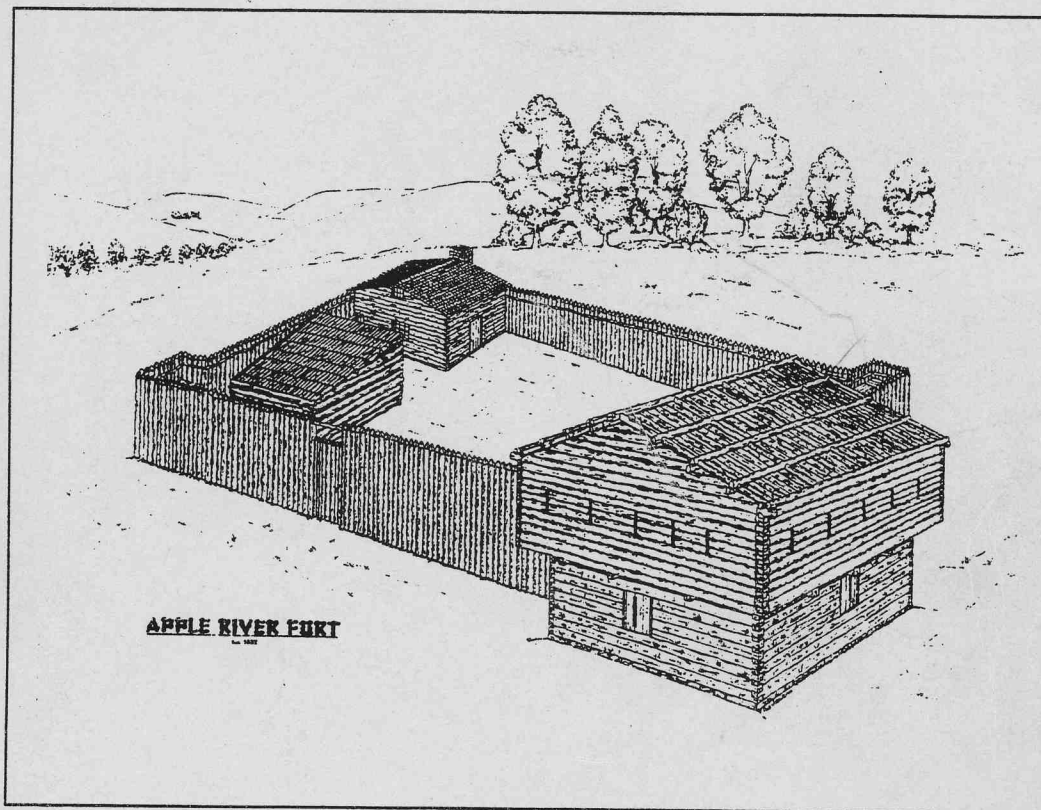


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"PERFECTLY PANIC STRUCK":
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE
APPLE RIVER FORT (JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILLINOIS)



prepared by
Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

1996

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by
Floyd Mansberger
and
Christopher Stratton

Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

prepared for
The Apple River Fort Foundation
Elizabeth, Illinois

1996

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INTRODUCTION

The Black Hawk War, which was the last armed military conflict in Illinois, was a pivotal event in the settlement history of northern Illinois. Prior to this event, historic settlement in the northern part of the state was sparse and concentrated in only a few locales such as the Lead Mine District of northwestern Illinois.

Although by the late 1820s, the Indian "threat" had all but been eliminated with the removal of the majority of the Illinois Indian population west of the Mississippi, several bands remained and occasionally collided with the Anglo-American population that was beginning to filter into the region. The Winnebago Conflict of 1827 foreshadowed events to come only a few short years later. During the summer of 1832, hostilities between the Sauk and Fox Indians and the Anglo-American settlers heightened and resulted in the so-called Black Hawk War¹.

With the flaring of hostilities between Black Hawk's band and the Anglo-American settlers of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, many families left the region in fear for their well being. Others remained but in close proximity to hastily constructed frontier fortifications that offered protection from marauding Indians. Fortunately, few of these fortifications actually encountered hostile activity from Indians.

One of the forts that was constructed during this time period was the Apple River Fort, near present day Elizabeth (Jo Daviess County), Illinois. Constructed during the summer of 1832, it was occupied for only a few short months, and was the focus of a short skirmish between Black Hawks' warriors and the settlers (mostly miners) who had located along the Apple River. Not only was the Apple River Fort one of the few forts attacked by the marauding Sauk, but it was also the site of one of the only battles that Black Hawk actually participated in.

1. Several histories have been written specifically about the Black Hawk War and include Wakefield (1834) and Stevens (1903). Additionally, the event was well covered in published accounts by early historians who had participated in the event, such as Ford (1854), Reynolds (1879) and Snyder (1906). Later historians, such as Pease (1918), Howard (1972), Davidson and Stuve (1884) all give due attention to the Black Hawk War. For a much different perspective on the conflict, Black Hawk's autobiography covers the events in detail (Jackson 1955; Patterson 1833).

After the Black Hawk War, settlement in northern Illinois was unimpeded by the fear of Indian uprisings. Many of the former troops who had traversed the countryside in pursuit of Black Hawk recognized the quality of the region (particularly the Rock River Valley) and returned with their families to settle and improve the region. By the middle 1830s, settlement within northern Illinois was flourishing.

This report summarizes the archaeological research conducted by Fever River Research at the site of the Apple River Fort during the summer of 1995. This work was conducted for the Apple River Fort Historic Preservation Foundation, Inc. and was funded, in part, by a grant from the Illinois State Tourism Board.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE FIGHT AT THE APPLE RIVER FORT

While the seeds of the Black Hawk War might be traced as far back as the Revolutionary War era, the foundation of the conflict was laid in 1804, when William Henry Harrison (then Governor of the Northwest Territory) effected a treaty by which the Sauk and Fox ceded some 15 million acres of land in Illinois, eastern Iowa, and northern Missouri. This treaty was subsequently reaffirmed by additional treaties signed in 1816, and 1825 (Reynolds 1879:218). Certain factions within the tribe, however, never acknowledged the validity of any of these treaties, alleging that the 1804 treaty had been coerced and that the chiefs who signed it were drunk at the time (Ford 1854:110).

Due to the relatively slow pace of settlement in northern Illinois, there was little done to enforce any of these treaties until the late 1820s. Until that time, the Sauk and Fox continued to occupy their primary village of Saukenuk² largely unharrassed by government authorities. In 1828, however, the government surveyed the land in and adjacent to Saukenuk and offered it for sale. Following this, the majority of the Sauk and Fox abandoned the village and moved west into Iowa under the leadership of Chief Keokuk (Reynolds 1879:206). That portion of the tribe unwilling to leave their ancestral home rallied around Keokuk's rival, Black Hawk³. Black Hawk had fought for the British during the War of 1812 and had never really reconciled himself with American authorities during the years that followed (Reynolds 1879:205-6).

Black Hawk maintained an uneasy peace with the government for several years, even as white squatters steadily encroached on

2. This large Sauk village was located at the mouth of the Rock River in present day Rock Island, Illinois.

3. His Indian name was Ma-ka-tai-she-kia-kiak. During his early life, he occasionally was known as Black Sparrow Hawk (Stevens 1903).



BLACK HAWK.

Figure 1. Black Hawk as illustrated in LeClair (1833).

Saukenuk and his people incurred abuse at their hands (Miller 1969:4; Patterson 1882:72-4). Eventually, Black Hawk's patience wore thin, and in the spring of 1831, he and his warriors drove the whites out of Saukenuk, destroyed their improvements, and

threatened them with violence if they returned. In response, the expelled settlers petitioned Governor John Reynolds for protection; their initial petition on April 30 was followed by a second on May 19 (Reynolds 1879:207-8). Reynolds responded by calling out a force of 700 mounted militia for the purpose of protecting the threatened settlers and forcing the Sauk into Iowa.⁴ Assembling in Beardstown, the militia marched to Fort Armstrong, where they joined regular army troops under the

4. Reynolds' call for 700 volunteers was answered by nearly triple that number (Reynolds 1879:213).

command of General Edmund P. Gaines. Black Hawk, who had only 300 warriors to defend Saukenuk, prudently withdrew his people across the Mississippi early on June 26 as Gaines' army was advancing on the village. Finding their prey gone, the frustrated militia set fire to Saukenuk, destroying every lodge (Miller 1969:6).

