the 1906 Illinois Bottle Company catalog (SHA.org). The northwest corner of level B3 displayed sterile clay soil, all other areas of the excavation unit continued to contain heavy artifact density.

Archaeologists excavated level B4 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. depth. The average opening elevation is 764.263 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 763.857 ft. amsl. Level B4 is a refuse fill zone composed of very dark gray sandy-loam. Level B4 yielded buttons (n=9), metal, bone, ceramics (n=69), bricks (n=4), a pipe stem, and fabric. Additionally, 6 whole bottles (n=4 L&M Quincy, n=1 Coca Cola Quincy, n=1 condiment bottle), bottle necks (n=5), vessel glass (n=104), flat glass (n=38), milk glass lid liners (n=5). The Coca Cola bottle discovered would have been formed between the years of 1893-1916. Within this time frame falls a trademark from a Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles white ware plate, circa 1881-1904. Glass and ceramics objects in level B4 are overall larger and more complete in relation to other artifacts in the previous layers. The team excavated level B5 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B5's average opening elevation is 763.857 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 763.481 ft. amsl. Level B5 is a refuse fill zone composed of loamy clay. Artifacts recovered were metal, charcoal, slag, brick (n=9), mortar, ceramics (n=38), a large sickle blade, vessel glass (n=125), and flat glass (n=38). Among the glass objects was a clear glass jar embossed with the patent date "Feb 10 03 (Creswick)" and the top portion of a glass hurricane lamp which could have been purchased from the 1902 Sear and Roebuck catalog. The archaeologists excavated level B6 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. but terminated after 0.37 ft due to a heavy concentration of architectural debris. Level B6's average opening elevation is 763.481 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 763.087 ft. amsl. Level B6 is a refuse fill zone composed of loam. Level B6 displayed fewer artifacts than previous layers but yielded brick (n=26), mortar, bone, glass (n=24), white ware (n=7), metal, nails (n=171), button, and charcoal.

The team excavated Level C1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level C1's average opening elevation is 763.087 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 762.366 ft. amsl. Due to the positioning of the rubble pile and the associated architectural materials the archaeologists referred to this zone as layer as C1. Level C1 was the area beneath the rubble brick zone composed of loamy-clay. Artifacts recovered were charcoal, copper, glass (n=20), nails (n=138),



metal, brick, mortar, and ceramics (n=18). Portions of the artifacts in Level C1 were burnt or melted. Only the north edge was excavated for level C1, this is the area situated underneath a brick rubble pile. Archaeologists excavated level C2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. in the northern portion of Unit 8. Level C2's average opening elevation is 762.366 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 762.031 ft. amsl. Level C2 is a plaster layer beneath the brick rubble and is composed of loamy clay. Level C2 yielded buttons, a cat skeleton, ceramics (n=4), metal, nails (n=9), charcoal, and glass (n=6). Level C2 continued to display evidence of burning. The team excavated Level C3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation was 762.031 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 761.468 ft. amsl. Level C3 is beneath Feature 28 and is comprised of clay. Artifacts continued to lessen in Level C3; the layer yielded ceramics (n=1), glass (n=1), metal, bricks (n=2), nails (n=5), charred wood, bone, and a button. Throughout the C layers the most diagnostic artifacts were the ceramics vessels, however most of them possess a wide date range 1820-1900+. The archaeologists troweled beneath Feature 28 to expose the lower lying sterile soil to ensure the termination of the feature.

