

PRESERVATION STRATEGIES FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF NEW PHILADELPHIA, ILLINOIS



(Source: Pat Likes)

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Spring 2008

ABSTRACT

Title of Document: PRESERVATION STRATEGIES FOR THE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF
 NEW PHILADELPHIA, ILLINOIS

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Certificate in Historic Preservation, May 2008

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This project proposes preservation plans for the historic town site of New Philadelphia, Illinois, the first known town platted and registered by an African American before the Civil War. Frank McWorter, a freedman, founded the town in 1836 and sold lots to African- and European-American settlers. New Philadelphia is of exceptional historic significance as a place where African- and European-American settlers bought property and lived as neighbors in a time and region of intense racial discrimination and prejudice. The once active settlement is now an archaeological site, but memories of the town and its occupants were kept alive by family and community descendants and local residents.

Questionnaires presenting several preservation options were distributed to archaeologists involved in excavating the site, members of the New Philadelphia Association, local community leaders, area residents, family descendants, and descendants of town residents. This paper includes an analysis of the questionnaires and suggestions for preserving the historic town site.

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NEW PHILADELPHIA, ILLINOIS

By

Charlotte King

Final project submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate Program in Historic Preservation,
School of Architecture, Planning, and Preservation,
University of Maryland, College Park, in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Certificate in Historic
Preservation
2008

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Dedication

For Dennis Michael Mangan, Jr., John Orrin Mangan, and the Ja Jas. May you make the most of the present, set aspirations for the future, and respect the legacy of the past.

Acknowledgements

I gratefully acknowledge Dr. Donald Linebaugh and Dr. Paul Shackel, my committee members for their guidance and encouragement in the development of my final project in historic preservation. I am especially thankful to Dr. Shackel for introducing me to New Philadelphia in his historical archaeological class five years ago during my senior year, and for the opportunity to be part of the New Philadelphia archaeology team for three field seasons as lab director.

My thanks are also extended to Dr. Terrance Martin and Dr. Christopher Fennell for their support and assistance in developing preservation strategies for New Philadelphia. I am appreciative to the McWorter family, members of the New Philadelphia Association, and the surrounding community for their cooperation with this project and for their friendship. I also thank Dr. Robert Nelson for technical advice.

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Introduction

In 1836, during the era of Black Codes and racial violence, Frank McWorter, a freedman, founded, platted, and officially registered the town of New Philadelphia, Illinois. The place became a community where African Americans and European Americans lived as neighbors until the early twentieth century. No original structures remain at the town site, only a few building foundations are visible (Shackel 2006). Property owners moved three mid-nineteenth century structures to New Philadelphia from nearby towns in 1998. The log cabin and two wooden buildings were brought to the site to represent rustic homes of New Philadelphia's townsfolk (Armistead personal communication 2007). Tucked amid the rolling hills of rural Pike County, Illinois the location of the once active community is now an archaeological site covered with prairie grass, native plants, and some agricultural fields.

New Philadelphia was recognized for its significance to our country in 2005 when it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, an inventory of the most important historical sites in our country. The historic town site qualified for the National Register for its potential to provide nationally significant information about the economic and social relationships and lifeways of free African Americans and European Americans who lived as neighbors in the racially charged times surrounding the Civil War. New Philadelphia qualifies for National Historic Landmark (NHL) status, a designation reserved for properties of exceptional importance to our country's history, for its high potential to yield information of major scientific importance and affect theories, concepts, methods, and ideas in archaeology (King 2008; National Park Service 1999:30). The NHL nomination process is currently underway.

Although no material remains of the community remain above ground, New Philadelphia was not forgotten. Local residents formed the New Philadelphia Association (NPA) in 1996, a grassroots organization dedicated to preserve the memory of the town. Prompted by the NPA, the University of Illinois-Springfield, the Illinois State Museum and the University of Maryland initiated a scholarly study of New Philadelphia. Hosted by the University of Maryland, a three year archaeological investigation of New Philadelphia was conducted in 2004, 2005, and 2006. Pedestrian surface surveys, geophysical surveys, and archaeological research confirmed the site's high archaeological integrity. Archaeologists located many intact features, such as building foundations, subfloor cellar pits, wells, and an artifact assemblage spanning the town's occupation (Shackel 2006).

The New Philadelphia Association began considering preservation options soon after the town's location and archaeological integrity were confirmed. The organization purchased a twentieth-century house standing on property within the town's boundaries in 2005 and began researching methods to raise funds to purchase the entire forty-two acre site. New Philadelphia is located within an area popular with deer hunters, some of whom have expressed interest in purchasing the land to develop facilities to accommodate hunters (Bradshaw personal communication 2008).

Developing a preservation plan is vital to protect the New Philadelphia town site. The importance of the place to family and town descendants, the local community, and others involved with the historic site is confirmed by the dedication of the New Philadelphia Association and others to keep memory of the town, its founder, and its townsfolk alive. Interest in the town generated by reports on the Internet and in the popular press and the remote, rural nature of its surroundings increase the site's vulnerability to threats from

treasure hunters and vandals. Maintaining the archaeological integrity of the site should be integral to any preservation management plan because of the potential it holds to yield data of major significance about the lifeways and interaction of African- and European-American settlers who lived together in times of intense racial strife (King 2008). The site's potential to affect current archaeological methods and theories must also be protected. Preservation of New Philadelphia is also a means to illustrate the importance of integrating archaeology and historic preservation.

Methodology

The intent of this project is to develop a preservation plan that will explain options for the long term management and maintenance of the historic New Philadelphia town site. In order to understand the property's historical significance and to develop preservation strategies for the New Philadelphia town site, the project began with background research of the town and its occupants. Information about archaeological investigation of the site was researched and included to create an understanding of New Philadelphia's archaeological integrity that must be considered in the development of an appropriate preservation management plan.

Federal policies and regulations, standards of some preservation organizations, and examples of various preservation approaches were considered in the development of preservation approaches for New Philadelphia. Options for preserving the New Philadelphia town site include constructing a village of log and wooden structures that might have housed pioneer settlers; establishing a walking trail guided by interpretive markers and surface outlines of building foundations discovered through archaeological investigation; establishing an interpretive/educational center in the Burdick house, the twentieth-century building located on a historic town lot; creating a dedicated website to disseminate information; create a recreational park for public use; or to establish an archaeological preserve. Questionnaires were distributed to town and family descendants, interested community members, archaeologists, and historians. The results were analyzed and considered in developing preservation strategies for New Philadelphia.

The preservation of New Philadelphia is significant to the field of historic preservation as an opportunity to draw attention to the under-represented contributions of African Americans and to add the story of a remarkable African-American entrepreneur to our nation's preservation efforts that have historically focused on slavery. Archaeological investigation and analysis of data collected from the site's many intact features present researchers with an exceptional opportunity to explore the relationships of formerly enslaved individuals, free-born African Americans, and individuals of European heritage who lived as neighbors in a small rural community and the effects of cultural interaction between the groups.

This project will explore various preservation options and the feasibility of their application to the New Philadelphia site. The plan must accurately present the town as it existed during its occupation and convey the values it represented. Preservation strategies must consider the opinions and suggestions of family and community descendants, the local community, archaeologists, and historians.

Chapter 1: The History and Context of New Philadelphia

Historic context

Frank McWorter made history in 1836 as the first known African American to layout, found, and officially register the town he called Philadelphia, but later became known as New Philadelphia (Figure 1). African- and European-American settlers bought property in McWorter's town during a time when Black Codes controlled virtually every aspect of African Americans' lives and racial violence erupted in nearby cities, such as Griggsville, Alton, and in Quincy, a known stop on the Underground Railroad (Harper 2003:454-457; Chapman 1880:516; Davis 1998:289). The entrepreneurial McWorter applied the proceeds of lot sales to purchase freedom for enslaved family members (Walker 1983:101-110, 118; Shackel 2006).

New Philadelphia was situated amid the rolling hills of rural west central Illinois, between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers near access to major transportation networks (Figure 2). The town was built on fertile prairie land, and stands of trees needed for building material stood nearby. The local postal carrier reported that only three buildings stood in the town when he delivered mail in the 1840s, but at the time of the 1865 state census, 160 people living in 29 households called New Philadelphia home. Occupation distribution was not reported on the state census, however, the 1860 federal census reports that, along with many farm related occupations, several laborers, a blacksmith, carpenter, shoemaker, physician, and a school teacher lived in the town (Shackel 2006; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1860; Illinois State Census 1865).