Black Hawk's retreat in the face of swift military action --coupled with his subsequent promise that he would not return to Illinois without expressed permission of the government--convinced General Gaines and others that the Sauk had at long last accepted the cessation of their lands in Illinois (Greene and Alvord 1909:174-5). The winter of 1831-2, however, proved to be an especially harsh one for the tribe. The winter hunt went poorly and the tribe's move into Iowa had come too late for them to plant their corn (Pease 1919:159). Hence, in April 1832, Black Hawk again crossed the Mississippi, bringing with him 500 warriors and about 1000 women and children. Rather than attempting to reclaim their old village, Black Hawk and his band moved up the Rock River some fifty miles to the village of the Winnebago prophet, where they intended to spend the season planting corn.⁵ Black Hawk must have realized that this move was sure to spark a military reaction on the part of the whites, but his concerns were alleviated by the Prophet's assurance of an alliance with the Winnebago and Potawatomie and the prospect of military assistance from the British in Canada (Howard 1972:149; Patterson 1882:89-90)

When news of Black Hawk's re-entry into Illinois became known, Governor Reynolds once again called out the militia. Nearly 2000 volunteers responded, including Captain Abraham Lincoln and his company from New Salem. This force marched from Beardstown to Fort Armstrong, where they joined 1,000 regular army troops under the command of General Henry Atkinson (Howard 1972:149; Reynolds 1879:226-229). The combined army then advanced up the Rock River in the direction of Prophet's Town, which it destroyed on May 10, 1832 (Angle 1932:112).

Black Hawk and his people had retreated northward in the face of Atkinson's advance, waiting for the grand alliance predicted by the Prophet to materialize. By May 12, however, Black Hawk realized that he would be receiving aid from neither the neighboring tribes nor the British and was reconciled with returning to Iowa. Hence, he dispatched three peace envoys in search of General Atkinson (Patterson 1882:95-6). These envoys had not gone very far before running into an advance contingent of 275 men led by Major Isaiah Stillman; they approached the

5. Known to contemporaries as "Prophet's Town," this village was located near present-day Prophetstown, in Whiteside County, Illinois. Although located somewhere in the immediate vicinity of Prophetstown, physical remains of this significant historic Indian village has never been found.

militia with a white flag and were taken into custody. While this was happening, six armed Sauk appeared on the horizon and were promptly fired upon by the militia. Two of the six Sauk were killed and the others were chased for four or five miles back to their camp.

In the meantime, militiamen also attempted to kill the emissaries they had taken into custody, but only succeeded in killing one while the other two managed to escape. Enraged at his envoys' reception, Black Hawk and the forty warriors he had with him made a suicide charge across open prairie, whereupon Stillman's inexperienced troops promptly turned tail and made a panicky retreat to Dixon's Ferry, some twenty-five miles away. In the fighting that followed, eight Sauk and eleven whites were killed (Reynolds 1879:232-3).

The events of Stillman's Run ended any hope for peaceful resolution to the conflict and produced marked escalation in hostilities by both sides. Black Hawk, rebuffed in his peace overtures and emboldened by the apparent cowardice of American troops, began sending out war parties to raid white settlements while the main body of Sauk continued moving north toward Wisconsin. Sauk war parties were soon joined by certain elements from the Winnebago and Potawatomie tribes, who were impressed by the victory at Stillman's Run (Patterson 1882:103).

Stillman's defeat likewise produced a similar hardening of positions on the part of state authorities. Governor Reynolds pronounced the battle to be the declaration of war and promptly issued a call for another 2000 militia to meet the crisis (Reynolds 1879:235). These additional troops were meant to counter the expected increase in Sauk "depredations" on settlements and to make up for the depletion of the original militia force, whose time of enlistment was nearly expired. While these new recruits were levied, the bulk of the army fell back to Dixon's Ferry, where it was to remain for over a month (Reynolds 1879:235; Ford 1854:123-4, 126).

Civilians, in the meantime, girded themselves for the worst. Initial reports of Stillman's Run grossly exaggerated the size of Black Hawk's forces, prompting settlers in far away Pekin, on the Illinois River, to fortify a school house for their protection (Howard 1972:150). The massacre of fifteen men, women, and children at Indian Creek, in LaSalle County, on May 20, only heightened the existing fear of widespread Indian raids (Angle 1938:112; Howard 1972:150).

This paranoia was keenly felt by the settlers in the lead mine Ddstrict around Galena. Isolated and unshielded by the army moving against Black Hawk, their defense was largely a local matter. News of Stillman's Run reached Galena on May 15. That same day, Governor Reynolds authorized the formation of the 27th Regiment of Illinois Militia in Jo Daviess County and placed Colonel J. M. Strode in command (Wood 1937:225). Within six days, Strode had placed Galena under martial law and ordered that

every able-bodied man work on a stockade in the center of town between the hours 9:00 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Kett 1878:284-5).

Twelve miles east of Galena, settlers around the Apple River Settlement (later to be renamed Elizabeth) also made preparations for war. As in Galena, the settlers' immediate concern was the construction of a stockade in which the populace could take shelter in the event of a raid. Hence, after gathering at the Labaum and St. Vrain Store for consultation, they selected a knoll, midway between the Apple River and the crest of Terrapin Ridge, and within a short time they had erected a fortification there.⁶

Soon after the fort was completed, a militia company of about forty-five men was organized under the command of Captain Clack Stone. In preparation for a possible siege, the settlers began collecting foodstuffs and other necessary supplies. They also made use of Charles Tracy's lead smelter, which was located near the fort, to mold extra bullets and cast a rude cannon made of lead (Kett 1878:583-4). The Galenian indicates that the Apple River residents had completed most of these preparations by May 23, while the work was still progressing on the Galena Stockade (Kett 1878:285).

This state of paranoia in Jo Daviess County continued for several weeks after the Stillman's Run disaster. On June 1, Zachary Taylor reported to General Atkinson that, "Our difficulties thicken on us daily, the people of Galena are perfectly panic struck" (Jackson 1955:149n). Around the same time, Lucius Lyron wrote from Galena, "Women and children are rushing in from all parts of the country to go off in Steam Boats" (Jackson 1955:149n).

While the extent of the Sauk threat in northern Illinois was clearly exaggerated, the fears of Indians raids in Jo Daviess County were not unfounded. The couriers who regularly carried messages between Galena and Dixon's Ferry had been ambushed at least twice prior to June 1, and there was every indication that the Sauk and their allies were venturing further west toward the lead mining district (Kett 1878:283-8). On June 8, for instance, a group of Indians stole fourteen horses that were corralled outside the Apple River Fort. Nine days later, ten more horses were stolen from the fort (Kett 1878:288).

THE BATTLE AT APPLE RIVER FORT

Between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of June 24, Black Hawk and an estimated 150 warriors, who were detached from the main body of the Sauk, approached the Apple River settlement.

6. Kett indicates that the fort was erected within a single day (Kett 1878:583).

Their advance went unnoticed by the settlers in the area until they reached the gap cutting through Terrapin Ridge. At that location they encountered four couriers-- Fred Dixon, George Herclerod, Edwin Welsch, and a Mr. Kirkpatrick-- heading south to Dixon. The Sauk opened fire, wounding Welsch in the thigh and causing him to fall from his horse. Acting quickly, the other couriers managed to pick the wounded man up and head back to the settlement before the Sauk were able to reload (Wakefield 18334:33-4).⁷

In the meantime, the settlers had heard the firing and had taken refuge in the fort by the time the couriers arrived.⁸ Dixon rode on to Galena to bring reinforcements, while the other three couriers joined the twenty-two men and an equal number of women and children inside the stockade.⁹ According to Captain Flack, "the Indians... rode up, dismounted and hitched their horses, and I think in about three minutes the fort was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty Indians, with all the savage ferocity and asfull appearance, that those monsters could possibly appear in" (Wakefield 1834:34). Once the raiding party had approached to within firing range, the settlers opened fire. Their gunfire was returned by the Sauk who quickly took up protective positions in the cabins surrounding the fort. This fighting continued for about one hour, without decisive results,

7. The couriers' celerity is somewhat surprising considering that contemporary sources claim that they were all intoxicated at the time of the attack (Johnson 1888; Wakefield 1834:33).

8. Captain Flack, writing one year after the fight at Apple River Fort, noted that had it not been for the couriers' chance encounter on Terrapin Ridge, the whole settlement would have been taken by surprise (Wakefield 1834:34).