Archaeologists in Team Z continued excavations of Block 3 Lot 4 by inserting Excavation Unit 10 directly south and adjacent to Excavation Unit 8. By inserting Unit 10 at this location the archaeologists hoped to gain a clearer view about the size and composition of Feature 28. The team excavated level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level, the average opening elevation is 766.024 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and the average closing elevation is 765.765 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a sod layer composed of loam. Historic-period artifacts distributed throughout the layer include glass (n=153), stoneware (n=8), whiteware (n=75), metal, bricks (n=13), pencil lead, and nails (n=74). The team excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation is 765.765 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 765.263 ft. amsl. Level A2 is a plow zone layer composed of sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from level A2 include whiteware (n=119), yellow-ware (n=1), stoneware (n=12), flat glass (n=232), vessel glass (n=128), a pewter plate, bone, slag, metal, bricks (n=7), nails (n=180), and buttons (n=4). Level A2 displayed a uniform color and texture throughout the layer. The floor of the layer was speckled with flecks of brick and mortar which is consistent with the material discovered in Unit 8. A white ware table vessel possessed a makers mark that could be attributed to the Thomas Furnival and Sons Pottery from England; the trademark on the vessel was utilized from 1871-1890 (thepotteries.org). The archaeologists continued by excavating level A3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. depth but terminated after 0.25 ft due to the change in soil texture and the emergence of Feature 28. The average opening elevation is 765.263 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.966 ft. amsl. Level A3 is sub-plow zone layer composed loamy clay. Level A3 yielded mortar, brick (n=41), whiteware (n=35), stoneware (n=5), nails (n=94), charcoal, a pipe stem, flat glass (n=72), melted glass (n=6), bricks (n=41), and vessel glass (n=45). The base from a glass vessel sherd was embossed with the letter R and can be attributed to glass manufacturing processes which occurred from 1893-1920. The artifacts in the lower portion of level A3 are situated in the top portion of feature 28; the refuse pit.

With the emergence of Feature 28, the team excavated level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B1's average opening elevation is 764.966 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.573 ft. amsl. Level B1 is sub-plow zone composed loamy clay. The soil texture and composition is similar to that of level A3, however since it is at a depth beneath historic plows the archaeologist refer to this layer as "sub-plow zone". Artifacts recovered were vessel

glass (n=185), flat glass (n=87), melted glass (n=3), metal, brick (n=31), mortar, bone, a marble, a hair comb, ammunition casings, miscellaneous metal objects (n=105), nails (n=208), white-ware (n=28), and stoneware (n=2). Among the glass vessels were body and base sherds that display partial letter embossing from the Riesch Brewing Company of Springfield, Illinois. These bottles were manufactured and distributed from 1893-1920. Also .22 caliber ammunition casings were found in the layer. The casing is a “rim-fire,” manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms from 1878-1911 (ammo-one.com). The ammunition casing was specifically produced to be used in the Spencer Arms .22 caliber rifle. This style of ammunition was effective at close range and used to hunt wild game not larger than deer.

Archaeologists excavated level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B2’s average opening elevation is 764.573 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.049 ft. amsl. Level B2 is a refuse fill zone composed very dark brown loamy clay. Level B2 yielded a button, flat glass (n=46), vessel glass (n=396), bottle necks (n= 16), melted glass (n=9), white-ware (n=15), stoneware (n=4), porcelain (n=12), metal, nails (n=145), miscellaneous metal object (n=379), brick (n=2), a pipe bowl, shoe leather, and charcoal. A pewter spoon was discovered in the layer. This specific spoon design, “Narcissus,” was only produced in 1908 by the Silver Plate Company of Rockford, Illinois. Unit 10 level B2 displayed the south boundary edge of Feature 28 with 25 percent of the layer being non-feature related material. Bottles discovered in the excavation unit continue to be the most diagnostic. Two small bottles were discovered with vent hole at or near the corner of the vessel. These vent holes are attributed to a style of mouth blown glass created from 1885-1890 (sha.org). Additionally, two container bases were discovered with the word “PORT 3”. This was a makers mark used by the Port and Glass Company of Belleville, Illinois from 1902-1904. In 1904 The Ball Company purchased the Port Company, the use of the mark Port was continued, however the script design was changed to resemble gothic letters after the purchase in 1904 (Toulouse 2001: 422). The team excavated level B3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation is 764.049 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 763.523 ft. amsl.

