

## Chapter 4

### Block 3, Lot 4

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Our survey and excavation efforts focused on Lot 4 in Block 3 in 2008 for a number of reasons. This lot was 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 still runs east-to-west along the town site'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. 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.

During the 2004 to 2006 field seasons 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 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

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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 2006).

## Block 3, Lot 4 History

As summarized in our 2006 report (Shackel 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 were 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 existed 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 were classified as white in the census. The deed, tax, and census data related to Block 3, Lot 4 are set forth below. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot, as 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>
<b>1838</b>	Frank McWorter	Henry Brown	47, 1
<b>1854</b>	Frank McWorter	Elick Clark	47, 8
<b>1865</b>	<i>Alexander Clark</i>	A. B. Cobb	47, 16
<b>1866</b>	A. B. Cobb	<i>Jesse Hadsell</i>	47, 14
<b>1878</b>	<i>Jesse Hadsell</i>	Marcus Kellum	47, 27
<b>1905</b>	Fanie West	William Hyde	47, 36
<b>1916</b>	<i>William Welbourne</i>	W.H. Hyde	47, 42
<b>1917</b>	W. H. Hyde	Martha McWorter	47, 43
<b>1918</b>	Martha McWorter	F & N Venicombe	47, 44
<b>1938</b>	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>
<b>1867</b>	A.B. Cobb	\$3.00	\$22.00
<b>1868</b>	A.B. Cobb	\$5.00	\$0.00
<b>1869</b>	A.B. Cobb	\$5.00	\$0.00
<b>1870</b>	J. P. Hadsell	\$5.00	\$0.00
<b>1871</b>	J. P. Hadsell	\$5.00	\$0.00
<b>1872</b>	J. P. Hadsell	\$5.00	\$0.00
<b>1875</b>	J. P. Hadsell	—	\$20.00
<b>1878</b>	J. P. Hadsell	—	\$8.00
<b>1883</b>	M. Kellum (Lots 3,4,5 & 6)	\$175.00	
<b>1888</b>	Sylvester Baker (Lots 3,4,5 & 6)	\$80	(lot 4 listed improved)

## 1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

<b>NAME</b>	<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>AGE</b>	<b>SEX</b>	<b>RACE</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>
<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

\* 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.

## 1855 STATE CENSUS

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

## 1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

<b>NAME</b>	<b>FIRST NAME</b>	<b>AGE</b>	<b>SEX</b>	<b>RACE</b>	<b>OCCUPATION</b>	<b>ORIGIN</b>
<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

(Clark and Hadsell appear in the census data, but the first names do not correspond exactly with the deed records.)

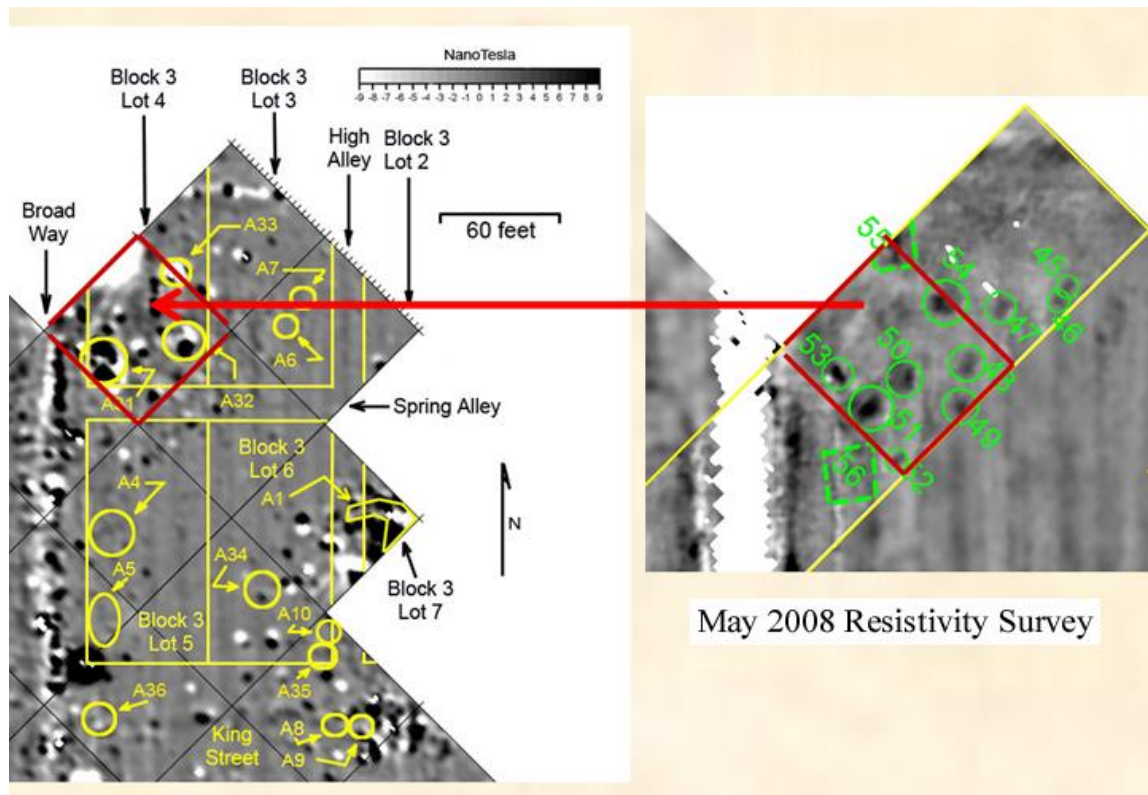
#### 1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

