New Philadelphia Archaeology:
Race, Community, and the Illinois Frontier

Report on the 2004-2006 Excavations

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Written and edited by:
Paul Shackel, with contributions from (in alphabetical order): Alison Azzarello, Megan Bailey, Caitlin Bauchat, Carrie Christman, Kimberly Eppler, Christopher Fennell, Michael Hargrave, Emily Helton, Athena Hsieh, Jason Jacoby, Charlotte King, Hillary Livingston, Terrance Martin, Maria Alejandra Nieves Colon, Eva Pajuelo, Marjorie Schroeder, Erin Smith, Andrea Torvinen, Christopher Valvano

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Paul A. Shackel

Archaeological Excavations, 2004, 2005, 2006

New Philadelphia in Pike County, Illinois is situated between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. It is the first known town planned, platted and legally registered by an African American in the United States. In 1836, Frank McWorter subdivided 42 acres to form the town. He then used revenue from the sale of the lots to purchase freedom for other members of his family (Walker 1983). African Americans as well as those of European descent moved to New Philadelphia and created a multi–racial community. New Philadelphia also serves as an important example of a farming community on the nation's Midwestern frontier.

The town's population peaked at about 160 people after the American Civil War, a size comparable to many Pike County communities today (King 2005). By the end of the century, however, racial and corporate politics of America's gilded age tolled the death knell for the settlement. The new railroad line bypassed the town. Many of New Philadelphia's residents moved away and, by the early twentieth century, only a few families remained.

Today, most of the original 42 acres have been returned to agricultural use, are planted in prairie grass, or lay fallow. Only a few scattered house foundations are visible in the fields. In the summer of 2002, Vibert White, then from the University of Illinois–Springfield (now with University of Central Florida), initiated a long–term research project to study and celebrate the history of New Philadelphia with the support of the New Philadelphia Association (NPA). The University of Maryland (UM) gathered census data, deeds, and tax records, as well as other primary and secondary sources. A collaborative project between the UM, Illinois State Museum (ISM), University of Illinois (UI), and the NPA helped to initiate an archaeological pedestrian survey in 2002 and 2003 (Gwaltney 2004).

Our initial archaeological survey work, along with Geographic Information System (GIS) overlays, identified several areas with discrete archeological deposits associated with known house lots (see below and Gwaltney 2004). This information along with the collection of census, deed, and tax information provided the research team with clues about the general settlement of the site.

During the summers of 2004, 2005 and 2006, UM served as the host institution, along with the University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign (UIUC), ISM, and NPA, for a three–year National Science Foundation Research Experiences for Undergraduates (NSF–REU) program. In 2005 UIUC also held their summer field school at the New Philadelphia town site. Undergraduate students from around the United States participated in this 10–week project each year. They worked for five weeks conducting archaeological excavations and for five weeks performing laboratory analyses at ISM. Students worked with professionals to

excavate portions of several town lots for which archaeological and geophysical evidence indicated the likely remains of past domestic sites. Students learned to excavate, catalogue artifacts, identify macrofloral remains, and perform faunal analysis, and minimum vessel analyses for glass and ceramics.

Prior to excavations Michael Hargrave (U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory [CERL]) conducted a magnetometer and an electrical resistivity survey along with the NSF–REU students in all three seasons. This work, coupled with the archaeological survey data and the historical records, provided additional information that located potential archaeological features. All of these data helped develop an excavation strategy.

The primary goals of this research project are to: *1) understand the town's founding and spatial development as a multi–racial town; 2) explore and contrast dietary patterns between different households of different ethnic and/or regional backgrounds by examining faunal and botanical remains; 3) to understand the townscape and town lot uses of different households using botanical data and archaeological landscape features; 4) elucidate the different consumer choices residents of different ethnic backgrounds made on a frontier situation and understand how household choices changed with the increased connection to distant markets and changing perceptions of racism.*

Many of New Philadelphia's settlers came from the Upland South, the Midwest, and the east coast. The town's story is about the quest for freedom, life on the frontier, facing racism, and the struggle of a small rural town to survive. As the project develops we will immediately make our conclusions available to the public on the internet. Our goal is to be as democratic and transparent as possible and allow professionals and the public to see how we develop and create our conclusions about New Philadelphia. This research will elucidate how individual members and families of this multi–racial community made choices to create their immediate environment, diet, agricultural practices, and consumer choices.

While we do not pretend to be the last word on the history of New Philadelphia, our efforts, with input from the larger descendant and local communities, will build a better understanding of this town. We hope to make the stories connected with this place part of the American story and the national public memory.

Completion of the project's ongoing work will allow the collaborative research team to explore other avenues for funding future work centering on issues of racism and group boundaries. It is important to understand that ethnic boundaries are fluid and it is necessary to see what forces have transformed these boundaries over time (McGuire 1982:161; Rodman 1992). In a place like New Philadelphia that developed as a multi–racial town, defining these boundaries becomes increasingly difficult since it appears to be a small community in which neighbors supported and traded with each other. However, it is probable that some form of local hierarchy may have existed that was based in part on racial categories. Placing future archaeological work within the context of the changing meaning of race is essential to

knowing how groups in this community became racially identified and how racial conflicts have shaped American society (see Omi and Winant 1994).

Many studies in African–American archaeology and material culture have dealt with the pre–emancipation era (Epperson 1999; Ferguson 1992; Kelso 1986; Upton 1988; Vlach 1993). Several archaeology studies have also dealt with the post–emancipation era (Mullins 1999, 2004; Warner 1998). An archaeological study of New Philadelphia allows archaeologists the opportunity to examine the development of a multi–racial community on the western frontier during the pre– and post–emancipation eras. New Philadelphia provides a unique case study since it survived as a multi–racial community for about a century. Anthropologist Mary Douglas (Douglas and Isherwood 1979) notes that on a periphery, such as a frontier situation, differences and deviations from the norm are acceptable. However, once those frontier situations become part of the core or semi–peripheral area, material culture and behavior often becomes standardized. The same may be true for the frontier situation of New Philadelphia. The town developed as a multi–racial town from the 1840s onward, a situation that was not the norm in the core area of the eastern states. But when the Illinois frontier closed, racism set its limits to the town's growth. Racism probably influenced the social and economic interactions between residents within the community as well as with residents outside the town. It is important to examine both the material culture record and the social history of the town in order to look for variability in the archaeological record as a way to see how the material culture may have changed as racism influenced the development and everyday lives of New Philadelphia's inhabitants.

Understanding the role of consumerism and consumer behavior in a multi–racial community will be a key issue for this study. Several scholars have examined how ideals of consumerism filtered into rural and frontier communities (McMurry 1988; Purser 1992; Schlereth 1989). Consumption practices varied across regional boundaries as well as through ethnic, class, and gendered groups. Mullins (1999) shows how an urban African–American community chose to participate in consumer society as a way to avoid local racism and confront class inequalities. Warner (1998) shows how some African Americans chose a diet that was noticeably different from the Euro–American community. An analysis of rural consumption in New Philadelphia reveals the complexities of how mass–produced and mass–advertised products infiltrated the rural community, and it shows how consumption patterns changed as the concept of racism changed.

While the current archaeological work at New Philadelphia has further defined the boundaries of the town and the blocks and lots occupied in the town, an in–depth study of recovered archaeological materials contributes to the town's social history. The research team's goal is to develop a material and social context for the site in order to raise the visibility of the site and make it part of our national public memory. We have successfully placed the entire town on the National Register for Historic Places in 2005 because we were able to demonstrate that the town had tremendous archaeological potential. It qualified under criterion "D" because it has "yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."

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2005 NSF–REU Field School Staff: Carrie Christman, Christopher Fennell, Charlotte King, Terrance Martin, Paul Shackel, Christopher Valvano.

2005 University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign Field School Students: Alison Azzarello Michael Collart, Elizabeth Davis, Thomas Duggan, Maria Elana Frias, Hillary Iden, Kyle Johnson, Matthew Kane, Gail Kirk, Christina Puzzo, Leslie Salyers, Jill Scott, Liz Watts, Charles Williams.

2005 University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign Field school Staff: Christopher Fennell, Phil Millhouse, Eva Pajuelo.

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Terrance Martin, Paul Shackel, Christopher Valvano.

Christopher Valvano and Charlotte King copy–edited versions of this report. Charlotte King directed the laboratory from 2004–2006. During her tenure all of the artifacts were cleaned, labeled, and entered on a data base, all during the 10 week field school. Because of her heroic effort and the diligence of many of the REU students, we had time during the field school to do preliminary analyses of the artifact and as well as the macrobotanical (supervised by Marjorie Schroeder – ISM) and fauna data (supervised by Terrance Martin – ISM). Christopher Fennell helped to supervise students (as well as the UI field school) and did all of the survey work for the 2004–2006 seasons. During the tenure of the project Carrie Christman (2004, 2005), William White (2004), Phil Millhouse (2005), Eva Pajuelo (2005), Emily Helton (2006), and Christopher Valvano (2005, 2006) played important roles in supervising students. Christopher Valvano standardized the archaeological drawings and photographed the archaeological assemblages. His precise and professional work can be seen throughout this report.

To all, it has been a wonderful experience working on this project with so many dedicated, hard working students, and professionals. I appreciate the support of the local and descendant communities. I hope that our collaborative efforts have made us all learn and grow from our collective experiences and recognize that dialog, cooperation and tolerance can help make our world a better place.

This report was written and edited by Paul Shackel, with contributions from (in alphabetical order) Alison Azzarello, Megan Bailey, Caitlin Bauchat, Carrie Christman, Kimberly Eppler, Christopher Fennell, Michael Hargrave, Emily Helton, Athena Hsieh, Jason Jacoby, Charlotte King, Hillary Livingston, Terrance Martin, Maria Alejandra Nieves Colon, Eva Pajuelo, Marjorie Schroeder, Erin Smith, Andrea Torvinen, Christopher Valvano,

Paul Shackel
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Selected Links:
University of Maryland – Center for Heritage Resource Studies www.heritage.umd.edu
(follow the links to New Philadelphia)

University of Illinois – http://www.anthro.uiuc.edu/faculty/cfennell/NP/newphilgeog.html

New Philadelphia Association – http://www.newphiladelphiail.org

McWorter family – http://www.mcworter.net/

Chapter 2: Background History

Paul A. Shackel

Introduction

Juliet Walker's (1983) book, *Free Frank: A Black Pioneer on the Antebellum Frontier*, provides significant information about Free Frank McWorter and his experience related to the founding and early development of New Philadelphia until his death in 1854. Other monographs provide overviews of the McWorter family and/or the community's past. These include: Grace Matteson (1964) *"Free Frank" McWorter and the "Ghost Town" of New Philadelphia, Pike County, Illinois*; Helen McWorter Simpson's (1981) *Maker's of History;* and Larry Burdick's (1992) *New Philadelphia: Where I Lived*.

The goal of the current New Philadelphia Archaeology Project is to further explore the story unfolding about the town by providing additional information about the social history of the entire community, and documenting the rise of the town from 1836 through its demise during the Jim Crow era in the early twentieth century. Using historical information, oral histories, and archaeological information, the project explores the physical and social development of the town and explores some of the social relations in the community through the early twentieth century. This work also shows how individuals of African–American and European–American heritage view this community's past. The archaeological, historical, and oral history data contribute information related to an important episode of past social and racial relations that should be a vital component of our national public memory.

Early Settlement of Illinois

Most of the early European settlers of Illinois came from states south of the Ohio River, and they established communities by waterways where they had easy access to transportation, power sources, and food. The French originally viewed the Illinois region with great promise. By the 1720s, France had constructed a ring of forts, posts, and missions from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico. Illinois served as a strategic midpoint in this ring. Fort de Chartres, constructed in the region of the Mississippi River Valley known as the American Bottom, served as one of the most impressive fortifications in North America. During this era, the American Bottom became the largest producer of grain for all of New France (Davis 1998: 48–51; Ekberg 1998; Simeone 2000: 19).

In 1749, Britain's Ohio Company granted lands on both sides of the Ohio, thus contesting France's territorial claims. Tensions increased in the early 1750s, and in 1756 the situation erupted into the French and Indian War. The French were overwhelmed by the British since at the beginning of this war France had about 100,000 nationalists in America, while Britain

had over 1.3 million. The French had also imported about 1,000 enslaved Native Americans and Africans to work on the fertile American Bottom (Davis 1998:48–51; Simeone 2000: 19).

After expelling the French from North America, as a result of the 1763 treaty to end the French and Indian War, the British viewed Illinois as a remote and distant region. During the American Revolution, George Rogers Clark, along with a company of 175 frontiersmen, captured the principal town of the Illinois Country, the old French village of Kaskaskia. With little resistance from the British, he annexed the territory to Virginia in 1778 and it became known as the Illinois County of the Commonwealth of Virginia (Alvord 1920: 324–328). For the British, Illinois served as a buffer from American encroachment. Some American settlers moved to the western frontier, although the British encouraged and equipped Native Americans north of the Ohio River to resist their advancements. When Virginia ceded the territory to the United States in 1783, the federal government recognized the "ancient laws and customs" of the region. The 1787 Northwest Ordinance protected the private contracts previously formed, including the existence of slavery (Simeone 2000: 19).

Visiting the Old Northwest Territory (comprised of present day Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois) after 1783, James Monroe appeared skeptical about the growth and development of the new territory. Instead, he favored dividing the lands into three to five new states. Borrowing a similar system found in New England, the Land Ordinance of 1785 created townships six miles square and aligned to the cardinal directions. Each township contained 36 sections, each one mile square and containing 640 acres. As a result, roadways often developed along section lines and crossed each other at right angles (Davis 1998: 93–94). This new, ordered grid system helped to tame the western frontier by making it regular, measurable, and standardized. In July 1787, state delegates meeting in Philadelphia crafted the new Constitution and also developed the Northwest Ordinance. "Not surprisingly, the ordinance reflected fundamental constitutional principles: the people are sovereign; legitimate governmental powers spring from the people; self–government is preferred; [and] government should be limited" (Davis 1998: 95). While encouraging self–government, the ordinance also ensured the same protections found in the Bill of Rights. While the ordinance proclaimed that three to five states should be developed from the Old Northwest Territory, it also stated that each territory needed 60,000 free people in order to seek statehood. Article 6 of the ordinance banned slavery and involuntary servitude, although there was an exception for French and Canadian settlers, as well as those who had sworn allegiance to Virginia (Davis 1998:96).

Many of the early American settlements in Illinois developed around the established communities in the American Bottom such as Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, and Cahokia (Alvord 1920). The Illini, consisting of the Cahokia, Kaskaskia, Michigamea, Peoria, and Tamaroa, had occupied present day Illinois, eastern Missouri, southern Iowa, and northeastern Arkansas since at least the middle of the sixteenth century (Warren and Walthall 1998). Disease, warfare, and dislocation impacted the native populations. In 1660, the American Indian population located in present day Illinois numbered 33,000. By 1680, just

under one–third of that number remained. The population dropped to 6,000 by 1700, and again to 2,500 by 1736. By 1763 only 500 survived and by 1783 the number had plummeted to fewer than 100. By 1800 about 80 American Indians resided in one village (Davis 1998: 42).

The European settlement of present day Illinois began at a relatively slow pace and access to familiar consumer goods was difficult. Material goods came to the western frontier from manufacturers in Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and Louisville via the Ohio River. James Davis (1998: 133) describes the material culture of early European settlers:

In southern Illinois and in other wooded regions log cabins were the norm for settlers. These pioneers ate at rough tables, some fashioned from bottom and side boards of discarded wagons. Benches and stools persisted for years. Chairs appeared only over time, and were reserved for esteemed household members and guests. Eating utensils were wooden or, at most, pewter. Few early households had silver or plate. Window glass, metal door hinges and locks, and even nails were expensive and rare. Weapons, axes, and fireplace implements were the most common metallic objects.

Settlers arrived with few clothes and imported even fewer, unlike eighteenth–century French Illinoisans, who enjoyed imported European clothes and fabrics. Hunting and trapping yielded hides, pelts, and skins for moccasins, boots, gloves, and britches, dresses, and other garments; much production occurred during winter's slack hours. Predators, though, continued to suppress wool production for decades after statehood.

In 1800, France won the Spanish Louisiana territory and three years later sold it to the United States. This new acquisition allowed settlers on the American western frontier to have unimpeded access to the Mississippi River, New Orleans, and the Gulf of Mexico. New frontiers opened in terms of trade and migration and the large, mostly French trading town of St. Louis became a principal market for goods imported from the east coast. After 1800, the steamboat greatly reduced shipping prices from the Gulf and along upriver routes (Davis 1998: 118; Troen and Holt 1977: 211). Trade with Native Americans also played a significant role in the exchange of goods (Mazrim 2002: 13).

On February 3, 1809, Congress established the Territory of Illinois, which included modern day Illinois, Wisconsin, northern Minnesota, and the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan. At the same time, Native Americans from the territory continued raiding new European settlements (Davis 1998: 135). After the War of 1812, immigrants began a steady migration into the area. Many of the new residents were poorer European Americans from the southeastern and southwestern states. They hoped to become full citizens of a future state with the goal of shedding their old identity of poor persons subordinated by the wealthy (Simeone 2000: 4).

In 1817, Congress set aside 3.5 million acres known as the "Military Tract," and allotted 160 acre tracts to veterans in an area between the lower Illinois River and the Mississippi River.

Veterans also received back pay to help them move to the new region. The public could also purchase tracts of land at $2.00 per acre with only a small down payment. In 1820, the credit system was dismantled and the minimum parcel was reduced to 80 acres at a price of $1.25 per acre. The government later reduced the minimum purchase to 40 acres (Mazrim 2002: 25).

The territory soon became a battleground between proslavery southerners and abolitionist northerners (Davis 1998:19). Six of the first seven Illinois governors came from slave states and they influenced the abolitionist issue. According to James Davis (1998: 20), no other state north of the Ohio River had as many slaves nor came as close as Illinois to providing constitutional protection for slavery. Many of the new settlers from the south supported the existing institution of slavery (Davis 1998: 161).

When Illinois became a state in 1818 it had about 40,000 residents, with over one third of them living in the greater American Bottom. Some of the early nineteenth–century immigrants brought enslaved persons with them into Illinois. In one instance, the West brothers had very different approaches to dealing with the slavery issue. One brother emancipated his enslaved laborers after being convinced to do so by a Methodist minister. The other brother registered his enslaved African Americans as indentured servants (Simeone 2000:153). In 1818, most of the slaves north of the Ohio River resided in Illinois in the American Bottom as well as another area known as the "salines." The salines area, named for the saltwater springs present in the terrain, produced salt for harvest and export. Enslaved laborers retrieved the water and boiled it down to extract the salt. By the early 1820s, the salines produced $11,000 a year in tax revenue, or about one fourth of the state's expenses. The 1818 Constitution allowed enslaved laborers to be imported into Gallatin and Jackson Counties for one year in order to work at these facilities. The enterprise was required to cease operations by 1825 (Simeone 2000: 25).

Political leaders reached a compromise in order to minimize the debate on slavery, a strategy influenced by the likelihood that Congress would reject a proslavery constitution. While the majority of the early settlers came from the South, Illinois' Constitution was based on articles used in the constitutions of New York, Ohio, and Kentucky. The new Constitution stated that enslaved persons owned by French citizens could be retained in bondage. Indentured servitude, whereby African Americans were contracted to work for decades, was acceptable under the state's Constitution. The offspring of indentured servants had to serve until they became 21 years of age for males, and 18 years of age for females. Enslaved people could also be brought into the salines until 1825 (Davis 1998: 165). Slavery proponents called for a constitutional convention to revise Illinois' Constitution in order to allow chattel slavery. In 1818 through the early 1820s Illinoisans faced an economic depression and many believed that they suffered because Missouri now gained a steady flow of southern immigrants because it was admitted as a slave state as a result of the 1820 Missouri Compromise. James Simeone (2000: 49) notes that "beginning in the fall of 1819 and continuing through 1822, everything stopped. The money stopped, and immigration stopped. In the summer of 1821 the rain stopped." In addition, an epidemic of yellow fever had hit most of the American

Bottom. Over half the population died in Atlas, the county seat of Pike County (Simeone 2000: 50).

Illinois was a northern state with a majority of its citizens from the upland south area, which included Kentucky and Tennessee, as the principal sources of immigrants. However, by the early 1820s northerners began their steady influx into the new state, thereby beginning to sway the majority of public opinion against the idea of chattel slavery. One woman from Tennessee who resided in Illinois wrote in 1822, "I am getting skeery about them 'ere Yankees; there is such a power of them coming in that them and the Injuns will squatch out all the white folks" (quoted in Simeone 2000: 6: see also Tillson 1995: 24–25). The influx of northerners brought new customs to the area. Previously, business deals were typically sealed with a handshake. As one former Tennessean wrote, once the "Yankees" infiltrated the area they introduced a "system of accounts and obligations" which was looked upon by the southern community with great distrust. The Yankees used words and writing that intimidated "the white folks" (Buck 1917: 291). It is interesting to note that she constructed whiteness as including southerners, while others, including European American northerners, were not included in that category.

Many of the early settlers flocked to the American Bottom, but periodic flooding meant that it was susceptible to outbreaks of malaria. This problem, many of the American Bottom settlers believed, could be solved by introducing slave labor, much like their French predecessors had done. Plans arose for a limited slavery system whereby the Illinois General Assembly would allow the importation of enslaved people to clear the land and build drainage canals. After a 10–year period these enslaved laborers would be shipped down the Mississippi River and sent to Africa. This proposal met stiff resistance and new debates arose about the future of slavery in Illinois.

Generally, the new Illinois residents who were typically poor, white, and from the South, felt threatened by the invasion of northerners, and by free African Americans who would compete for similar resources. In a letter to the *Illinois Intelligencer*, an individual named Spartacus (25 June 1824) wrote about an encounter with his poor white neighbor in a grog shop as they discussed the issue of slavery in Illinois. He noted that the man advocated slavery. "He swore we had as good a right to have slaves as the people of Missouri or any other state; that a white man could not stand it to work here – them negroes were made for slaves; that white people ought not to be obliged to work &c." Then Spartacus questioned whether slaves would raise the status of poor white farmers. He thought that a "poor man in a slave state is not as much respected as in a free one" (quoted in Simeone 2000: 154).

On August 2, 1824, in a referendum regarding the legalization of slavery, the proposal fell to defeat by a vote of 6,640 to 4,972. Eleven of the 18 abolitionist state legislators came from the South. Pike County overwhelming voted against the referendum (23 for and 261 against) (Davis 1998: 167). Generally, southern settlers joined northerners to voice their opinion against slavery. However, the proslavery faction gained many seats and the control of the General Assembly. Illinoisans created a society that hampered the introduction of slavery,

but nevertheless contained an implicit white supremacy. Black Codes passed in 1819 and 1829 restricted the rights of African Americans and discouraged their settlement in the state (Simeone 2000: 157).

The 1830s served as one of the most speculative eras in Illinois land sales. The Blackhawk Wars ended in 1833, thus forfeiting the last Native American lands in Illinois. The era was characterized by wild speculation in the incorporation of towns that were platted from 1835 to 1837. Some town plans remained only on paper, and others barely developed before they folded (Davis 1998: 236).

Davis believes that the prevailing winds often dictated the layout of towns. Residents often lived west of the town's business and industrial centers to avoid the stench of industry. Also, by building westward, residents could avoid fires and great conflagrations caused by the prevailing west winds. Along with intensive land speculation came the Panic of 1837 and land sales dropped perceptibly. Supplies of materials and labor also decreased significantly (Davis 1998: 272–273).

Race and the Western Frontier during the Settlement of New Philadelphia

New Philadelphia is significant because of the story of the founder's persistence for freedom as well as its dimension as a multi–racial settlement from the 1830s through the 1930s. Before the American Civil War, most free African Americans lived in urban areas and suffered deteriorating social and economic conditions. Laws restricted their opportunities, and they often had irregular or seasonal employment. "They had a low incidence of property ownership in most cities, and were universally described by contemporary observers as in large part poverty stricken" (Curry 1981: 122). African Americans in urban areas increasingly called for reforms. At the same time, the *American Colonization Society* aggressively promoted the relocation of free African Americans to Liberia.

In response to the promotion of resettlement in Africa, during the 1830s the *Organized Negro Communities Movement* proposed that separate agricultural settlements should be established for free African Americans in undeveloped rural areas. The organization also encouraged the migration of such families to the western frontiers. Both of these proposals would allow African Americans the opportunity to develop new economic opportunities for themselves (Pease and Pease 1962: 19–34).

In 1814 Thomas Jefferson received a letter from James Madison's private Secretary Edward Coles, who requested Jefferson to use his stature and influence to support the gradual emancipation of slaves. Coles wrote that he found slavery so repugnant that he decided to leave Virginia and free his slaves. Jefferson replied that he believed the day of emancipation was approaching and he implored Coles to stay in Virginia and continue toward resolving the

problem. Coles left Virginia in 1819 and emancipated his slaves after he crossed the Ohio River (Mausur 2001: 58).

In 1819, the first manumission colony in Edwardsville, Illinois, stood as one of the most prominent settlements of the *Organized Negro Communities Movement*. The Edwardsville Settlement operated as a paternalistic endeavor by Edward Coles on land he purchased for his thirteen freed slaves so that they could develop farms. Other paternalistic settlements developed following Coles' lead, although many of these settlements failed, including Edwardsville. These planned agricultural communities usually consisted of farms that were too small to remain viable or with insufficient capital to be self–sufficient (Pease and Pease 1963: 23). Illinoisans elected Coles governor in 1822, and he successfully defeated attempts to move the new state to accept slavery.

Other African–American settlements did succeed. Sundiata Keita Cha–Jua (2000) describes the settlement of Brooklyn, Illinois, founded in 1830 by several black families adjacent to St. Louis, Missouri. Five white settlers platted the area in 1837, and citizens incorporated the town after the Civil War. Because of racism and industrialists' unwillingness to establish businesses in the town, Brooklyn struggled financially through the beginning of the twentieth century. In another settlement, Reverend Lewis Woodson believed that African Americans should establish separate communities, separate businesses, and separate churches. His father's settlement in Jackson County, Ohio in 1830 served as a prime example to show that separate African–American communities could survive and prosper. By 1838, this settlement in Jackson County was "socially independent" (Miller 1971: 315).

When the McWorters came to Pike County in 1831 there were over 2 million enslaved people living in the South. Southern whites and many northerners convinced themselves that slaves were content in their situation and it was a righteous institution. However, on August 22, 1831, Nat Turner incited an insurrection that led to the death of his master and his master's family. Many other plantation owners were killed. The revolt ended after two days. By the beginning of September the executions had begun and Nat Turner was captured. Following his arrest many slave owners feared a larger slave revolt, although many southern newspapers reported that the incident was local and slaves were generally content with their situation. Thomas Gray interviewed Turner before he was executed and published *The Confessions of Nat Turner*. In an attempt to quell southern fears, Gray declared that the insurrection was "entirely local." He wrote that the origins of the revolt were created by "the operations of a mind like his, endeavoring to grapple with things beyond its reach" (quoted in Mausur 2001: 18). Gray continued his analysis of the case and stated that Turner's rebellion was "the first instance in our history of an open rebellion of the slave" (quoted in Mausur 2001: 19). When Gray asked Turner if the conspiracy spread beyond Southampton County, Turner replied "Can you not think the same ideas, and strange appearances about this time in the heavens might prompt others, as well as myself, to this undertaking" (quoted in Mausur 2001: 20).

Alex de Tocqueville visited the United States in 1831 and wrote *Democracy in America* (1835) published several years later. His volume discussed his observations of race relations in the United States. One essay he titled, "The Present and Probable Future Condition of the Three Races that Inhabit the Present Territory of the United States." He explained that race is one of the most important issues that face the new nation. He noticed that while slavery was receding (probably because of the ban on the importation of African slaves) that prejudice appeared to be very strong, especially in the states that had abolished slavery. The north maintained a segregated society. Tocqueville claimed that it was not enlightenment ideals that helped to abolish slavery in the north, but rather their nonessential role in the northern economy. He wrote that abolition, "does not set the slave free, but merely transfers him to another master…" (quoted in Mausur 2001: 43).

The *American Colonization Society*, founded in 1816, attempted to address the issue of what to do with freed African Americans. President James Monroe, representative Henry Clay, and Chief Justice John Marshall, all supported the plan to settle free African Americans on the west cost of Africa, a territory that became known as Liberia. The goal of the organization was not to settle the issue of slavery, but rather to bring freed Africans from the United States. They believed that African Americans could not rise above their current condition. By 1830 the American Colonization Society resettled nearly two thousand people. However, by 1831 the movement lost steam and Lloyd Garrison criticized the movement. He condemned the society for not opposing slavery and supporting immediate abolition (Mausur 2001: 48).

State laws in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi weakened the strength and power of the American Indians and encouraged white settlers to move to these new territories. The Creek, Choctaw, and Chickasaw lost millions of acres. At the same time the Cherokee reinvented themselves in order to be perceived as civilized. They became farmers and Christians and learned the English language. They established a printing press and ratified a constitution. They did everything that the whites expected of a civilized group of people. However, in 1830 Congress introduced the Indian Removal Act and President Andrew Jackson signed it into law on May 28, 1830 (Mausur 2001: 117–119).

Challenges to the legality of the Indian removal made it to the Supreme Court in 1832. The Court decided in favor of the Cherokee and Chief Justice Marshall announced the decision. He ruled that the Cherokee are a distinct community, "occupying its own territory, with boundaries accordingly described, in which the laws of Georgia can have no force, and which the citizens of Georgia have no right to enter, but with the assent of the Cherokee themselves, or with conformity with treaties and acts of Congress" (quoted in Mausur 2001: 126–127). However, there was little agreement with the Supreme Court decision and the Cherokee's support slowly eroded. Finally in 1835, they signed the Treaty of New Echota and the Senate ratified it by one vote. While the majority of the Cherokee did not favor the treaty, they made a slow exodus across the Mississippi. Finally in 1837, President Van Buren enforced the removal (Mausur 2001: 127).

While the Cherokee petitioned the Supreme Court, members of the Saux tribe crossed over to the east side of the Mississippi River to their traditional homelands in Illinois at Rock Island. Europeans believed that treaties signed in 1804, 1816, and 1825 meant that the Saux relinquished rights to their ancestral lands. Blackhawk signed a treaty and moved his people across the river. However, rumors that Europeans were desecrating ancestral Indian burials outraged the Indians and they crossed the river again. Raids and skirmishes occurred for several months in the summer of 1832, until Black Hawk suffered a major defeat at the Battle of Bad Axe on August 2, 1832. The settlers pushed the Indians across the Mississippi and accounts of the retreat describe the river being tinged with red (Mausur 2001: 128–131).

By 1830 the first major railroad line was in operation for twelve miles from Baltimore to Ellicotts Mills, and in 1831 Cyrus McCormick tested his reaping machine. His invention promised to cut grain in a six–foot swath. McCormick made improvements to his invention and patented it in 1834. The invention transformed agricultural production, freeing many hands from the field for other work, like clearing more land (Mausur 2001:180).

Black Codes established before the Civil War often restricted the freedoms of African Americans and they frequently were left with no choice but to work on farms or perform menial tasks. Although a vacuum created by the expanding frontier allowed people to take risks on entrepreneurial activities, African Americans were not on equal footing with white settlers. Being a free African American in southern and central Illinois met some resistance from the local populations. For instance, about 50 miles south of New Philadelphia in Alton, Elijah Lovejoy ran his abolitionist newspaper and founded the *Illinois Anti–Slavery Society*. An angry mob attacked his newspaper in 1837, one year after the founding of New Philadelphia. They killed Lovejoy while he tried to protect his press. The mayor could have asked for military troops to quell the uprising, much as the mayor of Norfolk, Virginia did in 1831 after the Nat Turner uprising. Instead, he saw Lovejoy's activities as creating disorder and he allowed the mobs to take control of the situation (Beecher 1838; Dillon 1961;Tanner 1881).

Only thirteen miles east of New Philadelphia in the town of Griggsville, violence broke out after an 1838 anti–slavery meeting. People at the meeting signed a petition calling for the abolition of slavery in Washington, D.C. and for rejecting the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave state. While many attending the meeting signed the petition, many pro–slavery citizens were agitated by this resolution. They met at the local grocery and passed a resolution "that the parties who signed this obnoxious petition should be compelled to erase their signatures from it" (Chapman 1880: 516). The pro–slavery men seized the document and "then waited upon those parties and demanded of them that they should immediately erase their names" (Chapman 1880: 516). Hearing this news, the people of Griggsville and the surrounding area, came to town that evening armed in order to defend their petition. They informed the pro–slavery contingent that they "must disband, or else they would be dealt with harshly, and that the first man who dared to intimidate another petitioner would receive a 'fresh supply of ammunition'" (Chapman 1880: 516).

The Underground Railroad thrived in places like Quincy, Pittsfield, and Jacksonville. The 1845 Illinois Supreme Court decision of *Jarrot v. Jarrot* terminated the institution of slavery in Illinois for all time. However, this decision did not stop slave trackers from dragging away suspected bystanders and at times capturing innocent and free bystanders to transport them down south for sale into bondage. Illinois did not resist the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 like other northern states by passing personal liberties laws (Davis 198: 289). Free African Americans were not on equal footing with whites.

By 1840 the steamboat served all navigable waters. Soon thereafter, the national road and railroads were constructed through the area of Illinois. Illinois' population became very diverse as a result of these transportation routes. William Oliver (1924: 68) wrote that many of the new immigrants included "Dutch, Germans, Swiss, Yankees, Irish, Scotch, a few English, and a number from more southern states." The growing diversity in frontier Illinois also meant that no single interest group could dominate the social and political scene. People had to work with each other for consensus, although the Black Codes also meant that African Americans were often left out of this consensus building. While Illinois was considered a free state and all forms of legal slavery had died by 1845, state delegates voted 137 to 7 to deny suffrage to blacks. In addition, Article XIV directed the General Assembly to pass laws prohibiting the immigration of blacks to Illinois. While Illinois opposed slavery, it refused equality to African Americans (Davis 1998: 413). Later, Stephen Douglas debated Abraham Lincoln in the late 1850s and one of the main issues included slavery. Douglas, representing the state of Illinois in Congress, believed that "Government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self–government" (quoted in Simeone 2000: 10).

The Settlement of New Philadelphia

The founding of the town of New Philadelphia in west–central Illinois by Frank McWorter, a freed African American, in 1836 is both a compelling and heroic story. Frank was born near the Pacolet River in South Carolina. In 1795, when he was about 18 years old, his master George McWhorter relocated him to the Kentucky frontier in Pulaski County. George McWhorter later purchased additional properties in Kentucky and Tennessee and left Frank behind to manage the farm. Historian Juliet Walker's (1983) biography of Free Frank describes that while he was enslaved he also established a saltpeter mining operation in Kentucky.

Frank married Lucy in 1799, who was also enslaved in Pulaski County. He became father of four children while still enslaved: Judy, Sallie, Frank and Solomon. In 1815 George McWhorter died without making any provisions for Frank's manumission. In 1817 Frank had saved enough money to purchase his wife's freedom for $800. Since Lucy was pregnant at the time, this action ensured that their son Squire would be born free. Two years later Frank was able to purchase his freedom from George McWhorter's heirs for the same sum. The

document that declared his freedom stated that, “a certain Negro man named Frank, a yellow man,” was to be liberated. His former owners signed the document on September 13, 1819, in Pulaski County, Kentucky (Matteson 1964: 2). In the 1820 Federal Census he is listed as “Free Frank.” He continued to live in Pulaski County while he speculated on and expanded his salt peter operations near the town of Danville. After he and his wife were free, they had three additional children: Squire, Commodore, and Lucy Ann (Matteson 1964: 1; Walker 1983: 28–48).

In 1829 Frank traded his saltpeter enterprise for the freedom of his son, Frank, Jr. In 1830 Free Frank decided to leave Kentucky and he acquired a quarter section (160 acres) of land from Dr. Eliot, sight unseen, in Pike County, Illinois. Free Frank, Lucy and their freed children arrived in Hadley Township in the spring of 1831 after spending the preceding winter in Greene County, Illinois. The McWorters were the first settlers in that township, and other settlers finally joined them two years later (Chapman 1880: 216–217). An early history of Pike County explained that, “the first white man in Hadley Township was a colored man” (Thomas 1967:151). Frank left three children behind, along with their spouses and children. Over the next 25 years he succeeded in purchasing their freedom (Walker 1983). During his tenure in Illinois, McWorter acquired over 500 more acres. He grew wheat, corn, and oats, and on his farm he raised cattle, hogs, horses, mules, and a mixed variety of poultry (Matteson 1964:5).

By 1835 Free Frank purchased his son Solomon’s freedom for $550 (Walker 1983: 89). Several citizens from Kentucky and Illinois vouched for Free Frank’s character in order to pass a legislative act to change his name to Frank McWorter, taking the surname of his former owner while changing the spelling of that name. The act also gave him the right to “sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, purchase and convey both real and personal property in said last mentioned name” (Laws of the State of Illinois 1837: 175). The law also stated that his children shall take the name of their father.

The Illinois legislative act made note that Frank had laid out the town in 1836 “which he calls Philadelphia, and understanding and believing that the said Frank has laid out the town intending to apply the proceeds of the sales for the purchase of his children yet remaining slaves, two young women about twenty years of age – The said town is in handsome country, undoubtedly healthy” (General Assembly Records, Illinois State Archives Enrolled Laws 1837).

New Philadelphia was at times referred to as Philadelphia and was platted with 144 lots, each measuring 60 x 120 ft. It is the earliest known town legally founded by a free African American. Each block typically contained 8 lots, and the two main thoroughfares, Broad Way and Main Street were platted as 80 ft. wide, secondary streets were 60 ft. wide, and alleys measured 15 ft. wide.

While African Americans developed towns before 1836 (see Cha–Jua 2000), New Philadelphia is the earliest known town founded and platted by an African American. Both European Americans and African Americans purchased property in New Philadelphia and moved to the

community. Thomas (1967: 151) described the mail route of LeGrange Wilson who started to carry mail at age 12 between the early post towns of Griggsville (about 16 miles to the east of New Philadelphia) and Kinderhook (about 10 mile to the west of New Philadelphia). Wilson once described the town of New Philadelphia as a "bustling metropolis of the early day and the largest town on Wilson's mail route. There were three houses in Philadelphia" (Thomas 1967: 151). While the date of Wilson's description for the town is unknown and not specified in the oral history, it is probably an account from the 1840s.

In the 1850s the railroad line was laid out and its planned route appears on the 1860 map of Pike County. Its construction and completion occurred only after the end of the Civil War. The Hannibal & Naples Railroad was routed north of New Philadelphia by about 1 mile (Chapman 1880: 904; Matteson 1964: 9).

Frank died in 1854 at 77 years of age. Frank McWorter not only purchased the freedom of himself, his wife, his four children, and two of his grandchildren before he died, but, also his will provided for the purchase of the six of his grandchildren who were then in slavery. His two sons Solomon and Commodore carried out the provisions of his will (Matteson 1964:10; Walker 1983).

Description of the Town

A grocery was established in New Philadelphia in 1839 and by 1850 the town had a post office, stagecoach stand, blacksmith shop, wheelwright, two shoemakers, and two cabinet makers. A rural market town like New Philadelphia, existing in a context of widespread racial tensions, could offer African Americans an alternative to isolated rural farmsteads and the hostile environment of urban enclaves. However, once the Illinois frontier closed, racism set limits to New Philadelphia's expansion (see Davis 1998). In 1853 the Pike County Rail Road Company, made up of prominent farmers and businessmen in the area, met to create a route for a new railroad line. The interests of New Philadelphia were not represented on the board. The route for the Hannibal & Naples Railroad came from the east and if it continued in a direct westerly direction it would have intersected New Philadelphia. Instead, the railroad company routed the line to New Salem and Hadley Station, north of New Philadelphia. In order to reach New Salem and Hadley Station, the line looped north and around New Philadelphia. When the line reached a point west of New Philadelphia it swung south to a point directly west of the town and it again ran in an east to west direction until it reached the town of Barry (Chapman 1880: 904; Matteson 1964:9; Pike County Railroad 1853).

New Philadelphia existed as a small rural town through the 1880s until its virtual abandonment in the early twentieth century. The 1850 federal census indicates that the town had 58 residents living in 11 households. The town had a Baptist preacher, a cabinet maker, a laborer, two merchants, two shoemakers, a wheelwright and four farmers. About one quarter of the town's

residents were born in Illinois. The federal census listed racial categories, including "white," "black," and "mulatto." The 1850 census lists 20 (35%) residents as mulatto, 2 (3%) individuals as black, while the majority (36 individuals, 62%) was categorized as white. The State of Illinois had less than 1% of its residents listed as black. Twenty residents (37%) were born in the Great Lakes region, 13 individuals (22%) came from Illinois, and 11 people (19%) came from New England and the Northeast Region. Some of the prominent town residents included McWorter, Burdick, Clark, and Hadsell. (King 2005).

Five years later, the 1855 state census lists 81 town residents, and increase of 40%. The 18 African–American residents accounted for only 22% of the town's population, and the rest (n=63) were listed as white. The 1860 census shows an increase of the town to 114 individuals. A blacksmith, a carpenter, a physician, a schoolteacher along with 13 farmers resided in the town proper. Ninety–three (82%) of the residents were listed as white and 21 individuals were recorded as black or mulatto. The State of Illinois had less than 1/2% of its population listed as black. No doubt, the legislative restrictions prohibited any real growth of the African American population in Illinois. A large proportion (43.9%) of the town came from other Illinois communities, and 24 people (21%) were born in the North east Portion of the United States, including states like Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania (King 2005) (Figure 2.1).

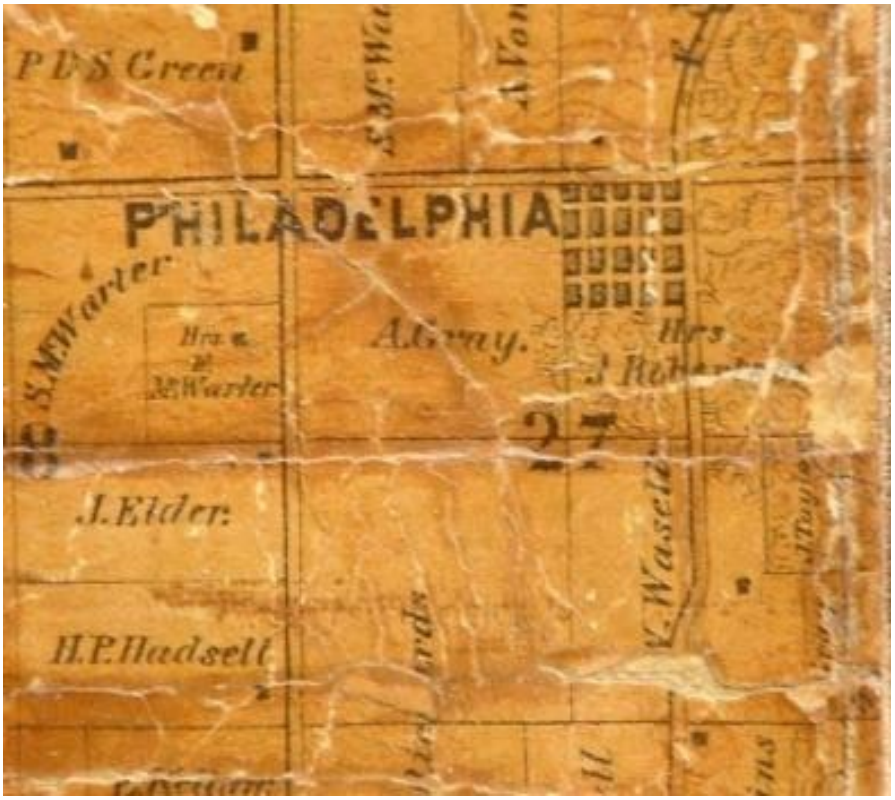


Figure 2.1 *An 1860 Atlas details the layout of "New" Philadelphia and the owners of land surrounding the town (Image by Jim Helm, Illinois State Historical Society).*

New Philadelphia's population peaked by 1865 with a total of 160 individuals residing in 29

households. The census indicates that 112 (70%) individuals were categorized as white and 48 (35%) were of African American descent, indicating a twofold increase in the number of African–American residents over that recorded on the census just five years earlier. Place or origin was not recorded in this state census, but perhaps the influx of African Americans was a result of the northern migration of formerly enslaved persons leaving plantations. Only 9 of the 29 households reported owning any livestock compared with 14 of the 15 households a decade earlier. Prominent families included the Burdick, Hadsell, Clark, Cartwright (Kirtwright), and McWorter households. The Bower, Kellum, Vaughn (Vond), Baker, Johnson, and Shipman families also lived in the area (King 2005). As a commitment to educating all of the citizens of the community, the town supported an integrated one–room schoolhouse from 1874 until it closed in the 1940s (Matteson 1964:19–20; Pike County Illinois Schools 1996:153). Some recent oral histories recall hearing about a "negro schoolhouse" on Block 9, lot 4 in the town of New Philadelphia.

Throughout the history of the town all of the lots were sold, and many were sold up to a dozen times. The high turn–over rate of lot ownership is noticeable especially in the early settlement of the town. This trend may indicate that while the town survived as a small rural community serving the immediate hinterlands, many others prospected on town land with the hope of making significant amounts of money if the railroad line was laid adjacent to the town. There are many cases of small town speculations in Illinois in the 1850s where properties adjacent to the railroad doubled in value, and in some cases the values increased by as much nine times the original price (Davis 1998).

The construction of the railroad across Pike County, from Valley City on the west bank of the Illinois River to Hannibal, Missouri, meant that purchasing consumer goods became more convenient and farmers had more outlets for their agricultural products. However, the Hannibal and Naples Railroad bypassed New Philadelphia by one mile and in 1869 the town's population began a steady decline (Figure 2.2). The railroad needed a booster engine to push the cars on its route that bypassed the town. In the twentieth century the railroad realigned the rail line about ½ mile south where cars and engines could traverse a more even grade in the topography.

While the railroad bypassed New Philadelphia, other towns like Exeter and Florence were also severely impacted. Meanwhile, other small towns flourished for a while, like Meredosia, Hull, Kinderook, Barry, New Salem, and Griggsville. The northern county route meant that this section of the county prospered compared to the more southern parts. The railroad constructed a spur to Pittsfield, the county seat, the following year. Other railroad lines in subsequent years eventually connected the other sections of Pike County to larger regional markets.

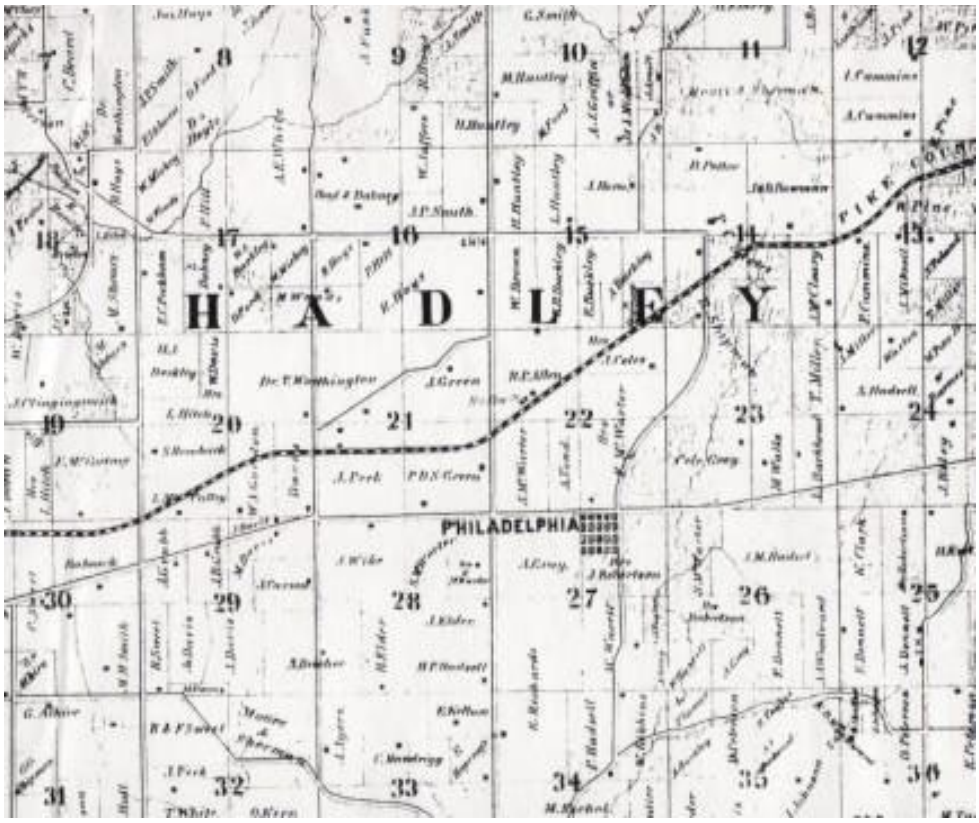


Figure 2.2. *An 1872 Pike County Atlas showing the location of "New" Philadelphia, the surrounding land owners, and the route of the railroad.*

The town's population decreased to about 123 residents by 1870. Some townspeople left for other opportunities west of the Mississippi River while others migrated to larger metropolitan areas. Those classified as white continued to be the majority of the town (n=92, 75%), while 25% (n=31) were listed as either black or mulatto. The Burdick, Clark, and Hadsell families continued to reside in the town. The town's workforce included 1 carpenter, 2 blacksmiths, a coal miner, 3 school teachers, a physician, a minister, 3 laborers, a seamstress, a shop worker and a speculator resided in the town along with farmers (King 2005).

By 1880, the number of residents in New Philadelphia fell to about 84 individuals (and 17 households), almost half of its size when compared to the 1865 state census. The town included 20 people employed in farming (farmers and farm hands) as well as a blacksmith, a school teacher, a storekeeper, 2 house servants, and 9 general laborers. The majority of the residents (52, or 62%), were Illinois natives, and 13 individuals (14%) came from Ohio. The federal census listed 68 (73%) people as white; 22 (24%) as mulatto, and 3 residents (3%) were noted to be black. The routing of two main transportation arteries away from New Philadelphia severely hindered its growth. In 1880, Chapman (1880:740–41) wrote, "At one time it had great promise, but the railroad passing it a mile distant, and other towns springing up, has killed it. At present there is not even a post office at the place."

The depopulation of New Philadelphia follows the trend for the rest of Pike County. While the county experienced rapid growth before the Civil War, expansion slowed in the 1870s, and by the end of the century urban areas and western lands drew people away from Pike County (Smith and Bonath 1982:74–76). In 1885, the size and layout of New Philadelphia changed dramatically. Blocks 1, 10, 11, and 20, as well as the eastern half of Blocks 2, 9, 12, and 19, were declared vacant and no longer part of the town as the property was returned to agriculture. Canton Street and Maiden Lane were removed, and Queen Street became known as Stone Street. The platted land of the former town had shrunk from 42 acres to about 27.5 acres (Walker 1983).

New Philadelphia in the Early Twentieth Century

Farm values and farm sizes increased significantly during the first several decades of the twentieth century in Pike County. At the same time the rural population declined significantly. From 1900 to 1910, the average farm size increased from about 123 acres to 134 acres and the number of individuals who owned farms decreased from 4,000 to 3,500, although the total number of improved acreage declined slightly from 388,000 to 385,000 acres. Pike County experienced a greater rural decline when compared to the other counties in the state. On the whole, people did not move to the larger villages of the county, but rather they moved to larger metropolitan areas like Chicago, St. Louis, and Springfield (Main 1915).

Floyd Dell, a well known writer at the turn of the twentieth century, lived in Barry, Illinois several miles from New Philadelphia, for a large portion of his childhood. He described Pike County as being, "vaguely permeated by Southern influences – a touch of laziness, quite a lot of mud, and like the scent of honeysuckle, a whiff of the romantic attitude toward life" (Dell 1933: 3).

While citizens may have had a romantic attitude toward life, they also may have a romantic attitude toward the past. Many Americans experienced prosperity during the 1920s, although farm income decreased dramatically. Dell wrote: "The Pike County farmer believed that land was gold; they could not imagine that in a few years it might be as worthless as those abandoned New England farms… sweated over generation after generation, only to be sold for taxes" (Dell 1933: 354). For many farmers it appears that the Great Depression actually started a decade earlier. The Rural Electrification Program and the hard road program helped to modernize rural communities, although river traffic still remained the main form of transportation for farm products (Smith and Bonath 1982: 73).

By the early twentieth century about a half dozen households remained in New Philadelphia (Figure 2.3 and 2.4). Throughout the twentieth century, several maps still designated the area of the former town site as Philadelphia or New Philadelphia. Oral histories of several former residents performed in the early 1960s indicated that a multi–racial community survived into the 1930s (Matteson 1964). The land was virtually abandoned by the 1930s with only the

Burdick family remaining.

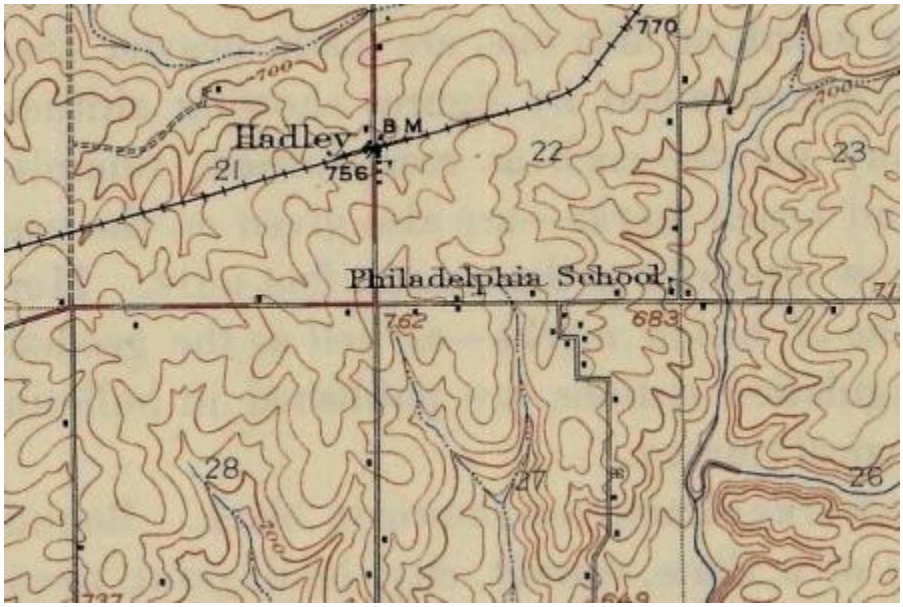


Figure 2.3. *The location of the New Philadelphia School House and a few remaining houses in a 1926 topographic map. The former town is located beneath the letter S.*

Helen McWorter Simpson, granddaughter of Solomon McWorter, described going back to the family home in Hadley Township. She wrote, "We finally reached the farm in the early evening just as the shadows were falling. Here at last was the family home. This was the house that my grandfather, Solomon McWorter, had built as soon as he could when the growing family had become too large for the log cabin in which my father, the oldest child, had been born" (Simpson 1981: 40). From this account, it appears that a new McWorter residence was established probably in the 1860s, soon after Solomon married Francis Coleman. A walkover survey around the foundation north of the blacktop road known as the McWorter homesite located artifacts dating from the Civil War era. This evidence, along with Simpson's account, means that the traditional McWorter homesite is likely the remains of the new house that Solomon built. No earlier dated artifacts were identified. The site of the original cabin constructed by Frank McWorter is currently not known.



Figure 2.4. *1939 Aerial Photograph of the former town of New Philadelphia. Note the few remaining houses along the roadway running south of the Baylis Road (running east–west in the top of the image).*

In 1964, Grace Matteson compiled a history of the McWorters based on personal interviews with residents and former residents of the settlement. She used personal records loaned by Mrs. Thelma Kirkpatrick of Chicago – great granddaughter of Free Frank. Matteson (1964: 18–19) also recorded several histories from the former residents of the community. Mrs. Irene Butler Brown, born in 1881, lived in New Philadelphia until 1906, when she moved to Jacksonville, Illinois. Brown recalled the remaining families living in the town surrounding a square. Besides her own family, the Butlers, who lived on the east side of the square, were the Kimbrews; "Squire McWorter's family lived on the north side of the square; and the family of Jim McKinney (who had come from Oklahoma) on the south side, all of whom were colored; and the Venicombes on the west side, and the Sylvester 'Fet' Baker family, Caucasians" (Matteson 1964: 18–19).

A store building stood south of the present day highway. Mrs. Irene Brown remembered the grocery as the only remaining town business operated by Mr. Kellum (Matteson 1964: Postscript). In the eastern part of the town Squire McWorter's blacksmith shop stood. He later moved his operations to the state road. The foundations of the blacksmith shop do not

remain. The shop was torn down, the last of the original business buildings in New Philadelphia. Later, Fred Venicombe erected a buggy shed on the property, although that building no longer exists today (Matteson 1964:19) (see Figure 2.5).

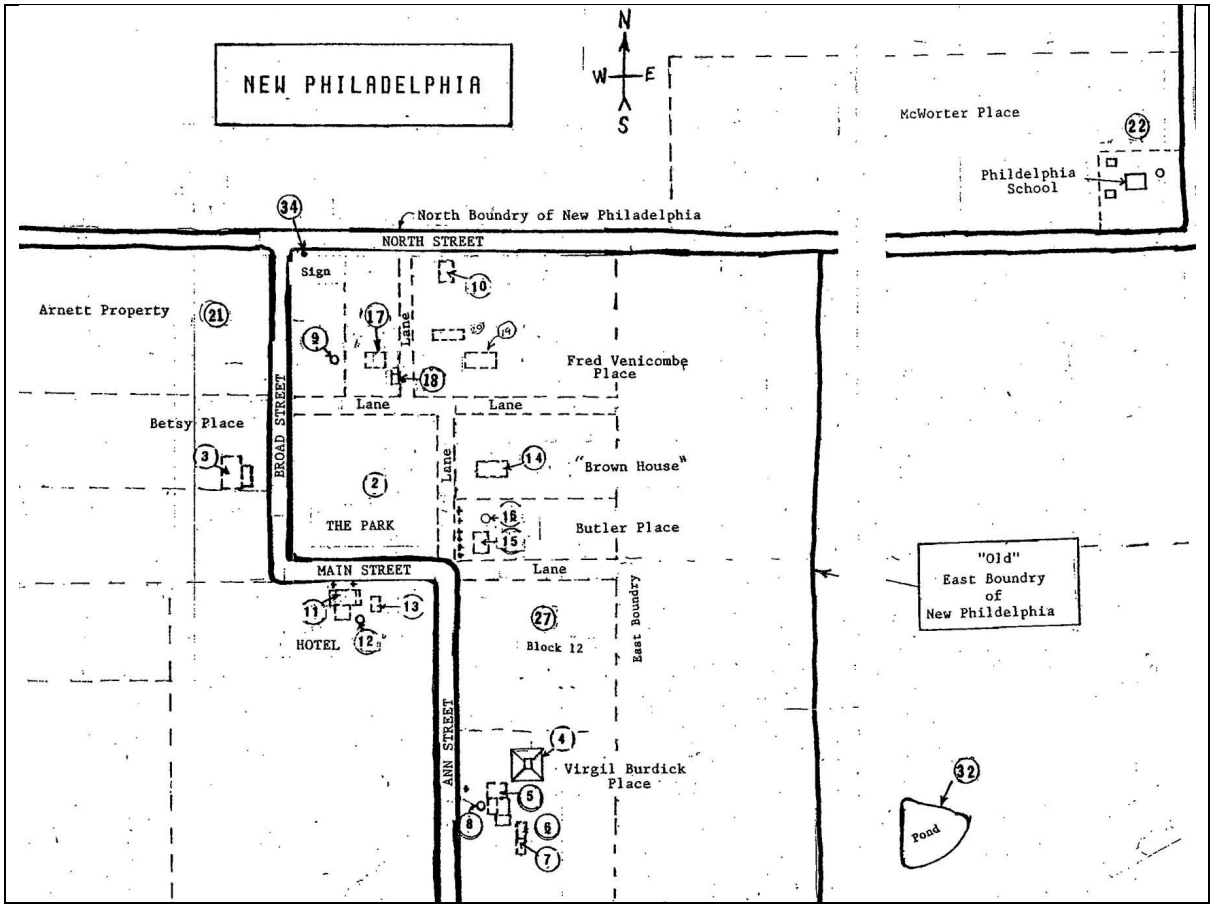


Figure 2.5. *The Burdick Map of New Philadelphia drawn in the 1970s as he remembered it in the early twentieth century. On file at the Pike County Historical Society (from Burdick 1992).*

The Square or the Park

According to Larry Burdick's manuscript and map "the Park" (no. 2 in Figure 2.5), also referred to by others as "the square," consisted of Block 8, Lots 1–8. Burdick and others also note that the area to the east of the square (Block 9, Lot 4) contained a school attended by children of both African American and European American families (Burdick 1992:np). Archaeology and a geophysical survey show that while the twentieth–century residents referred to the area as the park, some of the earliest town settlement occurred on this block and had disappeared by the first available tax assessment in the late 1860s (see Chapter 3 and the description of Block 8, Lots 2&4).

"Negro Schoolhouse" and Kimbrew

Irene Brown noted that the schoolhouse was on the east side of the square. Some people

remember the one–story building as the "black schoolhouse," or the "negro schoolhouse," although at present no historical or archaeological evidence can confirm this statement. Matteson (1964: 19) notes that this structure stood on Lot 12. Little surface finds from the archeological survey in Block 12 indicates that this location may be unlikely. Also, the deed records show that Kimbrew owned Block 9, Lot 4, and in all likelihood this served as the school lot. Recent oral histories also indicate that Block 9, Lot 4 served as the location of the "negro schoolhouse."

After the building fell into disuse, and since a new integrated schoolhouse existed across the road, two brothers, George and Martin Kimbrew purchased the old building. They performed some renovations, installed a partition in the interior and added a small room. They used the building as their residence. According to Brown it was torn down in the 1950s (Matteson 1964: Postscript). Much of the lot has eroded, although there is a chance that one pier for the building's foundation was found in the 2005 excavation (see Chapter 3 and the description of Block 9, Lot 4).

The Betsey Place

The Betsy Place (no. 3 in Figure 2.5), located on the west side of "the Park" (Block 7) contained a small house with a front room addition. Nancy Venicombe (Fred's wife) owned the property. The back portion of the house was in disrepair in the 1930s, a section of the house that Larry Burdick believes was built in the mid–nineteenth century. No one lived in the house in the 1930s, although the front part of the house (the newer section) was used for storage. They used the grounds to raise chickens and operate a truck garden. A small granary stood behind the house, probably built in the early 1900s (Burdick 1992: np). A local farmer recalled that as a boy he aided with the removal of a house foundation in the 1930s after it was destroyed in order to clear and return the land back to agriculture. Archaeologists found the remains of a portion of this foundation below the plowzone (see Chapter 3 and the description of Block 7, Lot 1).

Burdick Place

The Burdick family owned property in New Philadelphia as early as 1846, and in 1941 the family decided to stay in the town and build a new home (no. 5 in Figure 2.5) (Burdick 1992: np). The old Burdick house stood on limestone foundations. "In the winter the winds sifted between the rocks, chilled the floors enough to make your teeth chatter. The walls were not boxed in. My mother used to say that the only thing between us and the outside was a little bit of weatherboard" (Burdick 1992: np). A large stone lined well (no. 8 in Figure 2.6) is in the front of the new house and served the family into the 1990s. A shed (no. 6 in Figure 2.5) stands behind the house, and it may date to the mid–nineteenth century. The Burdicks walled off a section and used it for a smokehouse. "It had an old rusty tank heater in it and 'gooey stuff' dripped from the beams as a result of smoking meat. When my cousins and I played cops–and–robbers this was the jail since the door couldn't be opened from the inside" (Burdick 1992: np). The wood shed (no. 7) also served as a good place for dogs to have pups and cats to have kittens. They removed the wood shed in the early 1930s (Burdick 1992:np). Larry Burdick wrote, "The property passed from my father who died in 1974 to me (Virgil). I

sold it to my brother's youngest son, a Vietnam veteran, who needed a home for his family. He was killed in a tragic accident in December of 1980. The property went to his wife who later remarried. I believe the house is still in her ownership" (Burdick 1992: np). In 2005, the property was sold to the New Philadelphia Association with their goal of buying all of the land that once comprised the historic town and preserving it. The New Philadelphia Land Trust is also the caretaker of a large portion of the town.

Venicombe Place

The house (no. 17 in Figure 2.5) was probably built about 1900. "No reason to believe it was part of the original town. A well existed in the field west of the house and it is likely part of the original part of the town" (Burdick 1992: np). The blacksmith shop stood in their hog lot along the north edge of their property and the northeast corner of the reduced town. It measured about 20 x 15 ft. (no. 10 in Figure 2.5) (Burdick 1992: np). It consisted of pole construction with a centered gable roof. The structure faced north and had a dirt floor. Burdick remembered walking past the structure when going to the New Philadelphia grade school from 1934 to 1942. By that time the structure had deteriorated significantly (Burdick 1992: np).

The Hotel Lot / Squire and Louisa McWorter's House

The hotel (no. 11 in Figure 2.5), a large two story house with multi–pane windows, stood south of "the Park" near the intersection of Broad Way and Main Streets. The house had a full basement, and a large single story structure attached to the rear of the house served as the kitchen. Porches stood on the front and rear of the house. A barn and a well also stood on the property (Burdick 1992: np). The house burned to the ground on December 7, 1937. "The man who rented the house at the time set a metal can of cylinder oil on the stove to heat to pour into his old car to get it started. The oil overheated and exploded and set the building ablaze. Not enough water was available to stop the fire" (Burdick 1992:np). Excavations in 2005 located the ash layer in several places of Block 13, Lots 3 and 4 about 2.5 ft. below the current surface (See Chapter 3 and the description of Block 13).

The barn (no. 13 in Figure 2.5) appeared to be smaller than most barns measuring only about 18 x 24 ft. and 20 ft. to the peak of the roof. It faced the park and consisted of a framed structure with large square timbers secured with wood pins. The barn sat on timbers that lay directly on the ground. The building had vertical siding, as much as 18 inches wide with square cut nails. "It was probably built to store the feed for the traveler's horses." The barn was torn down after the house (hotel) burned (Burdick 1992:np).

The well (no. 12 in Figure 2.5) on the hotel property had a wooden platform and a pulley arrangement for drawing water. After the house burned the well was filled with rocks from the surrounding fields (Burdick 1992:np). A privy stood about 30 ft. behind the kitchen (Burdick 1992:np). Larry Burdick wrote that, "my father owned the property in the 1930s. I purchased the land from my father in May 1971" (Burdick 1992:np).

Brown House

The Brown house (no. 14 in Figure 2.5) had a single story with wood frame construction and a gabled roof on the east and west ends. "It was across the street (lane) from the middle of the east side of the park. It sat only about twenty feet back from the lane. It was about 18 feet wide and 20 feet deep and stood on a lot of about 1 acre" (Burdick 1992: np). Fred Venicombe owned the property in the 1930s and the building served to store grain. "It was later owned by my brother," wrote Larry Burdick. "The house decayed and fell in. The structure was removed and the land was converted to farmland in the late 1940s or early 1950s" (Burdick 1992: np).

Butler Place

William Butler (no. 15 in Figure 2.5), an African American from Louisville, Kentucky, served as an orderly for a Confederate general during the Civil War. He came to New Philadelphia when he was 19 years old, probably in about 1865 or 1866, after migrating from Marion County, Missouri. One rainy night, while traveling through Pike County he stopped at Solomon McWorter's home, where they invited him to stay overnight. Apparently McWorter and Butler hit it off, since McWorter offered him a job and an invitation to live with the family. When Solomon died, Butler remained with the family to help Francis with the farm and supervising the children (Matteson 1964: Postscript).

William married "a lovely young full–blooded Caucasian woman" named Catherine Wright (Matteson 1964:Postscript). Catherine originally came from Missouri and settled in the New Philadelphia area and she stayed with a European American family named Wagoner (Matteson 1964: Postscript).

Irene Brown, one of William Butler's daughters, recalled that Butler owned the entire public square and that the Butlers lived on the east side of it (Block 9, Lots 5 and 6). Irene attended the New Philadelphia school located north of the Baylis Road and northeast of New Philadelphia. On October 14, 1906 when she turned 25 years old, Irene married Ollie D. Brown who was employed as a bus boy at MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois (Matteson 1964: Postscript).

The Butler house was a one–story, wood framed house that stood across the street (east) from the southeast corner of the park, and was located on about one acre of land. "It had plastered walls over wood lathe. It had a door in the floor of the kitchen. The foundation was limestone," remarked Burdick. "A row of cedar trees lined the front. It had its own well (no. 16 in Figure 2.5) … situated on the north side of the house, although only a few feet deep. It was, however, a strong well and it continued to furnish water through the drought of 1934…. It had garden space behind the house (east)" (Burdick 1992: np).

The house was apparently well built, although it stood vacant in the 1930s and began to deteriorate. "The house was respectable looking, not a shack," explained Burdick (1992: np). "Old man Butler, the owner, died in the late 1920s or early 30s. My father took him to the hospital in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he died. His daughter Irene inherited the property. She sold it to my father in the late 1930s or early 1940s" (Burdick 1992: np). The Butler

buildings are visible on the 1939 aerial photograph. One of these structures may be the same building that Kasiah Clark sold Bulter in the 1880s (see Chapter 3 and the description of Block 9).

New Philadelphia Schoolhouse

According to several oral accounts recorded by Matteson (1964: 19), New Philadelphia had separate schools for African Americans and European Americans in the town before 1874. "A schoolhouse for colored people [stood] near the center of the town of Philadelphia on Block 12. It was vacated some time before 1881" (Matteson 1964: 19). The New Philadelphia school is not shown on the 1872 Pike County Atlas. Although many people believe it was built in 1874 (no. 22 in Figure 2.5). No person interviewed by Matteson could be certain about the exact date of its erection, although it stood on about one acre of land on the southeast corner "of the Art McWorter Farmstead" (Burdick 1992: np). One informant claimed that he heard Arthur McWorter tell the story that it was constructed the year he was born, 1874 (Matteson 1964: 19–20). The new schoolhouse stood north of the present blacktop road, east of New Philadelphia, on land once owned by Oron Campbell and later by Virgil and Ellsworth Burdick in the 1960s (Matteson 1964: 20). In 1884, the new school had an enrollment of 36 students with Alice Benis as its teacher (Pike County Illinois Schools 1996: 153).

An obituary in July 1925 in *The Pike County Republican* (7 October 1925) noted the death of Mrs. Francis Jane McWorter who died with an estate valued at $3,000 and some personal property. The column stated, "At no time in the past 90 or 95 years has there been a time when the children were not attending school from the old McWorter home. Children of Arthur McWorter are now in attendance" (Matteson 1964: 15).

John McWorter, son of Solomon, finished eighth grade in the New Philadelphia school. He went to high school in Springfield, finishing two years of a three–year program in one year, but left for financial reasons. He returned to the farm and taught for a year in New Philadelphia, but he could not survive on the teacher's salary. He became a porter on the railroad (Simpson 1981: 39).

People remember the many annual fairs at the schoolhouse as it served as a community center. Events included contests, races, exhibitions of home arts, "and all the things that go with a fair" (Matteson 1964: 21). One thing that stands out in Eleanor Kelly Lightle's memory is the school float that the students decorated under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Hazel Blake. The float was entered in the "Fall Festival Parade" held in the village of Baylis in the fall of 1942, and won first prize (Pike County Illinois Schools 1996: 153).

Rev. Mason, a Baptist minister, frequently held church services at the schoolhouse (Matteson 1964: Postscript). Larry Burdick remembers attending, "all eight years of grade school in this building. It was closed in 1947 when the county consolidated the area's rural schools" (Burdick 1992: np) (Figure 2.6). Children, who once attended the one–room schoolhouse before the consolidation, afterwards attended a larger central school built in Barry. In 1949,

the land of the old school house was sold and the building torn down. There were some school reunions held in the 1950s, with many of the former students, teachers, and families attending (Pike County Illinois Schools 1996:153).



Figure 2.6. *A class at the New Philadelphia School House in the 1920s. Students are from the surrounding community (Courtesy, Pike County Historical Society).*

Today

No original structures remain of the former community except for a few foundations and two cemeteries, one containing the remains of European Americans and the other the remains of the African–American community. The town has all but disappeared from the landscape. The New Philadelphia town is an archaeological site covered by agricultural fields and prairie grass. The few exposed foundations serve as a reminder of a great achievement in African–American history, a sojourn toward self–determinism, freedom and the will to exist. The history of the *entire* town, both "black," and "white," from the 1830s through 1930s, is an important component of the region's history and our national heritage.

In an 1876 centennial address at the county seat in Pittsfield, William Grimshaw provided an overview of the history of Pike County. In his address, Grimshaw listed the townships and towns and villages in Pike County, and he mentioned Free Frank and New Philadelphia (Grimshaw 1876: 31). However, those writing the early histories of Pike County's

communities at the turn–of–the–century quickly forgot about New Philadelphia. In 1906, William Maissie's county history has a section titled, "The first White Men in Pike County." However, there is no mention of Frank McWorter or any of the white residents of New Philadelphia – the first settlement in Hadley Township (Maissie 1906: 52). In a speech delivered by Judge Harry Higbee at the Old Settlers' Meeting in 1907, he recollected the early settlement and development of Pike County. He mentioned some of the early settlers and visitors, like Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas, but he did not mention Frank McWorter or New Philadelphia (Higbee 1907: 7). The period of Jim Crow saw the formation of a type of amnesia with regards to the accomplishments of the McWorters and the development of a multi–racial town.

The story of New Philadelphia never completely vanished from the memory of the local community. The New Philadelphia School House operated into the 1940s with both white and black students, and the memory of the place by older members of the community has not faded. A historic marker stood on the town site from the 1940s. In the 1960s Grace Matteson began to gather stories of the town. She described a multi–racial town and noted that many of the families, "were a mixed race: some of them were part French, some part Indian, some Irish, and many of them part Caucasian. It will be recalled that Free Frank himself was described as 'a yellow man'" (Matteson 1964: 20–21). She also wrote that the whites and the black families lived in harmony with each other in the community (Matteson 1964: 21).

Less than two decades later Helen McWorter Simpson (1981), great granddaughter of Frank McWorter, wrote about her family members and described life in New Philadelphia. Soon after Juliet Walker (1983) wrote a compelling biography of Frank McWorter, from his early days of enslavement in the Carolinas and in Kentucky, to his founding of the town of New Philadelphia. Walker successfully placed McWorter's gravesite on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), one of only three gravesites in Illinois placed on the Register. The other two gravesites belong to Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas.

In 1996, Pike County citizens incorporated the New Philadelphia Association (NPA) a non–profit group, for the preservation of the New Philadelphia community. In 2001 they invited the University of Illinois–Springfield (UIS), led by Vibert White, chair of the African American Studies Program, to provide scholarly oversight into the study of the community. In turn, UIS and NPA invited the University of Maryland (UM) and the Illinois State Museum (ISM) to lead an archaeological survey to find and document the town in order to help broaden the scope of research for the town of New Philadelphia. The University of Illinois, Urbana–Champaign is also part of the archaeological efforts to study the town.

Prior to the archaeological survey, members and students from UM performed a background history of the place, developing a general context for the development of the New Philadelphia research project. Background research was conducted at: Illinois Historical Society, Illinois State Library, Pike County Court House, Pike County Historical Society, City of Barry Library, Barry Historical Society, Hull Historical Society, Western Illinois University Library, and the Library of Congress. This initiative has begun to develop a social

history of the entire town, from 1836 through the 1940s. Deed research (Whitt), census data (King), and tax records (Martin) have been compiled and are listed on our web page (www.heritage.umd.edu). This information provides evidence of the town's population, which peaked in 1865, and included craftspeople, farmers, and laborers who lived there until the early twentieth century. A collection of oral histories by the NPA furnishes some insight into issues of race relations in the town and the surrounding community during the early twentieth century. The archaeology provides a more in–depth view of the development of the town.

This archaeology program has helped to make the town site part of the national public memory. In June 2005, the Illinois Historic Sites Advisory Council unanimously voted to recommend to the National Register of Historic Places that the town site of New Philadelphia be placed on the Register as nationally significant for its archaeological integrity. The nomination received a letter of support from U.S. Senators Durbin and Obama, as well as Governor Blagojevich. As of August 11, 2005, the town site is officially listed by the National Park Service on the National Register of Historic Places.

In June 2005 the McWorter family held their family reunion in Springfield, Illinois. On June 25, 2005, a bus of McWorter descendants visited the New Philadelphia townsite. About 50 family members, 32 archeologists, and 15 members of the New Philadelphia Association participated in the event. The McWorter family viewed the archeological excavation, visited the family cemetery, and enjoyed a barbeque sponsored by the New Philadelphia Association (Figure 2.7 and 2.8).



Figure 2.7. *McWorter family descendants held part of their family reunion at the New Philadelphia site. Here, a few family members view some of the artifacts from the archaeological excavation (Photograph by Elizabeth Davis).*

In June 2006, The Illinois State Museum, The New Philadelphia Association, and the McWorter family sponsored a "Day of Discovery" whereby both black and white descendants of New Philadelphia gathered and exchanged genealogies and photographs of the town site. Over two dozen people attended the event. After the event, the descendants visited the archaeological excavations and viewed the wide array of building and landscape remains associated with the town.



Figure 2.8. *McWorter descendants at the New Philadelphia townsite (Photograph by Elizabeth Davis).*

After three field seasons, archaeologists have uncovered a wide range of material culture and archeological features that date from the 1840/50s, such as cellar pits, cisterns/wells, and storage features. More recent materials, a substantial foundation that dates to the turn of the twentieth century, indicate that while the town's population declined, some families invested in the community by building a large dwelling. Over 65,000 artifacts have been recovered and are now curated in the Illinois State Museum and plans are moving ahead with the New Philadelphia Association to preserve and commemorate the town of New Philadelphia.

Chapter 3: The Archaeological Excavations

Paul A. Shackel

Introduction

The following is an overview of the archaeology performed in the summers of 2004, 2005, and 2006. A large proportion of the archaeological data comes from the plow zone and is descriptive in nature, although we did discover several sub–plow zone features that reveal evidence about the town's growth and development from the 1840s through the 1930s. These features provide an opportunity to create a more detailed picture of nineteenth– and early twentieth–century lifeways in New Philadelphia. This information helped us to move forward in successfully nominating the town site to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005.

Method

Likes Land Surveyors, Inc. of Barry, Illinois assisted greatly in the exploration of New Philadelphia. They located the original plat and imposed the town plan over the existing topography, marking the boundaries of the town, blocks, and lots. Likes Land Surveyors, Inc. then produced a map, which was overlain on an existing aerial photograph (similar to Figure 3.1), which then guided our initial archaeological survey in the fall of 2002 and the spring of 2003 (Gwaltney 2004).

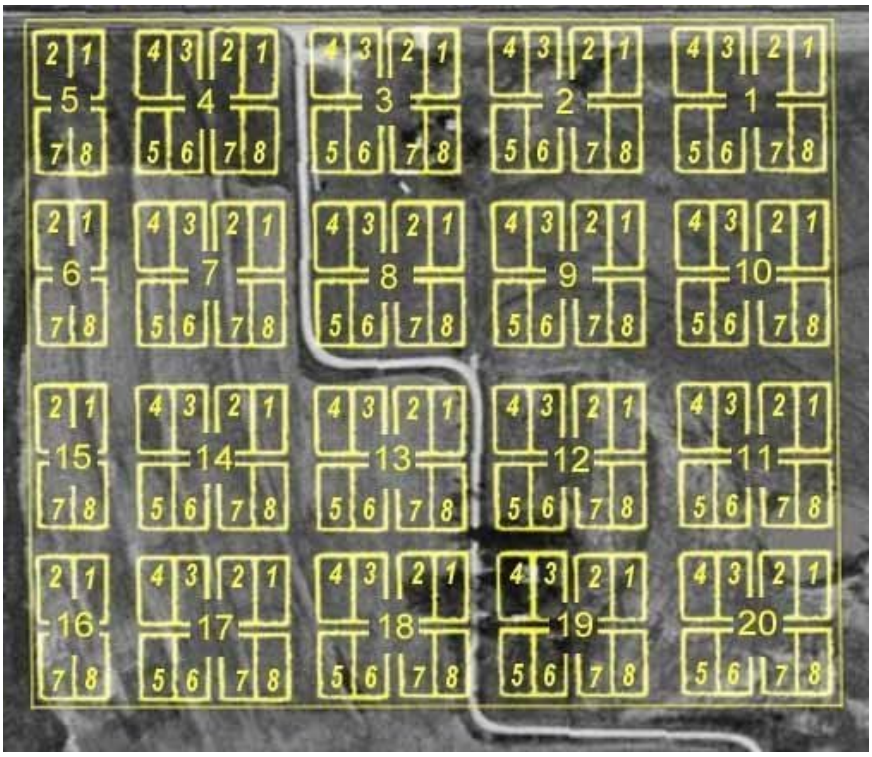


Figure 3.1. *1998 Aerial photograph of New Philadelphia site with an overlay of the block, lot and street boundaries. The large numbers are the blocks and the smaller numbers are the lots. (Image overlay by Christopher Fennell.)*

In order to create an excavation and research strategy, the archaeology team decided that a pedestrian survey should be the initial phase of work. The survey helped locate and identify artifacts on the surface and allowed the archaeologists to determine which areas were settled within the town proper. New Philadelphia is approximately 42 acres, and prior to this survey, the archaeology team asked the New Philadelphia Association to plow the fields that had already been disturbed by prior agricultural activities. They plowed on the average of 0.25 ft. to 0.5 ft. deep and covered about 26½ acres. This plowing allowed for greater than 75% ground visibility in the fields. The archaeologists did not survey about 2¼ acres of protective prairie grasses that surrounded the several remnant foundations. About 3¾ acres of privately owned land were not surveyed. An additional 9½ acres was not surveyed because of terracing for soil conservation, existing historic roads, tree cover, or coverage by part of an artificial pond. The walkover survey was conducted over the newly plowed fields (Gwaltney 2004).

The walk over survey under the field supervision of Joy Beasley and Tom Gwaltney (see Gwaltney 2004) provides important information that furnishes artifact distributions over the site. The clustering of artifacts shows distinct patterns that are highly informative for understanding the town's settlement (Figure 3.2). The analysis of the plow zone data indicates that there are large concentrations of artifacts found within the lots bordering Broad and Main Sts. in Blocks 3 (Lots 3–6), 4 (Lots 1, 2, and 8), 7 (Lot 1), 8 (Lots 1–8), 9 (Lot 5),

and 13 (Lots 3–4). Blocks 4 (1856), 8 (1844), and 7 (1854) have the earliest mean ceramic dates and Block 9 has a mean ceramic date of 1858. Very little work–related materials, such as tools associated with blacksmithing, are present in this assemblage (Gwaltney 2004).

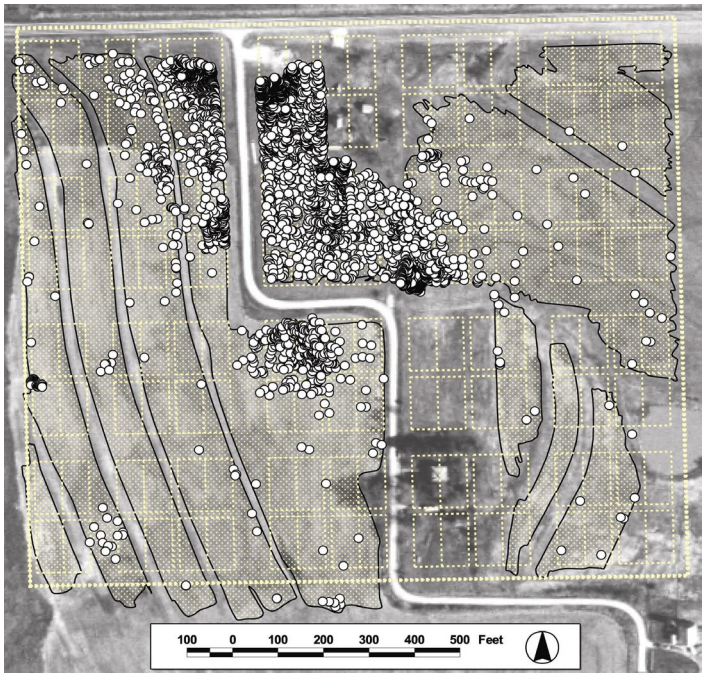


Figure 3.2. *Distribution of historic artifacts found at New Philadelphia (from Gwaltney 2004).*

Kitchen wares tend to comprise the higher proportion of artifacts in each of these blocks and indicate that each of these blocks included domestic structures. A 1939 aerial photograph shows a domestic structure on Block 7, although the relatively larger proportion of architectural versus kitchen artifacts may indicate that the structure was occupied for a relatively shorter time than the other houses. An oral history by one of the town's neighbors suggests that the house was abandoned in the early twentieth century (Burdick 1992: n.p.), and it was dismantled in the 1930s because of its derelict condition and the desire to transform the land into agricultural use.

While the archaeological data from the walk over survey are from a plowed context, the artifacts provide some very important information that guided our excavation strategies. This information indicates that there is a high probability of locating domestic occupations of the town, especially along Broad and Main Streets.

After determining the areas of highest artifact concentrations, a geophysical survey was performed by Michael Hargrave (U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory [CERL]) for three days at the beginning of each field season. This work indicated the presence of subsurface anomalies (Hargrave

2006). Prior to excavations the archaeology team used a 1 in. diameter core to test many of the anomalies. Resistance from stone or artifacts, or finding cultural material in the core samples, such as plaster and mortar, is an indication of a subsurface feature. This combined work allowed the archaeologists to concentrate excavation units on more specific areas of the town site.

In general we have a very good sense of land ownership (based on deed research), the general population of the town (based on census data), and the development of the lots (based on tax records). Based on the historical documentary evidence, archeological survey, and geophysical survey, the archaeology team chose to work in several areas of the town site, including: Block 3, Lots 1, 3–7; Block 4, Lot 1; Block 7, Lot 1; Block 8, Lots 2 and 4; Block 9, Lots 4–5; and Block 13, Lots 3–4.

The archaeology team used an engineer's scale since it is the most commonly used form of measurement in historical archaeology. The archaeology work then proceeded in two steps. First, a form of sampling using 5 x 5 ft. excavation units retrieved data from the town lot and gave us a sense of the plow zone, subsurface features, and artifact concentrations. Second, the archaeology team selected anomalies identified in the geophysical survey and systematically sampled them using a one inch core. If feature material, such as mortar, stone, artifacts, or unusually deep subsoils were encountered, we tested these areas through controlled excavations. Once features were identified students proceeded with a larger block excavation using 5 x 5 ft. excavation units. Generally, the archaeologists removed plow zone materials in 0.5 ft. arbitrary levels until they encountered features or subsoil. Since most of the area was plowed these excavations proceeded quickly until the archaeology team encountered subsurface features and/or undisturbed stratigraphy below the plow zone. Features, such as subfloor cellar pits, foundation walls, cisterns and wells, were bisected and excavated according to stratigraphy, and the team systematically collected soil samples for flotation in order to retrieve archaeobiological data.

The artifacts were analyzed and grouped into several megastrata. Megastratum I is a mixed context that includes the plowzone and late 20th–century materials. Megastratum II is an undisturbed late nineteenth century context (in Block 3, Lot 7 it is divided into megatratum IIA [early 20th century] and IIB [late 19th century]), and megastratum III is a mid–nineteenth century context. The subsoil, where no cultural activities occurred is designated megastratum B.

Lab Work and Analysis

During each season, five weeks of fieldwork at New Philadelphia were followed by five weeks of laboratory work and analysis at the Illinois State Museum (ISM) with museum staff members serving as additional mentors. Students cleaned, labeled, and identified archaeologically retrieved data. The data were entered into a computer database. Students then performed a minimum vessel analysis for the archaeological materials found in

undisturbed contexts. Students also learned stabilization procedures for archaeobiological specimens. Marjorie Schroeder (ISM) mentored students during the macrofloral analysis. The students processed soil samples through a flotation device in order to recover archaeobotanical remains, small–scale animal remains, and very small artifacts, such as glass beads (Figure 3.3).

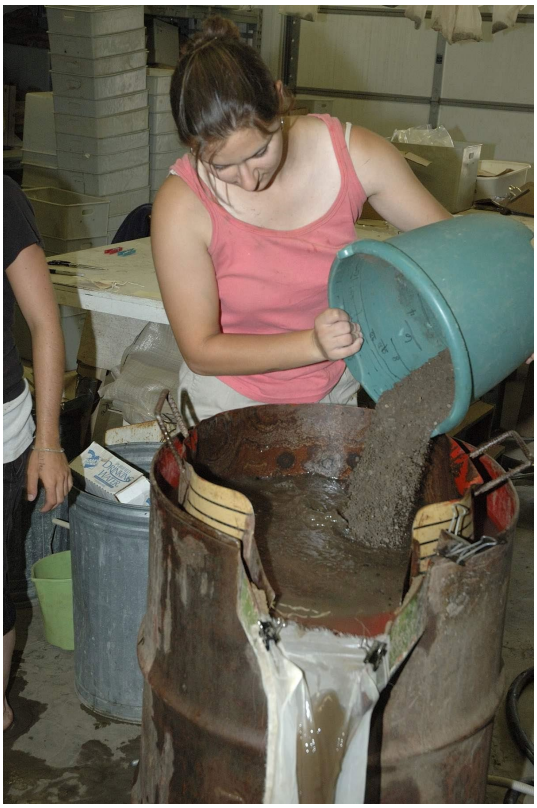


Figure 3.3. *Fieldschool student, Megan Bailey, processes soil samples through a flotation device to recover archaeobotanical remains (Photograph by Gary Andrasko, ISM).*

Terrance Martin mentored the field school students with the identification of animal remains and demonstrated various ways of categorizing anatomical elements as cultural entities (skeletal portions and butchering units), recognizing natural modifications (e.g., carnivore and rodent gnawing) and cultural modifications (burning, sawed or chopped margins, and knife cuts), and quantifying faunal assemblages in terms of specimen counts, minimum numbers of individuals, and biomass (Figure 3.4).



Figure 3.4. *Dr. Terrance Martin, Anthropology Curator, Illinois State Museum, instructs NSF–REU students, Megan Cerasale and Katie Fay in faunal identification (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

The development of collegial relationships and interactions is an important part of this NSF–REU project. For 10 weeks students worked together in a collaborative fashion, using scientific methods to collect data and analyze it. While we encouraged a sense of team work, mentors were always present to show students how to develop and change methods when necessary, analyze data, and think about the results of their work. This relationship ensured the development of student–faculty interaction and student–student communication.

The Regional Archaeological Record

While we know a tremendous amount about the McWorters and their association with the development of New Philadelphia, the archaeology provides a voice to the many other community residents about whom we know very little. The archaeology helps contribute to the social history of the town and provides clues related to health, diet, social interaction, and consumer behavior. (For a more detailed description of the archaeology, see the Unit Summaries in Appendix A.) The following section provides an overview for some of the features and artifacts found on the lots in which excavations were conducted over the past three summers. This section is then followed by subchapters which provide an overview of the archaeology in each lot along with a list of deed, tax, and census data. This description helps us form a preliminary understanding of the use and development of those portions of the New Philadelphia town site investigated thus far.

An Overview of Features and Artifacts – 2004, 2005, 2006

Robert Mazrim's (2002:161–172) synthesis of historic sites found on the Illinois frontier provides a comparison for understanding the archaeology in New Philadelphia. His work focuses on the identification of features and artifacts found on Illinois frontier sites. While his work is helpful for understanding the earliest settlement of New Philadelphia, it also serves as a baseline for the later archeological materials found at the site. Useful for this project is Mazrim's (2002) identification of three types of feature pits that could be found in a rural frontier site. This information is used here as a guideline for the New Philadelphia site.

In frontier Illinois there may have been little need for refuse pits, but refuse disposal became more prominent as towns developed. Hogs and other wild animals, like dogs, raccoons and small rodents, may have roamed the grounds of New Philadelphia, devouring food remains. A preliminary review of the recovered faunal assemblages from several features shows a considerable amount of rodent gnawing. Other materials, such as ceramics, bottles, and architectural remains were probably disposed in areas farthest from the house and probably close to property boundaries (as in the case of Feature 19 in Block 4, Lot 1). Whether a frontier, a developing rural community, or an urban area, pits such as cellars, storage areas, privy vaults, abandoned wells and cisterns would eventually be filled with refuse after their primary functional uses were no longer needed. This fill would also consist of surrounding soils and debris. Sometimes this filling occurred before abandonment of the original function, although it probably occurred more often after abandonment. For instance, a cellar pit may function as a place to store goods under the floor of a cabin, but after the building is abandoned and the cabin torn down or salvaged for materials, the cellar would be filled with either the remaining architectural debris, or with household trash from nearby households. The identification of artifacts and their known manufacturing dates provides a good indication of the feature's secondary use. In the case of New Philadelphia, the townspeople filled many of these features with fieldstone and household debris and the domestic lots eventually became part of the agricultural landscape.

Houses

The log cabin is part of the wood oriented practice of an Upland South cultural tradition. Houses built of horizontally laid logs originated with the Germans in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey, and later the Scotch/Irish adapted the tradition (McAlester and McAlester 1984:82). This building tradition spread with the migration of settlers to the Upland South, and eventually to Illinois. One major type of cabin design is the single pen 1 ½ story cabin with side–facing gables and an extensive gable–ended chimney. The size of the pens, or room, changed little from the eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries with an average size of about 18 x 22 ft.. The cabins usually had hand hewn logs that measured 10 to 26 inches in diameter and rested 12–15 inches above the ground on either a stone foundation or stone piers. Chimneys were either stone or a type of wattle and daub often called cat and clay. They could be a combination of both, with a limestone base and wattle and daub flue, although stone was much preferred because of its lower

maintenance. The wattle and daub versions are often found among the earliest cabins in the frontier (McCorvie 1987:266; Morgan and Medford 1980:140). The double pen log cabin had two rooms that shared a central chimney. The dog trot house is a double pen structure with space between the two pens to form a breezeway. Many of the spaces were eventually enclosed to form a third room.

The early settlement houses on the Illinois frontier tended to be log houses. For instance, John Woods, an English immigrant who settled the area after the War of 1812, described in detail the 16 x 18 ft. log structure built by one of his neighbors. These early houses were generally one story. Two doors were placed on opposite sides of the house and the chimney placed at the end. The chimney was constructed of wood and plastered on the inside with either clay or loam. Stone or clay lined the hearth. Another cabin built in 1817 in the Wabash Valley was described as being 12 x 14 ft. with an earthen floor. A chimney did not exist, but rather there was a space between the clapboards so that the smoke could escape. Some cabins also had a loft or attic space for storage (from Mazrim 2002:18–19).

By the Civil War the log cabin was perceived as a primitive house type. Many were torn down and the lumber reused. Others were sided with clapboard, while still others were added to create larger structures (McCorvie 1987:266). Feature 7 represents the remains of a cellar for a log cabin. After that structure was vacated, parts of the building materials were deposited into a nearby abandoned well by the mid 1850s.

Subfloor Pit Cellars

Cellar pits tend to be geometric in plan and usually excavated to a depth of one to three feet below the plow zone. Phillippee and Walters (1986) note that some mid–nineteenth century subfloor features measured 5 x 7 ft., and most measured 8 x 12 ft. Charles Faulkner (1986) observed pit cellars measuring 6.5 x 5 ft., 8 x 8 ft., and 10 x 15 ft. Mazrim (2000:163) notes that several frontier–era pit cellars in Illinois measured from 3 ft. to 9 ft. wide by 6 ft. to 11.5 ft. long. These features tend to have flat bases and straight walls; although the sides may have slumped and, when excavated, they appear to be concave in shape. The pit cellars tend to fall into two categories. The first type is wide and shallow and could have been used for crawl space. The second type tends to be smaller and more regular in dimension, but deeper. Remains of such pits tend to extend from 1.0 to 2.0 ft. below the base of the plow zone.

In the 2004 excavations at New Philadelphia, archaeologists located one subfloor feature in Block 9, Lot 5. Feature 1 measures about 5.0 x 5.0 ft. and its remains extended about 1.0 ft. below the plow one. This cellar pit may be shallower than the ones identified by Mazrim since the plow zone may be a bit deeper than most sites (see below for more detail). The feature materials date to approximately the 1850s/1860s. According to the tax records the building was dismantled before 1870. It also appears that another building was constructed over the filled cellar. It stood until the 1940s. The feature fill is associated with Kasiah Clark's ownership of the lot.

In the 2005 field season the archaeology team identified one subfloor pit cellar that was later excavated in the 2006 season. Located in southwest corner of Block 4, Lot 1, Feature 7 measures about 3.5 x 10 ft. and it is 1.5 ft. deep below the plow zone. Few artifacts came from this feature, although the small sample size indicates that the feature was filled during the 1840s and maybe as late as the early 1850s. It contains the earliest dated fill material recovered at New Philadelphia thus far.

The archaeology team identified another subfloor pit cellar in the northwest corner of Block 8, Lot 2. Feature 14 measures about 18.6 x 16.0 ft., and it measures 2.7 ft. in depth below the plow zone. The north eastern section has a 2.0 ft. wide clay (subsoil) ramp that descends into the bottom of the cellar. The lower levels of the cellar fill dates to the 1860s and the rubble toward the top of the feature dates to the early 1870s.

Other Subsurface Features: Cisterns and Wells

Cisterns and wells would have served as a good source of water for households. The cistern would have been located close to the house catching rain runoff and storing it for later use. Mansberger (2003) suggests that most cisterns that date to New Philadelphia's early settlement would have been above–ground barrels. If the barrel was placed below the ground, the subsurface cavity would be relatively narrow and not be any deeper than the height of a barrel. Later cisterns could be lined with stone, brick and/or mortar. Wells tapped into the ground water would be deeper. They could be close to the house and they would have a much larger circumference.

Two features (Features 4 and 13) at New Philadelphia are currently being described as cistern/wells. Because of safety concerns we ceased excavations at about 4.0 ft below the surface. Finding the depth of the feature will help determine their original function. For this report we are identifying them as cistern/wells.

Feature 4 in Block 8, Lot 4 measures about 12.5 x 12.0 ft. at the surface and is at least 2.5 ft. below the plow zone (and 4.0 ft. below the surface). As the excavation got deeper the feature narrowed and became more circular. No brick or stone lining was found and excavations ceased at the end of the 2005 field season at this depth in order to follow proper safety precautions. Few artifacts, faunal, or botanical remains, came from this feature, and the filling episode dates to the 1850s.

Feature 13 in the southeast corner of Block 4, Lot 1, was identified in the 2005 field season and excavated in the 2006 season. On the surface, it had a circular shape, measuring about 8.0 x 9.0 ft. The feature was excavated to a depth of 4.0 ft. below the plow zone, and it retained its circular shape. The feature is related to a nearby 1840s cabin since the bottom was filled with architectural debris with large pieces of mortar that would have served as chinking. The materials from this cistern/well date to the late 1840s and very early 1850s.

Other Subterranean Storage Features
In Block 4, Lot 1 archaeologists identified a rectangular subterranean storage feature or a privy. Feature 19 appeared circular in shape with a 7 ft. diameter and a scattering of stones that tended to be about 1.0 ft. square or a bit larger. Below the plow zone the feature has square–like corners with relatively straight walls. It has five courses of stone and exists to a depth of about 3.0 ft. below the plow zone. Documentary evidence suggests that a merchant from Ohio constructed this feature. It was slowly filled with debris after the merchant sold his property. Raspberry and choke cherry seeds form a narrow lens at the bottom of the feature. It is most likely that the merchant needed a cold storage area for perishable goods and after he left town the area became a receptacle for trash and chamber pot refuse.

Exterior Crop–Storage Pits
Exterior crop–storage pits served to store fruits and vegetables during the winter months. A shallow hole would be excavated, then stacked with crops, and finally covered with straw, branches, and soil to insulate them from frost. When the family needed food, the covering would be pulled back in one section and vegetables could be retrieved. These pits are often found near wells or near fence lines, and they tend to be more oval and/or oblong in shape when compared to pit cellars and can be up to 1.0 ft. deeper than the base of the plow zone (Mazrim 202:163–165). The archaeology team did not identify any exterior crop–storage pits thus far in New Philadelphia.

Privy Vaults
Mazrim (2002:168) has identified several features that he describes as privy vaults. While these features are difficult to identify it appears that many located in a rural setting may have been shallow and periodically shoveled out through a rear trap door. While they tend to be geometric in shape, they are also smaller in size when compared to pit cellars and they are no more that 1.0 ft. deeper than the base of the plow zone. While expecting to find fecally–deposited seeds such as blackberry and raspberry, Mazrim suggests that these seeds are non–staple foods and are not a significant part of the frontier diet of the 1830s and 1840s. However, raspberry seeds have been found in an 1850s context in New Philadelphia (Features 13 and 19), perhaps related to chamber pot dumping.

Material Goods
St. Louis served as a major port of entry for consumer goods for the region. Refined earthenware ceramics from Great Britain and redware and stoneware vessels from places like Louisville, Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh found their way to the inland regions via St. Louis (Davis 1998). Scroll flasks from the Ohio Valley region appear in New Philadelphia in the 1850s.

By the 1830s the markets expanded considerably. In 1832 steamboats connected Chicago and the Midwest to eastern ports via the Erie Canal and the city of Buffalo. Work on the Erie Canal in New York State eventually spurred canal projects in Illinois and eventually bound Illinois to northeastern markets (Davis 1998).

By the 1850s, the increased transportation and communications development effectively transformed the Illinois frontier into a fully settled region qnd connected to national markets. For instance, in 1834 about 230 steamboats traveled through the Mississippi and its tributaries and by 1848 about 1,300 navigated through the waters (Davis 1998).

In 1851, for example, Chicago shipped nearly 40 percent of the corn entering Buffalo, over 42 percent of the oat, over half the wheat, nearly 54 percent of the bacon and hams, nearly 57 percent of the beef, nearly two–thirds of the corn. Chicago, moreover, shipped over 22 percent of the furs, nearly half the hides, and over 99 percent of the buffalo robes (Davis 1998:358).

By the end of the decade, Chicago shipped over 18 million bushels of grain. The Midwest became a major player in developing the American capitalist economy. Illinois and the Midwest region were no longer isolated and other regions depended on their products (Davis 1998).