Level B3 is refuse fill zone composed sandy loam in Feature 28 floor and sandy clay for the areas outside of Feature 28. Level B3 contains a brick layer underneath the deposit of glass, metal, and ceramics. Feature 28 within level B3 continued to display a heavy artifact density. Artifacts recovered from level B3 include a bucket handle, a toy gun, a pocket watch, ceramics (n=151), vessel glass (n=983), flat glass (n=106), metal, bricks (n=2), nails (199), miscellaneous metal object (n=975), leather, bone, fabric, leather, and a ceramic marble. A ceramic cap from a perfume vessel was discovered in level B3. This ceramic cap is produced by France Excellence for their Dorin perfume product line. Named for Maison Dorin, who was said to be the keeper of beauty, her products were used by the French Aristocracy including Marie-Antoinette. The Dorin perfume line was introduced to the public at the 1839 Paris Exposition and later in the United States during the 1893 Chicago and the 1894 St. Louis Expositions (French Excellence). It is inferred that this perfume bottom would have been brought home as a souvenir from either of these nearby locations. Archaeologists excavated level B4 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. depth. The average opening elevation is 763.523 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 762.971 ft. amsl. Level B4 is refuse fill zone composed black loam inside of Feature 28 and clay outside of Feature 28. Level B4 yielded a thimble, miscellaneous metal objects (n=233), nails (n=460), flat glass (n=47), vessel glass (n=86), milk glass lid liners (n=3), buttons, metal, bone,

bricks (n=102), and ceramics (n=54). The white ware vessels in level B4 have a date range of 1820-1900s, with the tea cups have a closer range of 1890+. One vessel in the layer possessed a maker's mark. This plate has a scalloped edge with a green floral print. The maker's mark is from the Buffalo Pottery; the buffalo displayed on the mark was used with the green floral pattern from 1909-1914. Level B4 contained large amounts of potash and lime in the floor of the unit. Due to the change in artifact type; the excavation team terminated the "B" levels with layer B4.

Team Z excavated Level C1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level C1's average opening elevation is 762.971 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 762.357 ft. amsl. Archaeologists refer to this zone as level C since it has a make up of architectural material and is situated beneath a rubble layer. Level C1 is composed very dark brown loamy clay. Artifacts recovered were a doll head, buttons, corn cobs, vessel glass (n=19), flat glass (n=80), miscellaneous metal object (n=58), nails (n=109), brick, mortar, white ware (n=15) and stoneware (n=3). Two William Jennings Bryan Presidential campaign buttons were also located in the layer. These buttons display the portrait of Bryan and are attributed with his 1896 or 1900 bid for office. Portions of the artifacts in level C1 were either burnt or melted. Additionally, level C1 contains a large amount of plaster mortar and lathing nails. Archaeologists excavated level C2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level C2's average opening elevation is 762.357 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 761.803 ft. amsl. Level C2 is a plaster layer beneath the brick rubble and is composed of loamy clay inside of Feature 28 and clay outside of Feature 28. Level C2 yielded buttons (n=4), a penny (Year 1903), pencil lead, decorated brass, bone, brick (n=10), ceramics (n=6), miscellaneous metal object (n=20), nails (n=30), charcoal, vessel glass (n=29), and flat glass (n=183). The remainder of the feline skeleton located in Unit 8 was discovered in Unit 10 level C2. The team excavated level C3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation is 761.803 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 761.580 ft. amsl. Level C3 is beneath Feature 28 and is comprised of 10 YR yellowish brown clay. Artifacts recovered from level C3 include ceramics (n=1), flat glass (n=2), vessel glass (n=1), nails (n=6), miscellaneous metal object (n=1), bricks (n=4), pencil lead, and mortar. The archaeologists trowel dug lower than Feature 28 to expose sterile soil. Excavation Unit 10 was terminated with the discovery of sterile soil beneath Feature 28.

Archaeologists in Team Z began excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 12 in an attempt to identify the southern boundary of Feature 28. Unit 12 is situated south and adjacent to Unit 10. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.140 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and the average closing elevation is 765.768 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a sod layer composed of loam. Historic-period artifacts distributed throughout the layer include a knife blade, flat glass (n=180), vessel glass (n=35), stoneware (n=16), white ware (n=12), various other ceramics (n=87), metal (n=5), bricks, slag, and nails (n=77). The team excavated level A2 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation is 765.765 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 765.263 ft. amsl. Level A2 is a plow zone layer composed of loam. Artifacts recovered from level A2 included ceramics (n=106), stoneware (n=6), flat glass (n=235), vessel glass (n=67), bone, shell, slag, metal (n=4), bricks (n=3), nails (n=149), and a button. Level A2 consisted of mostly smaller artifacts and no large pieces such as those associated with Feature 28.