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

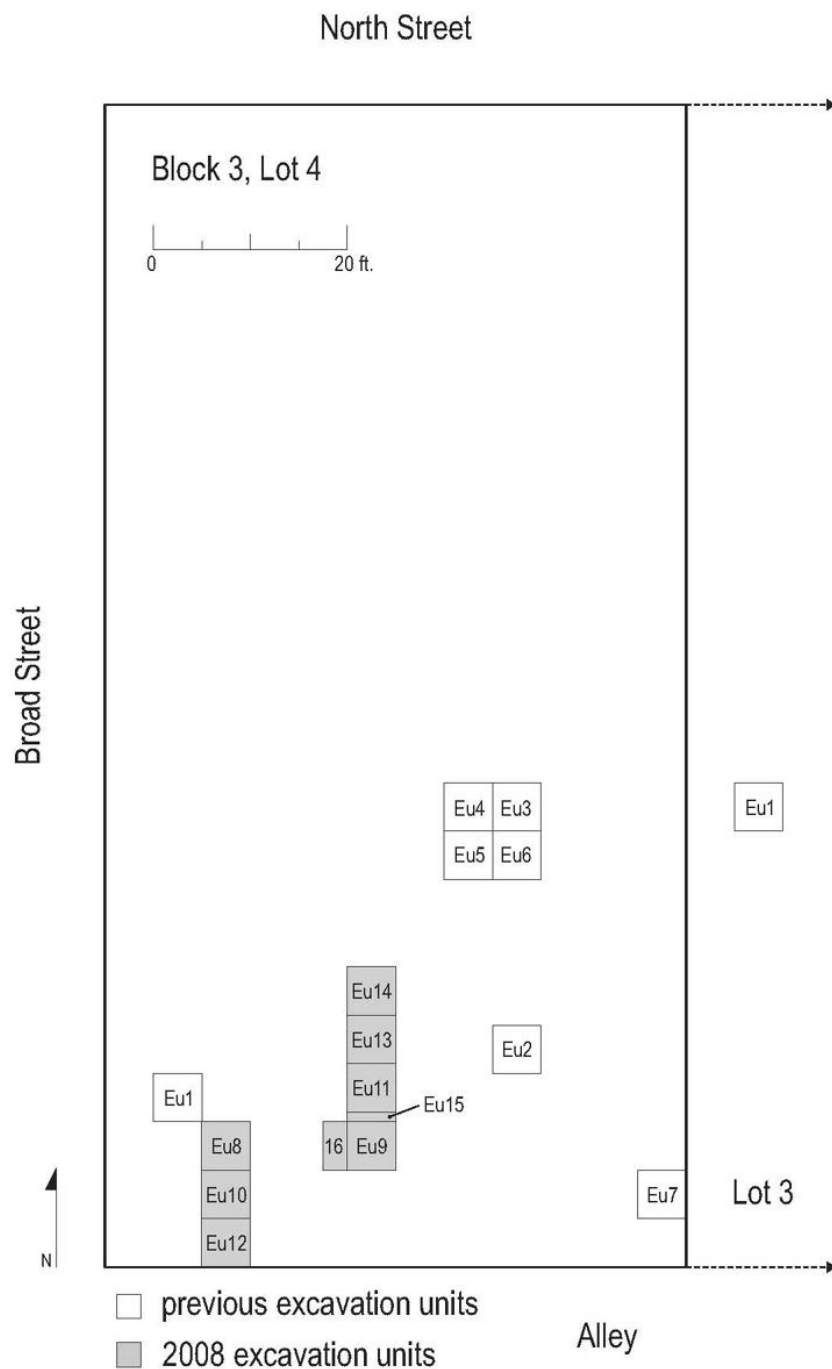
### Block 3, Lot 4 Archaeology

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 14](#), “Unit Summaries,” of this report.