9. The settlers within the fort included many individuals prominent in local and regional history included Elizabeth Winter, Captain Clack Stone, John Flack, James Flack, Milton Flack, Washington Flack, Thadeus Hitt, Rebecca Hitt, James Curtly, Jesse Van Voltenberg, Hebrew Morris, Nathaniel Morris, Betsy Morris, Jefferson Murdock, John Murdock, Hezekiah Milligan, Granville Mathews, Jesse Lee, Samuel Jamieson, David Armstrong, John Armstrong, Dan Wooten, James Wooten, Thomas Killien, Mrs. James Craig, Jessee Van Buskirk, Thomas Van Buskirk, Ishan Hardin, Niman Hardin, William Lawhorn, Mrs. William Lawhorn, Obadiah Rittenhouse, a Mr. Lowry, Samuel Hughlett, Joseph Bean, Benjamin Tart, Josiah Nutting, Charles Tracey, Ambrose White, Judge Fowler, Jefferson Clark, Peter Howard, Charles Bauers, William Johnson, George Herclerod, Erwin Welch, a Mr. Kirkpatrick and Elizabeth Armstrong (Johnson 1888; Kett 1878:583-4; Whitney 1975:520-22 contains the muster roll of Captain Stone's Company --27th Regiment of the Illinois Militia which was called into service on May 15, 1832 and discharged on September 6, 1832.)

until the Sauk finally moved off.¹⁰ During the course of the battle, the women and children in the fort distinguished themselves by reloading the guns and molding bullets (Wakefield 1834:34-36).

Explaining his withdrawal from Apple River in his autobiography, Black Hawk stated

Finding that these people could not all be killed, without setting fire to their houses and fort, I thought it more prudent to be content with what flour, provisions, cattle and horses we could find, than to set fire to their buildings, as the light would be seen at a distance, and the army might suppose we were in the neighborhood and come upon us with a force too strong (Johnson 1955:149).

Accordingly, Black Hawk's warriors raided every house in the neighborhood, destroying furniture, and collecting whatever foodstuffs and personal items they needed. The biggest blow to the settlers came in the loss of livestock. The Sauk killed or drove off some thirty to forty head of cattle and stole another twenty horses, leaving the fort's defenders destitute of any means of transportation (Wakefield 1834:35; Whitney 1975:676, 733). Wakefield (1975:34-35) described the battle:

The Indians got into those houses before spoken of, and knocked out the chinking and kept up their fire until they got discouraged. They then commenced plundering the houses, chopt, split and tore up a quantity of fine furniture. There was scarcely a man or woman that was left with a second suit of clothing. They went into my father's house; there was a large bureau full of fine clothes, they took six fine cloth coats and a number of fine ruffle shirts, with their tomahawk's they split the drawers and took the contents. They ripped open the bedticks, emptied the feathers, took all the bedclothing, and broke all the delf in the cupboards. Some of the out houses were kept for the purpose of

10. The actual length of the battle varies somewhat from one account to another. David Milligan, when petitioning the Office of Indian Affairs for compensation, noted that the battle occurred between four and five o'clock in the afternoon (National Archives, Special Files of the Indian Affairs Office, Claim 132-185). Colonel Strode, writing immediately after the battle, and Captain Flack, writing a year later, both indicate that the battle lasted between forty-five minutes to an hour (Whitney 1975:673; Wakefield 1834:34). Johnson, writing nearly fifty years later, states that the battle went on for two hours (Johnson 1888). Ford, who was the furthest removed from the action, relates that the battle lasted an extraordinary fifteen hours (Ford 1854:127).

storing away provisions; they got into those houses where a number of flour barrels were stowed away; they would lie down on their faces and roll a barrel after them until they would get into a ravine, where they were out of danger; they then would empty the barrels of flour, after they had destroyed [sic] this necessary article, and when they found they could not succeed in taking the fort as they expected, they then commenced the warfare upon the stock; they killed all the cattle that were near the fort and took a number of fine horses to the number of about twenty, which were never got again by the owners.

By early 1833, shortly after the conflict had been settled, several families petitioned the Office of Indian Affairs for monetary compensation for the items lost during the battle. One claim notes that John Murdock [sic] lost "1 Bay Mare and Colt" on June 7 (valued at \$100). The claim further notes that on June 24, Murdock [sic] lost "1 Ox, 3 Milch Cows, 5 Cotton Shirts, 1 pr Cassinett Pantaloons, 4 Womens Dresses, 1 Ax, 1 Mattock, 4 Sides Leather, 1 Blind Bridle, 2 Rasps, [and] 1 Blanket Cappa" valued at \$117. Murdock further noted that during the battle, many cattle and a single horse were killed (Office of Indian Affairs, 1833, Claim 131-184).

Compared to the property damage done, casualties from the battle at Apple River Fort were surprisingly light. Altogether, the settlers suffered only two wounded and one killed during the fire-fight. One of the wounded was the courier Welsch, and the other was Josiah Nutting, who was hit in the head by a bullet but survived. George Herclerod was the one man killed. Accounts of the battle indicate that Herclerod, proud owner of the only percussion cap rifle at the fort, had raised his head over the top of the palisade in order to get a better shot at the Indians besieging the fort; he had no sooner done this when he was shot through the neck and died within seconds (Wakefield 1834:34; Johnson 1888).¹¹ The number of casualties incurred by the Sauk in the encounter is undetermined. Captain Flack reported seeing several wounded-- or possible killed-- warriors being carried off and of finding blood on the ground (Wakefield 1834:36). Given the fact that the Indians were firing from positions almost as protected as the settlers, it's suspected that their casualties were probably light.

11. After the battle, Herclerod was buried "with military honors" in a shallow grave near the fort (Barton 1932). Unfortunately, the exact location of this grave is unknown and no archaeological evidence of the burial was uncovered during our investigations.

AFTERMATH

Black Hawk's raid on the Apple River settlement marked the end of the six week period following Stillman's Run during which he and his warriors enjoyed freedom of movement across much of northern Illinois. On June 27, a reorganized army of 2,600 men under the command of General Atkinson left Dixon's Ferry and headed north in search of the main body of Sauk. Over the next month, these forces were to harry Black Hawk and his people along a circuitous route through southern Wisconsin. Driven to the point of starvation, the Sauk finally reached the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Bad Axe River on August 1, 1832.

Black Hawk hoped to move his people across the Mississippi before the army could catch up to them. This plan was foiled, however, by the appearance later that day of the steamboat "Warrior", which started firing canister at the hapless fugitives on shore. This incident slowed the crossing enough that the majority of the Sauk were still on the east bank of the river when the army arrived the following day. Upon encountering the enemy, militia troops under the command of General Henry attacked without orders. In the bloody fighting that followed, some 150 Sauk men, women, and children were killed, at the cost of thirty-three killed and wounded for the army. The 300 Sauk who had managed to reach the west side of the Mississippi were later attacked by the Sioux at the suggestion of General Atkinson, and nearly half were killed (Bateman 1904:613-4).

Black Hawk, who was away from the main body of Sauk at the time of the Battle of Bad Axe was being fought, fled into central Wisconsin. He later surrendered himself to the Winnebago, who turned him over to government authorities. On September 21, Black Hawk signed a peace treaty with General Winfield Scott at Fort Armstrong. He spent the next nine months in captivity at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, and at Fortress Monroe, in Virginia. After being released in June 1833, Black Hawk was taken on a tour of the principle cities on the east coast, in order to impress upon him the strength of the nation that had humbled his people. He was eventually returned to the Sauk reservation in Iowa, where he died on October 3, 1838 (Bateman 1904:614).

Once news of the Battle of Bad Axe reached the lead mining district, the people there reacted with joy and relief. In the Apple River settlement, the people decided to celebrate the victory by firing their lead cannon. They loaded the cannon to the muzzle and touched it off, whereupon the weapon burst, killing a soldier standing nearby (Kett 1878:583).