The change in soil characteristics allowed the archaeologist to transition the B levels. The team excavated level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B1's average opening elevation is 765.203 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.867 ft. amsl. Level B1 is sub-plow zone composed loamy clay. Artifacts recovered were vessel glass (n=10), flat glass (n=28), brick (n=6), mortar, nails (n=24), and ceramics (n=6). The majority of the artifacts recovered from level B1 were located in the upper portion of the layer. The lower portion of level B1 is nearly void of artifacts and none are found in the floor. Archaeologists excavated level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B2's average opening elevation is 764.867 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 764.353 ft. amsl. Level B2 is sterile soil composed clay. Level B2 contained only 4 artifacts; 3 small pieces of brick and 1 sherd of flat glass. The artifacts in level B1 are assumed to have fallen from the excavation unit walls. Excavation Unit 12 was terminated due to the lack of artifacts in level B2.

**Feature 28.** Feature 28 was discovered while archaeologists searched for the source of geophysical Anomaly 51 (A51). Excavation Units 8, 10, and 12 were situated so that A51 could be bisected. The excavation team used soil test probes T5-1 through T5-7 in order to select the best location for these excavation units. The soil test probes were conducted every 2.5 feet on a north-south transect of A51. The archaeologists discovered artifacts in soil probes T5-3 through T5-6 at 1.5-18 feet in depth. The location of the probes marked the eastern edge of Unit 8, which was inserted at N10-15, E1-15. The location of Unit 8 would allow for the excavation unit to capture the suspected feature area as well as the area outside and not associated with the feature. As the archaeologists excavated Unit 8, the northwestern corner of the unit was sterile of historic period artifacts, providing the team with an outer border for Feature 28.

The sod layer is made up of sandy-loam and displays a high density of nails, glass, and ceramics. At the bottom of level A3 the excavation unit began to display the trait of a fill episode. The soil began to appear heavily mottled with mortar and brick fragments. Feature 28 emerges at approximately 1.25 feet below the surface. In the excavation units the archaeologists referred to this as level B1. At this depth in the excavation units the artifact assemblage contains a high density of household objects; ceramics vessels, metal can, items of clothing, and glass. Large and more complete objects appeared the further archaeologists dug away from the feature edge. Six complete soda bottles were recovered that have a date range from 1893-1920. These bottles were manufactured and distributed by the L and M Soda company in Quincy Illinois. In the B layers the soil is dark and loosely compacted signifying that the soil surrounding Feature 28 is indeed fill dirt used to cover a refuse pile. In the southern portion of Unit 10, the archaeologists discovered 104 broken bricks. These bricks were void of mortar and no complete bricks were discovered in this concentration. Beneath the rubble layer the archaeologists deemed the region level C1. Level C1 is comprised of architectural materials, brick, mortar, charcoal, and plaster. In level C2 panes of broken flat glass were stacked on top of one another. Underneath the pile of glass the excavation team discovered a 1903 penny. The soil in the C-layers continued to be a dark brown in color, consistent with the anticipated color of fill dirt. In these lower layers the archaeologists discovered many small personal objects, buttons, jewelry, a comb, and the two Presidential campaign buttons.

Feature 28 consists of a portion of a multi-layered refuse pit associated with the structural remains of an adjacent house site. This trash pit contained extensive refuse, including ceramics,



*Figure 3.4. East profile of Feature 28, showing samples of artifacts in east wall of the excavation units (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*



*Figure 3.5. Terry Martin and Kathrine Hardcastle of Team Z excavate Feature 28. Next to Kathrine is a sample of the brick fragments included within Feature 28 (Photograph by Joe Conover).*



bottles, glass wares, iron wares, tin wares, and household hardware, dating principally from the 1870s through the early decades of the 20th century (Fig. 3.4). Feature 28 also contained extensive faunal remains from the subsistence refuse of the households that had occupied the site, and also the remains of several domesticated cats. A nearby fieldstone foundation associated with this trash pit very likely supported a brick chimney stack at the end of an adjacent house. Feature 28 contained a high volume of brick fragments, and no complete bricks (Fig. 3.5). It appears that at some point the brick chimney was taken down, whole bricks were removed for reuse elsewhere, and the broken fragments of bricks were deposited into this trash pit.

Among the many engaging artifacts recovered from this refuse pit was a campaign pin with image of William Jennings Bryan, from the 1896 or 1900 presidential contest (Fig. 3.6).