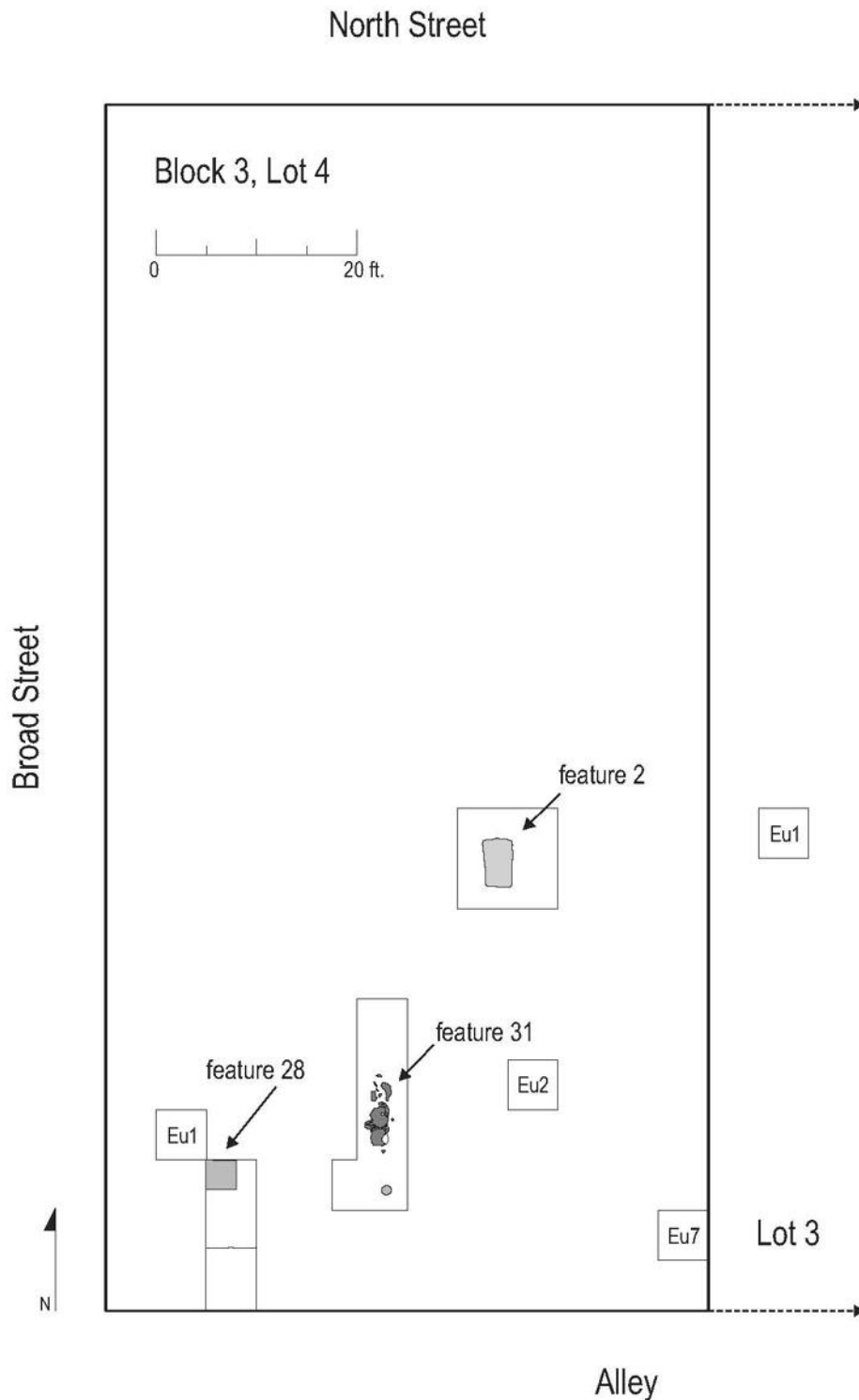
Excavators in Teams Y and Z worked together to investigate anomalies revealed in electric resistivity surveys conducted by Hargrave in May of 2008. Hargrave typically recommends that archaeologists place priority on those anomalies that appear both in the data of a magnetic survey and also in an electric resistivity survey of the same space. An earlier magnetic survey had revealed anomalies A31 and A32, as shown in Figure 4.1. Earlier resistivity surveys in the same area had proven difficult to 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-A53, which correlated with the same space of anomalies A31 and A32 in the earlier magnetic survey (Figure 4.1).



**Figure 4.1.** 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).



**Figure 4.2.** 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 4.3.** 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-A53 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.