Ceramics

Stoneware and redware vessels are rare on Illinois sites that predate 1835 and their presence does not increase until steamboats commerce increases. “Food storage vessels consist of small to medium–capacity pots and jugs. Food preparation vessels consist primarily of multipurpose, deep kitchen bowls” (Mazrim 2002:217). Milk pans can also be found at sites, although their quantities are low. The lack of regional potters in the first quarter of the nineteenth century meant that crockery vessels are almost non–existent on these early sites. Many of these vessels do not appear in the archaeological record until about the 1830s (Smith and Bonath 1982:937). Illinois redware potters primarily made utilitarian kitchenwares, such as pots, bowls, and jugs, prior to the 1840s. Local potters in the German communities of Quincy’s post–frontier era provided the area with an array of objects for cooking such as pipkins, mush mugs, porringers, herb pots, or bean pots (Mazrim 2002:245, 265). The available redware assemblages became much more elaborate. Stoneware was not made in any quantity in Illinois until the mid–1830s (Mounce 1989). Food service vessels, such as table plates and bowls are prevalent on early nineteenth–century domestic sites. Chamber pots and apothecary vessels are also common, while yellowware vessels tend to be rare (Mazrim 2002).

Yellowware is a simple hollowware form that was first manufactured in England in the late eighteenth century and by the 1830s potters in New Jersey and Vermont manufactured this type of ceramic. By the 1840s potters in Ohio and Indiana produced it, and by the 1850s potters manufactured it in Illinois (Ramsey 1939). By the mid– to late–nineteenth century, yellowware (1830–1900) became a popular ceramic used as a container in the area of New Philadelphia. Several of these vessel types have a banded design. The largest quantity of utilitarian wares (used for food storage) found is buff pasted stonewares (1840–1900). Most of the refined earthenware ceramics (used for dining and serving) found at New Philadelphia tended to be undecorated whitewares (1820–1900) and date to the mid–nineteenth century.

Transfer prints have been identified throughout the site and the most common print designs are blue, while pieces of brown, black, cranberry and green transfer prints are also present, most dating to the 1840s and 1850s. A few hand painted pieces and spatter and sponge designs have been recovered. Most of the shell edge pieces are painted with molding.

Generally, at New Philadelphia the proportion of refined earthenware ceramics (mostly whitewares, although there are some pearlwares) are much higher than course earthenwares (redwares and stonewares). In the frontier sites examined by Mazrim (2002:248), he finds that the ratio of refined earthenwares to utilitarian wares is no less than 5:1. While this ration might be surprising for sites established in a frontier context and counter our expectations about life on the frontier, it actually represents the norm because these places were well connected to eastern ports. On the other hand, several sites in western Pennsylvania, dating to about 1790–1840 and closer to the eastern ports, have a much higher proportion of course earthenwares (Mazrim 2002). This phenomenon may be attributed to members of the German communities relying more heavily on established local redware potters for their tableware ceramics (Fennell 2003: 334-47).

Glass

Container glass is rare on pre–1835 rural sites in Illinois. The archaeological assemblages tend to be small, unidentifiable, and often include aqua shards. Glass fragments most probably represent medicine bottles or vessels used for household chemical products (Mazrim 2002:219). Olive green glass containers tended to hold wine and other spirits.

Mid–nineteenth century archaeological contexts show that the number of glass containers increased significantly. At New Philadelphia archaeologists recover a significantly larger proportion of glass in contexts dating from the 1850s and later. For example, there is a portion of an aqua–green scroll flask container that would have come from a pear–shaped vessel with an oblong base. There is a wide range of scroll flasks manufactured in the middle of the nineteenth century, all with pear–shaped bodies and stylized designs. Some were made as early as the beginning of the 1830s and most were manufactured from 1840 to 1855 and were produced in the Midwest (Spillman 1883:38). At New Philadelphia the scroll flask shard was found in an 1850s–1860s context in Block 9, Lot 5, a cellar pit attributed to the occupation associated with Kasiah Clark (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5. *Remains of a scroll flask manufactured between 1840-1855. Archaeologists found it in a cellar pit feature in Block 9, Lot 5 attributed to Kasiah Clark's ownership of the property (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Mason jars become abundant in New Philadelphia starting in the 1860s.Glass lid liners are found throughout the entire town. Most are fragmented, although archeologists found complete liners in Block 9, Lot 5, Block 3, Lot 7 and in Feature 14 of Block 8, Lot 2 (Figure 3.6). The lid liners are an indication of the wax seal technology that developed by the mid–nineteenth century. Glass jars were covered with matching glass or tin lids and a wax or grease element formed an airtight seal. Tin lids with liners are also part of the assemblage in Block 3, Lot 7. John Landis Mason, a New York tinsmith, developed a process of pressing zinc lids for threaded canning jars. By 1868 the first glass inserts were developed by Salmon B. Rowley. They tended to be opaque milk glass. The screw lids with lid liners decreased the chances of spoilage and facilitated the canning process (Munsey 1970:146).



Figure 3.6. *Lid liner found in Block 9, Lot 5 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Ink Bottle

In Block 8, Lot 4 archaeologists recovered fragments of a container glass immediately above a cistern/well feature (Feature 4) (Figure 3.7). When mended, the container has an embossed makers's mark – "J.J. Butler/Cin." The J.J. Butler Company was a Cincinnati based manufacturer of inks. The square bottle was manufactured between 1854 and 1860.[1]

[1] Research on the J.J. Butler Company compiled by Jordan Bush.

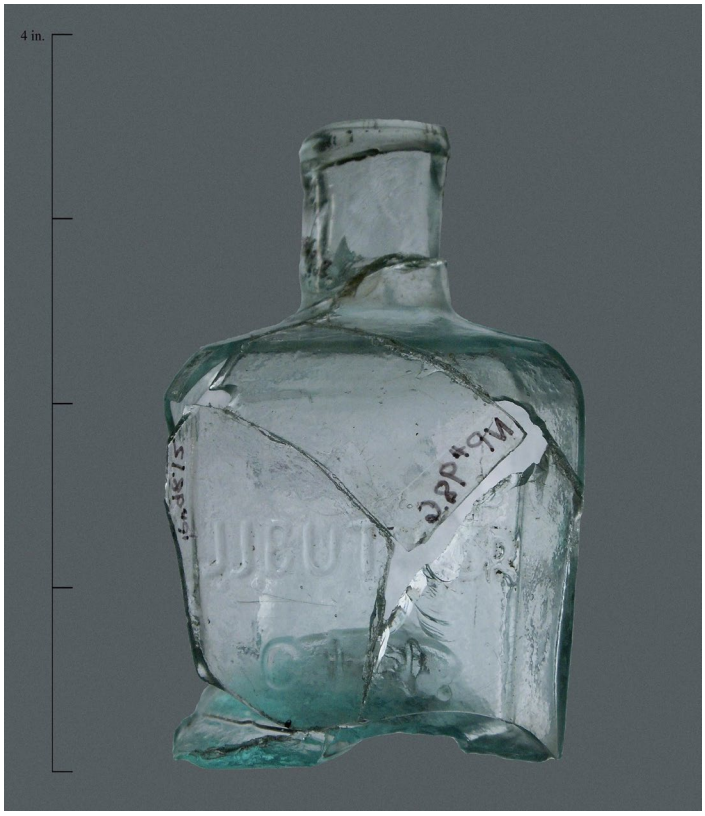


Figure 3.7. *J.J. Butler bottle manufactured in Cincinnati between 1854 and 1860 found above Feature 4 in Block 8, Lot 4 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Activity Related Artifacts

Personal activity related artifacts are found in relatively low frequencies during the frontier era, although the most common artifacts found are related to sewing, writing, grooming and leisure activities. Sewing related artifacts include straight pins, thimbles, small scissors, and spindle wheels. Straight pins often dominate the sewing assemblage and writing slate and slate pencils represent the primary form of writing instruments recovered archeologically. Grooming related artifacts found at sites include fine–toothed combs (Mazrim 2002:221).

Many of these activity–related artifacts are found throughout New Philadelphia. Feature 1, related to the 1850s occupation of Kasiah Clark's household on Block 9, Lot 5, contains six thimbles, a scissor handle, and milk glass, bone, and shell buttons. There is one shell button platform that appears to have been broken during the manufacture of the button. A fine–tooth comb, also known as a lice comb, is in the assemblage. All of these artifacts are related to specific domestic and grooming activities (Figure 3.8).

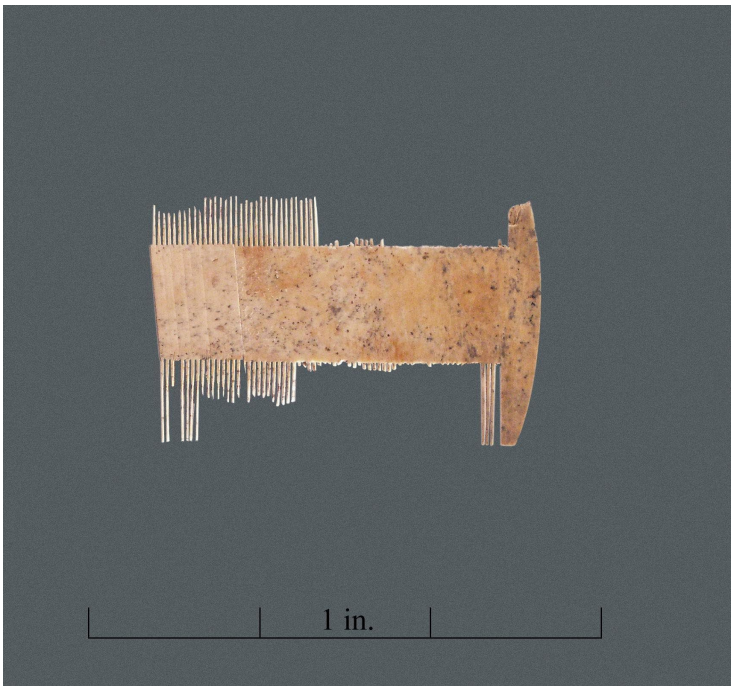


Figure 3.8. *Lice comb found on Block 9, Lot 5 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

A few thimbles and a large quantity of buttons came from the Feature 14 cellar pit in Block 8, Lot 2, an assemblage that dates to the 1860s and early 1870s. When observing this large button assemblage, many archaeologists will conclude that these buttons are a reflection of the domestic activities taking place at the site and maybe even associate it the presence of seamstress at the site. Some archaeologists have also made the connection between the relatively large proportion of buttons and African–American habitation. They claim that this pattern may be related to the occupants' "membership in an ethnic group" (Cheek and Friedlander 1990:55). Kliggelhofer (1985:19) also noted that there is a higher frequency of buttons found on sites inhabited by African Americans. However, there are other explanations for such an assemblage that add a different dimension to understanding the everyday activities in a mid–nineteenth–century rural community. Barbara Little and Nancy Kasner (2004) place these artifacts in a larger social and historical context. They suggest that these artifacts do not necessarily have an association with ethnic groups, but rather they are associated with economics. Using an example from a Jewish rag picker in Oakland California (Praezellis and Preatzellis 1990), they recognize that the high quantity of buttons (as well as bottle glass) found in a Washington, D.C. alley dwelling was a product of people supplementing their income through the production of rags as secondary textiles. Buttons were picked off clothing and the clothes were sold as rags to be recycled. The buttons remained at the site, although many of them could have also been reused (Little and Kasner 2004).

Leisure Activities

Leisure activity artifacts generally include smoking pipes, gaming pieces, and jaw harps. Smoking pipes are the most regionally diverse product. For instance, in the American Bottom, the redware Moravian–type forms were common. These tend to have anthropomorphic figures, much like those found in the South Carolina region (Bivan 1972). In the Sangamon region, the pipes tended to be undecorated redware elbow pipes. Mazrim (2002:221) believes that a local potter, John Elby, may have manufactured these. The English long stem white kaolin pipe was also present in the region. White kaolin pipes were also found in the Wabash Valley region (Mazrim 2002:221).

New Philadelphia has a mix of both terracotta (described above as redware) and kaolin pipes. It appears that finding a mix of kaolin and terracotta pipes is common for this region of Illinois (Smith and Bonath 1982:954). In 2006, archaeologists found two nearly complete terracotta pipes in Feature 14 on Block 8, which dates to the 1860s and early 1870s. One bowl had an anthropomorphic figure (Figure 3.9).

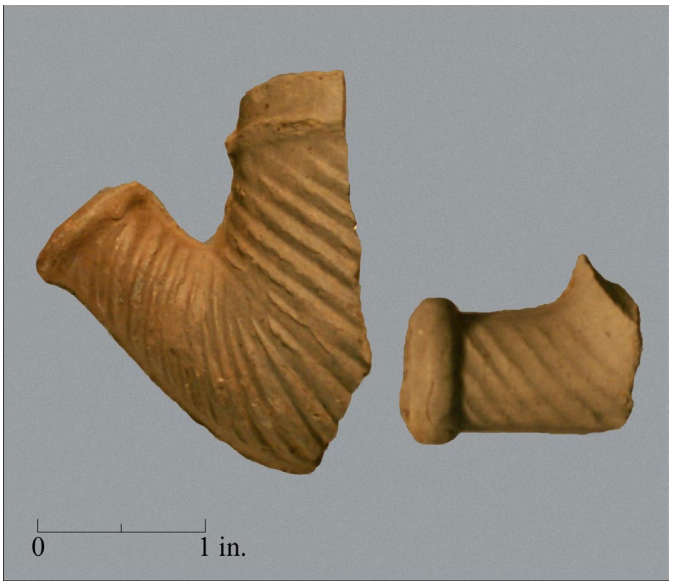


Figure 3.9. *Redware pipe bowl fragments from the New Philadelphia site – Block 8, Lot 2, Feature 14 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Very few jewelry pieces are part of the New Philadelphia assemblage and they are mostly beads; several of these beads are black, two are blue, while another is milk glass. A crinoid (fossil) found in an historic context may have been used as a bead. The surface collection yielded two Job's Tear beads.

Archeologists found several toy objects throughout the town site. In Feature 1 of Block 9, Lot 5, (which dates to the 1850s–1860s), archaeologists found a miniature pewter toy set that included a pitcher, spoon, and an urn. Porcelain doll parts dating to the Civil War era were found in Feature 14 in Block 8. Other doll pieces were found in much more recent contexts, as late as the 1930s. In Block 3, Lot 3, the team uncovered a glazed multi–colored large

marble and one whole and one fragment of an unglazed kaolin marble. Generally, marbles were found throughout the site.

In Block 3, Lot 7, the archaeology team found several toys related to the early twentieth–century occupation and eventual abandonment of the town. In an early twentieth–century context archaeologists found a bone or ivory elephant charm with a compass (Figure 3.10). There is an embedded post with a loop as well as a small working compass. It measures about 7/8 inch tall. They were sold in novelty catalogs, such as Johnson Smith Company, from the 1920s to the 1940s. They have been sold to use on pocket watch chains, as carnival prizes, or just novelty toys. Other toys found in this context are part of a metal toy train locomotive and parts of a porcelain doll.



Figure 3.10. *An elephant charm manufactured from the 1920s and 1940s and found in a 1930s context in Block 7, Lot 3 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Gaming pieces have been found in almost every area excavated at New Philadelphia (Figure 3.11). They may be associated with the game known as mancala, which refers to a large family of games based on distributing seeds, pebbles, or shells into holes or cups. Mathematicians who study games often call the mancala family "sowing games." Mancala, derived from the Arabic word manqala meaning, "to move." Also called Adi, Adji, Awale, Awele, Awari, Ayo, Ayo–ayo, Gepeta, Ourin, Ourri, Oware, Wari, Warra, or Warri, the game is played by distributing gaming pieces into holes or cups. The game developed about 4000 years ago in the Middle East and is also played widely in Africa (Cullin 1894). African people often played with pebbles or cowry shells, using hollows scooped into the earth or pecked into stone. They brought their variations of mancala with them to the United States

during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Different versions of the game have been found in the Near East, Egypt, West Africa, and the Caribbean (NPS 2005a; Samford 1994; also see Galke 2000; Patten 1992).



Figure 3.11. *These gaming pieces are found throughout New Philadelphia and may be from a game known as mancala. Top row are stone pieces, middle row are glass pieces, and bottom row are ceramic pieces (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

In 1919, Felix von Luschan mentioned warra as played in southern states and communities with large populations of African Americans (Luschan 1919). Mancala has been identified at a variety of eighteenth and nineteenth–century plantation sites as well as at a free African–American site. The mancala pieces are typically small, diamond–shaped objects fashioned out of broken ceramic and glass shards. These ceramic shards are smoothed and worn around the edges from years of play (NPS 2005b).

Chapter 4: Block 3

Block 3, Lot 1

Block 3, Lot 1 History

The area of Block 3, Lot 1 was reported in oral histories of the town to have been the location of a blacksmith shop operated in the late nineteenth century by Squire McWorter, grandson of the town's founder. Information about the possible occupants of Block 3, Lot 1 over time can be obtained from related deed, census, and tax records.

Deed records show that Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Smith, and Solomon McWorter each owned the property at different times in the period of 1850 through 1874. William Bowers purchased the property in 1874, and it was later sold by James Bowers to Frederick Shipman in 1879.

The Hadley Township Tax Assessments indicate that Alexander Clark paid taxes on the property, with $2.00 to $5.00 in taxes for improvements, in the period of 1867 through 1872. He may have owned the property during that period, and we have not yet located the corresponding deed records, or he may have leased the property from others. William Bowers paid taxes for this lot in 1875 and 1878, with $20.00 land value and $7.00 improvements value assessed. Squire and George McWorter are listed for tax assessments on the property in 1883 and 1888.

Alexander Clark, who paid taxes for this property from 1867 through 1872, was listed in the 1860 Federal Census for the town area as a blacksmith with a household of six people, who were classified as mulatto. Alexander Clark was also included in the 1865 State Census as a black individual with a household of six people. William Clark, was listed in the 1870 Federal Census of the town area as a blacksmith with a household of eight people, all of whom were classified as mulatto under the census. He was also listed in the 1865 State Census of the town area as a black person and head of a household of seven people. Frederick Shipman, who owned the property in 1879 and 1880, was listed in the 1880 Federal Census for the town area as a farmer with a household of five people, all of whom were classified as white in the census.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1850	Nathaniel Smith	Samuel Nesmith	47, 3
1874	Solomon McWorter	William Bowers	47, 26
1879	James Bowers	Frederick Shipman	47, 28
1880	Frederick Shipman	Francis McWorter	47, 29
1883	James McKinney	George McWorter	47, 33
1897	George McWorter	Squire McWorter	47, 34
1916	Thomas McWorter	Shelby McWorter	47, 37

1916	G. W. Gibbens	Martha McWorter/ Shelby McWorter	47, 38
1916	Martha McWorter/ Shelby McWorter	Barry State Bank	47, 39
1916	Martha McWorter	Barry State Bank	47, 41
1917	Shelby McWorter	Oliver Jones	47, 40
1918	Martha McWorter	Frederick Vinecombe/ Nancy Vinecombe	47, 44
1924	Barry State Bank	Shelby McWorter	47, 45
1938	Frederick Vinecombe/ Nancy Vinecombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 46

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*	*Total*
1867	Alex. Clark	$3.00	$00.00	$3.00
1868	Alex. Clark	$5.00	$2.00	$7.00
1869	Alex. Clark	$5.00	$2.00	$7.00
1870	Alex. Clark	$0.00	$5.00	$5.00
1871	Alex. Clark	$0.00	$5.00	$5.00
1872	Alex. Clark	$0.00	$5.00	$5.00
1875	Wm. Bowers	$20.00	$0.00	$20.00
1878	Wm. Bowers	$0.00	$7.00	$7.00
1883	S. & G. McWorter (Lots 1 & 2)	$0.00	$20.00	$20.00
1888	S. & G. McWorter (Lots 1 & 2)	$15.00	$0.00	$15.00

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Clark	Alexander	32	M	M	Blacksmith	IN
Hyley	27	F	M	M	Housework	KY
Mary	9	F	M	M	Not given	IL
Charles	5	M	M	M	Not given	IL
Lucy	3	F	M	M	Not given	IL
Eliza Ann	1	F	M	M	Not given	IL

1865 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Clark	A.	B	6
Clark	W.	B	7

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Clark	Wm	40	M	M	Blacksmith	VA
Hilda	35	F	M	Keeping house		KY
Lucy	12	F	M	Not given		IL

Edward	14	M	M	Works in shop	IL
Eliza	9	F	M	Not given	IL
Harvey	6	M	M	Not given	IL
Margaret	3	F	M	Not given	IL
Friday	1	M	M	Not given	IL

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Shipman	Fred(?)	31	M	W	Farmer	IL
	Lucy	26	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Eugene	5	M	W	At home	IL
	Wm	3	M	W	At home	IL
	Cora E	1	F	W	At home	IL

Block 3, Lot 1 Archaeology

Michael Hargrave performed a geophysical survey of the area traditionally known as the blacksmith shop. Block 3, Lot 1 has a strong magnetic reading, and it is labeled Anomaly A42 (Figure 4.1). Generally, the ground surface is about 15–20 ft. lower in this area when compared to the lots adjacent to Broad and Main Sts. During rainy seasons, the soils are very wet and they tend to retain moisture. During heavy rains, small streams of water inundate the area with water. During the summers of 2005 and 2006, the region suffered from a drought thus facilitating the geophysical survey in 2005. In 2006, the archaeologists placed four excavation units in the area of Anomaly A42. They are located in the eastern to central portion of the lot and range from 85–90 ft. north of the lot's southern edge (Figure 4.2).

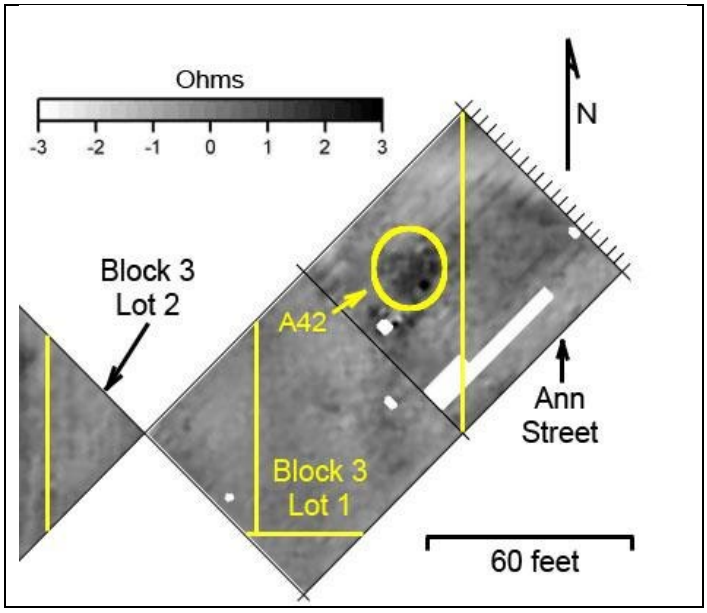


Figure 4.1. *Magnatometer survey indicates the presence of a large quantity of metal in the known area of the blacksmith shop in Block 3, Lot, (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell).*

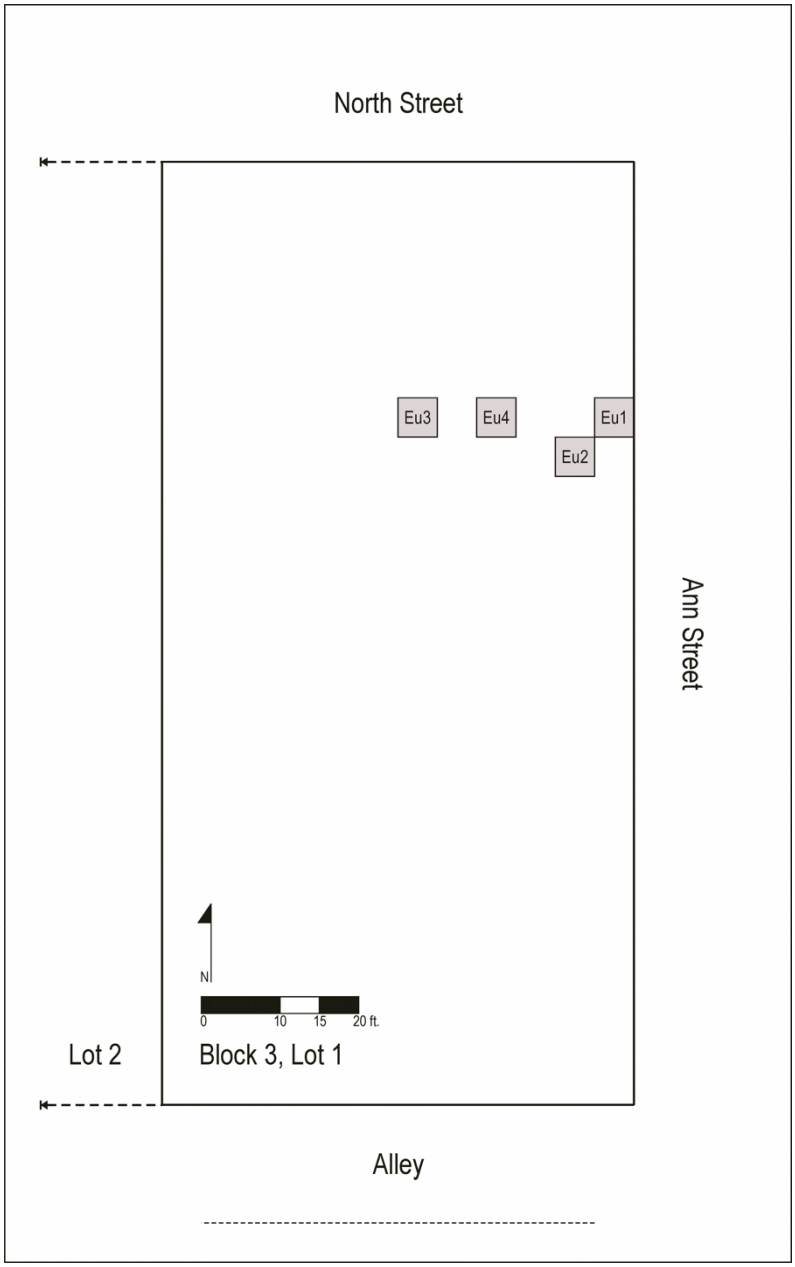


Figure 4.2. *Excavation Units found in Block 3, Lot 1. These units were placed in the area of Anomaly A 42 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

The average opening elevation in this area ranged from 747 to 449 ft. amsl (above Mean sea level). The soil tended to range from 7.5YR 2.5/1 (black) to 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) to

7.5YR 4/1 (dark gray) with a texture of silty clay to loamy clay. Archaeologists recovered some domestic artifacts, although there is also a high concentration of metal artifacts, charcoal, and slag throughout the area. Anomaly A42 is probably the waste pile associated with the blacksmith shop. No foundation stones for the blacksmith shop were identified, although Burdick (1992) claims that he remembers a pole building in the area just south of the road. A pole building would have a faint signature in the archeological record and it would be difficult to identify. There is also the likelihood that the structure sat closer to the road and the waste pile identified as anomaly A42 sat behind the building. If this is the case, signatures of the blacksmith shop's foundations were likely destroyed when the state graded the road about 20 years ago.

Block 3, Lot 3

Block 3, Lot 3 History

The deed and census data indicates that Frank McWorter sold Block 3, Lot 3 to Spaulding Burdick in 1852. There are 13 deed transactions for this lot throughout the following century. While detailed information exists on the life of Frank McWorter (see Walker 1983), little information survives for the subsequent occupants of the lot. Using the deed, census and tax records (see below) we can infer that the Cobb family made some improvement on the property from at least 1867. Buildings occupied the lot until about 1875. In subsequent tax records (1883 and 1888) this parcel is grouped with other lots and it is unclear if a building existed on the lot at the end of the nineteenth century when M. Kellum and later Sylvester Baker owned the property.

In the 1860 Federal Census, Alexander Clark is listed as a blacksmith. Clark, his wife Hyley, and their four children are classified as mulatto. In the 1865 State Census he is still listed as the head of household with 6 family members. A.B. Cobb purchased the lot from Clark in 1865, and is classified in the same census as white with a household of six individuals. In the 1870 Federal Census, A. B. Cobb is listed as a physician with his wife Laura and their four children living in his household. In the 1880 Federal Census, M. Kellum is listed as a farmer with his wife Lydia and their three male offspring, (all listed as farm laborers) and their 5 year old daughter. The deed, census, and tax data related to Block 3, Lot 3 follow. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot since they appear in both the deed and the census data.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1852	Frank McWorter	*Spaulding Burdick*	47, 6
1859	*Spaulding Burdick*	*Alexander Clark*	47, 9
1865	*Alexander Clark*	*A. B. Cobb*	47, 16
1874	*Alexander Clark*	William Bowers	47, 24
1873	Sheriff	Richard Atkinson	47, 25
1878	Jesse Hadsell	*Marcus Kellum*	47, 27

1904	Mary Baker	Squire McWorter	47, 35
1905	Fannie West	William Hyde	47, 27
1916	William Welbourne	W. H. Hyde	47, 42
1917	W. H. Hyde	Martha McWorter	47, 43
1918	Martha McWorter	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	47, 44
1938	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 47
1938	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 48

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	Name Assessed	Value of Lot	Improvements
1867	A. B. Cobb	$3.00	$47.00
1868	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$80.00
1869	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$85.00
1870	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$85.00
1871	R. M. Atkinson	$5.00	$80.00
1872	R. M. Atkinson	$5.00	$80.00
1875	J. P. Hadsell	–	$0.00
1878	Sarah Emerson	–	$8.00
1883	M. Kellum (Lots 3, 4, 5, & 6)	–	$175.00
1888	Sylvester Baker (Lots 3, 4, 5 & 6)	–	$80.00

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Burdick	Spaulding	W	2

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Clark	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
Clark	A.	B	6
Cobb	A. B.	W	6

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN

Cobb	A. B.	38	M	W	Physician	NY
	Laura	35	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Wilber	15	M	W	At home	IL
	Laura	13	F	W	not given	IL
	Albert	9	M	W	not given	IL
	Francis	6	F	W	not given	IL

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Kellum	Marquis	43	M	W	Farmer	OH
	Sarah	33	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Flora	5	F	W	Daughter	IL
	Elizabeth	2	F	W	Daughter	IL
	Charles G.	1 mo.	M	W	Son	IL

Block 3, Lot 3 Archaeology

Excavation Unit 1 in Block 3, Lot 3 was the first unit explored by the 2005 NSF–REU field school (Figure 4.3). The archaeologists excavated a 5.0 x 5.0 ft. unit in arbitrary 0.5 ft. levels until they reached a noticeable stratigraphic layer. (For a more detailed technical overview see the Unit Summaries in the Appendix.) These arbitrary layers are designated Levels A1 and A2. The plow zone in this area tended to be about 1.0 ft. below the surface. It generally consisted of a 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) and 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), and the subsoil tended to be mottled with a 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown). Most of the artifacts recovered came from the plow zone. The subsoil, consists of a mottled 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) and a 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) clayey loam. Archaeologists found an 1876 coin in the plow zone layer along with a large quantity of machine cut nails.

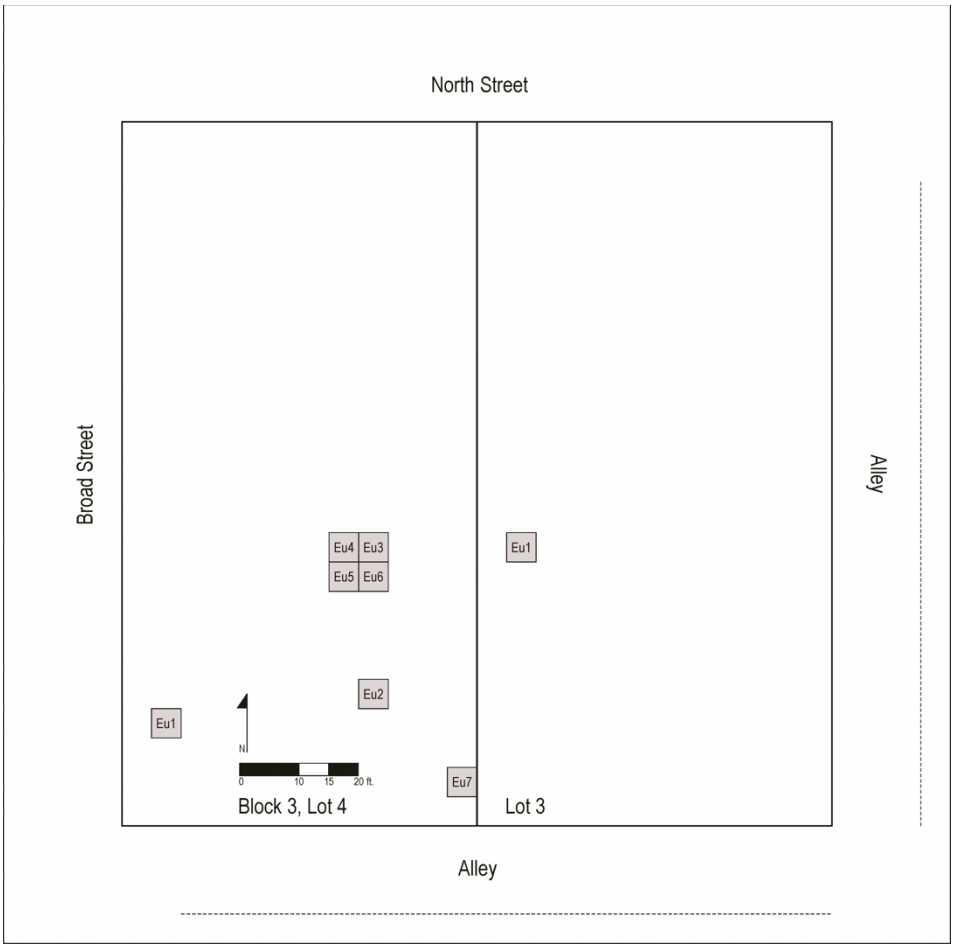


Figure 4.3. *Location of Excavation Units in Block 3, Lot 3 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Feature 5 appears at the base of the plow zone and at the top of the subsoil. It is also noticeable in the north wall profile of EU 3. It is a dark oval feature that consists of a 10YR 4/3 (brown) sandy loam and is slightly mottled. While there are many rodent burrows in the proximity archaeologists believe that this feature is a post remnant because it had a defined flat bottom (Figure 4.4). The feature soil contained charcoal, small brick fragments, and a small clear glass fragment.

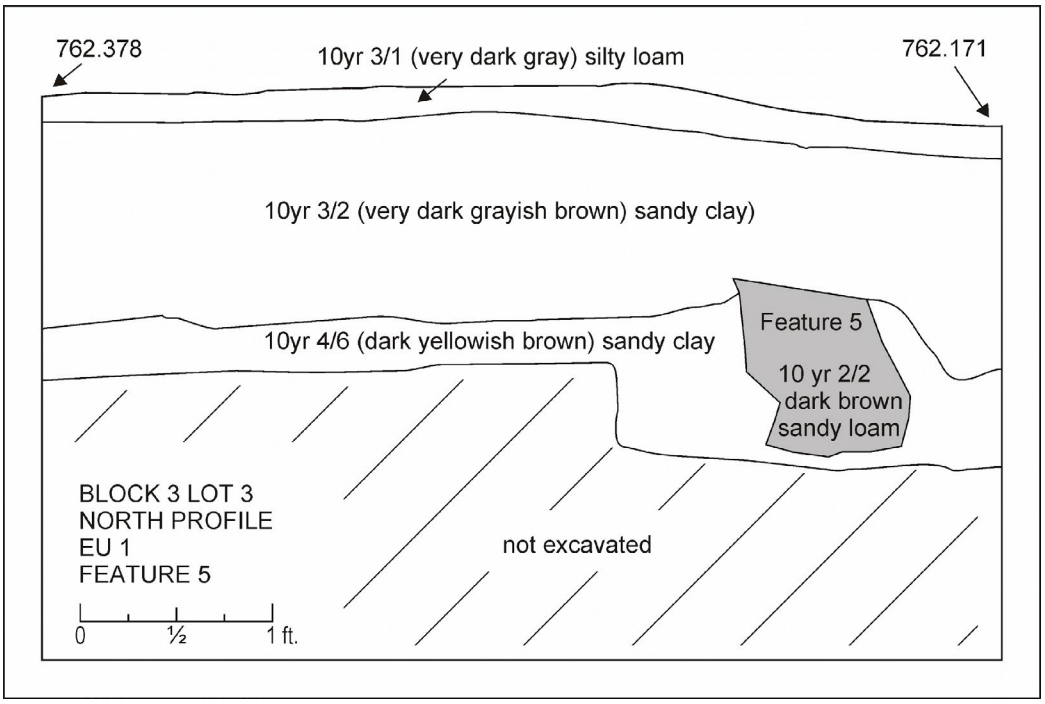


Figure 4.4. *North wall profile of Excavation Unit 3 with Feature 5 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

Block 3, Lot 4

Block 3, Lot 4 History

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

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1838	Frank McWorter	Henry Brown	47, 1
1854	Frank McWorter	Elick Clark	47, 8

1865	*Alexander Clark*	A. B. Cobb	47, 16
1866	A. B. Cobb	*Jesse Hadsell*	47, 14
1878	*Jesse Hadsell*	Marcus Kellum	47, 27
1905	Fanie West	William Hyde	47, 36
1916	*William Welbourne*	W.H. Hyde	47, 42
1917	W. H. Hyde	Martha McWorter	47, 43
1918	Martha McWorter	F & N Venicombe	47, 44
1938	F.& N. Venicombe	W.H. Struheker	47, 47

HADLEY TOWNSHIP TAX RECORDS

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

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

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

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	no. in household
Clark	Alexander	B	3

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Clark	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
Hadsell	J. P.	W	8
Hadsell	James	W	7
Clark	A.	B	6

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

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION

(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
Welburn	Wm.	28	M	W	Head	ENG
	Josephine	28	F	W	Wife	IL
	Melvin	4	M	W	son	IL
	Mary	2	F	W	daughter	IL
	Baby	0.08	F	W	daughter	IL

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

Block 3, Lot 4 Archaeology

The following is a summary of the archaeology for Block 3, Lot 4. (For a more detailed technical overview see the Unit Summaries in the Appendix.) The archaeology team excavated a total of six units in this lot (Figure 4.5). Four of the units (EU 3, 4, 5, and 6), formed a larger block that measures 10.0 x 10.0 ft. and enabled the team to fully expose Feature 2. EU 7 is located in the southeastern corner of the lot. The surface grade of the site slopes from the center of the town (adjacent to Broad St.) to the east. Generally the topsoil of the plow zone ranges from a 10YR 2/1 (black) to a 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. The depth of the plow zone averages about 1.0 to 1.2 ft. below the surface. Artifacts from the plowzone, designated megastratum I, are small, most no larger than 0.5 in. in diameter. The uniform small size of the artifacts is a result of pervasive plowing. Diagnostic artifacts from the plow zone include cut nails (with dates ranging from 1790–1880) and ceramic whitewares (1820–1940). In this mixed context archaeologists found a 1903 Illinois State Fair pin. Also of interest, archeologists found a clasp about 2.0 in. long and in the shape of a human arm and hand. This object probably dates to the Victorian era.

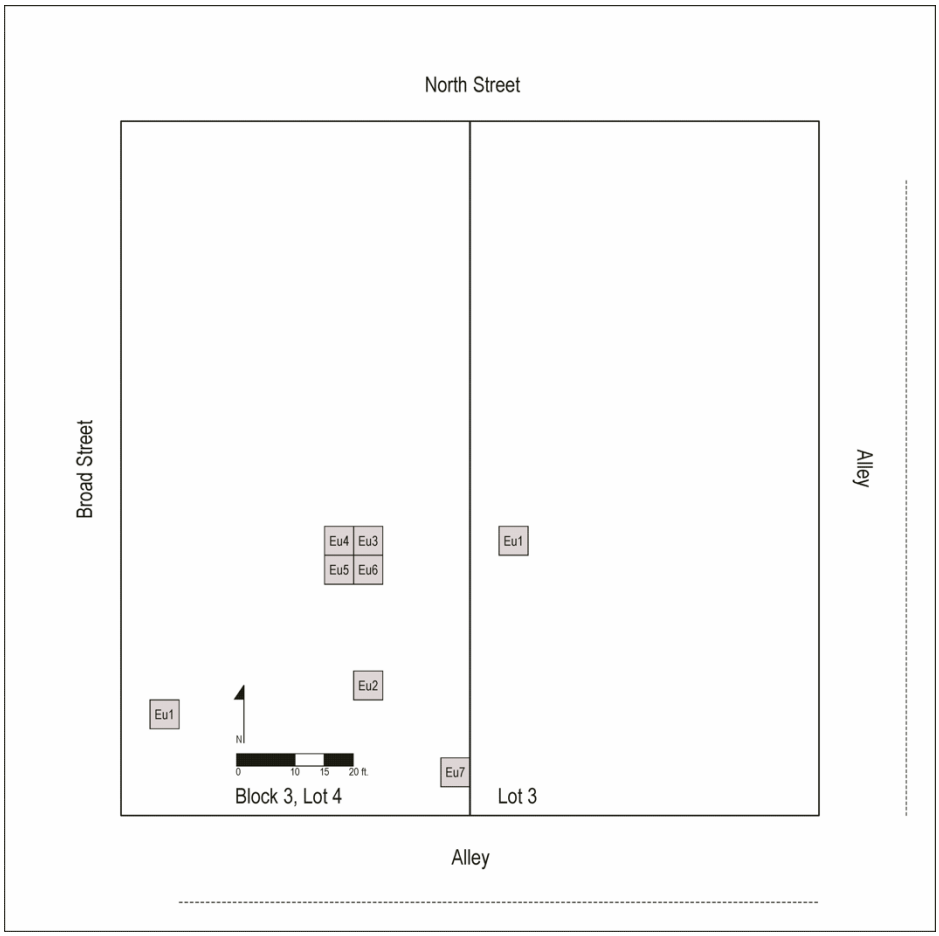


Figure 4.5. *Location of Excavation Units in Block 3, Lot 4 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Archaeologists uncovered a lime slacking pit (Feature 2) in Excavation Units 3, 4, 5, and 6, below the plow zone (Figure 4.6). This feature measures 2.8 x 4.4 ft. and was dug into the soil and subsoil and served as a basin for mixing lime and to create an aggregate for plastering interior walls. The edge and top of the feature is about 0.4 ft. higher than the deepest part of the basin. Artifacts in close proximity to the lime pit are from the plow zone and have a mean ceramic date that ranges from 1805 through 1870. The earliest dated artifacts are pearlwares, and date to the earliest settlement era, and the later dated artifacts are whitewares, and are probably related the late nineteenth– and early twentieth–century occupation of the site. While the excavation units are located in a plowed field, the existence of the lime pit indicates that a structure with plastered walls once existed nearby (Figure 4.7). Additional excavations in the area may uncover sealed contexts and the remains of an associated structure. These investigations will provide information about the use of the lot and the lifeways of the site's former inhabitants of Block 3, Lot 4.

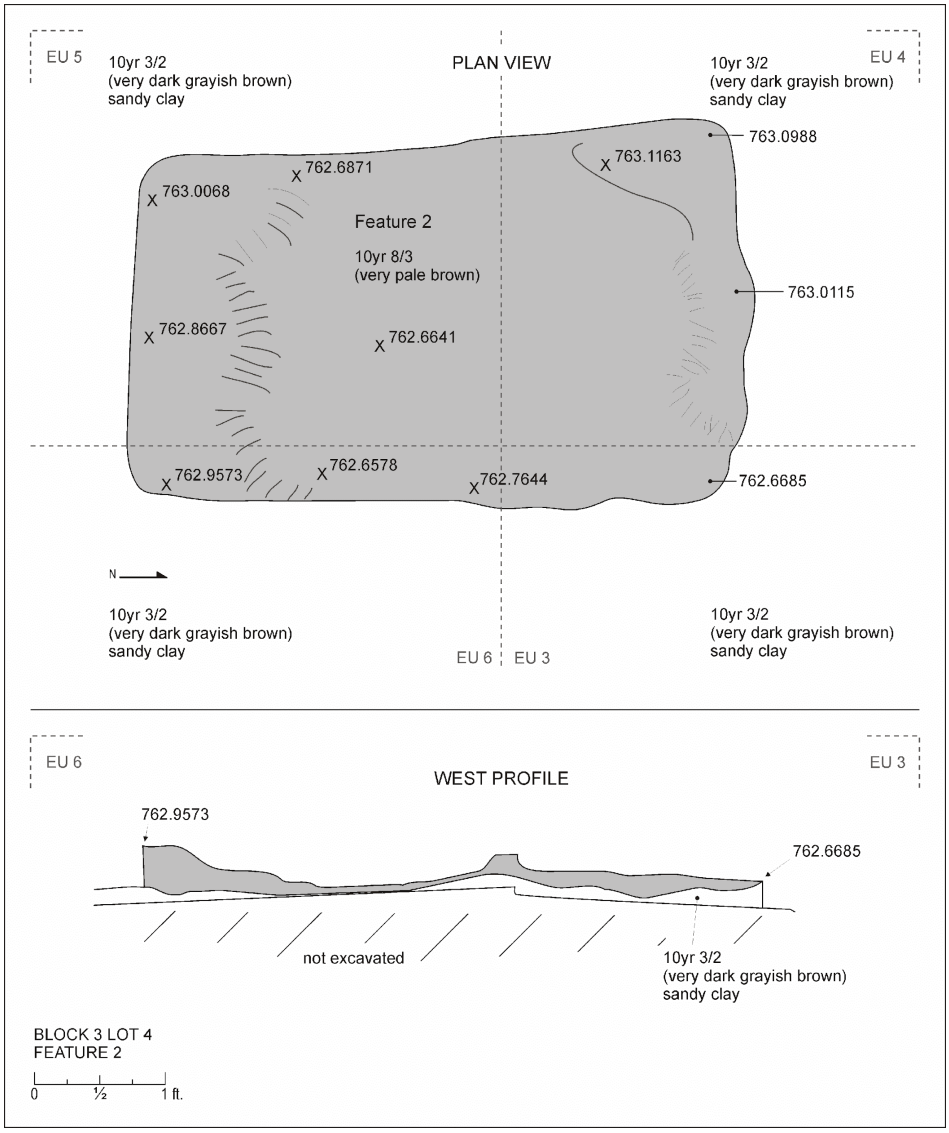


Figure 4.6. *Planview and profile of the lime pit in Excavation Units 3, 4, 5, and 6 in Block 3, Lot 4 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 4.7. *Mapping in the remains of the lime slacking pit (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

Block 3, Lot 5

Block 3, Lot 5 History

The first land transaction for this lot occurred in 1854 when David Kettle sold it to James Taylor. At some point before this transaction Frank McWorter likely sold the lot. The 1867 tax assessment indicates that Arden Cobb possessed the lot although no improvements appear in the tax records. Cobb also owned Lots 3 and 4 in Block 3 and he had improvements on the former lot. The 1860 Federal Census lists Cobb as a 31 year old white male physician from New York with a 20 year old wife. She is listed as a housewife from Illinois with three children. The 1865 Census lists six people in the Cobb household with livestock valued at $100. The Cobbs also appear on the 1870 Federal Census with real estate valued at $300. By 1870 Hadsell was being taxed on this lot. No major improvements appear until some time between 1875 and 1878 during Hadsell's ownership. Kellum and Baker were taxed on this lot in the 1880s. William Welbourne owned the lot in the early twentieth century. The Welbournes appear in the 1880 Federal Census, although he did not own the land until the early twentieth century. In 1880 Welbourne was listed as married to Josephine and they were classified as white with three children. The deed, tax, and census data related to Block 3, Lot 5 follow. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot since they appear in both the deed and census data.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1854	David Kettle	James Taylor	47, 5
1858	James Taylor	*John Sidner*	47, 10
1860	*John Sidner*	James Taylor	47, 30
1863	*Augustus Sidner*	*A. B. Cobb*	47, 18
1863	*A. B. Cobb*	Augustus Sidner	47, 32
1866	*A. B. Cobb*	*Jesse Hadsell*	47, 14
1878	*Jesse Hadsell*	Marcus Kellum	47, 27
1905	Fannie West	William Hyde	47, 36
1916	*William Welbourne*	W. H. Hyde	47, 42
1917	W. H. Hyde	Martha McWorter	47, 43
1918	Martha McWorter	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	47, 44
1938	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 47
1938	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 48

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	A. B. Cobb	$3.00	$0.00
1868	A. B. Cobb	$0.00	$0.00
1869	A. B. Cobb	$0.00	$0.00
1870	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$0.00
1871	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$0.00
1872	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$0.00
1875	J. P. Hadsell	–	$20.00
1878	J. P. Hadsell	–	$150.00
1883	M. Kellum (Lots 3, 4, 5, & 6)	–	$175.00
1888	Sylvester Baker (Lots 3, 4, 5 & 6)	–	$80.00

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Cobb	A.B (Arden)	31	M	W	Physician	NY
	Emily	25	F	W	Housework	IL
	Wilbur	5	M	W	not given	IL
	David	3	M	W	not given	IL
	Albert	1	M	W	not given	IL

1865 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Sidner	A.	W	3

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Kellum	Marquis	43	M	W	Farmer	OH
	Sarah	33	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Flora	5	F	W	Daughter	IL
	Elizabeth	2	F	W	Daughter	IL
	Charles G.	1 mo.	M	W	Son	IL

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELATION	ORIGIN
Welburn	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 5 Archaeology

The geophysical survey indicates that an Anomaly A4 exists toward the middle of the western end of the lot, close to Broad St. (Figure 4.8). An examination of the 1939 aerial photograph of New Philadelphia shows no visible landscape features. Therefore, archaeologists decided to ground truth the anomaly. Since no improvements appear on the 1867 tax assessment, there is a chance that the anomaly could be associated with an earlier occupation or activity. The spring and summer of 2005 were among the driest periods on record and it was difficult to core the area before testing. Soil core probes could not penetrate deep into the ground anywhere in the town site. Therefore, archaeologists proceeded with systematic testing with 5 x 5 ft. units in the area of the anomaly (Figure 4.9 and 4.10).

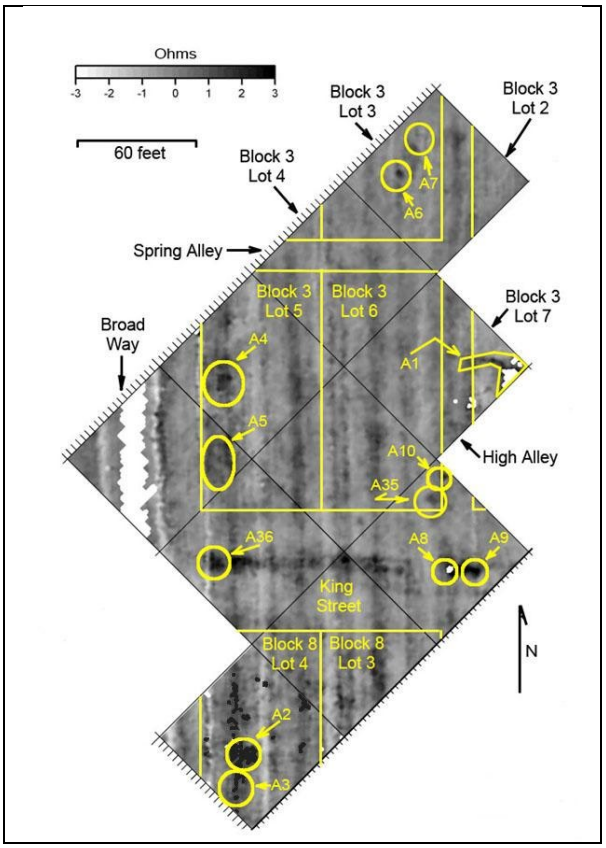


Figure 4.8. *Electrical resistivity showing Anamaly A4 on the western edge of Block 3, Lot 5 (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell).*



Figure 4.9. *Systematic excavations, Block 3, Lot 5 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

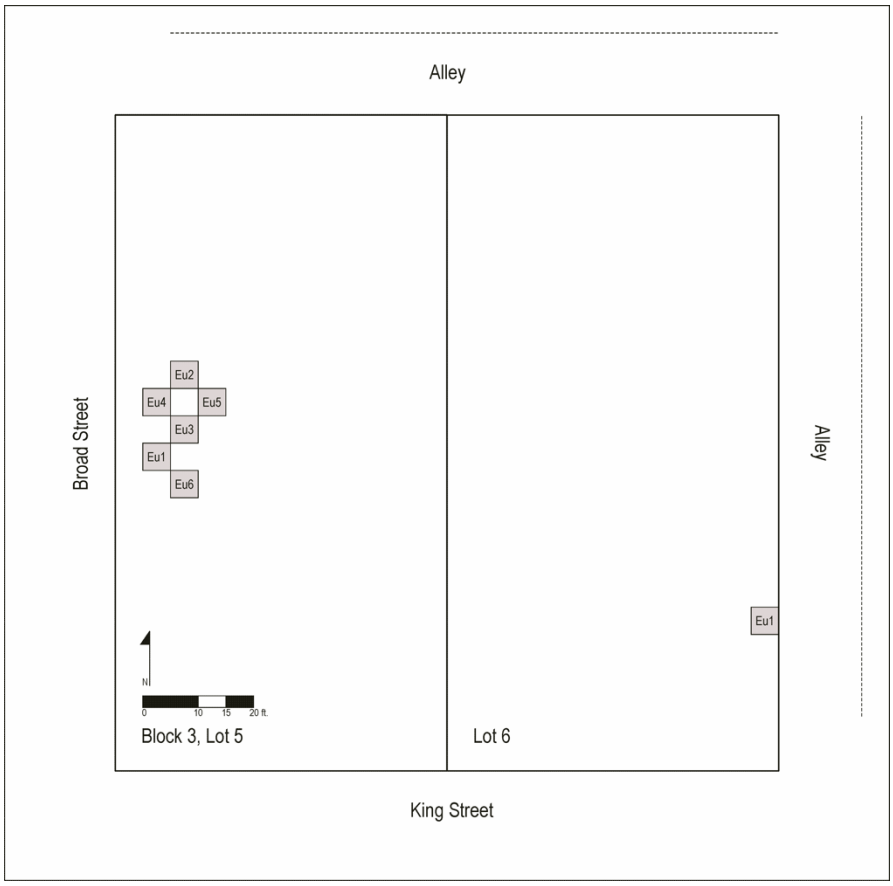


Figure 4.10. *Location of Excavation Units in Block 3, Lot 5 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

In this area of the site archaeologists removed the soil in 0.5 ft. levels until a different stratigraphic layer could be detected. The plow zone tended to be about 1.3 ft. below the surface. It consisted of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and the subsoil tended to be mottled with a 10YR 4/3 (brown) and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) clay with loam. Generally, most of the artifacts recovered came from the plow zone, in levels designated A1, A2, and A3. Features 8 and 10 are present at the base of the plow zone.

Feature 8, found in EU 3 is a post mold that measures about 0.9 x 0.9 ft. and is located toward the center of the excavation unit. The feature consists of the 10YR 3/1 (very dark grey) loam. Archaeologists bisected the feature and it extended 0.8ft. below the floor of A3. The post mold tapered toward the bottom. It is surrounded by a clayey moist soil. The profile below is of the portion still remaining, the eastern wall (Figure 4.11).

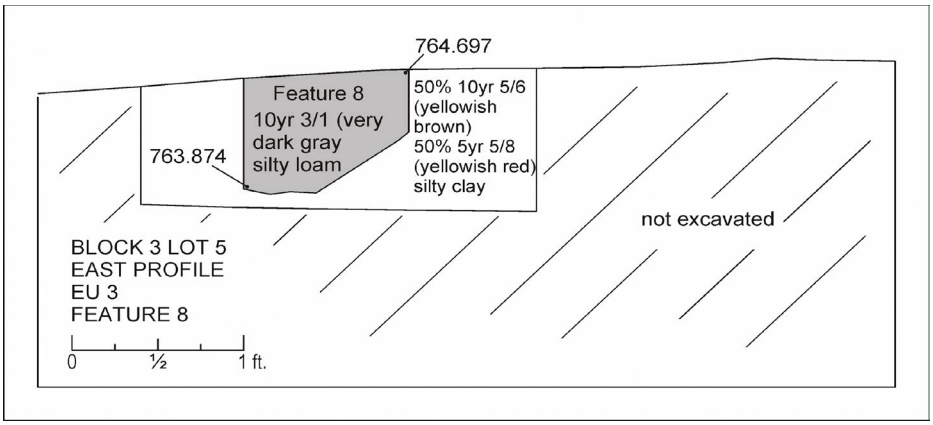


Figure 4.11. *East profile of Feature 8 in Block 3, Lot 5 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

Feature 10 is located about 1.3 ft. below the plow zone in the southeastern quadrant of EU 6. It measures about 3.4 x 1.3 ft. in a southwest to northeast direction. It contains ash and bits of charcoal with a few metal fragments and consists of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and a 10YR 6/3 (pale brown) sandy loam soil. The surrounding matrix is a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam (Figures 4.12 and 4.13). Several rocks are located in the southeast corner of the unit and the soil appeared a bit darker and softer. This material may be associated with the feature, or it may be related to a larger undetected feature located adjacent to and southeast of the unit.

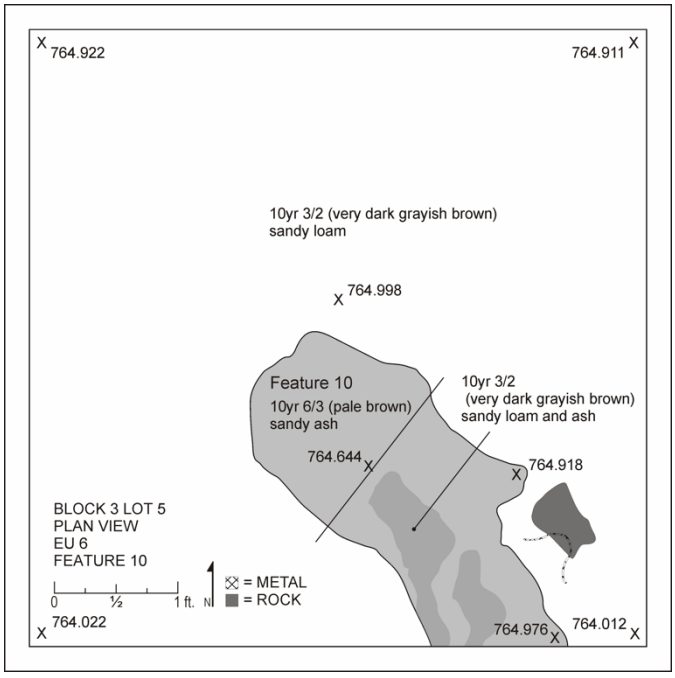


Figure 4.12 *Plan view of Feature 10 in Block 3, Lot 5. The feature is an ash layer. The diagonal line shows the location of the bisection and profile. The northwest portion was removed (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo and Alison Azzarello and Christopher Valvano).*

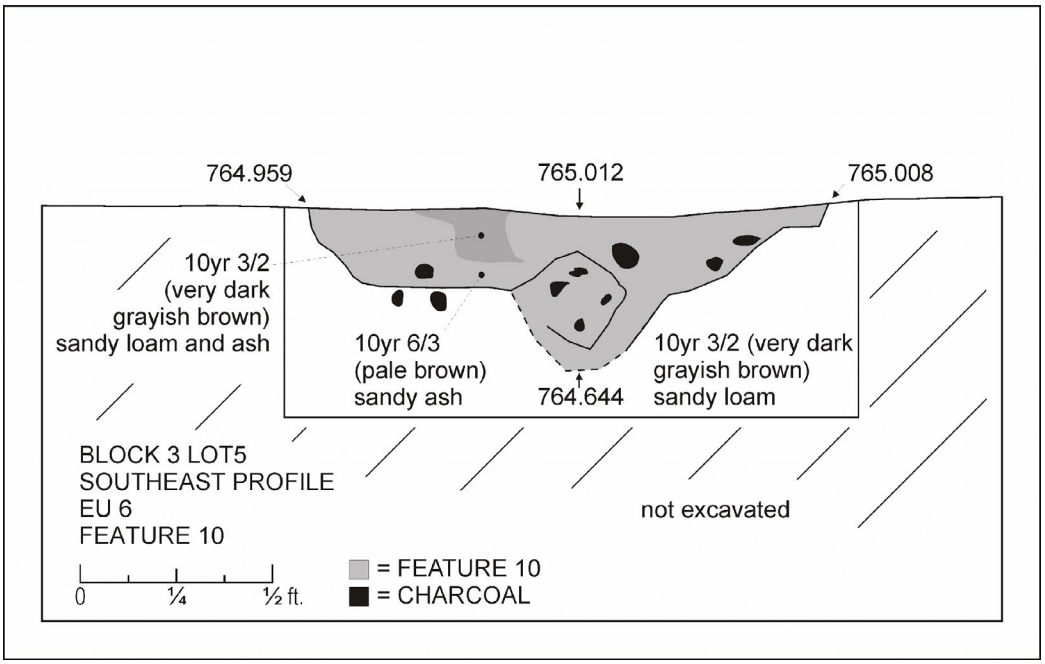


Figure 4.13. *Southeast profile of Feature 10 in Excavation Unit 6 in Block 3, Lot 5 (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo, Alison Azzarell, and Christopher Valvano).*

Coring Anomalies A4 and A5 in Block 3, Lot 5

Christopher Fennell

Geophysical investigations at the New Philadelphia site in the summer of 2005 revealed Anomalies A4 and A5 in Block 3, Lot 5. In the course of additional survey work undertaken on March 17 and 18, 2006, the areas of these anomalies were further tested with soil core probes along transects placed over each anomaly.

Anomaly A4. One transect of four core probe samples was placed in an east–west direction within the area of anomaly A4 and with 2.5 ft. intervals between each core probe along that transect.

None of these core probe samples encountered physical resistance to the probe and none of the samples uncovered artifacts. Each core sample typically reached a depth of approximately 1.8 to 2.0 ft. below the surface. The layers sampled with the core probe typically consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark gray) soil at 0.0 to 1.8 ft. below the surface, and 7.5 YR 4/4 soil at 1.8 to 2.0 ft. below the surface.

Based on these negative results in core probe samples placed over the area of Anomaly A4 as identified in the geophysical survey, excavators decided not to explore this anomaly further in the summer of 2006.

Anomaly A5. One transect of seven core probe samples was placed in an east-west direction within the area of anomaly A5 and with 2.5 ft. intervals between each core probe along that transect.

None of these core probe samples encountered physical resistance to the probe and none of the samples uncovered artifacts. Each core sample typically reached a depth of approximately 1.6 to 2.5 ft. below the surface. The layers sampled with the core probe typically consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark gray) soil at 0.0 to 1.4 ft. below the surface, and 7.5 YR 3/1, 4/4, and 4/6 soils at 1.4 to 2.5 ft. below the surface.

Based on these negative results in core probe samples placed over the area of Anomaly A5 as identified in the geophysical survey, excavators decided not to explore this anomaly further in the summer of 2006.

Block 3, Lot 6

Block 3, Lot 6 History

Frank McWorter sold this lot to John Bixler in 1845. Later Kisiah Clark (also Kesiah and Casiah) sold the lot to S. Brown in 1859. In the 1855 State Census, Kesiah, Clark is classified as black with four members in her household. The 1860 Federal Census classifies Staten (also Stauton) Brown as mulatto, 61 years of age and married to Penelope, 43 years of age. They have eight other members in their household and their oldest son is listed as a laborer. Potter Hadsell (in the 1870 Federal Census) may be J.P. Hadsell (listed in the 1870 Tax Records). Potter is classified as white and a farmer with a total of eight members in his household. His oldest son is a laborer. Based on the tax records Hadsell made major improvements to the lot between 1875 and 1878. Marcus Kellum purchased the lot in 1883 and also owned Lot 3, 4, and 5. In 1888 Sylvester Baker was taxed on this lot, along with several other lots and the value decreased significantly. The deed, tax and census data related to Block 3, Lot 6 follow. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot since they appear both in the deed and census data.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1845	Frank McWorter	John Bixler	47, 2
1859	*Kisiah Clark*	S. *Brown*	47, 11
1864	*Staunton Brown*	F. Ball/ R. F. Turley	47, 15
1864	F. Ball/ R. F. Turley	John Walker	47, 31
1867	Frederick Ball et al.	*Jesse Hadsell*	47, 19
1878	*Jesse Hadsell*	*Marcus Kellum*	47, 27
1904	Mary Baker	Squire McWorter	47, 35
1905	Fannie West	William Hyde	47, 36
1916	*William Welbourne*	W. H. Hyde	47, 42

1917	W. H. Hyde	Martha McWorter	47, 43
1918	Martha McWorter	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	47, 44
1938	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 47
1938	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 48

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	Turley and Ball	$3.00	$0.00
1868	J. P. Hadsell	$0.00	$0.00
1869	J. P. Hadsell	$0.00	$0.00
1870	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$0.00
1871	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$0.00
1872	J. P. Hadsell	$5.00	$0.00
1875	J. P. Hadsell	–	$20.00
1878	J. P. Hadsell	–	$150.00
1883	M. Kellum (Lots 3, 4, 5, & 6)	–	$175.00
1888	Sylvester Baker (Lots 3, 4, 5 & 6)	–	$80.00

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Clark	Keziah	B	4

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Brown	Staten	61	M	M	Carpenter	NC
	Penelope	43	F	M	Housework	NC
	Hanson	20	M	M	Laborer	NC
	Casius	13	M	M	not given	IN
	John Q.	11	M	M	not given	IN
Sarah	39 F	M	Housework		IL	
	Jesse	10	M	M	not given	IL
	Henry	5	M	M	not given	IL
	Henryetta	5	F	M	not given	IL
	Allen	4	M	M	not given	IL

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Kellum	Marquis	43	M	W	Farmer	OH
	Sarah	33	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Flora	5	F	W	Daughter	IL

Elizabeth	2	F	W	Daughter	IL
Charles G.	1 mo.	M	W	Son	IL

Block 3, Lot 6 Archaeology

The geophysical survey located several anomalies throughout this portion of the town site (Figure 4.14). Using a 1 in. diameter soil core probe, archaeologists sampled the area in a systematic fashion. Each core probe was labeled by transect and core number (i.e. T1N1, T1N2, T2N1, T2N2). Transects 2 through 4 were placed in 5 ft. intervals west of transect 1 (Figure 4.15). Soil color, depth of stratigraphy, and any physical resistance to the core probe were noted for each sample.

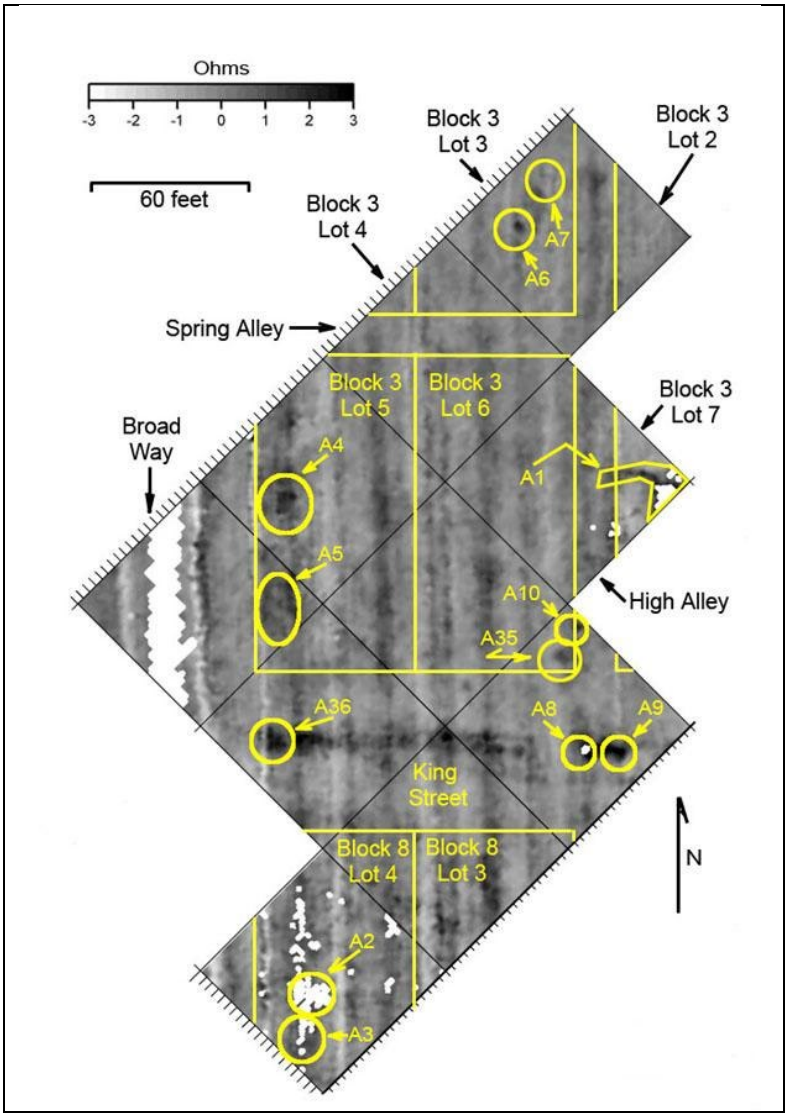


Figure 4.14. *Electromagnetic survey indicating several soil anomalies. (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell.)*

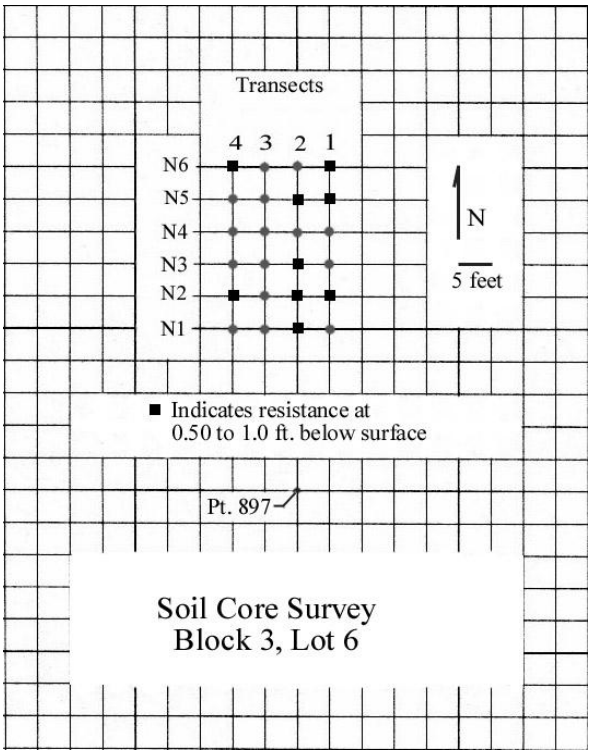


Figure 4.15. *Soil core survey of Block 3, Lot 6 in the area of Anomaly A35. Pt. 897 marks the southeast corner of the lot (Drawn by Christopher Fennell).*

Anomaly A35 is located in the southeast corner of Block 3, Lot 6. Four transects of six cores ran in a north–south direction at 5 ft. intervals. The southern–most part of T1 is 25 ft. north and 5 ft. east of the southeast corner of Block 3, Lot 6. Core sampling hit resistance in two clustered areas: one in the north section of transects 2 and 3, and one along the southern most part of transect 2.

Generally, each core sample reached a depth of about 1.8 ft. below the surface. The uppermost layer consists of a 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and is located to an average depth of 0.9 to 1.0 ft. below the surface. This soil is the plow zone. The subsoil underlies the plow zone and it consists of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) mottled 10YR 4/3 (brown). Some resistance occurred at the northern and southern portions of areas, T1N5 and T1N6 resistance occurs at 0.65 ft. below the surface. This resistance may have been part of the anomaly area detected by the geophysical survey. In the southern section, which includes T2N1 through T2N3, the top soil layer consists of a 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown). Resistance to the probe occurred at an average depth of 0.6ft. below the surface. Archaeologists placed one excavation unit that encompassed T1N2; T1N3; T2N2; T2N3. The unit was not completed by the end of the field season (Figure 4.16).

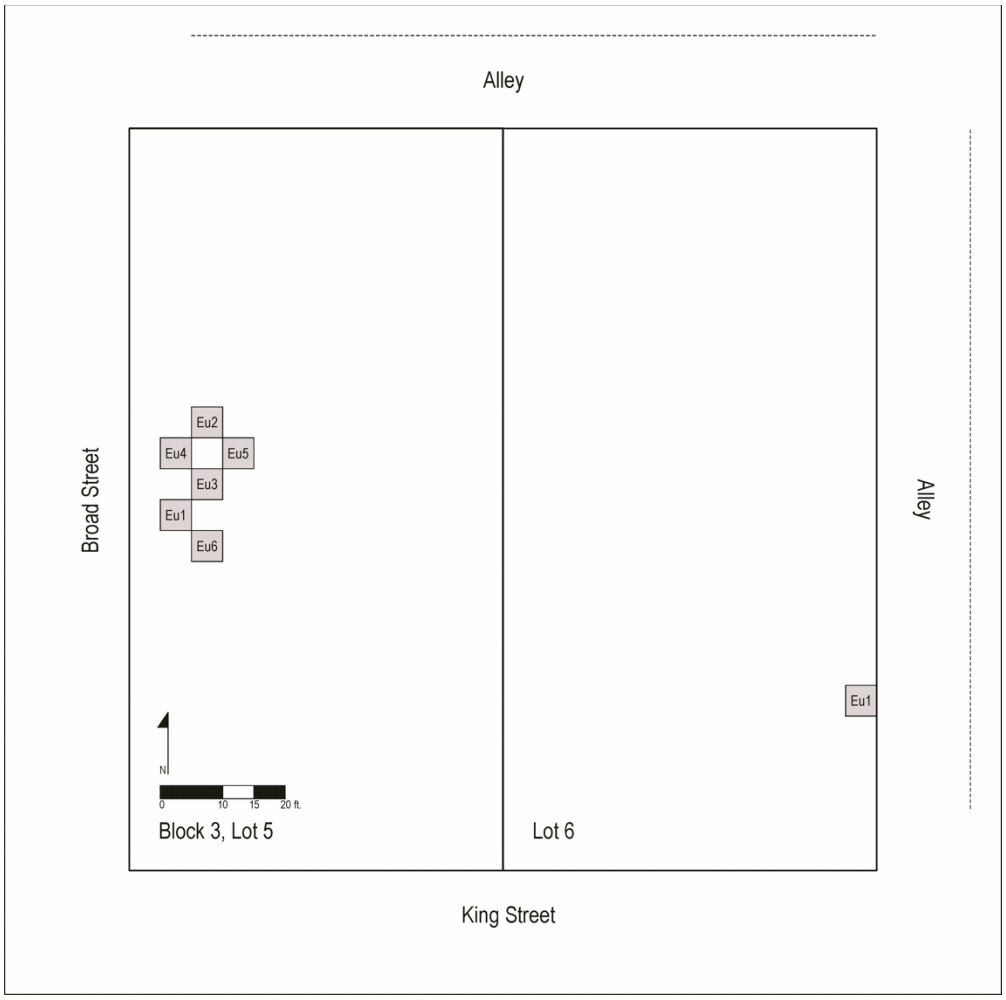


Figure 4.16. *Location of Excavation Unit 1 in Block 3, Lot 6 in the area of Anomoly J (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Block 3, Lot 7

Block 3, Lot 7 History

Christopher Fennell

Information about the possible occupants of Block 3, Lot 7 can be obtained from related deed, census and tax records. Deed records show that both Spaulding Burdick and Adam Hadsell owned the property in the 1850s. Burdick was listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a shoemaker who was born in Rhode Island. His wife Ann came from Massachusetts and his two children were born in New York. The entire family was listed as white in that census. The Burdicks were also listed on the 1855 State Census. Adam Hadsell was also listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a farmer born in Massachusetts. His wife, Electa, and three children were born in New York, and his oldest son was listed as a farmer.

Both Charles Spicer and Philander Hadsell owned this property in New Philadelphia in the 1860s and were listed on the 1865 State Census. Spicer was listed as white with 3 family members, and Hadsell was listed as white with 8 family members.

The Hadley Township Tax Assessments indicate that Alexander Clark had $57 worth of improvements in 1867. The value of these improvements increased to $100 in 1868 through 1872, and $350 in 1875. The value of improvements then decreased to $250 in the 1878 and 1883 assessments. By 1888, Squire and George McWorter were assessed for $75 for Lots 7 & 8. By the early twentieth century Fred and Nancy Venicombe owned the property and lived in New Philadelphia. The deed, tax, and census data related to Block 3, Lot 7, are set out below.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year Seller	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1848 Frank McWorter	Adam Hadsell	47, 4
1852 Adam Hadsell	Spaulding Burdick	47, 7
1859 Spaulding Burdick	Alexander Clark	47, 9
1864 Charles Spicer	William Spicer	47, 12
1864 John Spicer	William Spicer	47, 12
1868 Sheriff	J. F. Hyde	47, 20
1869 H. Hamilton Assy	Richard Atkinson	47, 21
1869 Philander Hadsell	Augustus Johnson	47, 22
1870 Augustus Johnson	Philander Hadsell	47, 23
1873 Sheriff	Richard Atkinson	47, 25
1874 Alexander Clark	William Bowers	47, 24
1879 James Bowers	Frederick Shipman	47, 28
1880 Frederick Shipman	Francis McWorter	47, 29
1883 James Kinney	George McWorter	47, 33
1897 George McWorter	Squire McWorter	47, 34
1916 G. W. Gibbens	Martha McWorter/ Shelby McWorter	47, 38
1916 Martha McWorter/ Shelby McWorter	Barry State Bank	47, 39
1916 Martha McWorter	Barry State Bank	47, 41
1917 Shelby McWorter	Oliver Jones	47, 40
1918 Martha McWorter	Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	47, 44
1924 Barry State Bank	Shelby McWorter	47, 45
1938 Frederick Venicombe/ Nancy Venicombe	W. H. Struheker	47, 46

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*	*Total*
1867	Alex. Clark	$3.00	$57.00	$60.00

1868	Alex. Clark	$5.00	$100.00	$105.00
1869	Alex. Clark	$5.00	$100.00	$105.00
1870	Alex. Clark	$5.00	$100.00	$105.00
1871	R. M. Atkinson	$5.00	$100.00	$105.00
1872	R. M. Atkinson	$5.00	$100.00	$105.00
1875	Wm. Bowers	$0.00	#####	$350.00
1878	William Bowers	$0.00	$250.00	$250.00
1883	S. & Geo. McWorter (Lots 7 & 8)	$0.00	$250.00	$250.00
1888	S. & Geo. McWorter (Lots 7 & 8)	$0.00	$75.00	$75.00

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Berdick	Spalder	63	M	W	Shoemaker	RI
	Ann	55	F	W	Not given	MA
	John	14	M	W	Not given	IL
	Benj.	9	M	W	Not given	IL
Hadsell	Adam C.	43	M	W	Farmer	MA
	Electa	35	F	W	Not given	NY
	Darwin	16	M	W	Farmer	NY
	Henry B.	13	M	W	Not given	NY
	Harriet A.	6	F	W	Not given	NY

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Burdick	Spaulding	W	2

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Clark	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
Spier	Charl.	W	3
Clark	A.	B	6
Hadsell	P.	W	8

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Shipman	Fred(?)	31	M	W	Farmer	IL
	Lucy	26	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Eugene	5	M	W	At home	IL
	Wm	3	M	W	At home	IL
	Cora E	1	F	W	At home	IL

Block 3, Lot 7 Archaeology

The geophysical survey revealed Anomaly A1 in the 2004 field season (Figure 4.17). The anomaly looks relatively long and runs in an east–west direction. Archaeologists verified and defined the anomaly and designated it Feature 15, a scatter of stones (Feature 15) that extends from the cabin and is spread to the edge of alley between Block 3, Lot 6 and Block 3, Lot 7 (Figure 4.18). A fieldstone foundation (Features 16, 17, & 21) is under the stone layer designated Feature 15 (Figure 4.19).

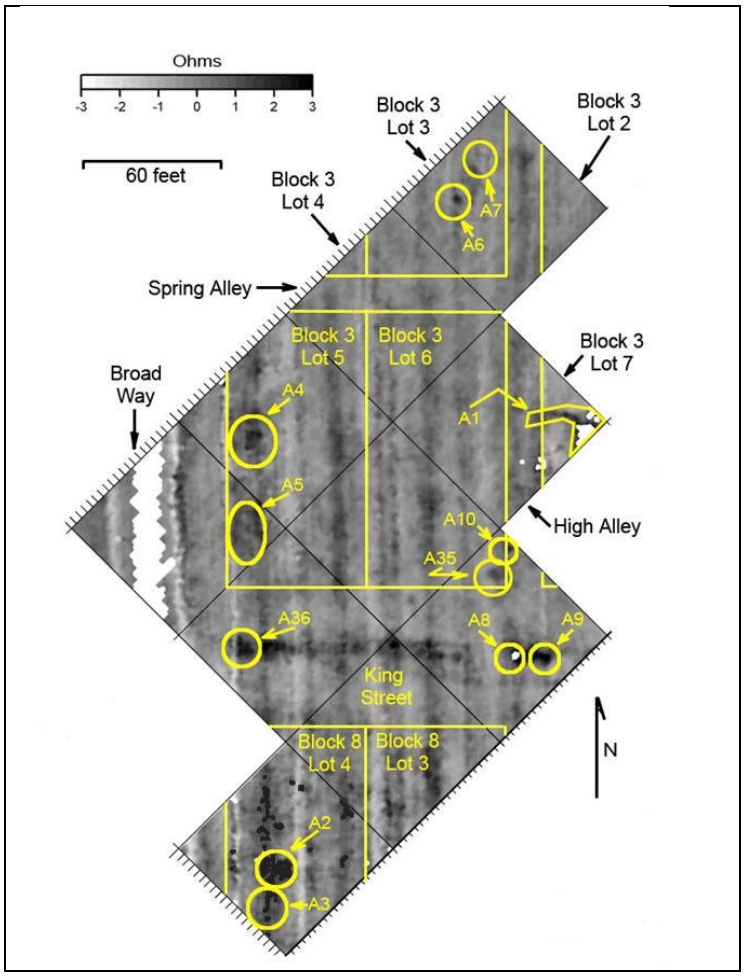


Figure 4.17. *Electrical resistance map showing the location of Anomaly A1 in the eastern and central portion of Block 3, Lot 7 (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell).*

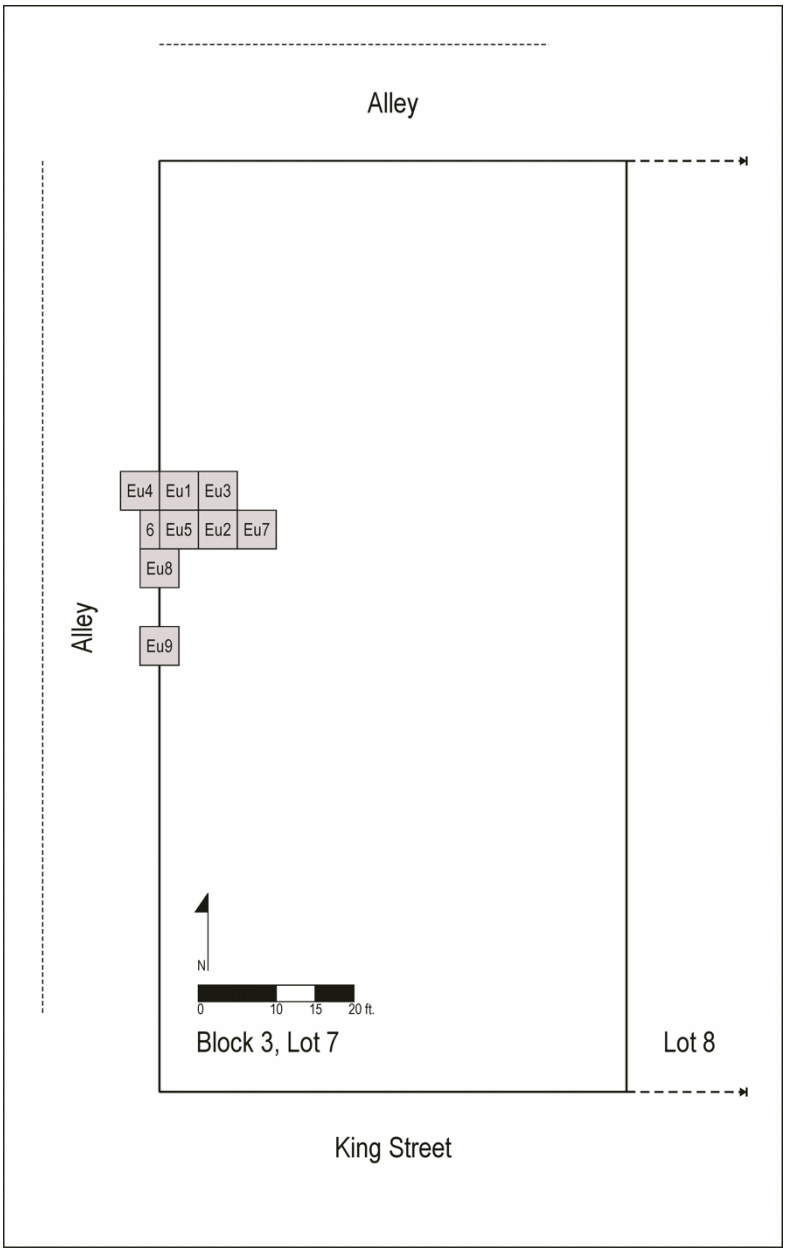


Figure 4.18. *Location of Excavation Units in Block 3, Lot 7 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 4.19. *The geophysical survey detected the stone rubble (Feature 15) overlaying the fieldstone foundation. The stones were probably tossed in the area by farmers who plowed the adjacent field (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

The opening elevation for this area ranged from 760.2 ft. amsl in the area closest to the alley (EU 1, 4, 6, 5, 8 and 9), to 760.8 ft. in Excavation Unit 7, the area farthest from the alley. A total of nine excavation units were opened during the 2006 field season. Archaeologists uncovered a portion of a foundation (Features 16, 17, & 21) and it measures 15 ft. east–west and at least 20 ft. north–south (Figure 4.20). The foundation is 1.5 ft wide and its top elevation is 759.9 ft. amsl. It is level throughout. The height of the foundation is about 2.0 ft. in the northeast corner (including the eastern portion of Feature 16, and length of Feature 21). Along the western portion of the foundation (Feature 17), the wall is only about 0.4 ft high. There is no evidence of different building episodes. Therefore, the eastern section of the foundation, which is deeper, may have served as a storage cellar for the house.

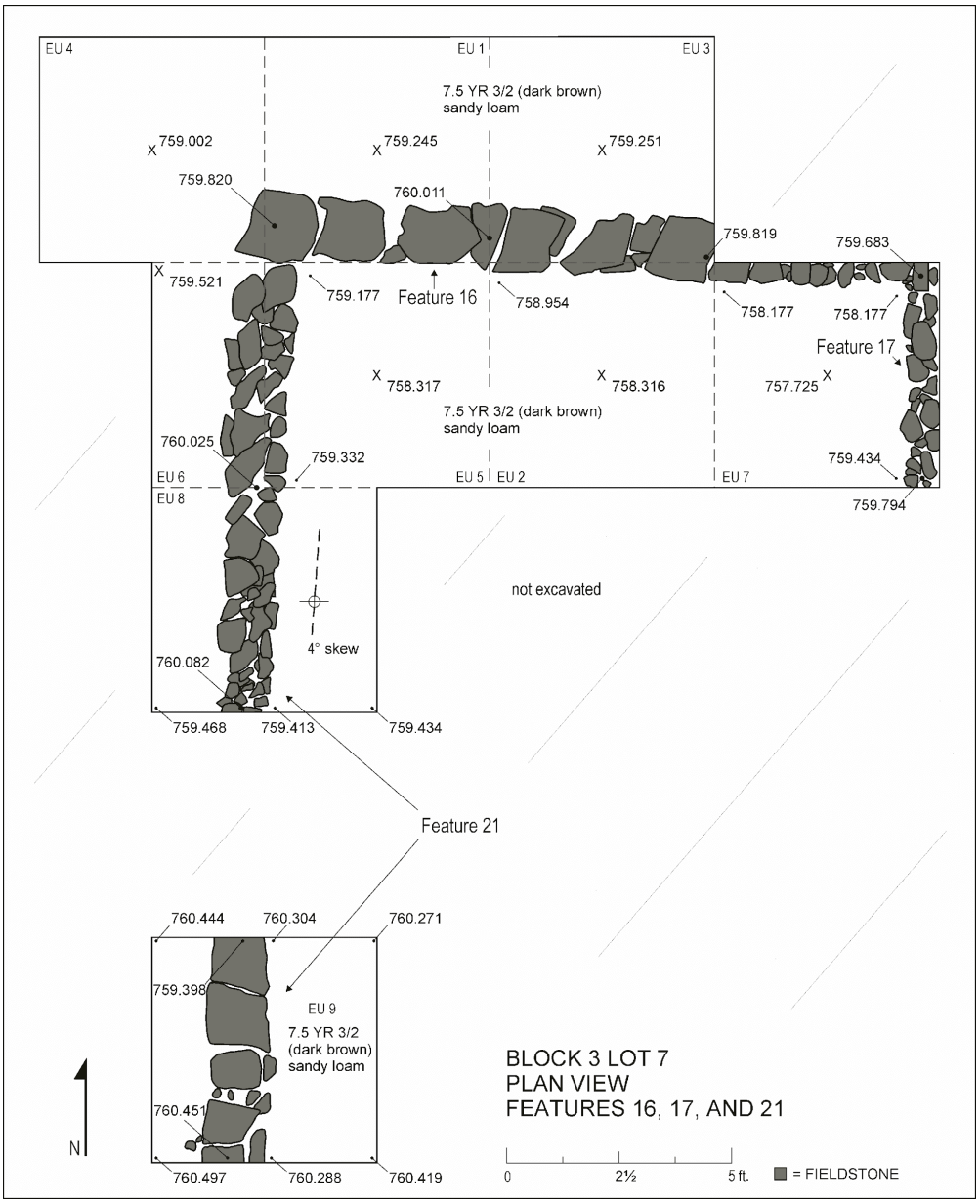


Figure 4.20. *Features 16, 17, and 21, Fieldstone foundation in Block 3, Lot 7 measuring at least 15 x 20 ft.*

Coring for the Southwest Corner

Christopher Fennell

One north-south transect of core samples extended from a point 59 ft. north of the southwest corner of Block 3, Lot 7 (this point was labeled as B3L7 SW N59), which was also a point approximately 16 ft. due south of what appeared to be the northwest corner of the buried foundation walls labeled as Features 16 and 21. This north-south transect extended to a point 52 ft. north of the southwest corner of Block 3, Lot 7 (labeled as B3L7 SW N52), which was

also a point 23 ft. south of the northwest corner of the buried foundation wall. Several additional core samples were placed to the east of three of the points on that north-south transect, and were similarly labeled. For example, a point 2 ft. east of B3L7 SW N57 is labeled as B3L7 SW N57 E2 (see Figure 4.21).

Unless obstructed by physical resistance, each core sample typically reached a depth of approximately 1.8 to 2.5 ft. below the surface. The layers sampled with the core probe typically consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark grey) loam soil with light root intrusions, which was followed by lower layers that were typically mottled 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) and 7.5YR 5/4 (brown) with a texture of sandy clay.

The top of the exposed portion of a buried foundation wall labeled as Feature 21 was typically located 1.2 ft. below the surface. Solid resistance to the core probe was encountered at point B3L7 SW N54 at 0.45 ft., N56 at 0.9 ft., N57 at 0.9 ft., N58 at 1.1 ft., N59 at 0.8 ft., N56 E2 at 0.45 ft., N56 E4 at 1.0 ft., N56 E5 at 0.7 ft., and N57 E3 at 0.15 ft. below the surface. Mortar and brick fragments were recovered in core probes at N53 at 0.0 to 0.9 ft., N55 at 0.6 to 0.9 ft., N55 E2 at 0.5 to 0.9 ft., N55.5 at 0.0 to 1.8 ft., N56 E6 at 0.0 to 0.9 ft., N56 E7 at 1.3 to 1.5 ft., N56 E8 at 0.5 to 1.2 ft., N57 E2 at 0.0 to 1.8 ft., N57 E4 at 0.4 to 0.9 ft., N57 E5 at 0.9 to 1.2 ft., and N57 E6 at 0.0 to 1.6 ft. below the surface (Figure 4.20).

Based on these positive results in core probe samples placed along the north-south transect from points N54 to N59, excavators placed a 5 ft. square unit (Unit 9) in that location in an attempt to locate the southwest corner of the buried foundation wall labeled as Feature 21. This excavation unit revealed more of the foundation wall running north-south, but did not uncover the southwest corner.

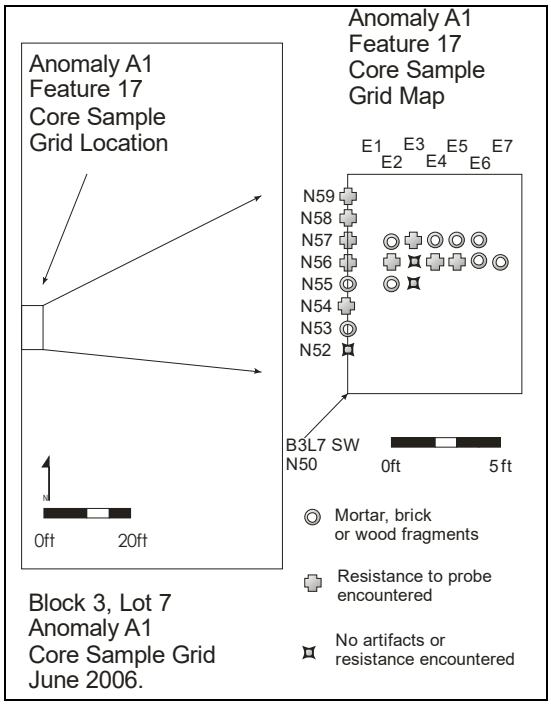


Figure 4.21. *Block 3, Lot 7, Anomaly A1, Core Sample Grid (Drawn by Christopher Fennell).*

Because of time constraints, the archaeologists could not expose the southwest corner of the foundation; therefore the north–south length of the wall is unknown. Since the foundation is rather substantial, and because plaster was found in the layers with destruction debris, it is certain that the foundations served as a footing for a dwelling. A conversation with one of the long–time local residents revealed that a house stood in this general area in the early twentieth century and probably as late as the 1930s (Figure 4.22).



Figure 4.22. *Fieldstone foundation in Block 3, Lot 7. The northeast and northwest corners have been detected. The northern wall runs in an east–west direction and is 15 ft. The western wall runs in a north–south direction and is at least 20 ft. (Photograph by Paul Shackel)*

General Stratigraphic Analysis

There are two major soil deposition episodes in the area of Features 15, 16, 17, and 21, and they are designated as megastratum IIA and IIB. Megastratum IIA dates to the 1930s. The soils tend to be a 7.5YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) sandy soil to a 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. Archaeologists identified a dense limestone and brick rubble layer under the sod (Feature 15). This feature is probably a product of farmers taking stones from the plowed field and tossing them in the area not under agriculture. Artifacts in and around the rubble include nails, glass, ceramics, brick, mortar, nails, metal, and coal. So far, megastratum IIA in Block 3, Lot 7 has the largest quantity of wire nails found at New Philadelphia. Wire nails were first widely manufactured by the 1890s and they continue to be manufactured today. Along with several other diagnostic artifacts, such as glassware and toys (such as a metal train locomotive, an ivory elephant with a compass, and doll parts) we have a good idea that stratum IIA dates to after 1890, and probably closer to the 1930s (See Figure 4.23 and 4.24). In all likelihood, the material culture is from the destruction of a building that was erected at the turn of the century. Destroyed by the 1930s, the Venicombes used the area as a trash dump. Once the main town area reverted to agriculture, farmers used the eastern part of Block 3, Lot 7 as a receptacle for stones found in the plowed field.



Figure 4.23. *A metal toy train, an ivory carved elephant with a compass and porcelain doll's feet, all dating to the 1930s were found in Megastratum IIB (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 4.24. *Late nineteenth-century condiment bottle and cathedral style decorated pepper sauce bottle found in the late nineteenth century context of Block 3, Lot 7 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

A layer of plaster is found throughout the entire area. The soils above the plaster belong to megastratum IIA, and the soils deposited below the plaster are designated as megastratum IIB. The soil IIB is similar to that found in the above layer and it ranges from a 7.5YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) sandy soil to a 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. Megatratum IIB also contains many artifacts that tend to be whole or nearly whole and they have not been

impacted by trampling. These artifacts include objects like a cathedral style decorated pepper sauce bottle (late 19th century) and an ironstone plate produced by the Peoria Pottery Company from 1888–1890. Because of the narrow range of artifact manufacturing dates it appears that the area was filled in a short time.

Below are diagrams and a table that show the presence and absence of cut and wire nails in Block 3, Lot 7 (Figure 4.25, Table 4.1). This artifact category provides an important chronological marker at this site. Cut nails were generally manufactured from between about the 1790s to the 1890s. By the 1890s wire nails were being manufactured and sold. Therefore, the presence of cut nails indicates that activities, such as the construction of wood buildings, occurred some time between 1790 and 1890. Finding these nails in association with objects dating to the 1880s and 1890s indicates that the building was destroyed at about that time. Only a few artifacts from this area date to before the 1880s, thereby indicating a relatively short life span for this building. It was probably not built before the Civil War era.

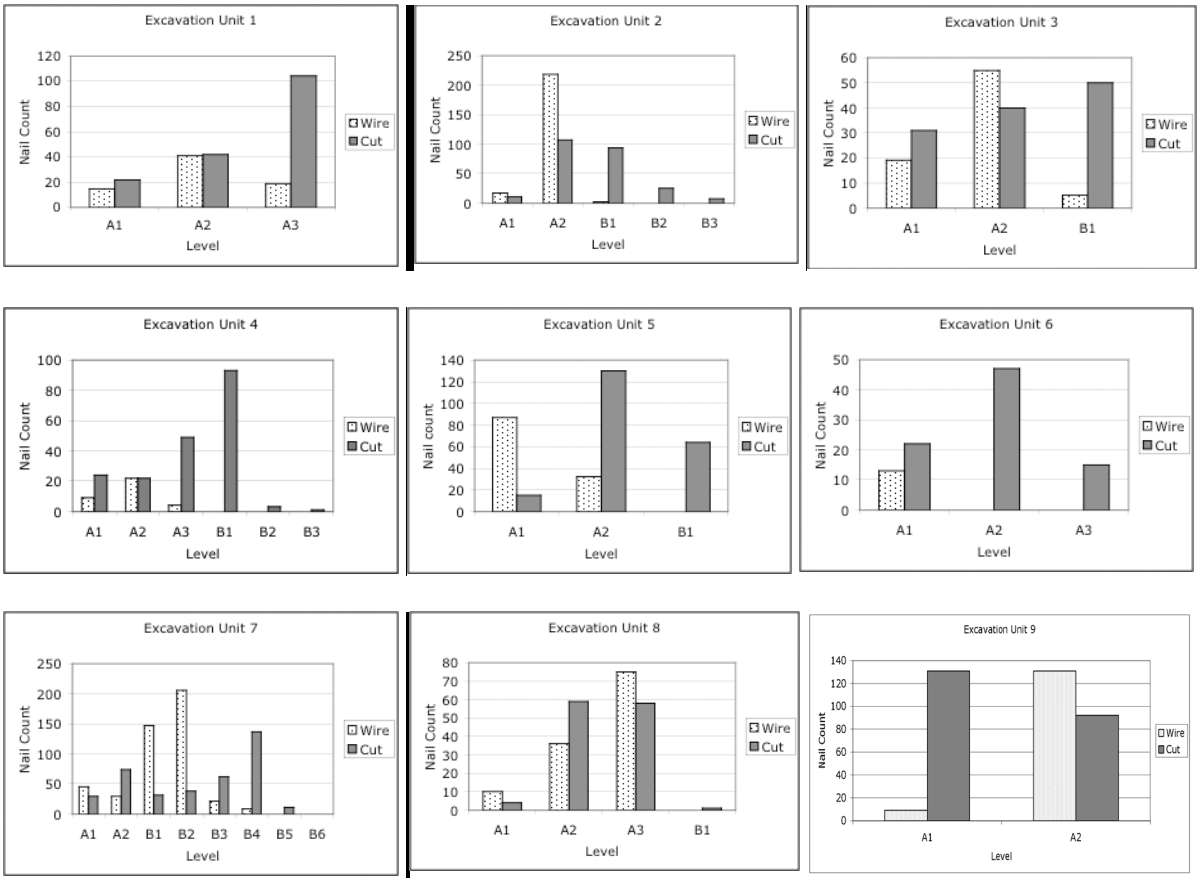


***Figure 4.25**. Diagrams indicating the presence and absence of wire and cut nails in the Block 3, Lot 7 area (Diagrams by Emily Helton).*

Table 4.1. Chronology of the Block 3, Lot 7 area based on artifact identification.

Excavation Unit	Late 19th century megastratum IIB	Early 20th century megastratum IIA
EU 1	A3	A1, A2
EU 2	B1, B2, B3	A1, A2
EU 3	B1	A1, A2
EU 4	B1, B2, B3	A1, A2, A3
EU 5	B1	A1, A2
EU 6	A2, A3	A1
EU 7	B4, B5, B6	A1, A2, B1, B2, B3
EU 8	B1	A1, A2, A3
EU 9	—-	A1, A2

In conclusion, the archaeological data indicates that there was a building constructed on the east edge of Block 3, Lot 7 after the Civil War. It survived for about 15 years and Squire and George McWorter's ownership of the property coincides with the occupation and destruction of the house. (Squire is also known to have been a blacksmith and operated his business on Block 3, Lot 1.) When the house was destroyed in the 1880s it served as a dumping area for a short time. In the very early twentieth century a structure was rebuilt on the same foundations, likely by Fred and Nancy Venicombe. It was torn down by the 1930s and the area once again served as a dumping area for the Venicombes, and later farmers tossed fieldstones from the adjacent plowed fields on top of the covered foundation. The Venicombes lived to the east of the foundation located in Block 3, Lot 7 (Figure 4.26).