*Figure 3.6. William Jennings Bryan campaign pin from Feature 28 (Images by Christopher Fennell).*

Among other roles, Bryan was memorable to many Americans as the skilled orator and populist Democratic candidate who opposed a Republican platform of promoting a gold standard for the United States monetary system to aid industrialists and bankers (Burton 2007:356). As historian Vernon Burton emphasizes, Bryan's populist political advocacy linked the sentiments of demands for social reform from the early 1800s to the new challenges of the 20th century:

Bryan's powerful rhetoric invoked the millennial ideal of antebellum reform:  
"Having behind us the producing masses of this nation and the world, supported

by the commercial interests, the laboring interests and the toilers everywhere, we will answer [the Republicans'] demand for a gold standard by saying to them: You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold" (Burton 2007:356, quoting Bryan).

He was that target of opponents' many criticisms, most famously portrayed as the "cowardly lion" in Frank Baum's (1908) parable of the 1900 election, entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (Burton 2007:352-53).

Also recovered from Feature 28 were whole bottles, including embossed Coca-Cola and soda water containers (Fig. 3.7). These numerous artifacts from the early 1900s were likely associated with a household of the Welbourne or Venicombe families. Additional analysis of the artifacts and faunal remains recovered from the interior of Feature 28 will be added to this report in the near future, as further investigations are completed.



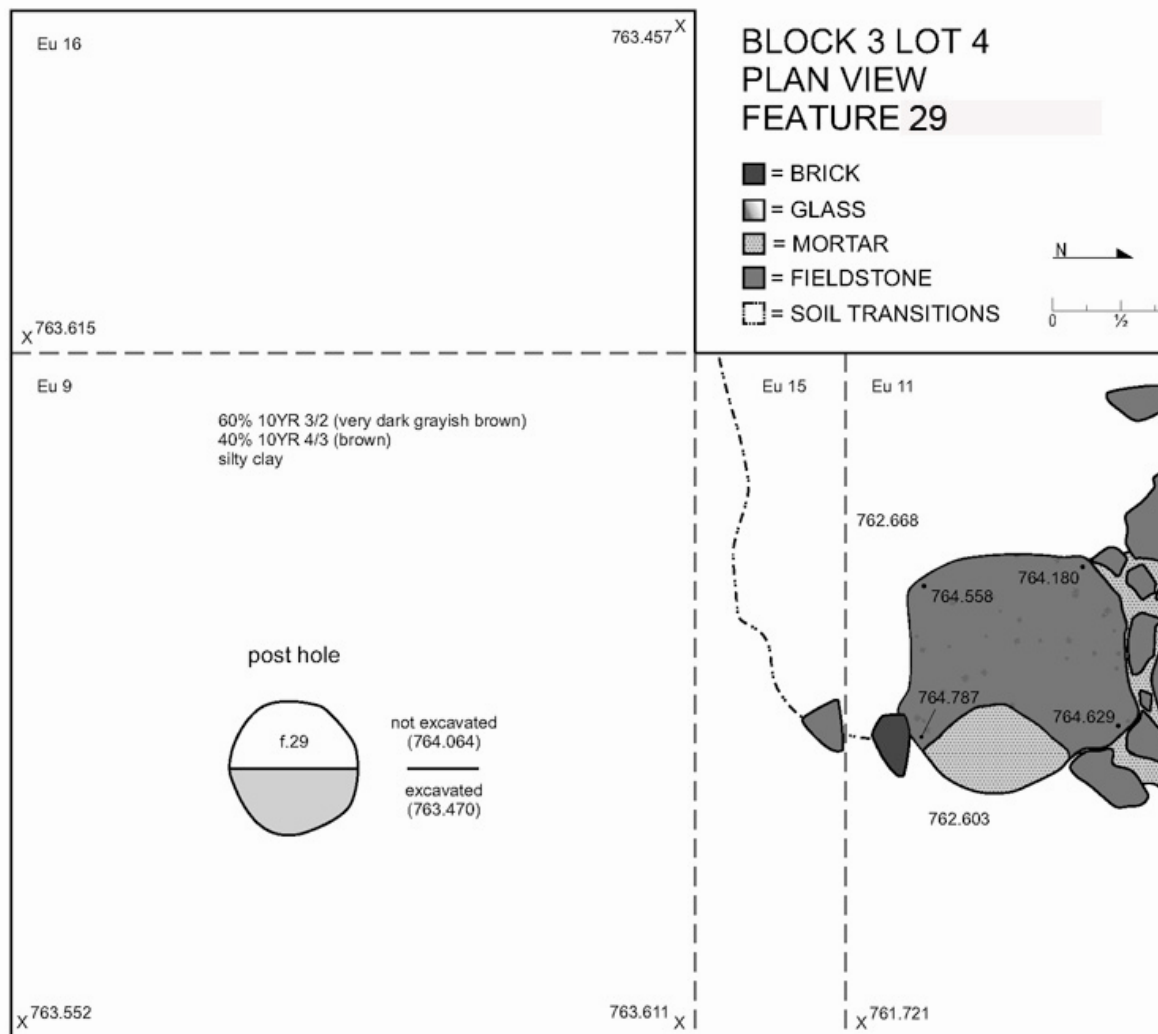
*Figure 3.7. Team Z excavator Alison McCartan holds two bottles from Feature 28, including a Coca-Cola container (on left) bottled in Quincy, Illinois (circa 1893-1916), and an early 1900s soda water bottle (right), also from Quincy (Photograph by Joe Conover).*