The Apple River Fort remained standing into the late 1840s. Immediately after the war, the structure was occupied by the Hawk and Davis families (squatters who did not own the land). In 1847, the land on which the fort was located was purchased from the federal government by George Bainbridge. Bainbridge later dismantled the fort, using the salvagable logs and timbers to

construct a barn at his nearby farmstead; he apparently burned the remainder of the buildings for firewood (Barton 1932)

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLE RIVER FORT

The fortifications constructed during the Black Hawk War were small, hastily constructed affairs built for the immediate protection of the settlers. Unfortunately, few descriptions of the Apple River Fort are available.¹² One of the more detailed descriptions of the fort is found in the 1878 county history which offers the following:

Trees were felled, split, and about one hundred square feet [sic] of ground was enclosed by driving these rough posts down, close together, leaving them above ground about twelve feet. One corner of the fort was formed by the log house in which one of the settlers had lived. In the opposite corner, was built a "block house," of two stories, with the upper story projecting over the other by about two feet, so that the Indians could not come up near to the building for the purpose of setting it on fire, without being exposed to the guns of the settlers, from above. On one side of the yard were built two cabins, for dwelling purposes, and in the two corners not occupied by houses, benches were made to stand upon and reconnoitre (Kett 1878:583)

A second, descriptive account of the fort was given around 1888 by William "Bushy Bill" Johnson, who had helped defend the fort at the time of Black Hawk's attack. Recalling the preparations for war undertaken by the settlers in the Apple River Settlement in April 1832, Johnson related:

A fort consisting of block houses and a stockade was hastily constructed, which was amply provided with provisions and munitions of war. This post was constructed just a little south of where the cemetery is now located, and was arranged in the form of a square between eighty and one hundred feet to the side. In two corners, diagonally opposite each other, log houses were erected that served as barracks and storage buildings. They were provided, along the outer walls, with numerous port holes. The peculiar location of these log houses was purposely designed so that there was none of the surrounding territory that could not be

12. Some of the less detailed descriptions of the fort include the Galenian (dated May 23, 1832) which simply notes, "A block house and stockade are built at Apple River...." (Kett 1878:285), and Ford, who described the fortification as "a stockade of logs stuck in the ground, with block-houses at the corners of the square, by way of towers and bastions" (Ford 1854:126).

seen from some of the port holes. The rest of the enclosure was protected by stockades, prepared by digging a deep ditch and setting heavy posts to a height of about twelve feet. Between these port holes were, also, made to see and shoot through. Within the enclosure there were also several tents and small shanties for the accomodation of the refugees and such of their household effects as could be conveniently removed from the farms (Johnson 1888).

Initially, the fort served as haven for twenty-two men and twenty-three women and children (Kett 1878:585). The actual number of settlers residing in, or immediately adjacent to the fortification appears to have fluctuated according to the suspected proximity of Black Hawk's band. After the fort was completed and the first wave of panic subsided, many of the settlers returned to their homesteads in order to tend their crops (Johnson 1888)¹³. Captain Flack stated that the settlers regularly spent the daylight hours at their own homes, due to the limited space available in the fort. The settlers did, however, make a practice of returning to the fort at night for safety (Wakefield 1834:34).

The size of the fort also appears to have excluded the stabling of any horses or other livestock within the stockade perimeter. The loss of the settlers' horses to the Sauk warriors on both June 8 and 17 suggests that the garrison's horses were corralled somewhere outside of the fort. While the significant loss of the cattle during Black Hawk's attack points the probability of those animals remaining on the individual farmsteads, rather than being placed in a common herd within protective distance of the fort.

13. Claims made to the Office of Indian Affairs in early 1833 by the inhabitants of the Apple River Fort note that two houses, which were ransacked by the "Hostile Sack & Fox Indians", were within 70-80 yards of the fort (Office of Indian Affairs, 1833, Claims 132-185 and 134-187).

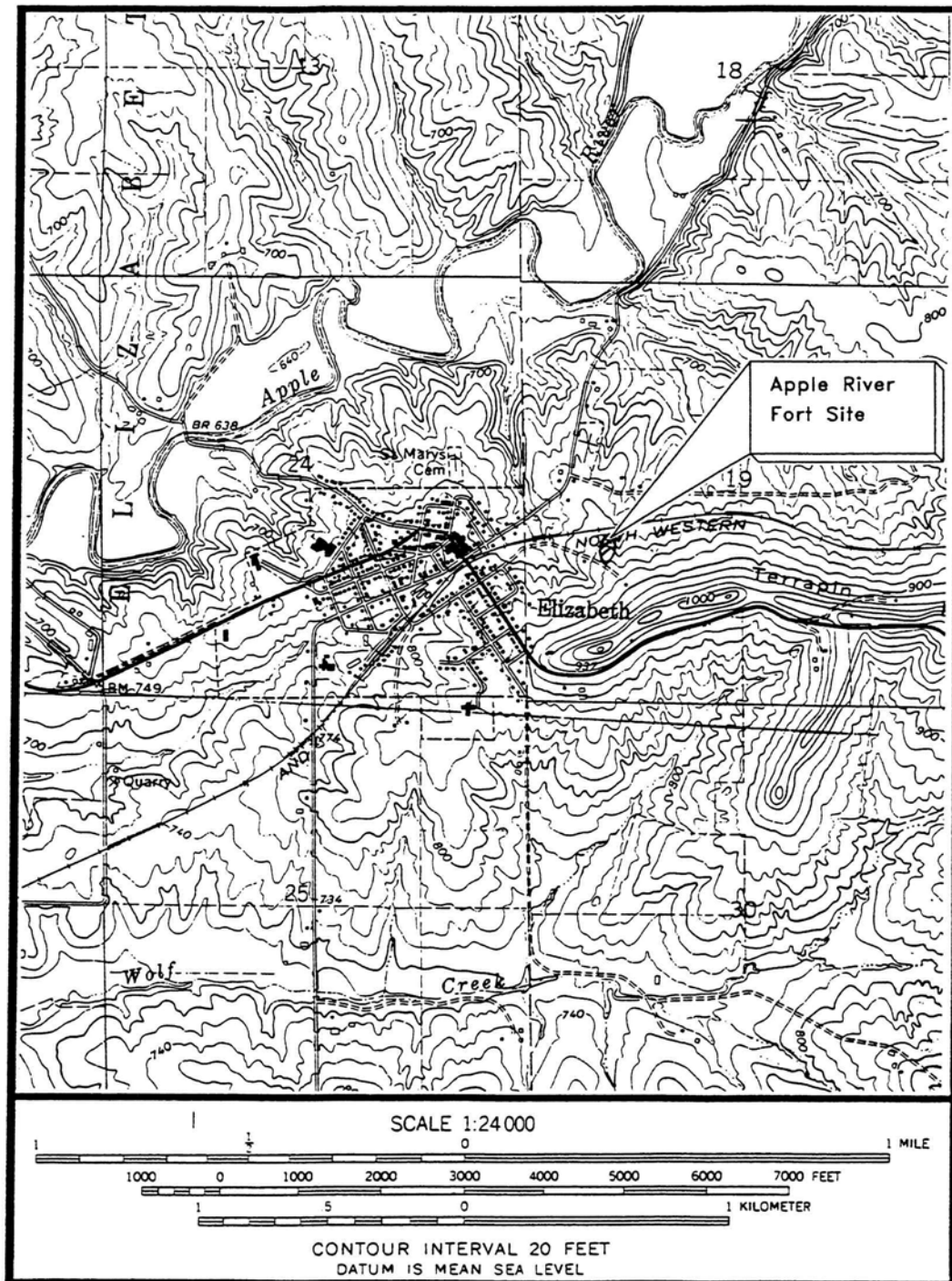


Figure 2. Location of the Apple River Fort, Jo Daviess County, Illinois.

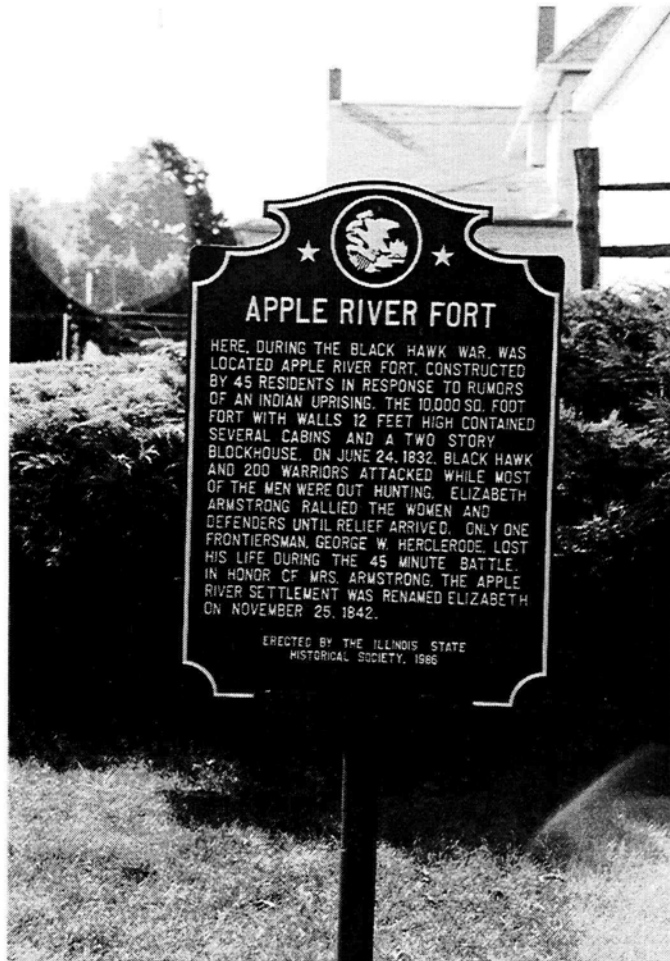


Figure 4. Recognized as a significant historic site, the Illinois State Historical Society erected this historical marker in 1986.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

The Apple River Fort Site (11-Jd-298) is situated on a prominent knoll near a spring along a section of what once was the Kellogg Trail (S1/2, NE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4 and N1/2, SE1/4, NW1/4, SW1/4 Section 19, Township 27 North, Range 3 East, Jo Daviess County). Although situated on land much lower than the adjacent Terrapin Ridge, the site apparently was sufficiently removed from the nearby ridge to be out of musket range. Situated where it was, the inhabitants of the Apple River Fort had an exceptional view of the local country side to the north, west and east --a view that stretched into both Wisconsin and Iowa.