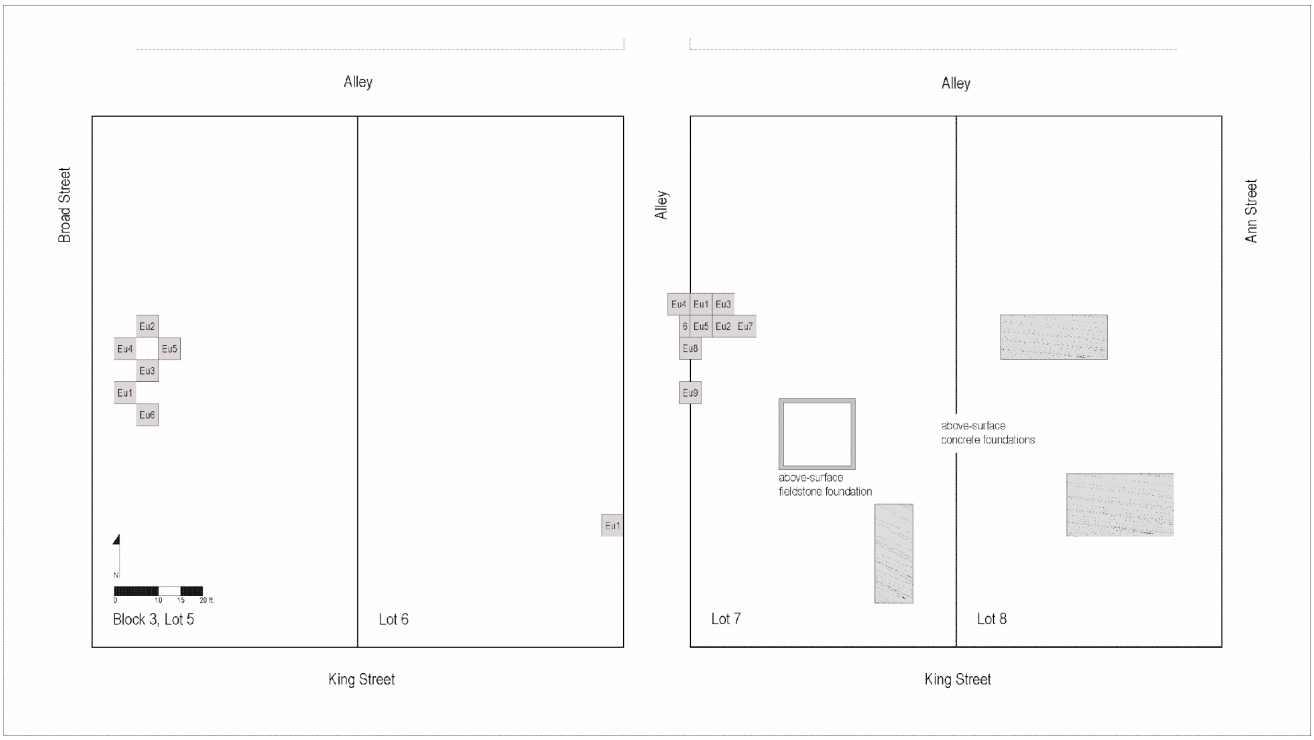


Figure 4.26. *Excavation Units located in Block 3, Lots 5-8. Foundations in the eastern part of Block 3, Lot 7 and in Block 3, Lot 8 have not been investigated by excavations(Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Minimum Vessel Analysis for Block 3, Lot 7, Megastratum IIB

María Alejandra Nieves Colón (NSF-REU 2006)

The soil in the excavation units was divided in two megastrata. Megastratum IIA is immediately under the sod. It has dense layers of construction debris. A high concentration of wire nails and twentieth–century artifacts date megastratum IIA to a post-1890s context, possibly close to the 1930s. Megastratum IIB is below the layer of plaster. Most whole artifacts were found in these levels, many of which dated to the late 19th century. There were more unidentifiable forms and functions in the ceramic assemblage than in the glass assembly.

Ceramics Vessels

There are 25 ceramic minimum vessels. Refined earthenwares are the biggest category (n=16; 64%), followed by stonewares (n= 7; 28%), and then by unrefined earthenwares (n=2; 8%).

The whiteware vessels have a variety of decorations, all of which are under the glaze. These included hand painting (n=1), molded shell edge (n=2), various colored transfer prints (n=3), and mocha cable/earthworm design (n=1). A molded floral design is on only one hard pasted whiteware vessel. The rest of the refined earthenwares (n=16) are undecorated.

Unrefined earthenwares are limited. There only two individual vessels; one yelloware (50%) and one redware (50%). There are 7 stoneware vessels. Various ware types are represented within the broader category: Buff paste Stoneware (n=1; 14.2%), Salt Glazed (n=4; 57.1%), and Albany-type slip glaze (n=2, 28.5%) (Figure 3).

Glass

There are 22 identified glass vessels in five categories: bottles (n=10; 45.4%), tableware (n=2; 9%), jars (n=4; 18.1%), unidentified containers (n=2; 9%) and lighting glass (n=4; 18.1%).

Patent medicines were very popular cure-all remedies during the 18th and 19th centuries. They were substitutes for doctors in a society were most people lived to far away from scarce and often poorly qualified physicians (Munsey 1970: 65). In the beginning of the 20th century public awareness of the high alcoholic content of the remedies, among other harmful substances, pushed the legislation of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906) which forced the makers to reveal the complete components of their remedies. The disclosure of such information diminished the demand. Patent medicine bottles are usually amber, aquamarine and light green in color. Although some of them were produced in unusual forms they usually had square or rectangular shoulders and a cork closure (Ketchum 1975: 76-92).

The two tableware vessels present in the glass assemblage are very different from one another. One is a very thick, two-piece molded tumbler, represented by two mending base pieces. According to George McKearin (1970: 332, 294-395) pressed glass production commenced in 1820. Geometric, simple designs were popular after 1840 until the 1870s. As opposed to the intricate lacy patterns of the early 19th century, geometric designs were cheaper to produce and to sell and they could be fire polished (such as seen in a recovered tableware bowl) to make it look seamless. Both unidentified glass containers in the assemblage are pressed glass with a geometric pattern; one is a base with a sunburst pattern, while the other is a rim with three-dimensional dots.

Three out of the four jars in the assemblage can be identified as Mason Jars due to embossed maker's marks. Two of them have the inscription "MASON JAR PATENT NOV 30 1858". More than 50 companies produced jars with John Mason's name. The patents were sold twice; however even after they expired, the makers continued to put his name on the jars. One of the Mason jars has the famous Hero mark that this company embossed on their jars. This mark was used on Mason jars from 1871 until 1882 (Toulouse 1971: 123, 343-345; Creswick 1987: 114).

Many lighting glass vessels exist in Megastratum IIB. Two diagnostic pieces from different vessels were molded rims with scalloped and pie crust edges respectively. A lamp chimney, with its thin curved glass, was also identified. A lamp globe body piece was also identified. It has a ribbed, geometric design. It mended with a partially complete lamp globe found in the

stratum level above (B3) that belongs to Megastratum IIA. No dates were found for lighting glass.

Discussion

Pinpointing who amongst the many owners of Block 3, Lot 7 used the cellar for deposition is a difficult task. The variety in ceramic types could indicate prolonged deposition. Median production dates for the recovered ceramic types range between the 1840s and 1860s. Yellowware and redware, unrefined wares with a wide date range and early first production dates, are poorly represented. Joseph Phillippe (1990:72), in his archaeological study of the prosperous mid 19th century Drake household in rural Illinois, tells us that post 1870s depositions usually have a majority of hard pasted whiteware versus just plain whiteware. Although whiteware is still the predominant refined ware found in Megastratum IIB, hard pasted whiteware is a close second, and is found in a relatively high proportion.

The glass assemblage seems to direct us towards a late and/or long deposition time frame. All identified vessels have production dates after 1858. Patent medicine bottles reached their peak of popularity, with distribution by traveling salesmen and medicine shows, around the 1860s and 1880s (Munsey 1970: 65).

The total minimum vessel count for Megastratum IIB is 47 vessels. The most common vessel type found in the assemblage was bottles (Table 4.2), especially medicine bottles, closely followed by unidentified refined tableware vessels (Table 4.3).

Table 4.2. Glass vessel types identified in Megastratum IIB.

Vessel Type	Number	Percentage of all vessels
Bottles	10	45.5%
Lighting Glass	4	18.2%
Jars	4	18.2%
Glass bowl	1	4.5%
Tumbler	1	4.5%
Unidentified glass containers	2	9.0%
Total	22	99.9%

Table 4.3. Glass vessel types identified in Megastratum IIB.

Vessel Type	Number	Percentage of all vessels
Crockery	5	20.0%
Jug	1	4.0%
Utilitarian bowl	1	4.0%
Teacup	1	4.0%
Saucers	2	8.0%
Unidentified utilitarian vessels	2	8.0%
Unidentified refined tableware	8	32.0%
Plates	4	16.0%
Cup plate	1	4.0%
Total	25	

Bottles are more likely to enter the archaeological record sooner than ceramics because when they are purchased solely for their contents they are less likely to be reused. After the medicine or the alcohol was consumed, the bottles were most probably disposed (Seibert n.d.: 96). The continuous discarding of reusable bottles however, could shed some light on a household's socioeconomic status, availability of bottled goods, and consumer behavior (Phillippe 1990: 65-161).

Moreover, higher quantities of medicine bottles can be an indication of people's concern for healthcare practices. Phillippe found a very high concentration of pharmaceutical bottles at the Drake site; some were used for proprietary medicines and others used for prescription refilling at pharmacies. This household evidently relied heavily on expensive patent and proprietary medicine for their healthcare (Phillippee 1990: 221). The same appears to be true for Lot 7, Megastratum IIB at New Philadelphia. Curiously, A.B. Cobb, a physician from New York, appears in the census data from 1860 until the 1870s. Many of New Philadelphia's residents could have preferred to take a "cure it all" remedy. Perhaps the residents lacked the economic means to pay for a doctor's visit and could only find relief from their illnesses, aches and pains in alcohol–laden patent medicines.

Another similarity with the Drake site is the low concentration of identified alcohol bottles. Similarities in material culture are not uncommon in frontier Illinois household sites. According to Robert Mazrim (2002: 251) in *Now Quite out of Society: Archaeology in Frontier Illinois,* frontier sites had largely homogenous consumption patterns, especially for mass produced goods. Some characteristics of these households evident in the archaeological record are the absence of toilet wares, low consumption of glassware and high consumption of refined wares versus low consumption of crockery. Another similarity is the

low concentration of glass tableware, and the predominance of geometric style pressed glass amongst what glass is present from the late 19th century. The most common glass tableware for rural sites according to Mazrim is tumblers and pressed cups, plates or serving dishes (Mazrim 2002: 251-278). Sharp socioeconomic differences between households are apparently not reflected by their consumer choices of mass produced goods.

Within the New Philadelphia assemblage serving vessels seem to be common. Although crockery and jars indicate engagement in food preparation and food preservation activities, the higher proportion of tableware and serving vessels could indicate a bigger emphasis on meal serving, especially since most of them are refined earthenwares. The Armstrong farmstead site, studied by Rose Moore and Deborah Rotman (2002: 9), yielded similar results for tableware vessels. However it is known that the Armstrongs, due to their proximity to a main transportation route, often housed travelers. They would engage in more complex meal service behavioral patterns.

On the other hand, no sets of refined tableware sets appear in the ceramic assemblage for Megastratum IIB. Although the same is true for the Armstrongs, the Drakes appear to have owned a few refined sets during the last years of deposition (Phillippe 1990: 77-161). Many factors could have prompted the residents of Block 3, Lot 7 not to buy expensive sets of matching tableware. Perhaps they didn't have enough economic means to invest in such commodities. Perhaps their distance from major settlements, transportation and trade routes allowed a more relaxed view of Victorian era social rituals and permitted them to take a more relaxed approach towards rigid etiquette guidelines such as having matching tableware.

New Philadelphia's rural, distant location didn't cause a scarcity of refined goods and commodities or an overwhelming predominance of utilitarian and exclusively practical goods. In his study, Phillippe (1990: 231) concludes that rural families invested more on land than in goods, and that social differences in rural settlements were exacerbated by land ownership and not the possession of commodities. He also contends that rural consumers tended to buy unrefined, inexpensive wares. Therefore porcelain was a rarity and the most expensive ware type usually acquired was a good transfer print. Mary McCorvie (1988: 68) in her *Socioeconomic Ranking of mid-19th century Farmsteads in Perry County, Illinois* also contends that socioeconomic status determines the acquisition of ceramics due to the variation in prices for each decorative or ware type. The residents of New Philadelphia, especially the residents of Block 3, Lot 7 do not seem to conform to these standards. A great variety of ware types are present throughout the site. Everything from refined wares such as porcelain, locally produced stonewares and even pressed glass is represented. These people had access to the market for household goods. Just because they did not live on a major route like the Armstrongs, doesn't mean that they were not making conscious consumer choices about the types of household goods they wanted or needed according to their household requirements. A trait of many rural Illinois sites is the high consumption and high accessibility rate for household commodities, especially refined wares. Even if they were not essential, refined wares were often present in the frontier household (Mazrim 2002: .251-

278) and New Philadelphia was no exception. Mass produced goods likely had the same homogenizing effect on the material culture of households in this town that they had in many other regions of the country during the 19th century.

Table 4.4. Megastratum IIB Ceramic Assemblage Description
Refined Earthenwares

Material	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Whiteware	2	EU 1, LV A3 EU 6, Lv A3	416.029 439.002	Footring	Possible teacup	Undecorated	1820-1900	1.75” diameter Pieces mend. Light blue pooling were footring and base meet.
Whiteware	1	EU 1, LV A3	416.034	Rim	Tableware	Handpainted under glaze. Foliate design	1820+	
Whiteware	1	EU 6, LV A2	434.026	Rim	Tableware	Slightly impressed molded shell edge	1840-1860	Spalled exterior.
Whiteware	1	EU 2, St. B1	453.011	Rim and body	Plate	Slightly impressed molded shell edge	1840-1860	Aprox. 9” diameter. Has a middle depression where rim and body meet.
Whiteware	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.016	Base	Tableware	Transfer print underglaze. Red with floral design.	1828+	Unidentified maker’s mark on exterior side.
Whiteware	3	EU 2, St. B3 EU3, St. B1 EU5, B1	497.004 476.002 487.015	Rim Rim Body	Cup plate	Transfer print underglaze. Blue, Damascus oriental pattern.	1819-1864	487.015 and 476.002 mend. Rim has slight concave shape.
Whiteware	1	EU 2, St. B2	494.010	Body	Tableware	Transfer print, underglaze. Black.	1820+	
Whiteware	2	EU 6, LV A2 EU 4, St. B1	434.027 411.003	Body Body	Tableware	Earthworm/cableworm pattern	1850-1860	Glaze has greenish tint.

Hard Paste Whiteware	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.010	Rim and body	Plate	Undecorated	1840+	9” rim diameter Very thick (0.3” thick)
Hard Paste Whiteware	2	EU 3, St. B1 EU 4, St. B1	413.021 411.015	Rim	Plate	Undecorated	1840+	Burned Thick (0.2” thick)
Hard Paste Whiteware	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.006	Rim	Saucer	Undecorated	1840+	7” diameter
Hard Paste Whiteware	1	EU 1, LV A3	416.023	Rim	Saucer	Molded floral design	1840+	6” diameter
Hard paste Whiteware	1	EU 3, St. B1	413.020	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1840+	
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	EU 6, LV A2	487.013	Rim and body	Plate	Undecorated	1840+	10” diameter Thick (0.2” thick)
Porcelain	2	EU 6, LV A2	434.028	Body	Tableware	Undecorated		Very thin
Porcelain	1	EU 3, St. B1	413.016	Body	Tableware	Undecorated		Curved shape. Blue smudged stain on exterior surface. Thick (0.1” thick)

Total vessels: 16

Unrefined Earthenwares

Material	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Yelloware	2	EU 7, St. B5 EU 4, St. B3	474.013 423.001	Rim Body	Tableware	Brown Banded	1840-1930	Spalled
Redware	1	EU 5, St. B1	487.018	Body	Tableware	Lead glaze	1750-1900	Spalled

Total vessels: 2

Stonewares

Material	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Buff paste	1	EU 5, St. B1	451.005	Base	Bowl	Manganese splotched interior	1840-1900	Green glaze. Aprox. 6" base diameter. Gray and brown paste.
Buff paste	1	EU 3, St. B1	413.003	Body	Crock	Salt glazed	1840-1900	Wheel thrown. Curved shape.
Grey paste	1	EU 3, St. B1 EU 3, St. B1	451.008 413.007	Body Body	Crock	Salt glazed	1840-1900	Wheel thrown. Curved shape.
Buff paste	2	EU 1, LV A3	416.022	Body	Crock	Salt Glazed	1840-1900	Mends. Wheel thrown.
Grey paste	1	EU 6, LV A2	434.022	Body	Jug	Salt Glazed	1840-1900	Unglazed interior
Buff paste	1	EU 7, St. B4	4541.004	Body	Crock	Albany-type slip glaze	1805-1920	Wheel thrown

Buff paste	1	EU 6, LV A2	434.016	Base	Crock	Albany-type slip glaze	1805-1920	

Total vessels: 7

Table 4.5.Megastratum IIB Glass Assemblage Description

Man. Tech.	**#**	**Level**	**NP #**	**Vessel Part**	**Vessel Type**	**Color**	**Decoration**	**Date Range**	**Measurements/ Comments**
Two piece mold	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.052	Finish and shoulders	Medicinal Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		Patent lip. Paneled. Light patination. 1.25" lip diameter
Two piece mold	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.040	Finish	Medicinal Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		Prescription lip 1 " lip diameter
Molded	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.020	Lip	Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	2	EU 7, St. B4	451.054	Shoulder	Jar	Colorless	Undecorated		
Pressed glass	2	EU 7, St. B4	451.030	Base	Unknown	Colorless	Molded sunburst pattern	1840-1870s	Circular form
Pressed glass	2	EU 7, St. B4	451.031	Rim	Unknown	Colorless	Geometric pyramid-like dots	1840-1870s	
Pressed glass	2	EU 7, St. B4	451.056	Rim and body	Bowl	Colorless	Geometric polygon design with scalloped rim.	1840-1870s	Mend. Sherds complete a bowl found on EU 7, South Profile. 4.5" base diameter
Molded	1	EU 7, St. B4	451.048	Lip and neck	Medicinal Bottle	Amber	Undecorated		Patent lip

									Aprox. 1.25” lip diameter. Patinated.
Molded	1	EU 1, LV A3	416. 012	Profile	Medicinal Bottle	Amber	Undecorated		Patent lip Aprox. 1.25” diameter. Heavily patinated.
Molding technique unknown	1	EU 7, St. B4	451. 018	Body	Alcohol Bottle	Dark olive green	Undecorated		
Two piece mold	1	EU 7, St. B4	451. 051	Finish and shoulder	Medicinal Bottle	Amethyst	Undecorated		Patent lip. Solarized 1.25” lip diameter
Molding technique unknown	2	EU1, LV A3	416. 004	Base	Tumbler	Amethyst	Undecorated		Aprox. 2.25” base diameter. Mend. Solarized. Flat indentation base.
Molded	1	EU 3, St. B1	412. 022	Finish and shoulder	Medicinal Bottle	Aqua-marine	Undecorated		Patent/extract finish Hand applied lip 1” lip diameter.
Molded	1	EU 6, LV A2	434. 008	Finish	Medicinal Bottle	Aqua-marine	Undecorated	1860-1900	Down tooled lip 1” lip diameter
Molded	1	EU 3, St. B1	413. 029 413. 026	Finish	Medicinal Bottle	Aqua-marine	Undecorated		Patent/ extract finish Mends 1.25” lip diameter
Molded	1	EU 7, St. B5	474. 004	Body	Jar	Aqua-marine	Embossed	1858-present	“ MAS”

Molded	1	EU 2, St. B2	474. 004	Body	Jar	Aqua-marine	Embossed	1858 – present	“ 30 “ Patinated
Molded	2	EU 7, St. B4	453. 009 453. 010	Body	Jar	Aqua-marine	Embossed	1871-1882	“Mason Jar Patent Nov 30 1858” Consolidated Fruit co. Hero mark
Molding technique unknown	1	EU 7, St. B4	451. 027	Rim	Lighting glass	Colorless	Molded scalloped edge		Light patination
Molding technique unknown	1	EU 7, St. B4	451. 021	Rim	Lighting glass	Colorless	Pie crust edge		
Molding technique unknown	1	EU 7, St. B4	451. 026	Body	Lamp globe	Colorless	Ribbed geometric design		Mends with an almost complete lamp globe found on EU 7, St. B3
Molding technique unknown	4	EU 7, St. B4	451. 027	Body	Lamp Chimney	Colorless	Undecorated		Curved form. Thin.

Total vessels: 22

Chapter 5: Block 4

Paul A. Shackel

Block 4, Lot 1 History

Frank McWorter sold the southern half of lot 1 to Spaulding Burdick in 1846 and the northern half of the lot to D. A. Kittle in 1848. The 1850 Federal Census lists Spaulding Burdick as a 63 year old male shoemaker who was born in New York. His household includes Ann (55 yrs old, born in Massachusetts) John (14 yrs old, born in New York), and Benj. (9 yrs old, born in New York). (The Burdicks were the last remaining land holding family in New Philadelphia until they sold portions of Block 12 and 19 to the New Philadelphia Association in 2005.) D. A. Kittle is listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a 29 year old merchant living with Sophia, who was recorded as 29 years old. Both came from Ohio. The 1867 Tax Assessment shows that William Spicer had no improvements on the lot, and prior to 1883, the southern half of Lot 4 was not improved. In 1883 A. B. Johnson had a total of $150 in improvements on Lots 1, 2, and 3; however, it is difficult to determine which lots were improved. Later owners of the lot include John Kellum and Frederick Venicombe. Kellum is listed in the 1870 Federal Census as a "speculator." The deed, census, and tax data related to Block 4, Lot 1 follow. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot since they appear in both the deed and the census data.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1846	Frank McWorter	*Spaulding Burdick*	48, 2 – S 1/2
1848	Frank McWorter	D. A. Kittle	50, 3 – N 1/2
1854	David Kittle	James Taylor	48, 3 – N 1/2
1858	James Taylor	*John Sidner*	48, 6 – N 1/2
1864	Charles Spicer	William Spicer	50, 8
1864	Charles Spicer	William Spicer	48, 7
1864	John Spicer	William Spicer	48, 8
1866	William Spicer	*John Kellum*	48, 10 – S 1/2
1869	*John Kellum*	*Philander Hadsell*	48, 11 – S 1/2
1869	*Augusta Sidner*	Augustus B. Johnson	48, 13 – N 1/2
1869	*Philander Hadsell*	Augustus Johnson	48, 14
1879	Augustus Johnson	James Taylor	48, 18
1880	John Sidner	James Taylor	48, 19
1881	James Taylor	Garrett Bailey	48, 22
1882	Garrett Bailey	James Taylor	48, 23
1883	Garrett Bailey	George McWorter/ Squire McWorter	48, 24
1885	Squire McWorter	Arch Campbell	48, 25

1886	Arch Campbell	William Gray	48, 26
1892	William Gray	Garrett Bailey	48, 27
1906	Garrett Bailey	A. C. Butler	48, 28
1912	Sarah Cannon	Frederick Venicombe	48, 29
1913	Frederick Venicombe	George Grammar	48, 30
1918	Frederick Venicombe	James McKinney	48, 31
1918	James McKinney	Roy Arnett	48, 32
1933	Roy Arnett	Gerald Arnett	48, 33
1934	Gerald Arnett	Roy Arnett	48, 34

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	John Sinder [sic] (North half)	$3.00	$0.00
1867	William Spicer (South half)	$3.00	$3.00
1868	John Sinder (North half)	$5.00	$2.00
1868	John Kellum (South half)	$5.00	$2.00
1869	John Sinder (North half)	$5.00	$2.00
1869	John Kellum (South half)	$5.00	$7.00
1870	John Sinder (North half)	$5.00	$0.00
1870	John Kellum (South half)	$5.00	$0.00
1871	A. B. Johnson (North half)	$5.00	$0.00
1871	A. B. Johnson (South half)	$5.00	$0.00
1872	A. B. Johnson (North half)	$5.00	$0.00
1872	A. B. Johnson (South half)	$5.00	$0.00
1875	A. B. Johnson (North half) –		$10.00
1875	A. B. Johnson (South half) –		$10.00
1878	A. B. Johnson (North half) –		$125.00
1878	A. B. Johnson (South half) –		$4.00
1883	A. B. Johnson (Lots 1, 2, & 3) –		$125.00
1888	A. B. Johnson (Lots 1, 2, & 3) –		$100.00

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Kitttle (N1/2)	D.A.	29	M	W	Merchant	OH
	Sophia A.	29	F	W		OH
Burdick (S1/2)	Spaulder	63	M	W	Shoemaker	RI
	Ann	55	F	W		MA
	John	14	M	W		NY
	Benj.	9	M	W		NY

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Kellum	John	W	3

1865 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Hadsell	P.	W	8

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Kellum	John	40	M	W	Speculator	OH
	Rebecca	35	F	W	Keeping House	IL

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Hadsell	Philander	62	M	W	Head	NY
	Sara	54	F	W	Wife	IN
	Philander	23	M	W	Son	IL
	John	20	M	W	Son	IL
McKinney	Emma	7	F	W	Granddaughter	IL

Block 4, Lot 1 South Half Archaeology

In 2002 and 2003, archeologists preformed a walkover survey of this property that identified a large amount of artifacts on Lot 1, with a heavy concentration in the southeast corner (Gwaltney 2004). The remains of a well exist on the northeastern portion of the lot. There was also a large concentration of nails identified on the surface, suggesting the remains of a building. In 2005, Michael Hargrave (CERL) performed a geophysical survey of this lot and identified several anomalies on the northern and eastern portion of the lot (Figure 5.1). In the course of additional survey work undertaken on March 17 and 18, 2006, the areas of these anomalies were further tested with soil core probes along three transects placed over each anomaly.

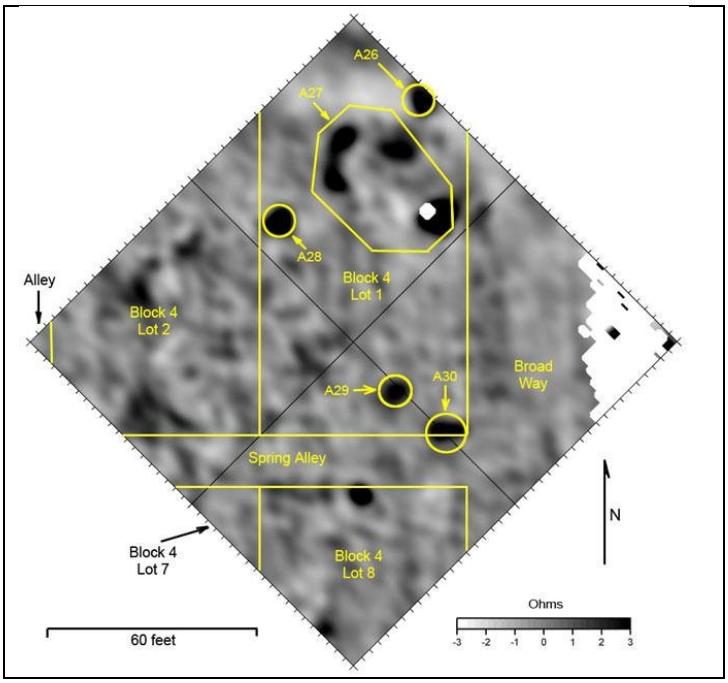


Figure 5.1. *Electrical Resistance Block 4, Lot 1. Anomaly A30 is Feature 7 and Anomaly A29 is Feature 13 (see below) (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell).*

Oral histories indicate that a dwelling and/or a store sat on this lot in the early twentieth century; however, no significant buildings were on the property from the time of the earliest tax record in 1867 until 1878. The Hadley Township records show that A.B. Johnson made improvements to the property in 1878. No structures are noticeable in the 1939 aerial photograph.

Feature 7

Archaeologists worked on nine Excavation Units in the south ½ of Lot 1 in Block 4 (Figure 5.2). The team excavated EU 1, 4, 5, 7 and 14 to further investigate Anomaly A30. The plow zone soil was removed in arbitrary levels and the soil tended to be a 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) silt to a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty–clay. Clinker, mortar, and brick were found along with a relatively large quantity of glass, ceramics, and iron fragments. At the bottom of level A2, about 1.0 to 1.2 ft. below the surface, the team verified and defined the anomaly and designated it as Feature 7.

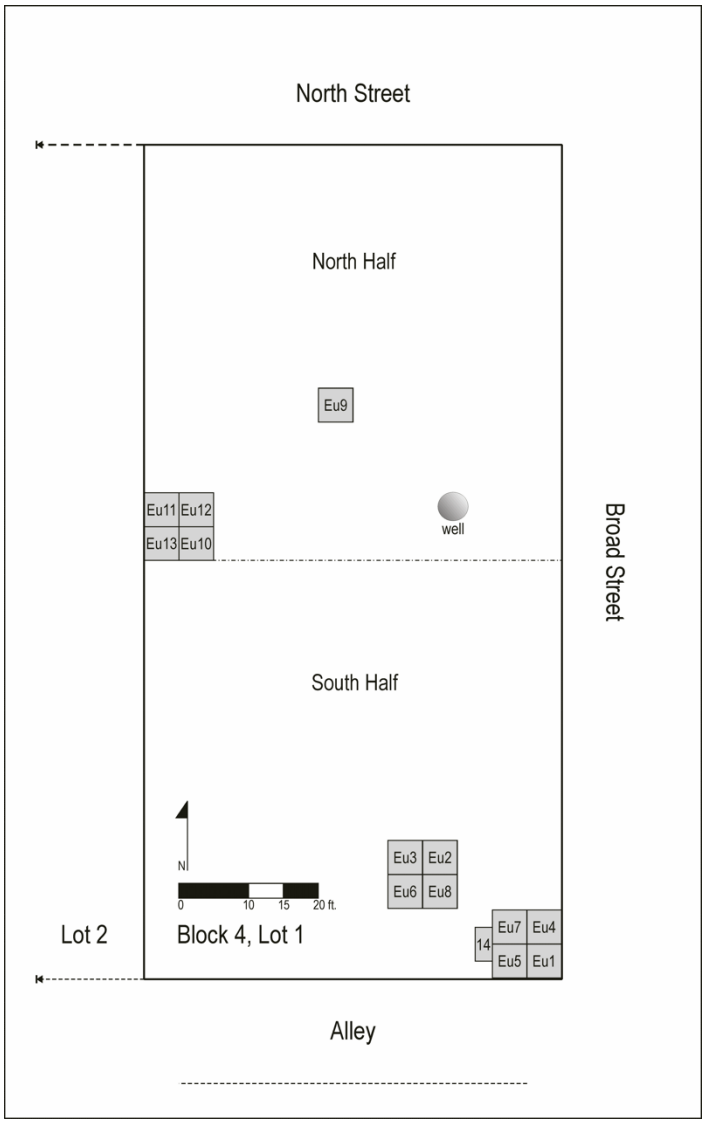


Figure 5.2. Location of Excavation Units in Block 4, Lot 1 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).

Feature 7 is a pit cellar with an elevation measuring 766.20 ft. to 766.33 ft. amsl. It is rectangular in shape and measures about 10.5 ft. east–west by 3.5 ft. north–south (Figure 5.3). The feature fill on the western edge and the center contains a large quantity of brick and stone rubble. Archaeologists bisected the feature, removing the southern portion. The feature is about 1.3 ft. deep (measuring 765.0 ft. amsl) and the bottom is consistently flat throughout its entire length. The fill tends to be 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) with a fine grained silt and a darker 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) fill toward the bottom. Proportionately more artifacts are in the top of the feature fill when compared to the bottom fill (Figures 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6).

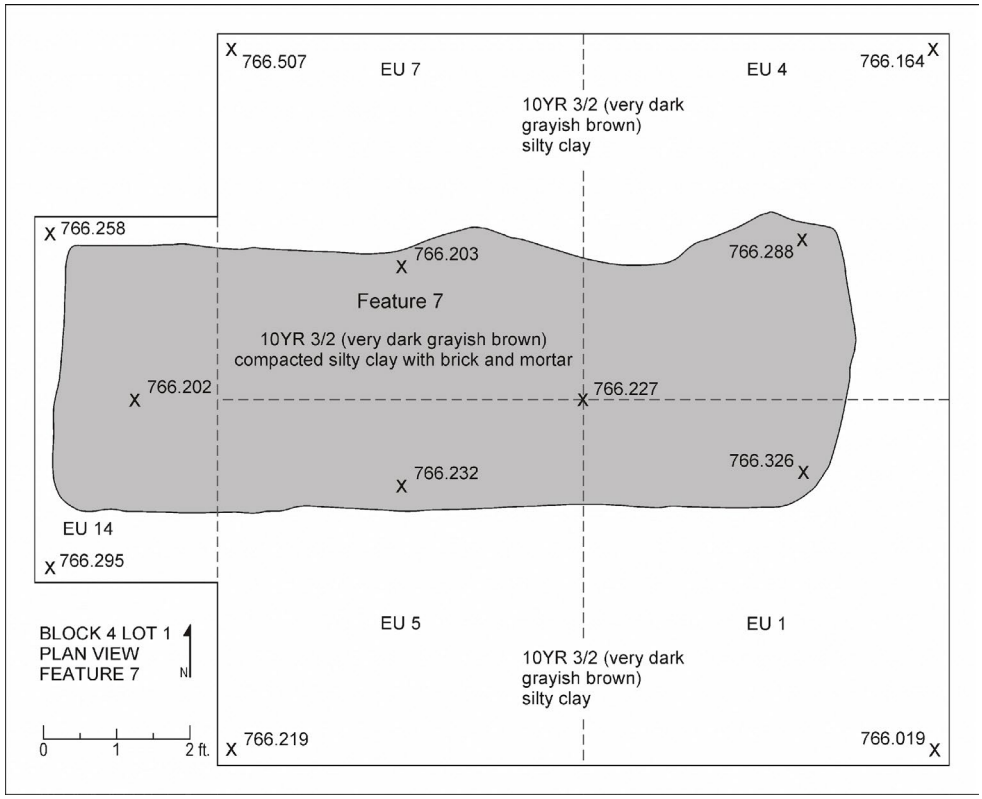


Figure 5.3. *Plan view of Feature 7 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.4. *2006 NSF–REU student Holly Brookens bisects and excavates Feature 7 (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*



Figure 5.5. *Feature 7 Bisected (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

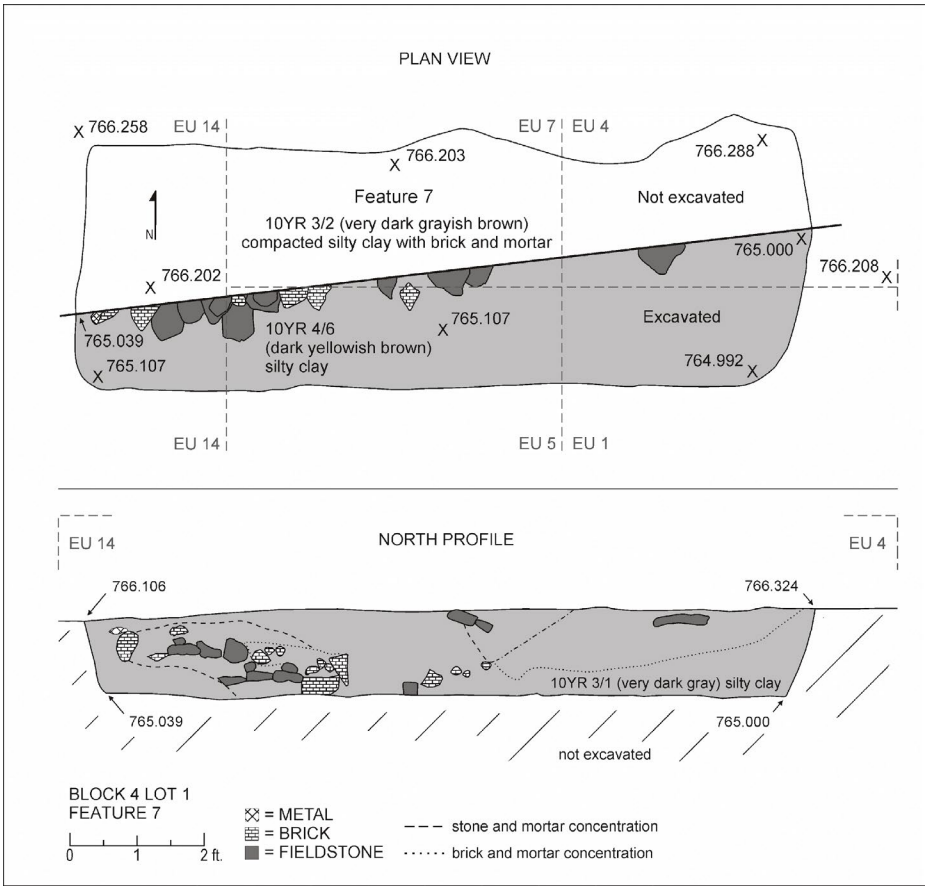


Figure 5.6. *Bisect of the Feature 7, the cellar pit and the north profile (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Based on pattern designs and maker's marks on ceramics, the feature contains artifacts that date from the 1830s and a few that date to the 1840s. A possible cross mend with Feature 13, which has a substantially larger sample size (and dates to at least 1845, based on ceramic TPQ of a pattern design), provides additional lines of evidence that Feature 7 was filled in the 1840s. The pit cellar was constructed below a cabin within the boundary of the southeast corner of Block 4, Lot 1, perhaps as late as 1846, the year Burdick purchased the lot. The large quantity of rubble in the feature indicates that it was filled rapidly, soon after the cabin was dismantled and removed from the site. Therefore, the material evidence suggests that the cabin did not last over this cellar very long. Much of the architectural elements from the cabin, such as window glass, mortar, and cut nails, were pushed into the nearby cistern/well which has a TPQ of 1845 (see Feature 13 below). However, this cellar pit (Feature 7) provides evidence of the first generation of building in New Philadelphia. The earliest known tax records from 1867 do not show any improvements on the southern half of Block 4, Lot 1. The faunal assemblage also shows large biomass for cow and pig, as well as an array of other domestic and wild animals (Figures 5.7, 5.8, and 5.9).

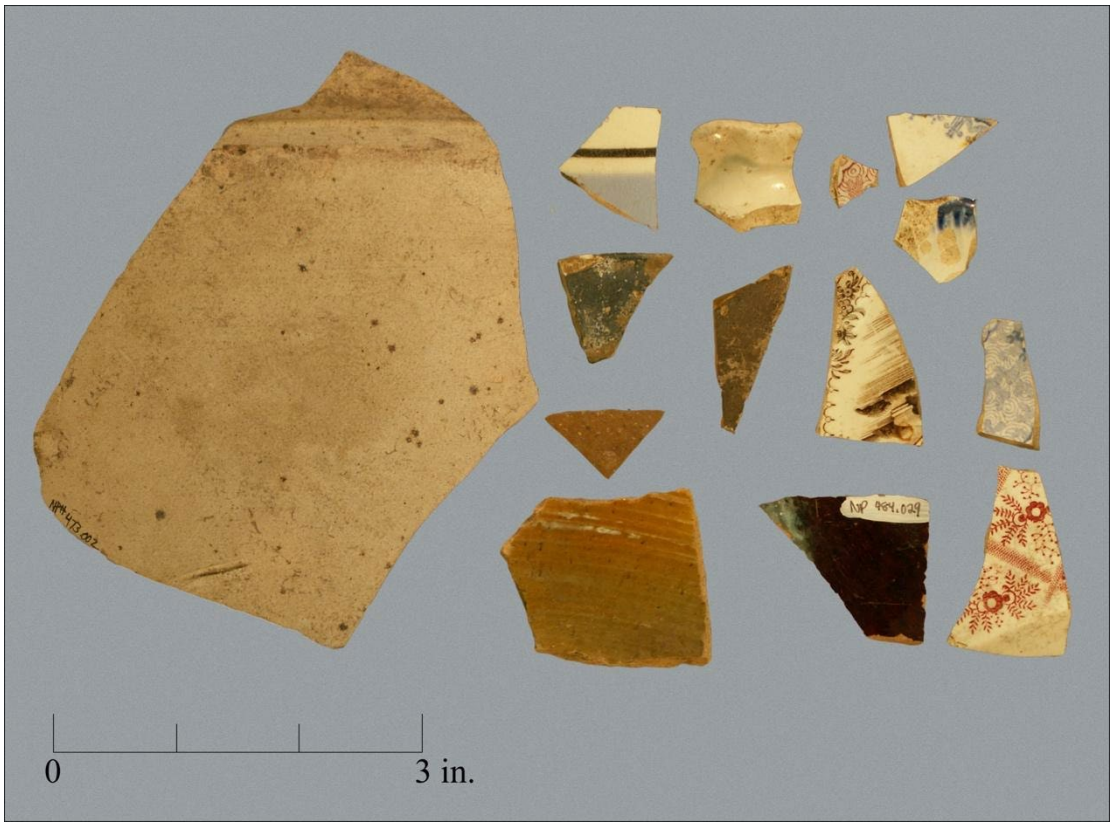


Figure 5.7. *Ceramic vessels from Feature 7 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

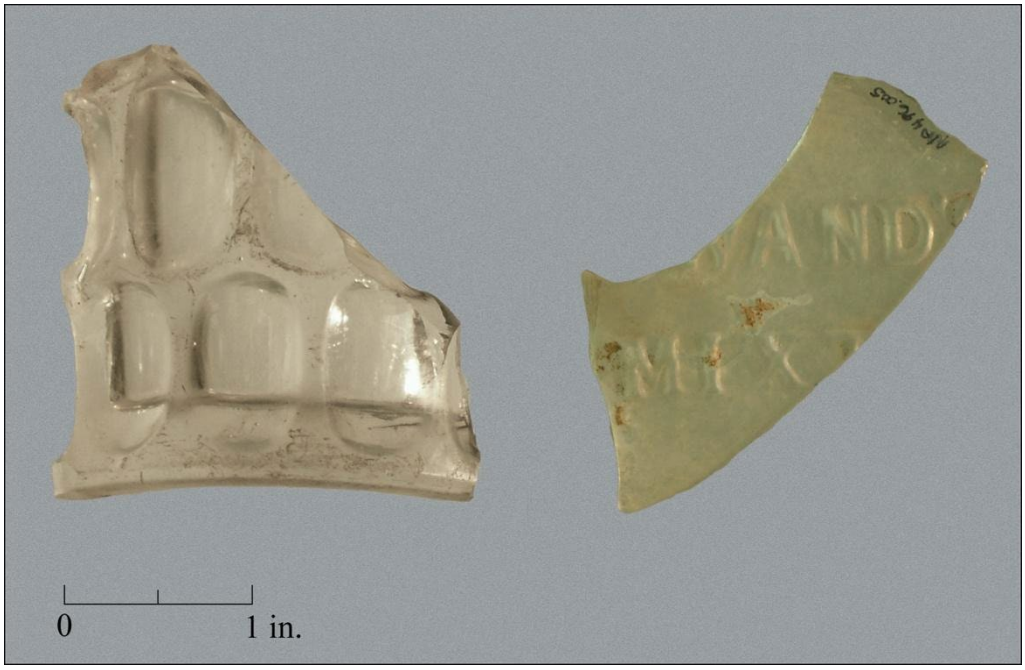


Figure 5.8. *Glass vessels from Feature 7 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.9. *A representative sample of bones from the Feature 7 faunal assemblage. From left top to right – a) cow tibia, sawed on bottom; b) sheep tibia with saw cuts; c) cow rib, chopped; d) pig scapula with saw cut; e) prairie chicken scapula; f) pig calcaneus and astragalus, both rodent gnawed; g) buffalo fish bones (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*

Feature 13

Archaeologists placed four Excavation Units, 2, 3, 6 and 8, in order to further investigate Anomaly A29. The plow zone existed to a depth of about 1.0 ft. below the surface and archaeologists removed it in two arbitrary levels (labeled A1 and A2). The soil consists of a 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silt. The team recovered a large quantity of unidentified metal pieces, glass fragments, and ceramic shards. At the bottom of A2, archaeologists defined Feature 13, a scatter of mortar, brick, stone, cinder and ceramics just below the plow zone. It is located in all excavation units (EU 2, 3, 6, and 8).

The archaeology team verified and defined the anomaly and designated it as Feature 13. The feature is a cistern or well that is circular in shape and measures about 9.0 ft. north–south and 8.0 ft. east–west and the top of the feature is 766.1 ft. amsl. The team bisected the feature during the 2006 field season (Figure 5.10 and 5.11). The edge of the top of the feature was sometimes difficult to discern because the soil tended to be the same color (10YR 3/2, very dark grayish brown) and texture (silty) as the surrounding matrix. Small mortar pieces, charcoal, and brick flecks helped to define the shape of the feature. The soils tended to be 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) and 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown). From 2.0 to 2.5 ft. below the plow zone,

archeologists began to find large quantities of fieldstone and mortar. Archaeologists excavated Feature 13 to a depth of 4.2 ft. below the plow zone. It retained its circular shape. We stopped excavations at this depth (761.9 ft. amsl) to ensure safety; however, there is a good likelihood that the cistern/well was much deeper (Figures 5.12 and 5.13). Mansberger (2003) discusses the different archaeological signatures of wells and cisterns that date from the early and mid–nineteenth century for this region. Cisterns, if buried, would be no deeper than the size of a barrel. A well would be much deeper and wider. Therefore, our results indicate that the feature most likely served as a well.

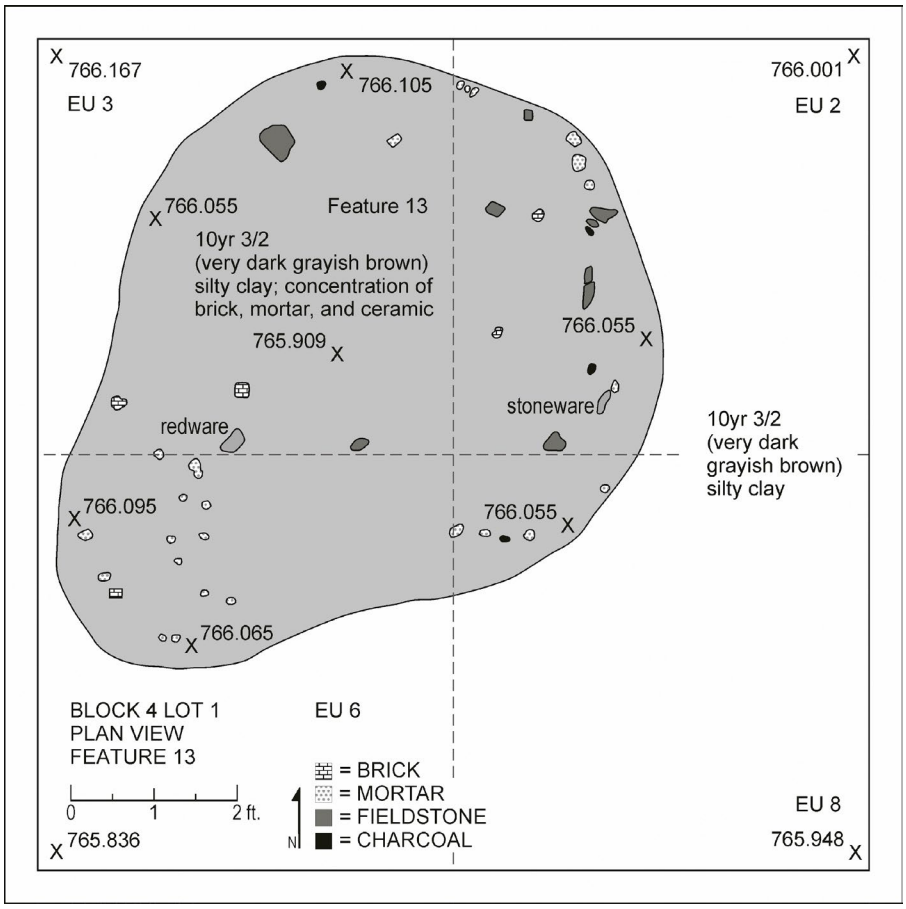


Figure 5.10. *Plan view of Feature 13 in Block 4, Lot 1 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.11. *Feature 13, the cistern/well, bisected (Photo by Paul Shackel).*

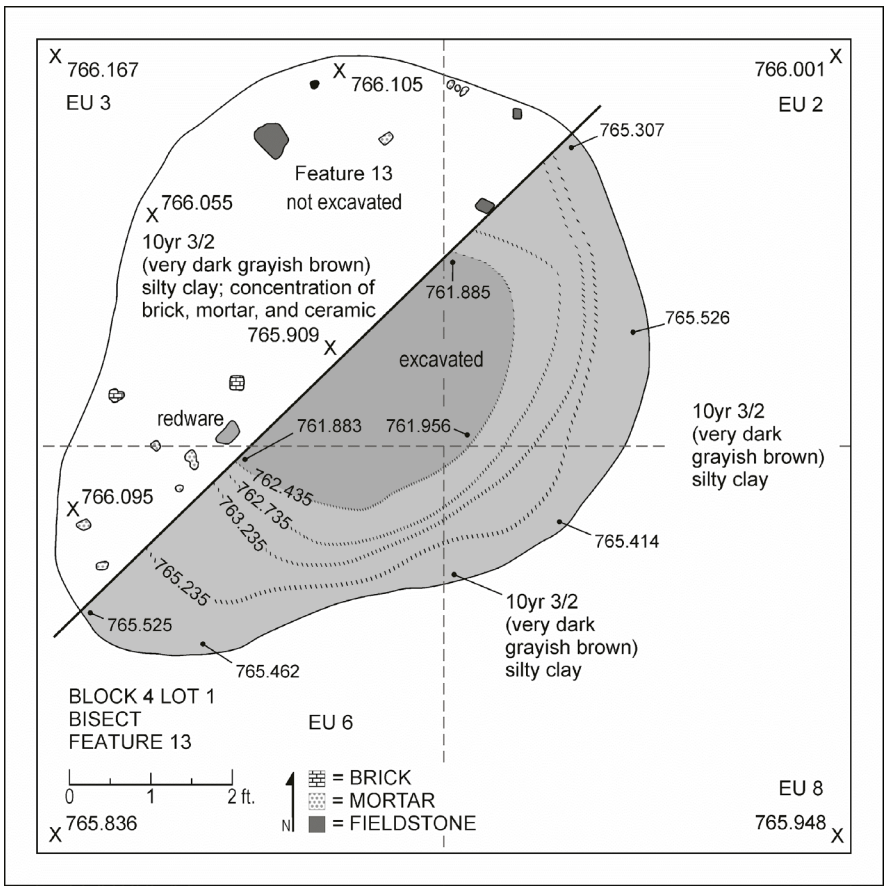


Figure 5.12. *Feature 13 bisected (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

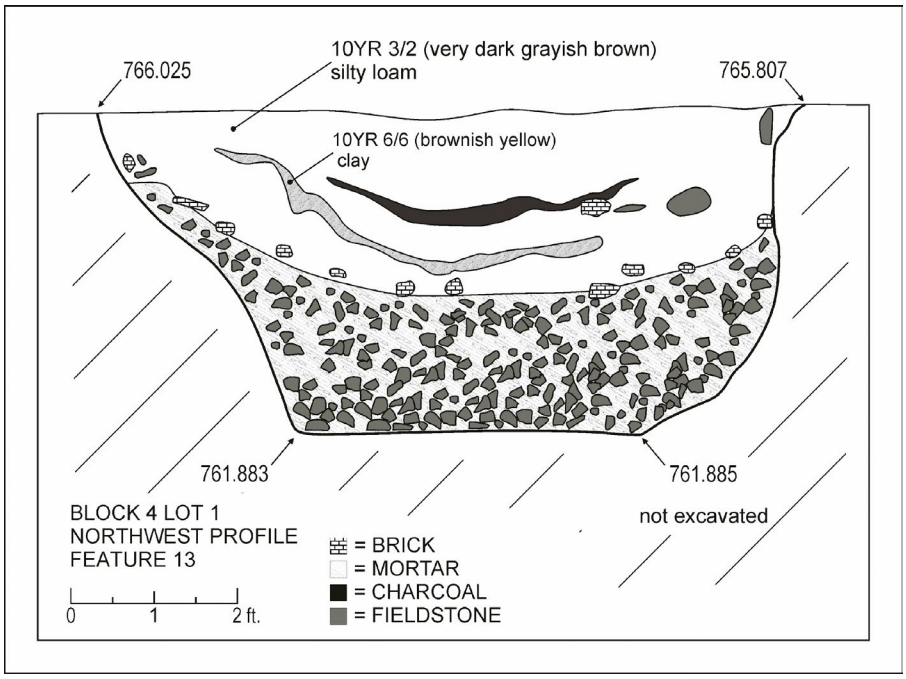


Figure 5.1 13. *Profile of Feature 13 in Block 4, Lot 1 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

The mortar pieces found in Feature 13 are rather large, some at least 3–4 in. thick and some over 1.0 ft. long. The architectural debris toward the bottom of the feature is probably related to the structure that sat over Feature 7, the cellar pit, located only a few feet away. The large pieces of mortar would have served as chinking for a log cabin. Most noticeable is one piece of mortar that measures about 1.5 ft. long with an impressed 9 inch corn cob. The corn had been eaten and the cob was used as filler for the chinking (Figure 5.14). The datable ceramic materials from this cistern/well were manufactured in the 1830s and 1840s, and a marble pattern on a plate (by John Wedgewood, 1845–1860 (see Williams 1978: 643) provides a TPQ of 1845 for the feature fill (Figures 5.15 and 5.16). The Feature 7 assemblage is rather small with a slightly earlier date (the majority of artifacts tend to be form the 1830s), while the Feature 13 assemblage is much larger with materials dating to the 1830s and 1840s. A possible cross mend between Features 7 and 13 of lead glazed redware pieces provides a later date of the 1840s for both of these features (Features 7 and 13) (see report by Bailey below). Domestic pig dominates the faunal assemblage, although other domestic and wild species are part of the assemblage (Figure 5.17, see report by Hsieh below). Some raspberry seeds are from Feature 7, indicating that it was open for a while and likely served as a receptacle for chamber pot refuse (see Smith report, Chapter 10).

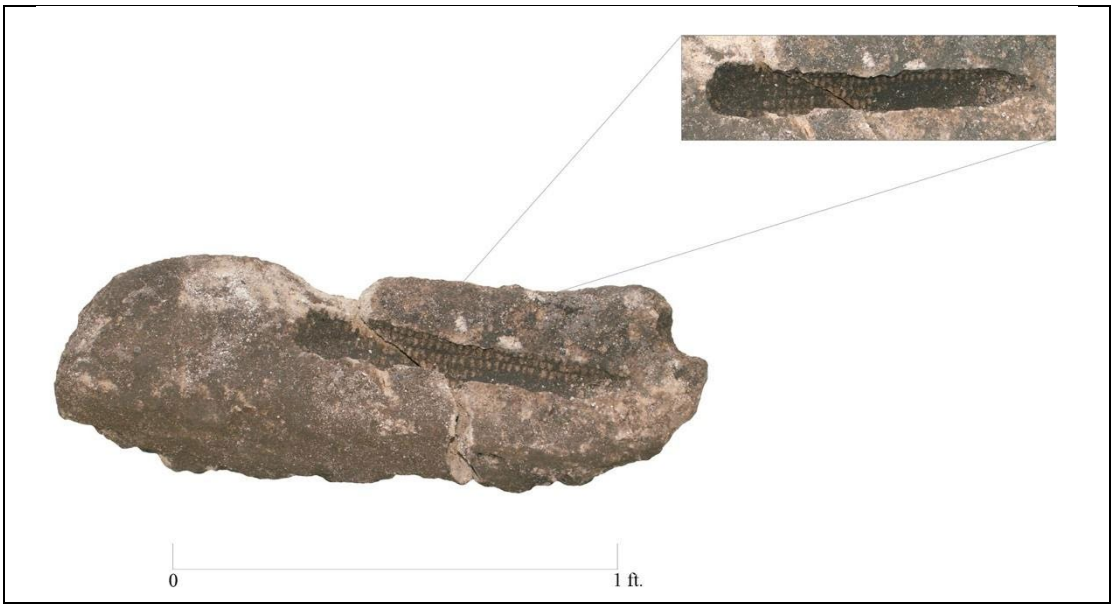


Figure 5.14. *Corn cob impression in mortar from Feature 13. This material was used for chinking of a log cabin that once stood in Block 4, Lot 1 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

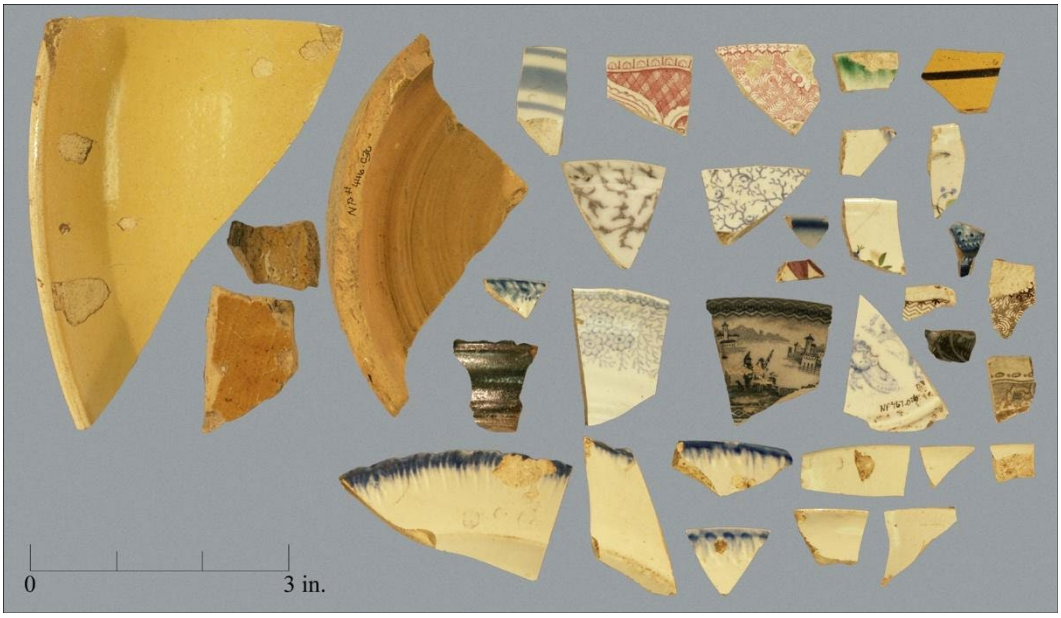


Figure 5.15. *Ceramic vessels in Feature 13 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

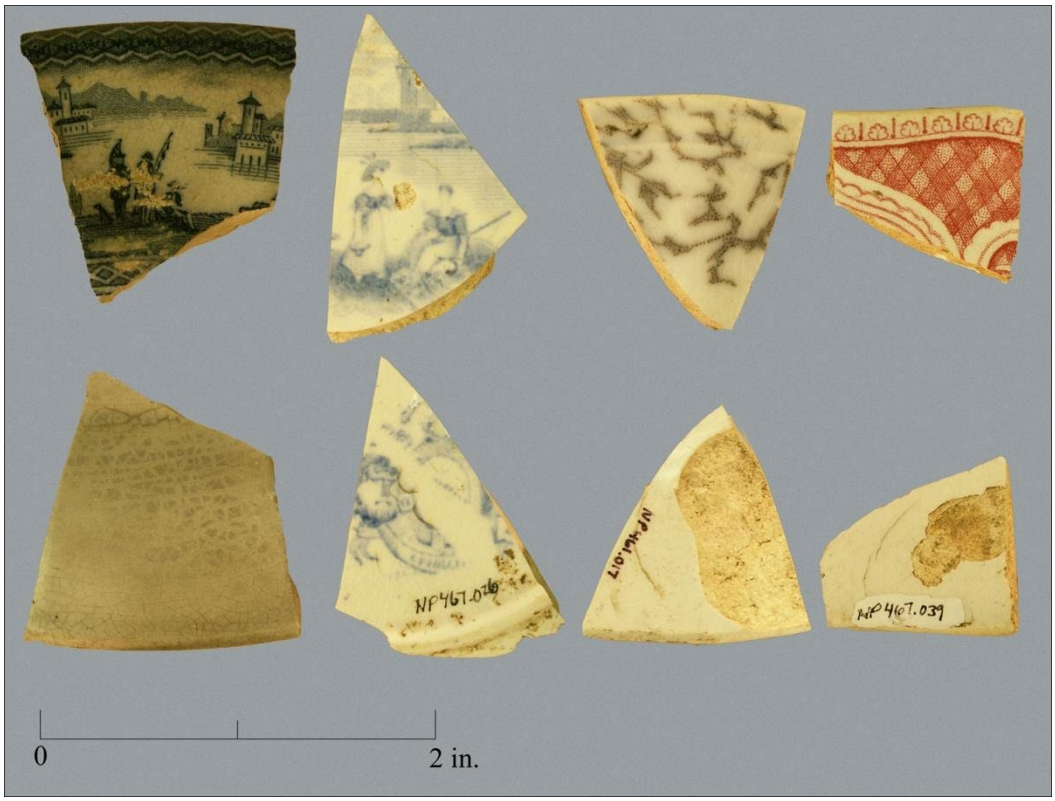


Figure 5.16. *Ceramic vessels with known pattern dates from Feature 13. The reverse side is below each shard. From left to right: Rim cartouche with men, fishing poles and nets and a dog on banks of harbor [manufactured by Thomas, John & Joseph Mayer (1843–1855), Williams 1978:404]; Parisian [manufactured by G. Philips (1838–1848), Williams 1978:362]; Marble [manufactured by John Wedgewood (1845–1860), Williams 1978:643]; Rural Scenery – White edges with painted partitions and leaf forms, diagonal plaid and cartouches [manufactured by Joseph Heath & Co. (ca. 1828–1841), Williams 1978: 401] (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.17. *A sample of faunal remains from Feature 13. From left to right top – a) pig mandible; b) pig mandible; c) juvenile pig maxilla; d) turkey bone (tibiotarsus); e) Canada goose bone (radius); f) pig humerus; g) burned sheep humerus; h) cow humerus, saw cut and burned (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*

Block 4, Lot 1, North Half

Feature 19

Coring Anomaly A28 (by Christopher Fennell).

Archaeologists placed three transects of core probe samples in the location of Anomaly A28 in an east–west direction with 2.5 ft. intervals between each transect and 2.5 ft. intervals between each core probe along those transects. The northernmost transect over A28 was labeled T1, followed by transect T2 at 2.5 ft. south of T1, and by transect T3 at 5.0 ft. south of T1. Core probes were placed at point 1 at the west end of each transect, followed by point 2 at 2.5 ft. farther to the east, and point 3 at 5.0 ft. east of point 3 (Figure 5.18). The westernmost point on the northernmost transect over A28, labeled as T1–1, was located by total station coordinates at 68.69 ft. north and 58.60 ft. west of the southeast corner of Block 4, Lot 1. The easternmost point on the southernmost transect over A28, labeled as T3–3, was located by total station coordinates at 63.90 ft. north and 53.87 ft. west of the southeast corner of Block 4, Lot 1.

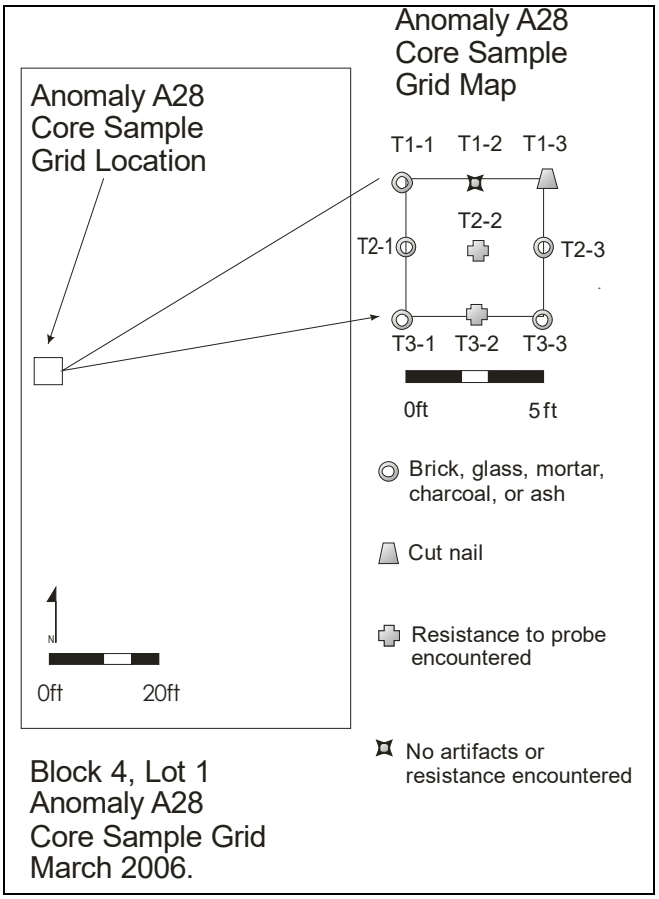


Figure 5.18. *Block 4, Lot 1, Anomaly A28, Core Sample Grid (Drawn by Christopher Fennell).*

Unless obstructed by physical resistance, each core sample typically reached a depth of approximately 2.0 to 2.4 ft. below the surface. The layers sampled with the core probe typically consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark grayish brown soil, which was at times mixed with 7.5 YR 2.5/1, 7.5 YR 2.5/2, 7.5 YR 3/2, 7.5 YR 4/3, or 7.5 YR 4/4 soils.

Solid resistance to the core probe was encountered at point T2–2 at .55 ft., T2–3 at 1.25 ft., T3–2 at 0.95 to 1.0 ft., and T3–3 at 0.70 to 0.73 ft. below the surface. Glass fragments were recovered in core probe samples at T1–1 at 1.30 and 1.95 ft. below the surface. One machine cut nail was uncovered in a core probe sample at T1–3 at 0.0 to 0.6 ft. below the surface. Ash and charcoal fragments were recovered from core probe samples at T2–1 at 0.65 to 1.25 ft., T2–3 at 0.0 to 1.25 ft., and T3–1 at 0.95 to 1.80 ft. below the surface. Brick and mortar fragments were recovered in samples at T3–1 at 1.35 to 1.80 ft. and T3–3 at 0.0 to 0.73 ft. below the surface (Figure 5.18).

Based on these positive results in coring, archaeologists placed Excavation Units 10, 11, 12, and 13 to further investigate the anomaly. The plow zone exists to a depth of 0.9 ft. below the surface and archaeologists removed it in two arbitrary levels (labeled A1 and A2). The soil consists of a

10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silt loam. The team recovered mostly cut nails, glass fragments and ceramic shards. At the bottom of A2 archaeologists verified and defined Anomaly A28 and designated it as Feature 19. It is located at an average depth of 766.3 ft. amsl. The surface contains a scatter of fieldstones creating a 7 ft. circular shape, with stones inside the feature too. Each stone is about 1.0 ft. wide or slightly larger (Figures 5.19 and 5.20). The plow must have hit and dislodged these surface stones.



Figure 5.19. *Feature 19 prior to excavation. The scatter of fieldstone is about 7.0 ft. in diameter. (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

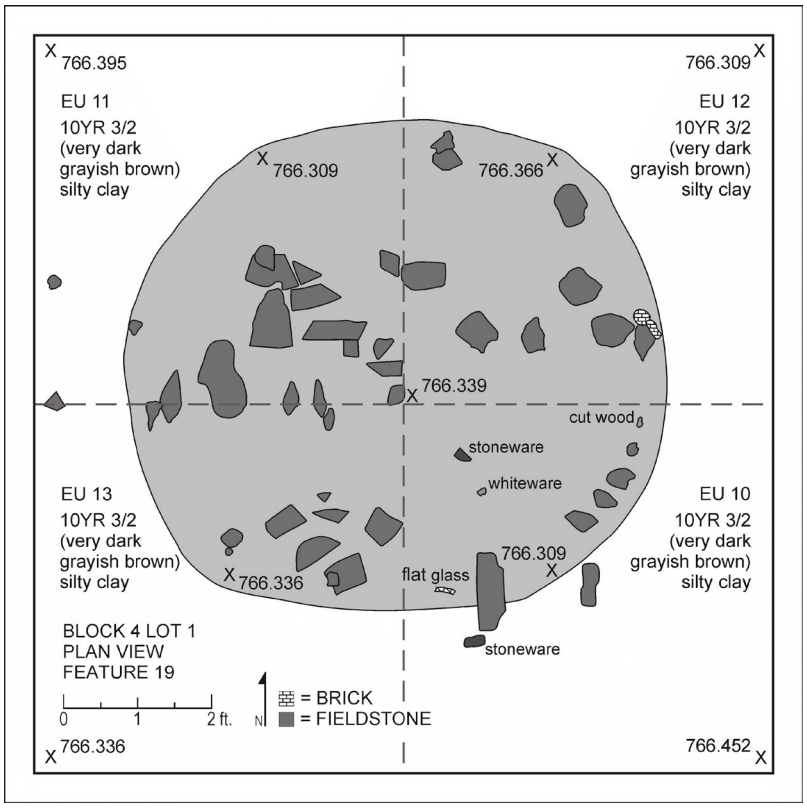


Figure 5.20. *Feature 19 prior to excavation (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Archaeologists excavated the southern half of the feature. The feature had square–like corners in the plan view, and relatively straight walls in the profile. It had five courses of stone and it exists to a depth of 2.8 ft. below the plow zone (763.5 ft. amsl). The feature is quite substantialin size and construction, and in planview it measures 5.0 ft. north–south and 6.0 ft. east–west (if extended to the unexcavated areas) and is made of dry laid stone (Figures 5.21, 5.22, and 5.23).



Figure 5.21. *Feature 19 bisected. The feature measures 6.0 ft. across (east–west) and 5.0 ft. (if completely excavated) north–south (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

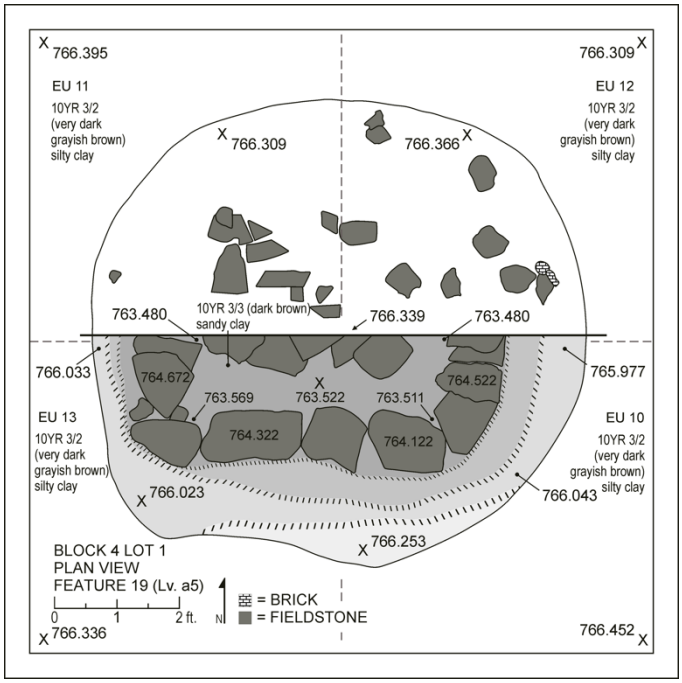


Figure 5.22. *Feature 19 bisected and at the bottom of level a5 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

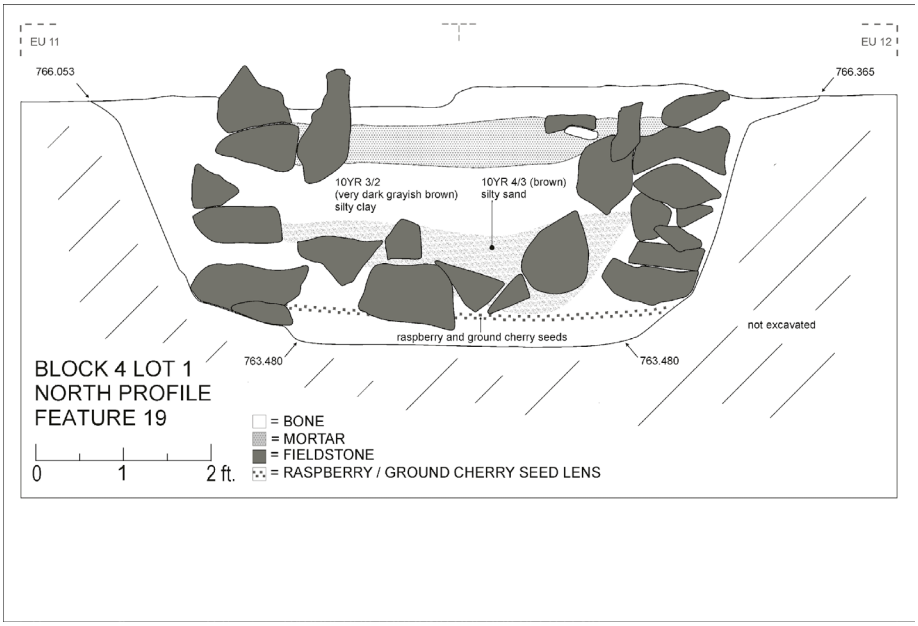


Figure 5.23. *Profile of Feature 19 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Most of the artifacts were found in the upper layers of the feature fill. There are significantly more glass containers when compared to the southern half of the lot (Features 7 and 13) and almost all of the glass containers date to about the 1850s and earlier (Figure 5.24). The ceramic assemblage dates to about the same era. However, a glass flask with clasping hands and the word "Union" written on the upper most part of the bottle is Civil War era inspired and helps provide a date for this feature to about 1860 (Figures 5.25, 5.26, and 5.27). A large cluster of raspberry and ground cherry seeds are located at the bottom 0.1 ft of the feature, and a relatively large faunal assemblage is dominated by cow bones (Figure 5.28). The soil at the top of the feature tends to be a 10YR 3/3 (dark brown), and the team sometimes had a difficult time distinguishing the feature fill from the surrounding soils, except for the scatter of small mortar flakes. However, deeper into the feature, the soils ranged from 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown), 10YR 3/3 (dark brown), 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), to 10YR 4/3 (brown). The mixing and mottling of soils and a layer of clay that capped the seed deposits (which likely were deposited through fecal refuse), indicates that the feature was filled slowly after its original function was abandoned.



Figure 5.24. *Bottle glass with pontil scars help date Feature 19 from the early 1860s and earlier. By the 1860s the manufacturing technique changes and pontil scars are no longer found on bottle bases (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

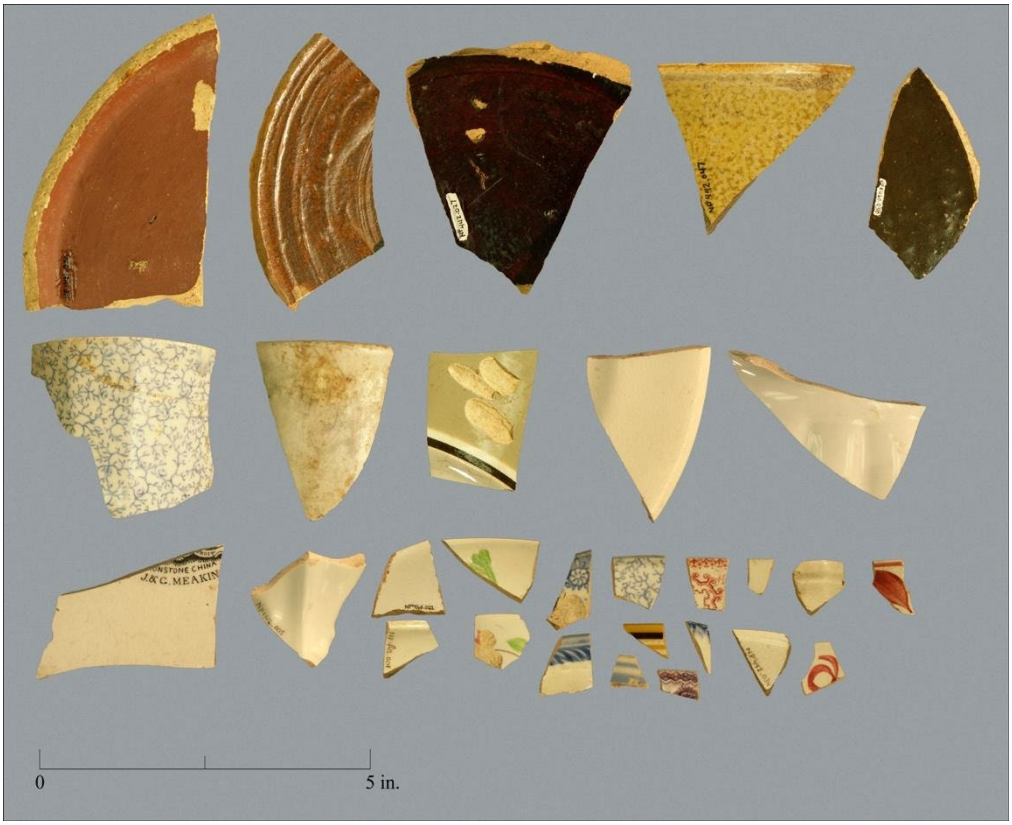


Figure 5.25. *Ceramic vessels from Feature 19 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.26. *Glass vessels from Feature 19 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.27. *Union bottle with clasping hands. The eagle is on the reverse side. Similar bottles were manufactured in Pittsburgh from about 1860 into the 1870s (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 5.28. *A sample of faunal material from Feature 19. From top left to right – a) cow axis vertebra; b and e) , 2 cow ankle bones; c and d) 2 cow ribs with cop marks; From bottom left – f) Buffalo fish operculum g) cow ilium with saw cut; h), cow metatarsal (part of ankle), i) cow first phalange (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*

At present we are proposing *two* scenarios for the original function of Feature 19. *First*, D.A. Kittle, could have constructed it soon after he purchased the property from Frank McWorter in 1848. Kittle is listed in the 1850 Federal Census records as a merchant and, like many other contemporary merchants he would have bought and sold perishable goods. Kittle may have expended considerable resources and invested in his business by constructing a short–term cool storage area for perishable items. If so, Feature 19 represents the remains of a storage area that was built in about 1848 in the farthest location from the intersection of North and Broad Sts. The structure probably no longer served its original function by about late 1850s. The feature was open for a while and the thousands of raspberry seeds are a product of chamber pot disposal from a nearby household. There are clay deposits that capped this seed layer. It continued to be filled with domestic refuse, such as ceramics, bones and glass. Some of the upper stones of the feature were eventually filled into the feature. The earliest known tax assessment in 1867 shows no improvements on the northern half of this lot. Therefore, the original function of this feature no longer existed by the 1860s. Improvements do not appear until 1878.

A *second* possibility is that the feature originally served as a privy. D.A. Kittle was from Ohio and he brought with him urban, northern traditions to this rural community. While only 0.1 ft. of the bottom most fill contains raspberry and ground cherry seeds, a clear signature of a privy, the feature may have been cleaned a few times during Kittle's and subsequent occupations on the lot.

A clay cap over the seeds indicates, however, that the feature was intentionally sealed and used for trash disposal after its primary function no longer existed.

We discussed these scenarios with archaeologists familiar with the local context and era and there was no consensus as to whether the original function of the feature served as a cool storage vault or a privy. However, what we can all agree upon is that the assemblage found within the feature is an important part of interpreting the 1850s/1860s lifeways within the town. The glass and ceramics vessel analysis and the faunal assemblages are lines of evidence to understanding the transformation from frontier town to rural community. (The vessel and faunal analyses are below.)

Excavation Unit 9

Coring Anomaly A27 (By Christopher Fennell)

Three transects of core probe samples were placed in an east–west direction with 2.5 ft. intervals between each transect and 2.5 ft. intervals between each core probe along those transects. The northernmost transect was labeled T1, followed by transect T2 at 2.5 ft. south of T1, and by transect T3 at 5.0 ft. south of T1. Core probes were placed at point 1 at the west end of each transect, followed by point 2 at 2.5 ft. farther to the east, and point 3 at 5.0 ft. east of point 1 (Figure 5.29). The westernmost point on the northernmost transect, labeled as T1–1, was located by total station coordinates at 89.0 ft. north and 32.66 ft. west of the southeast corner of Block 4, Lot 1. The easternmost point on the southernmost transect, labeled as T3–3, was located by total station coordinates at 83.78 ft. north and 28.70 ft. west of the southeast corner of Block 4, Lot 1.

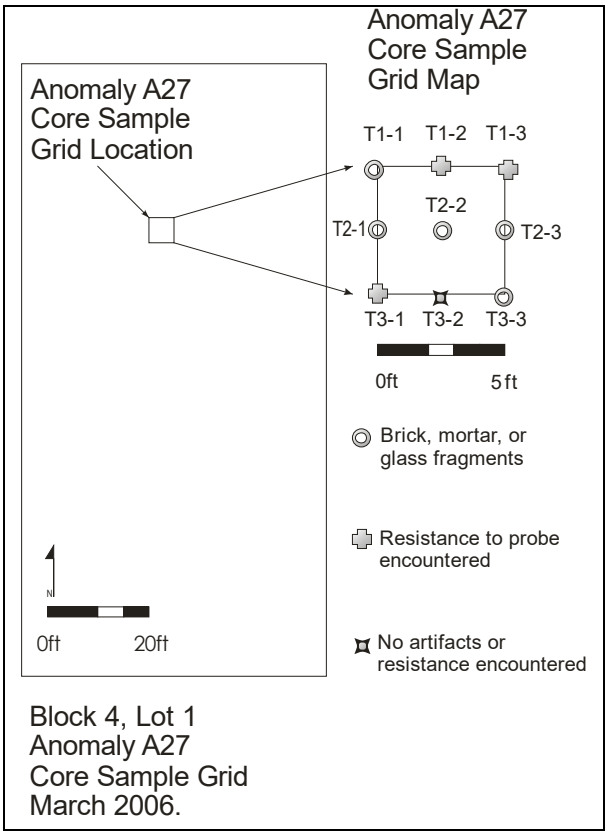


Figure 5.29. Block 4, Lot 1, Anomaly A27, Core Sample Grid (Drawn by Christopher Fennell).

Unless obstructed by physical resistance, each core sample typically reached a depth of approximately 2.0 to 2.8 ft. below the surface. The layers sampled with the core probe typically consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark grayish brown) soil, which was at times mixed with 7.5 YR 2.5/1, 7.5 YR 3/2, or 7.5 YR 4/3 soils.

Solid resistance to the core probe was encountered at point T1–2 at .40 ft., T1–3 at 1.70 ft., and T3–1 at .75 ft. below the surface. Mortar and brick fragments were recovered in core probes at T1–1 at 1.10 ft., T2–1 at 0.0 to 1.70 ft., T2–2 at 0.0 to 2.0 ft., T2–3 at 0.55 to 2.30 ft., T3–1 at 0.0 to .75 ft., and T3–3 at 1.55 to 2.20 ft. below the surface. Charcoal was uncovered in core probe samples at points T2–3 at 0.55 to 1.40 ft. and T3–3 at 0.0 to 1.05 ft. below the surface. Glass fragments were recovered in a core probe sample at T3–3 at 0.0 to 1.05 ft. below the surface.

Based on these positive core probe results in the area of Anomaly A27, excavators placed a 5 ft. square excavation unit, EU 9, in order to ground truth the anomaly. The modern plow zone tended to be about 0.9 ft. deep, from an average of 768 ft. amsl to a depth of 767.1 ft. amsl. The soil tends to be 10Y/R 3/2 (dark brown) silt and contained window glass, ceramics, fence staples and wire. Level A3 is a 10YR 4/3 (brown) and the soil is a clayey loam. It was excavated an additional 0.5 ft. (average depth of 766.55 ft. amsl. This later contains window glass, wire, and some ceramics. There is a large concentration of stone that measures 0.1 ft. in diameter in the

western edge of the excavation unit. We believe that Anomaly A27 is this gravelly layer and it is a product of road grading that occurred along the Baylis Road over a decade ago.

Minimum Vessel Analysis for Features 7, 13, and 19, Block 4

Megan Bailey (NSF–REU 2006)

Introduction

Following is a vessel analysis for Features 7 and 13, in the southern half of Block 4, Lot 1, and Feature 19, located in the northern half of that lot. Archaeologists excavated the southern half of Feature 7, identified as a pit cellar. Feature 13, a cistern or well, was exposed and bisected. Feature 19 is a possible storage feature, and was bisected. Ceramics and glass were recovered from all three features, and a thorough analysis of these artifacts aid in dating the features and they provide clues about the lifestyle of the inhabitants.

Ceramics were sorted into three general types: stoneware, unrefined earthenware (both are utilitarian wares) and refined earthenware. Stoneware and unrefined earthenware were further subdivided based on paste type, then glaze type and decoration. Distinctive vessel parts, such as rims and bases, were especially helpful in distinguishing separate vessels—more so than body parts, which could often be a potential match to several different vessels. Refined earthenwares were initially separated into groups of whiteware, hardpaste whiteware, pearlware, and porcelain. Each type was then sorted according to decorative technique and vessel part. Glass was first divided by color, then by decorative technique. Diameter (when measurable) and thickness were taken into consideration as well. Rims and bases were closely examined to aid the identification process.

Feature 7

The ceramic and glass sherds collected from Feature 7 include a minimum of 16 ceramic vessels and 2 glass vessels (Tables 5.1 and 5.2). Refined earthenwares are the most heavily represented, as they account for 68.8% (n= 11) of the ceramic assemblage. Unrefined earthenwares comprise 12.5% (n=2) of the assemblage and the remaining 18.8% is stoneware. Whiteware is the only ware type in the refined earthenware category, and there is one hardpaste whiteware vessel. The presence of hardpaste whiteware indicates a post 1840 date. The lack of pearlware also suggests a date in the 1840s and later because at that point, pearlware had been replaced by whiteware as the most popular refined earthenware.

The decorative techniques for the whiteware are not very diverse. Rather, most are transfer printed (n=5, 45%) or undecorated (n=3, 27%). Annular banded, which dates between 1820 and 1850, and shell edged, produced from 1840–1860, are also represented. Red and blue transfer prints appear the most common; these colors were introduced in the late 1820s and were popular throughout the 19th century. This information suggests that the feature is associated with a mid–19th century date.

There is very little unrefined earthenware or stoneware found in this feature. Only two redware vessels and three buff–paste stoneware vessels are present. Albany–type glaze and salt glaze are the decorative technique for each stoneware vessel, though one vessel had an unglazed interior, which is unusual because it was customary to glaze both sides by the mid–1800s (Green 1999: 16). Only one vessel form can be determined, a salt glazed stoneware crock.

Almost all of the ceramics are from level a2 (81.8% of refined earthenware, 100% of unrefined earthenware, and 66.6% of stoneware). However, the dates of production for these vessels span at least a century in most cases. The most specific dates are those of shell–edged and annular/banded whiteware.

The glass does not provide a great deal of date information either. The two vessels are molded. One is a tumbler based, and the other vessel is a bottle. The latter is embossed with the words "WAND' MIXT [URE?]" and may have served as a medicine bottle.

Feature 13

Feature 13 has a minimum of 37 ceramic vessels and 1 glass vessel. The majority of vessels (n=28, 75.7%) are refined earthenware. The next largest category is unrefined earthenware (n=6, 16.2%), then stoneware (n=3, 8.1%). Glass comprises 2.6 % of the total assemblage (Tables 5.3 and 5.4).

Like Feature 7, Feature 13 has mostly whiteware vessels, though there are also two pearlware vessels. The green shell–edged pearlware dates from 1800–1835, while the blue pearlware was produced between 1795 and 1820. These dates are quite early compared to the dates of the other ceramics, and certainly predate the first occupation of the lot. Perhaps the early owners brought the pearlware to New Philadelphia and continued to use it while they inhabited the lot, or acquired it from another person when they were already living in New Philadelphia. Eventually, the pearlware was discarded because it broke, wore out, or was no longer wanted.

The most popular decorative type is transfer print (n=12, 42.9%), followed by shell–edged (n=5, 17.9%) and hand painted (n=3, 10.7%). Specific dates could be assigned to several whiteware vessels based on their unique transfer printed designs. A dark blue transfer print depicting a fishing scene was manufactured between 1843 and 1855 by T.J. and J. Mayer (Williams 1978: 282), a black marble design, produced between 1845 and 1860, is attributed to John Wedgwood (Williams 1978: 643), a blue "Parisian" design by George Phillips dates from 1838–1848 (Williams 1978: 362), and a red transfer print was manufactured by Joseph Heath & Co. from 1828–1841. Other designs are also more specifically dated, such as the shell–edged vessels and a flow blue vessel, both of which date from 1840–1860. All of these dates fall within the mid–1800s, which corresponds to the beginning of occupation of Block 4, Lot 1. Additionally, a T.P.Q. (*terminus post quem*, or the date after which) date of 1845 can be assigned based on the ceramic production dates.

The yellowware is largely undecorated, except for a vessel with crimped edges and a vessel with an annular band of black slip. Two redware vessels are glazed (lead, iron oxide) and one is

undecorated. A redware vessel is identified as a pie plate, a general term that refers to a shallow circular dish. One yellowware vessel is identified as a bowl, and another as a nappy, a cooking vessel. The remaining vessels could only be identified as hollowware.

As in Feature 7, there are few stoneware vessels. The assemblage is comprised of buff paste (n=2) and red paste (n=1) vessels. Like the stoneware from Feature 7, Albany–type slip and salt glazes are the only types of glazes used on these utilitarian vessels.

The artifact provenience indicates a heavy ceramic concentration in the two upper levels of the feature. Forty–six percent of the refined earthenware came from level a1 and 32% came from level a2, 66.7% of unrefined earthenware came from level a1, and 66.7% of stoneware came from level a1.

Only one glass vessel was recovered, a finely decorated piece of pressed glass with a scalloped rim. This vessel is unique due to its highly ornamental appearance; the glass from Features 7 and 19 is largely undecorated or has a simple molded pattern.

Feature 19

The largest assemblage was recovered from Feature 19, which yielded a minimum of 35 ceramic vessels and 10 glass vessels (Tables 3C.5 and 3C.6). The majority of ceramics (n=29, 82.9%) is refined earthenware, followed by stoneware (n=4, 11.4%) and unrefined earthenware (n=2, 5.7%). Most of the refined earthenware is whiteware (n=28/96.6%), but the assemblage also includes porcelain. Generally, porcelain only appears in the Illinois frontier in small quantities, if at all, due to its expensive cost in the 19th century (Mazrim 2002: 212). Perhaps this vessel, like the decorative glass in Feature 19, was one of the few "special occasion" pieces that the lot occupants owned. An ironstone vessel, manufactured by Meakin, is also from this feature. Ironstone was not produced until 1840, and its popularity peaked between 1860 and 1870 (McCorvie et al. 1989: 110) so the vessel must have been deposited after 1840.

The whiteware decorations are similar to those seen in Features 7 and 13: a great deal of transfer print (n=9, 31%) in blue, black, red, and purple, a smaller amount of painted wares (n=4, 13.8%) and equal numbers of annular/banded and shell–edged wares. A purple transfer print depicting a fishing scene was positively identified as a design manufactured by T.J. & J. Mayer from 1843–1855, a date that reinforces the occupation period of the lot.

A small number of utilitarian vessels are part of the assemblage. Two unrefined earthenwares are present: a redware crock and a yellowware bowl. Both are decorated, with an iron oxide glaze and an annular/banded design, respectively. Four buff–paste crocks are part of the assemblage, and each has an Albany–type glaze or a combination of salt glaze and Albany–type glaze.

The greatest amount of glass vessels came from Feature 19. All ten vessels are molded, and 90% (n=9) are bottles. A colorless, fluted tumbler is also present. Several bottle types could be determined based on the lip of finish, if present. Medicinal bottles comprised 30% of the assemblage, vials comprised 20%, and an equal number of food containers and flasks were

present (n=1). The flask has a large eagle on the front and clasped hands, a banner of stars, and the word "UNION" on the reverse. The flask may have been manufactured in Pittsburgh, PA in the 1860s or 1870s as a commemorative item inspired by the Civil War (McCorvie 1987: 92). Other bottles in this assemblage fall within a similar date range, particularly the patent medicine bottles (1860–1880).

The top layer of the feature, level a1, held the greatest density of material. Sixty–two percent of refined earthenware, 50% of unrefined earthenware, 100% of glass, and 50% of glass were recovered from this layer of Feature 19.

Discussion

Although each feature is unique, all three features exhibited some of the same material. First, each feature contained a large amount of whiteware and almost equal, and significantly smaller, amounts of utilitarian wares, including stoneware, redware, and yellowware. Whiteware vessels, especially the plain or minimally decorated varieties, were relatively inexpensive during the second half of the 19th century and were easily replaced when broken. St. Louis was a center for mass–produced goods in the 19th century, and ceramics were sold in "local stores, department stores, mail–order catalogs, and by traveling salesmen" (Seibert 2001: 98) so it would have been relatively easy to find a distributor if one wanted refined tableware (Mazrim 2002: 256).

Similar sites across Illinois reflect this mass consumption of whiteware goods. The Fair View Farm site in southern Illinois was occupied by the Colbert family from 1853–1915 and it served as a farmstead for several decades (McCorvie et al. 1989: 45). Whiteware comprises 68% of the ceramic assemblage collected from the site, but porcelain and pearlware are present in small amounts (McCorvie et al. 1989: 101). The Davis site, located in Perry County, Illinois, is another farm site with many of the same features found in Block 4, Lot 1, including a cistern and a cellar (McCorvie 1989: 43). Whiteware comprise 84% of the ceramic assemblage recovered from Feature 16 at the Davis site, a possible food storage facility (McCorvie 1989: 90).

The use of whiteware was widespread. Erika Martin Seibert proposes that the consumption of decorated refined wares was a reflection of the desire to participate in a "contemporary consumer culture" (Seibert 2001: 101) by conforming to "Victorian standards of dining and decoration" (Seibert 2001: 102). This may be a viable option, but we cannot know for sure if 19th century consumers were consciously motivated by the desire to participate in a larger culture. Others have suggested that tableware, especially decorative whiteware, might have been used as a display of heightened socioeconomic status, or an attempt to appear "higher" than one actually was. Robert Mazrim (2002:262) argues that refined, printed teawares were easily affordable for many frontier households, thus they merely represent "the middling–priced goods that were consumed with enthusiasm, but were probably not reflective (intentionally or otherwise) of wealth or perceived status." Although the exact meaning behind the mass consumption of whiteware is debated, this type of ceramic obviously played an important role in the daily lives of frontier inhabitants.

Utilitarian wares, including stoneware, yellowware, and redware, appear in much smaller quantities in both the three features and the Fair View and Davis Farm sites. This may be attributed to the fact that utilitarian wares tended to be quite durable and lasted much longer than whiteware. Stoneware was primarily used for storage purposes, so it suffered less abuse than tableware that was used on a daily basis. Yellowware and redware were also sometimes used for storage, but were more regularly used for food preparation activities. They were quite sturdy and sometimes have been called the "workhorse" of the kitchen. Consequently, fewer utilitarian wares were purchased and discarded. Additionally, by the 1870s, the demand for stoneware decreased due to the mass production of glass and metal containers (Walthall, Gums, and Holley 1991: 3). However, the paucity of storage glass, particularly jars, suggests that perhaps glass vessels were not yet standard storage containers at the time of the features' deposits.

Very few glass vessels were recovered from the three features, in proportion to ceramic vessels. A comparative analysis reveals that other 19th century rural sites in Illinois were similarly lacking in glass vessels. For example, Feature 6 at the Davis site yielded a few lip, neck, and base fragments, as well as a tumbler and a Union flask comparable to the one found in Feature 19 at New Philadelphia (McCorvie et al. 1989: 92 – 4). Feature 1 at the Baldridge site, a farm occupied from 1829 through the 1920s, yielded a few base and closure fragments and quite a number of body fragments (McCorvie et al. 1989: 138). This relatively small number of glass vessels is present in spite of the long occupation span of the site and the many different owners. Perhaps the lack of glass vessels indicates that they were being reused, and residents did not have access to large quantities of mass–produced containers for one reason or another. The medicine bottles in particular may have been reused to hold additional medication or non–medicinal products.

It is useful to examine the decorative techniques for possible matches within or across features in Block 4 at New Philadelphia. Although no pairs or sets could be made, there are several shards with striking similarities. For example, Feature 13 contains four blue shell–edged wares, and although each one has a slightly different thickness and variation of pattern, the vessels are nearly identical. Features 13 and 19 have four decorative types in common; each one contains a black transfer print, which depicts vines, lines, and flowers, as well as annular whiteware with blue bands. Both Feature 13 and Feature 19 have a whiteware vessel transfer printed with a nearly identical fishing scene, though one is dark blue and the other is purple. Lastly, both have a whiteware vessel that is transfer printed with a blue dendrite pattern. There are slight variations in design: in Feature 19, one example is decorated on both sides while another has only interior decoration, and Feature 13 yielded a much thicker vessel with an identical pattern on one surface.

The relationship between these areas, which are on opposite sides of Block 4, Lot 1, is both unclear and unexpected. There are several possible explanations for this occurrence. Perhaps the occupants bought tableware that did not match but was "close enough" to replace a broken vessel that was discarded in a different area. It is also possible that the consumers purchased similarly decorated ceramics rather than one set (Seibert 2001: 98).

Because the glass and ceramic vessels are so similar among the three features as well as other lots in New Philadelphia and elsewhere in Illinois, there is an indication that the residents may have a similar lifestyle and access to the same markets. The large amount of refined earthenware suggests that the residents of Block 4, Lot 1 had enough disposable income to choose their tableware from a wide selection, while the lack of porcelain indicates that they might not be wealthy, or if they were, they did not invest their money in expensive tableware.

The features are also alike in that the majority of the vessels were collected from the top layers of each feature, specifically layers a1 and a2. One explanation is a rapid filling of the bottom levels (a3, a4), then a lack of activity for a period of time, when discarded artifacts trickled into the feature.

The deposit in Feature 7 dates to a period after 1840. The vessels in Feature 13 also suggest a post–1845 deposit date, and most likely before the early 1850s. As for Feature 19, the ceramic vessels date to the 1840s–1860s, while several glass vessels date to a period between 1850 and 1880. In all likelihood the feature was filled in the late 1850s to early 1860s.

Table 5.1. Feature 7 Glass Assemblage.

GLASS									
Manufacturing Technique	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Color	Decoration	Date	Measurements/Comments
Molded	1	a1	473.023	Body and Base	Tumbler	Colorless	Molded depressed ovals	1840 – 1870	Approx. 3” diameter
Molded	1	a3	496.005	Body	Unidentified Container	Aqua	Embossed letters		“WAND’ MIXT”
Total = 2									

Table 5.2. Feature 7 Ceramic Assemblage

STONEWARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Buff Paste	2	a1	473.002	Rim	Utilitarian, Crock	Salt Glazed	1840–1900	
Buff Paste	1	a2	484.025	Body	Utilitarian	Albany–Type Glaze	1805–1920	
Buff Paste	1	a2	484.031	Body	Utilitarian	Albany–Type Glazed	1805–1920	

						int., unglazed ext.		
Total	3							

UNREFEINED EARTHEN WARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Redware	1	a2	484.028	Body	Utilitarian, Hollowware	Lead Glaze	1750–1900	
Redware	1	a2	484.029	Body	Utilitarian, Hollowware	Iron Oxide Glaze	1750–1900	
Total = 2								

REFINED EARTHEN WARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Whiteware	2	a1, a2	473.006 484.036	Body	Tableware, Hollowware	Transfer Print: red	1828+	
Whiteware	1	a2	484.032	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 5” diameter Burned
Whiteware	1	a2	484.034	Body	Bowl	Annular/Banded, black and blue	1820–1850	
Whiteware	1	a2	484.037	Base and Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: brown	1828+	
Whiteware	1	a2	484.038	Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: blue	1828+	

Whiteware	1	a2	484.039	Base	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 6” diameter
Whiteware	1	a1, a2 (W. edge under EU14)	495.002	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	
Whiteware	1	a1, a2 (W. edge under EU14)	495.003	Base	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	
Whiteware	1	a1, a2 (W. edge under EU14)	495.007	Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: blue	1828+	
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a3	496.020	Rim	Flatware	Blue Shell–Edged	1840–1860	
Whiteware	1	a3	496.021	Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: red	1828+	
Total = 11								

Table 5.3. Feature 13 Glass Assemblage.

Manufacturing Technique	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Color	Decoration	Date	Measurements/Comments
Molded	26	a1	442.072–.086	Finish, Partial Body and Base	Flask	Aqua	Shield, Clasped Hands, Stars, Eagle, Letters	1860s–1860s/1870s [2]	Letters: “UNION” Approx. 7.5” tall Approx. 3” diameter

[2] McCorvie, p.92

Molded	1	a1	442.053	Finish	Medicinal	Colorless	None	1860–1880	Approx. 1” diameter Patent/extract finish
Molded	1	a1	442.058	Lip	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875[3]	Fold–over lip
Molded	1	a1	442.058	Lip	Unidentified bottle	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875	Fold–over lip
Molded	3	a1, a2	442.069 442.070 460.014	Body	Unidentified bottle	Amber	Embossed Paneled		Letters: “ST” and “S’” “NO” “P”
Molded	1	a2	460.009	Lip	Medicinal	Aqua	Undecorated	1860–1880[4]	Approx. 1” diameter Patent lip
Molded	1	a2	460.011	Lip	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875	Fold–over lip
Molded	1	a2	460.012	Rim and Body	Tumbler	Colorless	Fluted		Approx. 3” diameter
Molded	1	a2	460.054	Complete	Medicinal	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1860[5]	Approx. 4.5” tall Approx. 1.5” diameter Pontil scar
Molded	1	a4	471.015	Finish	Food container	Aqua	Undecorated	Early 1800s–1880s[6]	1.25” diameter Rounded lip Applied string finish

Table 5.4. Feature 13 Ceramic Assemblage.

STONEWARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments

[3] Parks Canada, p. 81

[4] Kendrick, p. 48

[5] Kendrick, p. 25, and Parks Canada, p. 275

[6] http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/finishes.htm

Buff Paste	1	a1	446.029	Body	Utilitarian	Albany–Type Glaze	1805–1920	
Red Paste	1	a1	446.030	Base and Body	Utilitarian	Salt Glazed exterior	1840–1900	Unglazed interior Approx. 6” diameter
Buff Paste	2	a2	461.032 461.033.	Rim and Handle	Utilitarian, Crock	Salt Glazed ext. Albany–Type Glazed Int.	1840–1900	Approx. 6” diameter
Total = 3								

UNREFINED EARTHEN WARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Yellowware	1	a1	446.027	Rim	Utilitarian Hollowware	Undecorated	1830–1900	Approx. 13.5” diameter
Yellowware	1	a1	446.031	Rim	Nappy	Crimped Edges	1830–1900	Approx. 10” diameter
Redware	1	a1	446.032	Body	Utilitarian, Hollowware	Lead Glaze	1750–1900	
Yellowware	2	a1	446.036	Body	Bowl	Annular/Banded, black	1820–1850	Interior undecorated Approx. 4” diameter
Redware	1	a2	461.029	Rim	Pie Plate	Undecorated	1750–1900	
Redware	1	Wall scraping	472.002	Rim	Utilitarian, Hollowware	Iron Oxide Glaze	1750–1900	
Total = 7								

REFINED EARTHENWARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Whiteware	1	a1	446.004	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 7” diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	446.004	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 3” diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	446.004	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 6” diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	446.007	Rim	Flatware	Blue Shell–Edged	1840–1860	
Whiteware	1	a1	446.011	Body	Bowl	Annular/Banded, blue	1820–1850	Exterior undecorated Ref. 442.028
Whiteware	1	a1	446.012	Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: blue	1828+	Ref. 460.030
Whiteware	1	a1	446.014	Rim	Flatware	Shell–Edged with bud	1840–1860	Approx. 9” diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	446.016	Body	Tableware	Painted: red, black, & green floral	1820+	
Whiteware	1	a1	446.017	Rim	Tableware	Painted: blue/green floral	1820+	Exterior undecorated
Whiteware	1	a1	446.019	Rim	Flatware	Transfer Print: brown	1828+	
Whiteware	1	a1	446.022	Rim	Flatware	Transfer Print: red	1828+	Exterior undecorated Approx. 6” diameter

Whiteware	1	a1	446.034	Rim and Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: dark blue	1843–1855	Exterior undecorated Approx. 9” diameter Maker: T. J. & J. Mayer[7]
Whiteware	1	a1	446.037	Rim	Tableware	Transfer Print: blue	1828+	
Whiteware	1	a2	460.017	Rim	Tableware	Transfer Print: black marbled	1845–1860	John Wedgwood design[8]
Whiteware	1	a2	461.015	Body	Tableware, Hollowware	Transfer Print: black	1820+	Exterior undecorated Ref. 460.026
Whiteware	1	a2	461.016	Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: brown	1828+	
Whiteware	2	a2, a3	461.021 467.031	Rim and Body	Saucer	Transfer Print: blue	1828+	Exterior undecorated Approx. 5” diameter
Whiteware	1	a2	461.022	Rim	Flatware	Flow Blue	1840–1860	
Whiteware	1	a2	461.023	Rim	Flatware	Blue Shell–Edged	1840–1860	
Whiteware	1	a2	461.024	Rim	Flatware	Blue Shell–Edged	1865–1895	
Whiteware	2	a2, a3	461.026 467.025	Rim	Tableware	Blue Shell–Edged, Impressed Pattern	1840–1860	Approx. 7.5” diameter
Pearlware	1	a2	461.027	Rim	Tableware	Green Shell–Edged	1800–1835	Approx. 6” diameter
Pearlware	1	a3	467.020	Body	Tableware	Blue floral	1795–1820	
Whiteware	1	a3	467.026	Base	Flatware	Transfer Print: blue “Parisian” design	1838–1848	Exterior undecorated Approx. 3” diameter Maker: G. Phillips[9]
Whiteware	1	a3	467.035	Rim	Tableware	Painted: blue/green floral	1820+	Exterior undecorated

[7] Williams, p. 404

[8] Williams, p. 643

[9] Williams, p. 282

Whiteware	1	a3	467.039	Rim	Tableware	Transfer Print: red	1828–1841	Approx. 9” diameter Maker: Joseph Heath & Co.[10]
Whiteware	1	a4	469.003	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 4” diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	469.003	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 4” diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	469.004	Rim	Flatware	Transfer Print: brown	1828+	
Total = 28								

[10] Williams, p. 401

Table 5.5. Feature 19 Glass Assemblage.

Manufacturing Technique	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Color	Decoration	Date	Measurements/Comments
Molded	26	a1	442.072–.086	Finish, Partial Body and Base	Flask	Aqua	Shield, Clasped Hands, Stars, Eagle, Letters	1860s–1860s/1870s[11]	Letters: "UNION" Approx. 7.5" tall Approx. 3" diameter
Molded	1	a1	442.053	Finish	Medicinal	Colorless	None	1860–1880	Approx. 1" diameter Patent/extract finish
Molded	1	a1	442.058	Lip	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875[12]	Fold–over lip
Molded	1	a1	442.058	Lip	Unidentified bottle	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875	Fold–over lip
Molded	3	a1, a2	442.069 442.070 460.014	Body	Unidentified bottle	Amber	Embossed Paneled		Letters: "ST" and "S"" "NO" "P"
Molded	1	a2	460.009	Lip	Medicinal	Aqua	Undecorated	1860–1880[13]	Approx. 1" diameter Patent lip
Molded	1	a2	460.011	Lip	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875	Fold–over lip
Molded	1	a2	460.012	Rim and Body	Tumbler	Colorless	Fluted		Approx. 3" diameter
Molded	1	a2	460.054	Complete	Medicinal	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1860[14]	Approx. 4.5" tall Approx. 1.5" diameter Pontil scar

[11] McCorvie, p.92

[12] Parks Canada, p. 81

[13] Kendrick, p. 48

[14] Kendrick, p. 25, and Parks Canada, p. 275

Molded	1	a4	471.015	Finish	Food container	Aqua	Undecorated	Early 1800s–1880s[15]	1.25” diameter Rounded lip Applied string finish

Table 5.6. Feature 19 Ceramic Assemblage.

UNREFINED EARTHENWARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Redware	3	a1	442.027	Base	Utilitarian, Crock	Iron Oxide glaze	1750–1900	Approx. 8.5” diameter
Yellowware	1	a3	468.025	Rim	Utilitarian, Bowl	Annular/Banded: dark brown, white	1840–1930	
Total = 2								

REFINED EARTHENWARE								
Material	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Whiteware	1	a1	442.001	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 0.2” thick
Whiteware	1	a1	442.003	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 4” diameter Burned
Porcelain	1	a1	442.005	Body	Tableware, Hollowware	Undecorated	N/A	
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.006	Body	Tableware, Hollowware	Pressed/molded	1840+	Bluish tint Approx. 9” diameter

[15] http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/finishes.htm

Whiteware	1	a1	442.010	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 0.1” thick
Whiteware	1	a1	442.013	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Paneled	1820–1900+	Approx. 0.125” thick
Whiteware	1	a1	442.015	Rim	Tableware	Transfer Print: purple	1828+	
Whiteware	1	a1	442.017	Rim	Tableware	Painted: floral	1820+	
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.018	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Transfer Print: blue	1840+	Interior undecorated
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.019	Rim	Plate	Crimped edge	1840+	Approx. 9” diameter Approx. 0.3” thick
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.021	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Painted: cranberry band and petal	1840+	Approx. 3.5” diameter
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.028	Rim	Tableware	Annular/Banded, blue and white	1820–1850	Interior undecorated
Whiteware	1	a1	442.034	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 0.15” thick
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.037	Rim	Plate	Shell–edged	1840–1860	Approx. 9” diameter
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.038	Rim	Plate	Undecorated	1840+	Approx. 9” diameter Approx. 0.2” thick
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.040	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1840+	Approx. 0.2” thick
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a1	442.008	Base	Flatware	Undecorated	1851+	Ironstone Maker: Meakin
Whiteware	3	a1, a2	442.032 460.026	Body and Footring	Tableware, Hollowware	Transfer Print: black	1820+	Exterior undecorated Approx. 4” diameter
Whiteware	3	a1, a2	442.016 460.030	Rim and Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: blue	1828+	Exterior undecorated
Whiteware	1	a2	460.022	Rim	Tableware	Undecorated	1820–1900+	Approx. 0.2” thick
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a2	460.024	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Transfer Print: purple	1843–1855	Approx. 6” diameter

								Made by Thomas, John, and Joseph Mayer[16]
Whiteware	1	a2	460.025	Rim	Tableware	Transfer Print: purple	1828+	Exterior undecorated
Whiteware	7	a2, a3, a4	460.031 468.023 471.001	Rim and Body	Teacup	Paneled Transfer Print: blue	1828+	Approx. 4” diameter
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a3	468.022	Rim	Tableware, Hollowware	Painted: cranberry swirl and petal	1840+	Interior undecorated
Hardpaste Whiteware	1	a3	468.024	Rim	Plate	Blue Shell–edged, Impressed Pattern	1840–1860	
Whiteware	3	a3	468.026	Body	Bowl	Annular/Banded (black), slipped (green)	1815–1850	Interior undecorated
Whiteware	1	a4	471.002	Body	Tableware	Transfer Print: black	1820+	
Whiteware	1	a4	471.003	Rim	Tableware	Transfer Print: red	1828+	Approx. 3.5” diameter
Hardpaste	1	a4	471.007	Rim	Hollowware	Painted: leaf	1840+	Approx. 9” diameter
Total = 29								

[16] Williams, pg. 404

Faunal Analysis for Feature 7, 13, and 19

Athena Hsieh and Terrance Martin (NSF–REU 2006)

Analyzing archaeological faunal assemblages gives us insight into the diet, socioeconomic status, food preparation, butchering techniques, as well as methods of refuse disposal of 19th century frontier communities in southwestern Illinois. Block 4 Lot 1 is one of the first lots sold by Free Frank McWorter in New Philadelphia, with the northern and southern halves split and sold respectively to Spaulding Burdick in 1846 and D.A. Kittle in 1848. Based on the ceramic analyses of Features 7 and 13, we believe that the faunal remains from these features date to the time period when census data states Spaulding Burdick, a 63–year old shoemaker from Rhode Island, was the owner of the southern half of the lot, whereas Feature 19 in the northern half is estimated to date between the 1850s to about 1860 when the 1850 federal census records indicate that D.A. Kittle owned the land. Kittle was a 29–year old white merchant hailing from Ohio who would have brought northern, New England or Yankee traditions with him to New Philadelphia, traditions that can be archaeologically evident through the faunal remains uncovered.

Feature 7 is an early rectangular pit cellar, measuring 10 feet by approximately 3.5 feet. It has a depth of just over 1.2 feet and has a flat floor for the entire length. The cellar most likely lay beneath a house built in the southeastern corner of the lot. This feature was probably one of the first structures built at New Philadelphia. The majority of the artifacts from Feature 7 were recovered from the first two levels, among a mixed rubble pile composed mainly of brick, mortar, and glass. We believe that the house structure above Feature 7 was disassembled and parts of it deposited into nearby Feature 13 before Feature 7 was filled in.

Feature 13 is of a circular shape and measures about 8 to 9 feet in diameter. Feature 13 was once a cistern or well, which was then filled in multiple episodes; first with rubble (mainly rock and mortar). Above the rubble there is a lens of silty clay that was deposited to completely fill in the cistern/well, and perhaps to prevent the smell of the animal remains and other trash from spreading. Above the clay fill there is a thin layer of charcoal, where the occupants may have used the filled cistern/well as a fire pit.

There is still some debate as to what Feature 19, which was bisected west–east and excavated in the southern half, may be. The structure measures about 6 feet on each side. Its square–like shape constructed from field stones, a layer of thousands of raspberry seeds covered by a clay layer, which in turn is below a layer of debris composed of ceramics, faunal remains, and glass, suggests that Feature 19 may have been a privy at one point, but was filled in sometime during the 1850s. Since the distribution of faunal material may be found in a large number of different contexts (Martin and Brand 2002:7), it is important to note here that the faunal assemblage recovered is from only a small portion Block 4, Lot 1.

Whereas Feature 13 has the smallest faunal assemblage, Feature 7 has the lowest diversity of animal species represented. Domestic pig dominates the sample of identified specimens from Feature 7, accounting for 24% of all mammal remains. The mammal with the next highest representative number is the Old World rat, which makes up 18%. Other mammals included in the sample obtained from Feature 7, shown in Table 5.7, include squirrel, eastern cottontail, domestic cattle, and sheep. Also included in this feature were a number of different bird species, including red junglefowl, and greater prairie chicken. Red junglefowl, or domestic chicken, is the most prevalent bird species, constituting 40% of the identified bird species. Other faunal remains found in Feature 7 include buffalo fish and an unidentified freshwater mussel.

The faunal assemblage from Feature 13, like Feature 7, is largely made up of pig remains. Of the identified mammals, pig makes up approximately 50%, followed by Old World rat and cow, each making up 16%. Other mammals include woodchuck, fox squirrel, white–tailed deer, and sheep or goat. Feature 13 includes a variety of bird species, including domestic chicken, turkey, songbird, and Canada goose. Aquatic species recovered consist of unidentified fish and unidentified freshwater mussel (Table 5.8).

Feature 19 has the largest number of animal remains. Compared to Features 7 and 13, Feature 19 also has a large amount of pig remains, accounting for 14% of the mammal assemblage, or 42% of the identified mammal specimens. This feature, however, contained a very large number of cow remains compared to the other two features on Block 4, Lot 1, making up 33% of the identified mammal remains. Other mammal remains include a number of small mammals, such as opossum, eastern cottontail or domestic rabbit, fox squirrel and other squirrel species, old world rat, and sheep/goat. The only identified bird species was red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus*), which made up 80% of all the bird bones found within Feature 19 (Table 5.9).

The faunal assemblage from Feature 7 is typical of that of an Upland South tradition, with pig dominating the diet and supplemented by small wild game such as squirrel and rabbit (McCorvie 1987:108–109). With Burdick coming from Rhode Island, it would be expected that he carry on a New England diet of beef over pork, but the faunal assemblage shows that this is not the case. Perhaps on arriving in New Philadelphia, Burdick adopted a new way of life, and with it, a new diet, which though dominated by pork, is not entirely lacking in beef. Although cattle remains are significant, swine still dominates the overall faunal assemblage. Of the pig bones recovered, over 60% are foot bones (Table 5.10). This suggests that the assemblage found in Feature 7 may be a result of cooking remains (Schroeder 1991:148). Pork can be more easily preserved, either by salting or pickling, than other meats such as beef. It is important to note, too, that Burdick may not have entirely given up the New England/Yankee tradition; of the faunal remains recovered, there is no great variety of species, and chicken comprises nearly 90% of the identifiable bird species, as is typical of the northern diet (Martin and Brand 2002:8).

The high rate of rodent–gnawed bones is most likely explained by the very noticeable presence of Old World rat (*Rattus sp*.) Twenty–eight percent of all the faunal remains found within Feature 7 have evidence of being rodent–gnawed, whereas only 4 specimens show carnivore gnawing. The high percentage of the faunal assemblage showing signs of rodent or carnivore gnawing suggests that the bones were not disposed of very quickly; instead, they may have been thrown onto the edge of the yard or outside the kitchen before being buried, allowing rats and dogs to gain access to them (Martin and Brand 2002:7). However, it is also possible that post–burial, rodents may have gained access to the remains and transported them, though no rodent burrows were discovered during excavations of this feature.

While there is speculation that Features 7 and 13 may be related, it is not possible to provide any definitive answers solely through the faunal analysis. Both pig and domestic cow remains in the two features were studied and compared to determine whether or not they do correlate; this question may be more substantially studied through the ceramic analysis. However, if the two features are related, the faunal comparison could reveal methods and patterns of disposal. Previous research at the Widow Harris site in Missouri revealed that scraps leftover from butchering that were not cooked and eaten were usually thrown out near the area of butchering, while bones that were cooked with meat were thrown out with the rest of the kitchen waste. Of the pig specimens recovered from Features 7 and 13, all cranial pieces and isolated teeth were found in various levels of Feature 13, as well as three foreleg pieces and a tibia fragment. Feature 7 contained a partial femur, 2 thoracic vertebrae, 2 fragmentary scapula pieces, as well as 4 rib pieces. Feature 13 only had one rib fragment. The pig foot bones, which constitute 61.3% and 45.8% (Table 5.10) of all the pig bones in Features 7 and 13 respectively, were divided with nineteen found in Feature 7 and ten found in Feature 13.

A portion of the material recovered from all three features reveal sawed, chopped, or knife–cut bones. In Feature 7, the majority of these bones were from pig, and about half of those pig bones were foot bones. At the Widow Harris site in Missouri, "the lower legs and feet (including tarsals, carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges) were cooked and potted in a brine solution" (Price 1985:48). The presence of a generally wide variety of sawed, chopped, and cut bones implies that kitchen scraps from food preparation were discarded along with the table scraps, but separately from the butchering scraps (Price 1985:49).

The amount of domestic cattle found within Feature 19 is relatively large, in addition to the high number of those bones that show evidence of butchering or kitchen activity. Eighteen out of the 25 cattle bones show either saw, chop, or knife marks, the majority of those found on the vertebrae or rib bones, which are prime cuts of beef (Schulz and Gust 1983:48). The presence of sawed cow bones suggests that Kittle may have bought his beef (Martin and Brand 2002:7), or that a butcher may have been called to his house to cut the meat for the family, a practice commonly done at the site of Plum Grove, Iowa (Whittaker 1999:53).

The presence of pig cranial fragments and the lack of any substantial cranial fragments from cows, particularly in Feature 19, is possibly due to different utilizations of the various parts of the two animals. Although the heads of pigs were commonly boiled down to make head cheese, the heads of cattle were not used and were instead discarded with the butchering remains (Price 1985: 48–49).

The excavation of Feature 14 on Block 8, Lot 2 revealed the largest faunal assemblage this season, with over 300 specimens. This feature is dated later than the three features on Block 4, Lot 1, to between 1860 and 1870. Bird species, which include duck and turkey, are comprised mostly of domestic chicken, which makes up 94% of the identified specimens. Table 5.11 shows that pig is the most prevalent mammal in Feature 14, accounting for 58% of the identified bones. The mammal remains from Feature 14 are consistent with those from Features 7, 13, and 19, with the unique addition of domestic cat and either dog or coyote. Also of interest is the abundance of Old World rat species, with 29 bones, or 17% of the identified mammals. Although Feature 7 exhibits almost as many *Rattus* bones, the MNI is only 2, whereas in Feature 14, the MNI is 7. Perhaps most interesting of all is the comparison of cattle between Feature 14 and Feature 19. Feature 14 has far more mammal material than Feature 19, yet Feature 19 has much more cow. The contrast between these two features further exhibits the differences between Upland South and Yankee diets. More research may also be done comparing any possible changes in Upland South diet in New Philadelphia by comparing Features 7 and 14.

Previous research on contemporaneous sites has shown that beef was favored fresh rather than preserved, but due to the large amount of meat provided by one animal, fresh meat would be shared among families and neighbors (Denman as cited by Price 1985:48). Unfortunately, most of the cattle bones from the features are only partial.

There are still many ideas to explore with faunal analysis in regard to the story of New Philadelphia. For example, more research may be done on how the railroad that was the downfall of the town may have affected types of livestock brought into or kept out of the area, or whether or not New Philadelphia played host to a visiting butcher or if the residents themselves butchered and cooked their own livestock. Analyzing the cuts, modifications, and distribution of the assemblage helps to determine butchering techniques, consumerism, and methods of disposal. Studying the faunal material of these three features gives great insight into certain aspects of frontier life and of life in New Philadelphia during the 19th century, and aids archaeologists in further deciphering the past.

Table 5.7. Species composition of animal remains from Feature 7 in Block 4, Lot 1 at the New Philadelphia Site, 11PK455.

	NISP 1	MNI 2	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)3	NSP Sawed/chopped/ knife–cut	NSP Burned/ calcined	Rodent/ Carnivore gnawed
MAMMALS	**131**	**9**	**294.2**	**4.964**	**4/6/29**	**0/2**	**34/4**
Eastern cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*	1	1	1.2	.031	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Squirrel sp., *Sciurus* sp.	4	2	1.7	.042	0/0/0	0/0	1/0
Old World rat, *Rattus* sp.	24	2	6.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Swine, *Sus scrofa*	31	2	108.5	1.786	1/4/13	0/0	17/1
Domestic cattle, *Bos taurus*	5	1	102.4	1.695	1/2/3	0/0	2/1
Sheep, *Ovis aeries*	1	1	31.0	.578	1/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified large mammal	34	–	36.3	.667	1/0/13	0/1	10/2
Unidentified medium/large mammal	21	–	4.1	.094	0/0/0	0/1	1/0
Unidentified medium mammal	7	–	2.6	.062	0/0/0	0/0	3/0
Unidentified small mammal	3	–	.3	.009	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIRDS	**40**	**5**	**19.9**	**.324**	**0/0/7**	**0/0**	**19/2**
Red junglefowl, *Gallus gallus*	16	4	16.7	.265	0/0/5	0/0	7/1
Greater prairie chicken, *Tympanuchus cupido*	1	1	.5	.011	0/0/1	0/0	0/1
Junglefowl/prairie chicken, Family Phasianidae	1	–	.1	.003	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified medium bird	17	–	2.4	.045	0/0/0	0/0	12/0
Eggshell fragments	5	–	.2	–	–	0/0	–
FISH	**9**	**1**	**1.9**	**.058**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Buffalo sp., *Ictiobus* sp.	3	1	.9	.028	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified fish	6	–	1.0	.030	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATA	**6**	**–**	**.4**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
BIVALVES	**2**	**1**	**11.5**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Unidentified freshwater mussel	2	1	11.5	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Grand Totals	188	16	327.9	5.346	4/6/33	0/2	53/6

Totals, Identified below class	87	15	269.1	4.439	3/6/20	0/0	27/4
Percentage identified below class	46.3		82.1	83.0	–	–	–

1Number of identified specimens.

2Minimum number of individuals calculated from the feature as a whole.

3Biomass in kg was calculated from total NISP weights using allometric formulae presented by Reitz and Scarry (1985:67). No estimates are presented for vertebrate taxa that are not considered to have been human food items.

Table 5.8. Species composition of animal remains from Feature 13 in Block 4, Lot 1 at the New Philadelphia Site, 11PK455.

	NISP 1	MNI 2	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)3	NSP Sawed/chopped/ knife–cut	NSP Burned/ calcined	Rodent/ Carnivore – gnawed
MAMMALS	**94**	**10**	**739.3**	**11.401**	**3/1/6**	**12/3**	**11/5**
Woodchuck, *Marmota monax*	1	1	1.4	.036	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Fox squirrel, *Sciurus niger*	1	1	.3	.009	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Old World rat, *Rattus* sp.	8	2	2.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Swine, *Sus scrofa*	24	3	301.7	4.484	0/0/5	1/0	6/4
White–tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*	2	1	30.0	.562	0/0/0	2/0	1/0
Domestic cattle, *Bos taurus*	8	1	323.7	4.777	3/1/0	3/0	1/1
Sheep, *Ovis aeries*	1	1	26.8	.507	0/0/0	1/0	0/0
Sheep/goat, *Ovis/Capra*	4	–	14.3	.288	0/0/1	1/0	0/0
Unidentified very large mammal	3	–	16.3	.324	0/0/0	3/0	0/0
Unidentified large mammal	36	–	21.4	.414	0/0/0	1/3	2/0
Unidentified medium mammal	2	–	.6	.017	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified small mammal	4	–	.7	.019	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIRDS	**17**	**7**	**17.6**	**.300**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**4/0**
Canada goose, *Branta canadensis*	1	1	2.8	.052	0/0/0	0/0	1/0
Red junglefowl, *Gallus gallus*	5	3	2.9	.054	0/0/0	0/0	1/0
Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*	4	2	11.0	.181	0/0/0	0/0	2/0
Songbird, Order Passeriformes	3	1	.3	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified medium bird	4	–	.6	.013	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
FISH	**5**	**1**	**2.2**	**.056**	**0/0/0**	**1/0**	**0/0**
Unidentified fish	5	1	2.2	.056	0/0/0	1/0	0/0
BIVALVES	**5**	**2**	**.9**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Unidentified freshwater mussel	5	2	.9	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Grand Totals	121	20	760.0	11.793	3/1/6	13/3	15/5

Totals, Identified below class	62	17	717.3	10.950	3/1/1	7/0	13/5
Percentage identified below class	51.2	85.0	87.6	92.9	–	–	–

1Number of identified specimens.

2Minimum number of individuals calculated from the feature as a whole.

3Biomass in kg was calculated from total NISP weights using allometric formulae presented by Reitz and Scarry (1985:67). No estimates are presented for vertebrate taxa that are not considered to have been human food items.

Table 5.9. Species composition of animal remains from Feature 19 in Block 4, Lot 1 at the New Philadelphia Site, 11PK455.

	NISP 1	MNI 2	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)3	NSP Sawed/chopped/ knife–cut	NSP Burned/ calcined	Rodent/ Carnivore gnawed
MAMMALS	**221**	**9**	**1,631.5**	**22.516**	**4/7/9**	**21/63**	**3/18**
Opossum, *Didelphis virginiana*	1	1	1.0	.026	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Eastern cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*	1	1	.2	.006	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Cottontail/domestic rabbit, Family Leporidae	3	–	4.2	.096	0/0/0	0/0	1/1
Fox squirrel, *Sciurus niger*	4	2	3.8	.087	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Squirrel sp., *Sciurus* sp.	3	–	.3	.009	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Old World rat, *Rattus* sp.	2	1	.3	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Swine, *Sus scrofa*	32	2	191.1	2.973	0/0/1	0/5	0/5
Domestic cattle, *Bos taurus*	25	1	1,251.6	16.133	3/7/6	2/0	0/9
Sheep, *Ovis aries*	2	1	14.0	.283	0/0/0	0/1	1/0
Sheep/goat, *Ovis/Capra*	3	–	13.0	.265	0/0/1	0/0	0/1
Unidentified very large mammal	2	–	57.4	1.007	1/0/0	0/0	1/0
Unidentified large mammal	119	–	88.2	1.482	0/0/1	19/47	1/1
Unidentified medium/large mammal	20	–	5.4	.120	0/0/0	0/10	0/0
Unidentified medium mammal	1	–	.4	.012	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified small mammal	3	–	.6	.017	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIRDS	**30**	**6**	**8.5**	**.100**	**0/0/0**	**1/1**	**0/0**
Red junglefowl, *Gallus gallus*	24	5	4.8	.085	0/0/0	0/1	0/0
Unidentified medium bird	6	–	.7	.015	0/0/0	0/1	0/0
AMPHIBIANS	**1**	**1**	**.1**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Toad sp., *Bufo* sp.	1	1	.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
FISH	**7**	**1**	**12.5**	**.232**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Buffalo sp., *Ictiobus* sp.	4	1	12.0	.215	0/0/0	0/0	0/0

Unidentified fish	3	–	.5	.017	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIVALVES	**1**	**1**	**.1**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	1	.1	–	0/0/1	0/0	0/0
Grand Totals	260	18	1,649.7	22.848	4/7/10	22/63	3/18
Totals, Identified below class	105		1,496.2	20.178	3/7/8	2/16	1/17
Percentage identified below class	40.4		90.7	88.3	–	–	–

1Number of identified specimens.

2Minimum number of individuals calculated from the feature as a whole.

3Biomass in kg was calculated from total NISP weights using allometric formulae presented by Reitz and Scarry (1985:67). No estimates are presented for vertebrate taxa that are not considered to have been human food items.

Table 5.10. Skeletal portions of swine, cattle, white–tailed deer, and sheep/goat by feature from Block 4, Lot 1 (values are NISP).

	Feature 7		Feature 13		Feature 19	
	NISP	%	NISP	%	NISP	%
SWINE						
Cranial fragments	0	–	3	12.5	10	31.3
Isolated teeth	0	–	3	12.5	9	28.1
Proximal forequarter	3	9.7	3	12.5	3	9.4
Vertebrae	4	12.9	1	4.2	0	–
Ribs	4	12.9	1	4.2	0	–
Innominate bone	0	–	0	–	1	3.1
Proximal hindquarter	1	3.2	2	8.3	5	15.6
Feet	19	61.3	11	45.8	4	12.5
Totals	31	100.0	24	100.0	32	100.0
CATTLE						
Cranial fragments	1	20.0	1	12.5	0	–
Isolated teeth	0	–	2	25.0	0	–
Proximal forequarter	0	–	1	12.5	2	8.0
Vertebrae	2	40.0	3	37.5	6	24.0
Ribs	1	20.0	0	–	7	28.0
Innominate bone	0	–	0	–	2	8.0
Proximal hindquarter	1	20.0	1	12.5	4	16.0
Feet	0	–	0	–	4	16.0
Totals	5	100.0	8	100.0	25	100.0
DEER						
Cranial fragments			0	–		
Isolated teeth			0	–		
Proximal forequarter			1	50.0		
Vertebrae			0	–		
Ribs			0	–		
Innominate bone			0	–		
Proximal hindquarter			1	50.0		
Feet			0	–		
Totals	0	–	2	100.0	0	–
SHEEP/GOAT						
Cranial fragments	0	–	0	–	0	–
Isolated teeth	0	–	0	–	0	–
Proximal forequarter	0	–	1	20.0	2	40.0

Vertebrae	0	–	1	20.0	1	20.0
Ribs	0	–	2	40.0	1	20.0
Innominate bone	0	–	0	–	1	20.0
Proximal hindquarter	1	100.0	0	–	0	–
Feet	0	–	1	20.0	0	–
Totals	1	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0

Table 5.11. Species composition of animal remains from Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2 at the New Philadelphia Site, 11PK455.

	NISP1	MNI2	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)3	NSP sawed/chopped/ knife–cut	NSP Burned/ calcined	Rodent/ Carnivore gnawed
MAMMALS	**332**	**20**	**1,311.0**	**19.085**	**6/4/5**	**3/10**	**13/9**
Eastern cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*	3	2	1.0	.026	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Fox squirrel, *Sciurus niger*	8	2	4.6	.104	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Squirrel sp., *Sciurus* sp.	6	1	1.4	.036	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Old World rat, *Rattus* sp.	29	7	8.8	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Dog/Coyote, *Canis* sp.	1	1	1.9	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Domestic cat, *Felis catus*	1	1	.5	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Swine, *Sus scrofa*	97	3	650.5	8.952	1/2/1	0/0	4/5
White–tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*	1	1	12.4	.254	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Domestic cattle, *Bos taurus*	14	1	454.3	6.480	5/1/0	0/0	2/2
Sheep/goat, *Ovis/Capra*	6	1	25.1	.478	0/0/0	0/0	0/1
Unidentified large mammal	94	–	110.0	1.808	0/1/4	3/4	7/1
Unidentified medium/large mammal	59	–	36.9	.677	0/0/0	0/6	0/0
Unidentified medium mammal	5	–	2.2	.053	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified small mammal	8	–	1.2	.031	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIRDS	**123**	**13**	**93.5**	**1.358**	**0/0/1**	**0/0**	**2/0**
Duck spp., Subfamily Anatinae	2	2	4.0	.072	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Red junglefowl, *Gallus gallus*	87	10	76.2	1.053	0/0/1	0/0	2/0
Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*	4	1	5.8	.101	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified large bird	1	–	.6	.013	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified medium/large bird	1	–	.2	.005	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified medium bird	27	–	6.6	.114	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Eggshell fragments	1	–	.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
AMPHIBIANS	**1**	**1**	**.1**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Toad sp., *Bufo* sp.	1	1	.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0

FISH	**20**	**2**	**7.3**	**.157**	**0/0/1**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Buffalo sp., *Ictiobus* sp.	1	1	.6	.020	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*	10	1	5.1	.094	0/0/1	0/0	0/0
Unidentified fish	9	–	1.6	.043	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATA	**4**	**–**	**.4**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
BIVALVES	**2**	**2**	**20.8**	**–**	**0/0/0**	**0/0**	**0/0**
Marine bivalve, Cockle?	1	1	2.2	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	1	18.6	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Grand Totals	482	38	1,433.1	20.600	6/4/7	3/10	15/9
Totals, Identified below class	272		1,254.7	17.855	5/3/3	0/0	6/8
Percentage identified below class	56.4		87.6	86.7	–	–	–

1Number of identified specimens.

2Minimum number of individuals calculated from the feature as a whole.

3Biomass in kg was calculated from total NISP weights using allometric formulae presented by Reitz and Scarry (1985:67). No estimates are presented for vertebrate taxa that are not considered to have been human food items.

Chapter 6: Block 7

Paul A. Shackel

Block 7, Lot 1

Block 7, Lot 1 History

The earliest recorded sale of Block 7, Lot 1, occurred in 1848 when Frank McWorter sold the property to James Pottle. In total there are over 20 transactions involving this property until 1930. The purchasers also found in the census data include: Christopher Luce, Squire McWorter, and William Hadsell. There is strong likelihood that at least some of these families lived on this lot. The tax records indicate that some improvements existed on the lot until 1867. After this date the value of improvements decrease significantly. However, in 1878 W. S. Cowder was assessed for $114 in improvements, although this assessment also includes Lots 1 and 2. In 1883 and 1888 J. O. Smith was assessed for $125 and $60 respectively, for Lots 1–4 on Block 7. The deed, tax, and census data follow and the italicized names are those that may have resided on the lot, since they appear in both the deed and census records.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1848	Frank McWorter	*James Pottle*	53,1
1850	*Christopher Luce*	G. W. Berrian	53,4
1852	*James Pottle*	*Christopher Luce*	53,2
1852	*Christopher Luce*	*James Pottle*	53,5 S1/2
1853	G. W. Bowman	*Squire McWorter*	53,9
1853	William Wadsell	*Squire McWorter*	53,10
1855	*Squire McWorter*	Eliza Brown	53,8
1859	Eliza Brown	Perry Smith	53,11
1866	W. Perry Smith	*William Hadsell*	53,18
1866	John O. Smith	*William Hadsell*	53,20
1867	W. Perry Smith	John Cornwell	53,12
1867	John Cornwell	*William Hadsell*	53,19
1868	John Cornwell	Benjamin Grey	53,13
1877	Benjamin Grey	W.S. Cowden	53,15
1877	W. S. Cowden	*William Hadsell*	53,16
1878	*William Hadsell*	John O. Smith	53,17
1884	John O. Smith	A.R. Burdick	53,22
1888	J. B. Smith	William Gem	53,23
1902	James McKinney	William Butler	53,24

1930	Charles Venicombe	F. W. Vencombe	53,36
1934	County Clerk	John Seigle	53,37

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	Perry Smith	$2	$25
1868	Perry Smith	$5	$4
1869	Benjamin Gray	$5	$4
1870	Benjamin Gray	$3	$0
1871	B. Gray	$3	$0
1872	B. Gray	$3	$0
1875	Undocumented	–	–
1878	W. S. Cowder (Lots 1–3)	–	$114
1883	J. O. Smith (Lots 1–4)	–	$125
1888	J. O. Smith (Lots 1–4)	–	$60

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Pottle	James	38	M	M	Cabinet Maker	MA
	Ruby	28	F	M	not given	MA
	James	3	M	M	not given	MA
Luce	C. S.	42	M	W	Bapt. Preacher	ME
	Sally	41	F	W	not given	NH
	George	15	M	W	Farmer	ME
	Moses	8	M	M	not given	IL
McWorter	Squire	33	M	M	Farmer	KY
	Louisa	26	F	M	not given	KY
	Lucy	5	F	M	not given	IL
	Squire	3	M	M	not given	IL
	George	1	M	M	not given	IL
	Mary A.	22	F	W	not given	ENG
	Mary A.	3	F	M	not given	CAN
	Lucy	0.4	F	M	not given	IL

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
McWorter	Squire	B	11

1865 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Hadsell	Wm.	W	5
McWorter	S.	B	5

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELATION	ORIGIN
Hadsell	Wm.	57	M	W	Head	ENG
	Jane	58	F	W	Wife	OH

Block 7, Lot 1 Archaeology

The structure identified on Block 7, Lot 1, on the 1939 aerial photograph and described by Burdick (1992) (see Background History Chapter) as the Betsy house. The area has a heavy concentration of artifacts and the walkover survey indicates the presence of a small amount of early nineteenth–century ceramics and a significant number of artifacts dating to the late nineteenth century. Archaeologists worked on two excavation units in Block 7, Lot 1, in order to locate the structure and find features that may provide clues about nineteenth–century lifeways and the landscape (Figure 6.1 and 6.2). Excavation Unit 1, placed on the edge of the artifact concentration revealed by the walkover survey had very few artifacts (Gwaltney 2004). The plow zone extended to a depth of 1.1 ft. below the surface. This soil tended to be a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam and silty clay. Subsoil exists below the plow zone.

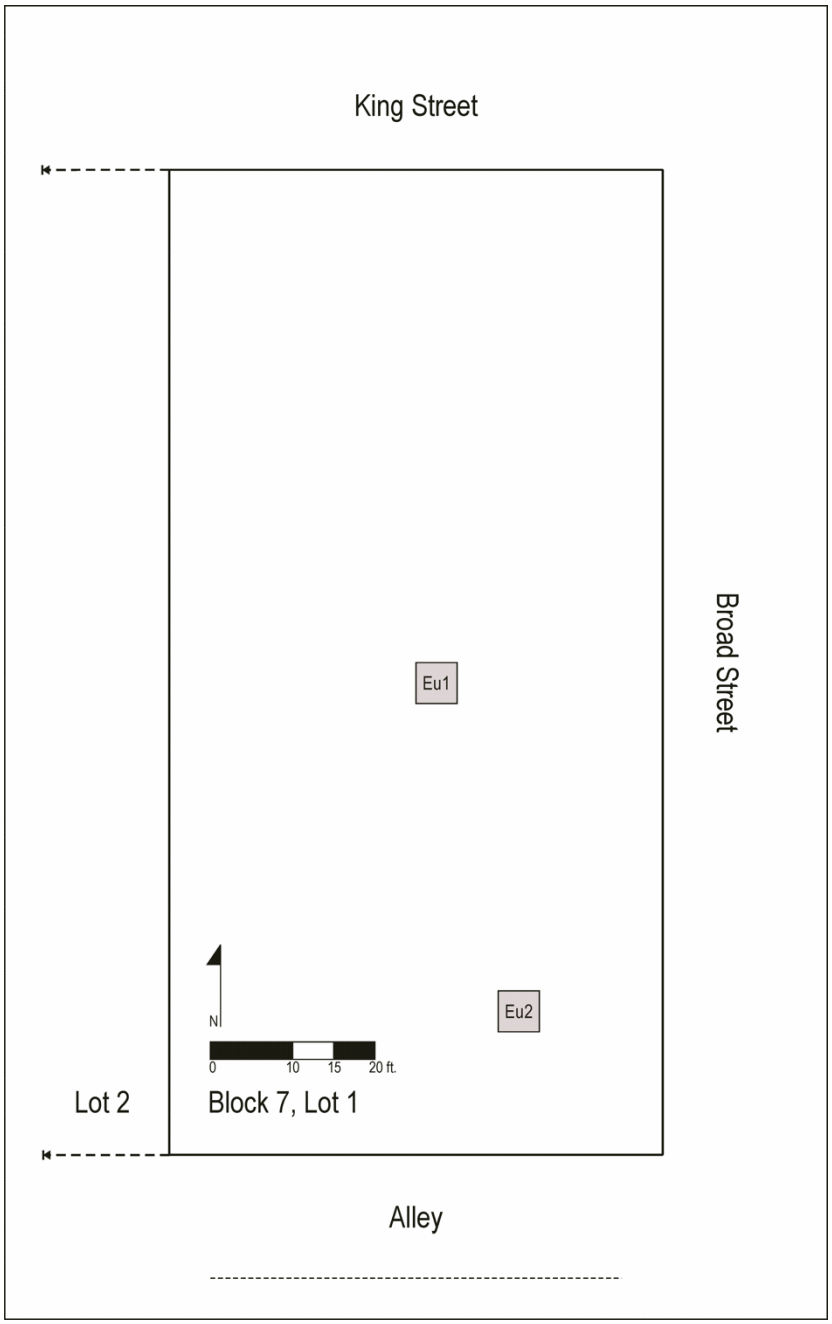


Figure 6.1. *Location of Excavation Units 1 and 2 in Block 7, Lot 1 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 6.2. *Screening for artifacts at Block 7, Lot 1 (Carrie Christman and Dana Blount, foreground; Cecilia Ayala, background (Photograph by Gary Andrashko, ISM).*

In Excavation Unit 2, artifact density increased significantly and the plow zone exists to a depth of about 1.3 ft. below the surface. The soil tended to be a 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and archeologists located the remains of a fieldstone foundation, designated as Feature 3 (Figures 6.3 and 6.4). The soils next to the fieldstone foundation appear to be in an undisturbed cultural layer and many of the artifacts from this context date to the late nineteenth century. While Burdick (1992) observed that the earliest portion of the Betsy House dated to the mid–nineteenth century, the foundation remains located by archaeologists may be the result of a late nineteenth–century addition. A local resident remembers tearing down a derelict house in the late 1930s or early 1940s and removing the fieldstone foundations (see oral history section). The foundation stones are below the plow zone and may not have been removed because they were below the plow zone. Because this foundation was probably substantial and deeper than a foundation that would have supported a cabin, the foundation is probably related to a late nineteenth–century addition to the earlier structure. A mid–nineteenth century foundation likely would not have been as deep or as large as this foundation.

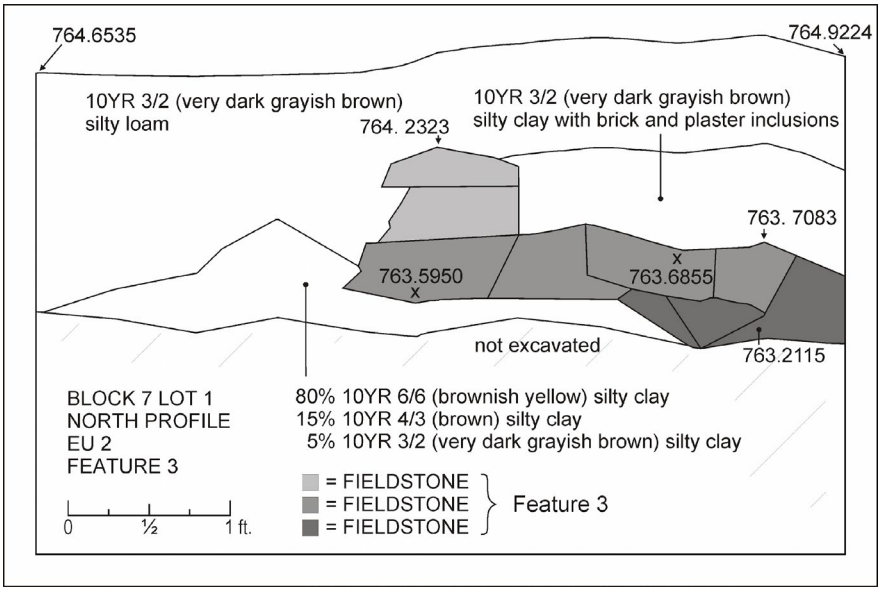


Figure 6.3. *Feature 3 and north wall profile of Excavation Unit 2 in Block 7, Lot 1 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

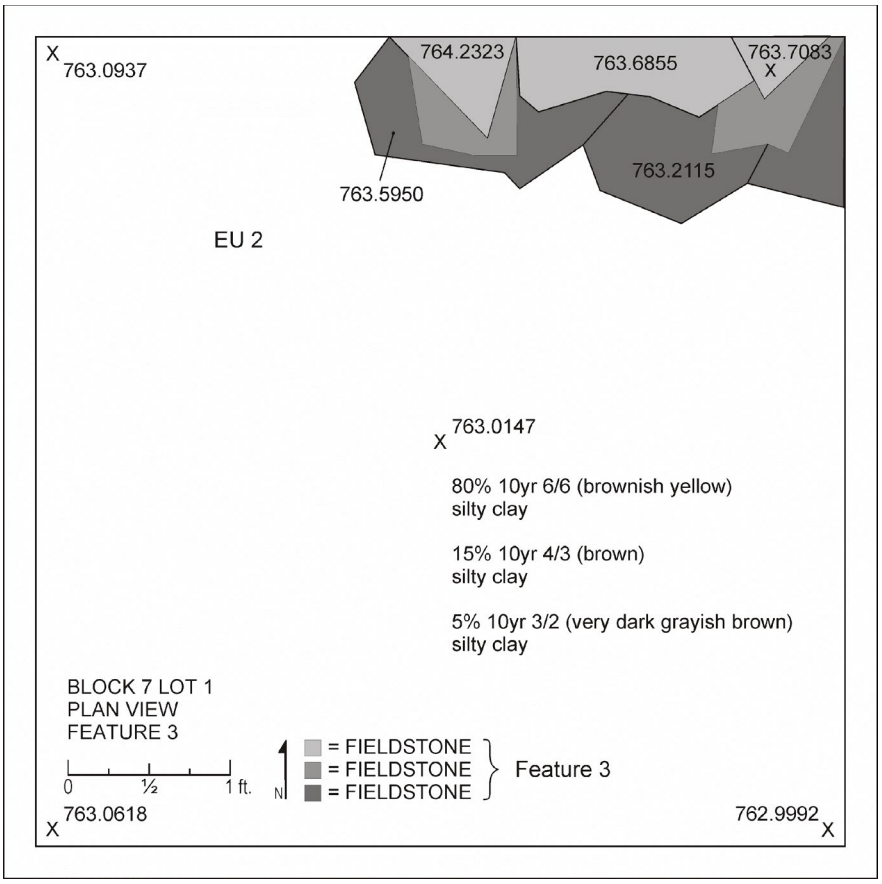


Figure 6.4. *Planview of Feature 3 in Excavation Unit 2, Block 7, Lot 1 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

Chapter 7: Block 8

Paul A. Shackel

Block 8, Lot 2

Block 8, Lot 2 History (by Christopher Fennell)
Frank McWorter sold Block 8, Lot 2 to Christopher S. Luce in 1840. C. S. Luce was listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a Baptist preacher born in Maine. His wife Sally was born in New Hampshire. His oldest son is listed as 15 years old and a farmer who was born in Maine. Their youngest son, Moses, is listed as 8 years of age, and was born in Illinois, most probably in New Philadelphia. All of the family members are listed as white.

After 1857, the lot was sold about a dozen times to people that included the Kellums, Sarah McWorter, A. B. Cobb, Judith Armistead, James McKinney, William Butler and Irene Butler Brown. Clarissa Arnold owned the property in 1857. The household of Calvin Arnold is listed in the 1855 State Census for New Philadelphia, with 6 people in the household and Calvin listed as white. Clarissa may have been a member of that household. John Kellum, who purchased the property in 1857 from Clarissa Arnold, is also listed in the 1855 State Census for the town, with 3 people in his household, and he is listed as white. John conveyed the property to Elizabeth Kellum in 1859, and Elizabeth conveyed the property to Sarah McWorter the next year. Sarah conveyed some form of interest in the property to A.B. Cobb in 1860, but Sarah remained responsible for tax payments on the property listed for 1867 and 1868, according to the Hadley Township Tax Assessments. A. B. Cobb owned the property in 1870, when he conveyed it to Alexander Baird, and Cobb was listed as responsible for taxes on the property during that same year.

In the 1860 census, Cobb was listed as a white Physician from New York. His wife Emily was from Illinois and was listed with the occupation of keeping house. The entire Cobb family of 5 is listed in the census as white. In the 1865 State Census, Cobb is listed as white with 6 family members. The 1870 Federal Census lists Arden Cobb at 38 years of age with his wife Laura, who is 35 years old. There were 5 children in the household.

The Hadley Township Tax Assessments indicate that during Sarah McWorter's ownership of the property it was assessed for $8 in 1867. A structure was built on the land the following year as evident in the fact that McWorter was assessed for $100 of improvements for Lots 1 & 2. A. B. Cobb was assessed the same amount for the property in 1869, and then assessed only $35 in 1870. From 1871 through

1878 Alexander Baird was assessed for improvements. In the 1880s, the McKinneys owned the property. The value of the property was generally constant and increased somewhat in the 1870s. By 1888 the assessed value decreased to $75. Based on this information, it appears that a structure stood on either Lot 1 or Lot 2 by 1868. The geophysical survey indicates that anomaly A43 located on Block 2 likely represents the remains of the structure. Based on the archeological evidence it was probably built in the 1850s and dismantled by the early 1870s. The deed, census, and tax data related to Block 8, Lot 2 follow. The names italicized are those who may have occupied the lot since they appear in both the deed and the census data.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1840	Frank McWorter	*Christopher Luce*	54, 1
1857	Clarissa Arnold	John Kellum	54, 4
1857	Clarissa Arnold	*John Kellum*	54, 4
1859	*John Kellum*	Elizabeth Kellum	54, 6
1860	Elizabeth Kellum	*Sarah McWorter*	54, 7
1860	*Sarah McWorter*	*A. B. Cobb*	54, 12
1870	*A. B. Cobb*	Alex Baird	54, 13
1874	Alexander Baird	Cordelia Racy	54, 11
1876	Judith Armstead	Solomon McWorter	54, 14
1881	N. V. Hadsell	William McKinney	54, 21
1887	William McKinney	James McKinney	54, 23
1902	James McKinney	William Butler	54, 25
1911	William Butler	Alonzo Leonard	54, 26
1919	William Butler	John Siegle	54, 33
1924	William Butler	John Siegle	54, 34
1927	Irene B. Brown	John Siegle	54, 36
1928	John Siegle	William Butler	54, 37
1930	Emma Siegle	Virgil Burdick	54, 39

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*	*Total*
1867	Sarah McWorter	$3.00	$5.00	8.00
1868	Sarah McWorter (Lots 1 & 2)	10.00	100.00	110.00
1869	A. B. Cobb (Lots 1 & 2)	10.00	100.00	110.00
1870	A. B. Cobb (Lots 1 & 2)	00.00	35.00	35.00
1871	Alexander Baird (Lots 1 & 2)	00.00	100.00	100.00
1872	Alexander Baird (Lots 1 & 2)	10.00	90.00	100.00
1875	Alexander Baird (Lots 1 & 2)	00.00	blank	200.00
1878	Alexander Baird & Cordelia Racy (Lots 1 & 2)	00.00	150.00	150.00
1883	W.D. McKinney (Lots 1 & 2)	00.00	125.00	125.00

1888 James McKinney (Lots 1 & 2)	00.00	75.00	75.00

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Luce	C. S.	45	M	W	Bapt. Preacher	ME
	Sally P.	41	F	W	Blank	NH
George D.B.	15	M	W	Farmer		ME
	Moses A.	8	M	W	Blank	IL

1855 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Kellum	John	W	3
Arnold	Calvin	W	6

1860 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Cobb	Arden	31	M	W	Physician	NY
	Emily	20	F	W	Housework	IL
	Wilbur	6	M	W	Blank	IL
	David	3	M	W	Blank	IL
	Albert	1	M	W	Blank	IL

1865 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
Kellum	E.	W	3
Cobb	A. B.	W	6
McWorter	S.	B	5

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Cobb	A. B.	38	M	W	Physician	NY
	Laura	35	F	W	Keeping house	IL
	Wilber	15	M	W	At home	IL
	Laura	13	F	W	Blank	IL
	Albert	9	M	W	Blank	IL
	Francis	6	F	W	Blank	IL

Block 8, Lot 2 Archaeology

Large concentrations of artifacts were identified in the Block 8 area during the 2002 walk over survey. In March 2006 Michael Hargrave (CERL) performed a geophysical survey that crossed through this block and lot. He identified Anomaly

A43, a major feature toward the northern and western portion of Block 8, Lot 2 (Figure 7.1).

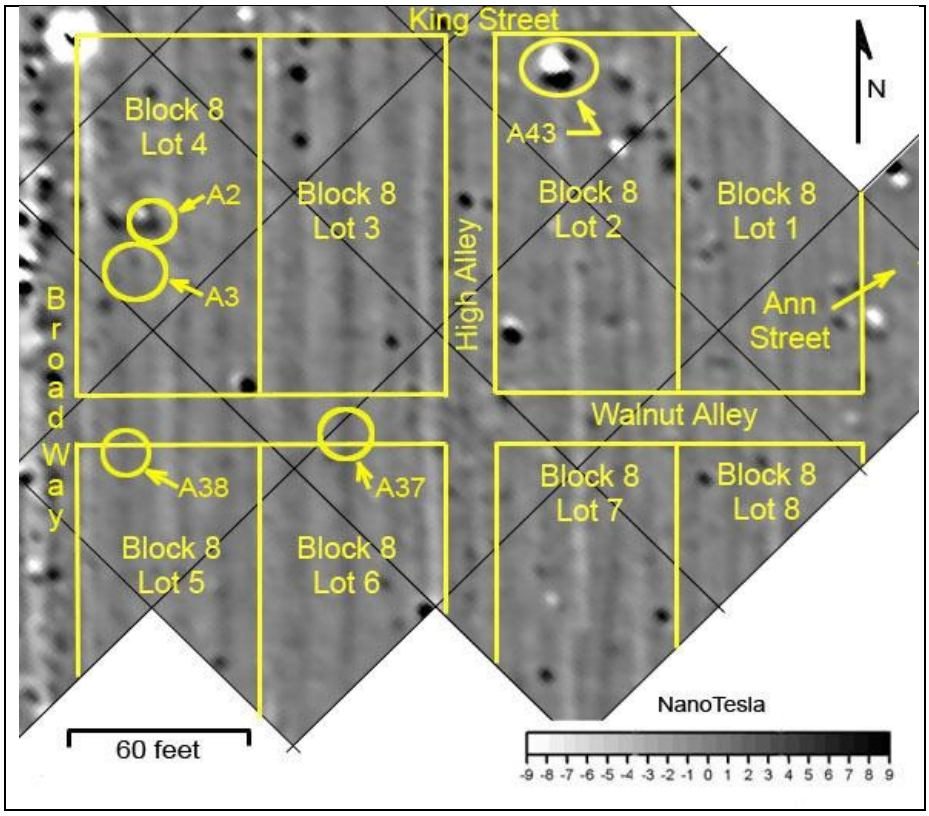


Figure 7.1. *Resistivity Survey indicating the location of Anomaly A43 in Block 8, Lot 2 (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell.)*

Feature 14

Excavation Units 1–4 located and defined the northern boundary of the Feature 14. Excavation Units 4–6 identified the eastern boundary and Excavation Units 7 and 8 found the southern extent of the feature. Archaeologists excavated Units 1–8 in arbitrary levels (labeled A1 and A2) until the plow zone was removed and the feature encountered. Generally the plow zone ranges from about 0.7 ft. to 0.9 ft. (Figure 7.2). Archaeologists removed the plow zone as one layer in Excavation Unit 9, the area enclosed by Excavation Units 1–8. The removal of the plow zone in these nine units defined the boundaries of Feature 14.

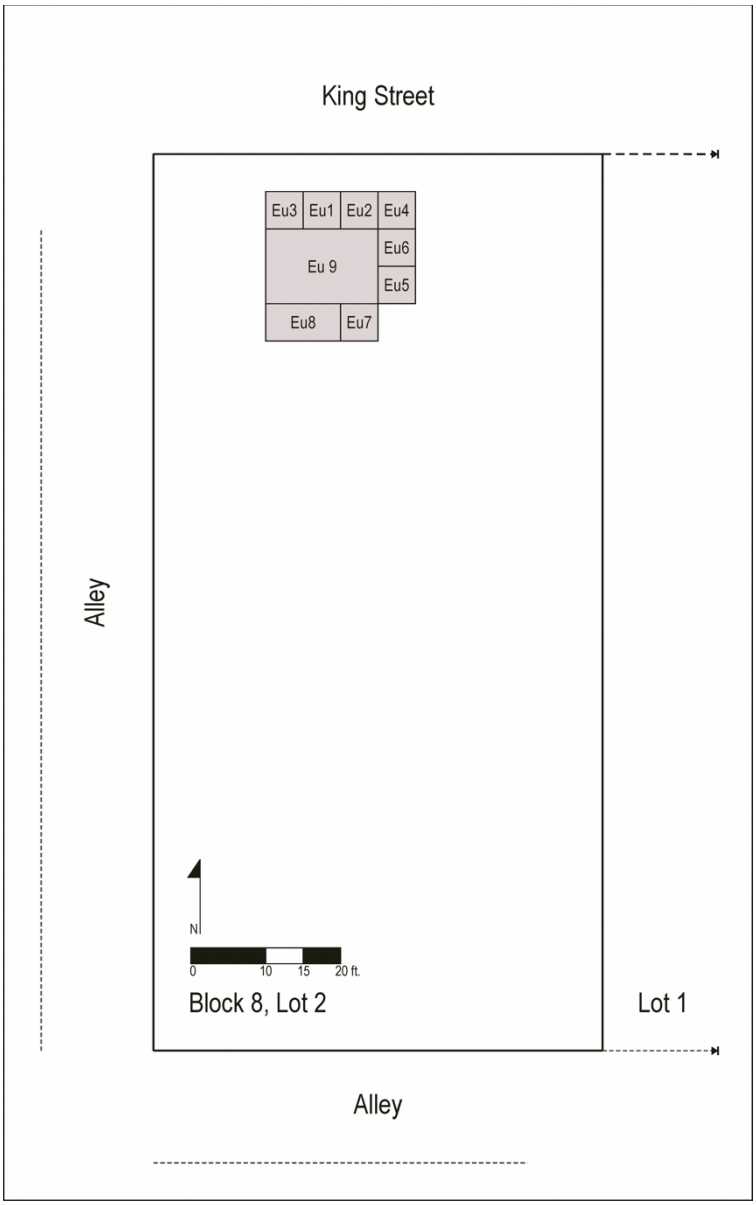


Figure 7.2. *Location of Excavation Units in Block 8, Lot 2 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Once uncovered and defined, the feature measures about 18.6 x 16.0 ft. with a protrusion in the north east corner. The top of the feature is a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Plow scars are visible in the plan view as pieces of plaster form a line that runs in a north–south direction (Figures 7.3 and 7.4). Immediately below these plow scars are a jumble of large foundation stones (Figure 7.5).



Figure 7.3. *Top of Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2 (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

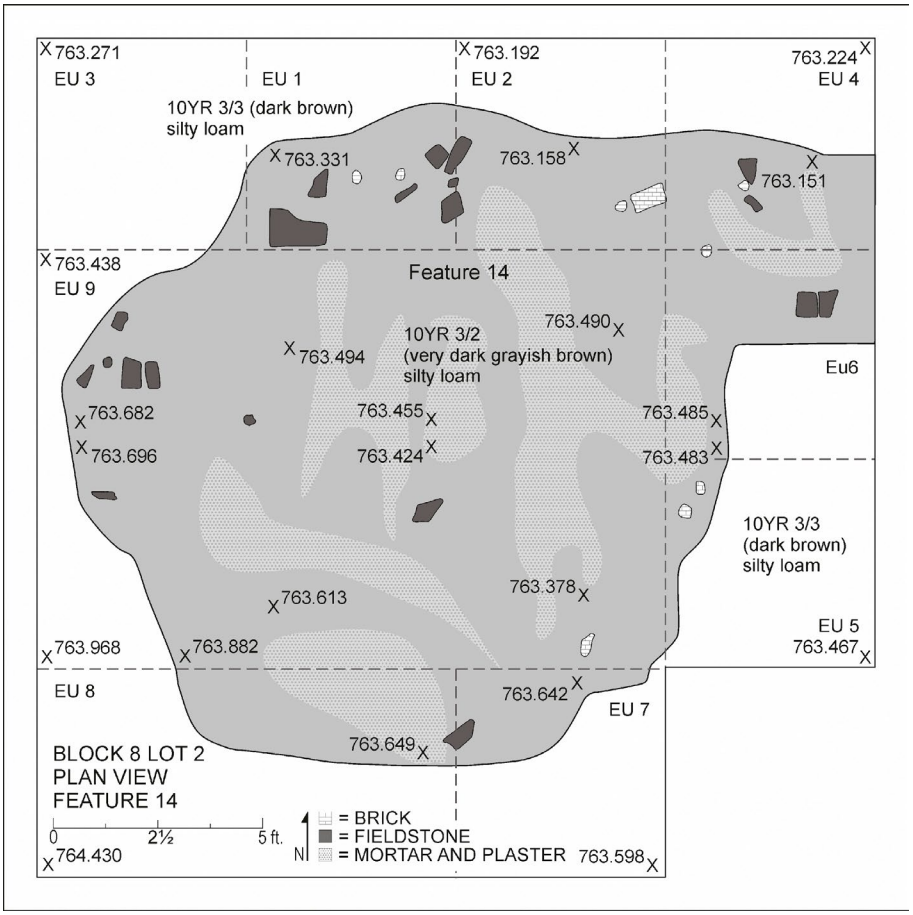


Figure 7.4. *Drawing of Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

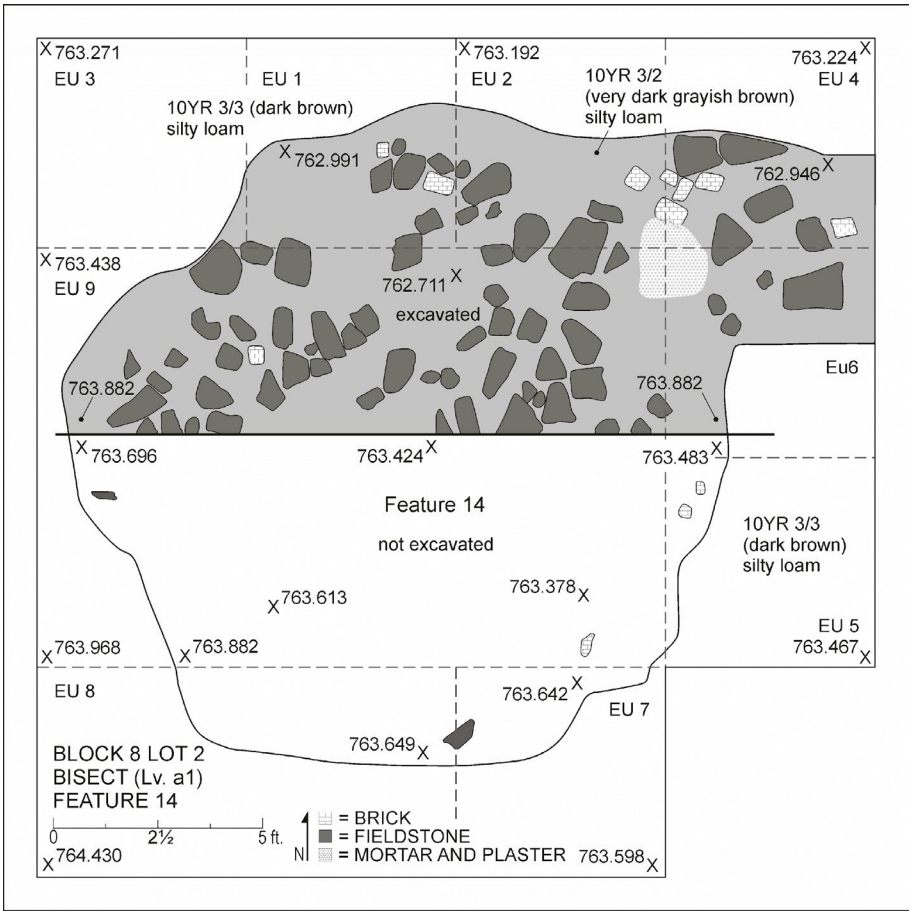


Figure 7.5. *Removal of the first arbitrary level (0.5ft.) in Feature 14. Note the rubble in this upper level (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

The archaeology team bisected the feature, removing the fill from the northern half. The top of the feature is located at an average depth of 763.4 ft. amsl and it has a large concentration of plaster. Some pieces of plaster have the imprint of lathing, suggestion that the associated structure was a frame building with plaster walls. The building is associated with a second generation of building at the site. The soils inside the feature varied slightly. The predominant color is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty loam, and toward the bottom it included a 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) mottling. The fieldstone fill decreased substantially at 761.5 ft. amsl. The bottom of Feature 14 is a 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) clay and is about 2.7 ft. deep with the average depth of 760.730 ft. amsl (Figures 7.6, 7.7, 7.8 and 7.9).



Figure 7.6. *Feature 14 with the northern half excavated. Notethe the sloping entranceway in the southeastern corner. There are also several small depressions in the floor (Photography by Paul Shackel).*

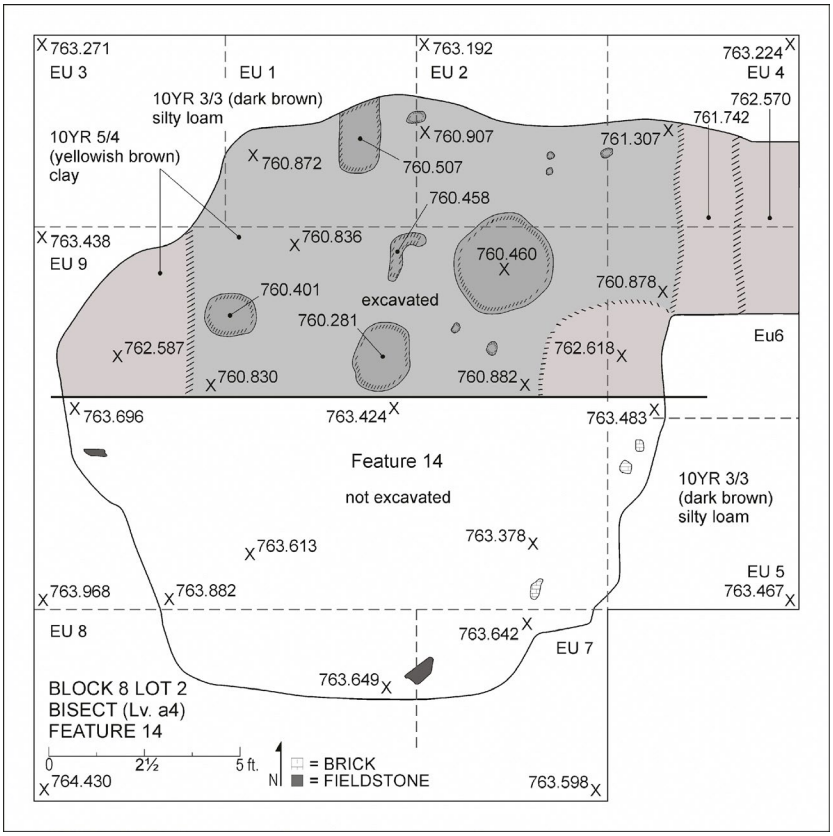


Figure 7.7. *Drawing of Feature 14 with the northern half excavated (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 7.8. *A composite photograph showing the profile of Feature 14 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

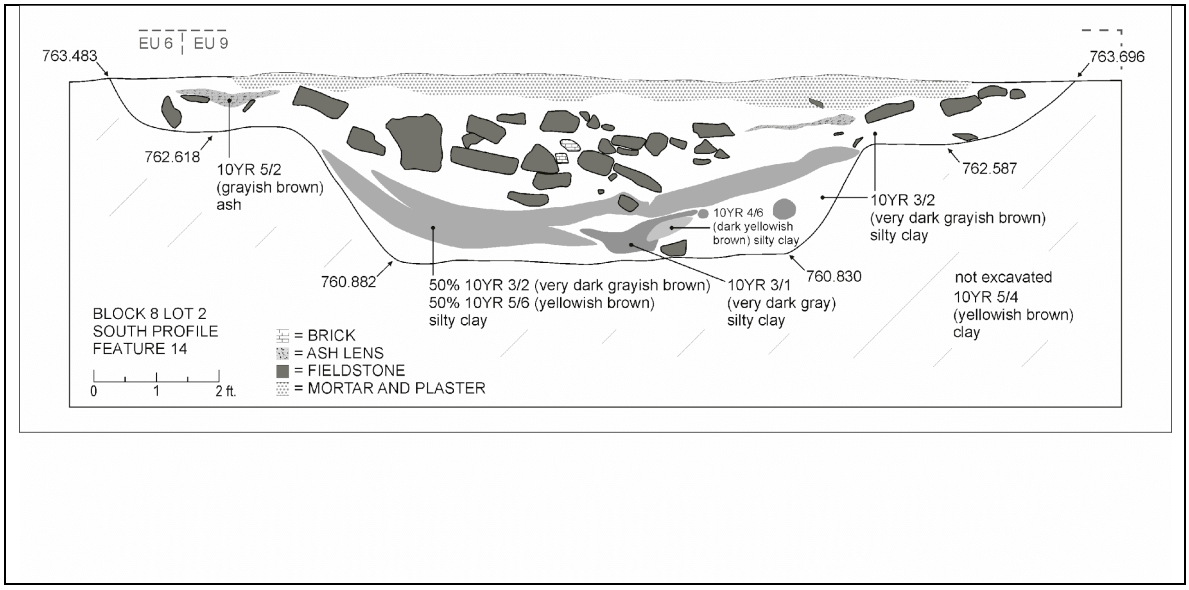


Figure 7.9. *Profile of Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

The protrusion noted in the northeast corner of the plan view is the entranceway or ramp for the cellar. It gently slopes 3.5 ft. from the top of the feature in the east to the bottom of the feature. The floor of the cellar is not even. There are several depressions measuring 1.5 ft. to 2.5 ft. across and about 0.5 ft. deep. The function of these depressions is unknown, however, they may be depressions of barrels. Several smaller holes running in a diagonal fashion from the northwest to the southeast measure about 0.5 ft. in diameter and are about 0.1 ft. deep. These may be the remains of post holes that held timbers to stabilize the floor of the building. The cellar walls on the north and west edge of the feature are generally vertical.

The artifacts from this feature fill date mostly to the 1860s, although a "Consolidated Fruit Jar Co." bottle that dates from 1871 is from the feature and found on the top of level a3. The feature contains thicker whitewares, many of which are paneled. The lower deposits dating to the 1860s has a higher proportion of ceramics with designs (hand painted and transfer prints), while the upper levels that date to the early 1870s has a higher proportion of plain white ceramics (Figure 7.10). A Mason jar with a patent date of 1858 (manufactured from 1860–1875) and a glass flask dating to the 1850s is also present (Figure 7.11). An anthropomorphic design on a terracotta pipe, also known as a "Turk's head pipe," is part of this assemblage (Figure 7.12). Architectural related materials recovered include cut nails, window glass, and plaster. Large quantities of faunal remains exist throughout the feature fill, although the majority of material is found below the rubble fill. The faunal assemblage is dominated by domestic pig and at the bottom of the feature, archaeologists recovered several pig jaw bones (Figure 7.13).

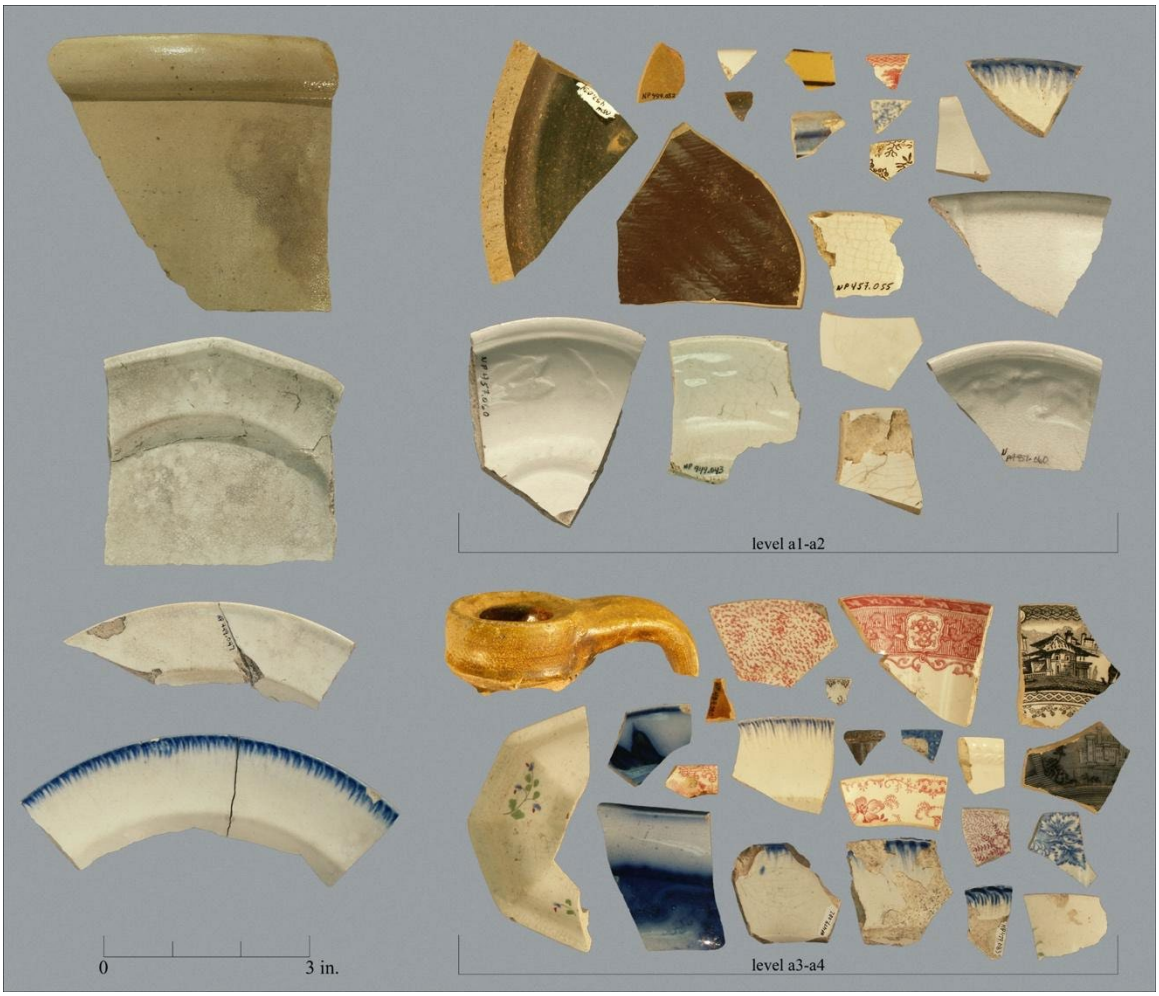


Figure 7.10. *Ceramic vessel assemblage from Feature 14. The lower levels (a3 and a4) were deposited in the 1860s, and levels a1 and a2 were deposited in the early 1870s (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*



Figure 7.11. *Glass vessel assemblage from Feature 14 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

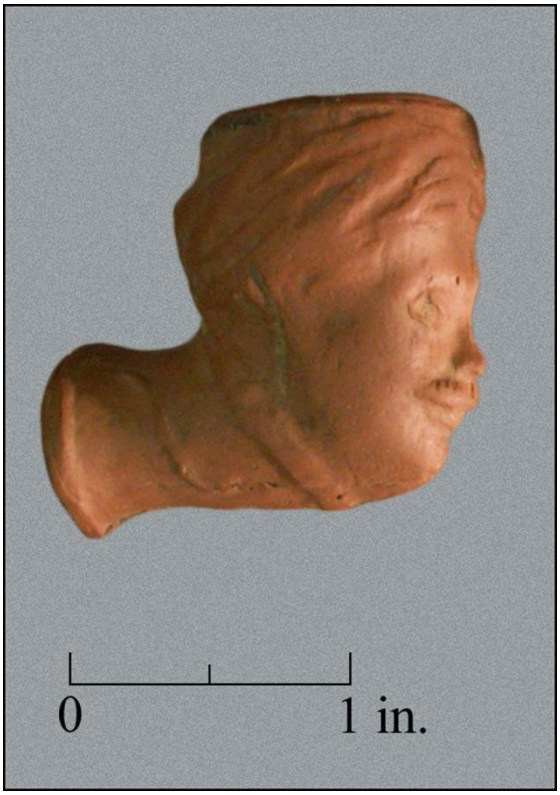


Figure 7.12. *Terracotta pipe, also known as "Turk's head pipe" found in Feature 14 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

.



Figure 7.13. *Faunal assemblage from Feature 14. From top left to right – a, b, c, d) pig cranial elements; e) a cow ilium with saw cut; f and g) sheep phalanges (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*

It appears that the filling of the feature did not occur in one immediate episode. Perhaps, once the house was dismantled (in the late 1860s) the fieldstone foundation and chimney remained around the cellar hole. The cellar was used for a period of time as a trash dump. The faunal remains in the lowest portion of the feature show considerable gnawing by rodents. After the accumulation of some debris (0.7 ft.), and an infestation of rodents, the fieldstone foundation was pushed into the cellar hole and any unwanted architectural debris was placed in the feature. The upper part of the fill contained the most recent diagnostic artifacts, including a Mason jar with an 1858 patent date (1860–1875) and the "Consolidated Fruit Jar Co." (1871–1882).

Minimum Vessel Analysis for Feature 14, Block 8, Lot 2

Jason Jacoby (NSF–REU 2006)

Ceramic Assemblage

Feature 14 is a large cellar pit that measures 18.6 ft x 16.1 ft. Excavation layers a1 and a2 have a large amount of architectural debris compared with layers a3 and a4. The entire assemblage consists of stonewares, unrefined earthenwares (redware,

yellowware), and refined earthenwares (hard paste whiteware and whiteware). The most common vessel in Feature 14 is whiteware (n=32), and stoneware (n=5), redware (n=2), yellowware (n=2), and hard paste whiteware (n=2) make up a smaller percentage of the assemblage (Table 7.1).

All the stonewares are large hollow–ware vessels, with a crock and a jug being the only two positively identified. Unrefined earthenware vessels – redware and yellowware – are poorly represented in the ceramics assemblage. Both redware vessels have an unidentifiable opaque glaze while both pieces of yellowware, have more time–sensitive decorations. One is slip–banded, a practice introduced in the 1840s, while the other has a Rockingham/Bennington–type glaze, dating it from 1845–1900.

Refined earthenwares make up the vast majority of the ceramic assemblage in Feature 14 (n=34, 79%). A variety of different decorative techniques are present, including transfer printed wares in a variety of colors, shell–edge, and sponge decoration. Of the transfer printed wares, the most prevalent decorations are red floral patterns. Although none of the patterns could be identified, discontinuous floral patterns (floral designs with plain or lightly decorated backgrounds between them) along the border of a vessel were most commonly produced between 1829 and 1843 (Samford 1997: 20–21). These red transfer wares are teawares (cups and saucers) and tablewares (bowls and plates). The teawares are part of a set. The impressed shell–edge plates from the assemblage date from 1840 to 1860. However, one of the shell–edge plates is unscalloped and unmolded, giving it a date range of 1865 to 1895. The only vessel with an exact date of manufacture is a black transfer print plate with rural scenery. This pattern was produced by Thomas, John, and Joseph Mayer, from 1843–1855 (Williams 1978: 404). Interestingly, in layers a1 and a2, half of the vessels are undecorated, while layers a3 and a4 contain only one undecorated vessel (Figure 7.14).

Glass Assemblage

Glass, like ceramics, is an extremely useful dating tool. In the beginning of the 19th century, glass was still somewhat of a novelty, was still made by hand, and was costly. However, improvements in glass–making technology during the middle of that century made glass a cheap and effective way of storing a multitude of food and beverage products. Due to its fragile nature, glass is often more fragmentary than ceramics, and can be quite difficult to identify without any distinguishing marks. Changes in glass manufacturing technology are often a good indication of chronology. Marks, labels and designs on 19th–century glass often help narrow the range of manufacture.

The container glass assemblage from Feature 14 has a wide variety of vessel types, most often distinguishable by either the finish or embossed decoration. For instance, patent and prescription lips were used almost exclusively on bottles containing

medicines or extracts; therefore, the presence of a finish possessing one of these lips is indicative of a vessel containing one of those products. Similarly, jars possess very identifiable finishes (Table 7.2).

Container glass represents the vast majority of the assemblage (n=23, 72%); only six vessels (19%) were identifiable as tableware. The food storage jars at this site are the best chronology markers: one has a patent of November 26, 1867 embossed on its base, and another almost complete jar is stamped with a monogram of the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, dating it between 1871 and 1882 (Toulouse 1971:123–24). This particular jar establishes a TPQ date for Feature 14 of 1871.

The only datable tableware piece confirms a similar chronology – a small piece of pressed glass tableware, made from lime glass. Lime glass was introduced in 1864, and was clearer, easier to mold, and much more cost effective than the older lead or flint glass (Jones 1989: 34–35). A flask manufactured by a similar technique, but composed of flint glass, probably dates from 1830 – 1864.

Interpretations

It is interesting to note the presence of pressed glass tablewares in the assemblage, as these wares were meant to be both decorative and utilitarian. Coupled with the data available from the ceramics assemblage, an interesting picture of rural frontier life begins to emerge. In her study of tablewares and teawares and their relation to domesticity, Diana Wall (1991) found that, despite differences in the economic status of the Robsons (an upper middle–class family) and the family residing on Barrow Street (lower middle–class), "both of these mid–century families in this suburb used similarly paneled ironstone tablewares for their family meals. The similarity of the ceramics suggests that the meals where the ceramics were use had the same social meaning for the relatively wealthy Robsons as for the poorer Barrow Street family" (Wall 1991:78). The two families differed in their teawares, however, with the Robson household containing more porcelain teawares and the Barrow Street family possessing cheaper ironstone teawares.

Wall's study is pertinent when considering the types of wares found in Feature 14 of Block 8. Lot 4. The households of this area, like many Americans, still indulged in tea, but in a rural community such as New Philadelphia, the meaning ascribed to this particular action is probably far different from that of urban areas. Though whiteware was considerably cheaper than porcelain, the amount found in Feature 14 suggests that the family that lived there did have at least some disposable income. Why, then, purchase sets of whiteware when you could probably purchase one set of porcelain? At New Philadelphia, status was likely acquired by personal character and land holdings rather than through the display of material culture.

Another point is the difference between the upper and lower levels of Feature 14. Based on this vessel count, the feature was created in two distinct fill episodes. The structure was abandoned and torn down, leaving the cellar open for a while and it was used as a trash midden. Later, the field stones for the foundation and/or chimney were placed within the cellar pit on top of the trash. The lower most layers (layers a3 and a4) of fill appear to have been deposited over a 5–10 year period. The upper most layers (layers a1 and a2) were filled more rapidly with architectural debris and some yard debris. In fact, there is a clear difference in the upper and lower assemblages based on decoration type (Figure 7.14). The undecorated vessels were more fashionable toward the end of the third quarter of the nineteenth century.

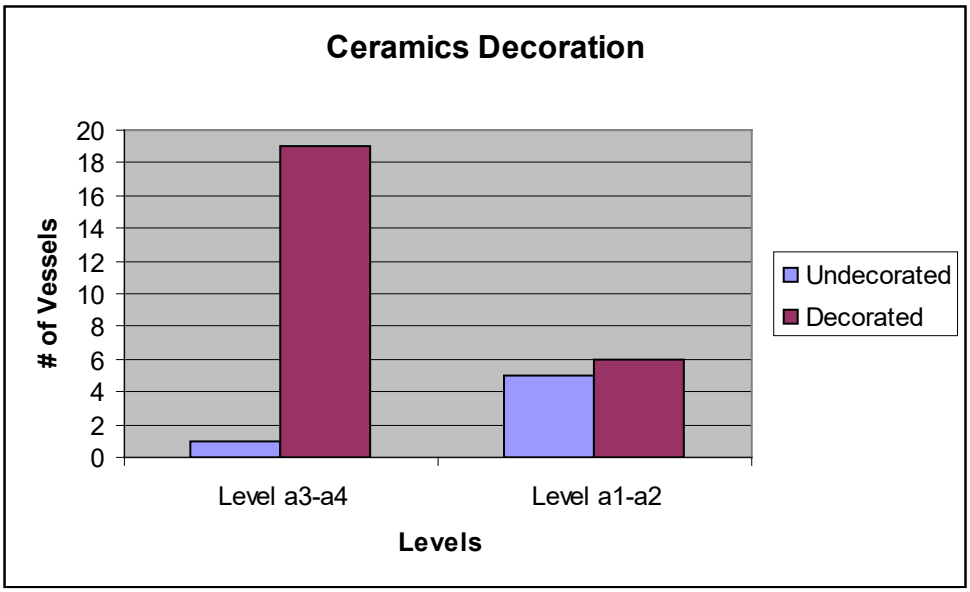


Figure 7.14. *Decorated vs. Undecorated Vessels in Feature 14. Layers a3 and a4 date to the 1860s. Layers a1 and a2 date to the final demolition of the building and dates to the early 1870s.*

Conclusion

The minimum vessel analysis shows that the house site was abandoned and converted into a midden sometime in the 1860s. The filling of architectural debris occurred in the early 1870s. The abundance of relatively inexpensive teawares in a frontier setting invokes an image of the citizens of New Philadelphia, gathering together after a day's work to indulge in an aspect of culture that was, in form, similar to that practiced by the urban upper–class in the Eastern cities. In meaning, however, it was something that only the community could share.

Table 7.1. Ceramic Minimum Vessel Count for Feature 14, Block 8, Lot 2.

Stonewares								
Material	Shards (#)	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Stoneware	1	S. Profile	499.010	Rim and Body	Crock	Undecorated	1840–1900	Salt glazed int, albany ext, 10" Rim Diameter
Stoneware	1	a1	449.036	Body	Holloware	Undecorated	1805–1920	albany int and ext
Stoneware	1	a2	457.034	Base and Body	Holloware	Undecorated	1840–1900	salt glazed ext, opaque int, 10" base diameter
Stoneware	1	a4	489.082	Lip and Handle	Jug	Undecorated	1840–1900	salt glazed ext, red paste, 2" Rim Diam., 1" Bore Diam.
Stoneware	2	a3	479.094	Lip and Neck	Indeterminate	Undecorated	1805–1920	< 1" Rim Diameter
Total	5							

Unrefined Earthenwares								
Material	Shards (#)	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Redware	1	a1	449.052	Rim	Indeterminate	Undecorated	1750–1900	Opaque Glaze
Redware	1	a1	449.052	Body	Indeterminate	Undecorated	1750–1900	Opaque Glaze
Yellowware	1	a2	457.046	Body	Indeterminate	Slip–banded	1840–1930	
Yellowware	1	a4	489.080	Rim	Indeterminate	Undecorated	1845–1900	Rockingham–type glaze
Total	4							

Refined Earthenwares								
Material	Shards (#)	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Form	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Hard Paste Whiteware	2	a4	489.070	Rim and Body	Cup	Transfer Print, Red, UID Pattern	1828+	Paneled, 3.5" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	2	a3	479.089	Rim	Saucer	Transfer Print, Red, Floral Pattern	1828+	6.25" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.060	Rim and Body	Bowl	Transfer Print, Red, Floral Pattern	1828+	6" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.064	Rim and Body	Plate	Sponge/Spatter, Red	1840–1880	10" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a2	457.040	Rim	Saucer	Transfer Print, Red, UID Pattern	1828+	6" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.072	Rim	Bowl	Transfer Print, Red, UID Pattern	1828+	6.5" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.073	Rim	Bowl	Transfer Print, Red, Floral Pattern	1828+	9" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a2	457.035	Rim	Indeterminate	Flow Blue	1840–1860	
Whiteware	1	a3	479.071	Rim and Body	Bowl	Flow Blue	1840–1860	approx 21" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a3	479.072	Rim and Body	Plate	Flow Blue	1840–1860	9" Diameter

Whiteware	3	a3, a4	479.080, 489.060, 489.059	Rim, Base, Lid	Sugar Bowl	Painted, Polychrome, Floral	1820+	4" Rim Diam, Corresponds with 2.5" lid ring diam, indicates lid and bowl related
Whiteware	1	a2	457.041	Rim	Bowl or Saucer	Sponge/Spatter, Blue	1840–1880	6" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a3	479.086	Rim	Bowl or Saucer	Sponge/Spatter, Dk. Blue	1840–1880	6.25" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a3	479.085	Rim	Cup	Transfer Print, Blue, Foliate Pattern	1828+	4" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	449.055	Rim	Plate	Shell–Edge, Blue, Impressed Design	1840–1860	8.75" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a3	479.082	Rim and Body	Plate	Shell–Edge, Blue, Unmolded	1865–1895	10" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a3	479.067	Rim	Plate	Shell–Edge, Blue, Impressed Design	1840–1860	10" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.079	Rim	Plate	Shell–Edge, Blue, Impressed Design	1840–1860	10" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a3	479.083	Rim	Plate	Shell–Edge, Blue, Impressed Design	1840–1860	

Whiteware	2	S. Profile	499.012	Rim	Plate	Shell–Edge, Blue, Impressed Design	1840–1860	9" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.063	Rim	Indeterminate	Slip–banded, Browwn	1820–1850	
Whiteware	1	a3	479.084	Rim	Indeterminate	Transfer Print, Brown, Swirl Pattern	1820+	
Hard Paste Whiteware	1	a2	457.038	Rim	Indeterminate	Transfer Print, Brown, Swirl Pattern	1840+	
Whiteware	2	a4	489.074	Rim	Plate	Transfer Print, Black, Rural Pattern	c. 1843–1855	9" Diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	489.076	Body	Indeterminate	Transfer Print, Black, Scenic Pattern	1820+	
Whiteware	1	a2	457.055	Rim	Bowl	Undecorated	1820+	10" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	449.042	Rim	Indeterminate	Undecorated	1820–1900+	
Whiteware	1	a4	489.057	Rim	Indeterminate	Design Molded on Edge	1820–1900+	
Whiteware	1	a1	449.044	Rim and Body	Bowl	Undecorated	1820–1900+	
Whiteware	3	a3, a4	479.081, 489.051	Rim	Cup	Undecorated	1820–1900+	4" Rim Diameter, revival of creamware look?

Whiteware	1	a2	457.060	Rim and Body	Saucer	Undecorated	1820–1900+	6.5" Rim Diameter
Whiteware	1	a1	449.043	Rim and Body	Saucer	Design Molded on Edge	1820–1900+	7.5" Rim Diam
Whiteware	2	a1, a3	449.047, 479.068	Rim	Plate	Undecorated	1820–1900+	8.5" Diameter
Whiteware	2	a3	479.070	Rim, Body, Base	Plate	Undecorated	1820–1900+	10" Diameter, Gothic–style Paneling
Total	34							

Table 7.2. Glass Minimum Vessel Count for Feature 14.

Man. Tech	Shards (#)	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Color	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/Comments
Molded	1	a4	489.012	Base	Jar	Aqua	Embossed	post–1867	4.25" Diameter, "Pat. Feb 13 4 58" "Pat Nov 26 67"
Molded	1	a1	449.017	Base	Bottle	Aqua	Undecorated	pre–1870	Empontiled
Molded	1	a4	489.009	Neck and Shoulder	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a1	449.008	Base	Jar	Aqua	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a4	489.007	Body	Medicine Bottle	Aqua	Embossed		"Veget"
Molded	3	a3	479.035	Finish	Medicine Bottle	Aqua	Undecorated		Prescription Lip
Molded	1	a2	457.035	Base	Jar	Aqua	Embossed		Small "x" embossed, 3.75" Base Diameter
Molded	2	a3	479.036	Neck, Shoulder, Body	Jar	Aqua	Embossed		"MA", Mason's Jar

Dip–Molded	1	a4	489.008	Base and Body	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	Pre–1850	2.25" Tall
Molded	1	a2	457.016	Finish and Shoulder	Jar	Aqua	Undecorated		
Molded	2	a3	479.049, 479.048	Body, Base	Medicine Bottle	Aqua	Embossed	pre–1870	Empontiled, Embossed "C"
Molded	2	a4	489.006, 489.010	Finish, Base and Body	Medicine Bottle	Aqua	Undecorated	1850–1880	Patent Lip, 5.5" Tall
Molded	2	a4	489.013	Near–Complete	Jar	Aqua	Embossed	1871–1882	7.5" Tall, Embossed "Mason's Patent Nov 30 1858" w/ CFJCo Monogram
Molded	1	a4	489.033	Finish and Shoulder	Medicine Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		Prescription Lip
Molded	1	a1	449.028	Finish	Medicine Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		Patent Lip
Molded	1	a4	489.031	Finish	Medicine Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated	1860–1880	
Molded	1	a4	489.030	Lip	Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a4	489.029	Rim	Indeterminate	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a4	489.034	Finish	Medicine Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		Patent Lip, Ball Neck
Molded	1	a3	479.052	Base	Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a3	479.051	Body	Indeterminate	Olive	Undecorated		Heavily Patinated
Molded	1	a1	449.026	Finish	Beer Bottle	Brown	Undecorated	post–1850	V–Tooled String Rim
Molded	1	a2	457.011	Body	Bottle	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a3	479.046	Rim	Tumbler	Colorless	Fluted		
Molded	1	a3	479.046	Rim	Tumbler	Colorless	Fluted		
Molded	1	a1	449.020	Rim	Tumbler	Colorless	Fluted		
Pressed In Mold	1	a3	479.056	Rim	Indeterminate	Colorless	Circles and Stipling	1864+	Soda Lime Glass

Pressed In Mold	1	a3	479.058	Rim	Indeterminate	Colorless	Scalloped Edge w/ Ribs on Body		
Pressed In Mold	1	a1	449.022	Body	Indeterminate	Colorless	Ribbed		
Pressed In Mold	1	S. Profile	499.018	Base and Body	Flask	Colorless	Sunflower Design	1830–1864	Flint Glass
Molded	2	a3	479.042	Rim and Body	Lamp Globe	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	1	a2	457.005	Body	Lighting Glass	Aqua	Undecorated		
Total	32								

Faunal Analysis of Feature 14, Block 8, Lot 2

Hillary P. Livingston and Terrance Martin (NSF–REU 2006)

Nearly all of the animal remains from Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2are from the bottom layers of the feature (labeled as levels a3 and a4). Pig bones are relatively abundant, making up 29% (n=97) of the overall mammal bones recovered, but unidentified large mammal bones are about the same (28%). A minimum of 3 pigs, 1 cow, 10 chickens, and 1 sheep/goat are present. Other animals represented, that would have been eaten, include: rabbit, squirrel, deer, duck, turkey, buffalo and catfish, as well as many unidentified specimens (Table 8.3).

The identified faunal remains from Feature 14 show evidence of an Upland South diet with swine (*Sus scrofa*) remains being far more prevalent than any other animal remains (35.7% of total NISP and 50.7% of the total biomass). Another aspect of the Upland South diet is the presence of wild game, which there is not much faunal evidence for, only accounting for 3.4% of the total, identified edible biomass. Eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), only 1.1% NISP, 0.15% biomass, white–tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), 1.4% NISP, 1.4% biomass, and squirrel (*Sciurus niger, Sciurus* sp.) just 5.1% NISP, 1.3% biomass, have rather low representation but this conforms to the general trend which began around 1860, when domesticated animals were becoming ever more prevalent over wild game in the household diet (McCorvie 1989: 229). Upon further inspection, however, we observe that animals outside of the Upland South diet are also being consumed.

Sarah McWorter, originally from Kentucky, owned the property in the 1860s when the feature was originally open and used as a refuse pit. Therefore, it is likely to see an Upland South dietary pattern at this site. However, what is interesting is that the Cobb family, who appear to have been the ones living on the property in the 1870s, were from New York, and may have participated in a diet closer to that found in New England, which is typically rich in chicken, beef, and seafood. While these animals do appear in the feature, they are represented to a considerably small degree. Red junglefowl (*Gallus gallus)*, making up 32% NISP and 6% biomass, and channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*), accounting for 3.7% NISP and 0.53% biomass, are evident as food sources but not even comparable to the swine. Domestic cattle (*Bos taurus*) are only 5.1% NISP but 36.7% of the total biomass. Sheep and goat (*Ovis/Capra*), which are typically plentiful at New England sites (Martin 1992: 282) are scarce here, only comprising 2.2% NISP and 2.7% biomass. These two dietary preferences are often combined, as seen at the Royall House in Massachusetts and Sylvester Manor in New York. There the inhabitants favored diet was a mix of pork, beef, sheep, and some wild animals (Newman and Landon 2002: Sportman 2003).

The influence of the commercial markets may have also played a role in the dietary patterns at the site. For instance, during and after the Civil War cattle were not as common in rural diets because of high demand elsewhere. Since cattle were so expensive, not many families could afford to purchase beef, but it led instead to a lot of people raising cattle and selling them for a large profit. Another reason pork might be more

prevalent in the archaeological record is that it could be more easily preserved than beef (Denman 1978). Sheep raising also became a more prominent in parts of the north during the Civil War because there was a lack of southern cotton and the substitute material was often wool (Wittaker 1999: 47).

One striking characteristic of Upland South farmsteads is their self–sufficiency (McCorvie 1987), and evidence for meat processing should be visible. According to McCorvie (1987: 111), cattle ribs are generally deposited at butchering sites but not swine ribs. It is true that 50% of the cattle bones found are rib bones, but more than ¼ of the total swine bones recovered (27.8%), are ribs as well. Heavy concentrations of cranial and foot bones are also good evidence for butchering refuse (Martin 1992: 285) as is the case with Feature 14 at New Philadelphia. About 28% of the total swine bones are cranial related and 17.5% are foot bones. As aforementioned, with Upland South farmsteads having traditions of self–sufficiency, it is unexpected to find evidence of a professional butcher, but what has shown up in the faunal analysis is that 83% of the cattle bones in Feature 14 are sawed. Only one mandible, 7% of the total cattle bones recovered, is part of the assemblage (Table 8.4).

Additional evidence supporting on site butchering can be found when comparing Feature 14 to Cynthia R. Price's (1985) discoveries at the Widow Harris site. Sandstone slabs and caches of ash (along with considerable amounts of charcoal in Feature 14), are found at both sites indicative of a fireplace. Small household items, such as 19 buttons, could have resulted from sweeping or other activities that push material through cracks in the floor boards. They could also be refuse from a fireplace, emptied with the ashes (Price 1985: 42). If this had been a butchering site however, it is typical for it to have been filled fairly soon after the bones were deposited, in order to keep the rank smell to a minimum and fend off scavengers. The percent of rodent and carnivore gnawing (11.3% on the swine, 28.6% on the cattle, and 16.7% on the sheep and goat), is good evidence for the bones being left exposed for quite some time, lending credence to the refuse pit interpretation. If residents from multiple properties were using the abandoned space as a communal refuse midden, then all kinds of faunal remains would be mixed in together, creating a composite picture of multiple households.

Aside from Feature 14, three other features at New Philadelphia were analyzed for faunal data from this past summer's excavation on Block 4, Lot 1. Feature 7, on Block 4, Lot 1, which was owned by a family from Rhode Island, dates from the 1840s and is probably a root cellar, measuring 10.5 x 3.5 ft. In Feature 7, 23.6% (31 bones) of the mammal bones came from swine and an equal amount again (26%) from unidentified large mammals. One significant difference is the relative absence of wild game in Feature 7. Duck, catfish, and deer are not present. Feature 13, on Block 4, Lot 1, which dates to the same time period, represents the remains of a structure owned by the same family. The feature is circular, 8.5 ft. in diameter, and is probably a cistern or well. Once again, swine dominates, with 25.5% of the mammal bones coming from pigs. Eight cattle bones comprised 8.5% of mammal bones retrieved, which is comparable to Feature 14 on Block

8, Lot 2. Interestingly, both these features support an Upland South diet, even though the residents are from New England. Feature 19, on Block 4, Lot 1, represents remains of a structure that was owned by a family from Ohio and dates between 1855–1860. This feature is likely a privy or possible storage space. Swine and cattle are fairly equally represented. Swine account for 14.5% of mammal bones and cattle make up 11.3% of the mammal remains.

It is hard to say what the history of New Philadelphia would have been, had it fully survived being bypassed by the Hannibal – Naples railroad, which ultimately led to its economic demise and downfall. Looking at Plum Grove, Iowa City (1999), we can gather an idea of the railroad's economic impact had it continued on its route through New Philadelphia. The industry surrounding cattle production increased dramatically in Plum Grove as transportation was made significantly cheaper and faster (Cronon 1991: 77). The significant increase in capital changed consumption patterns as well by providing access to more varieties of food, and altered production practices to focus more towards large scale production, principally for monetary gain. It is interesting to think about the potentials of New Philadelphia's growth had it been more directly connected to the railroad as a depot town.

Table 7.3. Species composition of animal remains from Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2.

Knife–cut	NISP[17]	MNI[18]	NISP Wt(g)	Biomass(kg)[19]	NSP Sawed/ chopped/	NSP Burned/ calcinated	Rodent/ Carnivore-gnawed
MAMMALS	332		1,311.0	19.085	6/4/5	3/10	13/9
Eastern cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*	3	2	1.0	.026	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Fox squirrel, *Sciurus niger*	8	2	4.6	.104	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Squirrel sp., *Sciurus* sp.	6	1	1.4	.036	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Old World rat, *Rattus* sp.	29	7	8.8	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Dog/Coyote, *Canis* sp.	1	1	1.9	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Domestic cat, *Felis catus*	1	1	.5	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Swine, *Sus scrofa*	97	–	650.5	8.952	1/2/1	0/0	4/5
White-tailed deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*	1	1	12.4	.254	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Domestic cattle, *Bos Taurus*	14	–	454.3	6.480	5/1/0	0/0	2/2
Sheep/goat, *Ovis/Capra*	6	1	25.1	.478	0/0/0	0/0	0/1
Unidentified large mammal	94	–	110.0	1.808	0/1/4	3/4	7/1
Unidentified medium/large mammal	59	–	36.9	.677	0/0/0	0/6	0/0
Unidentified medium mammal	5	–	2.2	.053	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified small mammal	8	–	1.2	.031	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIRDS	123	13	93.5	1.358	0/0/1	0/0	2/0

[17] Number of identified specimens
[18] Minimum number of individuals calculated from the feature as a whole
[19] Biomass in kg was calculated from total NISP weights using allometric formulae presented by Reitz and Scarry (1985:67). No estimates are presented for vertebrate taxa that are not considered to have been human food items.

Duck spp., Subfamily Anatinae	2	2	4.0	.072	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Red junglefowl, *Gallus gallus*	87	10	76.2	1.053	0/0/1	0/0	2/0
Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*	4	1	5.8	.101	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified large bird	1	–	.6	.013	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified medium/large bird	1	–	.2	.005	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified medium bird	27	–	6.6	.114	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Eggshell fragments	1	–	.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
AMPHIBIANS	1	1	.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Toad sp., *Bufo* sp.	1	1	.1	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
FISH	20	2	7.3	.157	0/0/1	0/0	0/0
Buffalo sp., *Ictiobus* sp.	1	1	.6	.020	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Channel catfish, *Ictalurus punctatus*	10	1	5.1	.094	0/0/1	0/0	0/0
Unidentified fish	*9*	–	*1.6*	*.043*	*0/0/0*	*0/0*	*0/0*
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATA	4	_	.4	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
BIVALVES	2	2	20.8	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Marine bivalve, Cockle?	1	1	2.2	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Unidentified freshwater mussel	1	1	18.6	–	0/0/0	0/0	0/0
Grand Total	482		1,433.1	20.600	6/4/7	3/10	15/9
Total, Identified below class	272		1,254.7	17.855	5/3/3	0/0	6/8
Percentage identified below class	56.4		87.6	86.7	–	–	–

Table 7.4. Skeletal portions of swine, cattle, white–tailed deer, and sheep/goat from Feature 14 in Block 8, Lot 2 (values are NISP).