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 ft. on a north-south transect of A51. The archaeologists discovered artifacts in soil probes T5-3 through T5-6 at 1.5-1.8 ft. in depth. The location of the probes marked the eastern edge of Unit 8, which was inserted at N10-15, E1-15 (these relative coordinates are in U.S. survey feet from the southwest corner of the lot). 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 shown in the maps provided in Figures 4.2 and 4.3, archaeologists in Team Z concentrated in the area of anomaly A53, and placed excavation Units 8, 10, and 12, uncovering Feature 28. Below, the levels of each Excavation Unit are described, followed by a summary of Feature 28 as a whole. Each of the levels below the plow zone (e.g., Level B1) include both the feature fill and the surrounding subsoil for the corresponding elevation.

## **Excavation Units 8, 10 and 12 and Feature 28**

### **Excavation Unit 8**

The southwest corner of Excavation Unit 8 is located five ft. east and five ft. south of the southwest corner of Unit 1. Team Z excavated Level A1 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. A1's average opening was 765.975 ft. above mean sea level (amsl), and its average closing elevation was 765.439 ft. amsl. Level A1 was a plow zone consisting of loam sediments. Level A1's highest artifact concentration was glass (n=266) but also included 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 was 765.439 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 765.181 ft. amsl. Level A2 was a plow zone layer composed of loam. Artifacts recovered from Level A2 were likely associated with a residence, and included ceramics (n=202), glass (n=452), charcoal, slag, metal, bricks (n=37), and nails (n=248). Level A2 was cut by rodent burrows which account for small pebbles throughout. Archaeologists initially set to excavate Level A3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. but terminated after 0.25 ft. due to the emergence of Feature 28. The average opening elevation was 765.181 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 765.071 ft. amsl. Level A3 was 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, a refuse pit.

The team excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B1's average opening elevation was 765.071 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.758 ft. amsl. Level B1



was a loamy sediment and the top level of fill in Feature 28. Level B1 was nearly the same color and composition as Level A3. Feature 28, first identified in Level B1, appeared as an area of artifacts in the southwest unit wall. Feature 28 contained concentrated amounts of household rubbish and was interpreted to consist of 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 of Mason jar with a zinc screw top lid was patented as of November 30, 1858 and in 1865 a glass lid liner was added to the manufacturing process. This style of jar was produced until 1920 (Milner 2004; Munsey 1971).

Archaeologists excavated Level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. but terminated it after 0.37 ft. due to the emergence of charcoal, brick, and mortar. All of the bricks discovered in the layer were broken. This pattern suggested that full bricks were reused and the broken pieces were discarded in the refuse pile. Level B2's average opening elevation was 764.758 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.438 ft. amsl. Level B2 was a sandy-loam fill, the next level within Feature 28. The soil surrounding Feature 28 was a loamy clay. 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 interpreted to consist of subsoil external to the contours of the feature. The team excavated Level B3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation was 764.438 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.263 ft. amsl. Level B3 was a loamy clay within Feature 28 and a clay in 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), a 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 (Lindsey 2013). The northwest corner of Level B3 consisted of sterile clay subsoil; all other areas of the excavation unit continued to contain a heavy artifact density.

Archaeologists excavated Level B4 as an arbitrary level 0.5 ft. thick. The average opening elevation was 764.263 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 763.857 ft. amsl. Level B4 was 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, six 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), and milk glass lid liners (n=5) were uncovered in that level. The Coca Cola bottle discovered would have been manufactured between 1893 and 1916. Also within this time frame falls a trademark from a Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles white ware plate, circa 1881-1904. Glass and ceramic objects from 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 was 763.857 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 763.481 ft. amsl. Level B5 was 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 a 1902 Sears 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 was 763.481 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 763.087 ft. amsl. Level B6 was 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), a button, and charcoal.

The team excavated Level C1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level C1’s average opening elevation was 763.087 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 762.366 ft. amsl. Due to the positioning of the rubble pile and the associated increase in architectural materials the excavators designated this as “Layer C.” 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 burned or melted. Only the north edge was excavated for Level C1; this was the area situated underneath the 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 was 762.366 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 762.031 ft. amsl. Level C2 was a plaster layer *beneath* the brick rubble and was 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 was beneath Feature 28 and was comprised of clay. Artifacts continued to lessen in Level C3, which 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 ceramic vessels; however, most of those items are associated with a wide date range of 1820-1900+. The archaeologists troweled beneath Feature 28 to expose the lower lying sterile soil to ensure the termination of the feature.