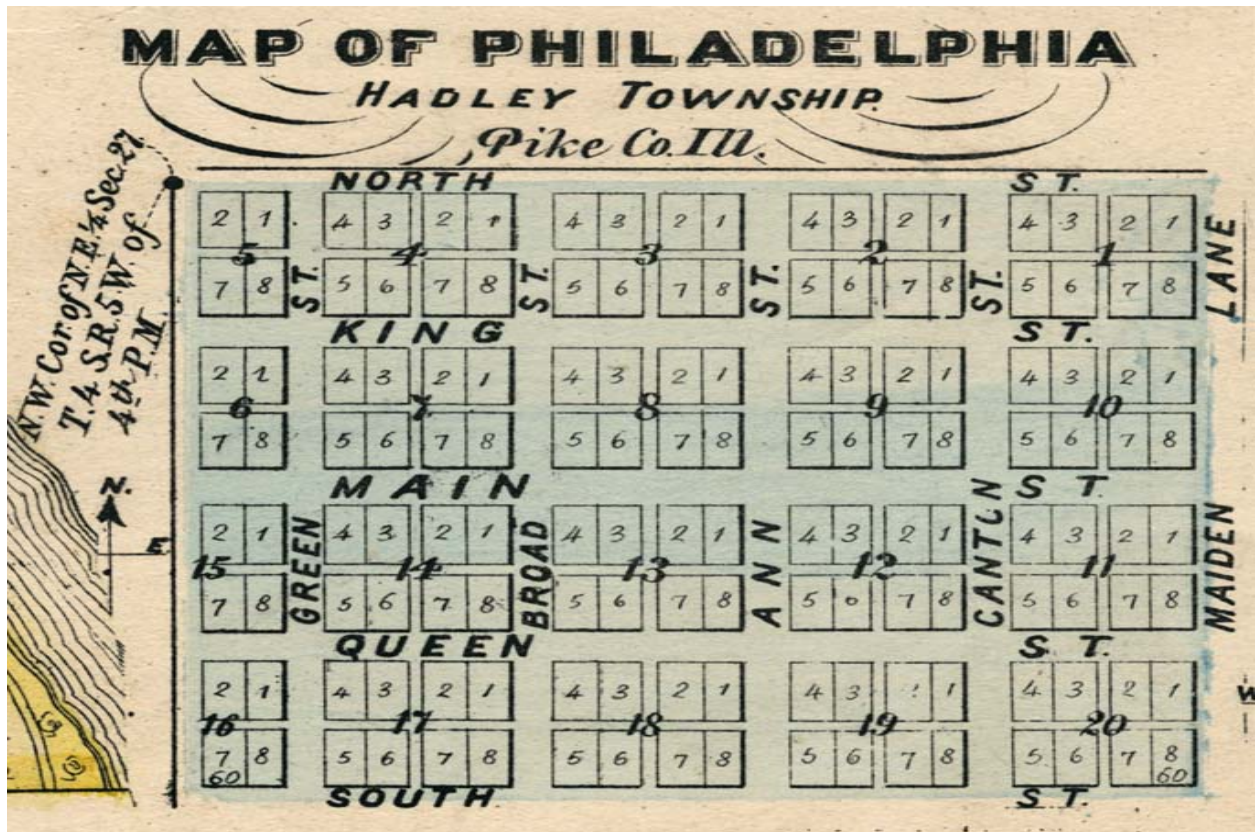


Figure 1. Plat map of New Philadelphia. (Source: Andreas, Lyter & Co., 1872.)



Figure 2. Map of Illinois.

New Philadelphia seemed primed for success, but when a proposed line of the Hannibal to Naples Railroad bypassed the community in 1869, it fell into a decline from which it would not recover. Although a few families continued to make their homes here until the early 1900s, only 84 people were recorded on the 1880 federal census (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1880).

Throughout its history, the majority of New Philadelphia's residents were of European heritage. The highest representation of African Americans in the town occurred in 1865 when 38 percent of the population were recorded as black or mulatto on the federal census; however, the town was considered by many area residents to be a "black town." That conception may have been influenced by the fact that free blacks accounted for only 0.4 percent of the entire population of the state of Illinois in 1860, while New Philadelphia's 21 African-American residents in 1860 represented 18 percent of the total population of 114 individuals (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1860; Illinois State Census 1865). Historian James Davis described New Philadelphia as a "nodal point for regional black activities" (1998:293).

New Philadelphia was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. Efforts are currently underway to nominate the town site for designation as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) under NHL Criterion 6, for the high potential the site holds to yield information of major scientific importance to the understanding of free, multi-racial communities, and for its potential to affect theories, concepts, methods, and ideas in archaeology.

New Philadelphia is located on private property in Hadley Township in a rather remote rural area of Pike County about one-half mile from Interstate 72. The nearest town is Barry, approximately four miles away and the location of the nearest Interstate exit. The

New Philadelphia Association that includes community residents and town and family descendants is currently seeking funding to purchase the 42 acre site.

No original buildings or structures remain above ground; only a few historic building foundations are visible on the landscape. Six buildings not associated with the original town site are located on the property, including a dwelling known as the Burdick House. Located on Block 19 on Lots 3 and 4, the Burdick House was constructed about 1941 and renovated in 2005. Land records indicate that Virgil Burdick, descendant of Spaulding Burdick, who is recorded on the 1850 federal census as a shoemaker who may have lived in the town, purchased the property in 1921. The New Philadelphia Association purchased the building in 2005 (Burdick, 1992; Whitt 2003; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850).

In 1998, property owners moved a log cabin dwelling and two wooden buildings dating to the late nineteenth-century from nearby towns to the site to represent rustic homes that may once have housed New Philadelphia's pioneer residents (Figure 3) (Armistead personal communication 2007; Pike County Express 1998:1). The abandoned town site is now covered by native prairie grasses, stands of trees, crops, and a modern gravel road known as Broad Way (Pike County Deed Book 1836; Walker 1983:134) or Broad Street (Andreas, Lyter & Co. 1872:84) during the town's existence.



Figure 3: Nineteenth-century structures moved to the site . (Source: Paul A. Shackel.)

New Philadelphia –Listed on the National Register of Historic Places and nominated for National Historic Landmark designation

New Philadelphia qualified for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, for the site's potential to provide information of national significance about the ways of life and the social and economic relationships of the African-American and European-American residents of a pioneer community on the Midwest frontier during a time of racial strife. The historic site qualifies for National Historic Landmark designation under Criterion 6, for its high potential to yield information of major scientific importance to our understandings of free, multi-racial communities and for the potential the site possesses to affect theories, concepts, methods, and ideas in archaeology. New Philadelphia's excellent archaeological integrity, presented below, offers researchers with an opportunity to investigate the interaction of the town's African-American and European-American households and to understand how racial identities were formed and expressed. The homogeneity of material goods and the findings of gaming pieces traditionally associated with African Americans at sites occupied by both African-American and European-American residents defy current archaeological research paradigms of pattern recognition among cultural groups and challenge archaeologists to develop new research questions and strategies. Pattern recognition assumes that humans act in a predictable manner and that behavioral patterns can be detected in material culture remains (Galke 2000:254-255; Samford 1996:97; Price 1985:40).

Archaeology at the New Philadelphia Town Site

Local residents established the New Philadelphia Association (NPA) in 1996 to preserve the historic town site. The NPA was committed to make the story of Frank McWorter and the townspeople of New Philadelphia part of the nation's collective memory. The organization's initiative prompted a collaborative research project involving the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign (UI), the University of Maryland (UM), and the Illinois State Museum (ISM). Systematic pedestrian walkover surveys were conducted at the site in 2002 and 2003 to assess the site's archaeological potential (Gwaltney 2004; Shackel 2006 Archaeology Report). More than seven thousand artifacts recovered from the surface of the property confirmed the site's archaeological potential (Gwaltney 2004).

Hosted by the University of Maryland under a three-year National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates grant, archaeological investigations under the leadership of Dr. Paul Shackel (UM), Dr. Terrance Martin (ISM), and Dr. Christopher Fennell (UI) were conducted in 2004, 2005, and 2006. Combined with the results of the walkover surveys, geophysical (Figure 4) and archaeological surveys confirmed the site's archaeological integrity.

Archaeologists located many intact features, including substantial building foundations, the remains of wells, pit cellars, and concentrations of artifacts that dating to the town's occupation (Figure 5). Features were bisected to protect the archaeological integrity of the site. Large concentrations of artifacts were recovered from Blocks 3, 4, 8, 9, and 13. Cultural material with the earliest mean dates were unearthed at Block 4 (1856); Block 8 (1844); Block 7 (1854); and Block 9 (1858). More than 65,000 artifacts, including ceramics, glassware, bricks, nails, and window glass were recovered during archaeological

investigation. The large number of kitchen wares, the highest proportion of artifacts recovered, suggest the presence of domestic structures (Shackel 2006; Gwaltney 2004). Only the most obvious anomalies detected by geophysical surveys were investigated, but excavation of more subtle anomalies may reveal additional cultural features (Shackel 2006).