	NISP	%
SWINE		
Cranial fragments	17	17.5
Isolated teeth	8	8.2
Proximal forequarter	4	4.1
Vertebrae	8	8.2
Ribs	24	24.7
Innominate bones	1	1.0
Proximal hindquarter	8	8.2
Feet	27	27.8
Totals	97	99.7
CATTLE		
Cranial fragments	1	7.1
Isolated teeth	0	–
Proximal forequarter	2	14.3
Vertebrae	0	–
Ribs	6	42.9
Innominate bones	2	14.3
Proximal hindquarter	3	21.4
Feet	0	–
Totals	14	100.0
DEER		
Cranial fragments	0	–
Isolated teeth	0	–
Proximal forequarter	0	–
Vertebrae	0	–
Ribs	0	–
Innominate bones	0	–
Proximal hindquarter	1	100.0
Feet	0	–
Totals	1	100.0
SHEEP/GOAT		
Cranial fragments	0	–
Isolated teeth	0	–
Proximal forequarter	0	–
Vertebrae	1	16.7
Ribs	3	50.0
Innominate bones	0	–
Proximal hindquarter	0	–
Feet	2	33.3
Totals	6	100.0

Block 8, Lot 4

Block 8, Lot 4 History

The earliest known deed transaction identified for Block 8, Lot 4, is an 1871 sale from James Vokes to Solomon McWorter. However, an 1867 tax assessment shows Solomon McWorter being taxed on this lot, although it had no improvements. No improvements existed on the lot through the early 1880s. A small structure may have been built on the property between 1878 and 1883, since the improvements are listed as $30 in 1883 and $25 in 1888. The 1865 State Census classifies Solomon McWorter as black with five people in his household, and with livestock valued at $500. However, he does not live in the town in 1870. There are 18 transactions for this piece of property from 1871 to 1930 and the owners included Solomon McWorter and Frederick Shipman (appears on the 1880 Federal Census). The deed, tax, and census data follow. The italicized names are those who may have resided on the lot, since they appear in both the deed and census records.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1871	James Vokes	*Solomon McWorter*	54,9
1876	Sarah McWorter	*Solomon McWorter*	54,10
1876	Judith Armistead	*Solomon McWorter*	54,14
1876	Lucy Vond	*Solomon McWorter*	54,17
1876	John Johnson	*Solomon McWorter*	54,18
1878	*Solomon McWorter*	William Bower	54,15
1879	James Bower	*Frederick Shipman*	54,19
1880	*Frederick Shipman*	Francis McWorter	54,20
1883	George McWorter	Lucy McWorter	54,22
1915	Thomas McWorter	Alonzo Leonard	54,27
1915	Thomas McWorter	Siegle & Strauss	54,28
1915	Christina Watts	Siegle & Strauss	54,29
1915	Eliza Brown	Siegle & Strauss	54,30
1915	Siegle & Strauss	Aaron Malone	54,31
1916	Shelby McWorter	A. E. Malone	54,32
1919	George McWorter	John Siegle	54,35
1930	William Strauss	Emma Siegle	54,38
1930	Emma Siegle	Virgil Burdick	54,39

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$16	$0
1868	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0	$0
1869	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0	$0
1870	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0	$0

1871	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0	$0
1872	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0	$0
1875	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	–	$0
1878	Solomon McWorter (Lots 1–8)	–	$0
1883	Solomon McWorter (Lots 3–6)	–	$30
1888	L. J. McKinney	–	$25

1865 STATE CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
McWorter	S.	B	5

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELATION	ORIGIN
Shipman	F.	31	M	W	Head	IL
	Lucy	26	F	W	Wife	IL
	Henry	5	M	W	Son	IL
	Wm	3	M	W	Son	IL
	Cora	1	F	W	daughter	IL

Block 8, Lot 4 Archaeology

In 2002 and 2003, archeologists preformed a walkover survey of this property, along with the rest of New Philadelphia, and they identified a large concentration of artifacts on this lot. Block 8 had one of the largest concentrations of artifacts when compared to the entire town site. Based on the surface survey finds, the ceramic artifacts have a mean date of occupation of 1864 (Gwaltney 2004). In 2004, Michael Hargrave (CERL) performed a geophysical survey of this area and identified several anomalies on the western portion of the lot while performing an electrical resistance survey (Figure 7.15).

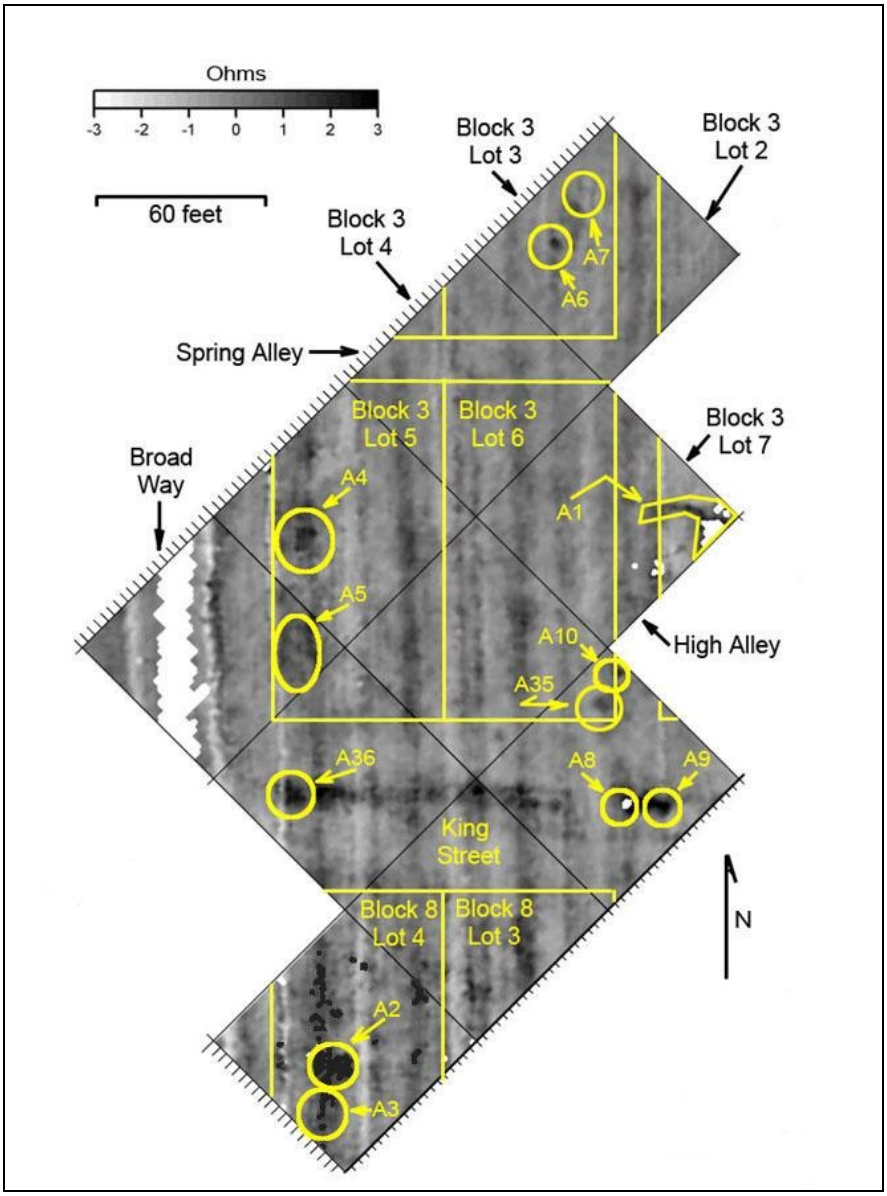


Figure 7.15. *Resistivity Survey locating several soil anomalies found in Block 8, Lot 4. (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell.)*

Anomaly A2 identified in the geophysical survey is located in the central–western portion of Block 8, Lot 4. The archaeology team performed a core sample survey to ground truth Anomaly A2. They placed three transects of nine core samples in a north–south direction at 5 ft. intervals. The southern most part of transect 1 (T1) is 20 ft. north and 25 ft. west of the southwest corner of Block 8, Lot 4. Of the 27 core samples, physical resistance to the core probe occurred in 10 places, detecting brick and rock fragments (T1N8, T1N9, T2N7, T2N8, T2N9, T3N8, T3N9) (Figure 7.16). The majority of these are located in the northern portion of the tested area. Generally, each core sample reached a depth of 1.8 ft. to 2.1 ft. below the surface. However, archaeologists hit resistance at a depth that ranges

from an average of 0.65 ft. to 1.5 ft. below the surface. The upper most layer consists of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and is located to an average depth of 1.0 ft. to 1.1 ft. below the surface. This soil is the plow zone. The soils under the plow zone generally consist of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) mottled 10YR 4/3 (brown).

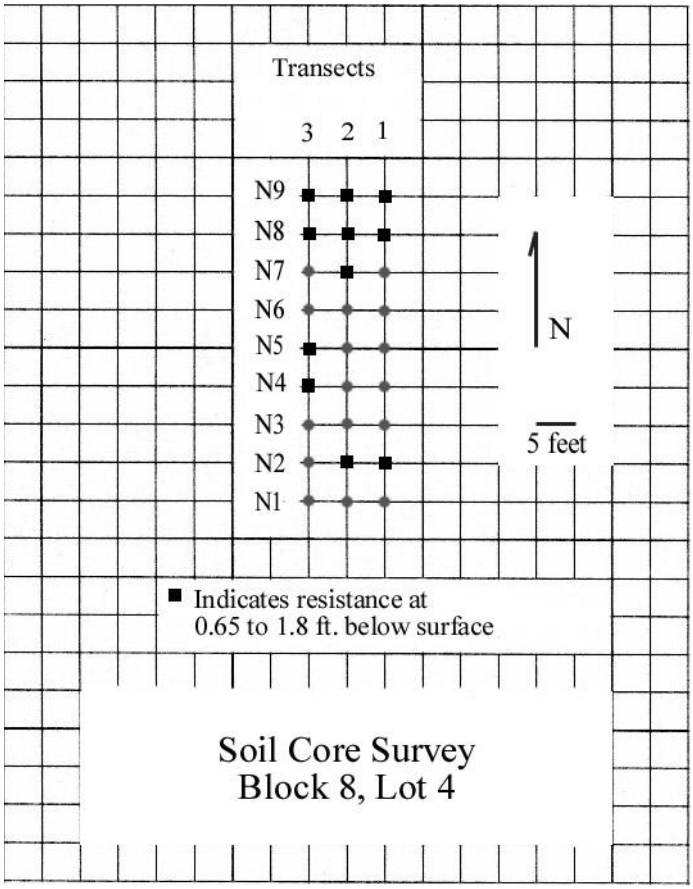


Figure 7.16. *Coring performed near Anomoly A2 (Drawn by Christopher Fennell).*

As a result of the geophysical survey and the positive results of the coring, archaeologists opened three excavation units (EU 1, 2, and 3) in Block 8, Lot 4 in the 2004 season (Figure 7.17). Generally, in all three excavation units the plow zone exists to a depth of about 0.8 to 1.2 ft. below the surface. It consists of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The mean date of the artifacts ranged from the earliest settlement to the post–bellum era. Underneath this layer is a buried horizon of soil that consists of a 10YR4/3 (brown), silty clay. Archaeologists located a large concentration of brick fragments and stones that measured 0.25 to 0.5 ft. in diameter. This large concentration of debris is Anomaly A2 detected in the geophysical survey. This buried, undisturbed layer with debris contains artifacts that date to about the 1850s. The quantity of artifacts dramatically increased in the lower part of the layer as archaeologists verified and defined the anomaly and designated it Feature 4. The western portion of Feature 4 was

exposed in 2004, although the full extent of the feature could not be determined during the field season.

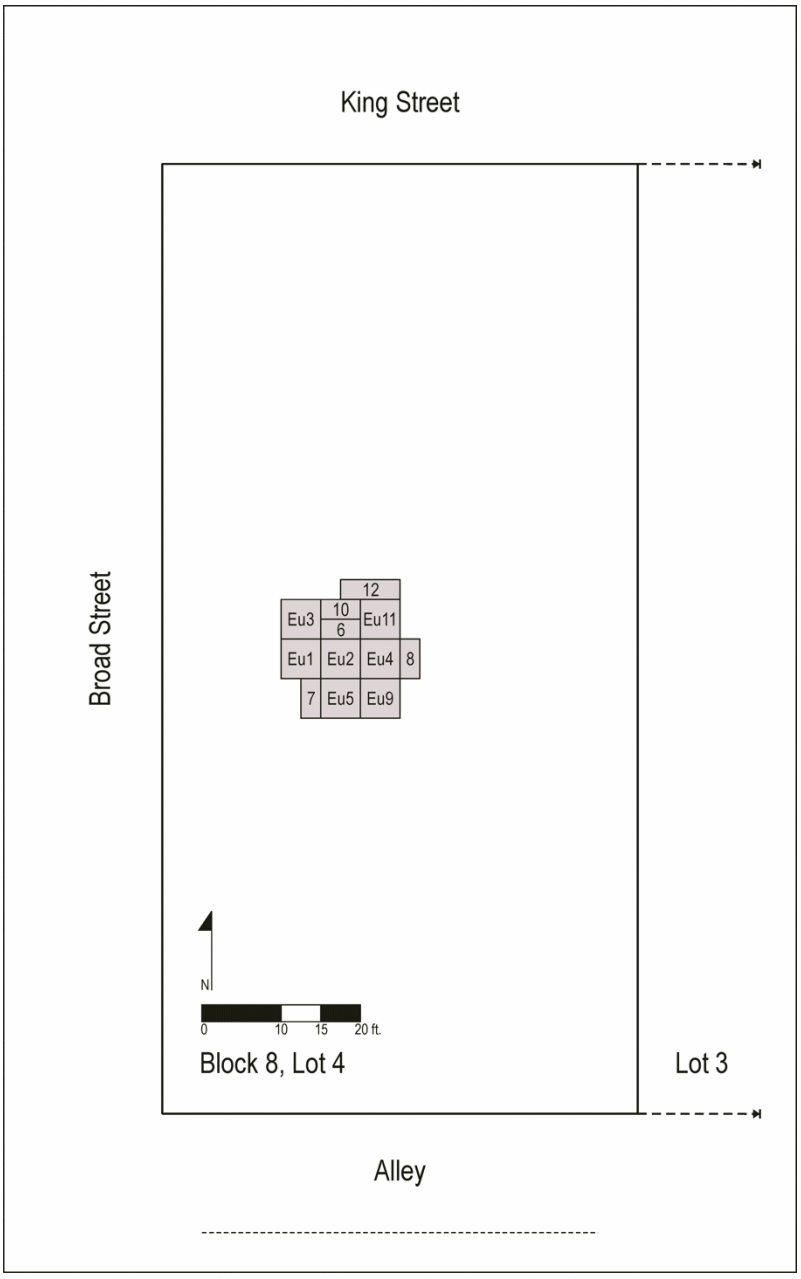


Figure 7.17. *Location of units excavated in Block 8, Lot 4 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

In 2005, the archaeology team continued to expose Feature 4, excavating EUs 4–12. Generally, the upper layers of the plow zone continued to be a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown). The soils tend to get more mottled closer to the top of Feature 4 with a 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay, mottled 10YR 5/4 (yellow brown) and 10YR 4/3 (brown) clay. Feature 4 is about 1.2 to 1.5 ft. below the surface. It measures about 12.0 ft. east–

west and 12.5 ft. north–south (Figures 7.18 and 7.19). The feature soil is a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team bisected the feature and removed the eastern portion in 0.5 ft. arbitrary levels (designated as a1, a2, a3), or until they detected a natural stratigraphic layer. At about 1.5 ft. from the top of the feature archaeologists detected a soil color change. At this point the soil tended to be a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) clay that was mottled 5YR 4/6 (yellowish brown). Excavations ceased at the end of layer a5 because the field season ended. Generally the feature sloped down toward the middle (Figure 7.20), and its cylinder shape provides a clue that the original function of the feature was a cistern or a well. Since it is relatively deep and wide, and archeologists did not find its bottom, the feature probably originally served as a well. A cistern would be shallow and probably no more than the depth of a barrel placed within the cavity of the cistern.

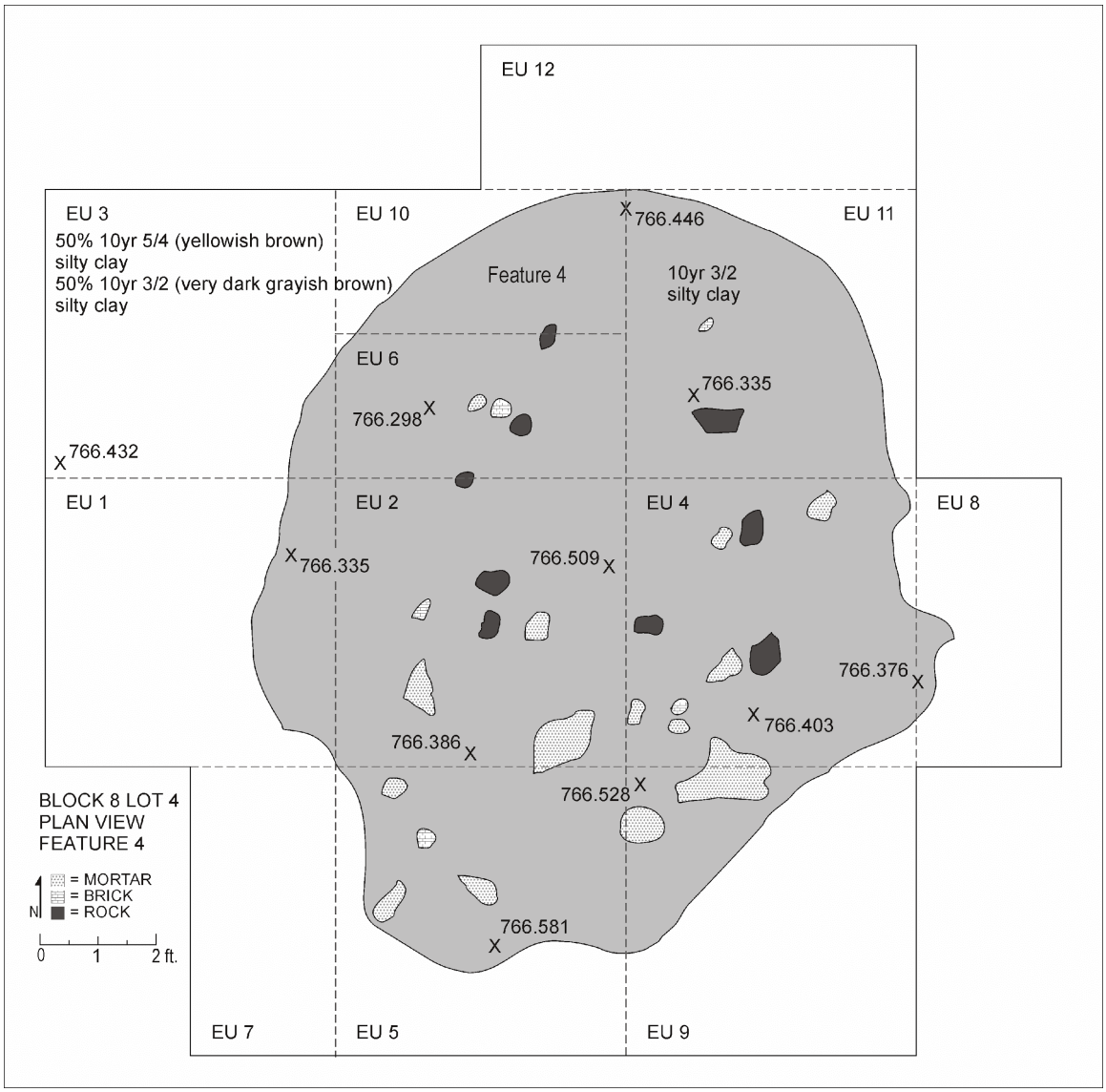


Figure 7.18. *Plan of Feature 4 in Block 8, Lot 4 found in the location of Anomaly A2 (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo, Alison Azzarello, and Christopher Valvano).*

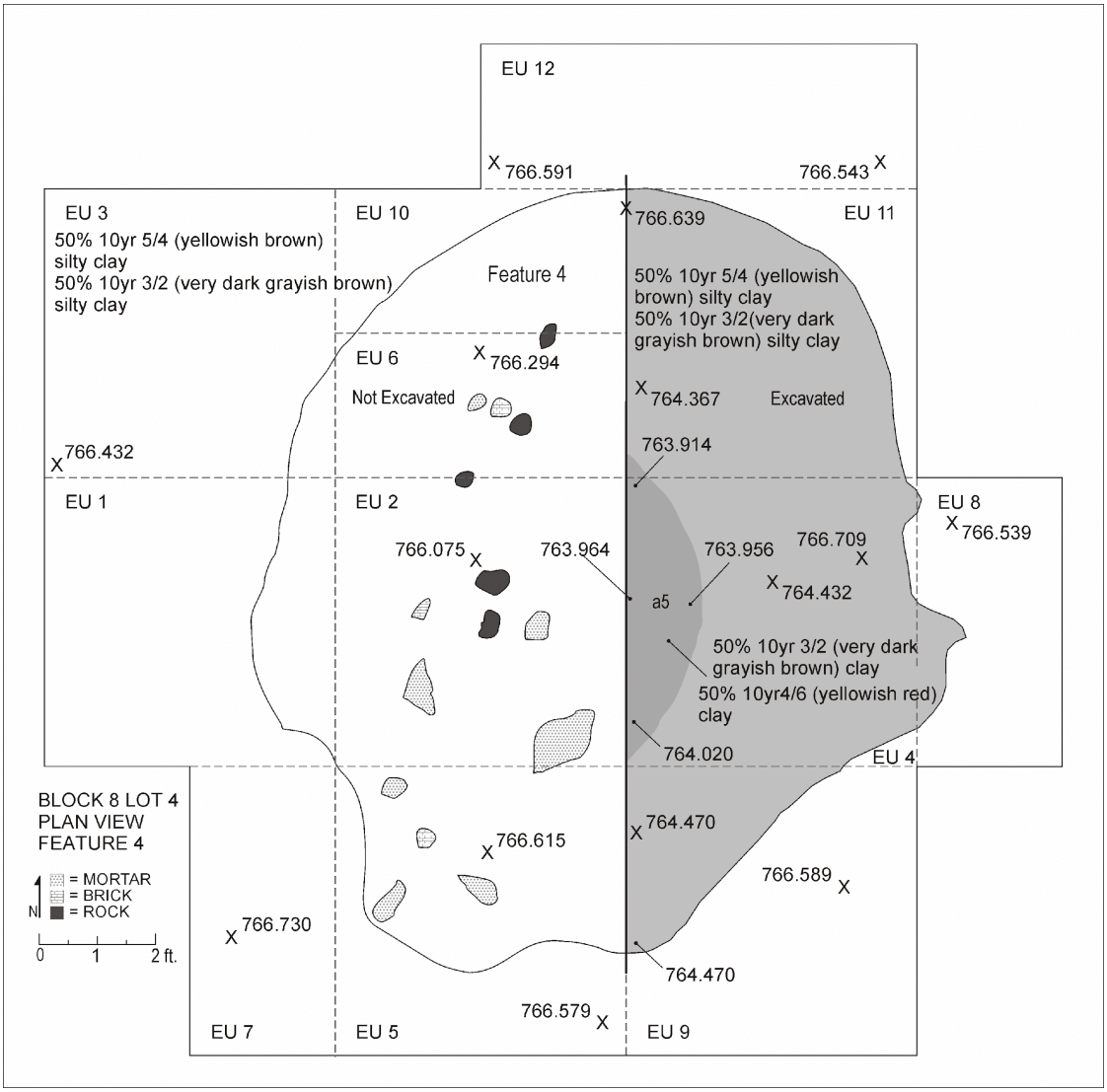


Figure 7.19. *Feature 4 in Block 8, Lot 4, Bisected (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo, Alison Azzarello, and Christopher Valvano).*

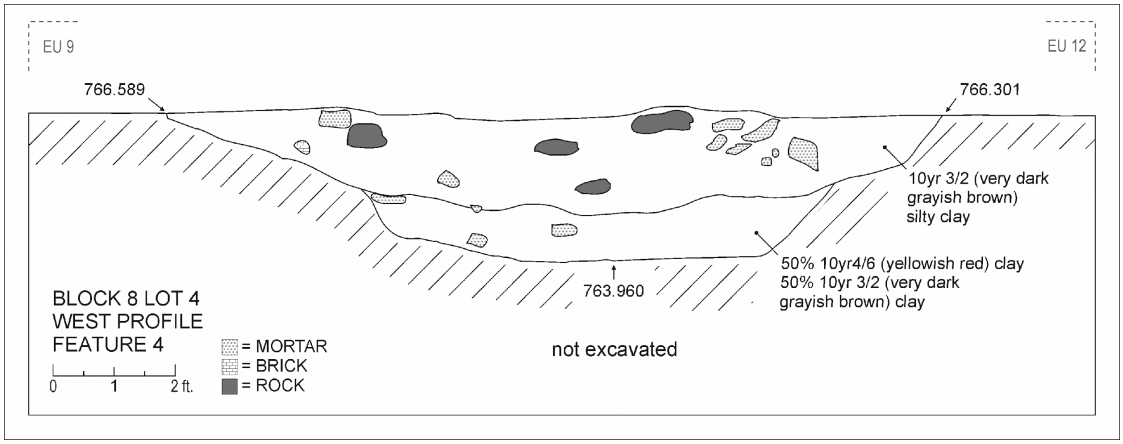


Figure 7.20. *Profile of the western wall of Feature 4 in Block 8, Lot 4 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

The team collected soil samples and processed them in a flotation tank at the ISM–RCC facilities under the direction of Marjorie Schroeder. Few organic materials were detected. There were also lower than expected frequency of faunal material and domestic trash identified in the feature. Rock, mortar, and brick are located throughout the feature fill. These findings indicate that the feature was not open for a long enough period of time to accumulate much trash. Rather, after it was no longer in use, community members rapidly filled the feature.

The artifacts found in Feature 4date to the 1850s (Figure 7.21). Therefore, it is probable that the original function of the feature, a cistern or well, is related to the early development of the town. Even though the earliest known deeds for Block 8, Lot 4 date to 1871, and the tax records from 1867 show that the lot was not improved, the archaeological evidence shows that the area was probably used as a domestic space several decades earlier. The structure was dismantled by the 1850s.

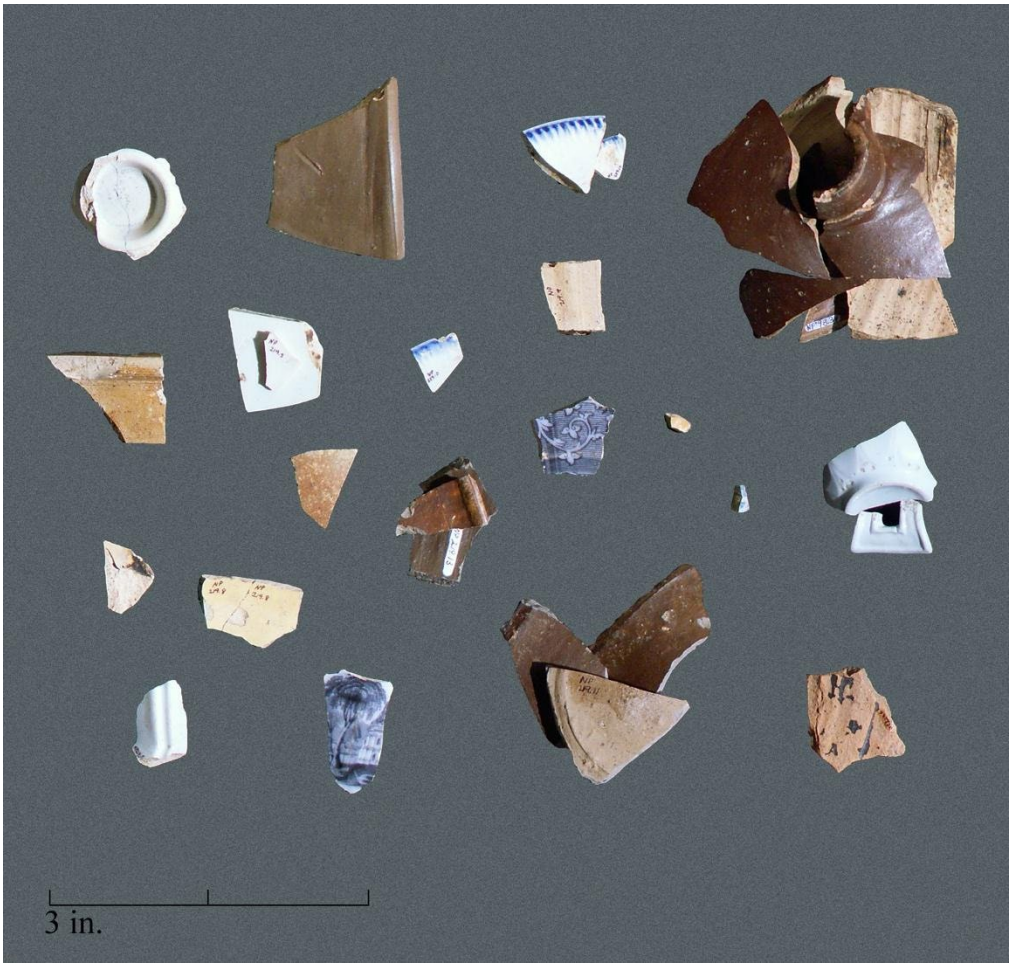


Figure 7.21. *Ceramic vessels from Feature 4 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

These findings are intriguing since Mr. Burdick (1992) recalls Block 8 as being unoccupied through the twentieth century and he referred to the area as "the park." The impression that some former twentieth century residents have of the area is that the Block 8 may have never been occupied. A review of the earliest surviving Hadley Township records dating to 1867 also confirm this impression and shows that Block 8, Lot 4 was not improved. However, after the archaeological survey, the electrical resistivity survey, the coring, and the excavation, there is substantial evidence that this area was occupied during the town's early settlement.

Minimum Vessel Analysis for Block 8, Lot 4

Kimberly S. Eppler and Emily Helton (NSF–REU 2005)

There are two artifact assemblages described and analyzed: the ceramic and glass materials from within Feature 4 (Assemblage A) and the ceramic and glass artifacts retrieved from the arbitrary level directly above the feature (Assemblage B).

Assemblage A

Assemblage A contains the ceramic and glass artifacts recovered from Feature 4. This assemblage contains a minimum of 20 ceramic vessels and 4 glass vessels with equal amounts of refined earthenwares and utilitarian wares. The most common ware is stoneware (n=8) followed by whiteware (n=6). Whiteware and hard paste whiteware account for the entire assemblage of refined earthenwares; absent from this assemblage are pearlware and porcelain.

Four refined earthenware vessel forms are present in the assemblage (Table 7.5). Two vessels found in the arbitrary level excavated above the feature mended to a teacup and a sugar bowl found within the feature. The sugar bowl and teacup are very similar, both having a bluish tint to the glaze and are possibly from the same set. The two plates identified are strikingly different. One is a molded blue shell edged whiteware with a rim diameter of 9 in. and the other is a dark blue transfer printed hard paste whiteware with an undetermined rim diameter (see Table 7.10).

Table 7.5. Refined Ceramics by Functional Type from Assemblage A, Feature 4.

Type	Number Identified	Percent of Total Refined Earthenwares
Sugar Bowl	1	10%
Teacup	1	10%
Plate	2	20%
Bowl	1	10%
Unidentified Flatwares	3	30%
Unidentified Hollowwares	2	20%

The most common form of decoration is blue transfer print (n=3; 30%). Of these transfer printed vessels, two (20%) are dark blue and possibly of the same set (their forms are identifiable as a teacup and a plate) and one (10%) is a light blue transfer printed flatware vessel with a floral motif. The vessels in question are hard paste whitewares that were not available until 1840. The partially visible scene depicted on the teacup is probably a Romantic scene that includes a tree, a building and possibly a pond. Studies have shown that these Romantic prints were produced from 1810–1870 with the peak of popularity occurring during the years 1831–1851 (Samford 1997).

Utilitarian wares account for 50% (n=10) of the ceramics of Assemblage A. Stoneware and yellowware comprise the entire assemblage with stonewares being the most predominant type (n=8, 80%). Only two vessel forms (Table 7.6) were discernable and the majority of vessels were unidentifiable hollowwares (n=7, 70%). Redware is not present in this assemblage.

Table 7.6. Utilitarian Ceramics by Functional Type from Assemblage A, Feature 4.

Type	Number Identified	Percent of Total Utilitarian Wares
Jug	1	10%
Plate	1	10%
Unidentified Hollowwares	7	70%
Type Indeterminate	1	10%

The jug was partially mended with shards from Assemblage B. Slightly more than half (n=11, 58%) of the shards that construct this vessel were retrieved from the level above Feature 4. Most (78%, n=8) came from Excavation Units 4, 8 and 11, units above the excavated half of the feature.

It appears as though at least three of the stoneware vessels were locally made. This conclusion rests on the presence of multicolored pastes and obvious potter's wheel marks on the interior of the vessels. The most commonly found stoneware glaze was Albany–type slip glaze (n=4; 50%) followed by salt glazes (n=3, 37.5%).

Only two yellowware vessels are present, both of which are undecorated. It was not possible to identify a form for either.

The glass retrieved from within Feature 4 comprises four vessels, and the only discernable form is a small vial. There was, however, one aquamarine basal shard vertically embossed with "_KBERRY". The embossed word was most likely "BLACKBERRY" and was possibly a patent medicine bottle or some form of alcohol container (although the latter is less unlikely due to the color of the container).

Assemblage B

Assemblage B consists of the ceramic and glass vessels retrieved from the arbitrary level directly above Feature 4. It is larger than Assemblage A.

Assemblage B contains a minimum of 24 ceramic vessels with an equal amount of refined earthenwares (n=12, 50%) and utilitarian wares (n=12, 50%). The most common wares are stoneware (n=9, 37.5%) and whiteware (n=9, 37.5%). Whiteware and hard paste whiteware account for the entire assemblage of refined wares. Absent from this assemblage are porcelain and pearlware, as is also the case for Assemblage A. Whiteware accounts for 75% (n=9) of the refined earthenware assemblage while hard paste whiteware accounts for only 25% (n=3) of the assemblage.

Only one vessel form of the refined earthenware assemblage could be identified (Table 7.7) it is an undecorated hard paste whiteware bowl with an undetermined base diameter. The majority of vessels were unidentified hollowwares (n=7, 59%) and unidentified flatwares (n=3, 25%).

Table 7.7. Refined Ceramics by Functional Type from Assemblage B, above Feature 4.

Type	Number Identified	Percent of Total Refined Earthenwares
Bowl	1	8%
Unidentified Flatwares	3	25%
Unidentified Hollowwares	7	59%
Type Indeterminate	1	8%

Decorative techniques of the refined earthenwares included sponge/spatter (n=2, 17%), shell edged (n=3, 25%), light blue transfer prints (n=2, 17%) and undecorated whiteware (n=5, 42%). Two of the shell edged wares are molded; one is an unidentified flat ware with a 10 inch rim diameter and floral pattern and the other is an unidentified vessel with a 9 inch rim diameter. Shell edged wares were produced until the 1890s but declined in popularity around 1860 and are rarely found in the archaeological record after this time (Miller 1991: 5–6).

The transfer printed ware (n=2, 17%) are both light blue in color and unidentified hollowwares. One of these vessels has a rim diameter of 7.25 inches and a floral design. The sponge/spatter decorated wares have a production time range of 1840–1880. Both of these are unidentified hollowwares. For further information pertaining to decoration techniques and measurements, refer to Appendix 7.11.

Utilitarian wares account for 50% (n=12) of the ceramics of Assemblage B. Stoneware and yellowware comprise the entire assemblage with stonewares being the most predominant type (n=9, 75%). Only one vessel form was identified, a yellowware chamber pot (n=1; 8%), and the majority of vessels were unidentifiable hollowwares (n=8, 67%) (Table 7.8). Absent from this assemblage is redware.

Table 7.8. Utilitarian Ceramics by Functional Type from Assemblage B, Above Feature 4.

Type	Number Identified	Percent of Total Utilitarian Wares
Chamber pot	1	8%
Unidentified Hollowwares	8	67%
Type Indeterminate	3	25%

It appears as though at least 3 of the stoneware vessels were locally made. This conclusion rests on the presence of multicolored pastes and obvious potter's wheel marks on the interior of the vessels. The most commonly found stoneware decoration was salt glaze (n=5; 56%) followed by slipped (n=2, 22%) and alkaline glaze (n=1; 11%). Two of the salt glazed vessels have a brown tinted glaze and the other three have translucent glazes.

Three yellowware vessels are present; two of which are undecorated while the other is banded yellowware. The banded yellowware decoration is present on the chamber pot and this design technique dates from 1840–1930.

A minimum number of 10 glass vessels are present in this assemblage (Table 7.9). Only two of these vessels were identifiable. The vial is a dark aqua blue with a base diameter of 0.75 inches. Located on the base of this vessel is a pontil scar. Empontilling is a method of glass manufacturing that utilizes a rod (the pontil) that is stuck to the base of the bottle to hold it while the finish is being formed. Once the manufacturing process is completed, the pontil is detached leaving a scar, such as the one visible on the base of this vial. Empontilling was replaced in popularity by the snap case manufacturing technique by 1850, although the empontilling was still used much later. For dating purposes, 1870 is the accepted as the general end date of this technique (Jones and Sulivan 1989: 45).

Table 7.9. Glass Vessels by Functional Type for Assemblage B, Above Feature 4.

Type	Number Identified	Percent of Total Glass Vessels
Vial	1	10%
Inkwell	1	10%
Unidentified Container	6	60%
Type Indeterminate	2	20%

The other identifiable vessel in the glass assemblage is a square aqua green inkwell. This vessel was almost completely mended, and an embossed maker's mark (the only complete maker's mark in the entire assemblage) is on the front of the inkwell proclaiming "J.J BUTLER/CIN". The J.J Butler Company was an ink manufacturing company based out of Cincinnati. This particular square bottle was only manufactured from 1854–1860. All of the components of this vessel were retrieved from Excavation Unit 4, directly in the middle and on top of the area of the feature that was bisected. The presence of almost all the shards of this vessel in close proximity to one another indicates that at this depth, the soil was not highly disturbed.

Conclusions for the Ceramic and Glass Analyses

The Feature was filled in the 1850s and these two assemblages combined present of total minimum vessel count of 58. Of these 58 vessels, 22 are refined earthenwares, 5 are yellowware, 17 are stoneware, and 14 are glass.

Of the utilitarian wares, the preponderance of stoneware compared to yellowware, and the complete lack of redware can be an indication of the time and economic situation of the individuals associated with the fill material of Feature 4. At the Armstrong Farmstead (15Fa185), a site in Kentucky occupied from 1846 through the early twentieth century, a relatively large number of stoneware vessels were identified. "By the time the Armstrongs occupied the Paris Pike location, stoneware had become the workhorse of the nineteenth–century kitchen, pantry, and springhouse" (Moore and Rotman 2002: 3). The

inferred preference of the inhabitants of Block 8, Lot 4 for stoneware over unrefined earthenware was not an economic one – stoneware was more difficult to produce and commanded a higher price than redware or yelloware. However, this made stoneware vessels more durable and led to their dominance of the market. It is possible that stoneware vessels were more readily available at New Philadelphia in the mid to late nineteenth century, and this could explain their prevalence in the assemblages of Feature 4.

The presence of only two potentially matched vessels (the dark blue transfer–printed hardpaste whiteware teacup and plate) suggests that maintaining a complete set of tableware was not a priority. In speaking of the general attitudes of American society as a whole, Huddleston and Poplin (2003: 4) observe that "wealthy families purchased new ceramics and ceramic forms because they had expendable funds, but more importantly because *social attitudes* dictated that they do so." They recognize that this is a characteristic of well–off individuals and not behavior exhibited by the general population. In frontier homes, it was less likely to find matched sets of dishes, as visible in the Feature 4 assemblages, and indeed "other items, such as wooden trenchers, could be used instead of ceramic dishes" (Huddleston and Poplin 2003: 3). Additionally, "excavations at early homesteads across the South suggest that the family dishes often were mismatched pieces, usually plates and cups" (Huddleston and Poplin 2003: 6). The presence of teawares in Feature 4 of Block 8, Lot 4 In New Philadelphia indicates at least some specialization of vessel forms, but does not mean that they were used in the ways intended by their manufacturers.

Table 7.10. Feature 4, Assemblage A: Ceramic and Glass Vessels

Refined Earthenware

Material	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements / Comments
Hard–paste whiteware	2	Above F4; a1	76.31 219.7	Base and handle	Sugar bowl	Arched design	1840 +	Approx. 1.75in ft.ring
Hard–paste Whiteware	4	Above F4; a2	76.28 171.3 224.14 224.15	body	Tableware, hollowware	Undecorated	1840 +	Similar to 219.7 Possible tureen
Whiteware	2	a1	219.5 219.6	1 rim 1 base	Tableware, flatware	Undecorated	1820 +	Poss. Plate or platter; Approx. 7in Rim diameter "AMS" imprinted on basal sherd
Whiteware	2	a4; a5	230.7 231.1	1 base 1body	Bowl	Undecorated	1820–1900 +	Poss. gravy bowl; 1.75in ft. ring
Whiteware	1	a4	230.6	Rim	Plate	Molded blue shell edge; floral	1820 +	Approx. 9in rim diameter
Whiteware	2	a3	229.10	Rim	Tableware, flatware	Molded blue shell edge	1820 +	Approx. 7in rim diameter
Whiteware	1	a4	230.5	Rim	Tableware, flatware	Light blue transfer print	1828 +	Undetermined rim diameter
Hard paste whiteware	1	a3	229.7	Body	Teacup	d. blue transfer print, scenic, paneled	1840 +	
Hard paste whiteware	1	a2	224.17	Body	Plate	d. blue transfer print, floral	1840 +	Same set as 229.7?
Whiteware	1	a2	224.16	Body	Tableware, hollowware	Multicolor Marble	1820 +	Manganese added to glaze

Total Vessels: 10

Unrefined Earthenware

Material	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Yellowware	2	a1	219.8	Body	Plate	Undecorated	1830–1900	
Yellowware	1	a4	230.8	Body	Utilitarian vessel	Undecorated	1830–1900	

Total Vessels: 2

Stoneware

Material	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Buff paste	1	a2	224.5	Rim	Hollowware	Brown opaque ext.		Wheel–thrown, red/brown int. glaze Poss. crock
Albany int and ext.	2	a1	219.13 219.12	1rim 1body	Hollowware	Undecorated	1805–1920	wheel–thrown; gray paste; approx. 9in rim diameter
Albany ext.	1	a2	224.6	Body	Hollowware	Unglazed int.	1805–1920	Red paste Wheel–thrown
Albany ext.	3	a1; a2; a3	219.11 229.11 224.3	Base	Hollowware	Washed int.	1805–1920	gray paste poss. Jug; 4.5in ft.ring
Brown tinted Salt–glaze ext.	1	a2	224.7	Rim	Hollowware	Opaque brown int.	1840–1900	Wheel–thrown, buff paste; 12 in rim diameter
Translucent Salt–glaze	1	a1	219.9	Body	Hollowware	Unglazed int.	1840–1900	Wheel–thrown; buff paste
Salt–glaze	1	a4	230.9	Body	Hollowware	Red/brown interior	1840–1900	Wheel–thrown; buff/red paste
Albany ext.	19	Above F4 a1; a2	44.2 44.3 98.34 104.26 168.1 168.2 168.3 195.5 195.6 195.9 219.12 219.14 224.1 224.4 224.8 224.9 224.10 224.11	Base, body, and rim	Jug	Unglazed int.	1805–1920	Wheel–thrown; Multicolor paste; 1.75in rim diameter; approx. 5.5in ft. ring

Total Vessels: 8

Glass

Man. Tech.	#	Level	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Color	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
2–piece mold	5	a3; a4	229.2 229.5 230.10	Lip, neck and body	Vial	Aquamarine	Undecorated		0.75 rim diameter
Molded	1	a1	219.3	Base	Container	Aquamarine	Embossed		Possible alcohol bottle; approx. 4in base diameter. “KBERRY” embossed vertically;
Unknown	1	a1	219.4	Body	Container	Colorless	Undecorated		Curved thin body
Unknown	1	a5	231.4	Body	Container	Colorless	Undecorated		Curved, thick

Total Vessels: 4

Table 7.11. Above Feature 4, Assemblage B: Ceramic and Glass Vessels.

Refined Earthenware

Material	#	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Hard paste whiteware	1	76.27	Body	Hollowware	Paneled	1840+	Poss. Teacup
Hard paste whiteware	1	76.23	Base	Bowl	Undecorated	1840+	Burnt; base diameter undetermined
Hard paste whiteware	2	104.15 104.17	Base	Hollowware	Undecorated	1840+	Approx. 5.5in ft.ring
Whiteware	3	76.22 78.08	Rim	Tableware Flatware	Undecorated	1820+	Approx. 9in rim diameter
Whiteware	1	98.28	Rim	Tableware, hollowware	Undecorated	1820+	Approx. 6.5in rim diameter
Whiteware	2	145.02 104.23	Body	Tableware, hollowware	Sponge/spatter Cranberry/blue	1840–1880	
Whiteware	2	104.16 44.7	Rim	Tableware, flatware	Blue shell edge	1865–1895	Approx. 9.5in rim diameter
Whiteware	1	76.32	Rim	Tableware, vessel	Molded blue shell edge		Approx. 9in rim diameter
Whiteware	2	98.33	Rim	Tableware, hollowware	Blue sponge/spatter	1840–1880	Approx. 7in rim diameter
Whiteware	2	44.10 104.35	Rim and body	Tableware, flatware	Blue molded shell edge		Floral design Approx. 10in rim diameter
Whiteware	3	98.30 98.32	1rim 1body	Tableware, hollowware	Light blue transfer print	1828+	Floral design Approx. 7.25in rim diameter
Whiteware	3	195.04 78.07	Body	Tableware, hollowware	Light blue transfer print	1828+	

Total Vessels: 12

Unrefined Earthenware

Material	#	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Yellowware	2	98.24	Body	Indeterminate	Lighter int.	1830–1900	

Yellowware	1	98.25	Body	Indeterminate	Dark yellow int and ext.	1830–1900	
Yellowware	2	44.8 44.5	Rim	Chamber pot	Brown and white banded	1840–1930	Mends; approx. 9.75in rim diameter

Total Vessels: 3

Stoneware

Material	#	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Decoration	Date Range	Measurements/ Comments
Alkaline ext.	4	166.15 98.35 195.07 195.08	1 rim 3body	Hollowware	Albany slip int.	1805–1920	Pos. crock, wheel–thrown; Approx. 10in rim diameter
Opaque brown ext. and int.	2	44.4 76.21	1 rim 1body	Hollowware	Opaque color glaze		Pos. crock, wheel–thrown; gray/buff paste; approx. 7.5in rim diameter
Albany ext.	2	98.6 104.18	Body	Hollowware	Unglazed int.	1805–1920	Wheel–thrown; red paste
Translucent salt–glaze ext.	1	145.04	Rim	Hollowware	Green int. glaze		Pos. crock, gray paste; approx. 9in rim diameter
Brown tinted salt glaze ext.	2	104.20 76.20	1 rim 1body	Hollowware	Albany int.	1840–1900	Pos. crock, buff/red paste; approx. 8in rim diameter
Translucent salt glaze ext.	5	76.19 89.27 78.09 166.16	3base 3body	Hollowware	Albany int.	1805–1920	Pos. crock, multicolor paste; approx. 9in ft. ring
Brown tinted salt glaze ext.	1	44.1	Rim	Hollowware	Albany int.	1805–1920	Pos. crock, wheel–thrown, gray paste; approx. 9.25in rim diameter
White paste stoneware	1	104.19	Body	Indeterminate	Black and green glaze		Art pottery
Translucent salt glaze	1	104.21	Body	Hollowware	Unglazed ext.		Buff/gray paste

Total Vessels: 9

Glass

Man. Tech.	#	NP #	Vessel Part	Vessel type	Color	Decoration	Date	Measurements / Comments
Ground–off pontil	2	195.20	1 base, 1 body	Vial	Aqua–blue	Undecorated		0.75in base diameter

		166.5						
Molded	5	44.15 44.8 44.16 98.3	Body	Container	Aquamarine	Embossed, Eagle design		
Molded	1	76.33	Base	Container	Colorless	Fluted		Post–mold 2.25in diameter
Molded	1	76.34	Body	Container	Dark green	Undecorated		Poss. Wine bottle
Technique Unknown	1	104.2	Body	Indeterminate	Amber	Undecorated		
Molded	1	104.1	Body	Container	Amethyst	Undecorated		Thick, solarized
Molded	3	195.21 76.35 98.13	1 base, 2 body	Container	Colorless	Undecorated		Thick, lightly patinated; diameter unidentified
Molded	3	98.15	Body	Indeterminate	Colorless	Undecorated		
Molded	1	104.5	Body	Container	Aqua–blue	Undecorated		Worn
Molded		98.12	Complete	Ink well	Aqua–green	Embossed	1854–1860	"J.J. BUTLER CIN"

Total Vessels: 10

Coring results for Anomaly A3

Christopher Fennell

Geophysical investigations at the New Philadelphia site in the summer of 2005 revealed Anomaly A3 in Block 8, Lot 4. In the course of additional survey work undertaken on March 17 and 18, 2006, the area of this anomaly was further tested with soil core probes.

Two parallel transects of seven core probe samples each were placed in an east–west direction within the area of Anomaly A3 with 2.5 ft. intervals between each core probe along those transects and a 2.5 ft. interval between the two transects.

None of these core probe samples encountered physical resistance to the probe and none of the samples uncovered artifacts. Each core sample typically reached a depth of approximately 1.7 to 2.8 ft. below the surface. The layers sampled with the core probe typically consisted of a 7.5 YR 3/1 (very dark gray) soil at 0.0 to 2.0 ft. below the surface, and 7.5 YR 3/2 and 4/4 soils at 2.0 to 2.8 ft. below the surface.

Based on these negative results in core probe samples placed over the area of Anomaly A3 as identified in the geophysical survey, excavators decided not to explore this anomaly further in the summer of 2006.

Chapter 8: Block 9

Paul A. Shackel

Block 9, Lot 4

Block 9, Lot 4 History

The earliest records associated with this lot indicate that Anson Grey had no improvements on the lot in 1867. In 1875, Benjamin Grey was taxed for this lot and he officially acquired the deed in 1884. One year earlier he was taxed for $20 worth of improvements on the lot. The 1870 and 1880 Federal Census lists Grey as a blacksmith. In 1880, he was married to Lizzie and they had three daughters. In all likelihood, Grey's blacksmith shop was located on another property. In 1884 Grey sold the lot to George Kimbrew and M. Kimbrew. They held the land until 1909. Oral histories indicate that the "negro schoolhouse" was located on this lot until about 1872. When the Kimbrews acquired the lot and the schoolhouse, they partitioned the house, creating a duplex, with each brother living in one section. The deed, tax, and census information follow. The italicized names are those who may have resided on the lot, since they appear in both the deed and census records.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1884	Benjamin Gray	George Kimbrew/ Matt Kimbrew	55, 17
1909	Laura Allen	W. D. Watts	55, 20
1910	Laura Allen	W. D. Watts	55, 21
1915	William Watts	Martha McWorter	55, 23

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	Anson Gray	$3.00	$0.00
1868	Anson Gray	$0.00	$0.00
1869	Anson Gray	$0.00	$0.00
1870	Anson Gray	$0.00	$1.50
1871	Anson Gray	$0.00	$0.00
1872	Anson Gray	$0.00	$0.00
1875	Anson Gray/Benjamin Gray	–	$10.00 (Anson Gray's name crossed out)
1878	Benjamin Gray	–	$0.00
1883	Benjamin Gray	–	$20.00
1888	Martin Kinebra	–	$15.00

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Gray	Benj.	41	M	W	Blacksmith	IL
	Eliz.	32	F	W	Keeping house	PA
	Lena	10	F	W	At home	IL
	Gerta	8	F	W	At home	IL
	Nina	1	F	W	At home	IL

Block 9, Lot 4 Archaeology

Archaeologists identified a large concentration of artifacts on the western edge of this lot during the 2002/2003 walkover survey. A heavy concentration of nails in the southwest corner also exists and suggests the presence of structural remains. The 1939 aerial photograph also shows a structure in the southwest corner of the lot. The geophysical survey identified two anomalies in the southwest corner and the center of the lot. Based on the above information, the archaeology team decided to ground truth these two anomalies. This work sought to provide information about the earliest uses of the lot (the school house), the Kimbew occupation, and a possible unknown habitation in the west–central portion of the lot.

Excavation Units 1, 2, and 3 were placed in the southwest corner of Lot 4 with the goal of ground truthing an anomaly and finding the remains of the schoolhouse that later served as the Kimbrew residence (Figure 8.1). The archaeologists excavated in 0.5 ft. arbitrary levels until they encountered natural stratigraphy. At that point, they excavated according to natural stratigraphy. Generally the plow zone tended to be a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silt and it contained a large quantity of nineteenth– and twentieth–century materials. The subsoil tended to be a 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) fine grain clay. Generally the subsoil is deeper in the southwestern portion of the lot and archeologists reached it at an average depth of about 0.5 ft. below the surface. In Excavation Unit 4, which is located 60 ft. north of the southwest boundary of the lot, the soil tended to be a 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty clay. The subsoil is about 0.2 to 0.3 ft. below the surface.

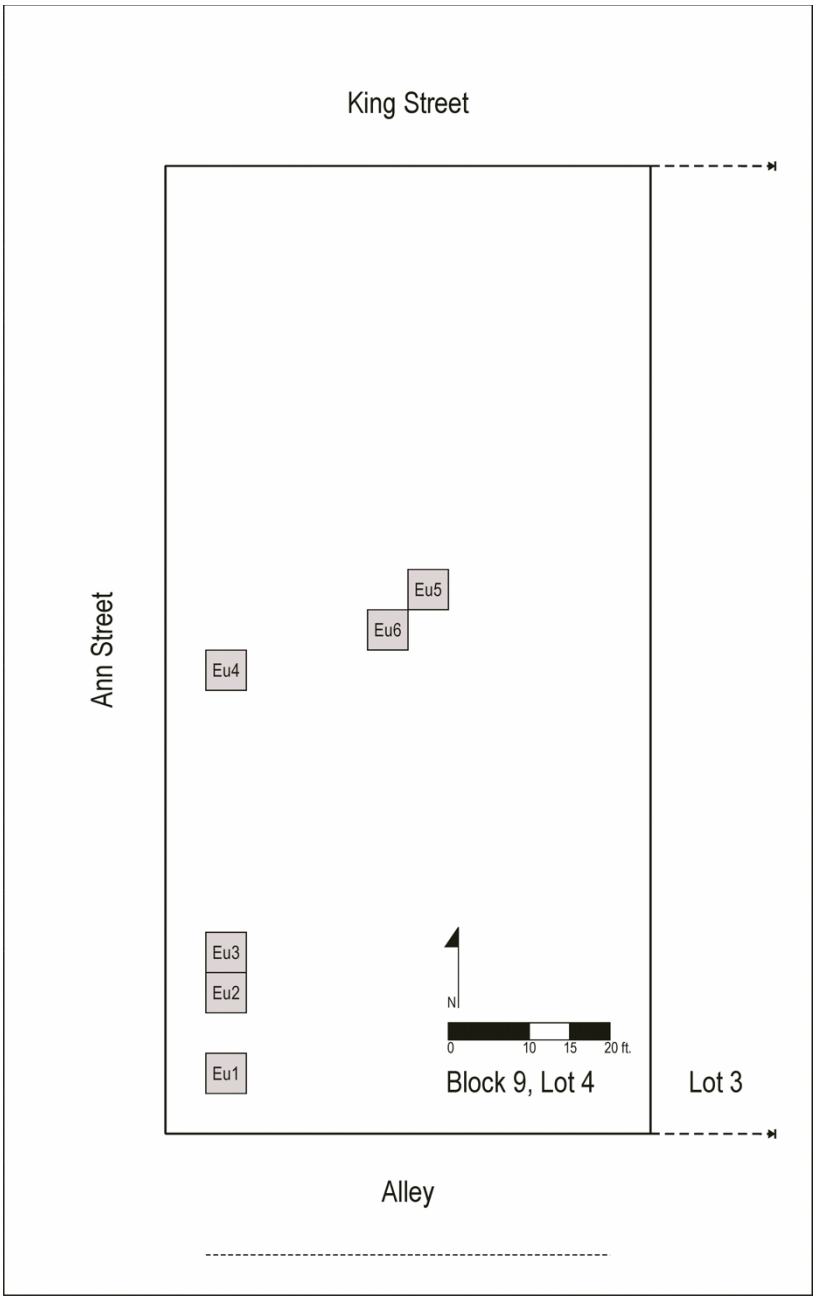


Figure 8.1. *Location of excavation units in Block 9, Lot 4 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Feature 6 is located in the northwest portion of Excavation Unit 1 (Figure 8.2 and 8.3). It is probably a stone pier that supported a building. The base of the pier rests upon the subsoil and it measures 1.5 ft. north–south. Its western edge is in an unexcavated portion of the site, directly to the west of Excavation Unit 1 and closer to Ann St.

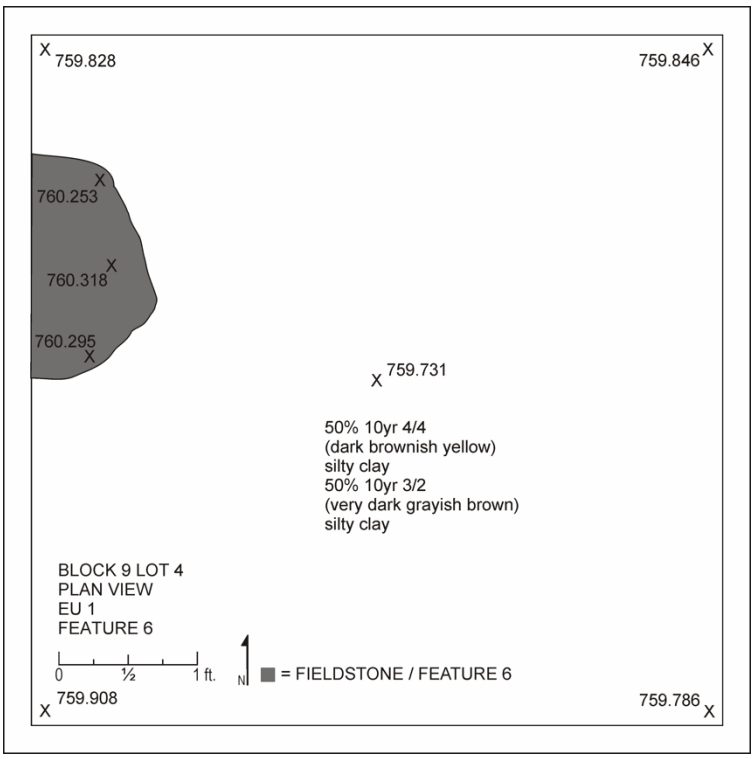


Figure 8.2. *Plan view of Feature 6 in Excavation Unit 1 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

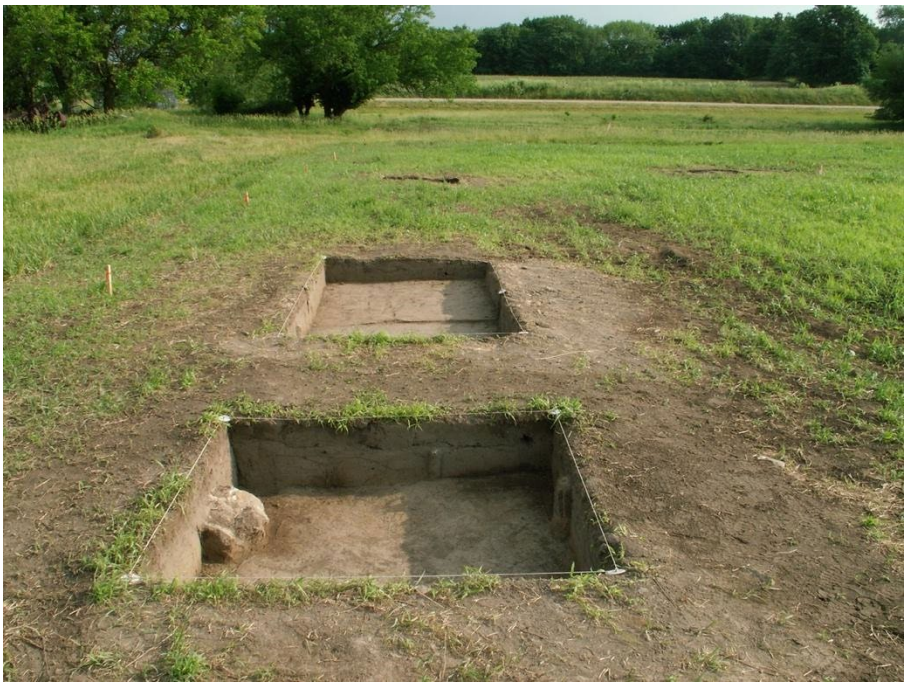


Figure 8.3. *Fieldstone Pier in Block 9, Lot 4 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Excavation Units 5 and 6 were placed in the center of Lot 4 in order to ground truth an identified anomaly. The soil tended to be a 10YR 5/3 (brown) fine grained silt. The

subsoil is about 0.2 ft. below the surface. Few artifacts dating to the nineteenth and twentieth century were found in these units. The disking scars are still visible on the top of the subsoil.

It appears that while a large proportion of top soil remains in the southwest portion of this lot, erosion has impacted the rest of the lot. Subsoil is only 0.2 ft. below the surface in the central portion of the lot. The stone pier is likely to be associated with the Kimbrew residence that may have previously served as the "negro schoolhouse."

Block 9, Lot 5

Block 9, Lot 5 History

Frank McWorter sold Block 9, Lot 5 to Kizie (also known as Kessiah and Casiah) Clark in 1854. While Kizie Clark does not show up in the 1855 State Census records, Kizie is Casiah Clark, who is noted in the 1850 federal census. The Hadley township records indicate that Casiah owned lot 5 until her death in 1888. The lot had $25 in improvements in 1867, although in 1868 the improvements decrease to $3. In 1871, the improvements were again assessed at $25. Casiah's son, Thomas, listed as 11 years old in the 1850 federal census, sold the lot to William Butler in1888 with a small structure or some other type of improvement on the lot. Both the Clarks and the Butlers appear in the census records and, based on oral histories we are certain that the Butlers resided in New Philadelphia on Block 9, Lot 5. The following are the deed, tax and census information. The italicized names are those who may have resided on the lot, since they appear in both the deed and census records.

DEED TRANSACTIONS

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1854	Frank McWorter	Kizie Clark	55, 2
1888	Thomas Clark	*William Butler*	55, 18
1911	*William Butler*	Alonzo Leonard	55, 22

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	Kessiah Clark	$3.00	$25.00
1868	Kessiah Clark	$5.00	$3.00
1869	Kessiah Clark	$5.00	$3.00
1870	Kessiah Clark	$0.00	$12.00
1871	Kessiah Clark	$0.00	$25.00
1872	Kessiah Clark	$0.00	$25.00
1875	Kessiah Clark	–	$0.00
1878	Kessiah Clark	–	$25.00
1883	Kessiah Clark	–	$25.00
1888	Kessiah Clark/William Butler	–	$25.00

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
Clark	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

(**Note: Kizie Clark is probably Casiah Clark. She is living with Louisa McWorter in the 1870 and 1880 Federal Census)

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	RELATION	ORIGIN
Butler	Wm.	27	M	B	Head	MO
	Katie	22	F	M	Wife	MO
	Mary	1	F	M	Daughter	IL

Block 9, Lot 5 Archaeology

Excavation Units 1, 2, and 3

The walkover survey indicates that Block 9, Lot 5 had a very large concentration of artifacts with a mean ceramic date of 1859. The 1939 aerial photograph shows a structure in the southwestern edge of Block 9, Lot 5. Oral histories indicate that this structure served as a storage place; the main domestic dwelling inhabited by the Butlers no longer survived on the landscape. Because of the high density of artifacts, and the probability of finding a domestic structure in the area, a geophysical survey was performed on Block 9, Lots 4 and 5 by Michael Hargrave in April, 2004 (Figure 8.4).

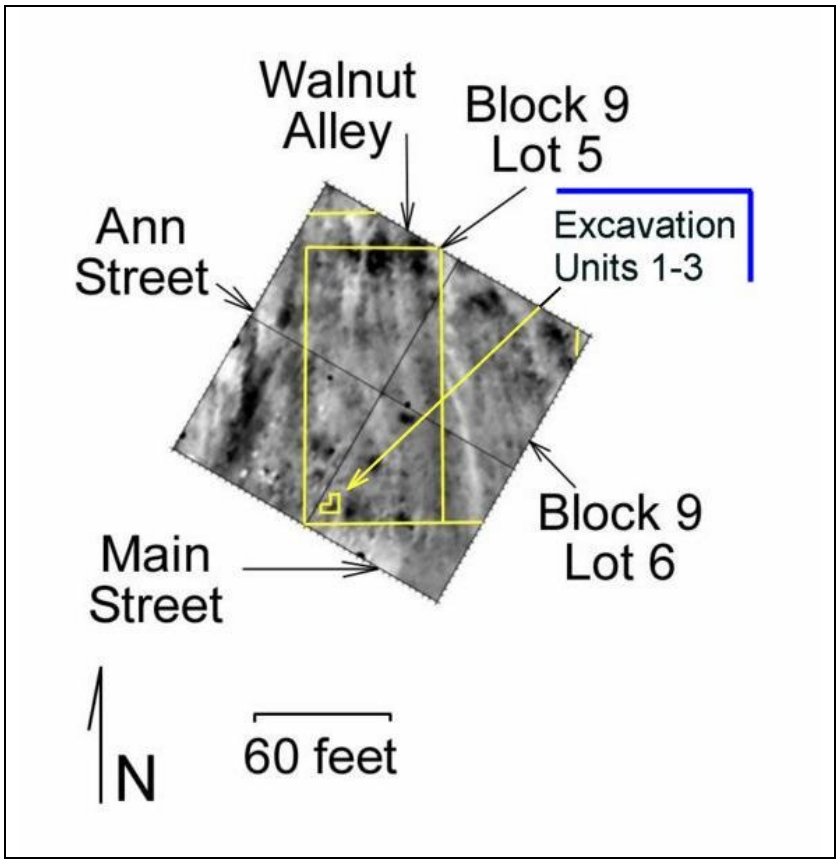


Figure 8.4. *Resistivity survey of Block 9, Lot 5 (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell).*

While a strong anomaly could not be detected in the southwest corner of Lot 5, Excavation Units 1, 2 and 3 were placed in the approximate location of the structure identified on the aerial photograph (Figure 8.5). Generally, the plow zone exists to a depth of about 0.8 ft. to 0.9 ft. below the surface. The soil tends to be a 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam and clayey silt. Large quantities of brick and mortar as well as household goods are present. Under the plowzone, archaeologists noticed a darker colored (10YR3/2 – very dark grayish brown) soil when compared to the surrounding (10YR4/4 – dark yellowish brown) subsoil and designated this area as Feature 1. Most of the feature lies in Excavation Unit 2. The western boundary is in the eastern half of Excavation Unit 1 and the northern portion of the feature is in the southern part of Excavation Unit 3 (Figures 8.6, 8.7, and 8.8). The entire feature measures about 5.0 x 5.0 ft. and it extends to a depth of about 0.5 ft. below the plow zone. It has a concave shape and is probably a shallow pit cellar. The archaeology team bisected the feature on a north–south axis and excavated the western portion. Soil samples were also retrieved for

flotation. The materials from the feature date from the 1850s–1860s and are probably associated with Casiah Clark's occupation of this lot. Casiah acquired the deed to the lot in 1854, but by 1870 Casiah and her son Thomas lived with Louisa McWorter in Block 13. The earliest tax records indicate that a small structure sat on this lot valued at $25, and in 1875 the value of improvements is listed as $0. This devaluation may coincide when a structure was dismantled and the cellar filled with debris. Subsequent tax records (1878, 1883, and 1888) show a small structure on the lot. The material objects from the feature include miniature pewter toys, a large quantity of buttons and thimbles, as well as ceramics, glassware, and iron hardware. The faunal assemblage has a large quantity of pig and wild game. Most notable are a few passenger pigeon bones (Figure 8.9). While passenger pigeon is found in nineteenth–century archaeological assemblages, their presence decreases after the middle of the century and they are extinct in Illinois by about 1900 (Schorger 1973).

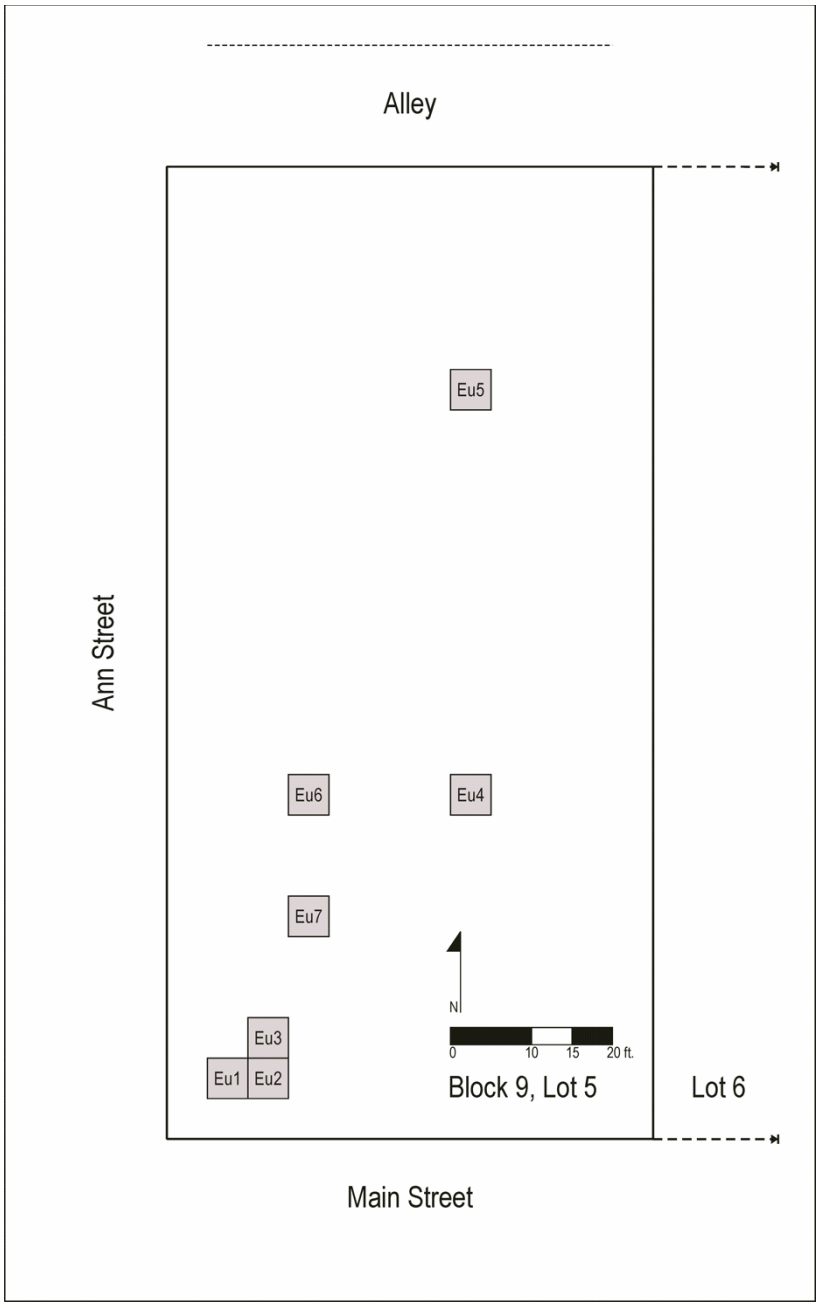


Figure 8.5. *Location of units excavated in Block 9, Lot 5 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

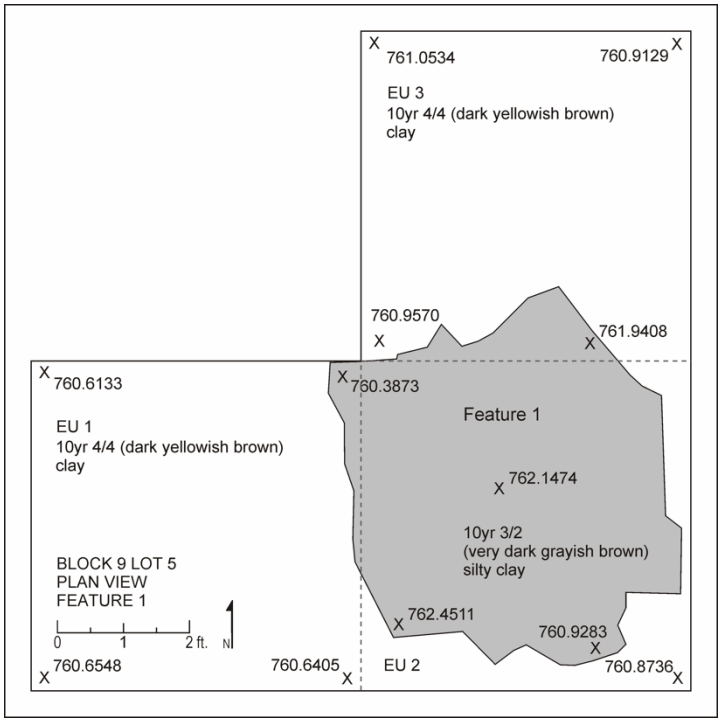


Figure 8.6. *Plan view of Feature 1 in Excavation Units 1, 2, and 3, in Block 9, Lot 5 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

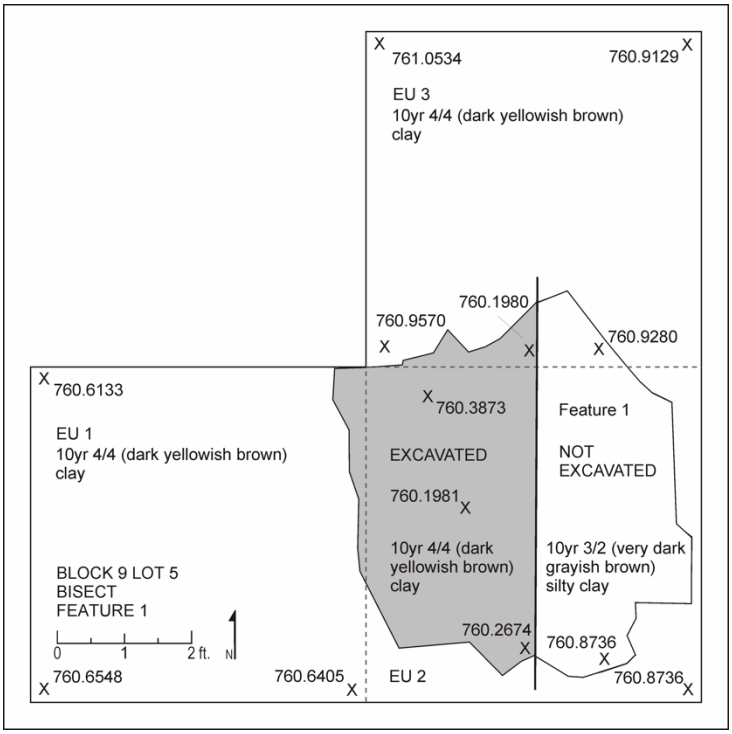


Figure 8.7. *Feature 1 bisected (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

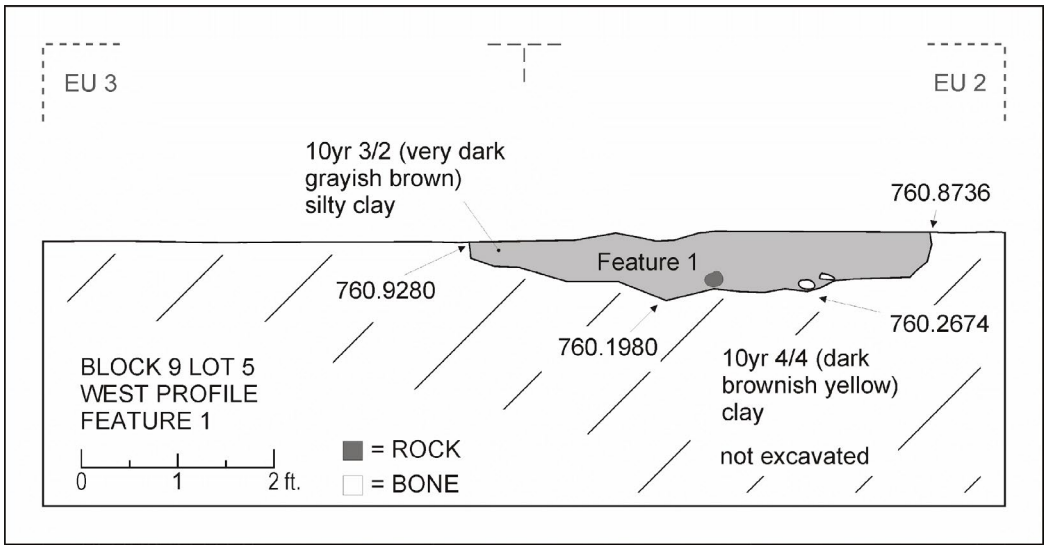


Figure 8.8. *West profile of Feature 1 in Block 9, Lot 5 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

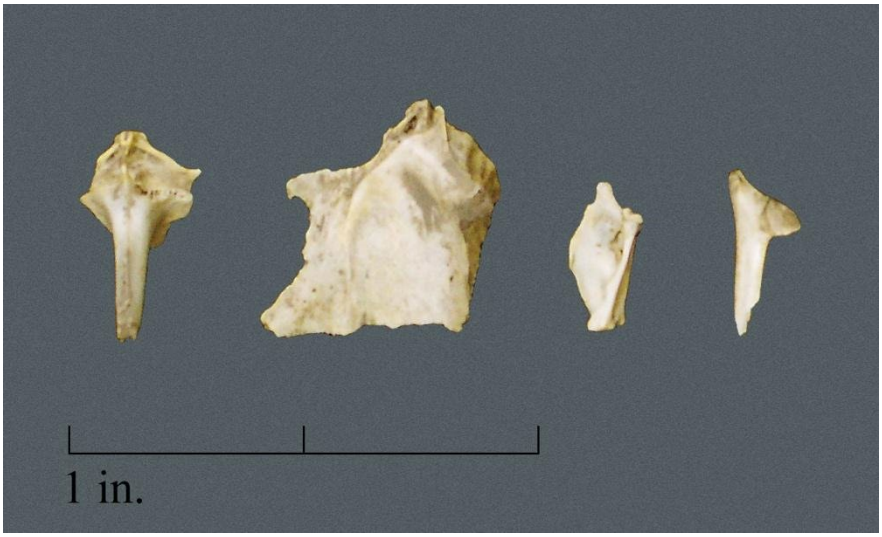


Figure 8.9. *Passenger pigeon bone identified in Feature 1, Block 9, Lot 5 and associated with Cassiah Clark's occupation of the site (Photograph by Terrance Martin).*

During the excavation of the pit feature, a local resident visited the site and remembered walking past a structure in the vicinity on his way to attend the New Philadelphia schoolhouse in the 1930s (Figure 8.10). He described the structure near the location of Excavation Units 1–3 as small and very old with a metal roof and an overhang on the north side. He remembered the structure as dilapidated and in poor repair (personal communications, William White). It may have been the building constructed after the 1875 tax assessment and associated with the Butler occupation.



Figure 8.10. *Identifying the boundaries of Feature 1, Block 9, Lot 5 (Photograph by Paul Shackel).*

However, the artifacts from Feature 1 date from about the1850s/1860s. While the lot is recently known for the Butler occupation, the refuse from the pit feature are associated with Casiah Clark's ownership of the lot. She had farmland in Hadley Township by the late 1840s and she acquired this lot from Frank McWorter in 1854. The tax records show improvements on the lot from at least 1867 until 1875. Casiah Clark was head of her household in the 1850 Federal Census, and the cellar pit was probably under the house that she lived in for a short time. The Federal Census shows her living in Quincy, Illinois in 1860. The 1870 census indicates that she and her son Thomas lived with Louisa McWorter in Block 13. The 1880 census reports only Casiah living living with Louisa McWorter. There is a good chance that her dwelling was dismantled soon after she moved in with Louisa McWorter (which could be as soon as 1861, or as late as 1869). After the structure was dismantled refuse was deposited into the feature and there are no improvements on the lot listed on the 1875 tax records. Following is a description of the ceramic and faunal assemblage associated with the Clark occupation.

Minimum Vessel Analysis Feature 1, Block 9, Lot 5

Caitlin L. Bauchat and Emily Helton (NSF–REU 2005)

Feature 1 Ceramic Assemblage

The 2004 walkover survey report indicates an 1859 mean ceramic date for Block 9, Lot 5, and Feature 1 dates to about this era (Gwaltney 2004). In Feature 1, the minimum number of ceramic vessels is 25. The ceramic vessels recovered from the feature were primarily refined earthenwares (n=17, 68%); followed by stoneware (n=5, 20%), then unrefined earthenware (n=3, 12%) (Table 9.1).

Refined earthenwares in this assemblage include whitewares, hard paste whitewares, and pearlwares. Each of the eight whiteware vessels from Feature 1 are decorated; the decorations include transfer printing (blue on one vessel, and in cranberry on another), painting (two vessels), blue sponge/spatter (three vessels), one shell–edged decorated vessel, and one flow blue vessel. Out of the eight hard paste whiteware vessels, only one is decorated; this decoration is a blue transfer printed design. Pearlware accounts for only 1.6% of the assemblage.

Out of 17 unique vessels there are four saucers, two plates, two teacups, and one cup. Two of the whiteware vessels, a teacup and a saucer, both have a painted floral design and may be part of a matched set. Two yellowware vessels (8% of the assemblage) are present and one is a bowl with an annular slip, with black and white bands, with a clear glaze interior. This design was produced beginning in 1840, and continued to be fashionable throughout the early twentieth century. The other yellowware vessel has a Rockingham–Bennington glaze, with coloring from yellow to dark brown; this glaze dates from 1845 to 1900. The functional type is difficult to identify even with diameter measurements.

The single redware vessel identified is a lead–glazed rim piece; however, the piece is too small to ascertain even a rim diameter, much less to assume a vessel form. The five stoneware vessels account for 20% of the assemblage. Two vessels are a gray–paste stoneware; one is salt–glazed and the other has an opaque glaze, both glazes date from 1840–1900. Out of the two buff–paste stoneware vessels, only one is glazed, with a dark brown Albany–type slip glaze. One red–paste stoneware was recovered, and has a manganese glaze. None have identifiable forms.

The preponderance of whiteware vessels in comparison to the dearth of stoneware in this assemblage is mirrored at other places, like the Gibb farmstead, an eastern Tennessee farm occupied by the same family from approximately 1792 to 1913. Here the archaeologists interpreted this distribution as evidence that “although they discarded a substantial amount of ceramics, for the most part, the Gibbs family was conservative or frugal consumers when it came to purchasing ceramics, especially utilitarian ware or everyday tableware that presumably possessed a short use–life" (Groover 2005:273). However, in Gibbs’ assemblage, there was an even greater number of redware shards recovered than whitewares, and a much lower percentage of the assemblage was made up of hardpaste whiteware. This complicates the picture of strictly economically–motivated vessel purchases; why would the individuals associated with Feature 1 opt for so many hardpaste whitewares, particularly in forms such as saucers, which are not strictly necessary items?

Additionally, the low proportion of both stonewares and unrefined earthenwares presents a puzzling picture for the occupation at Block 9, Lot 5; these are the materials that would makeup ceramic storage and cooking vessels. Additionally, the pieces of these vessels are so small as to make their form indeterminable, with the exception of one yellowware bowl. This leads to the interpretation that the minimum vessel count for stonewares and unrefined earthenwares is probably an underestimate. The minimum count is derived

primarily from differences in glaze–type, rather than by form or decoration. Alternatively, this could provide evidence that non–ceramic containers were used for food preparation and storage. This is a likely scenario since beginning in the late 1850s glass storage containers became popular. However, the glass vessel is also relatively small (see below).

Feature 1 Glass Assemblage

There are 10 glass vessels, however, the small sherd size and relatively few mends of the fragments made it difficult to ascertain form, function, and date ranges for most of the assemblage. Five bottle vessels (50% of the assemblage) are present, two of which may be medicinal, and one of which is most likely part of a snuff bottle. The bottle colors include aquamarine, brown and colorless glass. An aquamarine base was identified as part of a scroll flask, and the molded design that was visible suggests the approximate date of production of 1840–1860. A larger vessel of colorless glass had a fluted design, indicating that it was part of a tumbler. This decorative type became popular in the 1820s.

Table 8.1. Feature 1 Ceramic and Glass Vessels**.**

Refined Earthenware

NP #	Ware Type	Decoration	Vessel Form	Date	Comments
21.8	Whiteware	Transfer Print, cranberry geometric	Base, Tableware	1828+	
21.10 a	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim and Base, Plate	1840+	Approx. 7” diameter
21.10 b	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim and Footring	1840+	
21.10 c	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim, Plate	1840+	Approx. 6” diameter
21.10 d	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim, Tableware	1840+	
21.15	Whiteware	Painted, Polychrome floral	Rim, Teacup	1828+	
21.19 a	Whiteware	Sponge/Spatter, blue	Rim, Teacup	1840-1880	3 ½ ” diameter
21.19 b	Whiteware	Sponge/Spatter, blue	Rim, Tableware	1840-1880	
21.23	Whiteware	Shell Edge, Molded, blue	Rim, Flatware	1800-1835	Possible plate
21.24	Whiteware	Flow Blue	Rim, Tableware	1840-1860	
21.27	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim	1840+	
38.49	Whiteware	Painted, Polychrome floral	Base, Saucer	1820+	4.5”-5.5” diameter
38.51	Whiteware	Sponge/Spatter, blue	Rim, Cup	1840-1880	Interior undecorated
38.52	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim and Base, Saucer	1840+	6.25” diameter

38.68	Pearlware	Annular Slip: blue, white, brown	Tableware	1815-1820	Int. undecorated
38.74	Hard Paste Whiteware	Transfer Print, blue linear	Rim, Saucer	1840+	2”-6” diameter
38.77	Hard Paste Whiteware	Undecorated	Rim, Saucer	1840+	Less than 5” diameter

Unrefined Earthenwares

NP #	Ware Type	Decoration	Vessel Form	Date	Comments
21.18	Yellowware	Rockingham/Bennington Glaze	Rim, Hollowware	1845-1900	
21.29	Redware	Lead Glaze	Body	1750-1900	
38.50	Yellowware	Annular Slip: black, white	Rim, Bowl	1840-1930	Approx. 6” diameter

Stoneware

NP #	Ware Type	Decoration	Vessel Form	Date	Comments
21.5	Grey Paste Stoneware	Salt Glaze, dark brown	Body	1840-1900	Wheel-thrown
21.17	Buff Paste Stoneware	Unglazed	Body		
21.20	Buff Paste Stoneware	Albany-Type Slip Glaze	Body	1805-1920	Int. unglazed, wheel-thrown
21.25	Red Paste Stoneware	Manganese Glaze	Body		
38.66	Grey Paste Stoneware	Alkaline Glaze	Rim	1840-1900	

Feature 1 Glass Assemblage

NP #	Number	Type/Form	Decoration	Color	Date	Comments
21.82	2	Molded Bottle, Rectangular Base		Colorless		
21.85	1	Molded Bottle, Medicinal, Circular Base		Aquamarine		Patinated
21.88	1	Molded Container, Body	Paneled	Olive Green		
21.89	1	Press Mold, Scroll Flask, Base and Body	Impressed	Aqua/Green	1840-1860	
21.90	2	Molded Bottle	Fluted with Panel	Brown		Possibly medicinal, patinated
21.91	2	Press Mold, Tumbler, Rim and Body	Fluted	Colorless	1820+	
21.92	1	Molded Container, Curved Body		Amber		Patinated, worn
21.93	3	Blown in Mold, Snuff Bottle, Lip and Body		Brown		Hand-finished lip, whittle marks

21.96	1	Molded Container, Curved Body		Light Olive		Whittle marks
38.12	1	Molded Bottle, Folded Lip, Medicinal, Finish and Shoulder		Aquamarine		

Faunal Analysis of Feature 1, Block 9, Lot 5

Andrea Torvinen (NSF–REU 2005) and Terrance Martin (ISM)

Feature 1 is associated with the Clark family, who migrated to New Philadelphia from Kentucky. The data include the number of identified specimens (NISP), minimum number of individuals (MNI) and biomass. The biomass was figured for each identifiable taxa, excluding amphibians, freshwater mussels and unidentified vertebrates. Biomass for each taxon was estimated using an allometric scaling technique developed by Reitz and Wing (1999: 70–72).

The breakdown of the assemblage found within Feature 1 is listed in Tables 8.2 and 8.3. Students, under the supervision of Terrance Martin (Illinois State Museum), identified 31.3% of the faunal remains by count, however this percentage includes 333 pieces of unidentified eggshell that were found within the feature (see Table 8.4). When these pieces are excluded, a total of 63.5% of the assemblage was identified.

The faunal assemblage found in Feature 1 is mostly comprised of swine, chicken, small mammals (rabbits, squirrels, opossums and rats), fish (Buffalo and Freshwater Drum), and birds (Bobwhite and Passenger Pigeon) (see Table 8.2). This assemblage is lacking in cattle, sheep/goat and white–tailed deer. The lack of domesticated animals in this assemblage only further supports the assemblage's strength as an example of an Upland South diet. However, the lack of white–tailed deer remains in this feature is odd for an Upland South diet. White–tailed deer makes up only 0.3% of the total NISP and 0.7% of the total biomass, but this may only reflect a lack of this animal in the vicinity of New Philadelphia at this time (Price 1985: 49). The term Upland South is used to define a cultural tradition founded in the areas of Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Carolinas. Most people in these areas subsisted on a diet dominated by swine and chicken, which was supplemented with wild game like white–tailed deer, rabbit, squirrel and fish. However, as people migrated west into places like Illinois and Missouri, they brought these cultural traditions with them (McCorvie 1987).

It is interesting to note that according to Table 8.4, swine and small mammals each comprise 28.8% of the total NISP for Feature 1. However, the classification of small mammals includes rats. Old World Rat (*Rattus sp.*) and small rodents together make up about half of the small mammals category included in Table 8.5, 14.6% of the total NISP and 4.84% of the total biomass (see Table 8.2). Rats were not a source of food in this area and are therefore considered intrusive – they are considered part of the assemblage, but when analyzing the diet they are removed. The obvious presence of these animals helps to explain the high percentage of rodent–gnawed bones found in Feature 1 (see Table

8.5). Their presence may also help to explain the lack of other small, delicate bones, which could have been consumed altogether.

Other modifications were observed among the animal remains and are summarized in Table 8.6. None of the other types of modification are quite as substantial as rodent gnawing. Carnivore gnawing did not appear on any of the bones included in this assemblage. Butchering cuts that included marks left behind from a saw, cleaver, or knife were present on 18 of the remains recovered from Feature 1 (see Table 8.5). There were also some bones that were calcined from burning, but all of these were found outside of Feature 1.

The Feature 1 faunal assemblage suggests that the Clark family depended more heavily on smaller game. This in turn may imply a shortage of large game, such as the white–tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) in the area. Feature 1 included 12 specimens of eastern cottontail (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), 15 specimens of squirrel (*Sciurus sp.*), and two specimens of opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*).

The Clark family also supplemented their diets with wild birds; Feature 1 contains three specimens each of Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) and Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*). There were also other sources of supplemental food like fish, freshwater mussels and turtles, which were found in Feature 1. The main specimens of fish found in Feature 1 were freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*) and Buffalo (*Ictiobus sp.*). These were most likely caught in either the Illinois and/or Mississippi Rivers (Smith 1979). There were no freshwater mussels found in direct association with Feature 1, but there was one specimen of Three–Ridge (*Amblema plicata*) and three specimens of marine bivalves (*Trachycardium sp.*) found in the mixed context areas around Feature 1. It is most likely that freshwater mussels did not play as important of a role in the economy of the Clarks. Perhaps the shells were sought as a raw material for buttons, while the small marine shells may have been souvenirs.

Tables 8.6–8.8 illustrate the skeletal portions of swine, cattle, and white–tailed deer within Feature 1. There were a total of 130 skeletal portions found within Feature 1 and the surrounding mixed context. Out of those, only seven were from cattle and one was from a white–tailed deer. The skeletal portions from cattle that were recovered are mostly vertebrae, ribs, and one proximal radius (see Table 8.7). These are all prime cuts of beef and, therefore, are table scraps brought back to the house from the butchering site and discarded after the meal. There was only one white–tailed deer skeletal portion (a distal humerus) found, which shows that this deer was not butchered at this site and that this cut was consumed at the house (see Table 8.8).

All of the skeletal portions from swine included in Table 8.6 are balanced except for the foot bones. This pattern suggests that the Clark family used all parts of the swine for consumption. The presence of the skull and foot bones in this feature is curious, but it is most likely that these parts were used in some kind of meal like head cheese. Perhaps the foot bones were just discarded from other cuts of meat before preparation.

Table 8.2. Composition of animal remains recovered from Block 9, Lot 5, Feature 1.

Table 1. Composition of Animal Remains recovered from Block 9 Lot 5 Feature 1					
	NISP (MNI)	%NISP	Weight (g)	Biomass (kg)	%Biomass
MAMMALS					
Cow, *Bos taurus*	3(1)	1.46	41.6	0.754	13.4
Opossum, *Didelphis virginiana*	2(1)	0.98	1.3	0.033	0.59
White-tailed Deer, *Odocoileus virginianus*	1(1)	0.48	3.1	0.073	1.3
Swine, *Sus scrofa*	59(2)	28.78	194.8	3.024	53.75
Eastern Cottontail, *Sylvilagus floridanus*	12(3)	5.85	10.6	0.22	3.91
Squirrel, *Sciurus sp.*	15(2)	7.32	6.8	0.148	2.63
Old World Rat, *Rattus sp.*	26(2)	12.68	10.2	0.213	3.79
Rodent, sm	4(1)	1.95	0.1	0.003	0.05
Unidentified Large Mammal	61(-)	-	36.8	0.675	-
Unidentified Medium/Large Mammal	4(-)	-	0.7	0.019	-
Unidentified Medium Mammal	2(-)	-	1.4	0.036	-
Unidentified Small/Medium Mammal	8(-)	-	1.3	0.033	-
Unidentified Small Mammal	3(-)	-	0.3	0.009	-
Unidentified Very Large Mammal	2(-)	-	10.6	0.22	-
BIRDS					
Bobwhite, *Colinus virginianus*	3(1)	1.46	0.7	0.015	0.26
Chicken, *Gallus gallus*	44(8)	21.46	44.9	0.651	11.57
Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*	3(1)	1.46	10.9	0.179	3.18
Canada Goose, Branta canadensis	1(1)	0.48	0.2	0.005	0.09
Blue-wing/Green-wing Teal, *Anas carolinensis/discors*	1(1)	0.48	0.5	0.011	0.2
Duck, *Anatinae*	1(1)	0.48	2.2	0.042	0.75
Passenger Pigeon, *Ectopistes migratorius*	3(1)	1.46	0.7	0.015	0.27
Unidentified Large Bird	1(-)	-	0.2	0.005	-
Unidentified Medium Bird	22(-)	-	3.8	0.069	-
Unidentified Bird (Eggshell)	333(-)	-	3.4	0.062	-
FISH					
Yellow Bullhead, *Amerius natalis*	2(1)	0.98	0.3	0.006	0.11
Freshwater Drum, *Aplodinotus grunniens*	2(1)	0.98	1.3	0.047	0.84
Buffalo sp., *Ictiobus sp.*	20(4)	9.76	9.9	0.185	3.29
Crappie sp., *Pomoxis sp.*	1(1)	0.48	0.4	0.013	0.23
Sunfish Family, *Centrarchidae*	1(1)	0.48	0.1	0.004	0.07
Unidentified Fish	14(-)	-	2.2	0.056	-
AMPHIBIANS					
Toad, *Bufo sp.*	1(1)	0.48	0.1	-	-
Unidentified Vertebrate	1(-)	-	0.5	-	-
FRESHWATER MUSSELS					
Unidentified Mussels	1(-)	-	2.2	-	-
Total Specimens	657	-	404.1	6.825	-
Total NISP(MNI)	205(37)	99.94	340.7	5.641	100.28
Percentage Identified	31.2		84.3	82.7	
**NISP = Number of Identified Specimens; MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals					

Table 8.3. Identifiable Specimens Recovered from Feature 1 by Class

Class	Identified	Unidentified	Total	**% Total NSP**
Mammals	122	80	202	30.8
Birds	56	356	412	62.8
Fish	26	14	40	6.1
Fw Mussels	0	1	1	0.2
Amphibians	1	0	1	0.2
Total	205	451	656	100.1
% Total IDed	31.3	68.8	100.1	

Table 8.4. Cross-Site Comparisons Between New Philadelphia and Other Nineteenth-Century Faunal Assemblages*

Site	Swine	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Deer	Sm Mams	Chicken	Other Birds	Others***
NISP(%)								
New Phil – Feature 1 (n=205)	28.8	1.5	0	0.5	28.8	21.5	5.8	13.2
New Phil – B9 L5 non–feat (n=152)	46.7	2.6	1.3	0	18.4	16.5	9.2	5.3
Fair View Farm (n=223)	80.3	2.7	1.3	4.5	2.2	2.7	4.9	1.3
Huggins (n=466)**	61.8	4.7	0.6	10.7	7.1	4.7	2.1	8.3
Davis (n=544)**	36.8	1.5	0.4	11.4	28.7	7	2.3	11.9
Washburne (n=568)	20.8	44	9.7	0.2	0.4	7.7	4.9	12.3
Jackson House (n=878)	25.9	29.5	8.5	0	0.3	28.5	4.7	2.6
BIOMASS (%)								
New Phil – Feature 1 (n=5.641kg)	53.8	13.4	0	1.3	11	11.6	4.8	4.5
New Phil – B9 L5 non–feat (n=5.626kg)	69	11.7	1.9	0	6.9	5.2	4.4	0.9
Fair View Farm (n=23.4kg)	71.6	17.6	3.9	4.6	0.6	0.3	1.4	0
Washburne (n=87.2kg)	14	73.2	6.8	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.5	2.3
Jackson House (n=81.9kg)	20.5	63	6.8	0	0.1	3.9	3.2	2.5

*Calculations for Fair View Farm, Huggins, Davis, Washburne and Jackson House were borrowed from Martin and Richmond (1992: 283)

**No biomass info available for the Huggins and Davis Sites

***For New Phil NISP(%): **Others** includes all fish, mussels & amphibians

***For New Phil BIOMASS (%): **Others** includes all fish

Table 8.5. Frequency of Bone Modification

Modification	Feature 1	%	B9 L5	%	Total	Total %
Carnivore gnawed	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rodent gnawed	58	47.2	43	34.9	101	82.1
Butcher cuts	13	10.5	5	4.1	18	14.6
Burned/Calcined	0	0	4	3.3	4	3.3
Total	71	57.7	52	42.3	123	100

**Calculations were made excluding shells

Table 8.6. Types of Skeletal Portions of Swine Recovered at New Philadelphia

Site	Skull	Teeth	Pelvis	Vertebrae	Scapula	Long Bones	Ribs	Feet	Total
New Phil – Feature 1	6	1	0	6	0	4	7	35	59
% of Feature 1 portions	10.2	1.7	0	10.2	0	6.8	11.9	59.3	100.1
New Phil – B9 L5	4	18	0	4	0	13	4	28	71
% of B9 L5 portions	5.6	25.4	0	5.6	0	18.3	5.6	39.4	99.9
Total of Feature 1 & vicinity	10	19	0	10	0	17	11	63	130
% of Feature 1 & vicinity	7.7	14.6	0	7.7	0	13.1	8.5	48.5	100.1

Table 8.7. Types of Skeletal Portions of Cattle Recovered at New Philadelphia

Site	Skull	Teeth	Pelvis	Vertebrae
New Phil – Feature 1	0	0	0	3
New Phil – B9 L5	0	1	0	0
Total	0	1	0	3
%	0	14.3	0	42.9

Table 8.8. Types of Skeletal Portions of White–tailed Deer Recovered at New Philadelphia

Site	Skull	Teeth	Pelvis	Vertebrae	Scapula	Long Bones	Ribs	Feet	Total
New Phil – Feature 1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
New Phil – B9 L5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
%	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	100

*Individual percentages were not calculated for cattle and white–tailed deer due to lack of data

Coring Block 9, Lot 5

Since the excavations in Block 9, Lot 5 produced a significant number of artifacts from a pit feature, archaeologists conducted soil core sampling in order to locate additional features and possibly define foundations associated with the structure. Two transects of 19 cores each ran in a north–south direction at 5.0 ft. intervals (Figure 3F.11). The southernmost portion of transect 1 (T1) is 20 ft. north and 20 ft. east of the southwest corner of Block 9, Lot 5. The southernmost portion of transect 2 (T2) began 20 ft. east of T1, and T2N1 is located 20 ft. north and 40 ft. east of the southwest corner of Block 9, Lot 5.

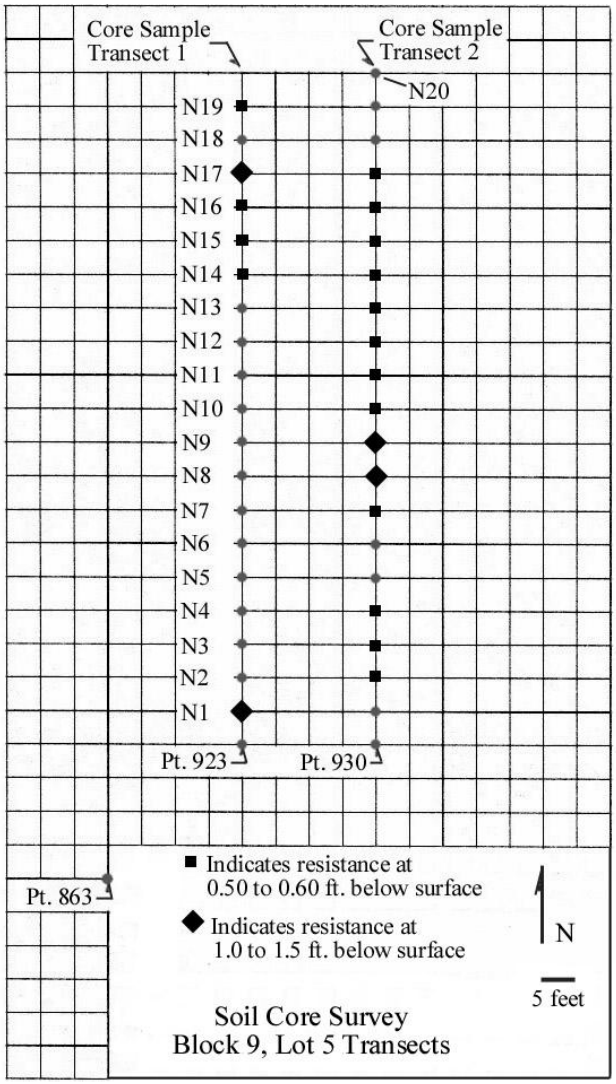


Figure 8.11. *Coring transects in Block 9, Lot 5 (Drawn by Christopher Fennell).*

Generally, each core sample reached a depth of 1.8 ft. below the surface. The uppermost layer consists of a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) soil and is located to an average depth of 0.9 ft. below the surface. The soil is the plow zone. The subsoil underlies this layer and generally

consists of a 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) or 10YR 4/3 (brown) mottle 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown).