## **Excavation Unit 10**

Archaeologists in Team Z continued excavations of Block 3, Lot 4 by placing Excavation Unit 10 directly south and adjacent to Excavation Unit 8. By inserting Unit 10 at this location the archaeologists intended to gain a clearer view of the size and composition of Feature 28. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level, with an average opening elevation of 766.024 ft. amsl and an average closing elevation was 765.765 ft. amsl. Level A1 was a sod layer composed of loam. Historic-period artifacts distributed throughout the layer include glass (n=153), stoneware (n=8), white ware (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 was 765.765 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 765.263 ft. amsl. Level A2 was a plow zone layer composed of sandy loam. Artifacts recovered from Level A2 include white ware (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 was consistent with the material uncovered in Unit 8. A white ware table vessel possessed a maker's mark that could be attributed to the Thomas Furnival and Sons Pottery from England; the trademark on the vessel was utilized from 1871 to 1890 (Birks 2013).

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 was 765.263 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.966 ft. amsl. Level A3 was composed of loamy clay and was below the plow zone. Level A3 yielded mortar, brick (n=41), white ware (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 a glass manufacturing processes which was used from 1893 to 1920. The artifacts in the lower portion of Level A3 are situated in the top portion of Feature 28, which consists of a 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 was 764.966 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.573 ft. amsl. Level B1 was a loamy clay with a soil texture and composition similar to that of Level A3. In view of the fact that Level B1 was at a depth beneath the reach of 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 fragments that display partial letter embossing from the Riesch Brewing Company of Springfield, Illinois. These bottles were manufactured and distributed from 1893 to 1920. In addition, .22 caliber ammunition casings were found in the layer. The casing is a "rim-fire," manufactured by Winchester Repeating Arms from 1878 to 1911 (<http://www.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 typically 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 was 764.573 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.049 ft. amsl. Level B2 was a refuse fill zone composed of 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 objects (n=379), brick (n=2), a pipe bowl, shoe leather, and charcoal. A pewter spoon was discovered in this layer. This specific spoon design, "Narcissus," was only produced in 1908 by the Silver Plate Company of Rockford, Illinois. Unit 10 Level B2 revealed the south boundary edge of Feature 28 with 25 percent of the layer extending outside of the feature's contours. Bottles discovered in the excavation unit continue to be the most diagnostic for dates. Two small bottles were discovered with vent holes at or near the corner of the vessel. These vent holes are attributed to a style of mouth blown glass created from 1885 to 1890 (Birks 2013). Additionally, two container bases were discovered with the text "PORT 3." This was a maker's mark used by the Port and Glass Company of Belleville, Illinois from 1902 to 1904. In 1904, the Ball Company purchased

the Port Company; the use of the mark Port was continued, but 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 was 764.049 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 763.523 ft. amsl. Level B3 consists of a sandy loam inside Feature 28 and sandy clay for the areas outside of Feature 28. Level B3 contains a brick layer underneath a deposit of glass, metal, and ceramics. Feature 28 fill 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 objects and fragments (n=975), leather, bone, fabric, and a ceramic marble. A ceramic cap from a perfume vessel was also discovered in level B3. This ceramic cap was produced by France Excellence for their Dorin perfume product line. Named for Maison Dorin, which produced cosmetics used by French aristocracy such as 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 Exposition and the 1894 St. Louis Exposition (<http://www.maisondorin.com/en/la-maison-dorin/>). This perfume cap may 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 was 763.523 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 762.971 ft. amsl. Level B4 was a refuse fill zone composed of black loam inside of Feature 28 and clay outside of Feature 28. Level B4 yielded a thimble, miscellaneous metal objects and fragments (n=233), nails (n=460), flat glass (n=47), vessel glass (n=86), milk glass lid liners (n=3), buttons, bone, bricks (n=102), and ceramics (n=54). The white ware vessels in Level B4 have a date range of 1820-1900s, and the tea cups have a narrower range of post-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 to 1914. Level B4 contained large amounts of potash and lime in the floor of the unit. Due to the change in artifact types, 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 was 762.971 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 762.357 ft. amsl. Archaeologists refer to this zone as Layer C because it had an abundance of architectural material and to distinguish it from the rubble layer above. Level C1 was composed of a very dark brown loamy clay. Artifacts recovered were a doll head, buttons, corn cobs, vessel glass (n=19), flat glass (n=80), miscellaneous metal objects and fragments (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 Level C1. These buttons display the portrait of Bryan and are attributed to his 1896 or 1900 bid for office. A number of the artifacts in Level C1 were either burned or melted. Additionally, Level C1 contains a large amount of plaster mortar and small, lathing nails.