. Dr. Fennell, assistant professor of anthropology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, one of the leaders of the 2004-2006 excavation project, was recently awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation Research Experience for Undergraduates to conduct a field school at New Philadelphia in 2008, 2009, and 2010.

Figure 4: Geophysical survey. (Source: Michael Hargrave.)

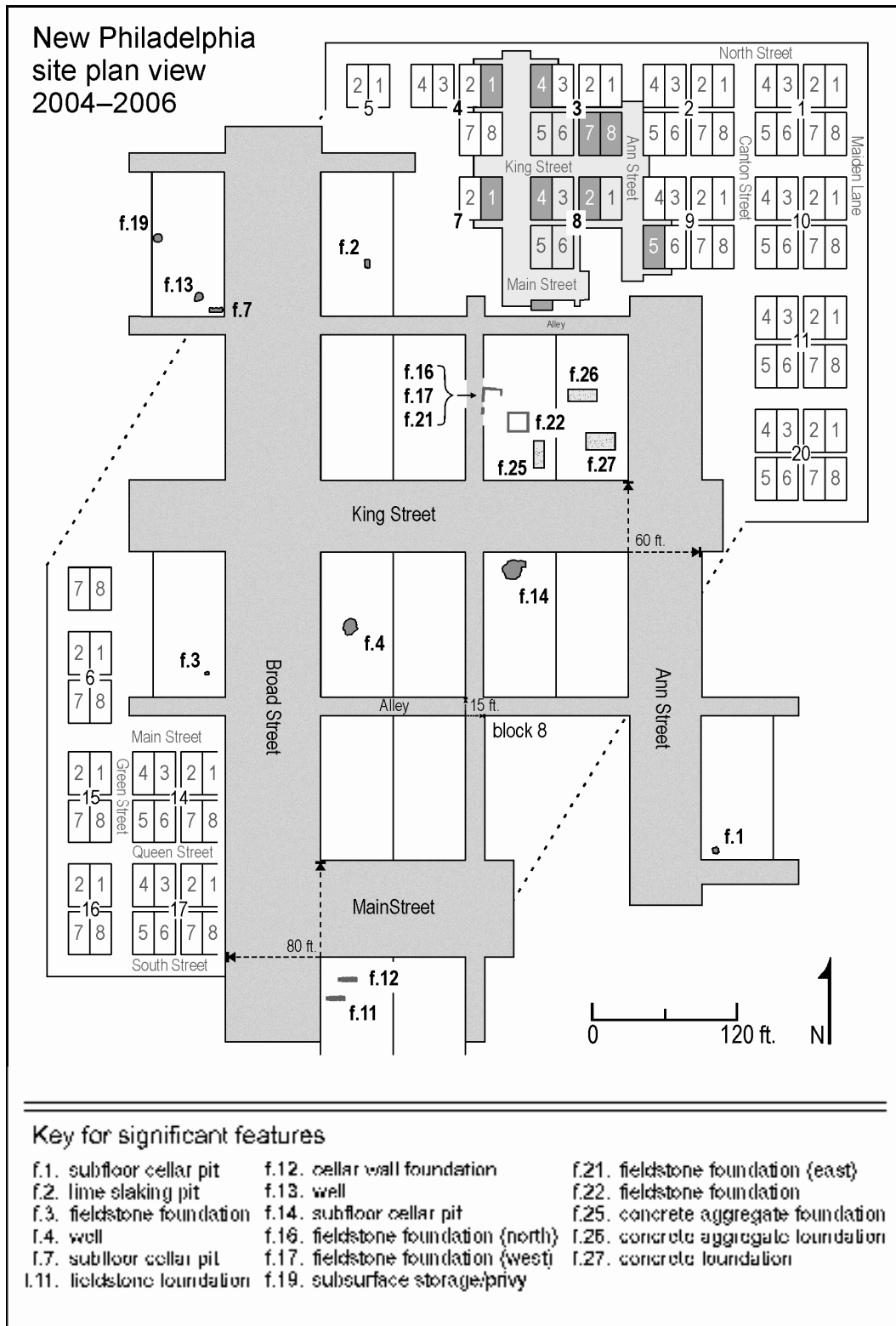


Figure 5: Plan view of New Philadelphia. (Source: Chris Valvano.)

Chapter 2: Preservation Regulations and Guidelines

In some sense, management of archaeological resources began as early as 1666 in Sweden with a proclamation declaring that all remains of ancient material culture belonged to the Crown. By the middle of the eighteenth-century, many other European countries enacted similar laws to protect treasures of the past, acknowledging the inherent value of material cultural heritage, not just the monetary worth they represented. In the United States, the Antiquities Act of 1906 represented the first governmental protection of the country's cultural resources (Cleere 1989:1). The law's limitations prompted expansion of federal historic preservation ordinances, such as the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, and particularly the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (The National Park Service 2002c:5, 12, 28, 139, 166; Hardesty and Little 2000:8).

Today's preservation regulations and guidelines, established and managed largely by federal and state agencies, are in place to protect historic sites on federally owned lands from development and exploitation and to preserve the sites for future research and for the benefit of the public, both present and future generations. Several methods, including restoration and reconstruction, will be considered.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs provides formal guidance for adherence to Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA) (U.S. Department of the Interior 1995). Section 110 of the NHPA mandates federal agencies to "assume responsibility for the

preservation of historic properties which are owned or controlled by such agency” (National Park Service 2002b). New Philadelphia qualifies for protection under NHPA by its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

The Secretary’s Standards and Guidelines set out four preservation methods for protected properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction (U.S. Department of the Interior 1998). Preservation refers to maintaining and repairing a structure to retain its historic appearance. Rehabilitation focuses on retaining the historic character of a property even though necessary repairs or changes are made. Restoration focuses on representing a specific period of history while removing or altering evidence of other time periods. Reconstruction “is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site..for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location” (Birnbaum 1994). Since New Philadelphia is an archeological site and visible material evidence of the town’s existence are limited to a few building foundations, preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration of historic materials are not applicable to the historic town site; only reconstruction methods will be discussed below.

According to *The Secretary’s Standards and Guidelines*, “vanished or non-surviving portions of property” can be reconstructed only “when documentary and physical evidence is available permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property” (U.S. Department of the Interior 1995). Prior to reconstruction, the structure’s historical significance must be thoroughly researched and documented to ensure that its re-creation is integral to interpretation of the site. Comprehensive archaeological investigation must then be carried out to identify features of

the structure necessary for accurate re-creation. Careful re-creation of a non-existing structure includes duplication of the design, color, finishes, and reconstructing the original structures surroundings, such as roads, walkways, fences, and other significant features. The recreated structure must be obviously identified as a modern reconstruction (National Park Service 2008).

Some critics claim that reconstruction does not preserve but creates “new structures simulating old ones” (Macintosh 1990) and argue that the National Park Service was established to preserve natural and cultural resources and should not take on reconstruction projects (Macintosh 1990).

Reconstruction has a long history in U.S. preservation efforts. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 authorized the National Park Service to “restore, reconstruct, rehabilitate, preserve, and maintain historic or prehistoric sites, buildings, objects, and properties of national significance...” (National Park Service 2002a: 16 U.S.C. 462(f-g)). In 1964 Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall underscored that one of the department’s long term goals was to “communicate the cultural, inspirational, and recreational significance of the American Heritage as represented in the National Park System,” and, to achieve that goal, “management shall be directed toward maintaining and where necessary restoring the historical integrity of structures, sites and objects significant to the commemoration or illustrations of the historical story” (1964).

Because of the scarcity of material evidence, reconstruction is not often justified. Reconstruction of a non-existing property must maintain integrity and preserve authenticity in order to avoid the misrepresentation that has occurred previously at sites such as Fort Caroline, in Florida. The original fort had disappeared into the nearby St. Johns River, but

more than one hundred years later, a smaller fort that did not reflect any of the original buildings documented to have been part of the original fort was “reconstructed” on the river’s bank. The reconstructed sixteenth-century fort was smaller in size, supported by cinderblock, and contained none of the buildings present in the original (Mackintosh 1990). However, meticulous research, documentation, and care to preserve and incorporate the original eighteenth-century brick foundation of the Governor’s Palace at Colonial Williamsburg is regarded as an example of a truthful reconstruction effort (National Park Service 2008).

In addition to federal preservation regulations, some states maintain preservation regulations and guidelines. For example, the state of Illinois, the location of New Philadelphia, supports a Historic Preservation Planning Program. Among its goals, the program seeks to encourage a sense of “personal and collective identity” for all citizens through education and understanding of the state’s history through its rich cultural heritage. Those who crafted and implement the program envision a community of citizens who consider the fundamentals and practices of historic preservation as a natural course (National Park Service 2005).