Survey

The location documented as the site of the Apple River Fort was in pasture when initially visited during the summer of 1995. Even though the surface visibility was very poor (less than 5%), the initial walkover survey did identify a couple of pre-Civil War pottery sherds (transfer printed whitewares) and mortar fragments. With this encouragement (and verifying that the property had been farmed for many years), we arranged to have the site disked so that we could conduct a controlled surface collection.

Controlled Surface Collection

After the site had been disked, we returned to the site, determined the limits of the surface scatter, and laid out a 5-meter grid over the entire site. Care was taken to insure that the grid extended over the entire site --especially those low artifact density areas that might be discontinuous with the main surface scatter. The grid was laid out with its long axis running parallel with the ridge line.

The surface collection was conducted by picking up all cultural material (including brick and stone) from the surface of each collection unit and bagging it by its appropriate provenience number. Since the scatter of artifacts was so light, we collected all cultural material from the surface of each grid unit. Although the surface visibility was excellent (100%) during the surface collection, the surface was dry and poorly washed. If the surface had been rained upon prior to the surface collection, the artifact density would have been considerably greater.

The majority of the material collected included a wide range of transfer printed and handpainted ceramics (both whitewares and pearlwares). Additionally, minor amounts of dark green container glass, thin window pane glass, tableware glass and personal items were recovered. Structural items such as brick and stone (both burned and unburned) were also present in minor amounts. Our

preliminary assessment of the surface collection strongly suggested that the occupation of this site did not extend past 1860 and represented a relatively short term, early nineteenth century occupation.

Upon arriving back in our Springfield office, all artifacts from the surface collection (as well as the later feature excavations) were washed and rebagged in plastic suitable for archival storage. The artifact analysis and tabulation for the surface collection was designed to isolate both functional and temporal parameters of the surface assemblage. Initially, all artifacts were inventoried (counted and often weighted). These inventories are presented in Appendices I and II. All artifacts and field notes are temporarily curated at the Springfield office of Fever River Research. Upon acceptance of the final report, the artifacts and field notes will be permanently curated with the Illinois State Museum (Springfield).

Figure 5 illustrates the distribution of the total artifacts collected from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. This figure clearly illustrates the two concentrations of artifacts (identified throughout the report as Concentration 1 and 2) identified on the surface of this site. As will be discussed later, these concentrations probably represent two adjacent household occupations. The subsurface features, which were identified later in the field research, are mapped in relationship to the various surface distribution maps that are presented throughout the text.

Not counting the brick and stone fragments recovered during the surface collection, a total of 509 artifacts were collected from 72 five-meter square collection units. An additional 122 artifacts were collected from the surface of the site during the subsequent research. Based on the distribution of one artifact per collection unit, the size of the Apple River Fort Site was determined to be approximately 1,950 square meters (65m by 30m; or slightly less than one-half acre). The artifacts collected from the surface of this site were seldom larger than 3/4" in size with the vast majority being less than 1/2" in size.

The average density of artifacts collected from the surface of the Apple River Site was 0.32 artifacts/square meter. The densest concentration of artifacts consisted of 19 artifacts/collection unit (or 0.76 artifacts/square meter). Many squares contained only a single artifact (or 0.04 artifacts/square meter). The low artifact density and small artifact size is consistent with the short term early nineteenth century occupation of this site.

Few contemporary sites in northern Illinois have been investigated archaeologically with such tightly controlled surface collections. The middle nineteenth century stagecoach stop located in nearby Waddams Grove (Stephenson County) was occupied from circa 1840 through the late 1860s; a stone barn continued to occupy this site throughout much of the nineteenth

TABLE 1
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ARTIFACTS
FROM SURFACE AND CUMULATIVE FEATURE CONTEXTS,
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	--Surface-- Context		--Feature-- Context	
	#	%	#	%
Foodways Service	473	74.8	623	28.8
Foodways Storage	32	5.1	63	2.9
Foodways Remains	8	1.3	510	23.6
Household	8	1.3	2	0.1
Architecture	57	9.0	641	29.6
Personal	27	4.2	135	6.2
Clothing	0	0.0	27	1.3
Labor/Activities	22	3.5	132	6.1
Undetermined	5	0.8	31	1.4
Totals	632	100.0	2164	100.0

century. Over 1,200 artifacts were collected from the surface of this site, which was approximately 2,250 square meters in size. The artifact density on the surface of the site averaged 0.54 artifacts/square meter. Both the greater number and density of artifacts on the surface of this site attests to the longer duration of the occupation at this special function site (Mansberger, Halpin and Sculle 1992:45).

Several short term, early to middle nineteenth century farmstead sites have been investigated in central Illinois and represent more appropriate comparisons. The early nineteenth century Alexander Site (FRR-AD-74) is located in rural Adams County and probably was occupied during the 1820s through the early 1840s. A total of 480 artifacts were collected from 138 five-meter collection units. The average artifact density for the site was only 0.27 artifacts/square meter. The collection unit with the greatest density contained 1.04 artifacts/square

TABLE 2

REFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM THE SURFACE OF THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE
(AND SELECT CONTEMPORARY SITES FOR COMPARISON)

	TOTAL SURFACE ARTIFACTS		AREA 1		AREA 2		ALEXANDER SITE		BRIDGES SITE	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Creamware										
undecorated	7	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	33	4.6	0	0.0
edge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
total	7	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	36	5.0	0	0.0
Pearlware										
undecorated	10	2.2	1	1.5	0	0.0	108	15.1	19	26.0
edge decorated	13	2.8	1	1.5	1	1.5	51	7.1	8	11.0
annular decorated	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.5	4	0.6	1	1.4
handpainted										
monochrome	11	2.4	2	3.0	1	1.5	4	0.6	19	26.0
polychrome	7	1.5	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
w/ sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed										
dark blue	36	7.9	5	7.4	0	0.0	40	5.6	0	0.0
brown/black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
total	80	17.5	11	16.4	3	4.5	209	29.3	47	64.4
Whiteware										
undecorated	224	48.9	33	49.2	37	55.2	310	43.4	20	27.4
edge decorated	19	4.1	3	4.5	2	3.0	15	2.1	1	1.4
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
handpainted										
monochrome	7	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	48	6.7	2	2.7
polychrome	11	2.4	1	1.5	2	3.0	7	1.0	0	0.0
w/sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed										
light blue	53	11.6	10	14.9	13	19.4	35	4.9	3	4.1
brown/black	12	2.6	3	4.5	1	1.5	7	1.0	0	0.0
other colors	37	8.1	2	3.0	7	10.4	7	1.0	0	0.0
w/ handpainted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
total	367	80.1	53	79.1	63	94.0	433	60.6	26	35.6
Porcelain										
undecorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	4.5	0	0.0
handpainted	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
lustre	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
total	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	5.2	0	0.0
Tin Glazed (Delft)										
undecorated	3	0.7	3	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTALS	458	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	715	100.1	73	100.0

meter. The vast majority of these artifacts were less than 1/4" in size. This is very consistent with the results from the Apple River Fort Site (Mansberger, Halpin and Sculle 1992).

Another short term, early nineteenth century, Illinois habitation site that has a tightly controlled surface collection is the Bridges Site (11-Sg-618) (Halpin 1995). This site, which was located in rural Sangamon County, was occupied during the 1820s and early 1830s. A total of 112 artifacts were collected from 48 5-meter square collection units. Based on a site size of approximately 1,600 square meters, the average artifact density for the site was an extremely low 0.07 artifacts/square meter.¹² The collection unit with the greatest artifact density was 0.36 artifacts/meter. As with the Alexander Site, the artifacts were all very small in size (Halpin 1995:17). The extremely low artifact density from the Bridges Site clearly reflects the very short term nature of this early occupation.