Resistance to the core probe generally occurred in the northern portion of T1 and through the majority of T2. At T1N14, T1N15, T1N16, and T1N19, and T2N2, T2N3, T2N4, T2N7, T2N10–T2N17 resistance occurred at an average depth of 0.5 ft. below the surface. At T1N1, T1N17, T2N18, T2N9 resistance occurred at a depth that ranged from 1.0 ft. to 1.5 ft. below the surface. Because of this resistance, the archaeology team placed several excavation units along the two transects in order to determine the nature of this coring anomaly (see Excavation Unit Summaries). Originally, the archeology team believed that this resistance may be a stone feature, like a fieldstone foundation. The archaeological investigations revealed that hard–packed clay caused the resistance.

Other Excavation Units – 4, 5, 6, and 7

Because of the coring results and the resistance found in several cores, archaeologists decided to work to decipher the meaning of these anomalies. Excavation Units 4, 5, 6, and 7 were placed in areas where the 1 in. diameter core met resistance. The plow zone varied considerably in this area and subsoil exists anywhere from 0.5 ft. to 1.0 ft. below the surface. The soil tends to be a 10YR3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam, and the subsoil is a 10YR4/4 (dark yellowish brown). The area where the subsoil is closer to the surface may have occurred because of erosion. After excavating these units, archaeologists determined that hard packed clay caused the high resistance during the coring. This area had significantly fewer artifacts than found in the area of Feature 1.

Chapter 9: Block 13

Paul A. Shackel

Block 13, Lots 3 & 4

Block 13, Lots 3 & 4 History

Squire McWorter acquired the deed to Block 13, Lots 3 and 4 in 1854. He built a substantial house with cellar and a fieldstone foundation (see archaeology description below) in 1854. Squire died in 1855 and his wife Louisa continued to live in the house until her death in 1883 (see tax records below). The 1850 Federal Census classifies Squire and Louisa as mulatto with five children. Marry A. (no last name), classified as white, 22 years old, and English, lived in their household. In the 1855 State Census, Squire is classified black with 11 household members, and livestock valued at $165. This McWorter family is not listed in the 1860 Federal Census, although in the 1865 State Census Louisa is classified as black with a total of four members in the household and livestock valued at $300. In 1870, Louisa is classified as mulatto (45 years old) with her children Lucy and George. Kasiah Clark, (whose estate sold Block 9, Lot 5 to William Butler in 1888) lived in Louisa's household. She is noted as 70 years old and mulatto. Her 30–year–old son Thomas is classified as white and also living in the household. Willie Jones, a six year old mulatto boy from Illinois resided in the house. In 1880 Louisa is noted as the head of the household with her son George (28 yrs old), and daughter Lucy J. (34 yrs old). They are all described as mulatto. Kessiah Clark (76 yrs old) is noted as living in the household along with Charles Jones, a 15 year old mulatto boy who is listed as an abandoned child from Illinois whose occupation is listed as laborer.

The earliest tax assessments in 1867 indicate that Louisa McWorter owned Lots 1–8 in Block 13 and they were valued at $16 with $150 of improvements, which probably includes a house and associated outbuildings. The value of the lots and improvements increased substantially in the following year ($40 and $200, respectively). After Louisa died in 1883, the deed was transferred to her son George, who then transferred the property in 1883 to Lucy McKinney, Louisa's daughter. Lucy and her family lived in the house until the early twentieth century.

Virgil Burdick owned the house by 1930 and rented the house and outbuildings. According to Larry Burdick's late twentieth–century written account of the town, he described the house having a full basement, and a large single story structure on the rear of the house that served as the kitchen. A barn and a well also existed on the property. The house burned on December 7, 1937 (Burdick 1992: np).

DEED TRANSACTIONS
Block 13 Lots 3 – 4*

Year	*Seller*	*Purchaser*	*Reference (page, line)*
1854	Frank McWorter	Squire McWorter	58, 1
1883	George McWorter	Lucy McKinney	58, 2

1915	Thomas McWorter	Alonzo Leonard	58, 3
1915	Thomas McWorter	Siegle	58, 4
1915	Christena Watts	Siegle	58, 5
1915	Eliza Brown	Siegle	58, 6
1915	Siegle/Strauss	Aaron Malone	58, 7
1916	Shelby McWorter	A. E. Malone	58, 8
1919	George McWorter	John Siegle	58, 10
1924	George McWorter	John Siegle	58, 11
1925	Shelby McWorter	John Siegle	58, 9
1925	George McWorter	John Siegle	58, 12
1927	Master in Chancery	John Siegle	58, 13
1930	Emma Siegle	Virgil Burdick	58, 14

(*note: both lots 3 & 4 are sold together from 1854 – 1930)

HADLEY TOWNSHIP RECORDS (note: Lots 3 – 4 are assessed together from 1867–1888).
Block 13, Lots 3–4*

Year	*Name Assessed*	*Value of Lot*	*Improvements*
1867	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$16.00	$150.00
1868	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$40.00	$200.00
1869	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$40.00	$200.00
1870	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0.00	$200.00
1871	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0.00	$ 50.00
1872	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	$0.00	$200.00
1875	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	–	$200.00
1878	Louisa McWorter (Lots 1–8)	–	$350.00
1883	Louisa McWorter/ Lucy J. McKinney (Lots 1–8)	–	$375 (Louisa McWorter's name crossed out)
1888	Lucy J. McKinney (Lots 1–8)	–	$350.00

(*note: Lots 3 – 4 are assessed together from 1867–1888).

1850 FEDERAL CENSUS (Block 13, Lots 3–4)

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
McWorter	Squire	33	M	M	Farmer	KY
	Louisa	26	F	M	not given	KY
	Lucy	5	F	M	not given	IL
	Squire	3	M	M	not given	IL
	George	1	M	M	not given	IL
	Mary A.	22	F	W	not given	ENG
	Mary A.	3	F	M	not given	CAN
	Lucy	0.4	F	M	not given	IL

1855 STATE CENSUS (Block 13, Lots 3–4)

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
McWorter	S.	B	11

1865 STATE CENSUS (Block 13, Lots 3–4)

NAME	FIRST NAME	RACE	NO. IN HOUSEHOLD
McWorter	Louisa	B	4

1870 FEDERAL CENSUS (Block 13, Lots 3–4)

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
McWorter	Louisa	45	F	M	Keeping house	KY
	Lucy	22	F	M	At home	IL
	George	21	M	M	Farmer	IL
Clark	Thomas	30	M	W	Farmer	MO
	Kezia	70	F	M	Not Given	KY

1880 FEDERAL CENSUS (Block 13, Lots 3 and 4)

NAME	FIRST NAME	AGE	SEX	RACE	OCCUPATION	ORIGIN
McWorter	Louisa	54	F	M	Keeping house	KY
	Lucy J.	34	F	M	At home	IL
	George	28	M	M	Farm laborer	IL
Clark	Kasiah	76	F	M	Mother	KY
Jones	Charles	15	M	M	abandoned child	IL

Block 13, Lots 3–4: Goals of the Archaeology

During the walkover survey the archaeology team found a large concentration of artifacts in Lots 3 and 4. Most of these are domestic artifacts, although there is a heavy concentration of cut nails, all suggesting the presence of a domestic structure in the vicinity. The lot and buildings were owned by McWorter family members from the mid nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. Louisa often had a household with members outside of her immediate family living under her roof. This tradition of having non–relatives living in the house may have continued into the twentieth century since oral and written accounts refer to the building as the "hotel." We know that the domestic building and a barn burned to the ground in 1937 and there is no signature of any structures on the lot in the 1939 aerial photograph.

The geophysical survey identified many anomalies throughout Block 13, Lots 3 and 4. Some may be the signature of the McWorter house and associated outbuildings, including a barn and a well. The archaeology team concentrated on Anomaly A12 in Lot 4 and Anomalies A24 in Lot 3. The latter group of anomalies cluster and form a square shape. The archaeological investigations set out to ground truth these anomalies (Figures 9.1 and 9.2).

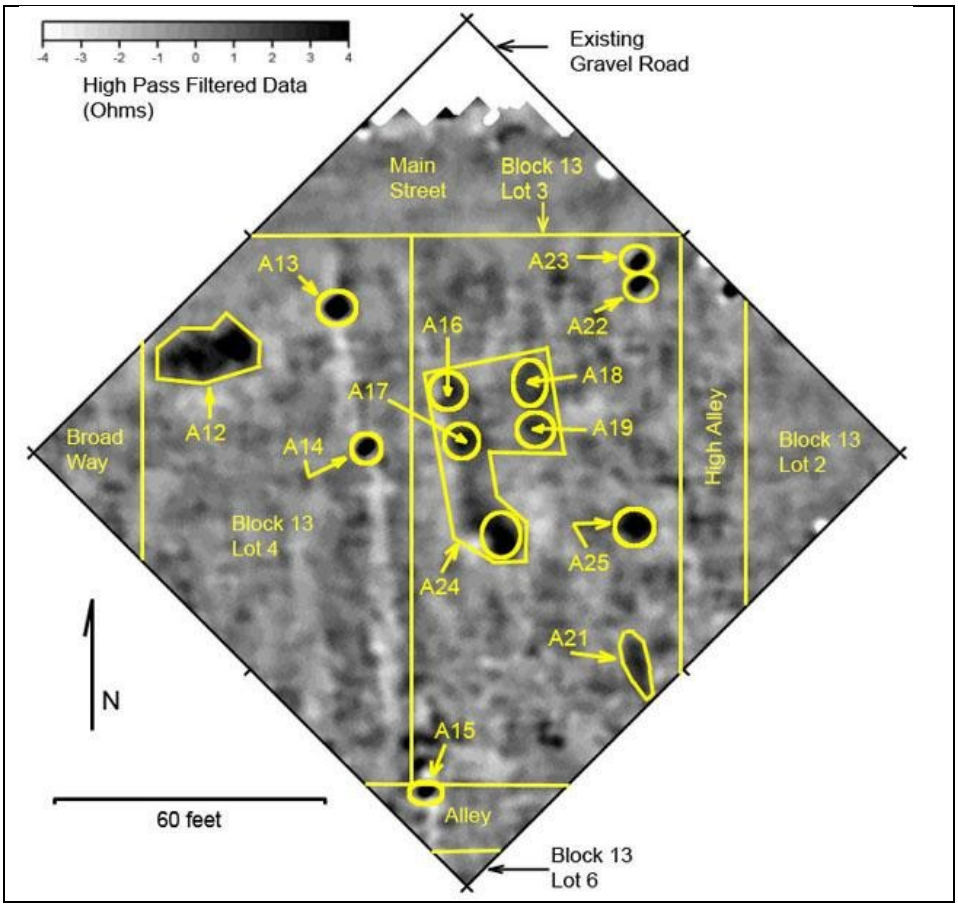


Figure 9.1. *Geophysical survey of Block 13, Lots 3 and 4 (By Michael Hargrave, grid overlay by Christopher Fennell).*

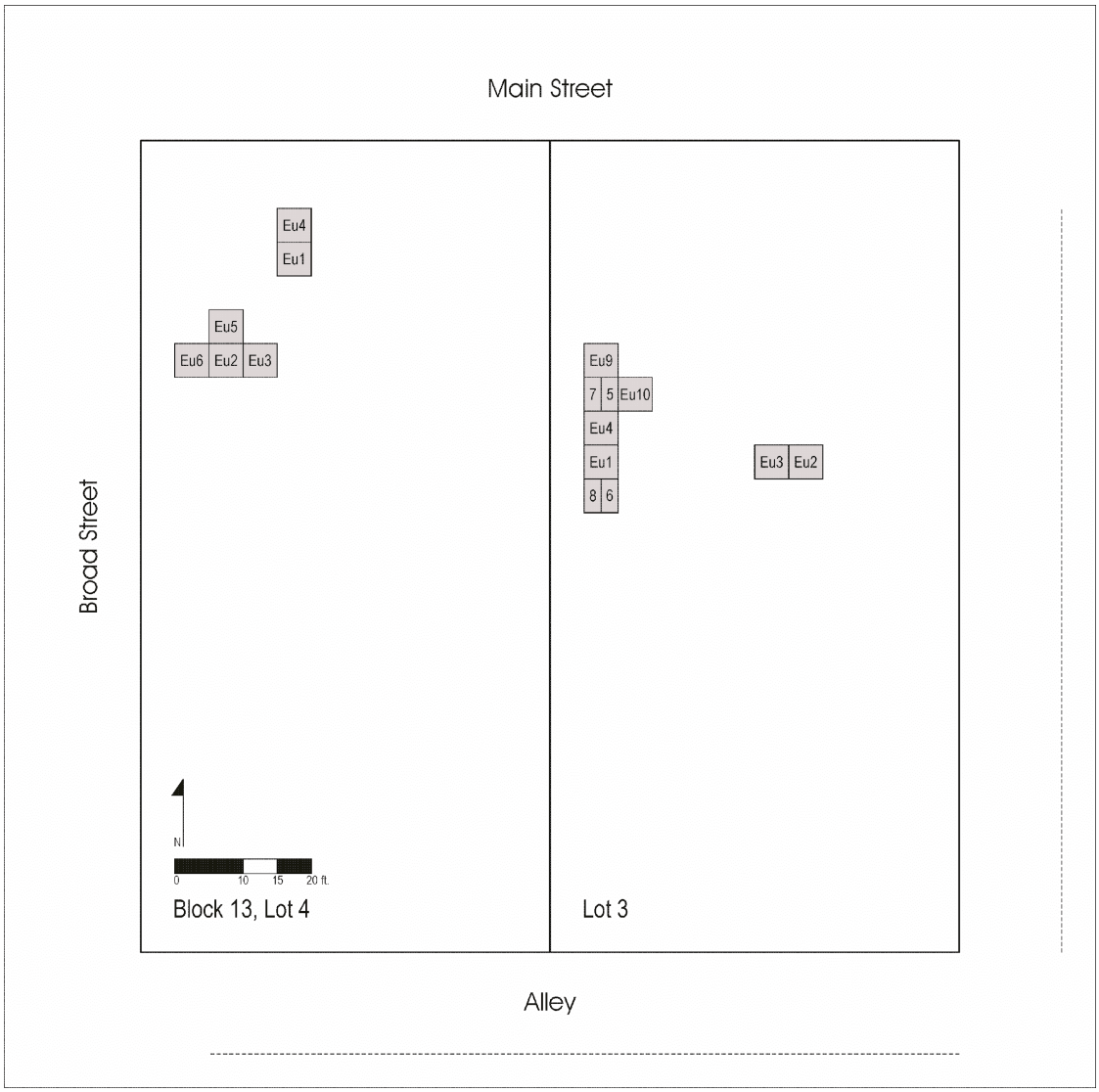


Figure 9.2. *Location of excavation units in Block 13, Lots 3 and 4 (Drawn by Christopher Valvano).*

Block 13, Lot 3 Archaeology

Excavation Units 2 and 3 were placed on the eastern edge of the cluster of Anomaly A24. Generally, the upper plow zone was a 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) and 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay. Large quantities of nineteenth and twentieth–century ceramics and glass were found throughout the top 1.5 ft. of soil. Metal was also found throughout this zone. A Union officer's uniform button was recovered from the lower part of A3 (Figure 9.3). At the bottom of level A3 and into level A4 (1.5 ft. through 2.0 ft. below the surface) the soil tended to be 10YR 4/3 (brown) and 10YR 7/6 (yellow) and 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown). At 2.0 ft. below the ground surface, archaeologists retrieved additional artifacts, although the density decreased significantly and the soil continued to be mottled. Excavations ceased at this point in both units. At the bottom of level A4 the team used a one inch soil core and probed two areas. The cores showed that the soil continues to be a silty 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown for at least another foot below the

surface of A4. No artifacts were detected, but these results do not preclude the idea that cultural material may be located below level A4.



Figure 9.3. *Union uniform button from the Civil War era found in Block 13, Lot 3 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Archaeologists placed Excavation Units 1, 4–10 in a north–south direction in order to define the western edge of the anomaly cluster. The top layers of soil tended to be a 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) and 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay. The soil had small gravel inclusions. At the bottom of the modern plow zone there is a change in the soil in the eastern portion of these units. The soil is slightly darker and a mottled 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) silty clay with some charcoal and mortar. The team identified this eastern portion as Feature 9. The yellowish soils tend to have a higher concentration of clay. Excavations stopped at the bottom of level A2 in many of the excavation units in order to define the extent of Feature 9 (Figures 9.4 and 9.5). Feature 9 continued into the northern wall of Excavation Unit 9 and into the southern wall of Excavation Unit 6.

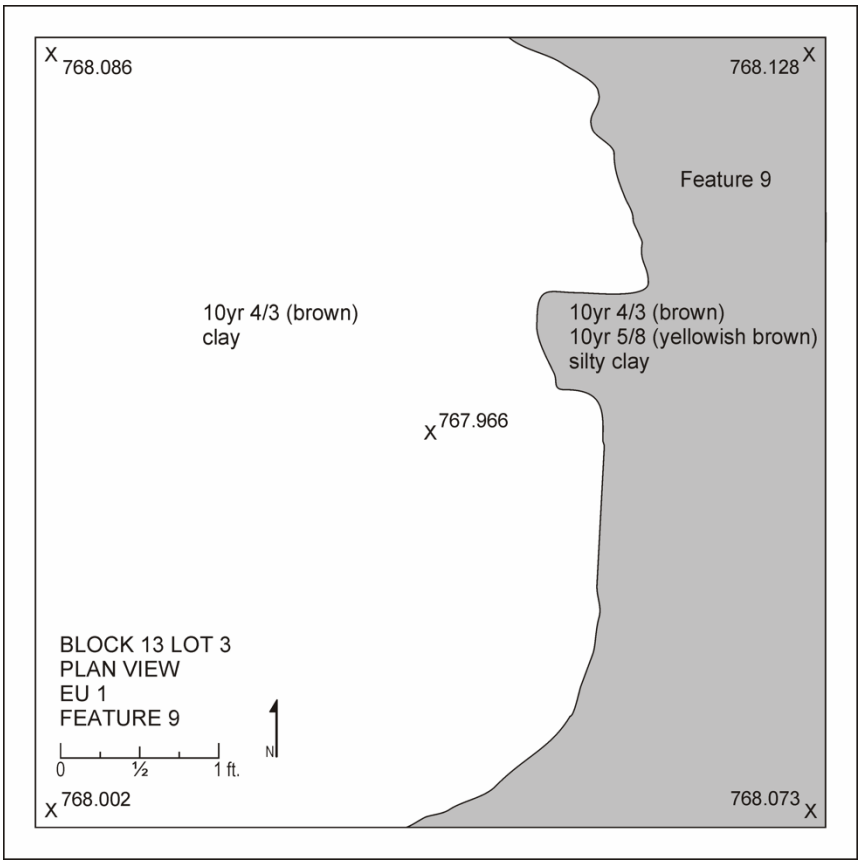


Figure 9.4. *Feature 9 is on the eastern edge of several excavation units in Block 13, Lot 3. The feature is a fill layer and is on top of a buried structure. The fill came from the excavation of a pond about 500 feet east of the lot (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo, Alison Azzarello and Christopher Valvano).*

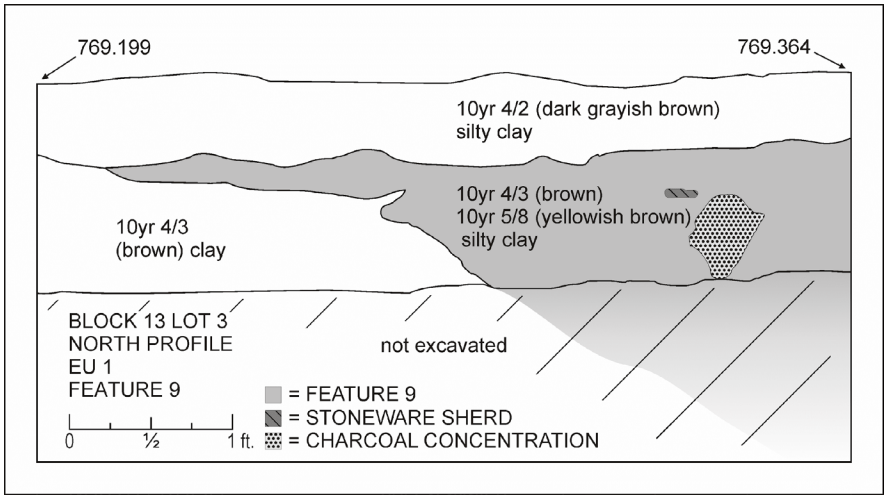


Figure 9.5. *Profile of Excavation Unit 1. Excavations ceased on the top of Feature 9. The Feature was later cored and charred materials were located beneath the feature (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo, Alison Azzarello and Christopher Valvano).*

At the end of the field season the archaeology team placed two soil cores in Excavation Unit 10 at the base of the plow zone, about 1.0 ft. below the surface. Both samples were cored to about 7.0 ft. below the plow zone. The soil tended to be mottled for the first 2.5 ft., while the second 2.5 ft. contained charcoal and ash. Below this point the soil tended to be 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) and 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown) mottled with 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown). This core sample demonstrates that the top of a burned structure is at least 2.5 ft. below the plow zone (and 3.5 ft. below the surface). It appears that after the structure burned to the ground in 1937 the Burdicks placed a large amount of fill over the remains. The soil probably came from the pond located about 500 ft. to the east of Block 13. Therefore, Feature 9, described above, is a fill layer.

Block 13, Lot 4 Archaeology

Excavation Units 1 and 4 were placed on the northern boundary of Anomaly A23 in Block 13, Lot 4. In this area the plow zone tends to be 10YR4/3 (brown) and 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. At about 1.5 ft. below the plow zone several large pieces of stone lay scattered throughout the northern edge of Excavation Unit 1. After removing soil to a depth of about 4.0 ft. below the surface, archaeologists defined the foundation wall for a cellar running in an east–west direction in the northern most portion of the EU 1 (Figures 9.6 and 9.7). It was designated Feature 12. Excavations ceased at this point and the team placed one core probe in the bottom of the unit. Archaeologists found charcoal and ash from 2.2 ft. to 8.0 ft. from the top of the core (or 6.2 ft. to 12.0 ft. below the surface). Sterile soil exists at a depth of 8.5 ft. below the bottom of the excavation unit (or 12.5 ft. below the surface).

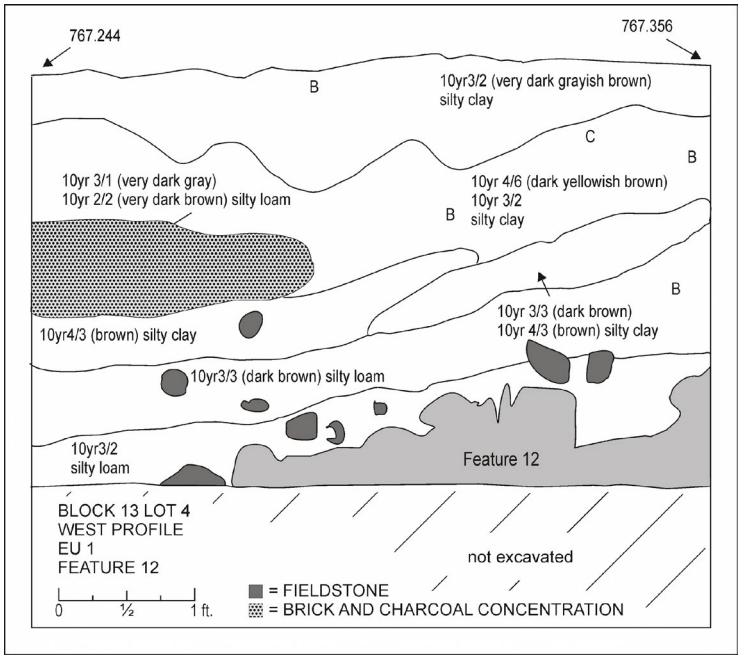


Figure 9.6. *West wall profile of Excavation Unit 1 in Block 13, Lot 4. The fill on top of the feature is fill from the excavation of a pond about 500 east of Block 13 (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

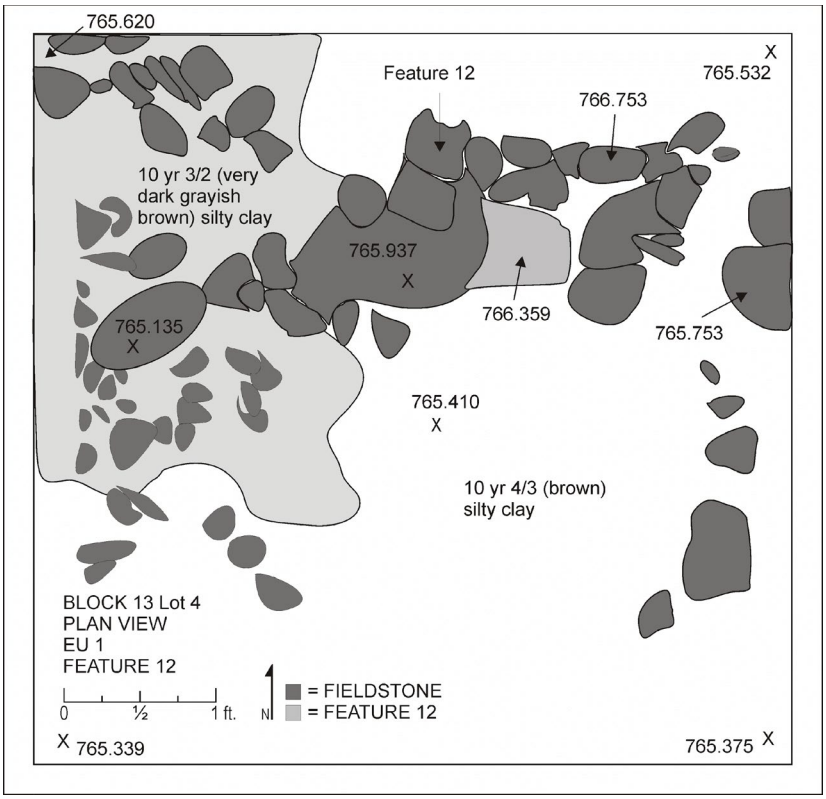


Figure 9.7. *The top of Feature 12 in Block 13, Lot 4. The feature is a cellar foundation for the Squire and Louisa McWorter residence (Drawn by Carrie Christman, Eva Pajuelo, Alison Azzarello, and Christopher Valvano).*

Archaeologists placed Excavation Units 2, 3, 5, and 6 on the southern boundary of Anomaly A12 in Block 13, Lot 4. The team removed the plow zone to a depth of about 1.2 ft. below the surface. They found large quantities of ceramic and glass throughout this zone. The soil tended to be a 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. At the base of the plow zone is a fieldstone foundation (Feature 11) that runs in an east–west direction in the northern portion of Excavation Units 2, 3, and 6 (Figure 9.8). The foundation appears to be impacted by plowing since gaps appear in places along the wall and some of the field stones appear to be scatters, although adjacent to the foundation. Work in all of the excavation units ceased when the top of the fieldstone foundation was completely uncovered in each unit.

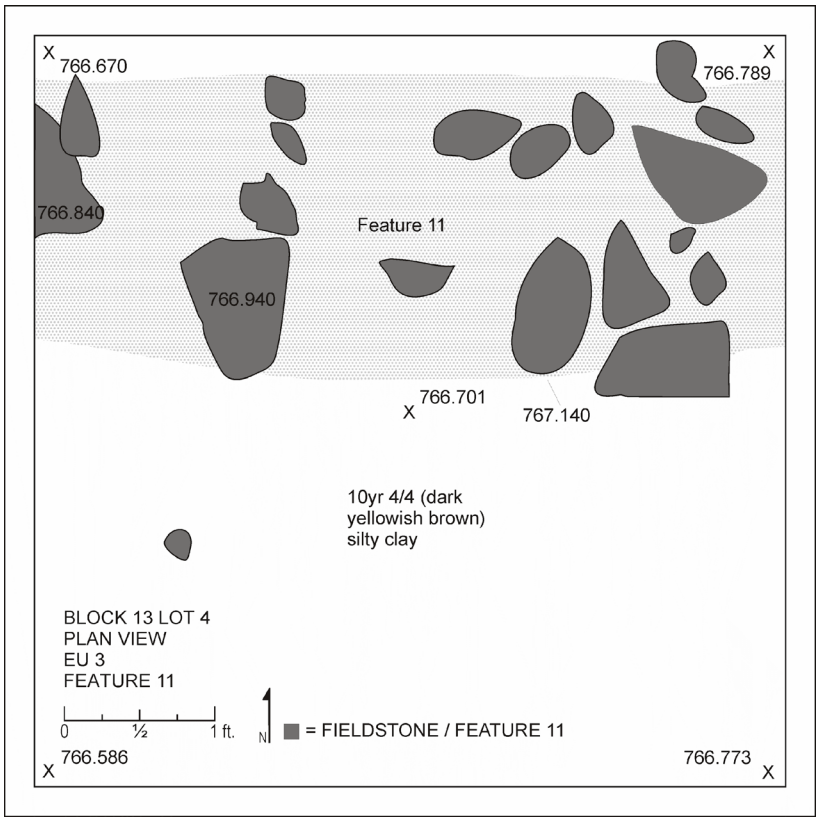


Figure 9.8. *Feature 11 is the remains of a stone foundation that has been impacted by plowing (Drawn by Carrie Christman and Christopher Valvano).*

Chapter 10: Archaeobotanical Analysis for Features 7, 13, 14, 18, and 19

Erin Susan Smith (NSF-REU-2006)

Introduction

The students and staff of the New Philadelphia field school collected 18 soil samples from the fill of 5 features during the 2006 field season. Also, archaeobotanical hand samples from 4 features and 16 additional proveniences were collected in the field during excavation. These materials were transported to the Illinois State Museum Research and Collections Center (ISM-RCC) in Springfield, IL. Marjorie Schroeder (ISM) and the students of the New Philadelphia field school, under the supervision of Schroeder, performed all processing and analysis of archaeobotanical data at the ISM-RCC.

Method

Soil samples were water-floated using a barrel system to remove the light fraction. The heavy fractions were re-floated in a zinc chloride solution to remove additional archaeobotanical material.

The samples were then screened into >2mm, 2-to-0.5mm, and <0.5 fractions. The >2mm fraction was sorted into charcoal and non-charcoal contaminant. The charcoal was then examined under a binocular microscope, sorted into wood, bark, seeds, maize, tuber, etc., and weighed. Additionally, Schroeder took a subsample of the >2mm wood charcoal and identified the taxa of roughly 20 specimens from each soil sample.

The >2mm charcoal fraction from Bag 20 (Block 8, Lot 2, Feature 14, Level a1) was contaminated and thus discarded during processing. Therefore, percentages and general site assessments of archaeobotanical material > 2mm excludes this sample.

A geologic riffle sampler was employed to obtain a random subsample of the 2-to-0.5mm fraction. The subsample was analyzed under a binocular microscope and sorted into charcoal and non-charcoal contaminant. Both components along with the remainder of the 2-to-0.5mm fraction were weighed, and the charcoal from the subsample was not counted. Using this information, the weight of charcoal contained within the unsorted 2-to-0.5mm remainder was estimated (see Tables below).

Results

Feature 7 (Block 4, Lot 1)
Three soil samples were collected from Feature 7, which is a pit cellar that measures 10.5 x 3.5 ft and 1.2 ft deep below the plow zone. Mean charcoal density was a moderate 3.988 g/10 l, with a range of 2.336 to 5.149 g/10 l (see Table below). The deepest sample (level a3) contained the lowest density, but the middle sample (level a2) contained the highest charcoal density.

Wood and bark formed 92% of the charcoal assemblage. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) is most abundant (58.5%), and red oak (subgenus *Erythrobalanus*) composes 78% of the oak specimens identified beyond the species level (see Table below). Oak is the most ubiquitous wood type found at the site because taxa of this species are present in all soil samples from all features. Red oak is present in 16 of 17 samples, and white oak (subgenus *Lepidiobalanus*) is found in 15 of 17 samples. These results are consistent with the General Land Office Survey completed by J&J McDonald in 1816 for the area of Hadley Township that surrounds New Philadelphia. Along lines walked through sections 21-28 and 33-36, which surround New Philadelphia, 72% of the trees recorded by McDonald are oak.

Also significant is the *Pinus* sp. (pine) charcoal included in the assemblage from level a1. Pine composes only 3% of the charcoal of Feature 7, but this pine represents 67% of all pine found at the site, or 2 of 3 specimens (see Table below). Pine is not endemic to central Illinois and had to be imported from other states. Logging began during the 1830s on land in Wisconsin ceded to the US government by Native Americans. Pine was then shipped down the Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers to St. Louis (Nesbit 1973). The residents of New Philadelphia could have obtained Wisconsin pine from St. Louis or a more northern location on the Mississippi.

Zea mays (maize) kernels, cupules and glumes constituted 3% of the charcoal from Feature 7. All of these specimens were located in level a1.

Feature 7 contained 76% of the unidentifiable >2mm specimens found on the site. Unknowns >2mm are found in all 3 levels (2 in level a1, 6 in level a2, and 5 in level a3).

Feature 13 (Block 4, Lot 1)

Feature 13 is a cistern/ well and is represented by five soil samples in this study. The feature contains a mean charcoal density of 4.35 g/10 l, which is quite high considering that the total mean of 5.29 g/10 l for all samples is skewed by the extremely high mean charcoal density of feature 19 (see Table below). Excluding the mean charcoal density of Feature 19, the mean charcoal density for all samples would be 3.10 g/10 l. Thus, Feature 13 contains a significantly high mean charcoal density.

Wood and bark make up 85% of the >2mm charcoal assemblage. Oak is most plentiful (76.7%), and includes identifiable red oak (34%) and white oak (41.75%) specimens (see Table below). In addition, a group of specimens classified as “oaks or hickories” constitutes 10.68% of the charcoal. 2 *Carya* sp. (hickory) specimens from level a2 represent only 2% of the charcoal assemblage of Feature 13, but constituted 22% of the total hickory wood charcoal found. This is significant because 21% of the trees recorded in the General Land Office Survey taken in the vicinity of New Philadelphia are hickory. Thus, hickory is the 2nd most abundant tree type recorded during the survey.

Maize cupules constitute 15% of the charcoal, which represents 90% of the total cupules found at the site. Cupules are found in all levels except level a5, and range from 3 cupules in level a2 to 64 cupules in level a4. Carbonized maize cobs are also present in this feature (see Table below). The 7 cobs recovered from level a2 and 3 cobs from level a3 represent the only cobs recovered from the site.

A moderate number of uncarbonized raspberry (*Rubus* sp.; 61.4 seeds/10 l) and ground cherry (*Physalis* sp.; at least 1 seed/ 10 l) seeds are found in the 2-0.5mm fraction (see Table below). Their weight is included in the total charcoal density estimate (g/10 l) for Feature 13. All raspberry and ground cherry seeds are located in level a5 of Feature 13.

The 2-0.5mm fraction from level a4 contains 1 *Amaranthus* (pigweed), 1 *Asteraceae* (sunflower), and 1 *Panicum* (grass) seed. These specimens are the only seeds of their respective taxa in the sample.

Feature 14 (Block 8, Lot 2)
Three soil samples were collected in Feature 14, which is a large cellar that measures about 18 x 16 ft. Archaeologists bisected the feature and the samples come from the northern portion of the cellar. Unfortunately, as aforementioned, the >2mm charcoal fraction from level a1 was contaminated during processing. This sample was therefore discarded, and mean calculations were generated using only the 2 remaining samples. Although some data for level a1 are included in the table below, these data are based solely upon the 2-0.5mm fraction and are not factored into mean or total calculations for the feature.

The mean charcoal density of Feature 14 is a low 2.10 g/10 l composed of 98% wood and bark (see Table below). Oak (57%) is once again the most frequent type, and easily dominates the wood assemblage of level a2 (17 of 20 subsampled wood specimens are oak; see Table below). In contrast, level a3 contains a much more diverse assemblage of wood types. Oak constitutes only 37% of the level a3 subsample and 26% of the subsample was unidentifiable. The remaining 37% is made up of 5 different wood types. The high diversity of wood in contrast with the low charcoal density (1.46 g/10 l) within level a3 may indicate a slow period of fill during the early closure of this feature.

One carbonized *Diospyros virginiana*, or persimmon, seed was found in the >2mm fraction of level a3. This is the only persimmon found on the site.

The 2-0.5mm fraction of level a2 contained 61.67 g/10 l of uncarbonized raspberry seeds. However, maize specimens were completely absent from both levels.

Feature 18 (Block 3, Lot 7)
One soil sample was taken from Feature 18, which is tentatively classified as a builder's trench associated with the stone foundation of a house (Features 16, 17, & 21). This sample exhibits the lowest charcoal density (1.93 g/10 l) found amongst the samples (see Table below).

Wood and bark make up 92% of the charcoal. However, this assemblage differs from the other soil samples in that oak is not the prevalent wood type. There are less red oaks (14%) and oaks or

hickories (19%) combined than Ulmaceae (38%). Ulmaceae represents the elm and hackberry family, which often grow well on cleared prairie (personal communication, M. Schroeder). Also, unidentified ring porous wood constitutes 24% of the assemblage.

Both 1 *Corylus* (hazelnut) and 1 *J. nigra* (black walnut) nut fragment were present in level a1. These nuts represent 22% of total nuts identified and the only black walnut recovered from the samples. Such nuts should have been readily available at New Philadelphia, since the General Land Office Survey notes a black walnut tree in section 34 and hazel undergrowth along sections 23, 27, 28, and 34.

Feature 19 (Block 4, Lot 1)
Six samples were collected from five levels within Feature 19, which is interpreted as a storage area. Feature 19 displays a notably higher mean charcoal density
(14.07 g/10 l) compared to the other features. Charcoal density ranges from 4.99 g/10 l in level a3 to 44.78 g/10 l at the bottom of level a5. The elevated charcoal density of the bottom of level a5 is due to the fact that this sample was taken from a distinct layer composed of uncarbonized seeds. The seeds' weight was included in the charcoal density estimate. Nonetheless, 5 of the 6 samples contained mean charcoal densities of >10 g/10 l, which is roughly twice the charcoal density mean of all features (5.28 g/10 l).

Wood and bark constitute 97% of the charcoal >2mm. Oak composes 54.5% of the wood charcoal, and red oak (45%) is more abundant than white oak (10%). Ulmaceae (20%) also occurs frequently throughout the feature, and is found in 5 of 6 samples. Level a3 contains only oak and Ulmaceae specimens, while level a4 contains the aforementioned along with a single *Prunus* (wild cherries, plums) specimen. Perhaps this was a time of rapid feature infilling.

In contrast, levels a1, a2, and a5 contain much more diverse wood charcoal assemblages. This general assessment of level a5 considers both samples from the level as one unit. The low wood diversity of the soil from the bottom of a5 results from the sampling of a seed layer. Although the sample from the bottom of a5 contains only oak and Ulmaceae specimens, the top of a5 includes several additional wood types. Among these is 1 pine specimen (33% of pine in all samples), which would have been transported to New Philadelphia from another state.

Levels a1 and a2 contain 78% of the total hickory wood charcoal found in all soil samples from all features. Recall that hickory was the 2nd most abundant local tree type in the New Philadelphia area according to the General Land Office Survey. Also, the remainder of the total hickory wood charcoal is found in level a2 of Feature 13, which is 40 feet from Feature 19.

Small amounts of maize constitute >1% of the total charcoal count for Feature 19. Maize is present in 3 of the 6 samples (level a1 and the top and bottom of level a5). Also, the top of level a5 contains 1 carbonized *Triticum* (wheat) seed >2mm. This is the only *Triticum* seed found in all 16 soil samples.

The 2-0.5mm fractions from both of the level a5 samples yield a very large proportion of uncarbonized *Rubus* sp. (raspberry) and *Physalis* (ground cherry) seeds. In the upper layers of level a5, the high seed density was not readily visible until after processing of the soil sample.

The sample from the top of the level contains 33,123.64 raspberry seeds/10 l and 123, 777.87 ground cherry seeds/10 l. In contrast, the seeds are much more abundant in the sample from the bottom of the level. This was expected since the sample was collected from a continuous layer of seed visible near the base of the level. The bottom of level a5 contains 62,530.694 raspberry seeds/10 l and 11, 447.16 ground cherry seeds/10 l. The Feature 19 seed assemblage represents 99% of total seeds found in all features. There are several possible explanations for the high density of seeds found near the base of level a5.

Calcareous raspberry seeds pass virtually undamaged through the human digestive tract and are often found within privy features (Rogers et. al. 1989). Although ground cherry seeds are smaller and somewhat more delicate, they also can be recovered from coprolites (Minnis 1989). Thus, the seeds could have been the product of human waste intentionally deposited inside of Feature 19. Perhaps the feature is a privy, but this seems logistically unlikely due to the increased work load required to build a stone-lined privy and the lack of necessity for stone-lined privies in frontier areas. Stone-lined privies would be cleaned out and re-used, and are more typically found in cities where both space and privacy are limited. Likewise, the seed presence occurs only within level a5 and dominantly within a thin, distinct layer near the base of the level. If the feature were a privy, it seems that seeds would be found more ubiquitously throughout the feature. No soil change was noted, and a richer, more organic soil would be expected within a privy.

Another possibility is secondary deposition of human waste material within the feature. Perhaps chamber pots were emptied into the deep hole created during the abandonment of the initial function of the stone-lined feature. It seems more plausible that waste would be emptied into a gaping hole that was potentially left behind as the structure fell into disuse. The latter scenario could have occurred if the feature is some type of cellar that would have been filled after it outlived its purpose.

Finally, there is no way to test whether the seeds actually passed through the human digestive tract. They may have been a by-product of making seedless jam, but removing the tiny seeds from such small fruits would be a time-consuming task not vital to production of edible jam. Frontier life likely did not offer excess time for such tedious and unnecessary work. Both raspberries and ground cherries were used to produce jam, preserves, and pies. In an online gardening forum, one participant recalls that his or her grandmother from southern Illinois made preserves from ground cherries (iVillage Garden Web, 2002). Ground cherries are generally a wild, uncultivated fruit, but on the frontier raspberries would have been the same. Both fruits were likely important parts of the New Philadelphia diet.

Feature 19 contained additional food remains that were recovered as hand samples. 1 carbonized peach pit was found in level a2, and 1 carbonized peach pit and 1 carbonized tuber (possible potato) was contained within level a3 (see Table below). These are the only specimens of their type recovered from both hand and soil samples. Thus, although these foods may have been important staples at New Philadelphia, the archaeological record to date has not yielded evidence to substantiate this proposition. Further exploration at New Philadelphia will help to illuminate such questions.

11PK455

Feature provenience	B4 L1 Fea 7	B4 L1 Fea 7	B4 L1 Fea 7	**Feature Mean**	B4 L1 Fea 13	B4 L1 Fea 13	B4 L1 Fea 13	B4 L1 Fea 13	B4 L1 Fea 13	**Fea**
Level	a1	a2	a3		a1	a2	a3	a4	a5	
Bag number	24	26	29		13	16	18	21	22	
Sediment volume (l)	9.5	9	9		8	10	10	10	10	
Charcoal wt. (g), 0.5->2mm	4.253	4.6345	2.1026	**3.66337**	5.1559	3.987	3.017	6.0043	2.2942	
No. specimens in >2mm sample	165	116	98	**126.333**	227	107	141	249	67	
Charcoal concentration (g/10 l)	4.477	5.1494	2.336	**3.9875**	6.444875	3.987	3.017	6.0043	2.2942	
Count/Estimate of fragments >2mm per 10l	**173.7**	**128.889**	**108.89**	**137.154**	**283.75**	**107**	**141**	**249**	**67**	
Corylus spp. (hazelnut)	1.053			**0.35088**						
Juglandaceae (walnut/hickory family)				**0**						
Juglandaceae/Corylus (walnut/hickory or hazelnut)				**0**				1		
J. nigra (black walnut)				**0**						
total nuts	1.053	0	0	**0.35088**	0	0	0	1	0	
Wood	135.8	101.111	101.11	**112.671**	228.75	99	124	181	66	
Bark	20	21.1111	1.111	**14.0741**	16.25	4	1	3	with wood	
Nutmeats				**0**						
Rhizome				**0**	1.25				1	
Buds				**0**	1.25					

	2.105			**0.7017**					
Galls				**5**					
			1.111	**0.3703**					
Total seeds > 2 mm	0	0	1	**7**	0	1		0	0
	3.158			**1.0526**					
Zea mays (maize) kernels				**3**					
	8.421			**2.8070**					
Zea mays (maize) cupules				**2**	36.25	3	16	64	
	1.053			**0.3508**					
Zea mays (maize) glumes				**8**					
	2.105	6.6666	5.555	**4.7758**					
Unknowns		7	6	**3**					
			1.111	**0.3703**					
Total seeds (all fractions, counts per 10l)	0	0	1	**7**	0	1		3	62.4
Amaranthus (pigweed)				**0**				1	
Asteraceae (sunflower)				**0**				1	
Diospyros virginiana (persimmon)				**0**					
Panicum (grass)				**0**				1	
Physalis sp. (uncarbonized groundcherry)				**0**					1 (at least)
Rubus sp. (uncarbonized rasberry)				**0**					61.4
Triticum (wheat)				**0**					
Unidentifiable seed fragments			1	**0.3333**					

Feature provenience	B8 L2 Fea 14		B8 L2 Fea 14		B8 L2 Fea 14		**Feature Mean**	B3 L7 Fea 18	
Level	a1		a2		a3			a1	
Bag number		20		19		28			14
Sediment volume (l)		9		9		8			9

Charcoal wt. (g), 0.5->2mm	0.1136*	2.4685	1.171	**1.81975**	1.7326
No. specimens in >2mm sample	*	77	54	**65.5**	24
Charcoal concentration (g/10 l)	0.1262*	2.742778	1.46375	**2.1032639**	1.925111
Count/Estimate of fragments >2mm per 10l	*	**85.55556**	**67.5**	**76.527778**	**26.66667**
Corylus spp. (hazelnut)	*	1.111111	1.25	**1.1805556**	1.111111
Juglandaceae (walnut/hickory family)	*			**0**	
Juglandaceae/Corylus (walnut/hickory or hazelnut)	*			**0**	
J. nigra (black walnut)	*			**0**	1.111111
total nuts	*	1.111111	1.25	**1.1805556**	2.222222
Wood	*	84.44444	65	**74.722222**	23.33333
Bark	*	with wood	with wood	**with wood**	1.111111
Nutmeats	*			**0**	
Rhizome	*			**0**	
Buds	*			**0**	
Galls	*			**0**	
Total seeds > 2 mm	*		1.25	**0.625**	0
Zea mays (maize) kernels	*			**0**	
Zea mays (maize) cupules	*			**0**	
Zea mays (maize) glumes	*			**0**	

Unknowns	*			**0**	
Total seeds (all fractions, counts per 10l)	*	61.66667	1.25	**31.458333**	0
Amaranthus (pigweed)	*			**0**	
Asteraceae (sunflower)	*			**0**	
Diospyros virginiana (persimmon)	*		1.25	**0.625**	
Panicum (grass)	*			**0**	
Physalis sp. (uncarbonized groundcherry)	*			**0**	
Rubus sp. (uncarbonized raspberry)	*	61.66667		**30.833333**	
Triticum (wheat)	*			**0**	
Unidentifiable seed fragments	*			**0**	

11PK455					
Feature provenience	B4 L1 Fea 19	B4 L1 Fea 19	B4 L1 Fea 19	**Feature Mean**	**Total Mean**
Level	a4	a5 (top)	a5 (bottom)		
Bag number	23	25	27		
Sediment volume (l)	8	8	10		

Charcoal wt. (g), 0.5->2mm	9.608	8.0834	44.7799	**12.836**	**4.828679333**
No. specimens in >2mm sample	168	88	36	**171**	**109.0066667**
Charcoal concentration (g/10 l)	12.01	10.10425	44.7799	**14.06627937**	**5.286326458**
Count/Estimate of fragments >2mm per 10l	**210**	**110**	**36**	**200.1825397**	**122.0161965**
Corylus spp. (hazelnut)				**0.317460317**	**0.592000835**
Juglandaceae (walnut/hickory family)				**0.158730159**	**0.031746032**
Juglandaceae/Corylus (walnut/hickory or hazelnut)				**0.158730159**	**0.071746032**
J. nigra (black walnut)				**0.158730159**	**0.253968254**
total nuts	0	0	0	**0.793650794**	**0.949461153**
Wood	210	107.5	30	**193.4126984**	**108.7777639**
Bark	with wood	with wood	1	**9.222222222**	**7.617476852**
Nutmeats				**0.158730159**	**0.031746032**
Rhizome				**0**	**0.09**
Buds				**0**	**0.05**
Galls				**0**	**0.140350877**
Total seeds > 2 mm		1.25		**0.178571429**	**0.274788361**
Zea mays (maize) kernels				**0**	**0.210526316**
Zea mays (maize) cupules		1.25		**0.654761905**	**5.462355894**
Zea mays (maize) glumes			3	**0.428571429**	**0.155889724**
Unknowns			2	**0.603174603**	**1.075800613**

Total seeds (all fractions, counts per 10l)	156, 913.95	73, 977.853	**115, 445.9**	**23, 098.2**
Amaranthus (pigweed)			**0**	**0.04**
Asteraceae (sunflower)			**0**	**0.04**
Diospyros virginiana (persimmon)			**0**	**0.125**
Panicum (grass)			**0**	**0.04**
Physalis sp. (uncarbonized groundcherry)	123, 777.87	11, 447.159	**67, 612.51**	**13, 522.902**
Rubus sp. (uncarbonized raspberry)	33, 123.637	62, 530.694	**47, 827.165**	**9, 574.0556**
Triticum (wheat)	1.25		**0.178571429**	**0.03571428 6**
Unidentifiable seed fragments			**0**	**0.06666666 7**

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Chapter 11: Summary and Suggestions

Paul A. Shackel

New Philadelphia is one of many towns established in the 1830s in Illinois. While New Philadelphia survived into the twentieth century, many others vanished from the landscape within a few decades of their initial settlement. Others existed on paper only, AND never developed into thriving communities. Several archaeology projects have been successful in identifying and recovering information about early town development on the Illinois frontier (Mansberger and Stratton 1997; Mansberger 1998). The work at New Philadelphia falls into this genre of examining the history of early Illinois towns that no longer exist on the landscape.

The archeological pedestrian survey conducted in 2002 and 2003 (Gwaltney 2004) and the geophysical surveys in 2004, 2005 and 2006 (Hargrave 2006) helped guide the archaeological strategies in all of the field seasons. Concentrations of artifacts in the blocks along the northern portion of Broad St. (north of Main St.) and at the intersection of Broad and Main Sts., and the high frequency of geophysical anomalies in this area, provide some clues about where people settled in New Philadelphia. Most of the town's residential occupations appear to have occurred along this corridor.

According to the census data for Pike County, there was a significant change in the number of occupants per dwelling from the early to late nineteenth century. From 1850 through 1890 the average number of persons per dwelling dropped by one person, from 5.97 to 4.78, and the mean family size decreased from 5.89 to 4.68 (Smith and Bonath 1982: 79–80). The change in the average size per household occurred because of the drop in family size and the decrease of households with extended families under one roof. Therefore, there is a good chance that when the population for New Philadelphia dwindled, and the average size of the households also decreased, the number of dwellings would not have declined in relative proportion. Over the next several years, archaeology will reveal many of these dwellings and associated outbuildings.

Excavations indicate that the plow zone is about 1.0 ft. to 1.2 ft. deep throughout New Philadelphia and it is a bit shallower in the northern and western portions of Block 9, Lots 4 and 5. The archaeology of the town demonstrates that undisturbed archaeological features exist below the plow zone. Archaeological deposits span the entire time period of the town's occupation and date from the 1840s to as late as the 1930s. One 12.0 x 12.0 ft. subterranean feature (Feature 4 in Block 8, Lot 4) excavated in 2005 is associated with a domestic site that was abandoned and filled in the 1850s. The feature is most probably a well that is associated with a nearby cabin. The earliest tax records date to 1867 and they show that the lot was unimproved from this date through the nineteenth and into the twentieth centuries. Block 8 was referred to by twentieth–century local residents as the "the park" because no houses stood on this block and it was surrounded by houses and outbuildings on surrounding blocks. It served as a central green space. In 2006, archaeologists found traces of a second major feature in "the park" in Block 8, Lot 2. Christopher Luce, a Baptist preacher originally owned the property. This cellar feature measured about 18.6 x 16 ft. and a house with plaster walls stood above the feature, probably from the 1850s. The house was dismantled and the cellar filled beginning with Sarah McWorter's ownership of the property in the 1860s. Final filling with the stone foundation and

chimney occurred in the early 1870s. The faunal remains in the feature reflect an Upland South diet with a relatively high pig biomass along with some wild game.

Another cellar pit feature on Block 9, Lot 5 (Feature 1) measures 5.0 x 5.0 ft. and is related to Kesiah Clark's ownership of the lot. She owned the property from 1854 when McWorter sold her the property, and she was taxed on the land from at least 1867 until her death in 1888. The materials from the cellar pit date to the 1850s–1860s, and in the 1870 and 1880 Federal Census Kasiah lived with Louisa McWorter.

A lime slacking pit (for the mixing of lime to the plaster interior walls) is located in Block 3, Lot 4, and is associated with a yet to be discovered nineteenth–century building. A house with plastered walls would most probably be associated with a second generation of building in New Philadelphia. (The first generation building most likely consisted of log cabins.) A stone foundation also exists in Block 7, Lot 1, and is probably a late nineteenth–century addition to a mid–nineteenth century building. The precise dating of these two latter features is tentative, but they are both related to the mid and late nineteenth–century occupation of the town (Figure 11.1).



Figure 11.1. *Team Z– NSF–REU and University of Illinois Students, Megan Volkel, Michael Collart,and LaShara Morris excavate on Block 3 (Photograph by Charlotte King).*

Two features were uncovered in the southern half of Block 4. One (Feature 7) is a shallow cellar that measures about 11.5 x 3.5 ft. and 1.3 ft deep. Spaulding Burdick, a shoemaker from Rhode

Island, purchased this portion of the lot from Frank McWorter in 1846. A cistern or well (Feature 13) is adjacent to the cellar and measures about 8.0 ft. in diameter. It is filled with architectural and domestic debris that dates to about 1845 to about 1850. The mortar deposits are thick and served as chinking for a log cabin that sat over the nearby cellar (Feature 7).

A rectangular dry laid stone feature (Feature 19) is located in the southwestern part of the north half of Block 4, Lot 1. D.A. Kittle, a merchant from Ohio, purchased the land from Frank McWorter in 1848. The feature measures about 5.0 x 6.0 ft. and exists to a depth of 2.8 ft. below the plow zone. Large amounts of raspberry and ground cherry seeds are in the lowest 0.1 ft of the feature. A large quantity of bottle glass and some ceramics are present in the upper layers. A relatively large faunal assemblage consists of a majority of cow elements. The feature was filled at about 1860. At present we are unable to determine the original function of the feature. Human waste was deposited in the lowest portion of the feature. It was capped with clay and later filled with fauna and other domestic trash.

Excavations in Block 13, Lots 3 and 4 located the basement foundation for the house constructed by Squire McWorter (Figure 11.2). While Squire died in 1855, Louisa continued to live in the home. She extended her household to include others until her death in 1883. The foundations wall for this house are buried deep, and it appears that the Burdicks placed soil from the excavation of a pond (about 500 ft. east of the block) on top of the remains of structure after it burned to the ground in 1937.



Figure 11.2. *Excavations in Units 1 and 2 in Block 13 by Gail Kirk and Charles Williams (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Almost all of the nails found at the houselot sites are machine cut nails. They were generally manufactured from about 1790 to about 1890. In the 1890s wire nails became popular and they are still manufactured today. However, in the 2006 fieldseason, excavations in Block 3, Lot 7 produced evidence of late nineteenth–century building and early twentieth–century rebuilding. A structure that measured at least 15 x 20 ft. was constructed on the edge of the lot and adjacent to the alley. The building, which included a shallow cellar, was filled in the 1880s. The same foundations were used for the rebuilding of a late nineteenth/ early twentieth century house. There is a high concentration of wire nails (post 1890) and artifacts dating to the 1930s in the debris associated with the destruction of the second house. So, while people left New Philadelphia for other opportunities in larger cities and west of the Mississippi, others built or rebuilt homes in the town. They saw New Philadelphia as a viable place to make a living and settle with their families.

The artifact assemblages found at the different parts of the town also help to paint a different picture of the end of frontier Illinois. While there is a common perception of frontier life with little amenities, this is not the case as the town developed in the 1840s, 1850s, and after the American Civil War. Very early in the town's existence the residents were well connected with regional and national markets. Refined earthenware ceramics from Great Britain found in contexts that date to the 1840s and 1850s provide notable evidence of the purchasing networks necessary to provision material items to this town located over 20 miles from the Mississippi River. Agents from St. Louis traveled to eastern ports and ordered large quantities of ceramics to be shipped to St. Louis for eventual distribution to the city's hinterlands. By the 1850s, goods easily flowed from Chicago. The presence of a scroll flask container fragment that dates to about 1850 is also an intriguing object. Scroll flasks such as this were made in the Midwest and suggest another regional trade route that connected New Philadelphia to places like Louisville and Cincinnati.

The large sewing assemblage from Feature 1 (associated with Kesiah Clark ownership) and Feature 14 (associated with Sarah McWorter ownership) provides an interesting scenario about life in rural Illinois. In one instance it furnishes a context for domestic life of an African–American family, with a female head of household in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. However, other interpretations may provide more persuasive. Little and Kasner (2004:62) (citing Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990:396) show that junking was a major part of the nineteenth–century economy. Clothes were collected for resale or for rags and they were sold to brokers who sold them to paper or cloth mill, where the rags were shredded, spun and rewoven into "shoddy cloth." Therefore, Little and Kasner conclude that the high number of buttons found near dwellings may indicate the production of rags as an economic sideline for the household (Little and Kassner 2004:62). The same scenario should be considered for these two New Philadelphia house lots that had women as head of household (Figure 11.3).



Figure 11.3. *Large button assemblage found in Feature 14 (Photograph by Christopher Valvano).*

Slate pencils (found in Block 9, Lot 5, Block 8, Lot 2, and Block 3, Lot 7), all found near the area where local accounts place the site of a segregated school that served African–American residents (on Block 9, Lot 4), provide notable evidence of the presence of education and literacy in this community. Excavations on this area in Block 9, Lot 4, referred to as the "negro schoolhouse lot" in historic records, produced the remains of a stone pier foundation that may be related to the building. Additional archaeology may locate other architectural features, although, since most of the topsoil has eroded from this area, there is a good chance that the other remaining architectural features may have eroded away, or would have been impacted by plowing.

It becomes clear when comparing sites from the early nineteenth century in Illinois that many forms of material culture become homogenized and earlier cultural differences become indistinguishable (Mazrim 2002:268). While "Yankee" and "Upland South" traditions are noticeable in the faunal assemblage (see this report), a review of the material goods uncovered to date shows that the types of material culture found at sites inhabited by different ethnic groups show little or no differences. All of the residents of New Philadelphia have the same types of material culture and could access local merchants for goods, such as refined earthenwares. What distinguishes the different households from each other appears to be their dietary habits. Households from the Upland South maintain a high proportion of pork and wild game in their diet in New Philadelphia. It is a tradition that they brought with them to a new region. However, it is also important to realize that dietary preferences may be more complex than maintaining tradition. Lack of access to some markets, because of economics, transportation, or racial discrimination may have encouraged some families to continue the tradition of raising their own

hogs and relying on foraging and hunting for a substantial amount of their protein intake (see Mullins 1999). A closer and more detailed examination of house construction techniques may also provide some clues about household differences.

Less than 1 percent of New Philadelphia has been excavated, and I think we have come a long way in a few years (Figure 11.4). In 2005 the New Philadelphia town site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places because the archeology of this community presents significant information that contributes to our understanding of human history. The archaeological information is considered important (under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places). Additional archaeology and a more detailed analysis of artifacts and features will help provide a foundation for additional interpretations of the lifeways of the residents of New Philadelphia.



Figure 11.4. *Map of areas excavated in New Philadelphia.*

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Appendix: Unit Summary Forms

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 3

Kimberly Eppler, LaShara Morris, Megan Volkel and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 1 (N50 E5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 1 to investigate potential archaeological features associated with Feature 2 encountered in the 2004 field season. Feature 2 is interpreted as a lime-slacking pit. Excavation Unit 1 is located along the west boundary of Lot 3 and is adjacent to Lot 4. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 762.2890 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 761.9112 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy clay loam. Archaeologists encountered a highly concentrated, uniform scatter of gravel and hard packed clay in this level. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, which included brick, ceramics, metal, mortar, slag/clinker, glass, possible chert flakes and an 1876 nickel.

"We decided to dig here first because it is east of a lime slacking pit that was uncovered last summer."
- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

"Our most interesting finds was a copper nickel from 1876. If it had been found in the subsoil, it would have been a definite indication of the era this lot was occupied. Unfortunately, since it was in the plow zone, it could be out of context." - Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 761.9112 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 761.4460 ft amsl. Level A2 is a transition from plow zone to subsoil and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) sandy clay loam in western portion, 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish-brown) sandy clay loam in the east half of the level. The team interpreted the darker soil in the west half of the unit as possible rodent burrows or decayed tree roots. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level that included bone, brick, metal, ceramic, glass, mortar, slag/clinker and possible chert flakes.

"There were several random items we couldn't identify…Luckily Charlotte was very insightful."
- LaShara Morris [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 761.4460 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 760.9442 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is mottled: 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) 50% clayey loam. The team encountered a much lower density of artifacts including brick, metal, slag/clinker and charcoal. Upon completion of this level, archaeologists detected Feature 5, a semi-circular area in the northeast corner of the unit consisting of 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) sandy clay. Feature 5 is visible in the floor and wall of the unit and was mapped by the team. Small fragments of brick and charcoal were encountered within the feature.

"A feature appeared in the floor of the NE corner. The soil was much darker and contained some wood and charcoal."
- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B2 as a 0.3ft arbitrary level. Level B2's average opening elevation is 760.9442 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 760.5050 ft amsl. This level bisected Feature 5 and was excavated in a 2 ft (E-W) by 1 ft (N-S) by rectangle off of the north wall to determine the depth of the Feature 5. The semi-circular soil stain ceased to be visible at the bottom of this level. The soil surrounding the feature is mottled: 10YR 6/8

(brownish yellow) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% sandy clay. Archaeologists sampled soil from this level, (#4). No artifacts were recovered from this level. The team profiled the north and west walls. Profiles were drawn of the north and west walls of the unit.

"Got to the bottom of the feature. It could be a burnt out post hole, or maybe just a giant rodent burrow."
- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

Feature 5

Feature 5 encompasses a 0.75 ft (E-W) by 0.45ft (N-S) area in the northeast portion of Block 3 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 1. Feature 5 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay. The feature was first identified at the base Level B1, 1.5 ft below the surface. Feature 5 is visible in the north profile 1 ft below the ground surface. Archaeologists excavated the feature 0.4 ft below the floor of Level B1. It ceased to be visible at 1.9 ft below the ground surface. Small pieces of charcoal, brick and glass were recovered from within the feature, but no artifacts were retrieved from the surrounding soil. The south half of the feature was taken as a floatation sample (8 liters). Feature 5 has a flat bottom and continues into the north wall. Feature 5 is interpreted as a possible rodent burrow or remnant of a post.

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BLOCK 3 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N50 E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM	762.2890 ft	761.9112 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, slag/clinker, brick, mortar, possible chert flakes, metal and a 1876 nickel. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/3 10YR 4/2 10YR 4/6	SANDY CLAY LOAM	761.9112 ft	761.4460 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including glass, ceramic, metal, bone, brick, slag/clinker, mortar and miscellaneous stone.
B	B1	SUB SOIL	MOTTLED: 10 YR 3/4 10 YR 4/6 FEATURE 5: 10YR 2/2	CLAY LOAM	761.4460 ft	760.9442 ft	The amount of artifacts decreases significantly in this level. The appearance of Feature 5 occurs in this level. Artifacts recovered include brick, charcoal, metal and slag/clinker.
B	B2	SUB SOIL	FEATURE 5: 10 YR 2/2 SURROUND-ING MATRIX MOTTLED: 10YR 4/3	SANDY CLAY	760.9442 ft	760.5050 ft	Excavation was halted as the termination of Feature 5 was observed in the floor of the unit. The feature extends into the North wall. No artifacts were recovered from the feature or the surrounding matrix, and a soil sample was taken.

			10YR 6/8				

New Philadelphia
Feature 5 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 3

Kimberly Eppler, LaShara Morris, Megan Volkel and Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 1 (N50 E5)

Feature 5 encompasses a 0.75 ft (E-W) by 0.45ft (N-S) area in the northeast portion of Block 3 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 1. Feature 5 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay. The feature was first identified at the base Level B1, 1.5 ft below the surface. Feature 5 is visible in the north profile 1 ft below the ground surface. Archaeologists excavated the feature 0.4 ft below the floor of Level B1. It ceased to be visible at 1.9 ft below the ground surface. Small pieces of charcoal, brick and glass were recovered from within the feature, but no artifacts were retrieved from the surrounding soil. The south half of the feature was taken as a floatation sample (8 liters). Feature 5 has a flat bottom and continues into the north wall. Feature 5 is interpreted as a possible rodent burrow or remnant of a post. After excavating Feature 5, archaeologists discontinued excavations of Excavation Unit 1.

BLOCK 3, LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N50 E5)
FEATURE 5

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
B	F5,a1	SUBSOIL	10 YR 2/2	SANDY CLAY	760.9442 ft	760.5050 ft	Feature 5 is presumed to be a post remnant or possible rodent burrow and was bisected and profiled. Charcoal, brick fragments and glass sherds were found within the feature soil. A soil sample was obtained for floatation.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Kimberly Eppler, Megan Volkel, LaShara Morris, Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 7 (N5 E60)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 7 to investigate potential archaeological features associated with Feature 2 encountered in the 2004 field season. Feature 2 is interpreted as a lime-slacking pit. Also, the team excavated Unit 7 in order to explore an anomaly registered by the geophysical survey. Excavation Unit 7 is the excavation unit in the southeast corner of Lot 4. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 763.0052 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 762.7654 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, glass, mortar, one piece of bone, and one piece of copper.

"We were put in a position to prove that we could regurgitate what we learned. Proudly, we pulled off a lot."
- LaShara Morris [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 762.7654 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.2906 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, metal, glass, clinker/slag, ceramics, bone, mortar, slate, possible chert flakes, one glass bead, one button, and one metal hair clip.

"It was an incredible day artifact wise. Our team found a copper or brass barrette, or perhaps a tie clip."
- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

Since Unit 7 is sloped from its highest side on the west to its lowest side on the east, the team leveled the east side of the unit with the west side in order to follow the bottom of the plow zone. Level A3 is about 1 ft below ground surface. Level A3's average opening elevation is 762.2906 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.0278 ft amsl. Level A3 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay. They recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including brick, metal, clinker/slag, glass, charcoal, and ceramics. The amount of recovered artifacts decreased in this level.

"The unit is on a strange slope and is very deceiving."
- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 762.0278 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 761.5346 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is sandy clay mottled: 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) and 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown). One artifact was recovered, which was one metal nail. Archaeologist discontinued excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 7 because they observed a decline in recovered artifacts and a soil color change. They profiled the west wall.

"We dug a small trench along the side so we could tell how far 0.5 ft was and when we spotted the end of the plow zone there was much rejoicing."
- Michael Collart [UIUC student]

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BLOCK 3 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N5 E60)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	763.0052 ft	762.7654 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, metal, and glass. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3	SANDY CLAY	762.7654 ft	762.2906 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit including refined earthenware, one button, metal, and one metal hair clasp.
I	A3	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	762.2906 ft	762.0278 ft	Artifacts decrease in this level. Archaeologists leveled east half in order to follow bottom of plow zone. Artifacts recovered were brick, metal, and ceramics.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/4 10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	762.0278 ft	761.5346 ft	Only one artifact recovered in this level, one nail. Archaeologists discontinued excavation at the bottom of this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, Kimberly Eppler, LaShara Morris, Megan Volkel and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 1 (N60 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 1 to investigate the source of the soil anomaly detected in the area by electrical resistivity. The unit was placed where it might encounter the southern edge of the anomaly. Archaeologists excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.2005 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.8214 ft amsl. Level A1 is sod and plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam. Archaeologists encountered a moderate density of artifacts from throughout the level including metal, brick, glass, ceramic, slag/clinker, and possible chert flakes.

"The geophysical survey indicated an anomaly in the middle of the lot…we are thinking it will be an out building of some sort."

- Allison Azzarello [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.8214 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.3720 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level at a higher density than the previous level. The team recovered artifacts including bone, brick, metal, ceramic, glass, mortar, slag/clinker and possible chert flakes.

"The soil is still very dry and compact and in some areas is strangely soft and loose"
- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level A3a as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. A large ceramic sherd was found at 1.3 ft below the surface and Level A3a was terminated at this time because it was believed to be the bottom of the plow zone. Level A3a's average opening elevation is 765.3720 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.0556 ft amsl. Level A3a is a buried plowzone and is 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) sandy clay loam. The team encountered artifacts throughout the level including brick, metal, slag/clinker, ceramic, glass, possible chert flakes and charcoal.

"Found a pretty big piece of stoneware indicating that we reached the undisturbed."

- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level A3b as a continuation of the 0.5 ft arbitrary level started in Level A3a. The level was designated A3b because the team did not notice a soil change. Level A3b's average opening elevation is 765.0556 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.8806 ft amsl. Level A3b is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% clayey loam. At the base of Level A3b, an area of clay was noticed in the northeast corner. Archaeologists encountered a low density of artifacts, only 1 piece of clinker/slag was retrieved from the level. Archaeologists mapped soil changes in the plan view.

"Today the morning weather was really overcast and that was the first time I called an overcast sky a beautiful day."

-Michael Collart [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. The team excavated Level A4 in the northwest quadrant of Excavation Unit 1 to explore possible buried strata. Level A4's average opening elevation is 764.8806 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.3968 ft amsl. Archaeologists determined that this level is subsoil and mottled: 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% clayey loam. No artifacts were recovered from this level. The team ceased excavation due to lack of artifacts and features. They found no indication of the source of the soil anomaly presented by geophysical survey was detected. The profiled the north wall.

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BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N60 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	766.2005 ft	765.8214 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramic, brick, glass, metal, slag/clinker, and possible chert flakes. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.8210 ft	765.3720 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level at a higher density than the previous level and included ceramic, brick, glass, metal, slag/clinker, charcoal, mortar and possible chert flakes
I	A3a	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10YR 2/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.3720 ft	765.0556 ft	The amount of artifacts decreases in this level. Artifacts recovered include ceramic, glass, brick, charcoal, metal possible chert flakes and slag/clinker.
I	A3b	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10YR 4/3	CLAYEY LOAM	765.0556 ft	764.8806 ft	Transitioning from plow zone to sub soil, Level A3b yielded only one piece of slag/clinker.
B	A4	SUB SOIL	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/4 10YR 3/2	CLAYEY LOAM	764.8806 ft	764.3968 ft	Determined to be sterile subsoil, Level A4 yielded no artifacts. Excavation was terminated due to lack of artifacts and/or features.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, Kimberly Eppler, LaShara Morris, Megan Volkel and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 2 (N75 E15)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 2 in order to investigate the source of the soil anomaly detected in the area by electrical resistivity. The team placed the unit where it might encounter the north edge of the anomaly. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 765.8898 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.5920 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, which included a shell, metal, glass, charcoal, brick, ceramic, clinker/slag and mortar. Rock and iron inclusions on the floor of this level are visible in the plan view.

"Anna Agbes-Davis dug with our group today. It was exceptionally nice to have someone of her expertise on our team for a day."

-Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.5920 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.0988 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. A scattered layer of buried sod became visible in the walls of this level. The team encountered 10% fieldstone inclusions in this level. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level that included brick, glass, ceramics, mortar, clinker/slag and metal. The team noticed that artifacts in this level appear larger and more intact than in the previous level. Archaeologists mapped the rock and brick inclusions at the base of this level in the plan view.

We haven't found much in the way of features yet, but artifacts in the plow zone are plentiful."

-Michael Collart [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began excavation Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 765.0988 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.6514 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 50% sandy clay loam. The west half of the unit appeared to retain more moisture. This difference in soil is noted in the plan view. Archaeologists also observed a rodent burrow visible in the west profile. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, including ceramics, mortar, glass, slag/clinker, and metal. Archaeologists ended excavation due to the lack of archeological features and lower density of artifacts. The team profiled the west wall.

"We just finished Level A3! Yey! We used the trowel for most of the level, aiming to take caution just in case we discovered a feature. Unfortunately, we did not."

-LaShara Morris [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N75 E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	765.8898 ft	765.5820 ft	Artifacts were recovered from throughout Level A1, including glass, metal, charcoal, clinker/slag, ceramics, brick, mortar, and a shell.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	765.5820 ft	765.0988 ft	Artifact density increases in Level A2, where the archaeologists recovered ceramic, metal, brick, glass, mortar, and clinker/slag.
I	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 3/2 10 YR 4/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.0988 ft	764.6514 ft	Level A3 yielded a much lower density of artifacts. Archaeologists recovered glass, ceramic, metal, mortar, and clinker/slag. Excavation was halted at this time due to lack of features and low density of artifacts.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Kimberly Eppler, Megan Volkel, LaShara Morris, Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 3 (N65 E15)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 3 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. Also, the team excavated Unit 3 in order to explore an anomaly registered by the geophysical survey. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 765.9506 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.6614 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, charcoal, glass, possible chert flakes, and one snail shell. The team collected representative samples of clinker/slag and charcoal.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.6614 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.0598 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam. The team noticed softer soil in the southeast quadrant that was sandy clay mottled: 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, glass, ceramics, charcoal, metal, clinker/slag, and possible chert flakes. The team collected representative samples of charcoal and chert.

"I noticed that in EU 3 that in level A2 there are a lot more rocks and pieces of brick than were in the previous level."

- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

"According to what we found I believe we are coming down on feature."

- Allison Azzarello [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 765.0598 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.6280 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is sandy clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included metal, brick, clinker/slag, charcoal, possible chert flakes, mortar, and glass. The team collected a representative sample of charcoal. At the base of Level A3, the team noticed a darker square soil stain feature in the center of the unit. Archaeologists determined the soil stain to be Feature 8. Feature 8 is composed of 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) loam. After the completion of Level A3, archaeologists identified Feature 8 surrounded by subsoil in Excavation Unit 3. They profiled the west wall and mapped Feature 8 on the planview of Level A3.

"At the bottom of A3, what I thought was a feature is very obviously a dark gray square this much less compact than the soil around it."

- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

"After lunch, Kim was shoveling out the unit when she found a square area of soil in the north, but near the center of the unit. This may be a rotted fence or house post."

- Allison Azzarello [UIUC student]

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BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N65 E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.9506 ft	765.6614 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, metal, and glass. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2 10YR 5/2 10YR 2/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.6614 ft	765.0598 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit including refined earthenware, glass, charcoal, and metal.
I	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2 10YR 5/6 FEATURE 8: 10YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.0589 ft	764.6280 ft	Level A2 is a buried plow zone. Less artifacts were recovered than Level A2, including throughout the unit including metal, brick, and glass. Feature 8 appears in the center of the unit at this level.

New Philadelphia
Feature 8 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Kimberly Eppler, Megan Volkel, LaShara Morris, Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 3 (N65 E15)

Feature 8 consists of a dark soil stain in Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 3. Archaeologists first encountered Feature 8 as a square soil stain in the center of Excavation Unit 3. Feature 8 is a basin-like soil stain and has dimensions of 0.85 ft by 0.9 ft. Feature 8 has an elevation of 764.6448 ft above median sea level (amsl) and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) loam. The surrounding subsoil is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown), 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red), and 7YR 3/4 (dark brown).

Archaeologists bisected the west half of Feature 8 in a north-south direction. Level a1 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level a1 has an opening elevation of 764.6448 ft amsl and a closing elevation 764.104 ft amsl. Level a1 is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) loam. At .75 below the top of the feature, the team recovered a corroded piece metal from the south edge. The team collected a 9 L soil sample from the level.

"The highly corroded state of this nail (if that is indeed what it is) compared to the relatively intact state of the nails found throughout the Unit and Block leads me to believe that it is much older."

- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

Level a2 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level and has base dimensions of .25 ft by .65 ft. Level a2 has an opening elevation of 764.1064 ft amsl and a closing elevation 763.8122 ft amsl. Level a2 is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) loam. The team did not recover any artifacts from Level a2. As depth increased, Feature 8's dimensions decreased. After excavating .2 ft of Level a2, Feature 8 ceased to be visible. The team collected a 9 L soil sample from the level. Based on the dimensions, shape, texture, and recovered artifacts, Feature 8 is most likely to be a post-hole mold.

"As the depth increased, the width and length of the feature decreased and it eventually bottomed out at 0.7 inches below the floor of A3."

- Kim Eppler [NSF-REU student]

BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N65 E15)
FEATURE 8

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	F8a1	10YR 3/1	LOAM	764.6448 ft	764.1040 ft	Level a1 is a bisect of Feature 8's west half. Only one artifact, a piece of metal from the south edge of the feature was recovered.
I	F8a2	10YR 3/1	LOAM	764.1040 ft	763.8122 ft	Level A2 is a arbitrary 0.5 ft level. No artifacts were recovered from this level and Feature 8 is no longer visible 0.2 ft into this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Kimberly Eppler, Megan Volkel, LaShara Morris, Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, and
Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 4 (N70 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 3 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.1252 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.7384 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, glass, possible chert flakes, and mortar.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.7384 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.2438 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam. Archaeologists recovered a higher density of artifacts throughout the unit in this level than the previous level and included brick, glass, ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, possible chert flakes and 2 synthetic wires.

"In A2, we have found a couple pieces of metal that are around 4 to 6 inches long."

- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 765.2438 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.791 ft amsl. Level A3 is a gradual transition from a buried plow zone to sub soil that starts at approximately 1.1 ft below the ground surface and is sandy clay mottled: 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) 50% and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included metal, brick, clinker/slag, ceramics, possible chert flakes, mortar, and glass. Excavations were halted at this point due to low density of artifacts and absence of detectable features. They profiled the west wall.

"The soil is still unevenly rock-hard and pillow-soft. Megan and I are still attacking it though."
- LaShara Morris [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N70 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	766.1252 ft	765.7384 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded glass, ceramic, brick, metal, clinker/slag, mortar and possible chert flakes. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	BURIED PLOWZONE	10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.7384 ft	765.2438 ft	Level A2 is a buried plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit and were a higher density than Level 1 and included glass, metal, ceramic, slag/clinker, brick, synthetic wire and possible chert flakes.
B	A3	BURIED PLOWZONE/ SUBSOIL	MOTTLED: 10YR 2/2 10YR 4/4	SANDY CLAY	765.2438 ft	764.791 ft	Artifacts decrease in this level. They included glass, ceramic, metal, brick, mortar and clinker/slag. Excavations halted at this level due to lack of artifacts and/or features.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Kimberly Eppler, Megan Volkel, LaShara Morris, Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 5 (N70 E20)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 3 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 765.7738 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.5022 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) sandy loam. The unit is positioned on a slope and the east side of the unit was 0.5 ft below the datum point (southwest corner) prior to any excavation. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, clinker/slag, metal, glass, slate, and ceramics (including one body fragment with a maker's mark).

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.5022 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.0004 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, glass, ceramics, charcoal, metal, clinker/slag, and possible chert flakes. They also encountered a high density of charcoal and brick in Level A2. The team collected representative samples of brick, charcoal and slag.

"There were a number of ceramic pieces including a large reddish piece that looked like brick at first, but then, through closer inspection, it turned out that parts of the piece had glaze on them."

- Allison Azzarello [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 765.0004 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.5502 ft amsl. Level A3 is plow zone and is sandy clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included metal, brick, clinker/slag, charcoal, ceramic, slate, one faunal tooth, mortar, and glass. They also encountered a change in soil moisture and color in the northeast portion of the north wall. This soil change is suspected to be a rodent burrow containing sod inclusions visible in the north wall. Archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts and absence of detectable features. They profiled the north wall.

"When we did the artifact count, the density of brick was higher than in any of the levels in the other units."

- Allison Azzarello [UIUC student]

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BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N70 E20)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 2/2	SANDY LOAM	765.7738 ft	765.5022 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded slag/clinker, brick, slate, metal, ceramic, and glass. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY LOAM	765.5022 ft	765.0004 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit including slag/clinker, brick, metal, ceramic, glass, mortar, charcoal and possible chert flakes.
I	A3	PLOWZONE	MOTTLED:1 10YR 4/4 10YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	765.0004 ft	764.5502 ft	Artifacts decrease in this level. They included clinker/slag, brick, metal ceramic, glass, slate, charcoal, slate, and one faunal tooth.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, Kimberly Eppler, LaShara Morris, Megan Volkel and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 6 (N55 E15)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 6 in a final attempt to investigate the source of the soil anomaly detected in the area by electrical resistivity. The unit was placed where it might encounter the southern edge of the anomaly. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.1380 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.7636 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. A layer of buried sod became visible in the walls of this level. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, which included metal, glass, charcoal, brick, ceramic, clinker/slag and possible chert flakes.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.7636 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.2020 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. Artifacts are at a higher density in this level than in Level A1. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level that included brick, glass, ceramics, possible chert flakes, clinker/slag and metal.

"On EU 6, the soil is coming up pretty well because we soaked it the day before. We finished A1 and almost reached the bottom of A2."

- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began excavation Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 765.2020 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.9730 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, including ceramics, mortar, glass, slag/clinker, metal, brick, charcoal and faunal bones. Archaeologists discontinued excavation at 1.3 ft below the surface due to the appearance of a soil stain, deemed Feature 10. Feature 10 is a mixture of ash, sand, and charcoal and is 10YR 6/3 (pale brown). Archaeologists mapped Feature 10 and its associated metal inclusions on the plan view of the level. They profiled the south wall.

"The Feature, #10, was a concentration of ash and charcoal, along with a stone and some sort of metal wire in the SE corner of our unit."

- LaShara Morris [NSF-REU student]

"Today we found a feature! It was exposed around 1.3 ft deep. The soil became very ashy with chunks of charcoal intermixed."

- Megan Volkel [NSF-REU student]

Feature 10

Feature 10 encompasses a 3.4 ft (NW-SE) by 1.3 ft (SW-NE) area in the southeast quadrant of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 6. Feature 10 is 10YR 6/3 (pale brown) sandy ash and loam. It is an oval-shaped soil stain that consists of ash, sand and bits of charcoal oriented from northwest to southeast with large metal inclusions on the south end of the feature. The feature seems to extend into the southeastern wall of Excavation Unit 6. The feature

was mapped, bisected and profiled by the team. Due to the end of the field school, archaeologists ended the excavation of Excavation Unit 6 and Feature 10.

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BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N55 E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	766.1380 ft	765.7636 ft	Artifacts were recovered from throughout Level A1, including glass, metal, charcoal, clinker/slag, ceramics, brick, and possible chert flakes.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	765.7636 ft	765.2020 ft	Artifact density increases in Level A2, where the archaeologists recovered ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and possible chert flakes.
I	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	FEATURE10: 10YR 6/3 SURROUND-ING MATRIX: 10 YR 32	SANDY LOAM AND ASH	765.2020 ft	764.9730 ft	Level A3 yielded glass, ceramic, metal, mortar, brick, faunal bone,charcoal and clinker/slag. Excavation of this level is halted as the appearance of Feature 10 occurs.

New Philadelphia
Feature 10 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 5

Allison Azzarello, Michael Collart, Kimberly Eppler, LaShara Morris, Megan Volkel and Dr. Terrance Martin

Excavation Unit 6 (N55 E15)

Feature 10 encompasses a 3.4 ft (NW-SE) by 1.3 ft (SW-NE) area in the southeast quadrant of Block 3 Lot 5 Excavation Unit 6. Feature 10 is 10YR 6/3 (pale brown) sandy ash and loam. It is an oval shaped soil stain that consists of ash, sand and bits of charcoal oriented from northwest to southeast with large metal inclusions on the south end of the feature. The feature seems to extend into the southeast wall of Excavation Unit 6.

Level F10,a1 is a 1.5 ft by 0.2 ft bisect of the feature that extends 0.5 ft below the floor of Level A3. Level F10,a1's average opening elevation is 764.9730 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.7360 ft amsl. Ten liters of soil were obtained from the west half of Feature 10 for soil flotation. The team recovered only two artifacts while taking the soil sample, one machine cut nail and one wire cut nail. The bottom of Feature 10 on the northwestern end has an irregular bottom, sloping deeper toward the southeast section. The fill is sandy with ash and charcoal, but also includes darker loam soil. The feature ceased to be visible in profile at 0.4 ft below the floor of A3. This feature is proposed to be an early to mid-twentieth century burned refuse pit and may be the source of the geophysical anomaly. Archaeologists profiled the bisect of Feature 10. Due to the end of the 2005 field school, Feature 10 could not be further investigated.

BLOCK 3 LOT 5
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N55 E15)
FEATURE 10

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	F10,a1	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10YR 6/3	ASHY SAND	764.9730 ft	764.7360 ft	Feature 10 is an oval-shaped stain filled with ash, sand and bits of charcoal with large metal inclusions around the southeastern edge. It is presumed to be an early to mid-twentieth century burned refuse pit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 1 (N15 E55)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 1 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. Excavation Unit 1's east wall is the west edge of New Philadelphia's Broadway Street. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.8882 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4772 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included bone, one animal tooth, glass, ceramics, metal, brick, clinker/slag, and one marble. They collected representative samples of brick and clinker/slag.

"Dr. Hargrave found two strong anomalies in this area in his electrical resistivity data. Our job was to figure out the units that each anomaly would fall in then set up flashers and string up the units"
- Andrea Torvinen [NSF-REU student]

"The topsoil over here is much richer and darker. It has quite a bit of grass roots growing through the layer. We are finding a lot more artifacts here as opposed to Block 9, especially ceramic ware."
- Thomas Duggan [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.4772 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.1070 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included metal, glass, clinker/slag, brick, mortar, bone, ceramics, and one button. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and slag. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered Feature 7 in the northwest quadrant of the unit and discontinued excavation of the unit.

Feature 7

Feature 7 is compacted soil composed of large pieces of brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar in the northwest quadrant of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 1 Level A2. Feature 7 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) compacted silty clay and has 50% brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 7's dimensions in Excavation Unit 1 are 3.3 ft by 1.2 ft. Feature 7 continues into the north and west walls. The team mapped Feature 7 in the planview of Level A2 and profiled the north, east, west, and south walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 7 by opening up excavation units to the north and west of Excavation Unit 1.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N15 E55)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/1	SILTY LOAM	766.8882 ft	766.4772 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, metal, and one marble. Archaeologists recovered a high density of ceramics and sampled brick and slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.4772 ft	766.1070 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, including metal, glass, ceramics, bone, and one button. The team identified Feature 7 in the northwest quadrant of the unit and discontinued excavation.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 2 (N30 E40)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 2 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.8710 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4928 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included metal, ceramics, glass, clinker/slag, brick, charcoal, and one button. They collected representative samples of brick and clinker/slag.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.4928 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.9744 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included bone, glass, metal, ceramics, clinker/slag, brick, and mortar. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and slag. Archaeologists recovered most of the artifacts from the west half of the unit, while the east half of the unit as relatively sterile. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered a possible feature consisting of a brick, mortar, fieldstone, and artifact concentration in the west half of the unit. This concentration is 1.7 ft from the west wall. The team suspended excavations of Unit 2 in order to further investigate the possible feature. They profiled the north, south, east, and west walls.

"We've got a scattering of artifacts like brick, stone, mortar, and charcoal that begins in the western side of Unit 2 and extends in a north-south line."

- Elizabeth Davis [UIUC student]

"I hope it turns out to be something."

- Caitlin Bauchat [NSF-REU student]

Feature 13

Feature 13 is an artifact concentration with ceramic, brick, mortar, and fieldstone inclusions in the west half of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 2 Level A2. The concentration begins 1.7 ft from the west wall and continues into the west profile. Feature 13 is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay and has 30% brick, fieldstone, ceramic, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 4/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 13's dimensions in Excavation Unit 2 are 1.7 ft by 5 ft. Feature 13 continues into the north, south, and west walls. The team mapped Feature 13 in the planview of Level A2 and profiled the north, east, west, and south walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 13 by opening excavation units to the west and south of Excavation Unit 2.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N30 E40)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/1	SILTY LOAM	766.8710 ft	766.4928 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded high amounts of refined earthenware, glass, metal, and one button. Archaeologists sampled brick and slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.4928 ft	765.9744 ft	Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, including metal, glass, ceramics, and bone. This level has a high density of artifacts recovered from the west half of the unit. The team suspended excavation at the base of Level A2 in order to further explore Feature 13 that appears in the west half of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 3 (N30 E35)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 3 to further investigate the artifact concentration encountered in Excavation Unit 2. Excavation Unit 3 is west of Excavation Unit 2. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.9308 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4652 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included bone, metal, glass, one button, one pipe stem, ceramics, clinker/slag, mortar, and brick. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag.

"Liz and I have begun to work on Level A1, but it's tricky - the screening takes a while, and the buckets fill quickly."

- Caitlin Bauchat [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.4652 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.9578 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay loam. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included animal teeth, mortar, two buttons, ceramics, glass, mortar, brick, and clinker/slag. Level A2 has a high density of artifacts especially ceramics, glass, and metal. Archaeologists recovered most of the artifacts from the south half of the unit. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered Feature 13, first identified in Excavation Unit 2, consisting of a brick, mortar, rock, and artifact concentration in the south and east halves of the unit. The team suspended excavations of Unit 3 in order to further investigate the feature. They profiled the north, south, and west walls.

Feature 13

Feature 13 is an artifact concentration with ceramic, brick, mortar, and fieldstone inclusions in the south and east halves of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 3 Level A2. The concentration appears 2.2 ft from the east profile and 1.5 ft from the south profile. Feature 13 is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay and has 30% brick, fieldstone, ceramic, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 4/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 13's dimensions in Excavation Unit 3 are 5 ft by 4.9 ft. Feature 13 continues into the south wall. The team mapped Feature 13 in the planview of Level A2 and profiled the north, west, and south walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 13 by opening excavation units to the south of Excavation Unit 3.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N30 E35)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/1	SILTY LOAM	766.9308 ft	766.4652 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded high amounts of refined earthenware, glass, metal, one button, and one pipe stem. Archaeologists sampled brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY LOAM	766.4652 ft	765.9578 ft	A high density of artifacts was recovered throughout the unit, including metal, glass, and ceramics. The team suspended excavation at the base of Level A2 in order to further explore Feature 13 in the south and east halves of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 4 (N20 E55)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 4 to further investigate Feature 7 encountered in Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 4's east wall is the west edge of New Philadelphia's Broadway Street. Excavation Unit 4 is north of Unit 1. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.9106 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.5614 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included metal, glass, ceramics, bone, brick, clinker/slag, mortar, and one possible chert flake. They collected representative samples of brick, clinker/slag, and mortar.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.5614 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.2044 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included bone, glass, ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, and brick. The team collected samples of brick and slag. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered Feature 7 in the southwest quadrant of the unit and discontinued excavation.

"By the end of the day we had exposed the north and east edges of our feature."
- Andrea Torvinen [NSF-REU student]

Feature 7

Feature 7 is compacted soil composed of large pieces of brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar in the southwest quadrant of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 4 Level A2. Feature 7 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) compacted silty clay and has 50% brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 7's dimensions in Excavation Unit 4 are 3.5 ft by 2.8 ft. Feature 7 continues into the west wall. The team mapped Feature 7 in Level A2's planview and profiled the north, east, and west walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 7 by opening up excavation units to the west of Excavation Unit 4.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N20 E55)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 5/3	SILTY LOAM	766.9106 ft	766.5614 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Archaeologists recovered a high density of ceramics and sampled brick, clinker/slag, and mortar. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.5614 ft	766.2044 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, including bone, glass, ceramics, and metal. The team identified Feature 7 in the southwest quadrant of the unit and discontinued excavation.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 5 (N15 E50)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 5 to further investigate Feature 7 encountered in Excavation Units 1 and 4. Excavation Unit 5 is west of Unit 1. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.9158 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4608 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included ceramics, metal, glass, buttons, 1 piece of ammunition, one animal tooth, clinker/slag, brick, and mortar. They collected representative samples of brick, clinker/slag, and mortar.

"We have found a large brick in the southwest corner, but it is loose, so we are hoping it is just debris and not part of the feature. Small pieces of brick and mortar have began popping up."
- Jessica Jenkins [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.4608 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.2534 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) silty clay. At a depth of .75 ft, archaeologists encountered Feature 7 in the northeast quadrant and discontinued excavation. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included metal, clinker/slag, glass, ceramics, charcoal, possible chert flakes, 1 bone, 1 animal tooth, mortar, and brick. The team collected samples of brick, clinker/slag, and mortar.

Feature 7

Feature 7 is compacted soil composed of large pieces of brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar in the northeast quadrant of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 5 Level A2. Feature 7 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) compacted silty clay and has 50% brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 7's dimensions in Excavation Unit 5 are 2.5 ft by 1.2 ft. Feature 7 continues into the north wall and east into Excavation Unit 1. The team mapped Feature 7 in the Level A2 planview and profiled the north, south, and west walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 7 by opening up excavation units to the north of Excavation Unit 5.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N15 E55)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 5/2	SILTY LOAM	766.9158 ft	766.4608 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, metal, buttons, an animal tooth, and one piece of ammunition. Archaeologists recovered a high density of ceramics. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/1	SILTY CLAY	766.4608 ft	766.2534 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, including bone, glass, ceramics, and metal. At a depth of .75 ft, the team identified Feature 7 in the northeast quadrant of the unit and discontinued excavation.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 6 (N25 E35)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 6 to further investigate the artifact concentration encountered in Excavation Units 2 and 3. Excavation Unit 6 is south of Excavation Unit 3. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.8440 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4414 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included metal, brick, slag/clinker, paper, ceramics, rodent bones, and glass. Level A1 has a high density of ceramics. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag.

"We have followed our bit of brick/mortar/charcoal stain from Unit 2 to Unit 3 and now into Unit 6."

- Elizabeth Davis [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.4414 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.8670 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included glass, metal, bone, ceramics, brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. Level A2 has a high density of artifacts especially ceramics, glass, and metal. Archaeologists recovered most of the artifacts from the north half of the unit. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered Feature 13 identified in Excavation Units 2 and 3 consisting of a brick, mortar, rock, and artifact concentration in the north half of the unit. The team suspended excavations of Unit 6 in order to further investigate the possible feature. They profiled the east, west, and south walls.

"There is a continuation of the artifact scatter in the east wall as well as the floor of the unit."

- Thomas Duggan [UIUC student]

Feature 13

Feature 13 is an artifact concentration with ceramic, brick, mortar, and fieldstone inclusions in the north half of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 6 Level A2. Feature 13 is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay and has 30% brick, fieldstone, ceramic, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 4/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 13's dimensions in Excavation Unit 6 are 5 ft by 2.2 ft. Feature 13 continues into the west wall. The team mapped Feature 13 in the planview of Level A2 and profiled the east, west, and south walls.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N25 E35)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY LOAM	766.8440 ft	766.4414 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded high amounts of refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Archaeologists sampled brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	766.4414 ft	765.9578 ft	A high density of artifacts was recovered throughout the unit, including metal, glass, and ceramics. The team suspended excavation at the base of Level A2 in order to further explore the artifact concentration in the north half of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 7 (N20 E50)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 7 to further investigate Feature 7 encountered in Excavation Units 1, 4, and 5. Excavation Unit 7 is north of Unit 5. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.8766 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4592 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, metal, clinker/slag, glass, ceramics, possible chert flakes, mortar, bone, animal teeth, shell, and charcoal. They collected representative samples of brick, clinker/slag, and mortar.

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.4592 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.2456 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. At a depth of .8 ft, archaeologists encountered Feature 7 in the southeast quadrant and discontinued excavation. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, mortar, glass, wood, charcoal, possible chert flakes, and bone. The team collected samples of brick, clinker/slag, and mortar.

"We are trying to get through this unit ASAP because tomorrow is our last day of digging."
- Jessica Jenkins [NSF-REU student]

"We had to clear off more of the soil from on top of the feature in order to locate it's borders."
- Andrea Torvinen [NSF-REU student]

Feature 7

Feature 7 is compacted soil composed of large pieces of brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar in the southeast quadrant of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 7 Level A2. Feature 7 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) compacted silty clay and has 50% brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 7's dimensions in Excavation Unit 7 are 2.5 ft by 2.5 ft. Feature 7 continues into the south into Excavation Unit 5 and east into Excavation Unit 4. The team mapped Feature 7 in the Level A2 planview and profiled the north and west walls.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N15 E55)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	766.8766 ft	766.4592 ft	Level A1 is plow zone and yielded refined earthenware, glass, metal, and bone. Archaeologists sampled mortar, clinker/slag, and brick. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.4592 ft	766.2456 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, including bone, glass, ceramics, wood, and metal. At a depth of .8 ft, the team identified Feature 7 in the southeast quadrant of the unit and discontinued excavation.

New Philadelphia
Feature 7 Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Units 1, 4, 5, and 7

Feature 7 consists of compacted soil composed of large pieces of brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar in Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Units 1, 4, 5, and 7. Archeologists first encountered Feature 7 in the northwest quadrant of Excavation Unit 1. Feature 7 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) compacted silty clay and has 50% brick, bone, fieldstone, and mortar inclusions. It has dimensions of 6 ft by 3.1 ft and has an elevation of 766.2552 ft above median sea level (amsl). Due the end of the 2005 field school, the team could not excavate Feature 7 and they team did not did not bag any artifacts separately that are directly associated with the feature. Archaeologists mapped the entirety of Feature 7 in planview and recorded its elevations. With its compact soil, dense artifact composition, and proximity to historic Broadway Street, Feature 7 can be interpreted as a possible chimney base, however archaeological work must be completed to interpret Feature 7.

"As we pulled a little more dirt off of the top of some of the larger rocks in the feature, we discovered burnt brick and some bones."

- Andrea Torvinen [NSF-REU student]

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 8 (N25 E40)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 8 to further investigate the artifact concentration encountered in Excavation Units 2, 3, and 6. Excavation Unit 8 is south of Excavation Unit 2 and east of Excavation Unit 6. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.8846 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.3938 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included metal, brick, slag/clinker, ceramics, bone, one button, and glass. Level A1 has a high density of ceramics. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag.

"Caitlin and I rocked through Level A1, along with the assistance of some awesome soil screeners (Allison and Kim from Team Z and Christopher were all over that soil we were digging up!)"

- Elizabeth Davis [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.3938 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.9344 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included glass, metal, ceramics, brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. Level A2 has a high density of artifacts especially ceramics, glass, and metal. Archaeologists recovered most of the artifacts from the northwest quadrant of the unit. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered Feature 13 identified in Excavation Units 2, 3, and 6 consisting of a brick, mortar, rock, and artifact concentration in the northwest quadrant of the unit. The team suspended excavations of Unit 8 in order to map the artifact concentration in planview for Excavation Units 2, 3, 6, and 8. They profiled the east and south walls.

Feature 13

Feature 13 is an artifact concentration with ceramic, brick, mortar, and fieldstone inclusions in the northwest quadrant of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 8 Level A2. Feature 13 is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay and has 30% brick, fieldstone, ceramic, and mortar inclusions. The surrounding matrix in the unit is 10YR 4/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 13's dimensions in Excavation Unit 8 are 1.4 ft by 1.4 ft. The team mapped Feature 13 in the planview of Level A2 and profiled the east and south walls.

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BLOCK 4 LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 8 (N25 E40)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	766.8846 ft	766.3938 ft	Level A1 is plow zone and yielded high amounts of refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Archaeologists sampled brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	766.39384 ft	765.9344 ft	A high density of artifacts was recovered throughout the unit, including metal, glass, and ceramics. The team suspended excavation at the base of Level A2 as they identified Feature 13 in the northwest quadrant.

New Philadelphia
Feature 13 Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Units 2, 3, 6, and 8

Feature 13 is an artifact concentration with ceramic, brick, mortar, and fieldstone inclusions in Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Units 2, 3, 6, and 8. Archeologists first encountered Feature 13 in the west half of Excavation Unit 2. Feature 13 is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay and has 30% brick, ceramic, fieldstone, and mortar inclusions. It has dimensions of 6 ft by 6 ft and has an elevation of 766.2458 ft above median sea level (amsl). Due the end of the 2005 field school, the team could not excavate Feature 13 and they team did not did not bag any artifacts separately that are directly associated with the feature. Archaeologists mapped Feature 13 in planview and recorded its elevations. In Excavation Units 2, 3, and 6 Feature 13 appears to continue north and west. More archaeological work is needed in the future to define the boundaries of Feature 13 and further investigate it through excavation.

"It seems as though our arbitrary level of one foot brings us right on top of the feature, and if we had another week, we could dig down a bit more and probably expose more of it."

- Elizabeth Davis [UIUC student]

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 4 (N60 E30)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 to define the boundaries of Feature 4 encountered in the 2004 field season. Excavation Unit 4 is the excavation unit to the east of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.6674 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.3966 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, ceramics, metal, slag, and glass. They collected representative samples of brick and slag.

"And I found the first piece of whiteware in Unit 4 Level A1."
- Shannique Gibson [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.3966 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.9176 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included glass, slag, ceramics, mortar, metal, and possible chert flakes. The team collected samples of mortar and slag.

"I found a large piece of white and blue porcelain."
- Jordan Bush [volunteer]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 766.9176 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.3956 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team encountered 30% brick, mortar, and rock inclusions throughout the unit. They recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including slag, ceramics, one button, brick, mortar, glass, metal, and 1 possible chert flake. The team collected representative samples of brick, slag, and mortar. Level A3 also has heavy inclusions of fieldstone, mortar, and brick throughout the unit. At 1.4 ft, a circular charcoal stain appeared in the southeast quadrant of the unit and the team mapped the circular charcoal stain along with a heavy concentration of mortar in the southwest quadrant. Archaeologists also mapped the fieldstone, mortar, and brick on the planview when Level A3 was completed as a 0.5 level arbitrary level. The fieldstone, mortar, and brick inclusions have a heavier concentration in the west half of the unit. After the completion of Level A3, archaeologists identified Feature 4 in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 and discontinued excavation of the unit.