Protecting archaeological sites as an archaeology preserve is an alternative preservation option. An organization concerned with protecting archaeological sites is the Archaeological Conservancy (TAC). TAC manages historic properties held under their ownership guided by conservation archaeology principles requiring that “major parts of the preserve be saved for future generations and research is welcomed but carefully controlled... disturbs only a small portion of the site...” (TAC 2004).

Archaeological research of sites under the stewardship of TAC must comply with state standards, requiring that archaeologists hold at least an advanced degree of education.

The curation of recovered artifacts is also strictly controlled by state standards and the public must be allowed access to the cultural resources. TAC encourages volunteer stewardship of sites under its ownership. Public access to TAC archaeological sites is not encouraged, however, tours can be arranged. In some instances the construction of informative kiosks is allowed to disseminate information about the site, such as that standing at Arrowhead Casino in New York (Figure 11) (Stout 2008 personal communication).

The development of preservation management plans must consider the property's historic value, significance, and integrity as well as the intended use of the site, such as educational, interpretive, or private (Birnbaum 1994). These factors were considered in the development of preservation options for New Philadelphia. The site's historic value and significance were recognized by its inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, and its exceptional significance to our country's history qualified the site for nomination as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The archaeological integrity of the site was confirmed through three years of geophysical and archaeological investigation.

Archaeological resources and their value must be taken into account when developing a preservation management plan along with both long and short term objectives. In addition, issues such as operating requirements, improvement costs, staffing and maintenance of the property are factors must be consider in order to create a strong preservation management plan (Birnbaum 1994).

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, as amended and annotated, sets out principles for preservation plans underscoring the fact that cultural resources are irreplaceable and that "preservation planning provides for conservative use of these properties, preserving them in place and avoiding harm when possible and altering or

destroying properties only when necessary” (1995 emphasis added). The Secretary’s preservation standards require that “archaeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken” (1995).

Chapter 3: Preservation Management Options for the Historic New Philadelphia Town Site

Based on the concepts for developing preservation plans discussed in Chapter 3, this chapter discusses various preservation strategies for the New Philadelphia town site.

Preservation options include:

- (1) constructing a pioneer village, similar to New Salem, Illinois
- (2) creating a walking trail through the site guided by interpretive signs and outlined building foundations
- (3) establishing an interpretive/educational center in the Burdick House
- (4) creating and maintaining a website on the Internet
- (5) create a recreational park
- (6) establish an archaeological preserve

Thirty-eight questionnaires presenting these options were distributed by post and email to archaeologists involved in the excavation of the site, members of the New Philadelphia Association, local community leaders, area residents, and family and town descendants. The survey is reproduced in Appendix A. Nineteen questionnaires were completed and returned, a 50 percent response.

Option 1 – Reconstruction of the site as a mid-nineteenth century village that depicts New Philadelphia as it appeared during that time and includes craft exhibitions.

One of the primary arguments against constructing a pioneer village, such as New Salem, Illinois (Figure 6), once home to Abraham Lincoln, at the New Philadelphia town site is the potential for destruction of the site's archaeological integrity and commercialization of the site. Compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for reconstruction would require extensive archaeological investigation that would destroy New Philadelphia's excellent archaeological integrity (U. S. Department of the Interior 1995). The town site's qualification under National Historic Landmark Criterion 6 underscores the property's exceptional national significance for its potential to yield "data affecting theories,

concepts and ideas to a major degree” (U. S. Department of the Interior 1999:30). Research conducted at New Philadelphia can provide nationally significant information about the interaction of African-American and European-American settlers and to investigate the formation of racial identities and how those identities were expressed through material culture.

New Philadelphia’s excellent archaeological integrity should be preserved for future archaeological investigation and the development of new archaeological methods and interpretive paradigms. New research questions and strategies can explore and provide an understanding of the homogeneity of cultural material found throughout the historic town site and how material culture was used to express identity. Innovative research paradigms may explain the presence of gaming pieces traditionally associated with African Americans at lots occupied by both African-American and European-American residents.

Figure 6: New Salem, Illinois. (Source: Abraham Lincoln Online)

Option 2 – Creation of a walking trail through the site with interpretive signs posted long the way to guide and inform visitors and set up “ghost” structures that outline building foundations

An alternative preservation plan is to create a walking trail through the site linked by interpretive markers. The markers would indicate the location of points of interest, such as blocks and lots defining the town’s layout and contextual information, including the names of property owners determined through land deed documents, census records, and oral histories. The location building foundations, wells, subfloor cellar pits, and other significant features identified through archaeological investigation could be outlined on the ground. Accompanying interpretive signs could convey their significance to visitors. Posting interpretive signs throughout the town site would have a low impact on the site’s archaeological integrity.

This preservation strategy emulates that of Jamestown, Virginia. The historic buildings of Jamestown vanished from the landscape long ago, but today visitors can see outlines of foundations outlined with brick and stone (Figure 7). The features are clearly visible and engage the visitor to imagine the appearance of the structure that once stood at the site. The preservation approach effectively infuses the site with feeling and merges with the landscape’s vista (Jamestown Rediscovery 2008). The effect could be the same at New Philadelphia by providing a glimpse to the past through implication, while retaining the rural agriculture feeling of the prairie that has changed little since town’s folk walked the grounds more than a century and half ago.

Figure 7: Jamestown, Virginia. (Source: Jamestown Rediscovery website.)

Option 3: Establish an interpretive/ educational center in the Burdick House displaying artifacts, photographs, historic documents, and as a gathering place for workshops, lectures, multi-media presentations, and community meetings.

According to land deed records, Virgil Burdick purchased property on Block 19 of the New Philadelphia town site in 1921 (Whitt 2003). Virgil Burdick was a descendant of New Philadelphia resident Spaulding Burdick who purchased property in the town as early as 1846 (Whitt 2003). Burdick is recorded on the 1850 federal census as the town's shoemaker (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850). The property on Block 19 remained in the Burdick family until 2005 when it was purchased by the New Philadelphia Association. Since its renovation in 2005, the building has been used for meetings of the New Philadelphia Association and for gatherings, such as the Day of Discovery held in 2006 (Figure 8) for community members, town and family descendents to exchange information, documents, and photographs.

The building seems an appropriate choice for an on-site interpretive center since it is already under the ownership of the New Philadelphia Association and because of its strong connection to a descendant family and the town. A rotating exhibit of archaeologically recovered artifacts, historical maps and documents, and photographs of town and family descendants could be displayed in the facility. Educational programs based on lectures conducted by archaeologists and invited guest speakers could be held here; multi-media presentations, such as videos, could be offered. Genealogical workshops could also be held in the Burdick house. Local residents and visitors alike would benefit from the adaptation of the house as an interpretive center. Volunteer involvement of members of the New Philadelphia Association and the local community could maintain and staff the site.

Figure 8: Interior of the Burdick House, Day of Discovery, 2006. (Source: Pat Likes.)

Establishing an interpretive center in an existing on-site structure would result in minimal impact to the historic town site's cultural resources and, at the same time, promote and protect the tranquil landscape. Since the Burdick house is located at the farthest corner of the town's boundary and is surrounded by trees and other vegetation, the atmosphere of historic New Philadelphia could be maintained.

Efforts to preserve the Beach Institute Neighborhood in Savannah, Georgia is an example of one group's efforts to incorporate an existing historic site into its preservation strategy. Preservation of Savannah's only remaining African-American community resulted in establishing a cultural center in the Beach Institute building, a site dedicated to the recognition and promotion of African-American contributions to the region. In addition to organized tours of the neighborhood, interpretive and educational programs are offered at the Beach Institute building (Georgia Department of National Resources 1993:81).

Option 4 : Disseminate information about New Philadelphia's history, archaeological significance and findings through a website, such as that maintained by the University of Maryland's Center for Heritage Resource Studies and the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Produce a documentary film, or virtual tour about the significance of the town's history and archaeological findings.

The University of Maryland's Center for Heritage Resource Studies and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign each maintain a website that provides academic historical information about New Philadelphia and provides links to archaeological reports about excavations conducted at the site. A website devoted to telling the story of New Philadelphia, its historical and archaeological significance, and archaeological findings in a popular manner could be accessed by the general public as a learning tool. Internet sites, such as that developed to promote Mount Vernon, home of America's first president George Washington, and a website developed for Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement

in North America, serve as examples. The Mount Vernon website presents information about preservation activities at the property, includes links restoration projects, interprets artifact findings, and offers site visitors an opportunity to interact with archaeologists via email through their “Ask an Archaeologist” section (Mount Vernon Ladies’ Association 2008).