Archaeologists excavated Level C2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level C2's average opening elevation was 762.357 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 761.803 ft. amsl. Level C2 was a plaster layer beneath the brick rubble and was composed of loamy clay within Feature 28

and clay outside of Feature 28. Level C2 yielded buttons (n=4), a penny (with an inscribed date of 1903), pencil lead, decorated brass, bone, brick (n=10), ceramics (n=6), miscellaneous metal objects and fragments (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 at Level C2. The team excavated Level C3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation was 761.803 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 761.580 ft. amsl. Level C3 was beneath Feature 28 and was 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), a miscellaneous metal fragment (n=1), bricks (n=4), pencil lead, and mortar. The archaeologists trowelled lower than Feature 28 to expose sterile subsoil. Excavation Unit 10 was terminated with the discovery of sterile subsoil beneath Feature 28.

## **Excavation Unit 12**

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 was situated south of and contiguous to Unit 10. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation was 766.140 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 765.768 ft. amsl. Level A1 was 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 was 765.768 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 765.263 ft. amsl. Level A2 was 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 fragments (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 indicated the transition to the B levels. The team excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B1's average opening elevation was 765.263 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.867 ft. amsl. Level B1 was the first level below the plow zone and consisted of a 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 was nearly devoid of artifacts and none were found at the base of that level.

Archaeologists excavated Level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B2's average opening elevation was 764.867 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation was 764.353 ft. amsl. Level B2 was a sterile clay. Level B2 contained only 4 artifacts: 3 small pieces of brick and 1 fragment 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 relative paucity 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 had been situated so that A51 could be identified and the feature sampled. 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 part of Feature 28.

The sod layer was made up of sandy loam and displayed a high density of nails, glass, and ceramics. At the bottom of level A3 the excavation unit began to display the traits of a fill episode. The soil began to appear heavily mottled with mortar and brick fragments. Feature 28 emerged at approximately 1.25 ft. 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 contained a high density of household objects; ceramics vessels, metal can fragments, items of clothing, and glass. Large and more complete objects appeared the farther archaeologists dug away from the feature edge. Six complete soda bottles were recovered that have a date range from 1893 to 1920. These bottles were manufactured and distributed by the L & M Soda Company in Quincy, Illinois. In the B layers the soil was dark and loosely compacted, providing evidence that the soil surrounding Feature 28 was 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 devoid of mortar and no complete bricks were discovered in this concentration. Beneath the rubble layer the archaeologists identified Level C1. Level C1 was 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 materials. In these lower layers the archaeologists discovered many small personal objects, buttons, jewelry, a comb, and the two Presidential campaign buttons.



**Figure 4.4.** *East profile of Feature 28, showing sample of artifacts in east wall of the excavation units (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*



**Figure 4.5.** *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).*

Feature 28 was a multi-layered refuse pit associated with an adjacent house site. This trash pit contained extensive refuse, including ceramics, bottles, glass, iron, tin, and household hardware, dating principally from the 1870s through the early decades of the twentieth century (Figure 4.4). 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 (Figure 4.5). 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 the image of William Jennings Bryan, from the 1896 or 1900 presidential contest (Figure 4.6). Among other roles, Bryan was memorable to many Americans as the skilled orator and populist Democratic candidate. He opposed a Republican platform of promoting a gold standard for the United States monetary system to aid industrialists and bankers (Burton 2007). 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)



**Figure 4.6.** William Jennings Bryan campaign pin from Feature 28 (Images by Christopher Fennell).

He was the target of opponents' many criticisms and most famously parodied as the "cowardly lion" in Frank Baum's parable of the 1900 election, *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 (Figure 4.7). These numerous artifacts from the early 1900s were likely associated with a household of the Welbourne or Venicombe families. Additional analysis of the faunal remains recovered from Feature 28 are included in [Chapter 11](#), "Animal Remains from the New Philadelphia Site (11PK455), Pike County, Illinois: 2008-2011 Seasons," of this report.