After the initial tabulation of the artifacts from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site, the analysis consisted of dividing all collected material into one of seven functional categories. These functional categories were initially defined by Orser, Nekola and Roark (1987) and slightly revised for our midwestern studies by Mansberger (1990; See also Mansberger and Halpin 1991). These categories differ from the more widely used functional categories defined by South (1978) and more accurately reflect nineteenth century domestic sites.

The functional categories used in this report include Foodways Service (ceramic and glass tablewares and other artifacts associated with the serving of foods), Foodways Storage and Preparation (artifacts associated with the preparation and/or storage of foods), Foodways Remains (the actual faunal and/or floral remains of foods), Household/Furnishings (artifacts associated with furniture and the furnishing of the home), Labor/Activities (artifacts associated with various non-kitchen or Foodways tasks conducted around the site), Architecture (physical remains associated with the fabric of the house and/or other buildings), Personal (non-clothing related artifacts associated with the individual, including alcoholic beverages and smoking related items), and Clothing (small items of clothing). Table 1 summarizes the functional diversity of the artifacts collected from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site.

With the artifact inventories completed, a series of maps depicting the spatial distribution of these functional categories

12. Since the site size was not indicated in Halpin (1995), I determined the site size based on his Figure 8 (presumed total artifact distribution) and Figure 9 (presumed stone number distribution) (Halpin 1995:19-20). The other site sizes have been determined by the distribution of 1 artifact/collection unit distribution maps as drawn by the Surfer program.

TABLE 3
UNREFINED CERAMICS
FROM SURFACE AND CUMULATIVE FEATURE CONTEXTS,
THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	--Surface-- Context		--Feature-- Context	
	#	%	#	%
Redware	11	37.9	10	22.7
Stoneware	11	37.9	22	50.0
Albany Slipped Earthenwares	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yellowware and Rockinghamwares	7	24.2	12	27.3
Totals	29	100.0	44	100.0

was prepared. Additionally, several temporally sensitive sub-categories within each functional category were compared in order to determine temporally discreet activity areas within the site. The surface distribution maps were prepared using Golden Software, Incorporated's Surfer program. These maps allow for a better interpretation of the activity areas at the Apple River Fort Site than could be obtained solely by assessing the limited subsurface features at this site.

The maps illustrating the distribution of the various functional categories of artifacts from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site are presented in Figures 5 through 12. The vast majority of the artifacts recovered from this site were from the Foodways Service category, which consisted of 74.8% of all the artifacts recovered from the surface of this site. This category consists predominately of ceramic, and occasionally glass, tablewares. The distribution of Foodways Service artifacts clearly mirrors the Total Artifact distribution at the site and emphasizes two distinct concentrations of ceramic tablewares (which appear to represent temporally discrete components). Within this category, the densest concentration of artifacts was 10 items per collection unit.

Concentration 1 is located along the northeast edge of the site. This concentration consisted of 16.4% pearlware and 79.1%

whiteware. These wares were predominately handpainted and transfer printed (See Table 2). Transitional brown and black transfer printed whitewares were also found associated with this concentration. It is hypothesized that this concentration represents the remains of a late 1820s occupation by a miner and his family, and the log structure that was present at this site became the focal point of the Apple River Fort when constructed in June 1832. It does not appear that the domestic component of this "site" was occupied past the summer of 1832 and the abandonment of the fort.

Concentration 2 is located along the southwest edge of the site. This surface concentration consisted of 1.5% creamware, 4.5% pearlware, and 94.0% whiteware. Decorative ceramic types in this concentration were predominately transfer printed whitewares with minor amounts of handpainted decoration (both pearlwares and whitewares; See Table 2). It is suspected that this surface scatter represents an pre-fort occupation that persisted through the late 1830s and early 1840s --and probably abandoned when the property was purchased by the Bainbridge family in 1847.

Artifacts from the Foodways Storage category consisted of only 5.1% (n=32) of the artifacts collected from the surface of this site. These artifacts included both salt glazed stonewares and redwares (lead glazed earthenwares) with the greatest number of artifacts being only 1 item per collection unit. Typical of the period, all wares were hand turned and no middle nineteenth century jigger-molded wares were found on the surface of this site. On the surface, the unrefined wares consisted of equal amounts of redware and salt glazed stoneware containers (each category containing 11 sherds or 37.9% of the unrefined wares; See Table 3). Although limited in number, the redware and stoneware sherds appeared to be equally distributed between the two concentrations with no obvious temporal difference between the redware and stoneware distribution.

Few artifacts from the surface were associated with the Foodways Remains and Household/Furnishings categories (both of which contained 8 artifacts or 1.3% of the assemblage). The few faunal remains uncovered on the surface of the site correspond either with middens associated with Features 2 and 4, or reflect the subsurface presence of these two features (and thus represent post-fort fill). One bone item per collection unit was the greatest number recovered from the surface of this site. No artifacts from the Clothing category were found on the surface of this site.

Similarly, a fairly low number of artifacts was associated with the Architecture (n=57; 9.0% of the assemblage), Personal (n=27; 4.2% of the assemblage), and Labor/Activities (n=22; 3.5% of the assemblage) categories. Artifacts associated with the Architectural category, although few in number, represent a wide range of building materials including window glass, machine cut nails, brick and/or fired daub, and stone. No collection units

had more than three small fragments of window glass per unit. The limited window glass found on the surface of this site was thin (suggesting an early date of manufacture) and was concentrated outside and immediately north of the fort. It is suspected that these artifacts were part of the midden that developed immediately northwest of the original log cabin at this site (and positioned in the northeast corner of the fort). Additionally, an occasional isolated fragment of window glass was found across the site.

Similarly, very few nails were found on the surface of this site. The densest concentration of nails included only 2 per collection unit. This "concentration" was located southwest of the fort (within ceramic Concentration 2) and probably reflects the approximate location of the post-fort log dwelling that was constructed at this site. This second cabin location is also hinted at by the distribution of building stone. Additionally, a very light scatter of nails fans out from Feature 5 and/or the corner of the log cabin that has been interpreted as being located in this corner of the fort. Another light scatter of nails was located immediately outside and west of the fort.

The brick recovered from the surface of this site was all very small fragments of a soft mud variety. The densest concentration of this material consisted of only 3 fragments per collection unit. After excavating features 4 and 5 (and noting the density of fired daub and/or chinking in these features), it seems apparent that the majority of the "brick" identified on the surface actually represents either burned daub (from a "mud and stick" chimney) or chinking (once located between the logs of a log structure). The densest concentrations of this material was located immediately north of the fort (and associated with ceramic Concentration 1). It is suspected that this material represents structural remains of the log structure once located in the northeast corner of the fort. It is interesting how this material was concentrated a few meters from the actual location of this structure and either represents the result of a chimney fall, or the effects of erosion. Lesser amounts of this material were scattered across site.

The distribution of stone fragments was considerably different than the distribution of "brick". The densest concentration of stone, which consisted of 13 fragments per collection unit, was located immediately above Feature 2 and is consistent with the high concentration of burned stone found in the surface of this pit. This distribution of stone suggests that this material was deposited in this pit shortly after the abandonment of the fort in 1832. It is suspected that this building material represents the remains of an impermanent stone fireplace located within the confines of the fort. Another concentration of stone was found along the north wall of the fort and may have been associated with either of the two log structures located along this north wall (ie. stone piers). Another concentration of stone was found immediately west of the fort (in the area of Concentration 2). This stone corresponds