On the Jamestown Rediscovery website, Internet visitors can learn about the history of the settlement and the history of archaeological investigations conducted at the site. The Jamestown Rediscovery website also includes information about exhibits, interpretation of artifacts recovered by archaeologists, and links to the interpretation of excavated sites (Jamestown Rediscovery 2008). Mount Vernon and Jamestown Rediscovery are excellent examples of entertaining, informative, and easy to use Internet resources.

A documentary film or virtual demonstrations of activities related to New Philadelphia, would be of interest to adult visitors and could be adapted to include the educational needs of students from primary through high school to enhance instruction of American history. In addition, programs could be developed to appeal to the community and could be included in the curricula of university classes of several disciplines. The programs could be disseminated through CD-Rom, video tape, and access on the Internet. New Salem, Illinois, Abraham Lincoln’s one time home, offers information and a tour of the site by way of photographs linked through its website (Abraham Lincoln Online 2008). This approach would disseminate the story of New Philadelphia to the general public through the Internet and cause no negative impact on the archaeological integrity of the town. This alternative option could be used in combination with any preservation method.

Option 5: Creation of a recreational park

Creating a recreational park may be a future option for preservation of the New Philadelphia site. The park could be used for sporting activities, such as soccer or baseball, and provide picnic facilities for visitors. This type of use could, however, depending on the types of recreational activities conducted, jeopardize the integrity of the site and damage archaeological resources. For example, use of all-terrain vehicles may cause damage to the property.

Mounds created by Native Americans in southwest Florida is now the site of Mound Key Archaeological State Park (Figure 9). An island set amid forests of mangrove trees, the site is reported to be the ceremonial center of the Calusa Indians. Spanish explorers encountered these early Native Americans in their attempts to colonize the area in the sixteenth century. There are no facilities available to visitors who access the island by boat. Interpretive signs and displays are posted along a trail that stretches across the island (Florida State Parks 2008).

Figure 9: Mound Key Archaeological State Park. (Source: Florida State Parks website.)

Option 6: Establish an archaeological preserve; make no changes, leave the site as it is.

Establishing an archaeological preserve, for example selling the New Philadelphia property to an organization such as The Archaeological Conservancy, is another preservation option for the site. The Archaeological Conservancy (TAC 2004) is “dedicated to acquiring and preserving the best of our country’s archaeological sites” (TAC 2004). TAC owns and maintains archaeological preserves in 39 states representing most of our country’s cultural eras. TAC’s regulations require that “major parts of the preserve be saved for future generations and research is welcomed but carefully controlled... disturbs only a small portion of the site,” but archaeological investigation on a limited basis could continue (TAC 2004). Under ownership of the TAC, the New Philadelphia Association could assume management of the property, and assign a site steward to monitor the site.

TAC regulated preserves are open only to TAC personnel and other authorized parties. Tours can be arranged, however, visitors must have written authorization and are escorted through the site. Transferring ownership of the New Philadelphia property to the TAC would secure the archaeological integrity of the site, but the public could be deprived of learning about the town’s remarkable founder, his family, and the people who called New Philadelphia home. Production of a documentary film, a virtual tour, and/or website presenting the significance of the town’s history and archaeological findings could be combined with this option to disseminate information and interpret the significance of New Philadelphia to the public.

Examples of TAC owned properties are Maryland’s prehistoric Barton Village Site (Figure 10) and the Arrowhead Casino in New York that contains both prehistoric and historic elements (Figure 11).

Figure 10: Barton Site, Maryland, archaeological site owned by The Archaeological Conservancy. (Source: TAC website)

Figure 11: Arrowhead Casino, New York, archaeological site owned by The Archaeological Conservancy. (Source: T A C website)

Making no changes and leaving the site as it is without the protection of an organization, such as the TAC, could endanger the archaeological integrity of New Philadelphia by leaving the site vulnerable to treasure hunters and developers. One of the landowners was recently made a monetary offer to purchase land at the town site by a group that organizes hunting expeditions in this rural setting that abounds with wildlife, particularly deer (Conover 2008: personal communication). Currently, permission to hunt the land must be obtained from the owners. Development by a hunting organization could prohibit further research, and endanger archaeological resources by constructing buildings, such as a hunting lodge or other related buildings. In addition, by taking no action an opportunity to interpret the site on the premises may be lost and the tangible link that the abandoned town site provides to its historic past could be broken.

Other options

This section was included to allow respondents an opportunity to offer alternative suggestions to those posed on the questionnaire.

Positive and negative impacts of preservation management options.

Table 1 presents the positive and negative impacts of preservation management options:

Table 1: Positive and negative impacts of preservation management options.

Method:	Pro	Con
Pioneer village/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the public about the story of New Philadelphia • Provide a tangible setting for the interpretation of the site • Evoke an emotional link to the town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroys archaeological resources • Expensive to develop and maintain • Commercialization of site • Limits interpretation of the site to a specific time period; New Philadelphia was occupied from 1836 and into the 1930s
Walking trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost efficient to construct • Low impact on archaeological integrity • Provide direct contact and connection to the site • Evoke emotional links to the town • Maintain the rural, remote feeling of the place • Educate the public about NP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still a potential threat to archaeological resources • Cost associated with creating and maintaining trail
Burdick house as interpretive center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPA already owns • Situated within original town boundary • Already used for NPA meetings and events • Provides on-site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of renovations and conversion for use as public building, i.e., climate control, handicapped accessibility, parking, etc. • Cost of maintenance and staffing to run facility • Cost to establish and maintain

	<p>interpretation venue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessible to community 	<p>exhibits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sterile, lacks tangible, physical setting • Security
<p>Website to New Philadelphia that uses multi-media features, such as a virtual tour, audible accounts of oral histories, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document and interpret New Philadelphia through artifacts recovered • Efficient means to disseminate information • Already exists through CHRS, UI • Accessible to schools, and public at large • Easier to maintain than physical interventions at the site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost to maintain • Nothing present at site to mark New Philadelphia • No interpretation on site
<p>Archaeological preserve, eg. under The Archaeological Conservancy (TAC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect archaeological resources • Could be managed by NPA • Maintain feeling of the site • Interpretation through signs with permission of TAC • Limited archaeological investigation could continue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May limit onsite interpretation and access • Must follow TAC regulations • Could limit informing the public about the town's history, its people, and its significance to American history

Chapter 4: Results of the Stakeholder Survey

For the current study, questionnaires were sent to 38 parties interested in the preservation of the New Philadelphia property (Appendix A). Recipients included archaeologists involved in excavating the site, members of the New Philadelphia Association, local community leaders, area residents, family descendants, and descendants of town residents. Nineteen questionnaires, 50 percent, were completed and returned.

The preservation management plan options are listed below. The plans were not numbered to avoid biasing the sample.

Reconstruct the site as a pioneer village (with buildings representing homes and businesses and craft demonstrations, such as New Salem, Illinois).

Create a walking trail through the site guided by interpretive signs and “ghost” structures indicating the location of buildings.

Establish an interpretive/educational center at the Burdick house, a twentieth-century building located within the historic town boundary.

Disseminate information about New Philadelphia through a website, and/or a documentary film.

Create a recreational park that includes interpretive information for public use.

Establish an archaeological preserve; make no changes.

Ranking

Respondents were asked to rank their preference for seven alternative preservation plans, each on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the most favored option and 10 representing the least favored option. An average rank was calculated, with more importance given to ranks that were selected by a greater number of respondents and less importance given to ranks selected by a fewer number of respondents.

Mathematically, the average rank was calculated according to the formula

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n_i \times R_i$$

where i = the preservation option, R_i is the rank assigned by n_i respondents to that option, and N is the total number of respondents. Nineteen questionnaires were completed and returned, a fifty percent return. All respondents ranked the specific six options listed ($N = 19$), but only six respondents selected the “other” option ($N = 6$). **The lowest weighted average rank represents the most favored option.**

Questionnaire data was compiled and analyzed (Appendix B). The results are summarized below:

Table 2 Summary of Rankings

<i>Preservation Option</i>	<i>Average rank</i>
Walking trail	2.7
Burdick house/interpretive center	3.0
Website	4.1
Recreational park	5.7
Archaeological preserve	5.8
Pioneer village/reconstruction	6.1

The pros and cons and distribution of the rankings for each option identified by respondents motivating the scoring are listed in detail on Appendix B.

Questionnaire Results

Walking Trail

On a ranking of 1 to 10, 1 representing the highest rank and 10, the lowest rank, the most favored option selected from the questionnaire ranked at 2.7, was the creation of a walking trail guided by interpretive signs and “ghost” frames” of original buildings through the site. According to respondents’ comments, this option was favored because of its low impact on the site’s archaeological resource integrity and on the current surroundings. Respondents favoring a walking a trail indicated that the “feeling” of the site would be maintained through this method while providing a link to the past through interpretive signs and spatial indications of the town’s layout. A walking trail was considered more affordable to construct, maintain, and staff than creating a more complete reconstruction of the historic town site, such as a pioneer village like that of New Salem, Illinois.