**Figure 4.7.** 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).

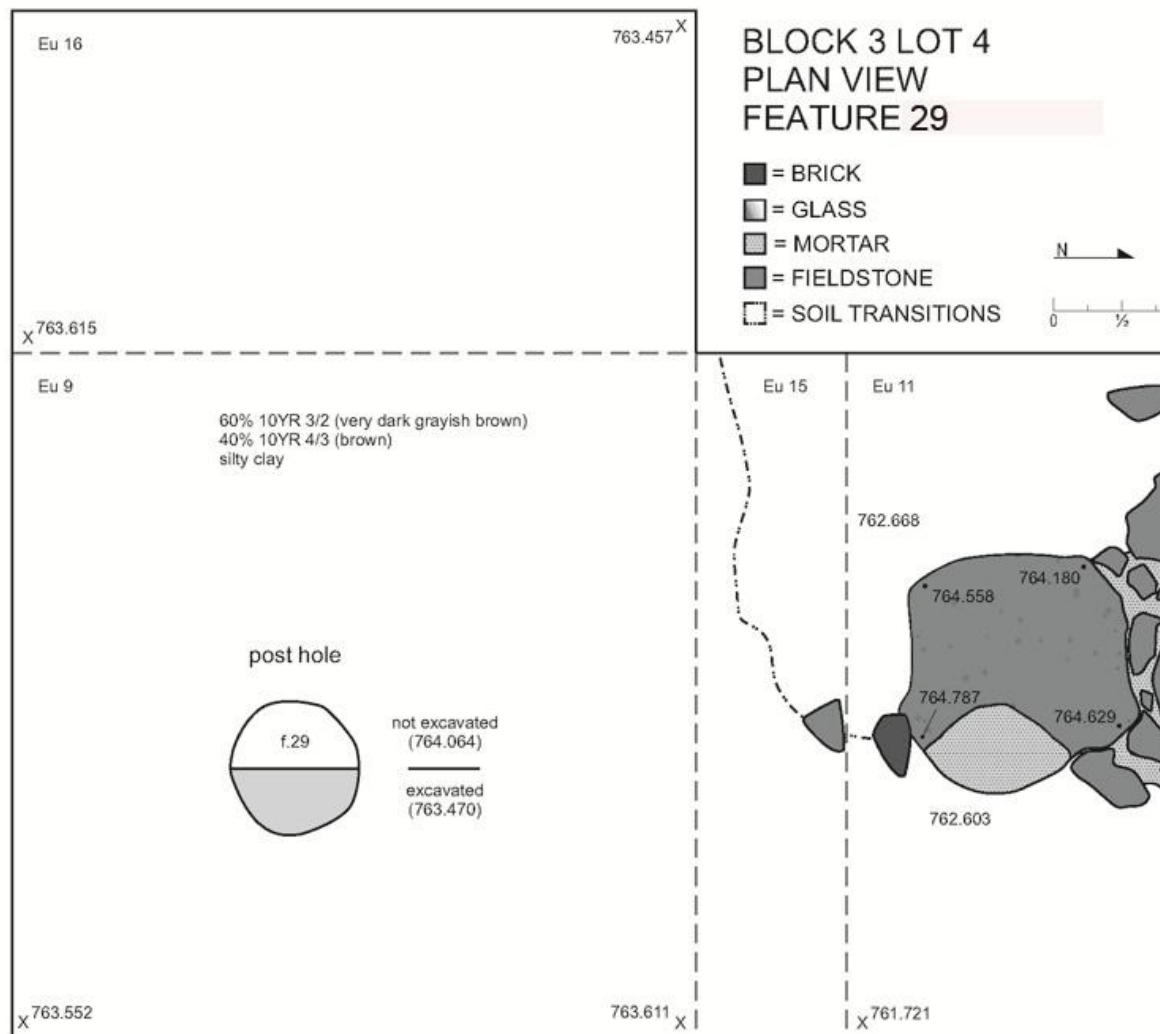
## **Excavation Units 9, 11, 13-16, and Features 29, 31, 38, and 39**

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 assigned the label of Feature 31 to a fieldstone foundation base for a chimney stack that stood at the east end of that house. Features 38 and 39 consisted of a builder's trench and foundation fill adjacent to that fieldstone base. Feature 29 was a post mold that once held a support post for the house foundation, and was located in a north-south line that defined the base of the east façade of the structure. Figure 4.8 provides an overall map of these features, and closer scale plan views of the features are provided in Figures 4.9 and 4.10.

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.