"This level is full of mortar, brick, and rocks."
- Jordan Bush [volunteer]

"Team Y found a button, glass, and ceramics at Unit 4."
- Shannique Gibson [NSF-REU student]

Feature 4

Feature 4 encompasses the entirety of Excavation Unit 4 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 4's dimensions in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 are 5.0 ft by 5.0 ft. The high density of brick, mortar, and rock inclusions encountered during the excavation of the unit on top of Feature 4 is consistent with Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Units 1, 2, and 3. Feature 4 continues into the north, south, and east walls. The team

profiled the north, south, and east walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 4 by opening up excavation units to the north, east, and south of Excavation Unit 4.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N60 E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.6674 ft	767.3966 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware and glass sherds mixed with samples of brick and slag. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.3966 ft	766.9176 ft	Level A2 is a buried plow zone. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the entire unit including larger amounts of glass and ceramics.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.9176 ft	766.3956 ft	Artifacts increase in this level, especially refined earthenware. Numerous large bricks, rocks, and mortar mapped in place. Feature 4 lies across entire base of this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 5 (N55 E25)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 to define the boundaries of Feature 4 encountered in the 2004 field season. Excavation Unit 5 is the excavation unit to the south of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.9702 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.4756 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, ceramics, metal, slag, and glass. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag.

"Found a dead mole in pool on top of tarp over site. Removed tarp with only slight spillage into site."
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

"The ground is really dry and hard today, so we have to keep spraying it with water."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.4756 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.036 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, glass, slag, ceramics, mortar, and metal. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and slag.

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.036 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.5958 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from mainly the north half of the unit, including a pipe bowl, slag, ceramics, bone, glass, metal. The team collected representative samples of slag. Level A3 also has heavy inclusions of fieldstone and mortar in the north half of the unit. Archaeologists also mapped the fieldstone, mortar, and brick on the planview of Level A3 was completed as a 0.5 level arbitrary level. After the completion of Level A3, archaeologists identified Feature 4 in the north half of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 and discontinued excavation of the unit.

"First, in Level A3,we found a white pipe bowl."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

"We found a pipe! The bowl of one anyway. Hannah found it on the northern edge, NE corner almost. All along that edge, I found a lot of metal and some larger ceramic pieces."
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a soil stain in the north half of Excavation Unit 5 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix in the south half of the unit is 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) silty clay. Feature 4's dimensions in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 are 5.0 ft by 3.5 ft. Feature 4 continues into the east and

west walls. The team profiled the east, west, and south walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 4 by opening up excavation units to the east and west of Excavation Unit 5.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N55 E25)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.9702 ft	767.4756 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Archaeologists sampled brick, slag, and mortar. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.4756 ft	767.0360 ft	Level A2 is a buried plow zone. Fewer artifacts were recovered throughout the unit.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	FEATURE 4: 10YR 3/2 SURROUND-ING MATRIX: 10YR 5/4	SILTY CLAY	767.0360 ft	766.5958 ft	Artifacts increase in this level, especially refined earthenware and metal. A pipe was recovered from the northeast quadrant. Feature 4 appears in the north half of this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 6 (N62.5 E25)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 to further define the boundaries of Feature 4. Excavation Unit 6 is the excavation unit to the north of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2. The unit is a 5.0 ft by 2.5 ft excavation unit. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.8184 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.4642 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included ceramics, metal, and slag. They collected representative samples of slag.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.4642 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.0286 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included glass, slag, one ceramic, metal, and one possible chert flake. The team collected samples of slag.

"Today, Archaeology Magazine came to the site. Our Block 8 Lot 4 units looked really nice and professional."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.0286 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.5690 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team encountered 40% brick, mortar, and rock inclusions mainly in the west half of the unit. Archaeologists mapped the fieldstone, mortar, and brick on the planview of Level A3. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including mortar, ceramics, glass, metal, brick, and one possible chert flake. The team collected representative samples of brick and mortar.

"Jordan and I photographed Unit 6, Level A3 this morning and then mapped the rubble in the unit. We then began A4 in search of the feature."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level's A4's average opening elevation is 766.5690 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.2506 ft amsl. Level A4 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team encountered 40% brick, mortar, and rock inclusions throughout the unit. Archaeologists mapped the fieldstone, mortar, and brick on the planview for Level A4. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including mortar, ceramics, glass, metal, brick, and one possible chert flake. The team collected representative samples of brick and mortar. After the completion of Level A4, archaeologists identified Feature 4 in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 and discontinued excavation of the unit.

"Feature 4 appears to run into the northern wall of our unit at a northeastern angle. It appears we will need to excavate the northern half of our unit in order to follow the feature."
- Jordan Bush [volunteer]

Feature 4

Feature 4 encompasses almost the entirety of Excavation Unit 6 Level A4. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 4 is a soil stain in the north half of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix in the northwest corner of the unit is 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) silty clay. Feature 4's dimensions in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 are 2.5 ft by 5 ft. Feature 4 continues into the north and east walls. The team profiled the north and east walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 4 by opening up excavation units to the north and east of Excavation Unit 6.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N55 E25)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.8184 ft	767.4642 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware and metal. Archaeologists sampled slag. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	767.4642 ft	767.0286 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Fewer artifacts were recovered throughout the unit.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.0286 ft	766.5958 ft	Level A3 is a buried plow zone. Artifacts increase in this level, especially metal. Heavy rock and mortar inclusions appear in the west half of the unit.
III	A4	BURIED PLOW ZONE	FEATURE 4: 10YR 3/2 SURROUND-ING MATRIX: 10YR 5/4	SILTY CLAY	766.5958 ft	766.2506 ft	Artifacts increase in this level. Archaeologists sampled metal, mortar, and brick. Feature 4 lies at the base of this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 7 (N55 E20)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 7 to define the boundaries of Feature 4 encountered in the 2004 field season. Excavation Unit 7 is the excavation unit to the west of Excavation Unit 5. The unit is 2.5 ft by 5 ft, shortest along its northern edge. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 768.1438 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.714 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included bone, mortar, ceramics, metal, possible chert flake, slag, and glass. They collected representative samples of mortar and slag.

"We found a couple of nails, an odd piece of ceramic, some other ceramics, and a possible microblade."
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.714 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.2824 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, glass, slag, ceramics, mortar, and metal. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and slag.

"Later, senior citizens from a nursing home (Barry Community Care Center) stopped by to visit the site."
- Shannique Gibson [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.2824 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.756 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and silty loam mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including, ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, and metal. The team collected representative samples of mortar and brick.

"We found a largish piece of yellowware, potentially from the 1840's.
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

"Then, Sandra McWorter came by the site to see our progress.
- Shannique Gibson [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began excavation of Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A4's average opening elevation is 766.756 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.5678 ft amsl. Level A4 is subsoil and is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including, mortar, brick, and metal. The team collected representative samples of mortar and brick. Excavation of Level A3 was discontinued upon reaching the surrounding matrix of Feature 4 as the team concluded that Feature 4 is not in Excavation Unit 7. After excavating .25 feet of Level A4 the team ended excavation of Excavation Unit 7. The team profiled the south and west walls.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N55 E20)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	768.1438 ft	767.714 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, a possible chert flake, bone, and metal. Archaeologists sampled slag and mortar. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.714 ft	767.2824 ft	Level A2 is a buried plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including glass, ceramic and metal. Archaeologists sampled slag, brick, and mortar.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY LOAM	767.2824 ft	766.756 ft	The amount of metal and ceramics increases in this level, while the amount of glass decreases.
III	A4	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 4/3 10 YR 5/4	SILTY CLAY	766.756 ft	766.5678 ft	Excavation was halted as a soil change was observed as subsoil was reached. Feature 4 is not in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 7.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 8 (N60 E32.5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 to further define the boundaries of Feature 4. Excavation Unit 8 is the excavation unit to the east of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4. The unit is a 2.5 ft by 5 ft excavation unit. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.4388 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.0520 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included ceramics, metal, and glass.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.4388 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.5436 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 40%, 10YR 4/3 (brown) 40%, and 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 20%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included glass, metal, ceramics, brick, bone, and mortar. The team collected samples of mortar and brick.

"In the artifacts from Carrie's unit (8, A2), I saw a bit of ceramic that might match one from Unit 9, A2."
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 766.5436 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.3944 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 40%, 10YR 4/3 (brown) 40%, and 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 20%. The team recovered ceramics from throughout the unit. After 1.2 ft, the team encountered Feature 4 in the southwest quadrant and discontinued excavation of the unit.

"Carrie and Emily finished Unit 8 because they found the feature."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a soil stain in the southwest quadrant of Excavation Unit 8 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix in the unit is silty clay mottled 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Feature 4's dimensions in Excavation Unit 8 are 0.5 ft by 1.0 ft. Feature 4 continues into Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4. The team profiled the north and south walls.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 8 (N60 E32.5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.4388 ft	767.0520 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware and glass. Artifacts are found throughout level.
III	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3 10YR 5/4	SILTY CLAY	767.0520 ft	766.5436 ft	Level A2 is a buried plow zone. Fewer artifacts were recovered throughout the unit.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	FEATURE 4: 10YR 3/2 SURROUND-ING MATRIX: 10YR 5/4 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	766.5436 ft	766.3944 ft	Artifacts are sparse in this level, except for some recovered ceramics. Feature 4 appears in the southwest quadrant of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 9 (N55 E30)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 9 to define the boundaries of Feature 4 encountered in the 2004 field season. Excavation Unit 9 is the excavation unit to the south of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.768 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.3856 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included a possible chert flake, ceramics, metal, mortar, slag, and glass. They collected representative samples of mortar and slag.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.3856 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.009 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and is silty loam mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, glass, slag, ceramics, a possible chert flake, mortar, and metal. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and slag.

"We all seek the white whale, Feature 4.

- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began excavation Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.009 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.587 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, slate, possible chert flake, and metal. The team collected representative samples of slag, mortar, and brick. Level A3 also has heavy inclusions of mortar in the northwestern quadrant of the unit. Archaeologists halted excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 9 because Feature 4 was identified in the northwestern quadrant of Level A3.

"Team Y got Unit 9 to the bottom of Level A3 where we found the top of Feature 4."

- Shannique Gibson [NSF-REU student]

"On 9, we reached feature at the end of the morning; and Carrie, Dr. Shackel, and I stayed late from lunch to finish defining it. It's pretty weird looking (it waves around a lot), but it very clearly dips and we got it quite well defined.

- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a soil stain in the northwestern quadrant of Excavation Unit 9 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix in the southern half of the unit is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Feature 4's dimensions in Excavation Unit 9 are 4.0 ft by 3.0 ft, but it tapers from the northern to western boundaries of the unit. Feature 4 continues into Excavation Units 4 and 5. The team profiled the east and south walls.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 9 (N55 E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.768 ft	767.3856 ft	Level A1 is topsoil and yielded a comparatively low number of historic artifacts, such as glass, metal, ceramics, slag, mortar, and a possible chert flake.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.3856 ft	767.009 ft	This level is buried plow zone. There was an increase in artifact density, particularly of metal and glass artifacts.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 5/4 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.009 ft	766.587 ft	Excavation of Level A3 was suspended when Feature 4 was discovered in the northwestern quadrant, along with mortar inclusions. Artifacts were recovered throughout this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 10 (N65 E25)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 10 to further define the boundaries of Feature 4. Excavation Unit 10 is the excavation unit to the north of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6. The unit is a 5 ft by 2.5 ft excavation unit. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.8228 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.4654 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included ceramics, metal, mortar, brick, glass, and slag. They collected representative samples of brick, slag, and mortar.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.4654 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.0618 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included glass, slag, ceramics, metal, mortar, brick, and one possible chert flake. The team collected samples of slag, brick, and mortar.

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.0618 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.5264 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team encountered 20% brick, mortar, and rock inclusions mainly in the north half of the unit. Archaeologists mapped the fieldstone, mortar, and brick on the planview of Level A3. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including mortar, ceramics, glass, metal, brick, and one animal tooth. Archaeologists noticed a higher density of metal artifacts. The team collected representative samples of metal, brick, and mortar.

> *"There is quite a bit of rubble so it's been rather difficult to dig."*
> - Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level's A4's average opening elevation is 766.5264 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.2830 ft amsl. Level A4 is a buried plow zone and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team encountered 20% brick, mortar, and rock inclusions throughout the unit. Archaeologists mapped the fieldstone, mortar, and brick on the planview for Level A4. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including mortar, ceramics, metal, and one possible flake. The team collected representative samples of mortar. After the completion of Level A4, archaeologists identified Feature 4 in the south and east halves of Excavation Unit 10 and discontinued excavation of the unit.

"While we were hoping it (Feature 4) would run into the eastern wall of our unit, it ended running into the northern just a few inches shy of the eastern wall."
- Jordan Bush [volunteer]

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a soil stain in the south and east halves of Excavation Unit 10 Level A4. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix in the northwest quadrant of the unit is silty clay mottled 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Feature 4's dimensions in Excavation Unit 10 are 5.0 ft by 2.5 ft on the south and east boundaries, but tapers to 0.5 ft on the north wall. Feature 4 continues into

Excavation Unit 6 and Excavation Unit 11. The team profiled the north and east walls. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 4 by opening up an excavation unit to the north of Excavation Unit 10.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 10 (N65 E25)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.8228 ft	767.4654 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, metal. Archaeologists sampled slag and brick. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	767.4654 ft	767.0618 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.02618 ft	766.5264 ft	Artifacts increase in this level, especially metal. One animal tooth was recovered. Heavy rock and mortar inclusions appear in the north half of the unit.
III	A4	BURIED PLOW ZONE	FEATURE 4: 10YR 3/2 SURROUND-ING MATRIX: 10YR 5/4	SILTY CLAY	766.5264 ft	766.2830 ft	Artifacts increase in this level. Archaeologists sampled metal and mortar. Feature 4 lies at the base of this level in the south and east halves of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 11 (N65 E30)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 11 to define the boundaries of Feature 4 encountered in the 2004 field season. Excavation Unit 11 is the excavation unit to the north of Excavation Unit 5. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.5178 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.1546 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included a possible chert flake, ceramics, metal, mortar, brick, and glass. They collected representative samples of mortar and brick.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.1546 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.7504 ft amsl. Level A2 is a buried plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team encountered 25% inclusions of mortar and fieldstone, mainly in the southern half. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included brick, glass, slate, ceramics, charcoal, mortar, and metal. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and charcoal.

"Carrie's and my unit is slow-going due to a dense layer of rubble beginning in A2."
- Jordan Bush [volunteer]

Archaeologists began excavation Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 766.7504 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.3406 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, slag, animal teeth, and metal. The team collected representative samples of slag, mortar, and brick. Level A3 also has 10% inclusions of brick, rock, and mortar in the southwestern quadrant of the unit. Archaeologists halted excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 11 because Feature 4 was identified in the southwestern quadrant of Level A3.

"Today we found the outlines of the feature in Unit 11. Clay is not the feature."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a soil stain in the southwestern quadrant of Excavation Unit 11 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix in the northeastern quadrant of the unit is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Feature 4's dimensions in Excavation Unit 11 are 5.0 ft by 5.0 ft on the southern and western boundaries, but the feature tapers to 2.0 ft on the northern side. Feature 4 continues into Excavation Units 5, 7 and 10. Feature 4 also continues into the northern wall. The team profiled the east and north walls.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 11 (N65 E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	767.5178 ft	767.1546 ft	Historic artifacts were recovered from throughout Level A1, including glass, metal, ceramics, brick, mortar, and a possible chert flake.
I	A2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	767.1546 ft	766.7504 ft	Artifact density increases in Level A2, where the archaeologists recovered particularly high numbers of glass and ceramic artifacts. This level is buried plow zone.
III	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 5/4 10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.7504 ft	766.3406 ft	Level A3 yielded a particularly high number of metal artifacts. In addition, three large animal teeth were found. Excavation of this level was suspended because Feature 4 was discovered in the majority of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 12 (N67.5 E30)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 12 to define the boundaries of Feature 4 encountered in the 2004 field season. Excavation Unit 12 is the excavation unit to the north of Excavation Units 10 and 11. The unit is 7.5 ft by 2.5 ft, shortest along its eastern edge. Levels A1-A3 are plowzone and were excavated simultaneously by the team to remove the plowzone efficiently. The plowzone's average opening elevation is 767.5714 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.4536 ft amsl. Levels A1-A3 transition 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam to silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the plowzone, which included a possible chert flake, ceramics, metal, mortar, brick, slag, and glass. They collected representative samples of mortar, slag, and brick. Archaeologists halted excavation of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 12 because Feature 4 was identified along the southern edge of the base of Level A3.

"We finished Unit 12, and the feature takes up all of 6 square inches in it. The feature is finally uncovered!"
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Feature 4

Feature 4 is a soil stain along the southern edge of Excavation Unit 12 Level A3. Feature 4 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The surrounding matrix of the unit is silty clay mottled: 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50%. Feature 4's dimensions in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 12 are 0.5 ft by 0.1 ft along the western portion of the southern boundary. Feature 4 continues into Excavation Unit 10. The team profiled the east, west and north walls.

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BLOCK 8 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 12 (N67.5 E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I & III	A1-A3	PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2 10 YR 4/3 10 YR 5/4	SILTY LOAM AND SILTY CLAY	767.5714 ft	766.4536 ft	Historic artifacts were recovered from throughout Levels A1-A3, including glass, metal, slag, ceramics, brick, mortar, and a possible chert flake. The team sampled brick, mortar, and slag.

New Philadelphia
Feature 4 Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 4

Jordan Bush, Shannique Gibson, Emily Helton, Hannah Mills, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Feature 4 consists of a dark soil stain in Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Archaeologists first encountered Feature 4 as a soil stain along the east wall of Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 1. Feature 4 is a basin-like soil stain and has dimensions of 12 ft by 12.5 ft. Feature 4 has an elevation of 766.4197 ft above median sea level (amsl) and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. In the excavation units composing Feature 4, fieldstone, mortar, and brick were encountered directly above Feature 4. A pipe bowl from Excavation Unit 5 is associated with the top of Feature 4.

"After we photographed the feature, we went to eat breakfast at the Cree-Mee."
- Hannah Mills [NSF-REU student]

"It is so hot, I made Hannah chop my hair off while I sat on a pickle bucket."
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists bisected Feature 4 in a north-south direction, which encompasses Block 8 Lot 4 Excavation Units 4, 8, 9, 11, and 12. Level a1 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level and has surface dimensions of 6 ft by 12.5 ft. Level a1 has an opening elevation of 766.4328 ft amsl and a closing elevation 766.1702 ft amsl. Level a1 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team recovered glass, bone, ceramics, metal, charcoal, brick, mortar, and possible chert flakes. A Gothic-style teacup base was recovered from the southwest quadrant of Level a1. They sampled mortar, charcoal, and brick. The team collected a 10 L soil sample from the level.

"Team Y began lightly shoveling and trowelling for artifacts and to see how far the feature is."
- Shannique Gibson [NSF-REU student]

"I found the base of a teacup, which Dr. Shackel identified as 1840's gothic (it's undecorated with panels or flutes).
- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Level a2 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level and has base dimensions of 3.5 ft by 8.0 ft. Level a2 has an opening elevation of 766.1702 ft amsl and a closing elevation 765.5846 ft amsl. Level a2 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team recovered glass, bone, ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, and one button. The archaeologists recovered a high density of bone from the southwest quadrant of Feature 4. They sampled mortar and brick. The team collected a 10 L soil sample from the level.

Level a3 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level and has base dimensions of 3.5 ft by 8.0 ft. Level a3 has an opening elevation of 765.5846 ft amsl and a closing elevation 765.1720 ft amsl. Level a3 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team recovered glass, ceramics, metal, brick, and mortar. The archaeologists recovered a high density of bone from the southwest quadrant of Feature 4. Level a3 has a lower density of artifacts than Levels a1 and a2. They sampled mortar and brick. The team collected a 10 L soil sample from the level.

"I saw a line, a really clear and distinct line in it today. It's probably the line between two types of fill."

- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Level a4 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level and has base dimensions of 3.0 ft by 6.5 ft. Level a4 has an opening elevation of 765.1720 ft amsl and a closing elevation of 764.4206 ft amsl. Level a4 changes to clay and is mottled 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red) 50%. The archaeologists recovered a higher density of artifacts in Level a4 than a3 including a metal box, ceramics, metal, mortar, slag, and brick. A metal box was discovered on the north edge of Feature 4 and mapped in situ on the Level a4 planview. The team sampled brick, slag, and mortar. The team collected a 10 L soil sample from the level.

"I found the corner of a metal box. I told them, but they wouldn't believe me."

- Emily Helton [NSF-REU student]

Level a5 was excavated as a 0.5 arbitrary level and has base dimensions of 3.0 ft by 6.5 ft. Level a4 has an opening elevation of 764.4206 ft amsl and a closing elevation of 763.9628 ft amsl. Level a5 is clay and mottled 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red) 50%. The archaeologists recovered artifacts throughout the level including a heel and pieces from a shoe, one ceramic, metal, mortar, brick, and one possible flake. The team sampled brick and mortar. They collected a 10 L soil sample from the level. The team did not fully excavate Feature 4 because of the end of field season. The recovered artifacts, shape, and depth of Feature 4 suggest it could be a subterranean feature or a possible well. Further excavation of Feature 4 will be necessary in order to interpret its function.

"We worked on the feature all day. It turned out to be much deeper than expected and so the possibility has that instead of a cellar, it may actually be a well."

- Jordan Bush [volunteer]

BLOCK 8, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNITS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 AND 12
FEATURE 4

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
III	F4, a1	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.4328 ft	766.1702 ft	Level F4a1 is a bisect of Feature 4's east half and includes Excavation Units 4, 8, 9, 11, and 12. Artifacts in Level F4a1 include bone, a Gothic-style teacup base, and ceramics.
III	F4, a2	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.1702 ft	765.5846 ft	Level F4a2 is a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Archaeologists recovered a high density of bone fragments from the southwest quadrant. Artifacts also include one button and ceramics.
III	F4, a3	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	765.5846 ft	765.1720 ft	Level F4a3 is a 0.5 ft arbitrary level and has a lower density of artifacts. Artifacts in Level F4a3 include ceramics, metal, and glass. Archaeologists sampled brick and mortar.
III	F4, a4	10YR 3/2 5YR 4/6	CLAY	765.1720 ft	764.4206 ft	Level F4a4 is a 0.5 ft arbitrary level and has a higher concentration of artifacts than Level F4a3. The soil texture changes to clay. A metal box was recovered from the north edge of Feature 4.
III	F4, a5	10YR 3/2 5YR 4/6	CLAY	764.4206 ft	763.9628 ft	Level F4a5 is a 0.5 ft arbitrary level and has a high concentration of glass. Artifacts recovered in Level F4a5 include a shoe heel, metal, and one ceramic. The soil is still clay.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 1 (N5 E5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 1 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.9074 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.6088 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray) clayey silt. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, ceramics, metal, slag, glass, and one electrical insulator. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag.

"It's much harder to begin a pit than I thought!"

- Caitlin Bauchat [NSF-REU student]

"We mostly found glass and brick, but we also came across some ceramic, yellowware, scrap metal, and we are working on uncovering an artifact still."

- Jessica Jenkins [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.6088 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 760.4158 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is silty clay mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 7/6 (yellow) 50%. The soil's color change at the base of the level indicated the start of a stratum below the plow zone. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included bone, plastic, glass, metal, clinker/slag, brick, mortar, ceramics, one plastic button, and one copper button. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and slag.

"Today we found maybe 20, 25 pieces of glass, lots of brick, and some ceramic pieces."

- Caitlin Bauchat [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 760.4158 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 759.8198 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50%. The team recovered artifacts from mainly the first .2 ft of the unit, including brick, mortar, glass, metal, slag/clinker, and one bone. The last .3 ft of Level B1 is sterile. The team collected representative samples of slag/clinker, mortar, and brick. At the base of Level B1, archaeologists encountered Feature 6, a large stone along the west wall. Archaeologists mapped Feature 6 on the planview of Level B1 and profiled the north and east walls.

Feature 6

Feature 6 is a large stone along the west wall in Excavation Unit 1. The surrounding matrix is silty clay mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50%. Feature 6's dimensions in Excavation Unit 1 are .8 ft by 1.6 ft. Feature 6 continues into the west wall. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 6 by opening up excavation units to the north and Excavation Unit 1.

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BLOCK 9 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N5 E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 6/2	CLAYEY SILT	760.9074 ft	760.6088 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, an electric insulator, glass, and metal. Archaeologists sampled brick, slag, and mortar. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/2 10 YR 7/6	SILTY CLAY	760.6088 ft	760.4158 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. A higher density of artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, including bone, a plastic and copper button, and refined earthenware.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10 YR 4/4	SILTY CLAY	760.4158 ft	759.8198 ft	This level's last excavated .3 ft is sterile. Feature 6 appears in the west wall of this level.

New Philadelphia
Feature 6 Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 1 (N5 E5)

The team designated the large fieldstone within and along the west and east wall of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 1 as Feature 6. It extends into the west wall. Feature 6's visible dimensions are .8 ft by 1.6 ft. Feature 6's average top elevation is 760.2887 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average bottom elevation is 759.8189 ft amsl. Archaeologists first identified Feature 6 in Level B1. The team did not did not bag any artifacts separately that are directly associated with Feature 6. They measured the elevations of the stones and recorded the elevations on the Feature 6 planview. Feature 6 could be the remains of a stone pier support. Archaeologists attempted to further investigate Feature 6 by opening Excavation Unit 3 15 ft to the north. Archaeologists found no features associated with Feature 6.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 2 (N15 E5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2 to investigate anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.4860 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.1374 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 6/2 (light brownish gray) clayey silt. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included metal, plastic, ceramics, glass, clinker/slag, brick, mortar, and one 1897 penny. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag/clinker.

Archaeologists began Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.1374 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 760.0524 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The soil's color change at the base of the level indicated the start of a stratum below the plow zone. The plow zone is shallow in this unit. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included bone, clinker/slag, metal, glass, ceramics, brick, and mortar. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and clinker/slag.

"I was very excited to find my first piece of earthenware. Unfortunately it's stuck in the next level, so I'll have to wait to excavate it"

- Andrea Torvinen [NSF-REU student]

"We've been finding lots of ceramic this morning, mostly stoneware with a salt finish."

- Caitlin Bauchat [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 760.0524 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 759.6002 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from mainly the first .2 ft of the unit, including brick, mortar, glass, metal, slag/clinker, and ceramics. The last .3 ft of Level B1 is sterile. The team collected representative samples of slag/clinker, mortar, and brick. At the base of Level B1, archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts and absence of detectable features. They profiled the north and east walls.

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BLOCK 9 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N15 E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 6/2	CLAYEY SILT	760.4860 ft	760.1374 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, an 1897 penny, glass, and metal. Archaeologists sampled brick, slag, and mortar. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	760.1374 ft	760.0524 ft	Level A2 is a shallow plow zone. Artifacts recovered include ceramics, bone, and metal.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	760.0524 ft	759.6002 ft	Level B1 is subsoil and this level's last excavated .3 ft is sterile. Archaeologists recovered ceramics and glass from the first .2 ft of the level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 3 (N20 E5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 to explore anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey and to further investigate possible features associated with Feature 6. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.3188 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.1328 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included mortar, ceramics, brick, metal, glass, clinker/slag, and one piece of rubber hose. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag/clinker.

"We originally started digging Unit 3 because Unit 1 revealed a large rock that was presumed to be one corner of a pre-1872 schoolhouse."

- Thomas Duggan [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.1328 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 760.0736 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/2 (grayish brown) silty clay. The soil's color change at the base of the level indicated the start of a stratum below the plow zone. The plow zone is shallow in this unit like Excavation Unit 2. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the unit that included ceramics, brick, metal, glass, clinker/slag, and possible chert flakes. The team collected samples of mortar, brick, and clinker/slag.

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 760.0736 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 759.5592 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from mainly the first .2 ft of the unit, including ceramics, glass, clinker/slag, mortar, metal, brick, and plastic. The last .3 ft of Level B1 is sterile. The team collected representative samples of slag/clinker, mortar, and brick. At the base of Level B1, archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts and absence of detectable features. No features associated with Feature 6 could be distinguished. They profiled the north and east walls.

"Our soil is sterile at about 1.05 feet."

- Jessica Jenkins [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 9 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N20 E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 6/2	SILTY LOAM	760.3188 ft	760.1328 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, brick, metal, and one piece of rubber hose. Archaeologists sampled brick, slag, and mortar. Artifacts are found throughout level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 5/2	SILTY CLAY	760.1328 ft	760.0736 ft	Level A2 is a shallow plow zone. Artifacts decreased in this level and included ceramics, bone, and metal.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	760.0736 ft	759.5592 ft	Level B1 is subsoil and this level's last excavated .3 ft is sterile. Archaeologists recovered ceramics, glass, and metal from the first .2 ft of the level. No features associated with Feature 6 could be discerned.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 4 (N55 E5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 to explore anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 758.6704 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 758.4576 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. At the base of Level A1, subsoil is visible in the west half of the unit. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, brick, mortar, glass, and one snail shell. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag/clinker.

"Andrea and I have been digging in Unit 4. It looks like the plow level is high - in some spots less than 0.5 feet"

- Elizabeth Davis [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level in the east half of the unit. Level A2's average opening elevation is 758.4576 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 758.4224 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. The soil's color change at the base of the level indicated the start of a stratum below the plow zone. The plow zone is shallow in this unit like Excavation Units 2 and 3. The amount of recovered artifacts decreased in this level. Archaeologists found artifacts that included ceramics, glass, metal, and slag. The team sampled slag. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts, soil color and texture, and absence of detectable features. The team profiled the north and west walls.

"There seem to be a lot of what we think are historic plow scars within these units."
- Andrea Torvinen [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 9 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N55 E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 5/3	SILTY LOAM	758.6704 ft	758.4576 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Artifacts are found throughout level. At the base of this level, subsoil is visible in the west half of the unit.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 5/3	SILTY LOAM	758.4576 ft	758.4224 ft	Level A2 is a shallow plow zone. Artifacts decreased in this level and included ceramics, glass, and metal. Archaeologists excavated the east half of the unit until the top of the subsoil became visible.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 5 (N65 E30)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 to explore anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 757.5086 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 757.4432 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. At the base of Level A1, subsoil is visible in the entirety of Excavation 5 except the northeast corner and the team excavated the level following the contour of the historic plow zone. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included brick, mortar, glass, ceramics, metal, clinker/slag, and pieces of modern tarp. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag/clinker.

"It is hard to decipher in some areas what is plow zone and what is subsoil."
- Jessica Jenkins [NSF-REU student]

"The day ended abruptly with severe weather, so we went home early."
- Caitlin Bauchat [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level in the northeast corner of the unit. They followed the contour of the historic plow zone as in Level A1. Level A2's average opening elevation is 757.4432 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 757.3686 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. The soil's color change at the base of the level indicated the top of subsoil below the plow zone. The plow zone is shallow in this unit like Excavation Units 2, 3, and 4. The amount of recovered artifacts decreased in this level. Archaeologists found only one piece of glass. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts, soil color and texture, and absence of detectable features. The team profiled the north and east walls.

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BLOCK 9 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N65 E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 5/3	SILTY LOAM	757.5086 ft	757.4432 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Artifacts are sparse in this level. At the base of this level, subsoil is visible in the entirety of the unit except the northeast corner. The contours of the historic plow zone are visible.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 5/3	SILTY LOAM	757.4432 ft	757.3686 ft	Level A2 is a shallow plow zone. Artifacts decreased in this level and only piece of glass was recovered. Following the contour of the historic plow zone, archaeologists excavated the northeast corner of the unit until the top of the subsoil became visible.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 9 Lot 4

Andrea Torvinen, Jessica Jenkins, Thomas Duggan, Caitlin Bauchat, Elizabeth Davis, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 6 (N60 E25)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 9 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 to explore anomalies recorded in the 2005 geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 758.1276 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 757.943 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 5/3 (brown) silty loam. After excavating .2 ft of Level A1, subsoil is visible in the entirety of Excavation 5. Archaeologists followed the contour of the historic plow zone as in Excavation Unit 5. The plow zone is shallower in this unit than Excavation Units 2, 3, 4, and 5. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, which included ceramics, brick, clinker/slag, metal, mortar, glass, and shells. They collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and slag/clinker. At the base of Level A1, archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts, soil color and texture, and absence of detectable features. The team profiled the north and east walls.

"In the plow zone, I found a lot of bits of charred plant remains which suggest a recent fire - I imagine either a planned burn to control the weeds or a natural fire from lightning or something."
- Elizabeth Davis [UIUC student]

"This is a good experience for history majors as well. It allows you to get a better understanding of what living in a town like New Philadelphia at the time would have been like."
- Jessica Jenkins [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 9 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N65 E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 5/3	SILTY LOAM	758.1276 ft	757.9430 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded refined earthenware, glass, and metal. Artifacts are sparse in this level. At the base of this level, subsoil is visible in the entirety of the unit. The contours of the historic plow zone are visible.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 1 (N75 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 1 to investigate the source of a soil anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.2949 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 769.0038 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions, areas of loose soil, and heavy bioturbation caused by modern plant roots, rodents, snakes and ants. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, which included brick, ceramics, metal, slag/clinker, glass, fieldstone, and faunal remains.

"I found a large, white blue piece of ceramic."

- Matthew Kane [UIUC student]

"After a long, labor filled day, we wrapped things up with troweling, which I uncovered a porcelain."

- Elizabeth Watts [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 769.0038 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.8168 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/3 (brown) compact silty clay. The team discontinued excavation after excavating 0.2 ft of Level A2 with the appearance of a soil color change. The team noticed that the soil was mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50%. Archaeologists recovered artifacts throughout the level that included brick, metal, ceramic, glass, miscellaneous stone, and faunal remains. They mapped a large mortar concentration in the plan view of this level.

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as natural strata. Level B1's average opening elevation is 768.8168 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.4568 ft amsl. Level B1 is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, glass, ceramic, mortar, and charcoal. At the base of this level, the team mapped on the plan view a heavy concentration of metal and charcoal in the northeast corner.

Archaeologists excavated Level B2 as natural strata. Level B2's average opening elevation is 768.4568 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.0510 ft amsl. Level B2 is a buried plow zone. The west half of the unit is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay. The east half of the unit is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay.

"As labor-intensive and difficult our efforts have been in trying to unearth New Philadelphia, I can't begin to fathom how long and arduous the journey of Free Frank from enslaved laborer to a free town proprietor must have been."

- Elizabeth Watts [UIUC student]

Archaeologists recovered a dense amount of artifacts from the east half including mortar, metal, charcoal, glass, ceramics, charred wood, and fieldstone. No artifacts were recovered from the western portion of the unit. The team identified the east half of the unit as Feature 9. The team discontinued excavation in order to further investigate Feature 9. The team mapped Feature 9 on the planview and profiled the north, south, east, and west walls.

"Later in the day, we found that the east quarter of the unit was really rife with mottling, and the other was really sterile."

- Christina Puzzo

Feature 9

The team encountered Feature 9 in Level B2. The feature is characterized by highly mottled (10YR 4/3 (brown) and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown)) silty clay. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 4/3 (brown) and is sterile. Feature 9 contains 20% mortar, charcoal, and metal inclusions. Feature 9 extends into the north, south and east walls of Excavation Unit one.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N75 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.2946 ft	769.0038 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded brick, ceramic, glass, miscellaneous stone, metal, slag and bone.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	769.0038 ft	768.8168 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifact density decreased in this level. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including glass, ceramic, metal, bone, brick, and miscellaneous stone.
I	B1	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 4/3 10YR 5/8	SILTY CLAY	768.8168 ft	768.4568 ft	Level B1 is a natural/cultural strata. Artifact density increases in some areas and include brick, glass, ceramic, charcoal, mortar and metal.
I	B2	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/3 10YR 5/8	SILTY CLAY	768.4568 ft	768.0510 ft	Level B2 is a natural/cultural strata. The western two-thirds of the unit becomes sterile soil yielding no artifacts while the eastern third (Feature 9) yields metal, mortar, charcoal, glass, ceramic and stone. Excavation halted at this point to investigate the boundaries of Feature 9.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 2 (N75 E40)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 2 to investigate the source of a soil anomaly detected by geophysical survey. They laid out Excavation Unit 2 on the edge of the anomaly. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 770.3436 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 770.0364 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions, areas of loose soil, and some bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, which included brick, ceramics, metal, slag/clinker, glass, a shell, slate, mortar and bone.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 770.0364 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 769.6116 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/3 (brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered small gravel inclusions as well as some areas of loose soil caused by bioturbation. The artifact density increased in this level and artifacts were found throughout. Archaeologists recovered bone, shell, brick, clinker/slag, metal, ceramic, glass, and a tooth.

"I don't know a lot about glass, but there seems to be many different kinds of it here. I might think this place, based on glass, ceramics, etc., to be a kitchen or maybe a cellar."

- Hilary Iden [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 769.6116 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 769.1000 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 75% and 10YR 7/6 (yellow) 25% silty clay. The team encountered small inclusions of rock throughout the level. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, glass, ceramic, metal, slate, bone, clinker/slag, limestone, a tooth, and charcoal.

"A little while later while we were sifting, Matt found a barrett and then, Hilary found a spoon."

- Jill Scott [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A4's average opening elevation is 769.1000 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.7984 ft amsl. Level A4 is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 75% and 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) 25%. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, bone, clinker/slag, metal, charcoal, glass, ceramic, wood and miscellaneous stone. At the base of Level A4, archaeologists discontinued excavations due to the low density of artifacts, soil color and texture, and absence of detectable features. The team profiled the south, east, and north walls.

"All afternoon, I dug and sifted in search of a feature, but we weren't very successful."

- Jill Scott [UIUC student]

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N75 E40)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	770.3436 ft	770.0364 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded brick, ceramics, metal, slag/clinker, glass, a shell, slate, mortar and bone.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	770.0364 ft	769.6116 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifact density increases in this level. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including bone, shell, brick, clinker/slag, metal, ceramic, glass, and a tooth.
I	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 4/3 10YR 7/6	SILTY CLAY	769.6116 ft	769.1000 ft	Level A3 is a buried plow zone. Artifact density increases in this level and recovered artifacts include brick, glass, ceramic, metal, slate, bone, clinker/slag, limestone, a tooth, and charcoal.
I	A4	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/3 10YR 5/4	SILTY CLAY	769.1000 ft	768.7984 ft	Artifacts recovered include brick, bone, clinker/slag, metal, charcoal, glass, ceramic, wood and miscellaneous stone. Excavation of unit one has terminated at this time due to decreasing artifact density and lack of features.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 3 (N75 E35)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 3 to continue the investigation of the source of a soil anomaly detected by geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 770.2038 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 769.8902 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions, areas of loose soil, and some bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, which included brick, ceramics, metal, glass, shell, clinker/slag and bone.

"We didn't find much since it was just the sod and A1 layers."
- Jill Scott [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 769.8902 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 769.3942 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered small gravel inclusions as well as some areas of loose soil caused by bioturbation. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from thoughout the level including bone, shell, clinker/slag, metal, ceramic, glass, and miscellaneous stone.

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 769.3942 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 769.0432 ft amsl. Level A3 is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 75% and 10YR 7/6 (yellow) 25% silty clay. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, glass, ceramic, metal, bone, clinker/slag, and mortar. The team noticed a higher density of large metal artifacts.

"Forgot I found a really neat buckle of some sort."
- Hilary Iden [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A4's average opening elevation is 769.0432 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.8866 ft amsl. Level A4 is a buried plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 75% and 10YR 7/6 (yellowish brown) 25%. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, bone, clinker/slag, metal, charcoal, glass, ceramic, and slate. Archaeologists discontinued excavation due to decreasing artifact density and lack of archaeological features. The team took two core samples at the base of this level that showed the compact silty clay layer continuing for another foot. There were no cultural artifacts or evidence of activity within these two core samples. Archaeologists profiled the south, west, and north walls.

"*We did find a really neat metal piece. We're not exactly sure what it is, but one has been found on another one of the Blocks."*
- Hilary Iden [UIUC student]

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N75 E35)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	770.2038 ft	769.8902 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded brick, ceramics, metal, glass, shell, clinker/slag and bone.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.8902 ft	769.3942 ft	Level A2 is plow zone.. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including bone, shell, clinker/slag, metal, ceramic, glass, and miscellaneous stone.
I	A3	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 4/2 10YR 7/6	SILTY CLAY	769.3942 ft	769.0432 ft	Level A3 is a buried plow zone. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, glass, ceramic, metal, bone, clinker/slag, and mortar
I	A4	BURIED PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/2 10YR 7/6	SILTY CLAY	769.04321 ft	768.8866 ft	Artifacts recovered include brick, bone, clinker/slag, metal, charcoal, glass, ceramic, and slate. Core samples taken revealed no change in soil consistency or artifacts, so excavation was terminated at this time.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 4 (N80 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 4 to define the borders of Feature 9 first encountered in Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 4 was placed north of Excavation Unit 1. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.349 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 769.0516 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and heavy bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, ceramics, metal and glass.

"Team V decided to excavate north of EU 1 hopeful that we could define the mottling found approximately 1.0 ft down in EU 1."

- Elizabeth Watts [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 769.0516 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.6244 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered small gravel inclusions as well as some areas of loose soil caused by heavy bioturbation. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from the east side of the unit including bone, metal, ceramic, glass, leather and miscellaneous stone. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists identified Feature 9 in the east half of Excavation Unit 4. The team mapped Feature 9 on the plan view and profiled the east and west walls.

"While Christina was in the middle of some final shovel scraping, I noticed a very clear soil stain."

- Elizabeth Watts [UIUC student]

Feature 9

Feature 9 is characterized by a soil color change. The well-defined western edge of the feature is mottled: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. Outside the well-defined edge is exists a less well-defined edge that is mottled 10 YR 3/3 (dark brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (dark brown) 50% silty clay. The outer portion is defined by a higher density of charcoal and cultural materials. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay and yielded no artifacts. Feature 9's dimensions in Excavation Unit 4 are 2.6 ft by 5.0 ft. Feature 9 extends into the east and north walls.

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BLOCK 13, LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N80 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.349 ft	769.0516 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded brick, ceramics, metal and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	769.0516 ft	768.6244 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including bone, metal, ceramic, glass, leather and miscellaneous stone. Excavation of this level was halted upon the appearance of the top of Feature 9 in the east half of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 5 (N85 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 5 to define the boundaries of Feature 9. Excavation Unit 5 is north of Excavation Unit 4. The unit is a 2.5 ft by 5.0 ft excavation unit. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.4098 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 769.1198 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and heavy bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, ceramics, metal, slate and glass.

"I made it through A1 today, but no sign of feature yet."
- Matthew Kane [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 769.1198 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.5842 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) loamy clay that retained moisture. The team encountered small gravel inclusions as well as some areas of loose soil caused by heavy bioturbation. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from the east side of the unit including ceramics, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and slate. The team noticed that several pieces of melted glass. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists identified Feature 9 in the east half of Excavation Unit 4. The team mapped the Feature in Level A2's plan view and profiled the north, south, and west walls.

"The metal turned out to be a large rectangular piece of a door."
- Matthew Kane [UIUC student]

Feature 9

Feature 9 is characterized by a change in soil color in the east half of Excavation Unit 5. The well-defined western edge of the feature is mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% loamy clay. The soil on top of the feature yielded a high density of artifacts. Large mortar inclusions are visible in the plan view of this feature. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay and yielded no artifacts. Feature 9's dimensions in Excavation Unit 5 are 2.3 ft by 5.0 ft. As the feature extends north, it tapers to 1.1 ft from the east wall. Feature 9 extends into the south, east, and north walls.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N85 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.4098 ft	769.1198 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded brick, ceramics, metal, slate and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	LOAMY CLAY	769.1198 ft	768.5842 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and slate. Excavation of this level was halted upon the appearance of the top of Feature 9 in the east half of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 6 (N70 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 6 to define the borders of Feature 9. Excavation Unit 5 is south of Excavation Unit 1 so as to encounter the feature as it extends south. Excavation Unit 5 is a 2.5 ft by 5.0 ft unit. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.2658 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 768.8372 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and heavy bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, metal, and glass.

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 768.8372 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.4898 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered some areas of loose soil caused by heavy bioturbation. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, mortar, bone, charcoal, and slate. The team discontinued excavation when they identified Feature 9 at the base of Level A2. The feature encompasses the entirety of the unit. They mapped the feature in the plan view of Level A2 and profiled the south and east walls.

Feature 9

Feature 9 is characterized by a change in soil color. The feature is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. The soil on top of the feature produced a high density of artifacts including large metal pieces and charcoal. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay and yielded no artifacts. Feature 9 extends into the south, east, west, and north walls. Feature 9's dimensions in Excavation Unit 6 are 2.5 ft by 5.0. Feature 9 extends into the north, south, east and west walls.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N70 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	769.2658 ft	768.8372 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramics, metal, and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	768.8372 ft	768.4898 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, mortar, bone, charcoal and slate. Excavation of this level was halted upon the appearance of the top of Feature 9, encompassing the entirety of the unit.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 7 (N85 E7.5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 7 to define the boundaries of Feature 9. Excavation Unit 7 is west of Excavation Unit 5. Excavation Unit 7 is a 2.5 ft by 5.0 ft unit. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.414 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 769.0248 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and heavy bioturbation caused by rodents and modern plant material. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, metal, a shell, and glass.

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 769.0248 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.6264 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including glass, ceramics, slate, metal and bone. At the base of Level A2, the team concluded that Feature 9 did not continue into Excavation Unit 7. They profiled the west wall.

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BLOCK 13, LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N85 E7.5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.414 ft	769.0248 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramics, metal, shell and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.0248 ft	768.6264 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including ceramic, metal, glass, bone, and slate. Excavation of this level was halted due to the absence of Feature 9.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 8 (N70 E7.5)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 8 to define the boundaries of Feature 9. Excavation Unit 8 is west of Excavation Unit 6 and south of Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 8 is a 2.5 ft by 5.0 ft unit. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.2120 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 768.9224 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and heavy bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, clinker/slag, and glass.

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 768.9224 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.4826 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered some areas of loose soil caused by heavy bioturbation. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unitincluding ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, bone, and one piece of plastic. The team discontinued excavation when they identified Feature 9 at the base of Level A2 along the east wall. The feature encompasses the entirety of the unit. They profiled the west wall.

"First we found a whole metal plate that had openings for a doorknob and keyhole."
- Hilary Iden [UIUC student]

Feature 9

Feature 9 is characterized by a change in soil color. The feature is mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. The surrounding matrix is a uniform 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay and yielded no artifacts. Feature 9 extends into the north, east, and south walls.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 8 (N70 E 7.5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.2120 ft	768.9224 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, clinker/slag, and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/2 10YR 5/8 AND 10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	768.9224 ft	768.4826 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, bone and one piece of plastic. Excavation of this level was halted upon the appearance of the top of Feature 9.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 9 (N90 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 9 to define the boundaries of Feature 9. Excavation Unit 9 is north of Excavation Units 7 and 5. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.5922 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 768.9292 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and moderate bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, metal, brick, bone, and glass.

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 768.9292 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.7840 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered some areas of loose soil caused by heavy bioturbation. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and mortar. The team discontinued excavation when they identified Feature 9 in the east half of the base of Level A2. The team profiled the north, east, and west walls.

"Christina and I are efficiently trading shoveling and screening for EU 9."
- Jill Scott [UIUC student]

Feature 9

Feature 9 is characterized by a change in soil color. The feature is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. The soil on top of the feature produced a high density of artifacts including large metal pieces and charcoal. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay and yielded no artifacts. Feature 9 appears in the east half of Excavation Unit 9 and its dimensions are 1.2 ft by 5.0 ft. Feature 9 extends into the south, east, and north walls.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 9 (N90 E 10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.5922 ft	768.9292 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramics, metal, brick, bone, and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/2 10YR 5/8 AND 10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	768.9292 ft	768.7840 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and mortar. Excavation of this level was halted upon the appearance of the top of Feature 9 in the east half of the unit.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Unit 10 (N85 E15)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 3 Excavation Unit 10 to define the boundaries of Feature 9. Excavation Unit 10 is east of Excavation Units 7 and 5. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 769.4972 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 769.1242 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. Archaeologists encountered small gravel inclusions and moderate bioturbation caused by modern plant roots and rodents. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, and glass.

Archaeologists began excavating Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 769.1242 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 768.6748 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) compact silty clay. The team encountered small gravel inclusions and moderate bioturbation caused by rodents. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and mortar. The team discontinued excavation when they identified Feature 9 at the base of Level A2, encompassing the entirety of the unit. The team profiled the north, east, and south walls.

"We found the most gorgeously stratified burn layer so on the last afternoon of the last day. Team V was reassured that we weren't entirely insane."

- Elizabeth Watts [UIUC student]

"The first core sample turned up more of the same – yellow clay, small bits of charcoal and corroded metal. We went one more core down and halfway thorough it was ash, rust, and then black soil. Burn layer?"

- Christina Puzzo [UIUC student]

Feature 9

Feature 9 is characterized by a change in soil color. The feature is mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. Feature 9 encompasses the entirety of the unit and its dimensions are 5.0 ft by 5.0 ft. It extends into the north, south, west, and east walls. Archaeologists took two soil core samples at the base of the unit. Core Sample #1 indicated that the feature extended for 0.9 ft more below the floor of Excavation Unit 10. Core Sample #2 revealed a burn layer that exists below Feature 9.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 3
EXCAVATION UNIT 10 (N85 E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	769.4972 ft	769.1242 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, and glass.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/2 10YR 5/8	SILTY CLAY	769.1242 ft	768.6748 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including ceramic, metal, brick, glass, clinker/slag, and mortar. Excavation of this level was halted upon the appearance of the top of Feature 9.

New Philadelphia
Feature 9 Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 3

Hilary Iden, Matthew Kane, Christina Puzzo, Jill Scott, Elizabeth Watts and Eva Pajuelo

Excavation Units 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10

Feature 9 is interpreted as being a fill layer that is highly mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 5/8 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. The soil of this feature is rich in cultural materials such as brick, mortar, charcoal, metal, glass, and ceramic. The eastern boundary of Feature 9 is partially defined. More archaeological excavation is needed to define the north, south, and west boundaries of Feature 9.

Two soil core samples were taken at the bottom of level A2 (top of Feature 9) in Excavation Unit 10. Core Sample #1 showed that the feature is a fill layer that extends another 0.9 ft below the floor of A2. Pieces of mortar and charcoal were at visible in the top of the core sample. The sample was highly mottled: 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% and 10YR 7/6 (yellow) 50%.

Core Sample #2 was taken in the same spot as Core Sample #2 and exposed what appears to be a burn layer characterized by charcoal an ash. The soil at the top of the sample is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) mottled with black charcoal: 10YR 2/1 (black). The second layer is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay mottled slightly with 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown). The third layer is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay mottled with 10YR 2/1 (black) charcoal. The fourth layer is red burn layer that is 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red). The fifth layer is ash and charcoal: 10YR 2/1 (black). The sixth layer is 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) silty clay and 10YR 2/1 (black) charcoal. The seventh layer is 10YR 2/1 (black) charcoal. The eighth layer is another red burn area: 5YR 4/6 (yellowish red) The ninth layer is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) silty clay. The tenth layer is mottled: 10YR 4/2 (dark grayish brown) and 10YR 7/4 (very pale brown) silty clay. Profiles were drawn of both of the soil core samples.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams, and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 1 (N105 E25)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 1 to investigate the source of the soil anomaly detected in the area identified by the geophysical survey. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 768.066 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.6164 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including glass, ceramic, metal, clinker/slag, shell, brick and a tooth.

"My team opened up two units in Lot 4 to ground truth a rather large anomaly found during the geophysical survey. I'm really excited about our prospects."

- Kyle Johnson [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.6164 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.0878 ft amsl. Level A2 plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) 50% and 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level that included clinker/slag, charcoal, coal, glass, brick, bone, mortar, ceramics, and metal.

Archaeologists began Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.0878 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.5960 ft amsl. Level A3 is a fill layer and is mottled: 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% silty clay. Archaeologists noticed a strong distinction between the soil on the southern and northern halves of the unit. The southern half of the unit is more mottled with 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and also contains a higher density of artifacts than the northern half. The team mapped in the plan view of Level A3 large inclusions of metal and limestone in the east half of the unit. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, mostly associated with the south half of the unit, including ceramics, glass, and metal.

"We did find that using trowels in this soil works much better than shovels because they are better for cutting into it. The soil is really dry."

- Gail Kirk [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began excavation of Level B1 as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 766.5960 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.0578. Level B1 is a fill layer with a surrounding matrix of subsoil. The subsoil is mottled: 10YR 5/6 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 4/3 (brown) 50% silty clay. The team noticed a soil stain in the northwest quadrant of the unit that extends into the north and west wall which was later identified as a fill layer, and is mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 5/6 (dark yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. The team also noticed large limestone inclusions in this level and mapped them on the Level B1 plan view. Archaeologists identified the stone inclusions as Feature 12. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, ceramic, brick, mortar, glass, bone, clinker, charcoal, and a tooth. The team profiled the north, south, east and west walls.

The team decided to continue excavations in this unit to further examine Feature 12. Archaeologists began excavation of Level B2 as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level B2's average opening elevation is 766.0578 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.4552. Level B2 is a fill layer and is mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% and 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) 50% silty clay and ash. The fill layer is in the north half of the unit and continues into the east and west walls. The fill layer is surrounded by a matrix of 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay.

Archaeologists screened these soils separately. Artifacts retrieved from the fill include metal, ceramic, glass, brick, and mortar. Artifacts retrieved from the surrounding matrix include brick, clinker/slag, mortar, ceramic, metal, glass, and slate. Feature 12 became highly defined in this level and appears to extend into the east, west and north walls of the unit. The team profiled the east, west, and south walls. Due to the end of the 2005 field school, Feature 12 could not be further explored.

Feature 12

Feature 12 is a concentration of limestone rubble that is oriented in an east-west line in the north half of the unit. It is interpreted as being a foundation wall of a structure and the source of the soil anomaly detected in this area by geophysical survey. The dark soil stain archaeologists noticed above and surrounding the feature is the fill layer associated with the feature. Feature 12 extends 2.0 ft from the west wall and 1.7 ft from the north wall. There is a high concentration of historic artifacts associated with the fill layer surrounding the feature. The fill is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) silty clay and ash with a surrounding matrix of 10YR 4/3 silty clay. The boundaries of this feature are not known at this time and the feature seems to extend into the east, west and north walls of the unit.

Upon the completion of level B2, a core sample was taken in the southeast quadrant of the unit. The core showed layers of organic fill and ash with charcoal and burned earth. This fill is interpreted as being from the burning of a structure.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N105 E25)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.3818 ft	767.6164 ft	Artifacts were recovered from throughout Level A1, including glass, ceramic, metal, clinker/slag, shell, brick and a tooth.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/4 10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	767.6164 ft	767.0878 ft	Artifact density increases in Level A2, where the archaeologists recovered clinker/slag, charcoal, coal, glass, brick, bone, mortar, ceramic and metal.
I	A3	FILL LAYER	MOTTLED: 10 YR 3/2 10 YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY	767.0878 ft	766.5960 ft	Archaeologists recovered throughout the level including ceramics, glass, and metal.
I	B1	FILL LAYER AND SUBSOIL	MOTTLED: 10YR 5/6 10YR 4/3 10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.5960 ft	766.0578 ft	Artifacts were recovered from throughout the level including metal, ceramic, brick, mortar, glass, bone, clinker, charcoal, and a tooth. Feature 12 was first detected in this level in the north half of the unit.
I	B2	FILL LAYER	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10YR 5/6 10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY AND ASH	766.0578 ft	765.4552 ft	Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including brick, clinker/slag, mortar, ceramic, metal, glass and slate.

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Feature 12 Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 1 (N105 E25)

Feature 12 is a concentration of limestone rubble that is orientated in an east-west line and is interpreted as being a foundation wall of a structure and the source of the soil anomaly detected in the area by geophysical survey. In Excavation Unit 1, Feature 12 extends 2.0 ft from the west wall and 1.7 ft from the north wall. The dark soil stain archaeologists noticed above and surrounding the feature is the fill layer associated with the feature. There is a high concentration of historic artifacts associated with the fill layer surrounding the feature. The fill is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) silty clay and ash with a surrounding matrix of 10YR 4/3 silty clay. Feature 12 is interpreted as possibly being the northern edge of a wall foundation detected further south in this lot, Feature 11. The boundaries of this feature are not known at this time and the feature seems to extend into the east, west, and north walls of the unit.

Upon the completion of level B2 in Excavation Unit 1 a core sample was taken in the southeast quadrant of the unit. The core showed layers of organic fill and ash with charcoal and burned earth. This fill is interpreted as being from the burning of a structure.
Further excavations are necessary to determine the boundaries and true nature of this feature.

"Figures that we find a foundation on the second to last day of excavation."
- Kyle Johnson [UIUC student]

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 2 (N90 E15)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2 to investigate the source of a soil anomaly detected by geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.4080 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.0374 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) 50% silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, ceramic, shell, brick, mortar, glass, and clinker/slag.

"Unit 2 uncovered a pretty concentrated line of rocks and artifacts in the northern half just under Level A1. There was a really large one in the northwest corner which we noticed first."
- Leslie Salyers [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.0374 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.6128 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray), and 10YR 6/6 (brownish yellow) silty clay. The team encountered areas of charcoal and ash throughout the level. They also noticed large inclusions of limestone in the north half of the unit. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level that included brick, glass, slag/clinker, ceramics, shell and metal.

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 766.6128 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.3752 ft amsl. Level A3 is a fill layer and is mottled: 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 2/1 (black) 50% silty clay. After excavating 0.2 ft of Level A3, archaeologists identified Feature 11 in the north half of the unit. Feature 11 is concentration of limestone. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, slag/clinker, bone, a faunal tooth, and metal. The team collected representative samples of slag/clinker, mortar, and brick. The team profiled the north, south, and west walls.

"Our unit is receiving increased attention and our southeastern artifacts are dwindling"
- Maria Frias [UIUC student]

Feature 11

Feature 11 is concentration of large pieces of limestone in the north half of Excavation Unit 2 Level A3. The feature extends into the north and east walls of the unit. In Excavation Unit 2, Feature 11 is 4.6 ft by 2.5 ft. This feature is interpreted as being associated with Feature 12, a possible foundation, uncovered in Excavation Unit 1. The soil associated with this feature is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and is slightly mottled with 10YR 2/1 (black) silty clay. The team mapped Feature 11 in the plan view of Level A3.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N90 E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 4/4 10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	767.408 ft	767.034 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded metal, ceramic, shell, brick, mortar, glass and clinker/slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/2 10YR 3/1 10YR 6/6	SILTY CLAY	767.034 ft	766.6128 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including brick, glass, slag/clinker, ceramics, shell and metal.
I	A3	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10 YR 3/4 10 YR 2/1	SILTY CLAY	766.6128 ft	766.3752 ft	Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, slag/clinker, bone, a tooth and metal. Excavation was halted upon the appearance of Feature 11 in the north half of the unit.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 3 (N90 E20)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 to determine the boundaries of Feature 11, first encountered in Excavation Unit 2. Excavation Unit 3 was placed directly to the east of Excavation Unit 2. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.4986 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.2276 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, ceramic, shell, brick, mortar, glass and clinker/slag.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.2276 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.7038 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists also encountered charcoal inclusions. The team discontinued excavation with the identification of Feature 11 in the north half of the unit. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level that included brick, glass, slag/clinker, ceramics, mortar, bone, charcoal, shell, and metal. The team collected representative samples of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. The team profiled the north, south, and east walls.

"The new unit that we started yesterday is progressing nicely; we're approaching level on Level A2 . . . I'm anxious to get back to work."

- Kyle Johnson [UIUC student]

Feature 11

Feature 11 is concentration of limestone first detected in Excavation Unit 2 Level A3. This feature extends into Excavation Unit 3 and is evident in the north half of the unit. The stones uncovered in level A2 are in line with those uncovered in Excavation Unit 2. In Excavation Unit 3, Feature 11 has dimensions of 5.0 ft by 2.5 ft. A high density of glass along the east wall is associated with the feature. Feature 11 is interpreted as being associated with Feature 12, a possible foundation, uncovered in Excavation Unit 1. The soil associated with this feature is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and is mottled with 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The feature appears to extend into the west, east, and north walls of the unit. Archaeologists mapped Feature 11 in the plan view of Level A2.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N90 E20)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	767.4986 ft	767.2276 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded metal, ceramic, shell, brick, mortar, glass and clinker/slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/4	SILTY CLAY	767.2276 ft	766.7038 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including brick, glass, slag/clinker, ceramics, mortar, bone, charcoal, shell and metal. Representative samples were taken of brick, mortar, and clinker/slag. Excavation of this unit was halted upon the appearance of Feature 11 in the north half of the unit.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 4 (N110 E25)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 to continue the investigation of Feature 12 first detected in Excavation Unit 1. Excavation Unit 4 is north of Excavation Unit 1. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.9642 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.7134 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay with a northern and southern band of 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramic, glass, clinker/slag, charcoal, slate, shell, brick, mortar, and a faunal tooth.

"Unit 4 was stunning. Large pieces of limestone were being uncovered as Charles and Gail took the unit down .5 feet."

- Maria Frias [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.7134 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 767.3164 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay. Archaeologists found artifacts throughout the level including bone, metal, brick, mortar, ceramic, glass, clinker/slag and a tooth.

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.3164 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 76l.7622 ft amsl. Level A3 is a fill layer and is mostly 10YR 4/3 (brown). The team noticed the soil stain from Excavation Unit 1 extending into the southwest quadrant of Excavation Unit 4. Archaeologists detected and mapped two bands of soil with distinct color differences as B2 and B3 on the plan view of this level. Band B2 in the north band and is 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) with streaks of 10YR 3/6 (dark yellowish brown) and 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) silty clay. Band B3 is the south band is 10YR 4/3 (brown) with streaks of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, slag/clinker, and metal.

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 arbitrary level in only two portions of the unit, the northeast quadrant as well as a semi-circular area in the southwest portion of the unit where the soil stain is visible. The team did not excavate the remaining area of the unit. Level B1's average opening elevation is 767.3164 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.2700 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is 10YR 4/6 (dark yellowish brown) mottled with 10YR 7/6 (yellow) and 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) silty clay in the northeast quadrant. The southwest quadrant of the unit is a fill layer and is mottled: 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% and 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) 50% silty clay. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from the southwest quadrant of the unit including mortar, limestone, metal, charcoal, glass, and bone. The team encountered a heavy concentration of limestone at the base of the level extending into Excavation Unit 1 and mapped it in the plan view. The team profiled the north, east, and west walls.

"I came across a dark circular patch of soil, very clearly defined. Phil says this is either an animal burrow that was filled in, or it is from a small post or something. I think that it is an animal burrow because the farther down I went the more stretched out and angled it became."

- Gail Kirk [UIUC student]

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BLOCK 13 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N110 E25)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/4 AND 10YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY	767.9642 ft	767.7134 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded ceramic, glass, clinker/slag, charcoal, slate, shell, brick, mortar, and a tooth. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.7134 ft	767.3164 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including bone, metal, brick, mortar, ceramic, glass, clinker/slag and a tooth.
I	A3	FILL LAYER	MATRIX: 10YR 4/3 BAND B2: 10YR 4/6 10YR 3/6 10YR 2/2 BAND B3: 10YR 4/3 10YR 3/2 10YR 3/1	SILTY CLAY	767.3134 ft	766.7622	Level A3 is a buried plow zone. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from thoughout the level including ceramics, mortar, brick, glass, slag/clinker, and metal.
I	B1	SUB SOIL AND FILL LAYER	NE QUAD 10 YR 4/6 10YR 7/6 10YR 5/6 SW CORNER 10YR 4/4	SILTY CLAY	766.7622 ft	766.2700 ft	Archaeologists recovered artifacts from the southwest quadrant of the unit including mortar, limestone, metal, charcoal, glass, and bone.

			10YR 3/4				

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams, and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 5 (N95 E15)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 to investigate the boundaries of Feature 11 first detected in Excavation Unit 2. Excavation Unit 5 is north of Excavation Unit 2. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.3770 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 767.0556 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is mottled: 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray), 10YR 4/1 (dark gray), and 10YR 4/3 (brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, ceramic, shell, brick, glass and clinker/slag. Archaeologists collected a representative sample of brick.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.0556 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.6500 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay slightly mottled with 10YR 4/3 (brown) and 10YR 7/2 (light gray) burned earth and ash. Archaeologists noticed inclusions of limestone that are not associated with Feature 11 to the south. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level that included brick, glass, ceramic, metal, clinker/slag, and mortar. They collected a representative sample of brick.

"They did not find any more of the large limestone pieces, so it is clear they go in a line. This means it is quite possibly part of a foundation."

- Gail Kirk [UIUC student]

Archaeologists began Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 766.6500 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.430 ft amsl. Level A3 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown). The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, glass, clinker/slag, charcoal, ceramics, and brick. They collected a representative sample of brick. Archaeologists noticed large inclusions of not associated with Feature 11 and can be seen in the plan view of this level. After excavating 0.1 ft of Level A3, the team discontinued excavation due to lack of archaeological features. They profiled drawn the north, east, and west walls.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N95 E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/1 10YR 4/1 10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	767.3770 ft	767.0556 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded metal, ceramic, shell, brick, glass and clinker/slag. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED: 10YR 3/3 10YR 4/3 10YR 7/2	SILTY CLAY	767.0556 ft	766.6500 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including brick, glass, ceramic, metal, clinker/slag, and mortar.
I	A3	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.6500 ft	766.4310 ft	Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, glass, clinker/slag, charcoal, ceramic and brick. Excavation was halted in this unit at this point.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Unit 6 (N90 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 13 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 to determine the boundaries of Feature 11, first encountered in Excavation Unit 2. Excavation Unit 6 is west of Excavation Unit 2. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.2036 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.9408 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level including metal, ceramic, brick, and glass.

"Unit 5 didn't follow the line of rubble uncovered in Units 2 and 3 . . so Unit 6 is going to try and find the corner due to the fact that we are nearing the edge of the anomaly."
- Leslie Salyers [UIUC student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 766.9408 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 766.4444 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) silty clay. Archaeologists recovered artifacts throughout the level that included brick, glass, slag/clinker, ceramics, mortar, charcoal, and metal. The team collected representative samples of brick and mortar. At the base of Level A2, archaeologists encountered Feature 11 in the north half of Excavation Unit 6. They profiled north, south, and west walls.

Feature 11

Feature 11 is concentration of limestone first detected in Excavation Unit 2 Level A3. This feature extends into Excavation Unit 6 and is in the north half of the unit. The fieldstones uncovered in level A2 are a continuation of Feature 11 in Excavation Unit 2. In Excavation Unit 6, Feature 11 dimensions are 3.5 ft by 2.5 ft. Archaeologists interpreted a large fieldstone in the west half of the unit as possibly being a foundation corner stone. The team interpreted the feature as being the south wall of the possible foundation, Feature 12 encountered in Excavation Unit 1. Feature 11 is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and is mottled with 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty clay. The feature appears to extend into the east and north walls of the unit. The team mapped Feature 11 in the plan view of the base of Level A2.

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BLOCK 13 LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N90 E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	767.2036 ft	766.9408 ft	Located in the topsoil, Level A1 yielded metal, ceramic, brick, and glass. Artifacts are found throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR ¾	SILTY CLAY	766.9408 ft	766.4444 ft	Level A2 is plow zone. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including brick, glass, slag/clinker, ceramics, mortar, charcoal, and metal. Representative samples were taken of brick and mortar. Excavation of this unit was halted upon the appearance of Feature 11 in the north half of the unit.

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New Philadelphia

Feature 11 Summary Form

Block 13 Lot 4

Maria Frias, Kyle Johnson, Gail Kirk, Leslie Salyers, Charles Williams and Phil Millhouse

Excavation Units 2, 3, and 6

Feature 11 is a concentration of limestone first detected in Excavation Unit 2 Level A3. Excavations showed that the feature runs in a east-west straight line through units 2, 3, and 6. Feature 11 is the source of the soil anomaly detected in this area by geophysical survey. This feature is interpreted as being the southern part of a wall foundation, Feature 12, first discovered in Excavation Unit 1. In Excavation Unit 6, a large stone in the western portion of the unit is interpreted as possibly being a foundation corner stone. The team did not recover any artifacts associated with this feature. The soil surrounding the feature varies and ranges from 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) to 10YR 4/3 (brown). The feature seems to extend into the north wall of Excavation Unit 6 as well as into the east wall of Excavation Unit 3. Due to the end of the field school, the boundaries of Feature 11 cannot be determined until further archaeological excavations.

"The feature which is exposed in the southern block of units is quite interesting and appears to quite clearly be part of a house foundation."

- Charles Williams [UIUC student]

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 1

Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 1 (N90 E60)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 1 to ground truth magnetic anomaly A42, found in Summer 2005. This area is the reported location of a former blacksmith shop. The archaeologists opened Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation for the level is 747.826 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation is 747.648 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a sod layer with underlying soil that is 7.5YR 2.5/1 (black) with a texture of silty clay. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including glass, lithics, mortar, brick, ceramic, nails, clinker, metal, and one bead. The metal artifacts were concentrated in the northwest area of the unit.

"Started work on Block 3 Lot 1 Unit 1, the blacksmith's shop area. Already lots of metal being found. Should prove to be fascinating."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation was 747.648 ft. amsl, and the average elevation on closing was 747.348 ft. amsl. The soil of this level has a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) with a texture of silty clay with some sand, clay, and charcoal inclusions. The team recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, including glass, ceramic, brick, mortar, nails, charcoal, slag, lithics, and metal.

"In Level A2 of EU1 there were 421 pieces of miscellaneous metal. Wow."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

Level A3 was excavated by the archaeologists as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation was 747.348 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation was 746.975 ft. amsl. He level is made up of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) silty clay. The base of the level is mottled between 7.5YR 3/4 (dark brown) and 7.5YR 4/1 (dark grey). The team recovered historic artifacts including glass, ceramic, brick, nails, slag, mortar, lithics, and clinker.

"EU1 has been taken down to Level A3, and there was much metal to be found."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists took soil probes along the west wall at 2.5 ft. The elevation of the soil probe was 747.078 ft. amsl. Iron staining was present throughout the 0.8 ft. sample in a matrix consistent with the gray mottled soil at the base of Level A3. A second probe of the soil 0.9 ft. to 1.8 ft. below the base of Level A3 showed mixed grey mottled soil extending to 1.1 ft. below the level. The soil changes at that point to a 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) mottled clay. There were no buried cultural lenses. Excavation Unit 1 was terminated at the bottom of Level A3 in favor of excavating Excavation Unit 2 to the southwest.

"Cored level B1. Goes approximately 1.1 ft. down to dark brown and yellow clay. Decision made to open Unit 2."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 3, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N90, E60)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 2.5/1	SILTY CLAY	747.826 ft	747.648 ft	Though predominantly a sod level, historic artifacts were recovered throughout. In particular, many iron fragments were recovered.
I	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	SILTY CLAY	747.648 ft	747.348 ft	Sand, clay, and charcoal inclusions were uncovered, as well as a high density of historic artifacts. The density of metal artifacts increased.
I	A3	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1 7.5YR 3/4 7.5YR 4/1	SILTY CLAY	747.348 ft	746.975 ft	The floor of this level is mottled clay. Soil probes were taken at the closing of the unit. Though artifact density decreased, metal was still the most frequently recovered artifact class.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 1

Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 2 (N85 E55)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 2 to ground truth magnetic anomaly A42, found in Summer 2005. Excavation Unit 2 is located to the southwest of Excavation Unit 1. The archaeologists opened Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation for the level is 748.626 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The average of the closing elevations for the level is 748.463 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a sod layer with soil that has a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) and a texture of silty loam. There is some clay mottling and some inclusions of charcoal. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level, and include ceramics, brick, glass, shell, lithics, charcoal, slag, nail, clinker, and metal. The archaeologists found that metal artifacts increased in density in the southwest corner.

"Unit 2 Level A1 yielded metal and a few ceramics. Mostly sod."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The opening elevations averaged to 748.463 ft. amsl, and the closing elevations averaged to 748.195 ft. amsl. The soil of this level is composed of topsoil with a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey), and sand and clay concentrated in the northwest corner that have colors of 5YR 5/8 (yellowish red) and 2.5YR 6/4 (light yellowish brown) respectively. Artifacts were recovered throughout the unit and include bone, brick, ceramic, lithics, glass, coal, slag, clinker, mortar, nails, metal, one button, and one clay marble. Metal is the most prevalent artifact recovered. Excavation of Level A2 was stopped after a depth of 0.8 ft. below the datum due to a soil change.

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The level's average opening elevation was 748.195 ft. amsl. Level B1's average closing elevation was 747.759 ft. amsl. The soil of this level was made up of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) loam and clay. The southwest corner is made up of grey mottled clay similar to Excavation Unit 1 Level A3. There is clay in the eastern half of the unit, but the archaeologists determined that it does not designate a sterile layer. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the unit, and include ceramics, brick, glass, clinker, slag, nails, metal, possible gaming pieces, and mortar.

"Iron artifacts mainly in the southeast corner now. Hand painted 1880 porcelain found in southeast corner. Marble, pewter spoon found yesterday. Excellent unit."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

Although artifacts were still being recovered at the base of Level B1, the archaeologists closed Block 3 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 2 in favor of opening Excavation Unit 3 to the north and west. No features were designated within this unit.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N85, E55)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	SILTY LOAM	748.626 ft	748.463 ft	Charcoal and clay inclusions across the level. Metal artifacts increased in density in the southwest corner.
I	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1 5YR 5/8 2.5YR 6/4	CLAY, SAND	748.463 ft	748.195 ft	Metal artifacts were the most frequently recovered from this level. Over 100 nails were recovered. A concentration of mortar and sand was uncovered in the northwest corner.
II	B1	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	LOAM, CLAY	748.195 ft	747.759 ft	Though the level has a large clay inclusion in the eastern half of the unit, this does not denote a sterile layer.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 1

Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 3 (N90 E35)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 3 in an attempt to identify magnetic anomaly A42. Additionally, the team wished to explore the edges of a mounded area located adjacent to Excavation Unit 3.

"Unit 3 is an attempt to define the west edge of a feature."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

The team opened Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation was 749.040 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average elevation of the level at closing was 748.787 ft. amsl. The level was predominantly a sod layer, and is made up of mottled loamy soil and clay with colors of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey loam) and 7.5YR 6/8 (reddish yellow) respectively. The archaeologists recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, including ceramics, brick, shell, plastic, clinker, mortar, glass, charcoal, nails, lithics and metal, with metal and nails making up the most numerous artifact class.

"Much paper work and artifact counting needed to be done."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists opened Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The opening elevations for the level averaged to 748.787 ft. amsl, while the closing elevations were on average 748.181 ft. amsl. The level is characterized by a mottling of 7.5YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) loam, 7.5YR 2.5/1 (black) loam, and 2.5YR 5/4 (light olive brown) clay, with the majority of the level being made up of clay. The team recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, including glass, ceramic, bricks, nails, metal, slag, clinker, charcoal, and mortar. Metal artifacts continue to predominate in this level, but the number of artifacts recovered has dropped.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N90, E35)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	LOAM, CLAY	749.040 ft	748.787 ft	Metal and nails made up the most frequently recovered artifact class. Artifacts consistent with architectural remains were recovered (nails, flat glass, brick), but no architectural features were uncovered.
I	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2 7.5YR 2.5/1 2.5YR 5/4	LOAM, CLAY	748.787 ft	748.181 ft	Tree roots present. Mostly clay. Fewer artifacts recovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 1

Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 4 (N90 E45)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 4 in order to identify magnetic anomaly A42. Additionally, the team wished to explore the edges of a mounded area located adjacent to Excavation Unit 4.

Level A1 was begun as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the unit was 748.781 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The average closing elevation of the level was 748.590 ft. amsl. Level A1 is made up of mottled soil consisting of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) loam and 5YR 5/6 (yellowish red) clay. The archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level including mortar, brick, coal, clinker, glass, nails, metal, one bullet case, and one lithic.

"Today was hot, very hot. I was bitten by a bee three times today. I am very frustrated."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level was 748.590 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation was 748.142 ft. amsl. The level is made up of soil that was 2.5YR 3/3 (dark olive brown) and 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) with the texture of loam. There is a concentration of 7.5YR 4/1 (dark grey) clay in the southwest corner. The archaeologists recovered historic artifacts throughout the level, such as glass, brick, ceramic, lithics, slag, mortar, nails, clinker, metal, one whetstone, one doorknob, and one seed.

"In four buckets [of excavated soil] we have already filled an artifact bag. This unit is going to be highly productive."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

"Last day of digging. Tear."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 3, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N90, E45)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1 5YR 3/6	LOAM, CLAY	748.781 ft	748.590 ft	Archaeologists encountered a high artifact density in this level, particularly metal and architectural remains.
I	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2 7.5YR 4/1 2.5YR 3/3	LOAM, CLAY	748.590 ft	748.142 ft	Whole bricks were recovered from this level. There are stones in a north to south alignment at the base of the level.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Unit 1 (N20 E10)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 1 with Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 766.0771 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 765.5824 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and 10YR 2/1 (black) sandy loam. Level A1 has bioturbation from roots. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including nails, glass, brick, slag, metal, possible copper alloy, and ceramics. Archaeologists also recovered and identified a piece of a terracotta pipe.

Nice weather! Laid out our first Excavation Unit.

- Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

When we sifted, we found various artifacts, which included nails, pieces of pottery, and brick. We also found prehistoric artifacts called chert.
- Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

They excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 765.5824 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 765.1883 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 2/1 (black) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including possible pencil lead, possible chert flakes and core, a coin, ceramics, brick, slag, metal, and more terracotta pipe fragments.

The team excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 765.1883 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.6493 ft amsl. Level A3 is plowzone and is mottled, with 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) in the southwest corner and 10YR 2/1 (black) encompassing the rest of the unit. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including nails, ceramics, brick, one fishing sink, slag, and glass. The team observed that the density of artifacts dropped in Level A3.

Although the rodent nest discovery was fun.

- Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

Found fewer artifacts in Level A3 than in other levels.

- Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A4 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A4's average opening elevation is 764.6493 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 764.4840 ft amsl. Level A4 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) sandy loam. The team recovered three artifacts from Level A4 including brick and slag. Archaeologists discontinued excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 1 after excavating 0.12 ft into A4 due to the low density of artifacts and lightening of the soil.

We haven't been finding any artifacts in Levels A3 or A4, so we decided to finish up Level A4 and move to a new site.

- Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 3, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N20, E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV.	CLOSING ELEV.	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 2/1	SANDY LOAM	766.0771 ft	765.5824 ft	Level A1 consists primarily of the sod layer. Brick, mortar, and slag sampled. Artifacts include various styles of refined earthenware, square and machine cut nails, and a metal button.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 2/1 and 10 YR 2/2	SANDY LOAM	765.5824 ft	765.1883 ft	This level contains high densities of artifacts and construction materials (nails, brick, glass, and stone). A chert core and flakes are found in association with pipe bowl fragments, ceramic sherds and a coin/ button.
I	A3	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/2 and 10 YR 2/1	SANDY LOAM	765.1883 ft	764.6493 ft	Here the plow zone continues. Much fewer artifacts are found at this depth. Brick, glass, slag and ceramics are found here.
B	A4	SUBSOIL	10 YR 2/2	SANDY LOAM	764.6493 ft	764.4840 ft	At this level very few artifacts are found. Artifacts include a few brick fragments and some slag.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Unit 2 (N25 E45)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2 with Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 763.7457 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 763.5510 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy clay loam with many rock and pebble inclusions. They recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including a ceramic marble, one button, ceramics, nails, metal, glass, slag, mussel shell, burned bone.

> *The soil is pretty hard and extremely rocky. It's hard to shovel so we use trowels.*
>
> - Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 763.5510 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 763.2106 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. The team observed that the stratum is higher in the western side of the unit than the eastern side. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including one bead, one tooth, brick, slag, one button, bone, possible chert flakes, mortar, ceramics, glass, nails, and metal. They designated Level A2 as the bottom of the plow zone because of the decline in recovered artifacts.

> *With trowel work, we have been peeling the soil back following the contour of the soil, not going any deeper than the artifact and rocky layer.*
>
> - Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

> *We found many artifacts, soil imbedded with rocks.*
>
> - Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 763.2106 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 763.0814 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. The team recovered two artifacts, one brick fragment and one mortar fragment. Archaeologist discontinued excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 2 because they observed a decline in recovered artifacts and a soil color change.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N25, E45)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV.	CLOSING ELEV.	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM CLAY	763.7457 ft	763.5510 ft	At this level numerous pebbles and rocks are found. Vessel and flat glass sherds are combined with slag, nails, and various ceramic sherds are found here. A large ceramic marble and a button are also recovered from this level.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	763.5510 ft	763.2106 ft	In Level A2 archaeologists sampled metal, mortar, and brick. Ceramic sherds, glass, and nails are part of the artifacts found here. A wooden button is also part of the artifacts found here.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	10 YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	763.2106 ft	763.0814 ft	At this level artifact quantity dropped severely. The team only excavated one brick and one mortar fragment.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Unit 3 (N50 E45)

Archaeologists excavated Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 because a low mound of gravel might be related to an architectural feature. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 763.4263 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 763.1882 ft amsl. Level A1 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists observed heavy gravel and rock inclusions during the excavation of Level A1. They recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including metal, nails, brick, possible chert flakes, ceramics, glass, charcoal, slag, and two pieces of a possible strap.

> *I had to bust through with a pick axe. Lots of rocks*.
>
> - Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

> *We finished Level A1 with some difficulty because of all the rocks.*
>
> - Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 763.1882 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.6094 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. The team observed that Level A2 has significantly less rock inclusions than Level A1. At the bottom of Level A2, archaeologists observed that the plow zone is still present in the east half of the unit. However, the team noted that the west half is subsoil. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including glass, mortar, nails, charcoal, brick, ceramics, milk glass, one metal hook, and metal. The team exposed Feature 2, a mortar building foundation, in the southwest corner.

> *Good day! We found a feature in E. Unit 3. It appears to be a footprint of a foundation.*
>
> - Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists began Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 762.6094 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.3695 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is a slightly mottled 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. After excavating 1.25 ft of Level B1, archaeologists discontinued excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 because of a soil color change and low density of artifacts. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including mortar, nails, slag, and ceramics. They profiled the north, east, and west walls.

Feature 2

Feature 2 is a possible lime pit in the southwest corner of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3. Within the excavation unit, Feature 2's dimensions are 0.4 ft by 1.7 ft. The team found no direct association between recovered artifacts and Feature 2. Archaeologists continued to investigate and determine the total dimensions of Feature 2 by excavating Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 directly to the west of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N50, E45)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV.	CLOSING ELEV.	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	763.4257 ft	763.1882 ft	In Level A1 artifacts include metal, brick, charcoal, and slag. Other artifacts include glass and ceramic sherds, and two pieces of leather.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	763.1882 ft	762.6094 ft	Feature 2 is unearthed in the southwest corner of Level A2. This feature is mortar, which is part of some sort of foundation. Artifacts include two sherds of milk glass, a metal hook and a metal "S".
B	B1	SUBSOIL	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	762.6094 ft	762.3695 ft	Soil changes to a mottled, lighter completion at the base of this level indicating non-plow zone horizon. Feature 2 is discovered to be limited to the southwestern corner. Very few artifacts are found at this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Unit 4 (N50 E40)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 in order to further investigate and define the boundaries of Feature 2. The team subdivided Level A1 of Unit 4 into two levels, Level A1a and Level A1b, because of the high concentration of gravel and rock also encountered in Level A1. Level A1a and Level A1b together compose Level A1 and it is a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A1a's average opening elevation is 763.6978 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 763.5825 ft amsl. Level A1a is plow zone with heavy gravel inclusions and is 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) gravel. After the team observed dissipation in the density of gravel and rock inclusions, they called this the bottom of Level A1a. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, brick, charcoal, nails, possible chert flakes, glass, and metal. The team began the excavation Level A1b where Level A1a ended. They designated that the bottom of Level A1b is an arbitrary 0.5 ft below the ground surface. Level A1b's average opening elevation is 763.5825 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 763.4693 ft amsl. Level A1b is plow zone and is 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, glass, mortar, nails, metal, one latch hook, brick, slag, and charcoal.

> *Stratum 1 was completed. It was very rocky.*
>
> - Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level A2's opening elevation is 763.4693 ft amsl and closing elevation is 763.0302 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including one raspberry-shaped bead, ceramics, bone, metal, one penny, one button, Illinois State Fair medal (1903), one pencil eraser, glass, slag, mortar, brick, and possible chert flakes. The team observed a compact mortar concentration in the southeast quadrant of the excavation unit, which they believed to be a continuation of Feature 2.

> *Went down a foot in the unit and found a new mortar feature. Perplexing because it is so much more elevated than the previous feature, but obviously related to one another.*
>
> - Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

> *First we found a medal of some sort, that said, "Illinois State Fair 1903.' Then we found a 1898 Indian head wheat penny.*
>
> - Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 763.0302 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.4920 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) sandy loam mottled with 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists observed that very few artifacts were associated with Level B1. They recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, iron, glass, mortar, and slag. Feature 2 became visible in the southeast quadrant of the excavation unit. Archaeologists terminated excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4 because of the change in soil color to 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) and a more compact texture.

Feature 2

Feature 2 is a large piece of mortar visible in the southeast quadrant of the unit. The team interprets Feature 2 as the possible remains of a lime pit. They observed that no artifacts are directly associated with Feature 2. Archaeologists determined that the mortar is a continuation of Feature 2 from the southwest corner of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 by troweling the north edge of the pedestal along the east profile of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4. Within Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4, Feature 2 dimensions are 2.6 ft by 1.8 ft. The team left Feature 2 as a pedestal in order to expose it in its entirety. Archaeologists excavated the pedestal for Feature 2 as a continuation of Level B1. However, they began a different artifact bag for the excavated soil from the pedestal around and inside Feature 2. Level B1 of the Feature 2 pedestal is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered no artifacts from this level. The Feature 2 profile reveals that mortar lens is less than 0.2 ft thick. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 2 in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 directly to the south of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N50, E40)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV.	CLOSING ELEV.	DESCRIPTION
I	A1a	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 2/2	GRAVEL AND SOD	763.6978 ft	763.5825 ft	Level A1a is a natural level consisting of a gravel layer approximately 0.4 ft thick. Artifacts here include chert flakes, glass and ceramic sherds, and nails along with brick and mortar.
I	A1b	SOD LAYER/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 2/2	SANDY LOAM	763.5825 ft	763.4693 ft	This level is the beginning of the natural topsoil beneath the gravel layer. Again ceramics, glass, and metal artifacts are found in association with brick, mortar, and charcoal.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/2 and 10 YR 3/3	SANDY LOAM	763.4693 ft	763.0302 ft	Archaeologists discovered a concentration of mortar in the southeastern quadrant of this level. Metal, brick, and mortar were found as was a button and a metal tag marked “ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, 1903”.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	10 YR 3/3 MOTTLED WITH 10 YR 5/4	SANDY LOAM	763.0302 ft	762.4920 ft	Feature 2 is much more defined in this level. Artifact frequency declines drastically in Level B1.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Unit 5 (N45 E40)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 to further investigate and define the boundaries of Feature 2 first encountered in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3. The team subdivided Level A1 of Unit 5 into two levels, Level A1a and Level A1b, to designate the high concentration of gravel and rock also encountered in Level A1 of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 and Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4. Level A1a's average opening elevation is 763.7674 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 763.5849 ft amsl. Level A1a is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) gravel. After the team observed dissipation in the density of gravel and rock inclusions, they called this the bottom of Level A1a. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, buttons, slag, brick, one tooth, bone, glass, nails, and metal. The team began the excavation Level A1b where Level A1a ended. They designated that the bottom of Level A1b is an arbitrary 0.5 ft below the ground surface. Level A1b's average opening elevation is 763.5849 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 763.4521 ft amsl. Level A1b is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, nails, metal, brick, slag, charcoal, glass, mortar, possible chert flakes, and one metal hook.

We opened up Unit 5 right next to the feature, hoping to see it continue on in this unit.

- Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 763.4521 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 763.0741 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including glass, ceramics, nails, metal, slag, brick, mortar, one possible chert flake, one button, lead, slate, and teeth.

Many artifacts were found at first, but soon it became clear that we had dug below plow zone.

- Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

It's raining! And I am writing in the rain! Very cool.

- Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

Laura uncovered some more mortar, which we believe is a continuation of features in EU 3 and 4.

- Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 763.0741 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.7481 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is 10YR 2/2 (very dark brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists observed that very few artifacts were associated with Level B1. The team recovered artifacts including brick and mortar. At the bottom of Level B1, they discontinued excavation because of the low density of artifacts. In Level B1, archaeologists observed the continuation of Feature 2 in the northeast quadrant. They excavated around Feature 2 to leave a pedestal to excavate it separately.

Feature 2

Feature 2 is a large piece of mortar in the northeast quadrant of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5. Archaeologists observed that is a continuation of Feature 2 that was first encountered in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3. Within Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5, Feature 2's dimensions are 2.4 ft by 2.8 ft. Archaeologists excavated the pedestal around Feature 2 in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 as a separate level. The level's average opening elevation is 763.0741 ft amsl and its average closing elevation is 762.6428 ft amsl. The level is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts that were associated with the interior of Feature 2, including one bead, glass, nails, metal, ceramics, slag, brick, and mortar. The team interprets Feature 2 as a possible lime pit. They further investigated Feature 2 in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 directly to the east of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N45, E40)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV.	CLOSING ELEV.	DESCRIPTION
I	A1a	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/1	GRASS AND GRAVEL	763.7674 ft	763.5849 ft	Level A1a follows the natural stratigraphy and consists of grass and gravel. This level contained two buttons and some bone in combination with brick, mortar, nails, and slag.
I	A1b	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	763.5849 ft	763.4521 ft	Excavated to a full 0.5 ft below the surface Level A1b is below the gravel layer. In this level artifacts include nails, ceramics, glass, and chert flakes. Archaeologists sampled brick, mortar, charcoal and slag.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	763.4521 ft	763.0741 ft	Artifacts increase in quantity and are more of the previous items. One piece of pencil lead, slate, two animal teeth, a button, and one chert flake are also from this level.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	10 YR 2/2	SANDY LOAM	763.0741 ft	762.7481 ft	Feature 2 appears in this level but artifacts decrease. Again this feature is characterized as a rectangular formation of mortar in the northeast quadrant.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Unit 6 (N45 E45)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 in order to further investigate and define the boundaries of Feature 2 first encountered in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3. They left a balk at the west wall to excavate separately because of the area's possible proximity and association to Feature 2. The team subdivided Level A1 of Unit 6 into two levels, Level A1a and Level A1b, to designate a high concentration of gravel and rock also encountered in Level A1 of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3 and Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4. Level A1a's average opening elevation is 763.4466 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 763.3077 ft amsl. Level A1a is plow zone with heavy gravel inclusions and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) gravel. After the team observed dissipation in the density of gravel and rock inclusions, they called this the bottom of Level A1a. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including slag, glass, ceramics, brick, nails, metal, and possible chert flakes. The team began the excavation Level A1b where Level A1a ended. They designated the bottom of Level A1b at an arbitrary 0.5 ft below the ground surface. Level A1b's average opening elevation is 763.3077 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 763.2194 ft amsl. Level A1b is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including buttons, slate, glass, ceramics, nails, metal, slag, charcoal, mortar, and brick.

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 763.2194 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.6977 ft amsl. Level A2 is plow zone and is 10YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit, including ceramics, glass, rubber, nails, metal, and one button. They observed mortar along the west wall.

> *I worked the whole day on taking in the feature and finding its edges and the actual form of what's left of it.*
>
> - Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

> *Feature becoming more defined.*
>
> - Steve Manion [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level B1 as a 0.5 ft arbitrary level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 762.6977 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.5033 ft amsl. Level B1 is subsoil and is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists observed that very few artifacts were associated with Level B1. The team recovered artifacts including nails, charcoal, slag, ceramics, brick, and glass. At the bottom of Level B1, they discontinued excavation because of the low density of artifacts. In Level B1, archaeologists observed the continuation of Feature 2 along the west wall. They excavated the west balk separately because of its association with Feature 2.

Feature 2

Feature 2 is a large piece of mortar in the northwest corner of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6. Archaeologists observed that is a continuation of Feature 2 that was first encountered in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3. Within Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6, Feature 2's dimensions are 0.4 ft by 2.8 ft. Archaeologists excavated the west balk associated with Feature 2 in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 as a separate level. The level's average opening elevation is 763.6197 ft amsl and its average closing elevation is 762.6748 ft amsl. The level is 10YR 3/2 (very dark

grayish brown) sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts that were associated with the Feature 2. They excavated the balk using 0.5 ft arbitrary levels.

> *We finished Unit 6 today and broke down the wall between it and Unit 5.*
>
> - Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

> *Things are starting to slow down. We took out the balk separating units 5 and 6.*
>
> - Laura Wardwell [NSF-REU student]

The team's recovered artifacts from Level A1a of the balk included brick fragments. They recovered artifacts from Level A1b including nails, brick, and glass. The team recovered artifacts from Level A2 including nails, glass, ceramics, brick, slate, burned bone, metal, and slag. They did not recover any artifacts from Level B1 of the west balk. After they discontinued excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6, archaeologists had completely exposed Feature 2. The team interprets Feature 2 as a possible lime pit.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 4
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N45, E45)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV.	CLOSING ELEV.	DESCRIPTION
I	A1a	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/1	GRASS AND GRAVEL	763.4466 ft	763.3077 ft	Level A1a is a natural layer of gravel and grass containing only a few artifacts. Artifacts include slag, brick, and iron as well as glass and ceramic sherds.
I	A1b	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	763.3077 ft	763.2194 ft	This level evens the unit to 0.5 ft below the surface. Here artifacts include more brick, mortar, and charcoal but also include two buttons, and ceramic and glass sherds.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	763.2194 ft	762.6977 ft	Feature 2 becomes visible along the west wall of this unit. It is a continuation of a lime pit present in nearby excavation units. Artifacts include a button and a metal ring. Ceramic and glass sherds are also present.
B	B1	SUBSOIL	10 YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	762.6977 ft	762.5033 ft	This level has a low density of artifacts. Feature 2 is more defined in this level.

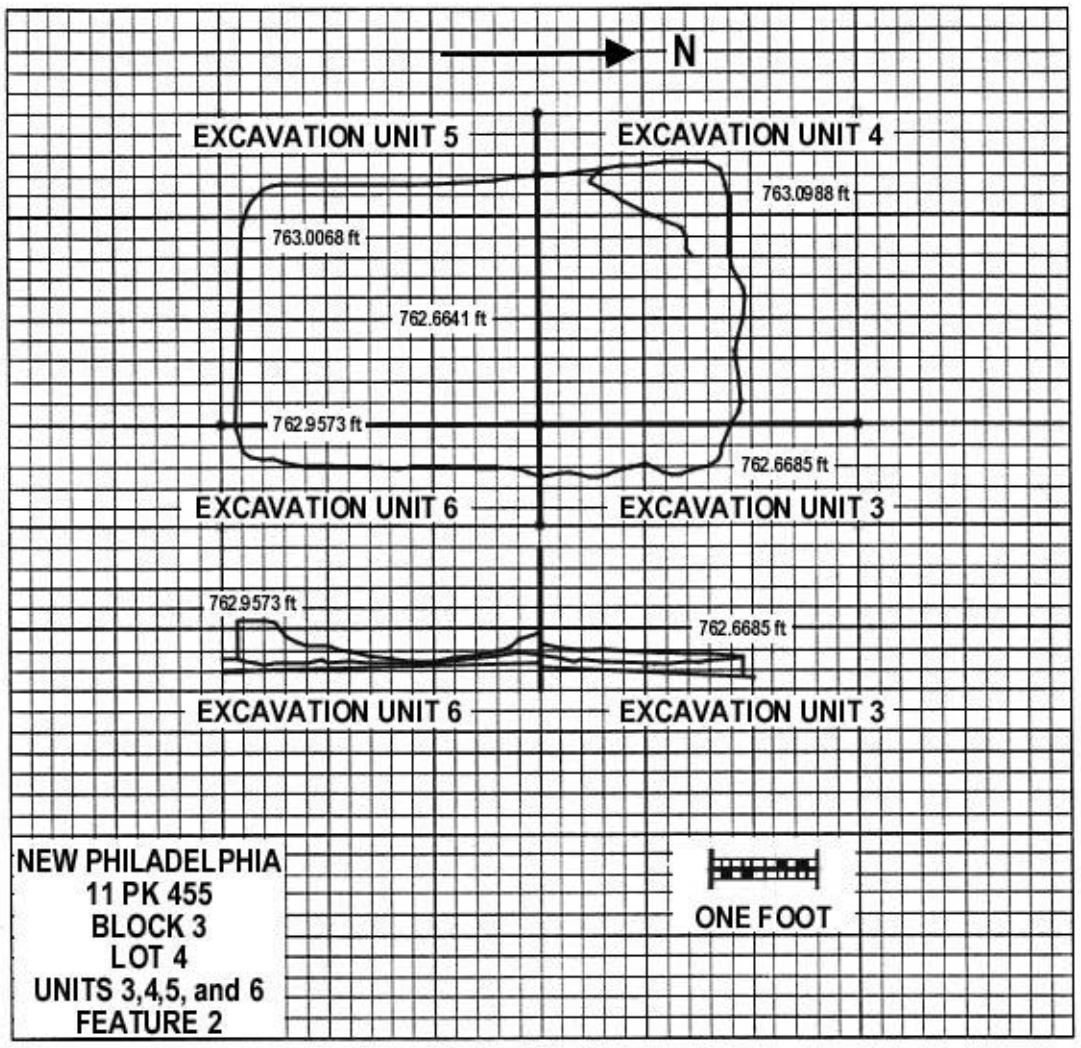
New Philadelphia
Feature 2 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 4

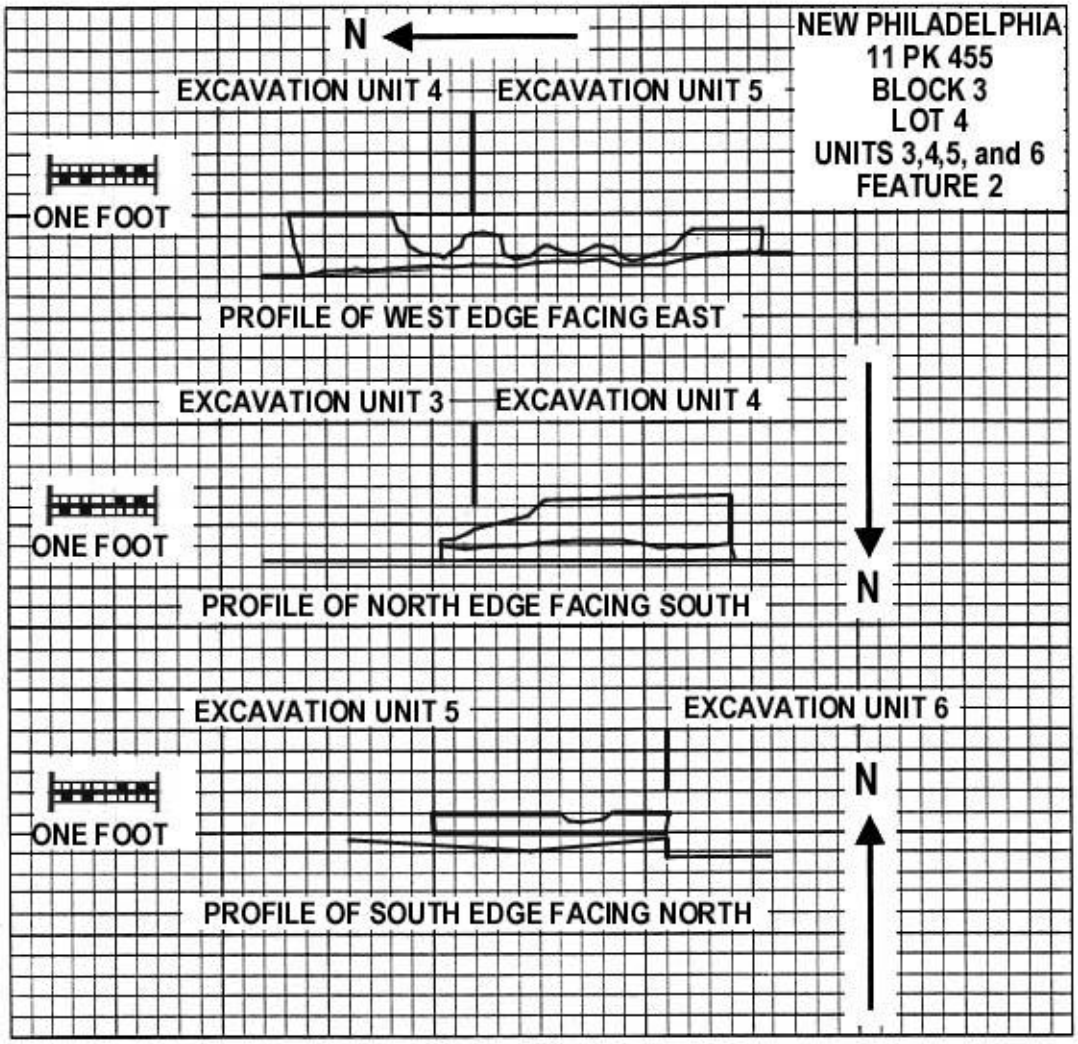
Megan Cerasale, Steven Manion, Dr. Terrance Martin, and Laura Wardwell

Excavation Units 3, 4, 5, 6

Feature 2 is a possible lime pit first encountered in the southwest corner of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 3. Such a lime pit may have been used for mixing lime and other materials to create an aggregate for plastering interior walls of structures in the area. The character and most likely uses of this feature should become better defined as more context is uncovered in future excavations. Within the Excavation Unit 3, Feature 2's dimensions are 0.4 ft by 1.7 ft. Within Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 4, Feature 2 dimensions are 2.6 ft by 1.8 ft. Feature 2 is visible in the southeast quadrant of the unit. Archaeologists troweled the north edge along the east profile of Feature 2 in Excavation Unit 4 to determine that the mortar is a continuation from Excavation Unit 3. The team pedestaled the mortar to entirely expose the feature. Archaeologists excavated the pedestal for Feature 2 as a continuation of Level B1 and designated an associated separate artifact bag. Archaeologists recovered no artifacts from this level. In Excavation Unit 5, Feature 2 appears in the northeast corner and has dimensions of 2.4 ft by 2.8 ft. Archaeologists excavated the pedestal around Feature 2 in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 5 as a separate level. They recovered artifacts that were associated with the interior of Feature 2, including one bead, glass, nails, metal, ceramics, slag, brick, and mortar. In Excavation Unit 6, Feature 2 appears in the northwest corner and has the dimensions of 0.4 ft by 2.8 ft. Archaeologists excavated the west balk associated with Feature 2 in Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6 as a separate level. They recovered artifacts that were associated with the Feature 2 including nails, glass, ceramics, brick, slate, burned bone, metal, and slag. After they discontinued excavation of Block 3 Lot 4 Excavation Unit 6, archaeologists had completely exposed Feature 2, a large piece of mortar. The average top elevation of Feature 2 is 763.0390 ft amsl and average bottom elevation is 762.7382 ft amsl. Feature 2's dimensions are 2.8 ft by 4.4 ft. The Feature 2 profile reveals that the lime and mortar lens is 0.6 ft thick at its highest point.