However, some respondents questioned the feasibility of creating a handicapped accessible trail throughout the site. Others were concerned that not enough information would be provided to visitors through this method, or that a walking trail would not attract visitors. The lack of guided tours to interpret the site to visitors was regarded as a negative aspect of this method.

Respondents suggested enhancing a walking trail with audio devices to explain various locations and their significance; to make the information available on a dedicated website or by digital-media presentations disseminated over the Internet; and establishing an interpretive center in addition to the walking trail. Another respondent suggested using transparent interpretive signs that included a diagram of the structure that once stood on the site rather than erecting “ghost” or skeletal frames to represent the location of structures.

Burdick House

Ranking 3.0, the second most favored preservation option on the questionnaire was establishing an interpretive center in the Burdick House, a twentieth-century building that stands on two of the historic town lots. Since the site is already owned by the New Philadelphia Association, it was regarded as an appropriate place to house an interpretive center to exhibit artifacts, documents, and photographs. The building could serve as both an educational and conference center and provide accommodations for visitors and researchers. However, although the spirit of the historic town would be maintained and the site's archaeological integrity would be protected, many respondents were concerned about the need for staffing, the lack of security, the cost of conversion to a public center, maintenance, and vulnerability to pests. The size of the structure and cost of needed improvements, such as temperature control, required to adapt the site as an interpretive and conference center was a concern expressed by some respondents.

Website

Ranked from 1 to 10 with 1 being the highest ranking and 10 the lowest ranking, questionnaire respondents ranked establishing a dedicated website or producing a documentary film to tell the town's story at 4.1, the third favored option. Respondents indicated that these could be accomplished immediately and economically, and that a website could inform the general public about the town's significance. Respondents remarked that a website would be easy to update and revise and could include oral histories and publications written by community members, family and town descendants. Protecting the site's archaeological integrity by means of website or documentary was stressed by several respondents.

Economics proved to be a concern for many respondents who were concerned about the development and maintenance costs of a website or the production of a documentary film. Several respondents were concerned that the site itself would be forgotten if only a website or film told the town's story.

Comments by respondents suggested creating an online interactive site to explain the town's significance. Several individuals commented that a website should be part of any preservation plan.

Recreation park with interpretive information

Preserving the New Philadelphia historic town site as a park open to the public ranked this option at 5.7. Respondents indicated that a positive aspect of this method no permanent structures would be erected and that the site would be available for public use. Respondents were concerned about how the park would be used, security of visitors and the site, and maintenance of the park. Respondents were also concerned about destruction caused by some types of recreational activity and that visitors might litter the site.

Archaeological Preserve

Establishing an archaeology preserve and making no changes to the historic town site was ranked at 5.8, on a ranking scale of 1 to 10, with 1 being the highest ranking. Respondents favoring an archaeology preserve commented that protecting the archaeological integrity of the site would allow future generations to investigate the site. Proponents of this approach suggested disseminating information about New Philadelphia through online interpretive methods. Preservation as an archaeological preserve would limit public access to the site.

Construction of a pioneer village

Constructing a pioneer village or full reconstruction of a faux New Philadelphia that would include structures of the nineteenth century period of the town's occupation and craft demonstrations, such as that established at New Salem, Illinois and similar to Colonial Williamsburg, was ranked at 6.1, the least favored preservation option for New Philadelphia listed on the questionnaire. Although advocates of this plan suggested that the public is fascinated with the lifeways of people who pushed open the western frontier, others argued that such sites are expensive to build, maintain, and staff. Other respondents argued against commercializing the historic town site. Creating a virtual reconstruction on a website was an alternative to physically reconstructing the site, and could be a part of several other preservation options.

Other

The questionnaire offered respondents an opportunity to include their own preservation options for the town site under the heading "other," however the option was not ranked. Respondents selecting "other" indicated their preference for combining several options presented on the questionnaire, such as establishing a museum in conjunction with an interpretive center and walking trail through the site. One respondent favoring the "other" option suggested creating a virtual museum on a website using current media technology. The same respondent favored establishing an interpretive center at the Burdick house, suggesting that artifacts and historic documents could be displayed to maintain on-site presence on the property to encourage visitation, and a place where meaningful activities could take place. Maintenance of the website and the facility were concerns of this respondent.

Another respondent favoring the “other” option suggested implementation of a plan developed by Nanguo Yuan, a professional landscape architect and graduate student at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, who worked with Dr. Christopher Fennell, one of the three leaders of the archaeology project conducted in 2004 through 2006 and part of the team conducting archaeological research in 2008 through 2010. Nanguo Yuan proposed several options to reflect views expressed by members of the descendant and local communities. One such option was to establish a center for visitors within the town’s boundary, planting garden plots with vegetation native to the area in the nineteenth-century, and reconstructing the original town plan.

Nanguo Yuan’s comprehensive proposal would be developed in incremental stages over a twenty year period. Plans extend beyond historic town boundaries to include the reported site of the Solomon McWorter home and the integrated schoolhouse that began operation around 1874. Phase III of Plan D developed by Nanguo Yuan (Figure 12) includes parking facilities, a visitor center, museum, theme plaza, town lots supporting native plants, reconstruction of a traditional farm of the era, and signs interpreting the site’s archaeological findings (Nanguo Yuan 2007).

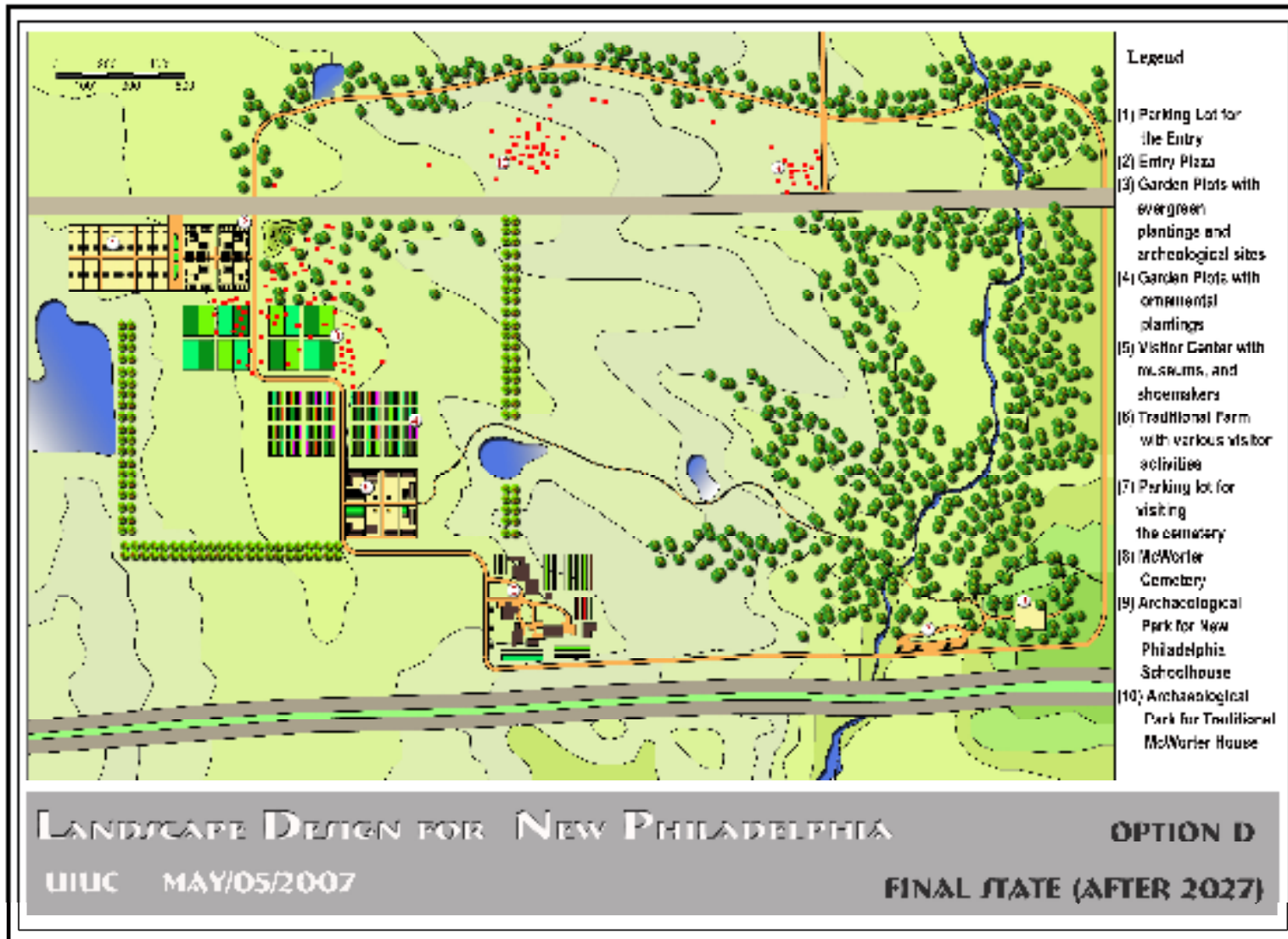


Figure 12: Landscape Design for New Philadelphia. (Source: Nanguo Yuan.)