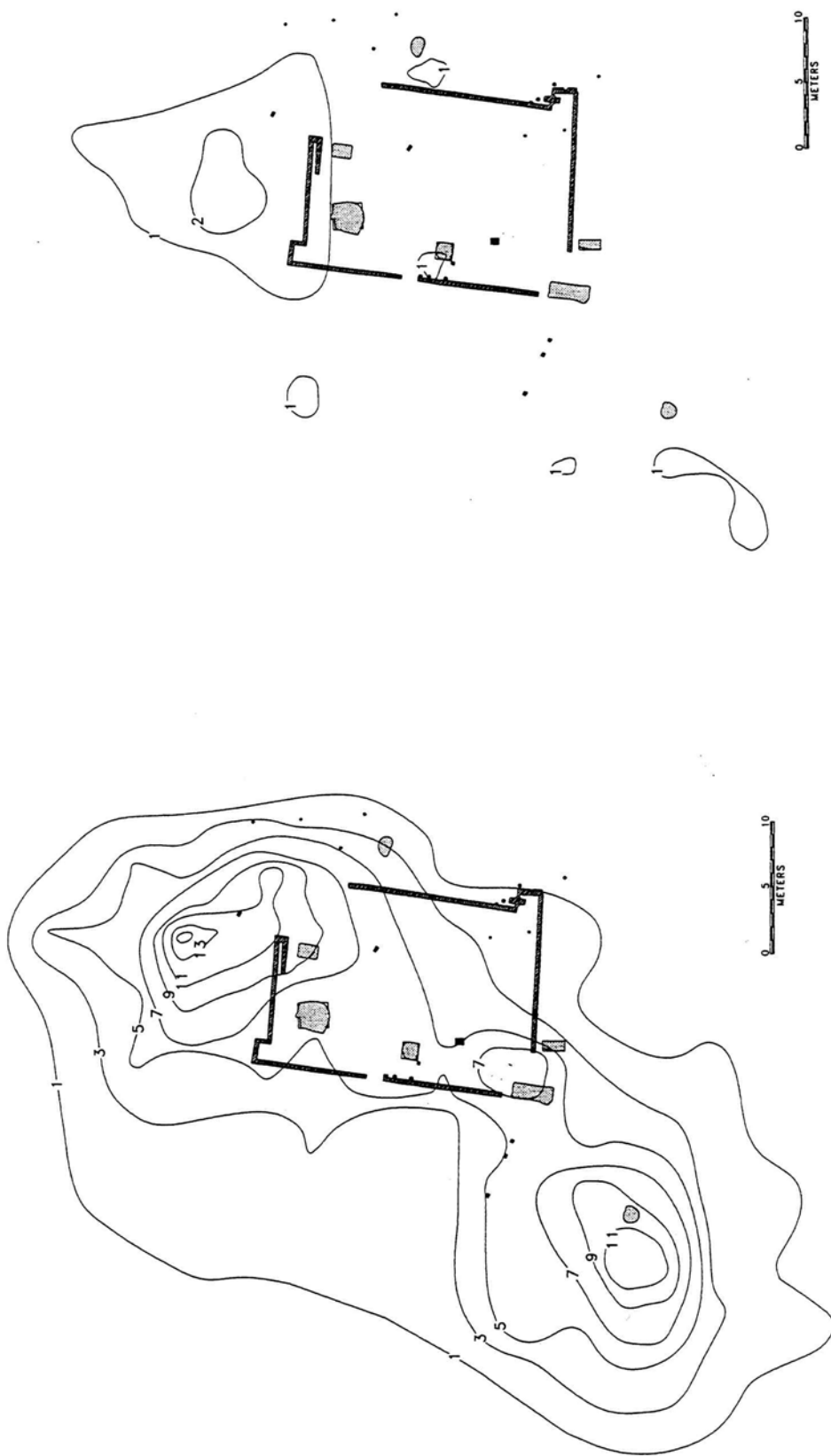


Figure 5. Distribution of Total Artifacts (left) and Personal Artifacts (right) from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. The outline of the fort and the various features uncovered during the subsequent investigations is also shown in this and the following illustrations.

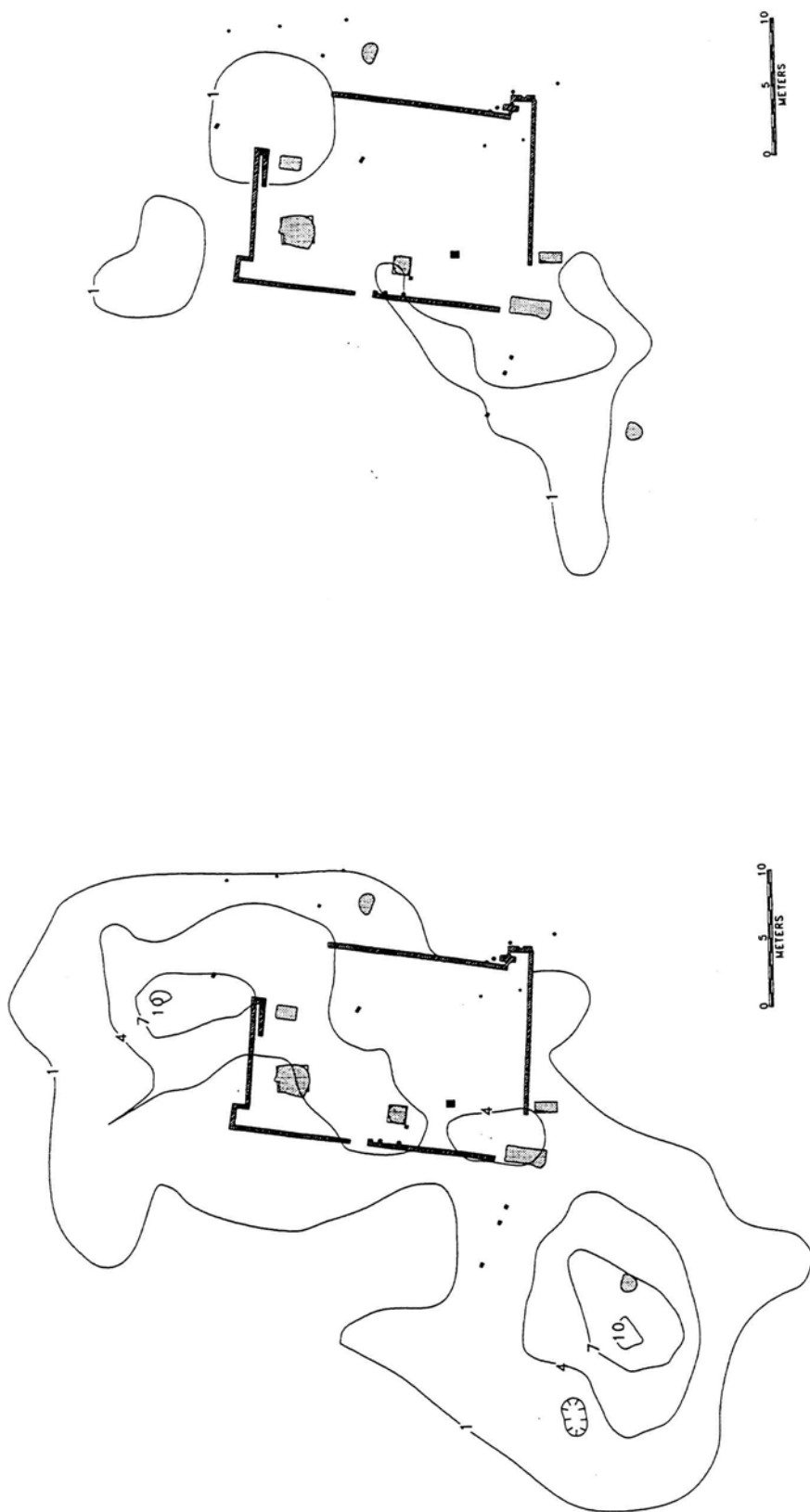


Figure 6. Surface distribution of Foodways Service (left) and Foodways Preparation and Storage (right) artifacts from the Apple River Fort Site.

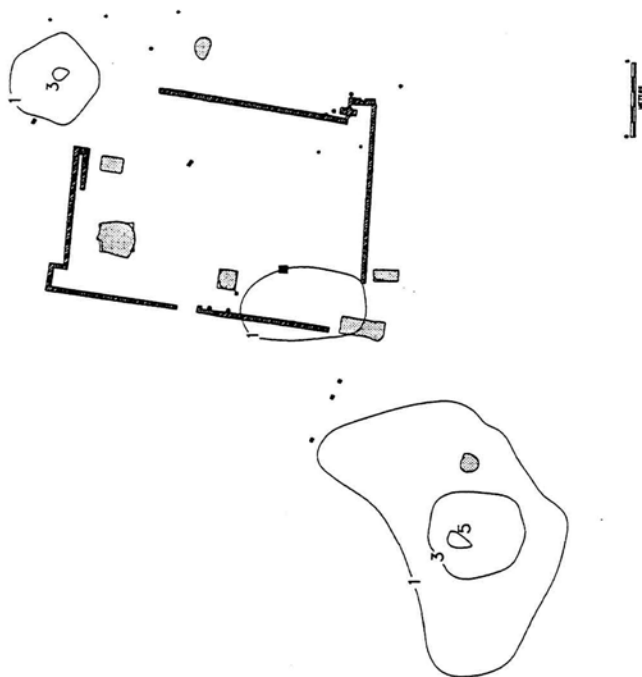
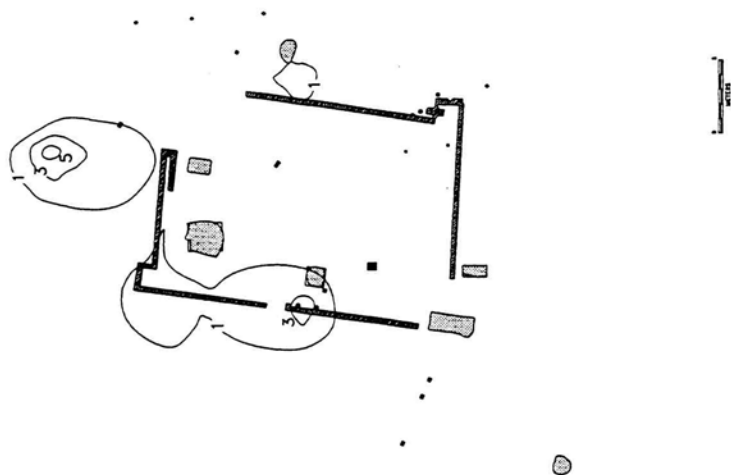


Figure 7. Surface distribution of dark blue transfer printed pearlwares (left) and pastel colored transfer printed whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. These two figures emphasize the temporal differences between the two components at this site.