While Team Z worked on investigations of Feature 28, archaeologists in Team Y began excavations that uncovered portions of the foundation remains of a house structure related to Feature 28. Team Y defined Feature 31 as the fieldstone foundation base for a chimney stack that stood at the east end of that house. Features 38 and 39 consist of a builders trench and foundation fill adjacent to that fieldstone base. Feature 29 is a postmold that once held a support post for the house foundation, and is located in a north-south line that defined the base of the east façade of the structure. Figure 3.8 provides an overall map of these features, and closer scale plan views of the features are provided in Figures 3.9 and 3.10.





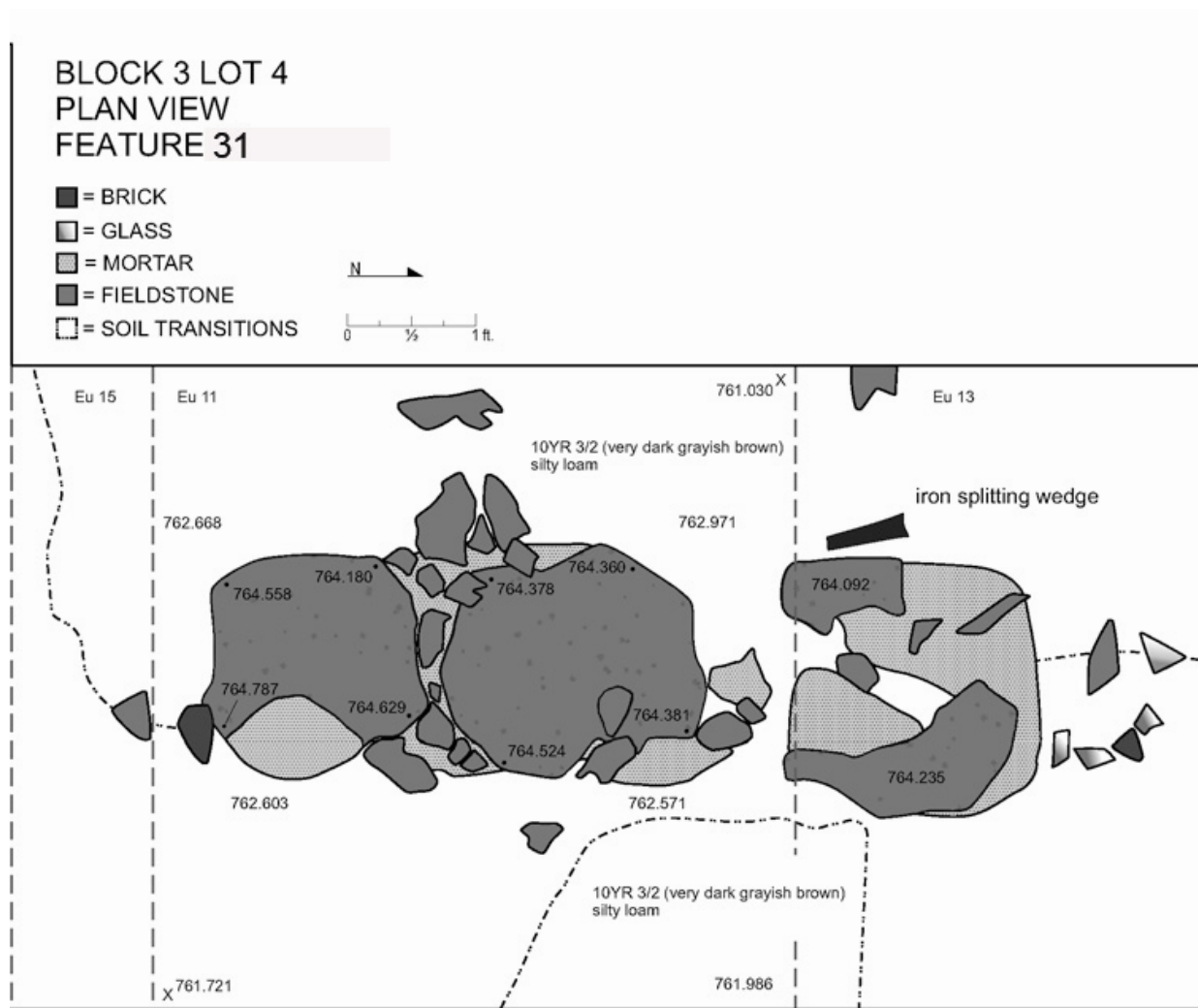
**Feature 29.** Feature 29 is a circular soil stain that Team Y interpreted as a post mold (Fig. 3.9). It is located to the south of Feature 31 in the southeast quadrant of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 9 Levels A3-B1. The dimensions of Feature 29 are 0.88 ft. (N-S) x 0.9 ft. (E-W). Feature 29 was bisected north-south in level B1, and excavators then removed the east half of the feature bisect and profiled the western wall of the feature. The feature fill contained a small number of historic-period artifacts.