Chapter 5: Summary and Conclusion

New Philadelphia's significance to our country's history was acknowledged by its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places in 2005. The site was recognized for its potential to provide important information about the lifeways of African and European Americans who lived as neighbors in a rural community during the racially turbulent ante- and post-bellum times.

The historic town site is eligible for nomination to the elite league of properties designated National Historic Landmarks for their exceptional importance to our country's history. New Philadelphia qualifies for NHL status for the site's potential to affect current theories and research methods to a major degree. Archaeological investigation confirmed the property's high archaeological integrity. The homogeneity of cultural materials found at New Philadelphia prompts a rethinking of the approaches used by cultural and social scientists to study race within communities. The site offers researchers a unique opportunity to investigate the relationships and interactions of formerly enslaved individuals, free born African Americans, and people of European heritage.

Considering the historic significance of New Philadelphia, preservation regulations and guidelines, and preservation options favored by questionnaire respondents while maintaining the archaeological integrity of the property is of prime concern. A combination of preservation options could be applied to preserve the town site. The Archaeological Conservancy has expressed interest in purchasing seven acres of the 42 acre historic town. The seven acres encompass Lots 3, 4, 7, and 8, most likely the earliest settlement areas and commercial center of the town, and the location of many intact features revealed through archeological investigation and anomalies that may potentially be additional features

indicated by geophysical surveys. The purchase of the New Philadelphia property by The Archaeological Conservancy would preserve archaeological resources. The New Philadelphia Association could then assume stewardship and manage the site. Under this arrangement, limited archeological investigation could be carried out as new technology is developed or as new research questions arise.

The New Philadelphia Association could construct a kiosk containing information about the town's history and archaeology conducted at the site, such as that set up at the Arrowhead Casino site (Figure 11). A walking trail guided by interpretive markers could be laid-out throughout the property to provide on-site information about New Philadelphia's history. The location of blocks, lots, and building foundations could be outlined in stone or brick to provide spatial conception of the historic town site. Self-guided tours of the site along a walking trail linked by interpretive markers could provide visitors with information about the town and archaeological findings. Significant features, such as building foundations, wells, and subfloor cellar pits could be outlined on the ground using bricks or stones. Interpretive markers could provide historical information about the features and background information about the buildings that once stood on the town site. This method has low impact on the archaeological integrity of the site. Ground maintenance would be required to control vegetation growth, but visitors could come to the site on a year round basis, guided by signs posted throughout the site.

In addition, the Burdick house could be renovated to become the location for an interpretive and educational center and a community meeting place. To maximize the potential of the Burdick House, the property requires extensive renovation and improvements, such as climate control, installation of a security system, and adapting the site

to accommodate large groups, accessibility for the handicapped, a maintenance plan and staffing. Part of a long term plan could include organizing volunteers to maintain the property, and to arrange lectures, workshops. Trained volunteers could interpret the historical significance of New Philadelphia to visitors.

An Internet site dedicated to New Philadelphia could make information about the town's history, from its founding in the mid-nineteenth century to its twentieth century occupation, known to the public along with information about the town's founder, its residents, and archaeological discoveries. An interactive website, like that maintained by New Salem and Jamestown, is easy to use, provides information about the site, and guides visitors to the website on an online virtual tour. On the New Salem, Illinois website, a mouse click on various stops, such as the saw mill, stores, and the homes of villagers, prompts an image of the structure to appear along with its history. A virtual archaeology tour explains features and structures found at the town site. The Jamestown Rediscovery website is a virtual exploration of the site's archaeology project and presents information about archaeological findings, the history of Jamestown, visiting the historic property, publications, exhibits, and information about field schools conducted at the site. As one respondent noted, a website should be included with any preservation method for New Philadelphia.

Audio accounts of oral histories collected from family and town descendants could be broadcast on the website accompanied by images of the interviewees. McWorter family descendants could also record their recollections and feelings about their ancestors and New Philadelphia.

This combination of several preservation options would have the least negative impact on the archaeological integrity of the property. With few distortions to the landscape,

the New Philadelphia town site would retain the feeling of remoteness that has changed little since the days of the town's occupation, and promote cultural identity to the site by family and town descendents, and the local community.

Appendices

Appendix A

Questionnaire to Stakeholders regarding development of preservation management strategies

New Philadelphia Town Site Preservation Management Strategies

My final project for the Certificate in Historic Preservation and the Master of Applied Anthropology Program at the University of Maryland focuses on developing a suggested preservation management plan or plans for the New Philadelphia Town Site. I am interested to know your vision of preserving the site and presenting the extraordinary story of New Philadelphia to current and future generations.

Please refer to the list below and rank them in your order of preference. If you have an alternative suggestion, write it on the line provided. Please feel free to add your comments.

Preservation Methods

_____ Reconstruct New Philadelphia as a pioneer village, such as New Salem

_____ Create a walking trail through the site with interpretive signs posted along the way to guide and inform visitors and set up “ghost” structures that outline building foundations

_____ Establish an interpretive/educational center in the Burdick House displaying artifacts, photographs, historic documents, and as a gathering place for workshops, lectures, multi-media presentations, and community meetings.

_____ Disseminate information about New Philadelphia’s history, archaeological significance and findings through a website, such as that maintained by the Center for Heritage Resource Studies and the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. Produce a documentary film about New Philadelphia’s historical and archaeological findings.

_____ Create a recreational park for public use that would include interpretive information.

_____ Establish an archaeological preserve; make no changes, leave the site as it is.

_____ Other _____

For your top first three priorities, please answer the following:

Priority #1

What aspects of this method are most appealing to you?

What aspect of this method are the least appealing or most problematic?

Priority #2

What aspects of this method are most appealing to you?

What aspect of this method are the least appealing or most problematic?

Priority #3

What aspects of this method are the most appealing to you?

What aspect of this method are the least appealing or most problematic?

Appendix B Questionnaire Summaries

Plan	Pro	Con	Suggestions	Rank Number Percent		
Pioneer Village/ Reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People like to tour old buildings and imagine life of pioneers • hands-on history like New Salem • unforgettable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't know for sure what buildings looked like • Expensive to create • Need staff to interpret homes and businesses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost to purchase NP property • Extremely expensive • Takes time of interpreters • Expensive to maintain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create virtual reconstruction 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	0 1 1 1 4 7 1 1 0 3	0 5.3 5.3 5.3 21.1 36.8 5.3 5.3 0 15.8 Average rank = 6.1