Floor plan of lime pit, Feature 2, Block 3, Lot 4, with elevations.



Profiles of lime pit, Feature 2, in Block 3, Lot 4.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 6

Jesse Sloan, Megan Cerasale, and Carrie Christman

Excavation Unit 1 (N30 E60)

Archaeologists began the excavation of Block 3 Lot 6 Excavation Unit 1 because of the high amount of resistivity measured in the area by the geophysical survey. They excavated Level A1 as an arbitrary level 0.5 ft. Level A1's average opening elevation is 762.6711 ft above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 762.3559 ft amsl. It is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) sandy loam. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including ceramics, nails, metal, brick, glass, slag, charcoal, possible chert flakes, mortar, one screw, one clay marble, one ammunition cartridge, and possible leather pieces. The leather pieces are concentrated near the northwest corner and south wall. Archaeologists placed the leather artifacts in the freezer in order to preserve them.

They excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level A2's average opening elevation is 762.3559 ft amsl and average closing elevation is 762.0173 ft amsl. Level A2 is sandy clay loam. The eastern half of the unit is mottled: 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) 60% and 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) 40%. The western half of the unit is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) sandy clay loam. Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the unit including glass, metal, one metal button, nails, brick, bone, possible chert flakes, ceramics, slag, mortar, and shell.

> *We found a large concentration of mortar and metal in the east side area.*
>
> - Megan Cerasale [NSF-REU student]

> *We recovered quite a few artifacts, including glass, ceramics, chert flakes, and metal pieces.*
>
> - Jesse Sloan [NSF-REU student]

They could not finish the excavation of Block 3 Lot 6 Excavation Unit 1 before the end of field season. The next level would have been Level B1. Due the high concentration of historic artifacts and the high amount of resitivity measured in the area surrounding Block 3 Lot 6 Excavation Unit 1, the team recommends further investigation of Block 3 Lot 6 in future field seasons.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 6
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N30, E60)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10 YR 3/3	SANDY LOAM	762.6711 ft	762.3559 ft	Level A1 is an artifact rich level. Archaeologists discovered an assortment of artifacts including ceramics, glass, and nails. They also sampled brick, mortar, and charcoal. Pieces of leather discovered here in the northwest corner are preserved in a freezer.
I	A2	TOPSOIL/ PLOWZONE	10 YR 3/4 and 10 YR 5/6	SANDY CLAY LOAM	762.3559 ft	762.0173 ft	The arbitrary level A2 contained more artifacts like those from the previous level. Soil colorations vary across this level. A button, pieces of shell, and some chert flakes are among the artifacts found at this level. Archaeologists excavated no further than this at this unit.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 1 (N80 E5)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 1 to ground truth geophysical anomaly A1, defined in the 2004 geophysical survey as a magnetic and resistivity anomaly. They began with Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.370 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.232 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a layer and is composed of 7.5YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) sandy, dry soil. They recovered artifacts including nails, glass, ceramics, brick, mortar, metal, and coal. The high density of artifacts such as flat glass, nails, bricks, and latch hardware could suggest proximity to a structure

"Team Z was assigned to work on Anomaly A1 in Block 3, Lot 7."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.232 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.880 ft. amsl. Level A2 is composed of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. They recovered artifacts including nails, glass, ceramics, brick, mortar, wood, metal, clinker, charcoal, and plastic. The team discovered a high concentration of mortar and iron wire in the center of Excavation Unit 1. Feature 16 was uncovered in this unit and is a limestone foundation in the southeast corner of Level A2.

"There seems to be a corner of a wall or foundation in the southeast corner of the unit."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

"Megan found a foundation on Level A2, EU1. We're going to open continuous units to see if it extends south."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level A3's average opening elevation is 759.880 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.242 ft. amsl. Level A3 is composed of 7.5YR 2.5/1 (black) clay. They recovered artifacts including glass, ceramic, brick, mortar, nails, miscellaneous metal, slate, charcoal, clinker, wood, plastic, a button, and a possible gaming piece. Feature 16 runs along the southern wall. The team noticed a higher concentration of glass and nails in this level.

"EU 1, Level A3 is giving out a lot of great artifacts. Ceramics and big pieces of earthenware. I'm excited about it even though I'm not working on it."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

"[The] soil was pretty easy to remove – it was pretty soft."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

Feature 16

Feature 16 is a limestone foundation along the southern wall of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 1. Within Excavation Unit 1 Feature 16 has the dimensions 1.5 ft. x 5.0 ft. It continues into the east and west walls of Excavation Unit 1. The team halted excavation of the unit until they could expose the outline of the foundation. Their intention was to select the most promising unit to search for a builder's trench or a possible cellar; however, the field season ended before the archaeologists reached the bottom of Feature 16 in this unit.

“Feature 16 surely continues east into EU3, but does it have a corner in EU1 and turn south?”

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N80, E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY, DRY	760.370 ft	760.232 ft	Composed primarily of the sod layer, artifacts were recovered throughout this level, and include high densities of nails, flat glass, brick, and latch hardware. Machine cut and wire nails were recovered from this level.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	760.232 ft	759.880 ft	Feature 16 is apparent in this level. Feature 16 is a limestone foundation. Artifacts recovered in Level A2 include nails, flat glass, and ceramics. Machine cut and wire nails increase in this level.
II	A3	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 2.5/1	CLAY	759.880 ft	759.242 ft	Feature 16 continues in this level and is present along the entire southern wall. There is a higher concentration of nails, glass, and artifacts in general in this level. Many more machine cut nails were recovered, while less wire nails were found.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 2 (N75 E10)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2 to ground truth geophysical anomaly A1. Excavation Unit 2 is located to the southeast of Excavation Unit 1. The team began with Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.691 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.344 ft. amsl. Level A1 is sod and is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level and include ceramics, nails, metal, glass, brick, mortar, and a bone. Feature 15 is associated with this level and is made up of a rock concentration. It covers the entirety of the base of Level A1, but is most concentrated in the northwest, northeast, and southeast.

"I began cutting the sod in EU2 and found almost a solid 'pavement' of rocks on the north and east wall"
- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

"At first it was thought to be a foundation to a structure, but there is nothing underneath it. Now Dr. Martin thinks it is a pile of rubble."
- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

"When I came back to my units, they had found porcelain doll boots in EU2 amongst rubble. All this in the sod."
- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.344 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.631 ft. amsl. Level A2 is composed of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) loam and clay. The team recovered historic artifacts including nails, glass, ceramics, brick, mortar, wood, metal, clinker, coal, possible game pieces, bone, and two lid liners. Feature 16 is apparent Excavation Unit 2 and has dimensions of 4.5 ft. x 0.3 ft. in Level A2. The team uncovered Feature 18, a possible builder's trench, surrounding Feature 16 in this level. Feature 18 measures 4.7 ft. x 1.8 ft. in Level A2.

"Worked on excavating [Level] A2 down to 1 ft. but it was <u>very</u> difficult because there were lots of rocks."
- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"Large quantities of nails and glass. Small amount of ceramics. Feature 16 has entered northeast corner of Unit 2."
- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level B1's average opening elevation is 759.631 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.260 ft. amsl. Level B1 is composed of 7.5YR 2.5/1 (black) clay loam. The team observed that artifact density was lower in this level than in the others excavated. They recovered artifacts throughout the level including metal, glass, ceramics, nails, rivets, possible gaming pieces, and charcoal. Feature 16 is present in this level along the northern wall and has dimensions of 4.7 ft. x 0.4 ft. within Excavation Unit 2. Feature 18 is also present in Level B1.

"There were very few artifacts in this stratum. Each bucket yielded only a few nails and pieces of glass."
- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

Archaeologists excavated Level B2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level B2's average opening elevation is 759.260 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 758.949 ft. amsl. Level B2 is composed of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. They recovered artifacts throughout the level including nails, glass, mortar, metal, ceramic, and bone, but artifact density remained low. Feature 16 is present in this level along the northern wall and has dimensions of 5.0 ft. x 0.5 ft. and continues down into the floor of Level B2. Feature 18 is no longer present in this excavation unit.

Archaeologists excavated Level B3 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Only the northern half of the unit was excavated down to this arbitrary level, while the rest was left at the base of Level B2. Level B3's average opening elevation is 758.949 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 758.346 ft. amsl. Level B3 is composed of 7.5YR 3/2 (very dark brown) sandy clay. They recovered a very small number of artifacts, including glass, ceramic, nails, and one button. Feature 16 is present in this level along the northern wall and has dimensions of 5.0 ft. x 0.5 ft. and continues down into the floor of Level B3. Archaeologists profiled the east, south, and north walls.

"There were also a lot of rodent burrows. There was one along the south wall floor and the other crossed the unit diagonally."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

Feature 15
Feature 15 is a dense limestone and brick concentration under the sod layer of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2. It is a dense rubble of displaced rocks. Among the rocks, the archaeologists recovered many pieces of flat glass and nails. Within the unit, Feature 15 was removed by trowel. It extends through the northern, eastern, and western profiles. Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 5 was opened to the west, Excavation Unit 3 was opened to the north, and Excavation Unit 7 was opened to the west in order to explore the extent of the feature.

Feature 16
Feature 16 is a limestone foundation along the southern wall of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2. Within Excavation Unit 2 Feature 16 has the dimensions 5.0 ft. x 0.5 ft. It continues into the east and west walls of Excavation Unit 2. The team halted excavation of the unit until they could expose the outline of the foundation. Their intention was to select the most promising unit to search for a builder's trench or a possible cellar; however, the field season ended before the bottom of Feature 16 was uncovered. The archaeologists profiled the southern and eastern walls.

Feature 18
Feature 18 is a soil stain which the team at first interpreted as a builder's trench. It is located to the south of Feature 16 in Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2 Levels A2-B1, with dimensions of 2.4 ft. (E-W) x 1.0 ft. (N-S). It is distinguished by a mortar concentration, as well as a soil stain. The feature extends through the eastern profile of Excavation Unit 2, so archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 7 to the east to pursue the feature.

"Maria took a 10-liter flotation sample from EU2, Feature 18 – the builder's trench. After the sample was collected, we noticed that the 'builder's trench' had disappeared!"

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 2 (N75, E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	760.691 ft	760.344 ft	Composed primarily of the sod layer, with Feature 15, a dense rubble layer, immediately underneath. Machine cut and wire nails, as well as many pieces of flat glass were recovered from the level.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	CLAY LOAM	760.344 ft	759.631 ft	Concentrations of lime and mortar were found beneath Feature 15 in Level A2. Artifacts recovered were numerous and diverse, and particularly numerous were wire nails, glass, and metal. Feature 18 is apparent in this level as a mortar concentration along Feature 16 against the north wall.
II	B1	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 2.5/1	CLAY	759.631 ft	759.260 ft	Feature 16 and Feature 18 continue in this level. Except for machine cut nails, artifact density is lower.
II	B2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	759.260 ft	758.949 ft	Feature 16 continues into this level, but very few artifacts were recovered. Machine cut nails recovered.
II	B3	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	758.949 ft	758.346 ft	Only the northern half of this unit was excavated, and very few artifacts were recovered. Feature 16 extends below the base of this level. Machine cut nails recovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 3 (N80 E10)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 3 follow the limestone slab wall foundation known as Feature 16. Additionally, the team hoped to find the continuation of Feature 18. They opened Excavation Unit 3 to the east of Excavation Unit 1 and to the north of Excavation Unit 2. They began with Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.389 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.156 ft. amsl. Level A1 is sod and is composed of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. The team recovered wood, ceramics, glass, nails, lithics, metal, and two possible game pieces from throughout the level. The team uncovered Feature 15 in this level, which consisted of a dense scatter of rock and brick.

"Soil was much easier to work with since it had rained so much. The bug situation has also improved, but not when you're working next to the tall grass."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"I am excited to see what we might find. EU1 and EU2 had features that might relate to a house. I hope we find a cellar."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.156 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.858 ft. amsl. Level A2 is composed of 7.5YR 4/3 (brown) clay. The team recovered historic artifacts including nails, ceramics, possible game pieces, metal, glass, brick, mortar, wood, charcoal, clinker, bone, and one lithic. Feature 15 was removed with this level, and architectural artifacts were abundant beneath this feature. Feature 16 is present in Excavation Unit 3 along the south wall.

"RAIN AT LAST!!! The curse has been broken."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

"Unit 3 smells like hog. It's very strange. Could it be a pig pen?"

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

"Shamia and Megan continued trowelling Level A2 and exposed Feature 16 once again (hurray!!), and it appears to extend all the way to the eastern edge."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

The team excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level B1's average opening elevation is 759.858 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.249 ft. amsl. Level B1 is made up of two soils, 7.5YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) sand in the eastern portion of Excavation Unit 3 and 7.5YR 2.5/2 (very dark brown) clay in the western. There is mottling in the northeast corner between these two soils. Historic artifacts were recovered by the team throughout the level and these include ceramics, clinker, brick, mortar, bone, possible gaming pieces, charcoal, glass, nails, and metal. Feature 16 is present in this level, and extends along the entire southern wall. Its dimensions are 1.2 ft. x 5.0 ft.

"For the first half of the day we took EU3 down another level. It was hell. The soil was like a fragile rock."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

"The largest number of artifacts (105) fell within the miscellaneous metal category, probably because we found a ring of rusty metal bits (possibly the former location of a drain pipe) in the SE corner."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"Work started on Unit 3 Level B1. Found bottle neck and glass."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

Feature 15

Feature 15 is present in Levels A1 and A2 of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 3. The archaeologists determined that Feature 15 continued from Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2 to the south. This feature is a dense scatter of limestone fragments, small rocks, and brick fragments. Feature 15 as it was present in Excavation Unit 3 was removed with the excavation of these levels. There was a high density of architectural artifacts associated with this feature. It is likely that Feature 15 extends to the east of Excavation Unit 3, but the archaeologists were unable to determine this due to time constraints.

"EU3 has rock rubble from Feature 15 extending into the unit. With both EU2 and 3 opened, the largest concentration of rocks appears to run west to east along the north edge of EU2."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Feature 16

Feature 16 is present in Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 3 in Level A2 and extends through the base of Level B1. Its dimensions in Level B1 are approximately 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 1.2 ft. (N-S). The feature is a limestone foundation wall that extends through the south, east, and west walls of Excavation Unit 3. Historic artifacts are found throughout the levels surrounding Feature 16, but no builder's trench is associated with this structure.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N80, E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	760.389 ft	760.156 ft	Composed primarily of the sod layer, with Feature 15, a dense rubble layer, immediately underneath. Machine cut and wire nails recovered.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 4/3	CLAY LOAM	760.156 ft	759.858 ft	Architectural artifacts (e.g. flat glass and nails) were found beneath Feature 15 in Level A2. Feature 16 is apparent in this level along the southern wall. There is an increase in machine cut and wire nails recovered.
II	B1	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 5/6 7.5YR 2.5/2	SAND, CLAY	759.858 ft	759.249 ft	Feature 16 continues through the base of this level, as well as through the south, west, and east walls. Architectural artifacts continued to be present in this level. Significantly more machine cut nails than wire nails recovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Alley West of Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 4 (N80 E0)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Alley West of Lot 7 Excavation Unit 4 follow the limestone slab wall foundation known as Feature 16. The unit was opened to the west of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 1. They attempted to discern the western boundary of Feature 16. The team excavated Level A1 as an arbitrary 0.5ft level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 760.612 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 760.365 ft. amsl. Level A1 is primarily made up of a sod layer, and the soil has a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) with a consistency of sandy clay. Historic artifacts were recovered by the archaeologists throughout Level A1 and include brick, ceramics, clinker, mortar, charcoal, possible gaming pieces, glass, nails, and metal.

"Worked on Unit 4. Lots of ants!"

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"Dr. Martin thinks that whoever owned the alley and adjacent lot just built across it."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 760.365 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.962 ft. amsl. Level A2 is plowzone with a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) and a texture of dry, sandy clay. The team recovered historic artifacts throughout the level including glass, nails, metal, charcoal, brick, ceramic, mortar, possible gaming pieces, one buckle, and one star button.

"Dr. Martin is very determined and encouraging. He also doesn't care how many breaks I take."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated level A3 to match the base of Level A2 in Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 1. Level A3's average opening elevation is 759.962 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 759.756 ft. amsl. The soil of Level A3 is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) and has a texture that varies from clay to sandy clay. Relatively few artifacts were recovered from this unit by the team, and include glass, brick, ceramic, nails, and metal. There is a mortar concentration in the southeast corner of this level.

"EU4 was quickly excavated to 1.5 foot below surface as measured n the SW corner. Many iron artifacts were found in the northern portion of the unit, and the texture continues to be soft – still in disturbed levels."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5ft. The average opening elevation of Level B1 is 759.756 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation of the level is 759.604 ft. amsl. The level is below the modern plowzone, has a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey), and a texture of moist sandy loam. There are charcoal specks in this level, particularly concentrated in the northern portion of Excavation Unit 4. The team recovered historic artifacts from Level B1 including glass, ceramic, brick, clinker, charcoal, nails, metal, teeth, mortar, and possible gaming pieces. Feature 16 is present in the southeast corner of Level B1 and has the dimensions 1.0 ft. x 0.4 ft. within the unit.

"Angie and I have been screening the soil from EU4, [Level] B1. It's very strange because the soil is pretty barren and sterile. It contrasts tremendously with the high artifact density we've been having on the rest of the units."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level B2 is 759.604 ft. amsl and the average closing elevation is 759.360 ft. The level is composed of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) soil in the southeast corner and 7.5YR 3/3 (dark brown) over the rest of the level. The soil of Level B2 has a texture of sandy loam. Relatively few artifacts were recovered by the archaeologists. Historic artifacts include glass, ceramics, and nails. Feature 16 is still present in the southeast corner of this unit.

"I took out Level B2 in EU4 and still found no compacted soil."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Archaeologists opened Level B3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level B3 is 759.360 ft. and the average closing elevation is 759.071 ft. The soil of Level B3 is 7.5YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) with a texture of sandy loam. The team recovered few artifacts including one ceramic sherd, chert, and metal.

"The foundation looks pretty deep."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

Block 3 Alley West of Lot 7 Excavation Unit 4 was closed due to time constraints. Feature 16 extends through the base of Level B3 and into Excavation Unit 1 to the east. Also present in the unit is the corner where another limestone foundation wall (Feature 17) joins Feature 16.

Feature 16

Feature 16 is present in the extreme southeast corner of Block 3 Alley West of Lot 7 Excavation Unit 4, with dimensions of 0.4 ft. (E-W) x 1.3 ft (N-S). It is characterized by large limestone foundation slabs. The large stone in the center of the unit may be perhaps a displaced stone from Feature 16. The feature extends through the base of Excavation Unit 4.

Feature 17

Feature 17 is a limestone wall foundation that runs north to south, perpendicular to Feature 16. Within the southeast corner of Block 3 Alley West of Lot 7 Excavation Unit 4, the feature has dimensions of 0.4 ft. (E-W) x 1.3 ft (N-S) at the base of Level B3. Feature 17 extends through the southern profile, as well as through the base of Excavation Unit 4. Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 6 to the south to further explore the extent of Feature 17.

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BLOCK 3, ALLEY WEST OF LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N80, E0)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	760.612 ft	760.365 ft	Composed primarily of the sod layer, the level still had a high density of artifacts, particularly flat glass, nails, and ceramics. Machine cut and wire nails recovered.
II	A2	PLOW ZONE	7.5YR 3/1	DRY SANDY CLAY	760.365 ft	759.962 ft	The high density of flat glass, nails, and ceramics continues in this level. Machine cut and wire nails recovered.
II	A3	PLOW ZONE	7.5YR3/1	CLAY, SANDY CLAY	759.962 ft	759.756 ft	Though a large number of nails were found throughout this level, artifact density began to drop. The number of wire nails recovered decreased, but the number of machine cut increased.
II	B1	SUB MODERN PLOW ZONE	7.5YR 3/1	MOIST SANDY LOAM	759.756 ft	759.604 ft	Machine cut nails and pig teeth were recovered from this level, and Feature 16 became apparent in the southeast corner.
II	B2	SUB MODERN PLOW ZONE	7.5YR 3/1 7.5YR 3/3	SANDY LOAM	759.604 ft	759.360 ft	Feature 16 continues into this level, but very few artifacts were recovered. Machine cut nails present.
II	B3	SUB MODERN PLOW ZONE	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	759.360 ft	759.071 ft	Very few artifacts were recovered, including machine cut nails. Feature 16 continues below the base of this level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 5 (N75 E5)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 5 in an attempt to follow the limestone slab wall foundation known as Feature 16. The unit was opened to the south of Excavation Unit 1 and to the west of Excavation Unit 2. Level A1 was excavated by the team to an arbitrary depth of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level A1 is 760.644 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation is 760.140 ft. amsl. This level is predominantly sod, with a soil color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) and a texture of sandy clay. Historic artifacts were found by the team throughout Level A1, and these include wood, mortar, ceramic, nails, bone, metal, possible gaming pieces, glass, one button, one doll's leg, and one zinc cap. Feature 15 is present along the eastern edge of the unit, and rocks were left on pedestals in this level to show their locations relative to Feature 15 in Excavation Unit 2.

"This morning we found the ground at the site 'bone dry,' despite the heavy rain we experienced at the lodge last evening after work."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

"This unit might have been a trash dump."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"Ceramics not as prevalent, but found doll leg to match the doll feet."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level A2 as a 0.5ft arbitrary level. The average opening elevation was 760.140 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation was 759.761 ft. amsl. This level is an unplowed sub-sod level with soil that is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. The archaeologists recovered a comparatively large number historic artifacts throughout the level, including brick, wood, charcoal, bone, ceramics, mortar, metal, glass, nails, possible game pieces, one doll part, and one elephant charm compass. A limestone wall was uncovered in this level extending across the western edge of the unit. This has been designated Feature 17 and is present in Excavation Unit 5 for 5.0 ft. x 0.8 ft. Feature 16 is also present in the level, in the form of isolated stones in the northeast corner.

"High concentrations of lime and mortar, especially in the walls."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"Started Level A2 in Unit 5. Immediately found glass from the mason jars."

- Angela Maranville [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average opening elevation for the level is 759.761 ft. amsl, while the average closing elevation was 759.284 ft. amsl. The soil of this level is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay. Artifacts recovered include ceramics, glass, possible gaming pieces, nails, mortar, charcoal, bone, metal, and one button. Feature 16 and Feature 17 join in this level, forming a right angle in the northwest corner of Level B1. Feature 16 has dimensions of 5.0 ft. x 0.3 ft. in this level, while Feature 17 has dimensions of 0.7 ft. x 5.0 ft.

"Very few artifacts in the soil, therefore we did a lot of shoveling and finished very quickly."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

Archaeologists halted excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 5 due to time constraints. They profiled the east, south, and north walls. Features 16 and 17 extend through the base of Excavation Unit 5. Feature 16 extends through the east, west, and north walls, while Feature 17 extends through the north, south, and west walls of the unit.

Feature 15

Feature 15 is a dense rubble of stone and brick present along the eastern edge of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 5 Level A1. The archaeologists determined that the feature extended from Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2 to the east. The feature was removed with the excavation of Level A1.

Feature 16

Feature 16 is a limestone foundation wall. It is present along the northern edge of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 5, and extends through the north, east, and west walls as well as the base of Level B1. The feature is present Level B1 with the dimensions of 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 0.3 ft. (N-S).

Feature 17

Feature 17 is a limestone foundation wall oriented perpendicular to Feature 16 (running north-south). The features join together in the northwest corner of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 5. The archaeologists determined that Feature 17 extends from Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 1 to the north. The feature is present Level B1 with the dimensions of 0.8 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S). Feature 17 continues through the southern and western profiles. The archaeologists opened Excavation Units 8 and 6 to the south and west to further explore the feature.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N75, E5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	760.644 ft	760.140 ft	Composed primarily of the sod layer, the level still had a high density of artifacts and a light scatter of rocks interpreted as Feature 15. Significantly more wire nails than machine cut nails recovered.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	760.140 ft	759.761 ft	The high density of flat glass, nails, and ceramics continues in this level. Additionally there are canning jars, milkglass lid liners, and zinc lid fragments. Significantly more machine cut nails than wire nails recovered.
II	B1	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY CLAY	759.761 ft	759.284 ft	Artifact density was much lower than in the two previous levels. Nails were most common. Machine cut nails recovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 6 (N75 E0)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 6 in an attempt to follow the limestone wall foundation known as Feature 17. The unit was opened to the south of Excavation Unit 4 and to the west of Excavation Unit 5. This is a half unit opened in order to expose Feature 17 to the south. The west half of this unit should represent the alley west of Lot 7. The team excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The level's average opening elevation is 760.971 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and its average closing elevation is 760.453 ft. amsl. Level A1 is a sod layer with 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) loam soil. The team recovered historical artifacts from throughout the level, including nails, glass, ceramics, clinker, possible game pieces, and metal.

"I intend to concentrate on rapidly excavating EU6 to fully reveal Feature 17."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 to an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level was 760.453 ft. amsl and the average elevation on closing was 759.920 ft. amsl. The soil was 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) loam. Artifacts recovered by the team include mortar, bones, clinker, charcoal, ceramics, glass, metal, nails, and possible game pieces. Feature 17 is apparent along the eastern side of this level.

"Forced to leave because of rain!"

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"Although it's a small unit, just 2.5 x 5 ft., it took us all morning and half the afternoon. It's rocky, it has a lot of mortar and rocks on its western side."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level A3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level was 759.920 ft. amsl and the closing elevations average to 759.479 ft. amsl. Level A3 is composed of 7.5YR 3/1 sandy loam. Archaeologists recovered historic artifacts from across the unit including ceramics, nails, metal, one bone, and a possible gaming piece. Feature 17 is visible in this unit with dimensions of 1.0 ft. x 5.0 ft.

Though Feature 17 extends through the base of A3, the archaeologists did not continue excavation due to a lack of time. Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 6 was closed.

Feature 17

Feature 17 is a limestone foundation wall. It is extends through the base of Level A3, as well as through the north, south, and east walls. Further excavations revealed that Feature 17 is much more shallow than Feature 16, and if the archaeologists had removed another level from Excavation Unit 6, the base of the feature would likely have been revealed. In Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 6 Feature 17 was present along the eastern wall with dimensions of 1.0 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S).

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N75, E0)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/1	LOAM	760.971 ft	760.453 ft	The level is primarily sod. Flat glass and other architectural artifacts were abundant. More machine cut nails than wire nails recovered.
II	A2	PLOWZONE	7.5YR 3/1	LOAM	760.453 ft	759.920 ft	Architectural artifacts continue to be prevalent, particularly nails. Machine cut nails recovered.
II	A3	PLOWZONE	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	759.920 ft	759.479 ft	Artifact density decreases in this level relative to Levels A1 and A2. Feature 17 continues into the base of this level. Machine cut nails recovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 7 (N75 E15)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7 in order to uncover the northeast corner of the structure defined by the wall foundation running east to west (Feature 16) and the wall foundation that runs north to south (Feature 17). Excavation Unit 7 is to the east of Excavation Unit 2. The team began Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level A1 is 760.799 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and the average closing elevation is 760.518 ft. amsl. The level is mostly comprised of a sod layer, with 7.5YR 2.5/2 (very dark brown) sandy clay. There are rock inclusions across the entire base of the level, which makes up approximately 10% of the level. The team recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, including mortar, clinker, rubber, bone, possible game pieces, nails, charcoal, ceramics, wood, glass, metal, shell fragments, one bead, one bullet casing, and one button.

"We opened EU7. The top layer is a continuation of Feature 15 from EU2. That was a pain to try to excavate."
- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

"Took off sod layer – very difficult to screen and shovel because there was an unusually large number of roots and rocks. This unit was more difficult than the others (except maybe EU2)."
- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

Archaeologists excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level is 760.518 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 760.320 ft. amsl. Level A2 is comprised of 7.5YR 2.5/2 (very dark brown) sandy clay. The team recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, such as ceramics, bone, mortar, possible game pieces, charcoal, metal, glass, clinker, wood, nails, one bullet, one flake, zinc lid liners, one bead, and one metal San Francisco badge. There is a heavy mortar concentration along the eastern wall and in the southeast corner.

"A huge piece of twisted metal is coming out of the north end of the east wall and goes back deep into the south end of the east wall. We couldn't pull it out without wrecking the east wall."
- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

"We found a bullet and a blue glass bead that's identical to a bead found on the upper level."
- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level B1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation for Level B1 is 760.320 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 759.999 ft. amsl. The soil of this level has a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) with a texture of sandy loam and heavy mortar inclusions, except for the southeast corner which has a color of 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) and a texture of sandy clay. Many historic artifacts were recovered by the team, including nails, ceramics, mortar, bone, charcoal, glass, metal, possible gaming pieces, and one cosmetic bottle. There is a less than 5% rock inclusion that could potentially be a part of Feature 16.

"We found a lot of artifacts. The most amazing came from the southeast corner. It was a metal piece very similar to the 'Illinois State Fair' badge they found before, except this one said 'San Francisco.'"
- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

"Within EU7, once the 'modern' demolition debris was cleaned up, we found a bizarre large clear glass 'jar' that was unique for its double-ring lip."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Archaeologists excavated Level B2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation for the level was 759.999 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation was 759.656 ft. amsl. Level B2 is made up of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy loam. There are mortar inclusions in the north and east sides of the level, though it is less dense than in Level B1. The team recovered historic artifacts such as nails, metal, mortar, glass, possible game pieces, charcoal, wood, ceramics, and one antique vessel. Feature 16 is visible along the northern side of Level B2 with the measurements 2.9 ft. x 0.5 ft. Along the eastern edge there is a limestone wall foundation. Archaeologists designated this Feature 21, and it has dimensions of 0.8 ft. x 4.1 ft.

"We found another long condiment bottle. This one was different though because it had a pattern of circular rings around it."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level B3 to as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average opening elevation was 759.656 ft. amsl for the level, and the average closing elevation was 759.296 ft. amsl. The level is predominantly made up of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy clay, with a 7.5YR 4/6 (strong brown) clay inclusion in the southeast corner of the unit. The mortar has thinned out, but is still present to a lesser degree in the southeast corner. The floor of Level B3 has a large assemblage of whole or nearly whole plates and bottles, and there are fragments of iron along the south end of the unit. Artifacts were recovered from throughout the unit, including nails, mortar, charcoal, possible game pieces, metal, ceramics, glass, and one metal harmonica. The team uncovered Feature 16 along the entire northern edge of the unit, where it measures 5.0 ft. x 0.6 ft. The team uncovered Feature 21 along the eastern side of Level B3. It measures 0.9 ft. x 5.0 ft.

"Just before lunch a four foot-long snake appeared in EU7 as I was trowelling."

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

"In these areas, we found broken bottles (rather than random glass)."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

The team opened Level B4 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation was 759.296 ft. amsl, and the average elevation on closing was 758.851 ft. amsl. This level is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark gray) sandy clay with some 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) mottling throughout the unit. Archaeologists recovered historic artifacts including mortar, ceramic, glass, possible game pieces, charcoal, metal, nails, one button, one bone, and one clinker. The limestone foundation identified as Feature 16 is present in this level and measures 5.0 ft. x 0.6 ft. Feature 21 continues in this level and measures 0.9 ft. x 5.0 ft.

"The 'glass graveyard' seems to have ended. The amount of large objects has drastically decreased."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

Archaeologists opened Level B5 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation was 758.851 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation was 758.339 ft. amsl. The level is made up of subsoil which is mottled between 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) and 7.5YR 4/4 (brown) but has a consistent texture of sandy loam. The team recovered relatively few artifacts, including ceramics, glass, nails, and metal. Features 16 and 21 are again present within the level, in the same position as in the level above.

The team opened Level B6 as a half level, excavating the northern half of Excavation Unit 7 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level was 758.339 ft. amsl. The average closing elevation of Level B6 was 757.752 ft. amsl. The level is made up of subsoil that is 7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown) with a texture of clay. The team recovered only one artifact from the level, a glass shard. Feature 16 occupies the northern edge of the level, where it measures 5.0 ft. x 0.5 ft. Feature 21 is present along the eastern edge of Level B6 where it measures 0.7 ft. x 2.5 ft. The bottoms of both features were detected in this level.

"Tip: If you don't want to mess up your unit with footprints, work in your socks. I saw Dr. Martin doing this."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

Since the bases of Feature 16 and Feature 21 were discovered in Level B6, archaeologists closed Excavation Unit 7. The team profiled the east, south, and north walls.

Feature 15

Feature 15 is a dense limestone and brick concentration immediately under the sod layer of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7. The archaeologists determined that the feature extended into this unit from Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 2 to the west. Feature 15 extends through Levels A1 and A1 of Excavation Unit 7 and was removed with the excavation of these levels.

Feature 16

Feature 16 is a limestone wall foundation that is present along the northern edge of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7. It extends into the northern, eastern, and western profiles of the unit. The matrix beneath Feature 16 is 7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown) clay. Feature 16's dimensions are 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 0.5 ft. (N-S) in Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7. The feature ends in Level B6 of the unit.

Feature 18

Feature 18 is a soil stain which the team at first interpreted as a builder's trench. The archaeologists then determined that the feature was a mortar and lime lens. It is south of Feature 16 in Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7, Levels A2-B2. It is distinguished by a mortar concentration, as well as a soil stain.

Feature 21

Feature 21 is a limestone wall foundation that is present along the eastern edge of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7. It extends into the northern, eastern, and southern profiles of the unit. The matrix beneath Feature 21 is 7.5YR 5/6 (strong brown) clay. Feature 21's dimensions are 0.8 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S) in Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 7.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N75, E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 2.5/2	SANDY CLAY	760.799 ft	760.518 ft	Rubble scattered throughout the unit along with a high density of artifacts, notably wire and sheet metal. Wire and machine cut nails recovered.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 2.5/2	SANDY CLAY	760.518 ft	760.320 ft	High artifact density, particularly in the southeast corner. There is a heavy concentration of mortar across the unit and in the southern and western profiles. Wire and machine cut nails recovered.
II	B1	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1 7.5YR 4/6	SANDY LOAM, SANDY CLAY	760.320 ft	759.999 ft	Mortar concentration continues, as well as modern-looking debris. Significantly more wire than cut nails recovered.
II	B2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1	SANDY LOAM	759.999 ft	759.656 ft	Most of the stratum consisted of modern demolition debris and modern wire nails. An antique glass vessel was also recovered from the southwest corner. Feature 16 appears in this level. Significantly more wire than cut nails recovered.
II	B3	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1 7.5YR 4/6	SANDY CLAY, CLAY	759.656 ft	759.296 ft	High concentration of large associated glass shards or incomplete bottles in southwest corner and northern center of unit. The limestone foundation present in the eastern portion was designated as Feature 21. Sharp decrease in wire nails recovered, and an increase in machine cut nails.
II	B4	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/1 7.5YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	759.296 ft	758.851 ft	Increase of machine cut nails and ceramics recovered. Relatively few wire nails were recovered, and there were fewer intact glass vessels.
B	B5	SUBSOIL	7.5YR 3/2 7.5YR 4/4	SANDY LOAM	758.851 ft	758.339 ft	Very few artifacts recovered. Sharp decrease in machine cut nails recovered. Features 16 and 21 extend through the base of the level.

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
B	B6	SUBSOIL	7.5YR 5/6	CLAY	758.339 ft	757.752 ft	A half level, only one artifact was recovered by the team.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 8 (N70 E2.5)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 8 in order to follow the western of the two north to south wall foundations (Feature 17). Because of this, the team offset Excavation Unit 8 by 2.5 ft. so as to include Feature 17 in its entirety. Excavation Unit 8 is to the south of Excavation Units 5 and 6. The team began Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level A1 is 761.100 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average elevation on closing was 760.886 ft. amsl. The level is mostly made up of sod, with soil that is 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) in color and has the texture of sandy loam. The team recovered historic artifacts across the level including ceramics, glass, nails, metal, and one cartridge shell.

"I always imagined the plains to be very green and lush, but they are not."

- Shamia Sandles [NSF-REU student]

Level A2 was excavated by the archaeologists as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of this level is 760.886 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 760.411 ft. amsl. The level is composed of 7.5RY 3/2 (dark brown) sandy clay. There is mortar throughout the level, particularly concentrated in the northeastern part of the level and in the center above Feature 17. Archaeologists recovered historic artifacts from the level, including brick, ceramic, metal, lithics, nails, clinker, glass, bone, one possible gaming piece, and one bullet.

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The opening elevations for the level average to 760.411 ft. amsl. The average closing elevation for the level is 759.909 ft. amsl. The level is made up of 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) sandy loam soil. The team recovered artifacts from throughout the level, including ceramic, glass, mortar, charcoal, metal, one lithic, and nails. They encountered a high mortar concentration on the eastern wall and in the northeast corner of the floor. Feature 17 was uncovered in this level and occupies the center of this unit, extending into the northern and southern profiles. Its dimensions within the level are 1.2 ft. x 5.0 ft.

"You can clearly see the foundation in its middle now."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

"There's one very large stone that sits about 3 inches higher than the other foundation stones."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

The team excavated Level B1 as and arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation is 759.909 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 759.427 ft. amsl. Level B1 has two types of soil, both of which have a texture of clay with sand. West of Feature 17 the soil is mottled 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) and 7.5YR 4/4 (brown). East of Feature 17 the soil has a color of 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey). There was a low density of artifacts in this level. Archaeologists decided to keep artifacts from the eastern and western side of Feature 17 separate in order to preserve their interior/exterior context. Artifacts recovered by the team from the east side include nails, ceramics, glass, and possible mancala. To the west of Feature 17 the team recovered one nail, one bone, one lithic, one piece of glass, one piece of metal, clinkers, and ceramics. The dimensions of Feature 17 in this level 1.2 ft. x 5.0 ft. The feature ends at the base of this level.

"After lunch, Megan and I went back to EU8. We had to take it down another half a foot. She took the eastern side, and I took the western side. We had individual bags for each. Nevertheless, we still found barely any artifacts."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists closed this unit because the entire depth of Feature 17 had been exposed. They profiled the east and south walls of Excavation Unit 8.

Feature 17

Feature 17 is a limestone foundation wall that extends through the center of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 8. The base of the feature is present in Level B1, and for this reason the excavation of Excavation Unit 8 was halted. The foundation is centered in the unit, approximately 1.7 ft. from the western wall and 2.1 ft. from the eastern wall. It continues into the northern and southern profiles of Excavation Unit 8. The dimensions of Feature 17 within the unit are 1.2 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S). The team mapped Feature 17 in the planview of Levels A3 and B1, as well as in the southern profile.

"I am beginning to wonder if this structure may be a stable or barn instead of a residence."

Terrance Martin [crew chief]

NEW PHILADELPHIA, PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
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NSF-REU PROGRAM

BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 8 (N70, E2.5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	761.100 ft	760.886 ft	Primarily sod, this level also yielded historic artifacts, including wire and machine cut nails.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY CLAY	760.886 ft	760.411 ft	There is a lime/mortar concentration above Feature 17, which begins in the level below. More machine cut nails than wire nails were recovered.
II	A3	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM	760.411 ft	759.909 ft	Mortar concentration continues, and the top of Feature 17 is visible. This level yielded many nails. More wire than machine cut nails were recovered.
II	B1	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2 7.5YR 4/4 7.5YR 3/1	CLAY WITH SAND	759.909 ft	759.427 ft	Very low artifact density. The base of Feature 17 is contained within this level. One machine cut nail recovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Christopher Fennell, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 9 (N60 E2.5)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 9 in an attempt to find the southwest corner of the structure associated with Features 16, 17, and 21. Soil probe tests were used to determine the location of the corner. They opened Excavation Unit 9 five feet south of the southern border of EU 8. So as to uncover the entirety of Feature 17 as it is present in the level, the unit was offset by 2.5 ft. from the 5.0 ft. x 5.0 ft. grid within the lot. They began Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The level's average opening elevation was 761.573 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and its average elevation on closing was 761.142 ft. amsl. The level is characterized by a sod layer and soil with a color of 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) and a texture that varies from sandy clay to sandy loam. The team recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, including nails, mortar, metal, wood, bone, glass, possible game pieces, rubber, clinker, one button, and one lithic.

"Dr. Martin is opening up Unit 9 to see where the foundation turns a southwest corner."

- María Alejandra Nieves Colón [NSF-REU student]

"Called the 'Swiss cheese' unit because of all the holes scattered throughout. Dr. Fennell took core samples yesterday, which left lots of small holes."

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

The team opened Level A2 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. The average opening elevation was 761.142 ft. amsl for the level, and the average closing elevation was 760.425 ft. amsl. Feature 17 is present at the bottom of this level. This level is characterized by two soils: on the east side of the feature, the soil is mottled 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) and 7.5YR 4/3 (brown) sandy loam, and on the west side of the feature the soil is mottled 7.5YR 3/2 (dark brown) and 7.5YR 5/4 (brown) and has a texture of sandy clay. Additionally there are some charcoal inclusions on the eastern side of Feature 17 and a zone of orange clay in the southwest portion of the level. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including charcoal, possible gaming pieces, lithics, mortar, bone, clinker, nails, metal, glass, and ceramics. The dimensions of Feature 17 within Level A2 are 1.4 ft. x 5.0 ft.

"This afternoon while taking closing elevations in EU 9, a fawn ran south down the 'alley' right past me and snorted as it passed. No one else saw it!"

- Terrance Martin [crew chief]

Since the top of Feature 17 was exposed within this level, excavations were halted and Excavation Unit 9 was closed. The southwest corner of the structure made up of Features 16, 17, and 21 was not found in the unit.

Feature 17

Feature 17 is a limestone foundation wall that runs north to south. It is in the center of Block 3 Lot 7 Excavation Unit 9, approximately 1.2 ft. from the western wall and 2.4 ft. from the eastern wall. It extends into both the northern and southern profiles and has dimensions within the unit of 1.4 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S). The archaeologists mapped Feature 17 in the planview of Level A2.

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BLOCK 3, LOT 7
EXCAVATION UNIT 9 (N60, E2.5)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER	7.5YR 3/2	SANDY LOAM, SANDY CLAY	761.573 ft	760.142 ft	Primarily sod, this level also yielded historic artifacts. Significantly more machine cut nails than wire nails recovered.
II	A2	SUB-SOD	7.5YR 3/2 7.5YR 4/3 7.5YR 5/4	SANDY LOAM, SANDY CLAY	760.142 ft	760.425 ft	Feature 17 appears in this level and extends through the southern and northern profiles. Historic artifacts were recovered from this level. Wire nails increased in frequency, while the frequency of machine cut nails decreased.

New Philadelphia
Feature 15 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Units 2, 3, 5, and 7

Feature 15 is a concentration of large rocks and bricks discovered in the sod immediately beneath the grass. This is in the location of Anomaly A1 (and interpreted to be the source). The concentration extends over most of Excavation Units 2, 3, and 7, but is most dense in the northeast, northwest, and southeast of Excavation Unit 2. The average opening elevation of the feature is 760.656 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The matrix surrounding the feature is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark brown) sandy clay. The archaeologists interpret this feature as a possible collapsed wall foundation. Artifacts recovered from the feature include glass, brick, mortar, wood, ceramics, one piece of plastic, metal, nails, lithics, clinkers, and charcoal. The team took a representative sample of brick and mortar from the feature.

New Philadelphia
Feature 16 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7

Feature 16 is interpreted as a limestone wall foundation that runs east to west. It is made up of large flat limestone rocks. Feature 16 measures 15.0 ft. (E-W) and varies from 1.1 ft. to 1.6 ft. (N-S). The feature is approximately 3.5 ft. deep in Excavation Unit 7, the only unit where the base of the wall was exposed by the team. The average elevation of the top of the feature is 759.985 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average elevation of the feature's base is 758.005 ft. amsl. The soil surrounding Feature 16 is 7.5YR 3/1 (very dark grey) sandy clay on the interior (southern) side and 7.5YR 2.5/2 (very dark brown) sandy clay on the exterior/northern side. Due to the depth of the feature, the archaeologists believe that it may have been associated with a cellar. Artifacts associated with this feature include a whiteware bowl base, a medicine bottle rim and neck, wire nails, a brass uniform button, and cut nails. Due to time constraints, the entirety of the feature was not exposed. While the complete top of the feature was exposed, it was only excavated to its base in one of the six Excavation Units containing the feature.

"In spite of the disappointing lack of information about the foundation, the project was ultimately successful. The feature and artifacts provided a great deal of information about Block 3, Lot7. Most of the artifacts date to a period between the

1870s and the 1920s. If the foundation dates to this era too, then it indicates that people continued to build, invest, and live in New Philadelphia even after the railroad bypassed the town"

- Megan Bailey [volunteer]

New Philadelphia
Feature 17 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Units 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9

Feature 17 is interpreted as a limestone wall foundation that is oriented north to south. It connects with Feature 16 in Excavation Units 4 and 5 to form the western edge of the structure made up of Features 16, 17, and 21. The average level of the top of Feature 17 is 759.898 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The average base elevation of the Feature 17 foundation wall is 759.309 ft. amsl. The team opened Excavation Unit 9 in an attempt to find the southernmost extent of Feature 17, but the feature continues through the southern profile of this unit. Feature 17 measures over 20.0 ft. long (N-S) and varies from 1.0 to 1.4 ft. in width (E-W). In Excavation Unit 9, Feature 17 is 1.5 ft. deep, making it much shallower than Feature 16.

New Philadelphia
Feature 18 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Units 2 and 7

Feature 18 is a mortar and lime lens, which the archaeologists initially interpreted as a builder's trench. The average opening elevation for the feature is 759.552 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The soil surrounding Feature 18 is 7.5YR 2.5/1 (black) with a texture of clay loam. The dimensions of the feature are 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 1.5 ft. (N-S). A 10 L soil sample was collected from the eastern end of the feature. As the sample was taken, the mortar concentration disappeared at

about 0.3 ft. below the top of stratum B1 within Excavation Unit 2. Artifacts recovered include ceramics, nails, charcoal, glass, and metal.

New Philadelphia
Feature 21 Summary Form

Block 3 Lot 7

Megan Bailey, Angela Maranville, Terrance Martin, María Alejandra Nieves Colón, and Shamia Sandels

Excavation Unit 7

Feature 21 is a limestone foundation wall, oriented north to south. It connects with Feature 16 in Excavation Unit 7 and makes up the eastern wall of the structure defined by Features 16, 17, and 21. The average elevation of the top of Feature 21 is 759.739 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and the average level of the base of Feature 21 is 758.611 ft. amsl. The feature is 3.5 ft. deep in Excavation Unit 7 and measures 0.7 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S). Due to time constraints, the archaeologists could not expose Feature 21 in its entirety, and so the length of the feature is unknown.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 9 (N85 E30)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 9 in order to ground truth geophysical anomaly 27. They excavated Level A1 as a 0.5 ft. arbitrary level. Level A1's average opening elevation is 767.925 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the level's average closing elevation is 767.568 ft. amsl. Level A1 is plowzone, made up of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) fine grain silt. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level and include glass, nails, ceramics, and fence staples.

"We found a lot of brick pieces scattered and lots of glass and old rusty nails."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

A1 "In Unit 9, Level A1 included a scatter of unarticulated brick fragments. The fragments ranged in size from 1/8 to about 1/4 brick-sized pieces."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft level. Level A2's average opening elevation is 767.568 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 767.067 ft. amsl. Level A2 is plowzone with a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and a texture of fine grain silt. Artifacts recovered by the team include nails, lithic flakes, a possible gaming piece, charcoal, a button, two bullet casings, and metal.

"We have been spraying the unit a lot with water so that the compacted soil will be easier to shovel through."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

"Horrible roots pervaded the level. These roots continued through Level A2."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level A3's average opening elevation is 767.067 ft. amsl and average closing elevation is 766.583 ft. amsl. Level A3 is plowzone with a color of 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and a texture of silty clay loam. The team recovered artifacts including nails, ceramics, glass, metal, one tooth, charcoal, and possible gaming pieces.

"After lunch, I went back to my team, who had dug 1.4 ft. in Level A3. We started to trowel, evening out the walls and making the floor flat."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

"We found a spot near the middle that seemed darker – perhaps a rodent hole."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level A4 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level is 766.583 ft. amsl, and the average elevation on closing is 766.064 ft. amsl. Level A4 is a half level on the east side. The team decided to only excavate half of Level A4 due to concentrations of brick and mortar found only on the east side. Level A4's average opening elevation is ft amsl and average closing elevation is ft amsl. Level A4 is plowzone with a color of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) and a texture of silty clay loam. A4 contained historic artifacts including glass, metal, one piece of charcoal, nails, and ceramics.

"Unit 9 was thoroughly hydrated this morning, as evidenced by mold and fungus growing on the top of the unit."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

"We marked the halfway line with a piece of string anchored by two nails with orange tape."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists made the decision to close Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 9 because no identifying features were found in Levels A1-A4.

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N85, E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAIN SILT	767.925 ft	767.568 ft	Archaeologists encountered historic artifacts throughout this level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAIN SILT	767.568 ft	767.067 ft	Artifacts recovered include glass, nails, and ceramics. Charcoal was encountered in this level.
I	A3	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY LOAM	767.067 ft	766.583 ft	Historic artifacts continued to be recovered in this level.
I	A4	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY LOAM	766.583 ft	766.064 ft	This level is a half level; the western half was left unexcavated.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 10 (N65 E10)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 10 because the June 2005 geophysical surveys determined an anomaly (resistance and magnetic anomaly A28) and subsequent soil cores revealed artifacts within the level. Level A1 was excavated as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level A1 is 767.056 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation for the level is 766.848 ft. amsl. The level is plowzone with a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and a texture of fine grained silty loam. In level A1, many artifacts were recovered by the team, and were distributed evenly over the level. Artifacts recovered include flat glass, hand-blown green glass, whiteware, stoneware, and 2 large pieces of Albany stoneware, as well as nails.

"In the northeastern corner of Unit 10, we found pieces of bone, including what we believe to be part of a scapula."
- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

Level A2 was opened as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The opening elevations of the level average to 766.848 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 766.424 ft. amsl. Level A2 is plowzone and has a soil color of 10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) and a silty, fine grain texture. There are small areas of compacted soil from the center to the east side of the unit. The artifacts recovered in this level were mostly found within the western half, including a large number of relatively undisturbed flat glass pieces, found in the lower western half of the unit. In the northwestern corner, within the area enclosed by the stones, a high concentration of artifacts, mostly ceramic pieces as well as more stones. In the northern wall, a large piece of metal in level A1 is partially uncovered, as well as a piece of wood embedded in the floor below it, just outside the ring of rocks. Artifacts recovered include bone, charcoal, brick, mortar, possible gaming pieces, ceramics, nails, metal, glass, and buttons.

"As we trowelled more northward along the western wall, we also found a piece of whiteware, and another stone that looks like it might be large as well."
- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

"Concentration of artifacts and cobbles in the northwest corner of the unit. Artifacts included large pieces of ceramic and glass, and some metal."
- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists stopped the excavation of Unit 10 because they interpreted it as containing a potential feature (Feature 19).

Feature 19

Feature 19 is a semi-circular concentration of cobble-sized rocks, large ceramic fragments, metal, glass, bricks, and mortar. Archaeologists interpret the feature as a possible chimney. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 10 the feature measures 3.2 ft. (E-W) x 2.8 ft. (N-S). Feature 19 is present in the northwest of the unit, and most artifacts recovered by archaeologists within Excavation Unit 10 are from the western half of the unit. Feature 19 is made up of 10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) fine grained silt, and the surrounding matrix is composed of the same soil. The team closed the unit at Level A2 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 19 extends into the western and northern profiles. Archaeologists

further investigated Feature 19 in Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 12 to the north and Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 13 to the west.

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 10 (N65, E10)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILTY LOAM	767.056 ft	766.848 ft	There was a high density of artifacts, evenly distributed over the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 4/2	FINE GRAIN SILT	766.848 ft	766.424 ft	Artifact density continued to be high, but was centered within the western half of the level.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 11 (N70 E5)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 11 to continue investigation of geophysical anomaly A28 and to determine if the concentration of artifacts in the northwest corner of Unit 10 continued into the surrounding area. Excavation Unit 11 is located to the northwest of Excavation Unit 10. The team excavated Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level is 767.064 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The average elevation at the close of Level A1 is 766.798 ft. amsl. This level is plowzone and is made up of organic silty clay that has a Munsell color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and a texture of silty clay. The archaeologists recovered glass, metal, and ceramic artifacts, as well as four bones. The team also found small coal pieces throughout the level.

"We found some Albany ware ceramics as well as some whiteware with blue stripes. Also we found a very unique piece of glass in a sunburst pattern."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists excavated Level A2 down 1.0 ft. below the datum into the plow zone. The average opening elevation of the level was 766.798 ft. amsl, and the average elevation at the close of the level was 766.343 ft. amsl. The soil has a color of 10 YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and is organic silty clay. After 0.7-0.8 feet below the datum, the concentration of small brick fragments (<quarter sized) increased in the southern half of the unit. By 1.0 ft. below the datum, a concentration of cobbles became evident in the southeast corner of the unit. The concentration is roughly semi-circular in shape and seems to be a continuation of the cobble/artifact cluster from the northwest corner of Unit 10. In level A2, the concentration of glass, metal, and ceramic artifacts increased significantly (doubled to more than doubled) in comparison to the artifacts from level A1. The archaeologists recovered historic artifacts including metal, ceramics, brick, glass, bone, possible gaming pieces, charcoal, one shell, and one button.

"In the northwest corner we found two pipes – possibly reed pipes."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

"Unit 11 will be closed at Level A2 due to the need to excavate Units 12 and 13 to determine the extent of the concentration of artifacts [and] to determine if a feature is present. Hopefully so…"

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

At the base of Level A2, Excavation Unit 11 was closed in favor of continuing the investigation of the extent of the artifact/cobble concentration found in Excavation Units 10 and 11 (Feature 19).

Feature 19

Feature 19 is a semi-circular concentration of cobble-sized rocks, large ceramic fragments, metal, glass, bricks, and mortar. Archaeologists interpret the feature as a possible chimney. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 11 the feature measures 3.7 ft. (E-W) x 3.9 ft. (N-S). Feature 19 is present in the southeast of the unit. Small brick fragments were recovered form the southern half of the unit. Feature 19 is made up of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty clay, and the surrounding matrix is composed of the same soil. The team closed the Excavation Unit 11 at Level A2 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 19 extends into the southern and eastern profiles. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 19 in Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 12 to the east and Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 13 to the south.

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 11 (N70, E5)

MEGASTRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	767.064 ft	766.798 ft	An arbitrary level composed mostly of sod with historic artifacts recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.798 ft	766.343 ft	At the base of the level a semi-circular concentration of cobbles became evident in the southeast corner.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 12 (N70 E10)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 12 to continue investigation of geophysical anomaly A28 and to determine if the concentration of artifacts Excavation Units 10 and 11 continued into the surrounding area. The team opened Excavation Unit 12 to the south of Excavation Unit 11 and to the east of Excavation Unit 10. They began Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level A1 is 767.261 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation is 766.868 ft. amsl. Level A1 consists of a sod layer on top of plowzone. The soil of level A1 has a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and a texture of fine-grained silty loam. The team recovered artifacts including glass, metal, nails, bone, charcoal, lithics, brick, and ceramics.

The archaeologists excavated Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average elevation on opening is 766.868 ft. amsl, while the average closing elevation is 766.385 ft. amsl. Level A2 is plowzone that is composed of 50% rocks and compacted soil (concentrated on the southwest corner) and 50% silty soil (concentrated to the northeast corner). The majority of artifacts recovered are from the southwest area, including much glass, ceramics and metal with some bone. The rocks of the southwest area form a semi-circular shape, the area where most of the A2 artifacts were found. The soil of level A2 has a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and a texture of fine-grained silty loam. Artifacts recovered include glass, ceramics, bone, lithics, charcoal, mortar, metal, nails, and one button.

"It was very exciting because we have a definite feature now, Feature 19, which consists of many stones and some bricks arranged in a semi-circular/ovular/rectangular shape, with the majority of the artifacts found within the area of the stones."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists halted excavation of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 12 because the continuation of the rubble inclusion uncovered in Excavation Units 10 and 11 was uncovered.

Feature 19

Feature 19 is a semi-circular concentration of cobble-sized rocks, large ceramic fragments, metal, glass, bricks, and mortar. Archaeologists interpret the feature as a possible chimney. The team determined that the feature continued from Excavation Unit 10 to the south and Excavation Unit 11 to the west. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 12 the feature measures 3.2 ft. (E-W) x 3.9 ft. (N-S). The feature is located in the southwest corner of the unit. Feature 19 is characterized by soil with the color 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and the texture of fine grain silty loam. Artifacts are concentrated in the southwest corner and include many metal and ceramic artifacts. The team closed Excavation Unit 12 at the bottom of Level A2 when the feature was uncovered.

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 12 (N70, E10)

MEGASTRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILTY LOAM	767.261 ft	766.868 ft	Historic artifacts were recovered from throughout the level.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILTY LOAM	766.868 ft	766.385 ft	The unit was closed when Feature 19 was uncovered at the base of Level A2.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 13 (N65 E5)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 13 to continue investigation of geophysical anomaly A28 and to determine if the concentration of artifacts Excavation Units 10, 11, and 12 continued into the surrounding area. The team opened Excavation Unit 13 to the east of Excavation Unit 10 and to the south of Excavation Unit 11. Level A1 was excavated to an arbitrary depth of 0.5 ft below the northeast datum. The average opening elevation of this level is 766.937 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average of the closing elevations is 766.479 ft. amsl. In this sod and plowzone layer, the soil is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) organic silty loam. Common artifacts recovered by the archaeologists were glass, metal, and ceramics, as well as two shell and four bone fragments.

"In Unit 13 today, two belt buckles were recovered, the first of which still had leather attached to it, which was very exciting."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

"Thus far, we have found, as expected, nails, glass, and moderately sized ceramics. Also, we found two metal belt buckles of different styles, one of which still had a small fragment of leather attached to it."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

Level A2 was opened by the archaeologists as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation for this level is 766.479 ft. amsl, while the average closing elevation is 766.368 ft. amsl. This level is within the plowzone and is made up of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) organic silty clay. Artifacts recovered by the archaeologists included glass, metal, ceramics, three bones, and three pieces of coal. Archaeologists did not excavate the entirety of the 0.5 ft. arbitrary level, in favor of bringing Excavation Unit 13 to the same depth as the surrounding units and to the top of Feature 19.

"Holly and I completed excavating Level A2 of Unit 13 this morning using both trowels and shovels. This proved somewhat tricky since the datum for Unit 13 is different from the datum used for Units 10 and 12."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

"Later in the morning we opened up Level A2. We were hoping to go down until we saw the same chunk (semi-circle) of artifacts as in the others."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

Unit 13 was closed once the concentration of artifacts and cobbles became apparent in the northeast corner. This concentration marks the southwest edge of a semi-circular concentration of cobbles and artifacts that will be designated as Feature 19.

Feature 19

Feature 19 is a semi-circular concentration of cobble-sized rocks, large ceramic fragments, metal, glass, bricks, and mortar. Archaeologists interpret the feature as a possible chimney. The team determined that the feature continues from Excavation Unit 11 to the north and Excavation Unit 12 to the east. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 13 the feature measures 3.7 ft. (E-W) x 3.0 ft. (N-S). Feature 19 is located in the northeast corner of this unit. Feature 19 is characterized by soil with the

color 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) and the texture of fine grain silty loam. Artifacts are concentrated in the northeast corner. The team closed Excavation Unit 13 at the bottom of Level A2 when Feature 19 was uncovered.

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 13 (N65, E5)

MEGASTRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	766.937 ft	766.479 ft	Soil is organic silty loam in the plowzone. There are some weak areas in the west wall due to bioturbation.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	766.479 ft	766.368 ft	At the end of this level the top of Feature 19 was completely uncovered. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout.

New Philadelphia
Feature 19 Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Units 10, 11, 12, and 13

Feature 19 is a possible chimney first encountered in the northwest corner of Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 10. The archaeologists have interpreted it as a potential chimney due to its regular shape and dimensions, additionally the cobbles which make up the feature are very regular with evidence of shaping and precise placement. This interpretation may be aided by recovered macrobotanical material from within the feature. In Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 10 the feature measures 3.2 ft. (E-W) x 2.8 ft. (N-S) in the northwest corner. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 11 the feature measures 3.7 ft. (E-W) x 3.9 ft. (N-S) in the southeast corner. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 12 the feature measures 3.2 ft. (E-W) x 3.9 ft. (N-S) in the southwest corner. In Block 4 Lot1 Excavation Unit 13 the feature measures 3.7 ft. (E-W) x 3.0 ft. (N-S) in the northeast. In all of these units, the feature is associated with a higher artifact density, as well as fieldstone and brick inclusions.

"There was a very heavy concentration of artifacts on the eastern edge of the area we are working on, the deeper we dug."
- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

Feature 19 has the approximate dimensions of 10.0 ft. x 10.0 ft. It is roughly circular and centered on the corner of the four units it is present within (Excavation Units 10, 11, 12, and 13). The team bisected the feature and excavated the southern half of the feature (Excavation Units 10 and 13). Level a1 was excavated as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level and has surface dimensions of 5.0 ft. x 10.0 ft. The average opening elevation of Feature 19 is 766.333 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation is 766.017 ft. amsl. The soil interior to the feature ranges roughly from 50% silt 50% clay to 80% clay 20% silt, while the surrounding matrix is roughly 80% silt and 20% clay. Both soils have the color of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown). The team recovered ceramics, glass, bone, rock, mortar, brick, charcoal, one button, metal, lithics, wood. Feature 19 still appears to have a circular shape, but the southeast quarter appears to be more shaped like a square. The team collected a 10 L soil sample from the level.

"Another interesting thing we found was the piece of a shoe bottom. The piece is fairly large and distinctly circular. We put it in a plastic bag surrounded by moist paper towel and then placed it in the fridge in the trailer."
- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

Level a2 is an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level with base dimensions of 7.0 ft. (E-W) x 2.7 ft. (N-S). The opening elevations of Level a2 average to 766.017 ft. amsl. The average closing elevation of the level is 765.430 ft. amsl. The soil of the feature is made up of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team encountered a second course of boulders and cobbles directly below those removed with the excavation of Level a1. More stones were found in the inner portion of the feature, unlike in Level a1. These boulders form a roughly rectangular outline, with cobbles scattered throughout. The heaviest artifact concentration encountered by the team is in the northern central portion of the feature bisect. Artifacts recovered include glass, coal, two shoe fragments, two flakes, mortar, metal, ceramics, bone, one wood fragment, and one burned peach pit. The team collected a 10 L soil sample.

"Work went somewhat slowly due to tedious troweling around all of the cobbles and boulders in the feature."
- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

Level a3 was excavated as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. It has base dimensions of 6.3 ft. (E-W) x 2.7 ft. (N-S), an average opening elevation of 765.430 ft. amsl, and an average closing elevation of 764.914 ft. amsl. The soil is 10YR 2/2 (very dark

brown) silty clay. The archaeologists recovered artifacts including one peach pit, one possible clay marble, possible lithics, charcoal, mortar, brick, metal, bones, glass, and ceramics. The team collected a 10 L soil sample from the level.

"Using a deer stand to gain the proper perspective, we took two photographs of Feature 7 (base of [Level] a3)."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level a4 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. This level had base dimensions of 6.3 ft. amsl (E-W) x 2.8 ft. amsl (N-S). Level a4 has average opening elevations of 764.914 ft. amsl and average closing elevations of 764.347 ft. amsl. The soil of Feature 19 is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay with pockets of 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) clay. In the center of the feature there is a concentration of sand with a color of 10YR 4/3 (brown). Artifacts recovered by the team include possible gaming pieces, bones, mortar, ceramics, charcoal, possible lithics, metal, and glass. Archaeologists collected a 10 L soil sample.

"The volume of artifacts has decreased significantly from Level a3 and a thousand times from Level a2. Perhaps it is because most of [Level] a4 was [made up of] rocks that were removed."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

Level a5 was excavated to the base of Feature 19, approximately 1.1 ft. The base dimension of this level is 6.0 ft. (E-W) x 2.1 ft. (N-S). The average opening elevation for the level is 764.347 ft. amsl, and the average of the closing elevations was 763.513 ft. amsl. The soil of Feature 19 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyishbrown) silty clay with pockets of 10YR 5/6 (yellowish brown) clay and 10YR 4/3 (brown) sand. The team encountered a pronounced basin shaped sand layer followed by a seed layer at 2.75 ft. below datum. Artifacts recovered include brick, mortar, charcoal, metal, glass, ceramics, lithics, and bones. Two soil samples were taken: one was a 10 L sample collected as usual and the other was a 10 L sample targeting the seed layer uncovered.

"The soil is nearly sterile of artifacts."

- Erin Smith [NSF-REU student]

"We found a really interesting seed layer with about four different kinds of small seeds. We noticed a kind of clay layer before the seed layer."

- Holly Brookens [NSF-REU student]

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNITS 10, 11, 12, AND 13
FEATURE 19

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
III	F19, a1	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	766.333 ft	766.017 ft	Feature 19 is a semi-circular concentration of cobble-sized rocks, large ceramic, fragments, metal, glass, bricks, and mortar roughly centered on the intersection of Excavation Units 10, 11, 12, and 13.
III	F19, a2	10YR 3/3	SILTY CLAY	766.017 ft	765.430 ft	A second course of cobbles and boulders were uncovered directly beneath those of Level a1. Among other historic artifacts, a nearly complete glass bottle with pontil mark was recovered.
III	F19, a3	10YR 2/2	SILTY CLAY	765.430 ft	764.914 ft	The shape of Feature 19 has become roughly rectangular with stones along the edges. Artifacts recovered from this level include 27 possible lithics and 1 glass button.
III	F19, a4	MOTTLED 10YR 3/3 10YR 5/6 10YR 4/3	SILTY CLAY	764.914 ft	764.347 ft	Artifact density decreases within this level. The roughly rectangular concentration of stones continues.
III	F19, a5	MOTTLED 10YR 3/3 10YR 5/6 10YR 4/3	SANDY CLAY	764.347 ft	763.513 ft	The archaeologists encountered a pronounced basin-shaped sand layer followed by a seed layer, which was taken as a soil sample. Additionally, historic artifacts were recovered but with decreasing frequency.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Christopher Valvano

Excavation Unit 14 (N22.5 E50)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 14 to expose the western edge of Feature 7, the majority of which was uncovered in the 2005 field season. The unit is a half unit, measuring 2.5 (E-W) ft. x 5.0 (N-S) ft. Levels A1-A2 are plowzone and were excavated simultaneously by the team to remove the plowzone efficiently. The plowzone's average opening elevation is 766.961 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 766.246 ft. amsl. Levels A1-A2 have a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and a texture of silty clay. Artifacts recovered from this level include brick, bone, glass, ceramics, metal, nails, charcoal, and one 1835 silver American dime.

Feature 7

Feature 7 is a concentration of large pieces of brick, stone and mortar. It is interpreted by the archaeologists as a possible pit cellar. Though the majority of this feature was uncovered in the 2005 field season, the area underneath Block 4 Lot 1 Excavation Unit 14 was unexposed, and so the remainder of Feature 7 was uncovered within this unit. The dimensions of the feature within the unit are 1.7 ft. (E-W) x 3.2 ft. (N-S).

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNIT 14 (N22.5, E50)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1-A2	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	766.961 ft	766.246 ft	Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including an 1835 silver dime.

New Philadelphia
Feature 7 Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Units 1, 4, 5, 7, and 14

The archaeologists interpret Feature 7 as a possible pit cellar. It is characterized by large pieces of brick, mortar, and stone. The soil within the feature is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown), as is the surrounding matrix. The texture is fine-grained silt throughout. The surface dimensions of the feature are 10.3 ft. (E-W) x 3.5 ft. (N-S).

"What struck me most today as we were digging the backfill was how there was virtually nothing left f what used to be a very functional town from not very long ago."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

The team bisected the feature, excavating the southern half including Excavation Units 1, 5, and 14. Level a1 is an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. under Excavation Units 1 and 5. The average opening elevation of the level is 766.255 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average elevation on closing is 765.909 ft. amsl. The soil is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) fine-grained silt. The dimensions of the feature in this level are 6.0 ft. (E-W) x 3.0 ft. (N-S). Archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout this level, including ceramics, brick, stone, charcoal, metal, mortar, glass, and bone. Artifact density overall was low, and metal was the most frequently recovered artifact. Most of the metal was in the form of nails.

Level a2 is and arbitrary 0.5 ft. level, which the archaeologists excavated beneath Excavation Units 1 and 5. The average opening elevation of this level is 765.909 ft. amsl, and the average elevation on closing is 765.238 ft. amsl. The soil is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) fine-grained silt. Artifacts the team recovered include mortar, ceramics, one shell, two buttons, glass, brick, charcoal, slag, bones, nails, and metal. Bones are the most frequently recovered artifact within this level, and artifact density has increased from that of Level a1.

Excavation Unit 14 was opened after Levels a1 and a2 of Feature 7 were excavated, so the extent of the feature beneath this level was excavated down to the base of a2 across the rest of Feature 7. Levels a1 and a2 beneath Excavation Unit 14 were excavated simultaneously. The average opening elevation of the level is 766.255 ft. amsl, and the average elevation on closing is 765.238 ft. amsl. The soil of the feature is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) fine-grained silt. There are dense concentrations of mortar and brick within this portion of Feature 7. Artifacts recovered from within these levels include charcoal, clinker, mortar, glass, ceramics, brick, bone, nails, metal, and slag. At the close of this excavation, Feature 7 measured 11.0 ft. (E-W) x 3.0 ft. (N-S) at the base of Level a2.

"There weren't very many artifacts; most nails and small pieces of glass and whiteware."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists began Level a3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level is 765.238 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 765.049 ft. amsl. The soil of Feature 7 Level a3 is 10YR 3/1 (dark grey) silty clay. Artifacts were recovered throughout, including ceramics, two pieces of slate, metal, one shell, bone, rock, brick, one button, mortar, coal, clinker, and glass. Bone was the most frequently recovered artifact type, followed by metal. The team encountered the base of the feature 0.2 ft. to 0.3 ft. below the opening of the level.

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNITS 1, 4, 5, 7, AND 14
FEATURE 7

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
III	F7, a1	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILT	766.255 ft	765.909 ft	Feature 7 is a possible pit cellar. It is distinguished by brick, mortar, and stone inclusions. Within this level, there was a low density of artifacts and a relatively high density of nails.
III	F7, a2	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILT	765.909 ft	765.238 ft	There is a higher artifact density than in Level a1 of the feature. The archaeologists recovered a large number of bones from this level.
III	F7, a1 & a2 UNDER EU 14	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILT	766.255 ft	765.238 ft	The area of Feature 7 underneath Excavation Unit 14 was removed in one excavation episode to the base of Level a2. There are dense concentrations of mortar and brick within this portion of Feature 7.
III	F7, a3	10YR 3/1	SILTY CLAY	765.238 ft	765.238 ft	The base of Feature 7 was found within the first 0.2 to 0.3 ft. of Level a3. Bone and metal were the most frequently recovered artifacts.

New Philadelphia
Feature 13 Summary Form

Block 4 Lot 1

Holly Brookens, Athena Hsieh, Erin Smith, Christopher Stawski, and Christopher Valvano

Excavation Units 2, 3, 6, and 8

The top of Feature 13 was uncovered first in Excavation Unit 2 during the 2005 field season. Excavation Units 3, 6, and 8 were opened to pursue the boundaries of the feature. The archaeologists interpret Feature 13 to be a cistern or well due to its shape and depth. However, the feature could not be excavated in its entirety due to its depth. The surface measure of the feature is 6.0 ft. (E-W) x 6.0 ft. (N-S). The feature soil is 10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) silty clay, and the surrounding matrix is characterized by the same soil. The feature is distinguished by an outline of brick, rock, and mortar. The surface of Feature 13 as exposed in Excavation Units 2, 3, 6, and 8 has an irregular ovoid shape. The feature edges are extremely faint but distinguished by the presence/absence of mortar and brick fragments. The feature fill is composed of silt/clay soil with a high concentration of mortar/brick/charcoal. The fill also contains a high concentration of large burned bones and mid-19th century artifacts. The archaeologists bisected the feature, with the dividing line plotted from the northeast to the southwest, excavating the southeastern half.

The archaeologists opened Level a1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation was 766.046 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average elevation at the close of the level is 765.447 ft. amsl. The soil of Level a1 is 10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) silty clay. The feature edges are extremely shallow (estimated at 20 degrees) fro the first 0.2 ft. The edge angle then becomes steeper (estimated at 75 degrees) below 0.2 ft. from the ground surface. Artifacts recovered include possible gaming pieces, lithics, one fossil, mortar, one shell, bones, charcoal, glass, brick, ceramic, one altered bone, burned bone, nails, metal, slag, one small pin, and pieces of partially burned wood.

"Today is going much more smoothly than yesterday, and we are much more easily determining our walls, and working much faster as a result."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

Level a2 is an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average opening elevation of the level is 765.447 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 764.898 ft. amsl. The soil of this level is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) fine-grained silt. There are patches of lighter colored clayish soil. The soil is spotted with small pieces of mortar, charcoal, and brick, marking the subsoil fill of the feature. The dimensions of the feature at the base of Level a2 are 5.8 ft. (E-W) x 5.0 ft. (N-S). Artifacts recovered include bone, lithics, stones, slag, brick, mortar, one burned nut shell, metal, ceramics, glass, and charcoal.

"It was very hot today and we were bending over almost a complete foot, which was exhausting and uncomfortable."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

The team excavated Level a3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level is 764.898 ft. amsl, while the average of the closing elevations is 764.258 ft. amsl. The soil is 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) fine grained silt with inclusions of mortar, brick, and charcoal and areas of 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) clay along the base of the level. Artifacts recovered include metal, nails, slag, charcoal, ceramics, brick, mortar, rock, glass, and bone. Glass was the most frequently recovered artifact.

Level a4 is an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average opening elevation of the level is 764.258 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 763.828 ft. amsl. The dimensions of the feature at the base of the level are 1.8 ft. (E-W) x 1.3 ft. (N-S). The

soil within this level is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) fine-grained silt. Artifacts recovered include metal, bone, mortar, ceramics, and glass.

"Chris V[alvano] had gotten to the site earlier, and had finished Level a4 in Feature 13."

- Athena Hsieh [NSF-REU student]

Level a5 was intended to remove the entirety of the feature fill within the excavated bisect. However, this could not be accomplished, due to the depth of the feature. The opening elevations for the level average to 763.828 ft. amsl. The average closing elevation is 761.908 ft. amsl. The soil within Level a5 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) fine grained silt. Artifacts recovered include metal, nails, brick, mortar, ceramic, bone, two shell, charcoal, coal, one rock, glass, and buttons,

"Feature 13, which Chris V[alvano] and Chris S[tawski] excavated yesterday, was determined to be a well or a cistern, which may go down yet another 8 ft. or so at least. It is already over 4 feet deep."

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BLOCK 4, LOT 1
EXCAVATION UNITS 2, 3, 6, AND 8
FEATURE 13

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
III	F13, a1	10YR 4/2	SILTY CLAY	766.046 ft	765.447 ft	The soil is mottled silty clay with a high degree of compaction. Several burned artifacts were recovered, including burned bone and partially burned wood.
III	F13, a2	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILT	765.447 ft	764.898 ft	The feature is largely defined by inclusions of artifacts, mortar, brick, and charcoal. Artifacts include much bone, most burned, along with ceramics, glass, and metal. Three buttons were recovered: one made of metal and the other two of glass.
III	F13, a3	10YR 4/4	FINE GRAINED SILT	764.898 ft	764.258 ft	Artifacts in this level are dated to an earlier time period than those in the levels above. Artifacts recovered include hand-painted whiteware.
III	F13, a4	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILT	764.258 ft	763.828 ft	The base of the level is very small in area and is defined by sloped rocky walls. The soil is very loose fill. The artifact density within this level is very low.
III	F13, a5	10YR 3/2	FINE GRAINED SILT	763.828 ft	761.908 ft	The final level of Feature 13 does not reach the base of the feature. There is evidence of bioturbation in the southwest corner of the floor and wall.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 1 (N115 E25)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 1 to ground truth an anomaly found during the March 2006 geophysical survey. The team began Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level A1's average opening elevation is 763.892 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and average closing elevation is 763.437 ft. amsl. The level is made up of soil that is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) with a silty loam texture. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including: ceramic, mortar, charcoal, brick, metal, glass, and a ceramic marble. The archaeologists kept a representative sample of brick and mortar.

"We are digging in an area known as The Park."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

"The unit measurement is 5 by 5 feet because it's a historical site and the measurements were probably in feet."

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

The team began Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. but stopped excavation when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered. The average opening elevation for the level is 763.437 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 763.258 ft. amsl. The level is in plowzone and is made up of soil which is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) with a silty clay texture. The southern half of the unit is mottled: 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown), 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and has a texture of clay. Heavy concentrations of field stone and mortar on southern edge and extending into the southern, western, and eastern walls. Artifacts recovered from Level A2 include: mortar, brick, glass, metal, charcoal, ceramic, and miscellaneous items.

"Laid out first excavation unit in Block 8, Lot 2. Resistivity test indicates an anomaly; EU1 was placed on the outer edge of this anomaly."

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

The team closed Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 1 because a soil change was uncovered. This soil change has been designated Feature 14.

"Digging down to A2 in EU1 we discovered a feature, Feature 14 to be exact."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain in the southern half of Excavation Unit 1 Level A2. It is characterized by inclusions of large fieldstones and small but numerous pieces of mortar. The team interprets the feature as a possible cellar feature. Feature 14 is mottled soil, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. The surrounding matrix in the northern half of Excavation Unit 1 is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. Feature 14's dimensions in the unit are 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 2.1 ft. (N-S). Feature 14 extends into the eastern, western, and southern profiles. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 2 to the east, Excavation Unit 3 to the west, and Excavation Unit 9 to the south.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N115, E25)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	763.892 ft	763.437 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 MOTTLED 10YR 3/2 10YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY	763.437 ft	763.258 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 2 (N115 E30)

Archaeologists began excavation of Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 2 in order to further explore the boundaries of Feature 14, uncovered in Excavation Unit 1 located to the immediate east of this unit. The archaeologists began Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of the level is 736.739 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average of the closing elevations is 763.325 ft. amsl. Level A1 is plowzone with a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and a texture of silty loam. Artifacts were recovered throughout the level including: ceramic, glass, mortar, slag, bone, lithic, a potential gaming piece, and metal. Field stone, mortar, and brick were found in the southern half of the level, as in Excavation Unit 1. The team collected a representative sample of brick and mortar.

Level A2 was opened as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft., but the archaeologists halted excavation before this depth was reached due to the appearance of Feature 14. The average opening elevation of the level is 763.325 ft. amsl. The level's average closing elevation is 763.144 ft. amsl. There were inclusions of brick, mortar, and field stone. Artifacts recovered include: brick, ceramic, glass, mortar, possible gaming pieces, possible flakes, charcoal, metal, and clinker. The soil of Level A2 is characterized by a color of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) outside Feature 14 and mottled 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) inside Feature 14. Both soils have a consistency of silty clay.

"Uncovered continuation of Feature 14 at the bottom of [Level] A2, manifest in a clear line of brick and mortar and a marked soil discoloration"

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

"We took photos of EU 2, trowelled it, and came upon the feature. There was a curved line of mortar and large pieces of brick."

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists closed Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 2 because the top of the northern border of Feature 14 was uncovered in the southern half of the unit.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with inclusions of large fieldstones and mortar. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Archaeologists determined that Feature 14 continues from Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 1. The feature is present in the southern half of the base of Excavation Unit 2 Level A2, with dimensions 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 2.9 ft. (N-S). The feature is made up of mottled soil with a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and a texture of silty clay. The surrounding matrix has a color of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) and a texture of silty clay. Feature 14 continues into the southern and eastern walls of this unit. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 4 to the east and Excavation Unit 9 to the south.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 1 (N115, E30)

MEGASTRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	736.739 ft	763.325 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 MOTTLED 10YR 3/2 10YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY	763.325 ft	763.144 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 3 (N115 E20)

Archaeologists opened Excavation Unit 3 to uncover the northern boundary of Feature 14. They opened the unit immediately to the west of Excavation Unit 1. The team excavated Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The level's average opening elevation is 764.157 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and its average closing elevation is 763.652 ft. amsl. Level A1 consisted of a sod layer and plowzone soil that was 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam soil. Artifacts recovered included metal, glass, ceramic, brick, bone, milkglass buttons, and miscellaneous. The team kept a representative sample of brick and mortar from this level.

"I think that EU3 will reveal the western edge of Feature 14"

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

The team opened Level A2 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft, but halted excavation when Feature 14 was uncovered in the southeastern corner. The average opening elevation of the level is 763.652 ft. amsl, and the average closing elevation is 763.334 ft. amsl. Feature 14 has a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and a texture of silty loam, with some mortar inclusions. The soil immediately outside Feature 14 is mottled 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) before transitioning gradually to 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) for the majority of the base of Level A2. The texture of the non-feature soils is silty clay. Artifacts recovered from level A2 include: charcoal, brick, mortar, possible game pieces, milkglass buttons, ceramics, glass, metal, and a pig incisor. The archaeologists sampled brick and mortar from Excavation Unit 3 Level A2.

"The artifacts were actually less than expected and the feature was concentrated in the very corner of the unit. Now for the other side . . . "

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with 20% mortar and fieldstone inclusions. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Archaeologists determined that Feature 14 continues from Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 1 to the east. Within Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 3, Feature 14 has the dimensions 1.5 ft. (E-W) x 1.8 ft. (N-S). Feature 14 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) silty loam. The matrix immediately surrounding the feature is mottled, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. This soil then transitions to 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay without a distinct line. The team closed the unit at Level A2 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 14 extends into the southern profile. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 9 to the south.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 3 (N115, E20)

MEGASTRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	764.157 ft	763.652 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 MOTTLED 10YR 3/2 10YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY	763.652 ft	763.334 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 4 (N115 E35)

Excavation Unit 4 was opened by archaeologists to the east of Excavation Unit 2 in order to expose the remainder of the northern edge of the top of Feature 14. The team opened Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. Level A1's average opening elevation is 763.791 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and it's average closing elevation is 763.308 ft. amsl. The level is made up of a sod layer on top of plowzone with a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and a texture of silty loam. In level A1, the team recovered ceramic, brick, mortar, plastic, charcoal, slag, possible debitage, metal, and glass. The archaeologists took a representative sample of brick and mortar.

"Began excavations of EU4, [Level] A1, and found a number of artifacts, mostly glass and ceramic sherds including one piece of whiteware with an almost intact maker's mark"

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

The team began Level A2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level, but ceased excavation when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered. The average opening elevation of the level is 783.308 ft. amsl, and Level A2's average closing elevation is 763.230 ft. amsl. The soil color of Level A2 is 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) outside the feature and 10YR 4/2 (dark greyish brown) inside the feature. The texture of both soils is silty clay. In Level A2 archaeologists recovered brick, mortar, glass, charcoal, plastic, metal, ceramic, and possible game pieces. They kept a representative sample of brick and mortar. Feature 14 is visible at the base of Level A2 in the southern half of the unit. It's dimensions within the unit measure 5.0 ft. x 2.9 ft.

"We found a huge piece of ceramic and a door hinge, which was very interesting."

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

"It's amazing to think two weeks have already passed."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Feature 14

Feature 14 is characterized by a concentration of mortar, fieldstone, and brick, as well as a soil change. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Archaeologists determined that Feature 14 continues from Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 2 to the east. It's dimensions within Block 8 Lot2 Excavation Unit 4 measure 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 2.9 ft. (N-S).

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 4 (N115, E35)

MEGASTRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	763.791 ft	763.308 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	MOTTLED 10YR 3/4 10YR 3/3 MOTTLED 10YR 3/2 10YR 3/4	SILTY CLAY	763.308 ft	763.230 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 5 (N105 E30)

Excavation Unit 5 was opened by archaeologists to explore the eastern border of Feature 14. The northern edge of the unit is 5.0 ft. south of the southern border of Excavation Unit 4. The team opened Level A1 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. The average opening elevation of Level A1 is 764.211 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation is 763.773 ft. amsl. The level is sod and plowzone with soil that is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. In Level A1 the team recovered historic artifacts throughout the level including brick, mortar, ceramic, metal, glass, and a possible button fragment. The archaeologists sampled brick and mortar from this level.

"The soil had been really moist, which made it very easy to dig, but when it came down to sifting it was extremely difficult because the soil kept sticking to the screen."

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

Level A2 was an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft., but the archaeologists halted excavation when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered. The average opening elevation of the level is 763.773 ft. amsl, and the average of the closing elevations taken is 763.452 ft. amsl. The level is made up of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam within the feature, with a surrounding matrix of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The archaeologists recovered artifacts including metal, glass, brick, and ceramics.

"We found some pretty interesting ceramics, including a piece of banded yellowware and a hand-rolled clay marble"

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

"We finished [Level] A2 in EU5, although the soil coloration we expected to see, distinguishing the feature, was absent."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Block 8 Lot 2 excavation Unit 5 was closed when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered. In this unit, there is no clear line between the feature fill and the subsoil.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with 20% mortar and fieldstone inclusions. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Within Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 5, Feature 14 has the dimensions 1.5 ft. (E-W) x 4.5 ft. (N-S) and is roughly L-shaped along the northern and western edges of the unit. These dimensions were determined upon excavation of the feature due to the fact that the soil change was undetectable when Excavation Unit 5 was first uncovered to Level A2. Feature 14 is mottled soil, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team closed the unit at Level A2 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 14 extends into the western and northern profiles. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 6 to the north and Excavation Unit 9 to the west.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 5 (N105, E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	764.211 ft	763.773 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM, SILTY CLAY	763.773 ft	763.452 ft	Artifact density increased overall, but the types of artifacts decreased. Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 6 (N110 E30)

The team opened Excavation Unit 6 in order to expose the eastern edge of Feature 14. The unit is to the south of Excavation Unit 4 and to the north of Excavation Unit 5. The team opened Level A1 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average of Level A1's opening elevations is 764.039 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the closing elevation average is 763.569 ft. amsl. The soil of Level A1 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam. Artifacts recovered include metal, glass, ceramics, and one clay marble.

"I found a very interesting piece of ceramic that had pine trees on it."

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

Level A2 was opened as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft., but the archaeologists stopped excavation before this level was reached due to the appearance of Feature 14 along the northern and western edges of the unit. The average opening elevation of the level is 763.569 ft. amsl. The average closing elevation of Level A2 is 763.384 ft. amsl. Within Excavation Unit 6, the soil of Feature 14 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam. The surrounding matrix is made up of soil with the color 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) and a texture of silty clay. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level including ceramics, buttons, brick, one bone, plastic, charcoal, glass, metal, and one possible lithic. The team collected a representative sample of brick.

Excavation Unit 6 was closed by the archaeologists when they detected Feature 14 in the unit.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with 20% mortar and fieldstone inclusions. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Archaeologists determined that Feature 14 continues from Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 4 to the north and Excavation Unit 5 to the south. The feature extends in an L-shape along the northern and western walls of Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 6. Along the northern edge it measures approximately 1.2 ft. (E-W) x 4.3 ft. (N-S), and along the western profile it extends 5.0 ft. (E-W) x 1.3 ft. (N-S).. Feature 14 is mottled soil, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team closed the unit at Level A2 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 14 extends into the western profile. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 9 to the west.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 6 (N110, E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	764.039 ft	763.569 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	763.569 ft	763.384 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

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Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 7 (N100 E30)

The team opened Excavation Unit 7 in order to determine the southern extent of Feature 14. Excavation Unit 7 was opened to the southwest of Excavation Unit 5. Archaeologists began Level A1 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level A1 has an average opening elevation of 764.179 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and an average closing elevation of 763.967 ft. amsl. The soil was 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam. Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level including mortar, brick, charcoal, one button, ceramics, metal, glass, and lithics. The team sampled brick and mortar.

Level A2 was begun as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level, but the archaeologists halted excavation when Feature 14 was uncovered in the northwest corner. The average opening elevation of the level is 763.967 ft. amsl. Level A2's average closing elevation is 763.647 ft. amsl. Within Feature 14 the soil of Level A2 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) with a texture of silty loam, while outside Feature 14 the soil has a color of 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) and a texture of silty clay. Artifact density increased slightly in this level, glass recovered in particular doubling in number. Other artifacts recovered include mortar, brick, metal, ceramics, one lithic, and charcoal. The team collected a representative sample of brick and mortar.

"EU7 is now down to [Level] A2 and is showing feature 14 along the west wall. . . Right angles and straight lines are cropping up [in EU6 and EU7] which I'm not sure how to interpret."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Excavation of Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 7 was halted when Feature 14 was uncovered. The archaeologists profiled the northern wall of the unit and mapped Feature 14 into the plan view.

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with 20% mortar and fieldstone inclusions. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Within Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 7, Feature 14 has the dimensions 2.6 ft. (E-W) x 2.3 ft. (N-S). Feature 14 is mottled soil, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team closed the unit at Level A2 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 14 extends into the western and northern profiles. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 8 to the west and Excavation Unit 9 to the north.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 7 (N100, E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	764.179 ft	763.967 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	763.967 ft	763.647 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 8 (N105 E15)

The team opened Excavation Unit 8 in order to fully expose the southern boundary of Feature 14. In order to accomplish this efficiently, the archaeologists made Excavation Unit 8 a 10.0 ft. x. 5.0 ft. unit with its longest sides on the north and south. Level A1 is an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. It has an average opening elevation of 764.483 ft. above median sea level (amsl) and an average closing elevation of 764.212 ft. amsl. The soil is silty loam with a color of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown). Historic artifacts were recovered throughout the level, including glass, ceramics, metal, brick, mortar, and one bead. Glass was the most frequently recovered artifact. The team kept a representative sample of brick and mortar.

"It's a 5x10 [ft.] unit perched on a hill on one edge and in a plow furrow on the eastern edge. . . excavating has been slow."

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

"Jason found a ceramic bead, [and] for the day that was the highlight."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Level A2 was an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average opening elevation of the level is 764.212 ft. amsl, and Level A2's closing elevations average to 764.039 ft. amsl. The soil of this level is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam. The archaeologists recovered artifacts from throughout the level, including glass, metal, ceramic, charcoal, brick, and one button. The team kept a representative sample of brick.

"Today was the hottest day ever!"

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

The archaeologists began Level A3 as an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. but stopped excavation when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered along the northern boundary. Level A3's opening elevations average to 764.039 ft. amsl. Initially, the team attempted to follow the natural strata, and leave the western half of the level unexcavated. Later they determined that the feature extended under this stratum, and so removed the remainder of Level A2 in a second excavation episode. The closing elevations were taken before this second excavation and average to 763.833 ft. amsl. Within Feature 14 the soil is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam. Immediately outside of the feature the soil is mottled 90% 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) with 10% 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown), but this gradually transitions to 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) subsoil across the rest of the level. Historic artifacts recovered include glass, mortar, ceramics, metal, and one possible gaming piece. The team kept a representative sample of mortar.

"Along with the feature came associated artifacts . . . this got me pretty excited, because the feature was right where we had predicted it to be."

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with 20% mortar and fieldstone inclusions. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Archaeologists determined that Feature 14 continues from Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 7 to the east. Within Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 8, Feature 14 has the dimensions

6.5 ft. (E-W) x 4.3 ft. (N-S). Feature 14 is mottled soil, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. The surrounding matrix in the southern portion of Excavation Unit 8 is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team closed the unit at Level A3 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. Feature 14 extends into the northern profile. Archaeologists further investigated Feature 14 in Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 9 to the north.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 8 (N105, E15)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	764.483 ft	764.212 ft	The level is mostly sod, but historic artifacts were recovered throughout.
I	A2	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	764.212 ft	764.039 ft	Fieldstone begins to appear at the base of this level, possibly associated with the top of Feature 14.
I	A3	PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 10YR 3/2 MOTTLED 10YR 3/2 10YR 4/4	SILTY CLAY	764.039 ft	763.833 ft	Excavation of the unit was halted when the top of Feature 14 was uncovered.

New Philadelphia
Excavation Unit Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Unit 9 (N110 E30)

The team opened Excavation Unit 9 in order to fully expose the southern boundary of Feature 14. In order to accomplish this efficiently, the archaeologists made Excavation Unit 9 a 10.0 ft. x. 15.0 ft. unit with its longest sides on the north and south. The archaeologists opened Levels A1-A3 simultaneously and excavated the unit to the level of Feature 14, removing the entire plowzone in one layer. The average opening elevation of the plowzone is 764.274 ft. above median sea level (amsl), and the average closing elevation is 763.548 ft. amsl. The unit is made up predominantly of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam soil. At the base of Level A3, Feature 14 is visible, with a soil of 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty loam associated. The surrounding matrix is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team encountered high artifact density across the unit, and the artifacts recovered include ceramics, glass, metal, buttons, charcoal, slag, mortar, plastic, brick, lithics, bone, one possible game piece, and one piece of worked sandstone. The team collected a representative sample of brick, mortar, charcoal, and worked sandstone.

"Today was Dig Party 2006!"

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

"Morning was awesome; it's the coolest day so far (both literally and figuratively) . . . afternoon was hotter and less exciting, though it was fun seeing Dr. Shackel taking photos from atop a deer stand"

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

At the base of Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 9, Feature 14 is visible, and so archaeologists halted excavations. Initially, the team believed that the entirety of the top of Feature 14 was visible at the close of this unit, but it was later determined that the feature extended into the eastern profile of Excavation Unit 4. Excavation Unit 9 was closed at the end of this level, and no walls were profiled.

"This morning we spent 1 1/2 hours counting our artifacts from EU9! We had over 1,000 pieces of glass!"

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Feature 14

Feature 14 is a soil stain with 20% mortar and fieldstone inclusions. The team interprets Feature 14 as a possible cellar feature. Archaeologists determined that Feature 14 continues from Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Units 1, 2, and 3 to the north, Excavation Units 5 and 6 to the east, and Excavation Units 7 and 8 to the south. Within Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 9, Feature 14 has the dimensions 10 ft. (E-W) x 14.7 ft. (N-S). Feature 14 is mottled soil, 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown), 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown) and has a texture of silty loam. The surrounding matrix in the western part of Excavation Unit 9 is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay. The team closed the unit at Level A3 when the feature was exposed at the base of the level. After the excavation of Excavation Unit 9, Feature 14 was almost entirely exposed and no further units were opened.

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BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNIT 9 (N110, E30)

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	STRATUM	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
I	A1-A3	SOD LAYER/ PLOW ZONE	10YR 3/3 10YR 3/2	SILTY LOAM	764.274 ft	763.548 ft	The entire plowzone in Excavation Unit 9 was removed in one excavation episode to fully reveal the top of Feature 14.

New Philadelphia
Feature 14 Summary Form

Block 8 Lot 2

Adeola Adegbola, Emily Helton, Jason Jacoby, and Hillary Livingston

Excavation Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

Archaeologists have interpreted Feature 14 as a cellar feature. It was first encountered in the southern half of Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Unit 1, and the remaining eight Excavation Units were opened to further explore the boundaries of Feature 14. It is characterized by a subtle soil change and 20% mortar, plaster, and fieldstone inclusions across the surface. The surface presentation of Feature 14 has dimensions of 18.6 ft. (E-W) x 16.1 ft. (N-S). The average elevation of the top of the feature across all opened units is 763.501 ft. above median sea level (amsl). The soil of the feature is 50% 10YR 3/2 (very dark grayish brown) and 50% 10YR 3/4 (dark yellowish brown), with a texture of silty loam. The soil matrix outside of the feature boundary in Excavation Units 1 through 9 is 10YR 3/3 (dark brown) silty clay.

"Today we bisected the feature"

- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

"Sweat bees have shown up en force."

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists bisected Feature 14 in an east-west direction, which encompasses Block 8 Lot 2 Excavation Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 9. The average elevation across the top of this bisect is 763.538 ft. amsl. Level a1 was an arbitrary level of 0.5 ft. and has surface dimensions of 18.6 ft. (E-W) x 8.0 ft. (N-S). Level a1 has an average opening elevation of 763.416 ft. amsl and an average closing elevation of 762.880 ft. amsl. Level a1 is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) soil with a texture of silty clay. The team recovered ceramic, charcoal, lithics, mortar, brick, one doll part, plastic, bone, metal, and glass. Glass was the most frequently recovered artifact type, while ceramics were found relatively infrequently. The archaeologists sampled brick, mortar, and charcoal. They collected a 10 L unscreened soil sample from within Level a1 of Feature 14.

"It's really difficult to tell how deep our feature really is, because in places it seems like the subsoil is creeping in, but we're hitting another rubble layer mixed with mortar as well."

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level a2 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. Level a2 has an average opening elevation of 762.880 ft. amsl and an average closing elevation of 762.354 ft. amsl. The base of this level has dimensions of 16.1 ft. (E-W) x 16.0 ft. (N-S). The soil is 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty clay. The team encountered two ash lenses, both of which are visible in the profile, one on the western side and one on the eastern side. The team recovered historic artifacts from throughout the level, including bone, ceramic, buttons, one doll part, one brass key, shell, glass, one possible game piece, and charcoal. The team sampled charcoal and collected a 10 L unscreened soil sample from the level.

"Today we found a key, the behind of our porcelain doll, lots of big metal (part of a wagon or a barrel maybe), glass, and ceramic."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

Archaeologists excavated Level a3 as an arbitrary 0.5 ft. level. The average opening elevation of the level is 762.354 ft. amsl. The average closing elevation of Level a3 is 761.705 ft. amsl. The dimensions of the feature at the base of this level are 13.1 ft. (E-W) x 6.3 ft. (N-S). The soil of this level is mottled sandy clay and varies from 80% 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) to 20% 10YR 4/4 (dark yellowish brown) around the edges of the level to a 60%/40% mix in the center.

Artifacts recovered include mortar, brick, charcoal, buttons, ceramic, fossils, lithics, one piece of leather, one piece of wood, glass, bones, plastic, metal.

"Today I shoveled . . . A LOT."

- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

"Once we ripped the rocks from [Level] a3 we were back to shovels, thanks goodness, and we actually got quite a lot done"
- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

The team removed Level a4 to the depth of Feature 14's base in order to fully excavate the bisected feature before the end of the field season. The average elevation of the top of this level is 761.705 ft. amsl, and the average elevation at the base of level a4 is 760.730 ft. amsl. The basal dimensions of the bisected feature are 10.0 ft. (E-W) x 6.3 ft. (N-S). The soil is 90% 10YR 5/4 (yellowish brown) clay and 10% 10YR 3/2 (very dark greyish brown) silty clay. The base of the feature is 10YR 5/4. The floor of Feature 14 is not smooth, but is marked by many small depressions and indentations of varying shapes and sizes, many of which contained artifacts and some of which contained soil with a higher sand content or a greater charcoal density. The team recovered artifacts throughout the level, including metal, glass, ceramic, bone, buttons, slate, brick, mortar, lithics, leather, beads, one mason jar, one comb, and one eggshell. One metal artifact was too fragile to be removed intact, so it was photographed *in situ* just above the base of Level a4 in the southwestern quadrant. The team sampled brick and mortar.

"Today we finally got it down to level by troweling. My wrists hurt, but I'm lovin' it."
- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

"We pulled out so many wonderful artifacts today, we got some leather bits and shoe buckles, a nearly complete mason jar with the [patent] date on it, and a pig mandible."
- Adeola Adegbola [NSF-REU student]

"Even the floor itself is awesome, with post holes dotting the subsoil."
- Jason Jacoby [NSF-REU student]

Based on the artifacts recovered, archaeologists date the fill of this cellar feature to the 1860s.

"I have definitely learned a lot about the practice of archaeology. Not just technical information, but ideological as well. It's been hard adjusting but well worth it."

- Hillary Livingston [NSF-REU student]

NEW PHILADELPHIA, PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS
11 PK 455
NSF-REU PROGRAM

BLOCK 8, LOT 2
EXCAVATION UNITS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, AND 9
FEATURE 14

MEGA STRAT	LEVEL	MUNSELL	TEXTURE	OPENING ELEV. AMSL	CLOSING ELEV. AMSL	DESCRIPTION
III	F14, a1	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	763.416 ft	762.880 ft	Feature 14 is characterized by mortar inclusions and a soil change of varying differentiability, with some rock and brick inclusions. The team excavated the northern half of Feature 14. 35% rock inclusions found at the base of Level a1.
III	F14, a2	10YR 3/2	SILTY CLAY	762.880 ft	762.354 ft	This level had a relatively low artifact density. Many rocks were removed from this level, and make up a lens that is visible in the profile of Feature 14. Two ash lenses were encountered, both of which are visible in the profile.
III	F14, a3	MOTTLED 10YR 3/2 10YR 4/4	SILTY LOAM, SILTY CLAY	762.354 ft	761.705 ft	The rock lens ends at the top of this level, and the soil beneath is mottled. Artifact density is once again high.
III	F14, a4	MOTTLED 10YR 5/4 10YR 3/2	CLAY	761.705 ft	760.730 ft	Artifact density increased, with number of bones doubling and number of metal objects more than doubling. The base of the feature is not a smooth surface, but has many depressions.

Manufacturing Technique	#	Level	NP#	Vessel Part	Vessel Type	Color	Decoration	Date	Measurements/ Comments
Molded	26	a1	442.072–.086	Finish, Partial Body and Base	Flask	Aqua	Shield, Clasped Hands, Stars, Eagle, Letters	1860s–1860s/1870s[20]	Letters: "UNION" Approx. 7.5" tall Approx. 3" diameter
Molded	1	a1	442.053	Finish	Medicinal	Colorless	None	1860–1880	Approx. 1" diameter Patent/extract finish
Molded	1	a1	442.058	Lip	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875[21]	Fold–over lip
Molded	1	a1	442.058	Lip	Unidentified bottle	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875	Fold–over lip
Molded	3	a1, a2	442.069 442.070 460.014	Body	Unidentified bottle	Amber	Embossed Paneled		Letters: "ST" and "S'" "NO" "P"
Molded	1	a2	460.009	Lip	Medicinal	Aqua	Undecorated	1860–1880[22]	Approx. 1" diameter Patent lip
Molded	1	a2	460.011	Lip	Vial	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1875	Fold–over lip
Molded	1	a2	460.012	Rim and Body	Tumbler	Colorless	Fluted		Approx. 3" diameter
Molded	1	a2	460.054	Complete	Medicinal	Aqua	Undecorated	1810–1860[23]	Approx. 4.5" tall Approx. 1.5" diameter Pontil scar

[20] McCorvie, p.92

[21] Parks Canada, p. 81

[22] Kendrick, p. 48

[23] Kendrick, p. 25, and Parks Canada, p. 275

Molded	1	a4	471.015	Finish	Food container	Aqua	Undecorated	Early 1800s–1880s[24]	1.25” diameter Rounded lip Applied string finish
Total = 10									

[24] http://www.blm.gov/historic_bottles/finishes.htm