*Figure 3.9. Plan view of Feature 29, post mold, within EU 9, a 5 ft square excavation unit. Elevations (e.g., 763.552) are in U.S. survey feet above mean sea level (Image by Christopher Valvano).*

The team isolated Feature 29 in a pedestal during the excavation of Level B1, then bisected the feature north-south and removed the eastern half in an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Archaeologists mapped the west wall profile of the feature, which indicated that the feature tapered to a bowl-like shape at its base. The eastern portion of feature fill contained brick, charcoal, mortar, nails, metal fragments, and bone. The soil below this fill was sterile.

**Feature 31.** Feature 31 was first discovered in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 11, Levels A2-B2. It is a concentration of two large fieldstones oriented north-south and surrounded by several large cobbles and aggregates of mortar (Figs. 3.10). Team Y interpreted this assembly as an isolated foundation which likely served as the base of a brick chimney stack. Within



*Figure 3.10. Plan view of Feature 31, fieldstone foundation base, within EU 11 and EU 13. Feature 38 consists of the 10YR 3/2 silty loam deposit on the west (interior) side of Feature 31, and Feature 39 is a builders trench represented by the 10YR 3/2 silty loam deposit defined on the east (exterior) side of Feature 31 (Image by Christopher Valvano).*

Excavation Unit 11 the dimensions of the feature are 4.6 ft. (N-S) x 1.9ft. (E-W). A large amount of flat glass and nails was recovered from the matrix surrounding the feature. The team opened Excavation Units 13 and 15 to determine the extent of the feature.

Feature 31 consists of the remains of an isolated foundation composed of two large gray fieldstones surrounded by flat rocks and mortar (Fig. 3.11). It was identified as the source of

geophysics anomaly A50. The feature is oriented north-south and bisects Excavation Units 11 and 13. The average opening elevation is 764.421 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and the average elevation of the feature's base is 764.208 ft. amsl. The feature emerged in Level A2 of Excavation Units 11 and 13, and was fully exposed at the top of Level B2 in Excavation Unit 11 and at the base of Level B1 in Excavation Unit 13. Its depth varies from 0.75 ft. to 1.4 ft. Feature 31's dimensions are 6.4 ft. (N-S) x 1.9 ft. (E-W) at its widest points (Figs. 3.10-3.12).