Plan	Pro	Con	Comment	Rank	Number	Percent
Walking trail with signs and “ghost” structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do-able; low cost • available to everyone, anytime • No staff required – just need easy to read history on signs • Make site more meaningful to visitors if they could see where people lived and worked • More affordable than reconstruction • More attractive for visitors than just barren landscape • Broaden value of the site • Preserves archaeological integrity • Preserves “feel” of landscape • Less expensive to build, maintain, and update than village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a smooth trail accessible for wheelchairs • Establish stops to tell NP story • Cost • Takes time to establish • Don’t like “ghost” buildings • “Ghost” structures not enough to draw people to site • Cost • No “wow” factor • Problematic to make handicapped accessible • May not provide enough information to visitors • Can’t see artifacts • No guides to interpret • Building structures to represent past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use “talking interpretive devices to inform visitors about what was going on at each exhibit • Current plans are to plant low growing grasses in the streets and alleys in business district and to plant native flowers and prairie grasses in “footprint” of identified structures to give idea of where things were and add interpretive signs when funds are available • Creating a park is a possibility, might “Show case” what was there in the past 	1	7	36.8
				2	5	26.3
				3	2	10.5
				4	1	5.3
				5	2	10.5
				6	1	5.3
				7	0	0
				8	0	0
				9	1	5.3
				10	0	0
				Average rank = 2.7		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit without threat to archaeological integrity • Effective • Low impact on archaeology • Cost effective way to tell story • Easy to maintain • Affordable • Informative • Self-guided • Walk indicating location of buildings would give good idea of the village • “Ghost structures” give feel of what NP would have looked like without feeling like DisneyWorld or New Salem • Good visualization without disrupting archaeological record • Less expensive than museum • Less maintenance 	<p>houses, but less open for misinterpretation than reconstruction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to purchase the land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need media in addition to ghost structures; maybe podcast for range of interpretations that signs can’t cover • Use transparent interpretive sign with “ghost” outline of building • Visitors want stronger sensation of what place looked like, eg. closeness of small rooms, smell of wood fire, etc. • Combine with interpretive center • Continue archaeological research • Public observation of archaeological investigation • Best option for near future • Hope NP doesn’t turn into New 	
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	<p>than museum</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to archaeological resources • Preserves site • Allows interpretation of site • Open site to public • Educate public about site • Protect archaeological resources for future excavation/ research • Can be done immediately • Give people something to do when they visit the site • Allow visitors to experience what NP was like first hand 		<p>Salem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine with use of Burdick house to give full experience of NP • Should be under umbrella of NPS to provide staffing and daily operation 	
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Plan	Pro	Con	Comment	Rank	Number	Percent
Burdick House – interpretive center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present story of Free Frank and NP showing artifacts and copies of Free Frank papers • Partially in place • Continues spirit of the place if it is has clear antiracism and active purpose • Good place for workshops, lectures, etc. onsite • Accommodation for family members and researchers • Important to preserve last remaining structure even though it dates to modern times • Learn about site without damaging • Low impact on archaeology • Effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need staff, security • Need larger building • Need parking, public areas • Lack of money to keep property in good condition • Costly to make appropriate renovations to achieve archival/museum standards • Costly to maintain and staff • Expenses involved with staffing, enlarging building, develop parking and public areas • Security of stored materials • Keeping site in good condition • Funding • Currently no 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to vigorously pursue • Utilize facility to bring more people to the site • Best choice to disseminate info and gain support for project and expand use of Burdick house • Combine with website/film to disseminate info • Better to use the money to purchase land • Better to convert to B&B/small conference center • Build interpretive center elsewhere • Combine with trail and documentary film • Should be part of 	1	5	26.3
				2	7	36.8
				3	3	15.8
				4	1	5.3
				5	0	0
				6	1	5.3
				7	0	0
				8	0	0
				9	1	5.3
				10	1	5.3
				Average rank = 3.0		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretive center best way to provide background of the town • Good way to educate visitors about McWorter family • Pictures for display would be valuable resource • Great asset to local community interested in story of the town and how it relates to their own history • Educational center and meeting place would be great asset to community • Knowing that NP will be more than family history • Site would be remembered because Burdick house would be used by public 	<p>security, so artifacts and documents would be threatened;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable to pests • No climate control • Costly to make appropriate renovations • No security • Protection and care of artifacts • Cost • Maintenance • Route between site and Burdick House difficult • Funding • Displays become fixed and resistant to change • What happens to rest of the site? • Cost • Maintenance (maintain museum for care of artifacts; air control for artifacts) 	<p>any preservation plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite community to share historic documents, photographs, etc. to encourage support or site management • Hold lectures, public meetings to get people involved • Recognize the rest of the site in some way – maybe with a plaque or markers at points around the site 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most comprehensive way to achieve goal of outreach and education • Best option to educate people and attract visitors through various exhibits, lectures, written materials, artifact exhibits, etc. • Best represents premise of NP as community based archaeology with emphasis on local dialogues • Opportunity to display artifacts rather than store on shelf • Low impact on archaeological resources • Preservation of site • Interpretation of site • Researchers and descendants benefit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be “fun” enough to attract wide audience • Cost to renovate • Need to enlarge • Cost to renovate and adapt for larger audience 		
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	<p>from well organized museum/information center</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Need a place at the site to display artifacts and journals and to hold meetings and conferences• Makes the site more of a destination• People can sit and read for as long as they like			
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Plan	Pro	Con	Comment	Rank	Number	Percent
Website/film	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can accomplish immediately and economically • Film could be used educate many people about NP's significance • Since not much has been written about NP, could expand views about slavery • Text already available through Gerald McWorter's work • Books written by Simpson, Burdick, and Matteson already exist • Include oral histories • Easy to change and add • Documentary good, mobile educational tool • Film is good way to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of production • Who should/could develop film • Costly to produce if carried out top rate • Staff to maintain website • Cost • Maintenance • Not a "special destination" • Maintenance of site to assure accuracy of information • Publicizing existence of website • Accessibility – not everyone has computer or Internet access • Where would documentary be shown – PBS, local Illinois channel? • Less hands-on than museum • Less likely to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create online interactive site that explains evidence and allows users to reconstruct pieces of buildings as they work through evidence – points out that reconstructions are created, not discovered • View documentary at Burdick House to educate visitors • Should be part of any preservation plan • UI and establishing the Burdick center would be a good combination • A film about the town and a feature movie about Frank McWorter will come in time when the 	1	1	5.3
				2	3	15.8
				3	9	47.4
				4	2	10.5
				5	0	0
				6	0	0
				7	0	0
				8	2	10.5
				9	1	5.3
				10	1	5.3
				Average rank: 4.1		

	<p>inform about progress of site year round</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact on archaeology • Effective • Low cost, do-able • Best way to reach most people • New information, pictures, printed material could be added as it becomes available • Large number of people could access • Cost effective • Adaptable • NP would continue to be studied • Inform more people about place and people • Reach significant number of people – wide reaching impact • Accessed and viewed by people all 	<p>remember and visualize</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May not be equally available to public • Would not encourage people to visit the site • Need to maintain on a regular basis 	<p>right people become interested and pursue it</p>	
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	<p>over country or world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach the most people • Disseminate information with easy availability • Less expensive than museum • Reach larger audience than onsite museum • Good way to disseminate greater amount of information to larger audience • Could be done first • Good way to make information available to bigger audience • Fastest method to “get the word” out • Create one major website 			
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Plan	Pro	Con	Comment	Rank Number
Recreational park with interpretive information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower cost • Available to public • Public use • Information available to public • Encourage public to visit site • No permanent structures that would have to be changed if new information becomes available • Attract public for recreational use and then inform about NP story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not a “special destination” • Who maintains • Security • Less exciting to public • Recreational use might cause destruction to the site, leave litter, etc. • Protection of site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What would park be used for? • How would site be protected? 	<p>1 0 0</p> <p>2 1 5.3</p> <p>3 2 10.5</p> <p>4 6 31.6</p> <p>5 3 15.8</p> <p>6 1 5.3</p> <p>7 0 0</p> <p>8 1 5.3</p> <p>9 3 15.8</p> <p>10 2 10.5</p> <p>Average rank: 5.7</p>

Plan	Pro	Con	Comments	Rank	Number	Percent
Archaeological preserve, no changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low impact to archaeological resources • Preserves site • Allows for interpretation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheapest route – next generation can decide what to do with site • Must purchase site ASAP – need \$125,000 • Combine with online interpretation 		1	0	0
				2	1	5.3
				3	0	0
				4	4	21.0
				5	5	26.3
				6	2	10.5
				7	3	15.8
				8	1	5.3
				9	3	15.8
				10	0	0

Plan	Pro	Con	Comment	Rank Number Percent																																	
Other (includes combination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good models available for virtual museums • Important to use current media • Many types of current media available • Combine website with use of Burdick house as interpretive center creates community focus and creates on-site presence and reason to visit the place or participate in meaningful activity • Some reconstruction • Some nature walk • Outline lots with native plants • Some interpretive exhibits • Site or national park with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance and cost of support for all options • Combination of approaches • Difficult to get government entities to work together to create national park or site off I-72 • Funding • Cost 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combine with virtual museum, visitor center, and walking trail • Combine with interpretive center and website; need onsite interpretation for reason to visit • Combine with landscape student's plan that includes several elements of questionnaire options • Important to have onsite presence too • Participate in meaningful activity inspired by the place • Develop all encompassing historic site to attract large diverse audience 	<table border="0"> <tr><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>66.7</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>16.7</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>16.7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Average rank: 2.5</td></tr> </table>	1	4	66.7	2	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	16.7	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	1	16.7	8	0	0	9	0	0	10	0	0	Average rank: 2.5		
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8	0	0																																			
9	0	0																																			
10	0	0																																			
Average rank: 2.5																																					

	<p>educational/interpretive center constructed in rest area off I-72; could also include other local attractions; Could be national project to make the story of NP and Frank McWorter known to the nation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop “all encompassing historic site” to attract large, diverse audience; Creates “wow” factor • Use of landscape plan proposed by landscape student would incorporate some reconstruction, a nature walk, outline town lots with native plants, include interpretive exhibits 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could establish multi-phase master plan for future when funds are available 	
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