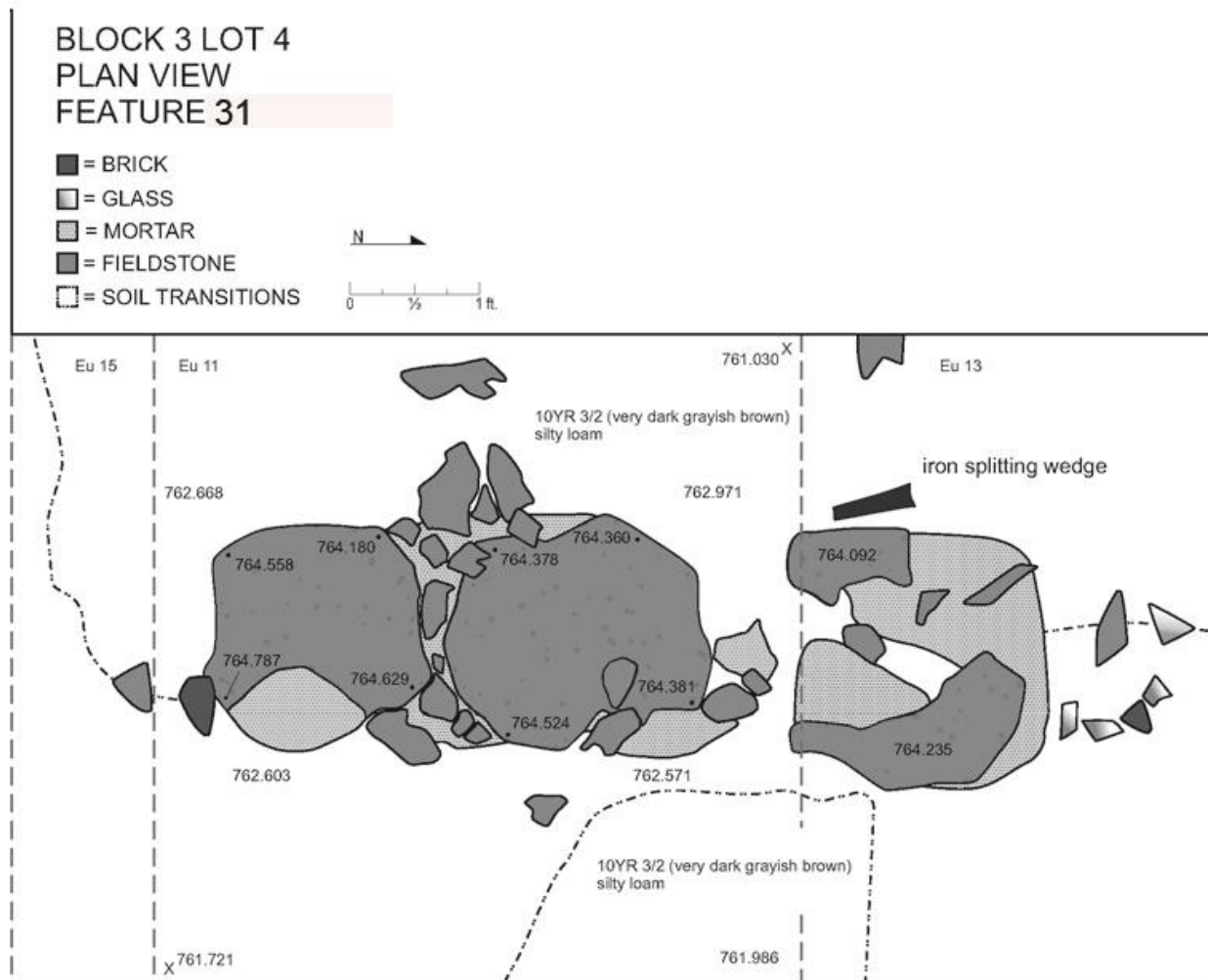
**Feature 29.** Feature 29 was a circular soil stain that Team Y interpreted as a post mold (Figure 4.9). It was located to the south of Feature 31 in the southeast quadrant of Block 3, Lot 4, Excavation Unit 9, Levels A3-B1. The dimensions of Feature 29 are 0.88 ft. (N-S) x 0.9 ft. (E-W). Feature 29 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.



**Figure 4.9.** 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).

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 subsoil below this fill was sterile.

**Feature 31.** Feature 31 was first discovered in Block 3, Lot 4, Excavation Unit 11, Levels A2-B2. It consisted of a concentration of two large fieldstones oriented north-south and surrounded by several large cobbles and aggregates of mortar (Figures 4.10 and 4.11). Team Y interpreted this grouping as an isolated foundation which likely served as the base of a brick chimney stack.



**Figure 4.10.** 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 builder's trench represented by the 10YR 3/2 silty loam deposit defined on the east (exterior) side of Feature 31 (Image by Christopher Valvano).

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

Feature 31 was identified as the source of geophysics Anomaly A50. The feature was oriented north-south and runs through the middle of Excavation Units 11 and 13. The average opening



elevation was 764.421 ft. amsl and the average elevation of the feature's base was 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 thickness 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 (Figures 4.10-4.12).

The soil west of Feature 31 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 4.11.** 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 in 2008 (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 was 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 was that recycling activities were carried out nearby, in which 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 4.12.** *Feature 31 and surrounding area of Features 38 and 39 and other deposits (Photograph by Megan Bailey).*

**Feature 38.** Feature 38 was 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 was the east portion of a rectangular area of structure fill, a dark organic soil containing architectural materials. It was 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 the field season.

Feature 38 was the eastern portion of a rectangular concentration of dark fill. It was 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 was 764.122 ft. amsl and the average elevation of the base was 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 a 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 was 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 were 2.2 ft. (N-S) x 1.9 ft. (E-W). The feature was 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 was 763.222 ft. amsl and the average elevation of the feature's base was 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.

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