The soil west of the feature tended to have a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and a texture of silty clay. Brick, charcoal, mortar, red sandy deposits, and pebbles of varying sizes were found west of the feature. Team Y recovered a large number of architectural materials such as flat glass, nails, and other metal objects from this side. Ceramics, bone, and beads were also found. To the east of Feature 31, the soil had a texture of silty clay and a color of 10YR 3/2 mottled with 10YR 6/6 (brownish yellow). Archaeologists recovered artifacts from this side that were similar in number and variety to those recovered from the west side.



*Figure 3.11. NSF-REU field school excavator Annelise Morris and Team Y describe Feature 31 and surrounding Features 38 and 39 and other deposits in a field school tour and progress report on each excavation site (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*

The team interpreted the feature's characteristics as being consistent with a fieldstone foundation base for a brick chimney stack. Feature 31's proximity to Feature 29, a post mold, suggests that it was part of a structure that relied on wooden posts for support rather than an extensive stone foundation. In addition, the team noted that Feature 31 is south of a heavy



mortar lens, which was composed of flat and round aggregates of mortar, and west of Feature 28, which contained a concentration of used and broken bricks. One possible interpretation of these observations is that recycling activities were carried out nearby, wherein bricks that once topped the chimney were removed, the mortar and broken bricks discarded, and the intact bricks reused elsewhere. Due to time constraints, archaeologists were unable to excavate further west to explore in greater detail the possible connections between Feature 31 and Feature 28.



*Figure 3.12. Feature 31 and surrounding area of Features 38 and 39 and other deposits (Photograph by Megan Bailey).*

**Feature 38.** Feature 38 is present in Levels B1-B5 of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 11 and continues in Excavation Units 13 and 15. It is located immediately west of Feature 31 and has dimensions of 5.0 ft. (N-S) x 1.5 ft. (E-W) in Excavation Unit 11. Feature 38 is the east portion of a rectangular area of structure fill, a dark organic soil containing architectural materials. It is bounded to the north, south, and east by clay subsoil. It is likely that the feature extends to the west of Excavation Unit 11 but due to time constraints the team was unable to explore the feature further during this field season.

Feature 38 is the eastern portion of a rectangular concentration of dark fill. It located immediately below and west of Feature 31. Feature 38 was identified in Levels B1-B5 in the west half of Excavation Unit 11, Levels B2-B4 in the west half of Excavation Unit 13, and Levels B1-B3 in the west half of Excavation Unit 15. The team identified Excavation Unit 11 as

containing the eastern edge, Excavation Unit 13 as containing the northern edge, and Excavation Unit 15 as containing the southern edge of this feature. The average opening elevation for Feature 38 is 764.122 ft. amsl and the average elevation of the base is 761.752 ft. amsl. Its dimensions are 9.75 ft. (N-S) x 2.5 ft. (E-W). The soil within Feature 38 was 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) in color and had a silty clay texture; the surrounding soil was 10YR 6/6 (brownish yellow) clay subsoil. Archaeologists recovered large amounts of mortar, nails, and flat glass from Feature 38, as well as moderate amounts of bone, brick, and ceramics. The team interpreted Feature 38 as structural fill below Feature 31. Although Feature 38 extends deeper and to the west, archaeologists could not excavate these areas due to time constraints and the end of the field season.

**Feature 39.** Feature 39 is present in Levels B4 and B5 of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 11 and extends into Excavation Unit 13. It was discovered in the northeast corner of Excavation Unit 11; its dimensions in that area are 2.2 ft (N-S) x 1.9 ft. (E-W). The feature is an intrusion of dark organic fill bounded to the north, south, and west by clay subsoil, and likely represents a builder's or maintenance trench dug into the exterior side of the foundation of the chimney stack. Due to time constraints and the conclusion of the field season, the excavation team was unable to determine the eastern border of Feature 39.

The average opening elevation of Feature 39 is 763.222 ft. amsl and the average elevation of the feature's base is 761.471 ft. amsl. The feature's dimensions are 2.0 ft. (N-S) x 1.8 ft. (E-W). The soil in this feature had a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and a silty clay texture. The team recovered charcoal, mortar, glass, eggshell, and nails from this feature, as well as bone, beads, and ceramics in smaller amounts. Time constraints prevented the archaeologists from reaching the bottom of this feature.