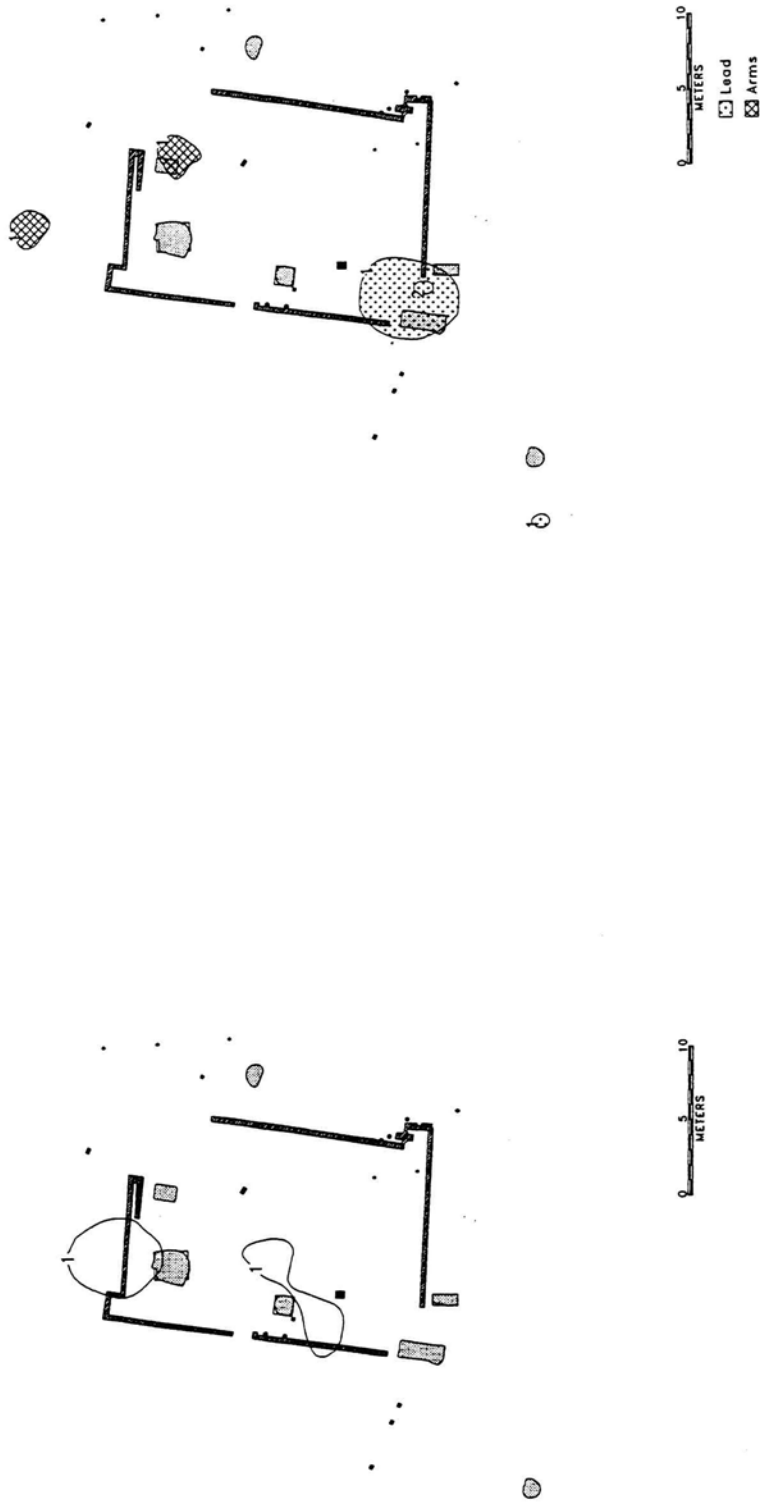


Figure 9. Surface distribution of the faunal remains (left) and the arms related artifacts (right) from the Apple River Fort Site.

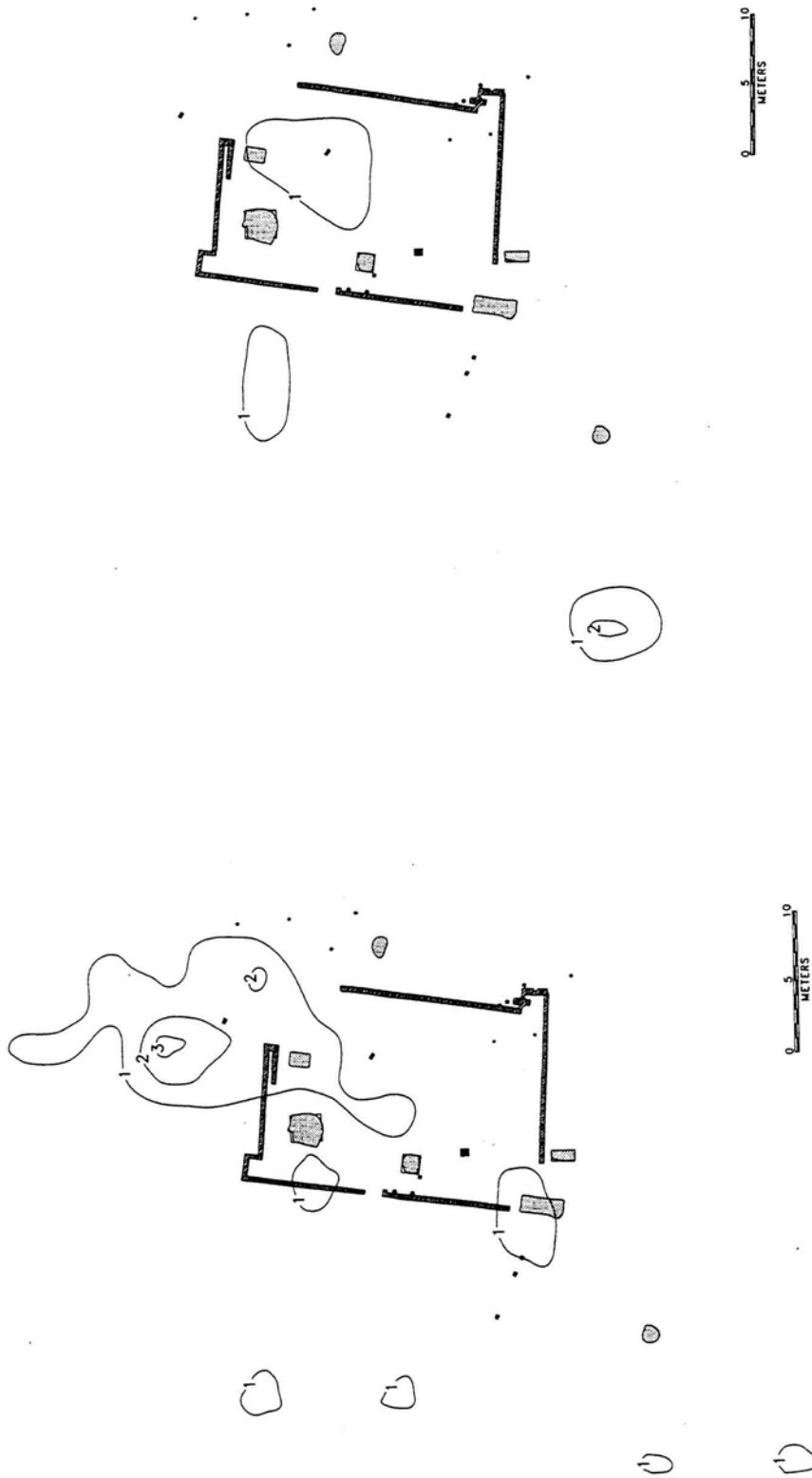


Figure 11. Surface distribution of window glass (left) and machine cut nails (right) from the Apple River Fort Site.

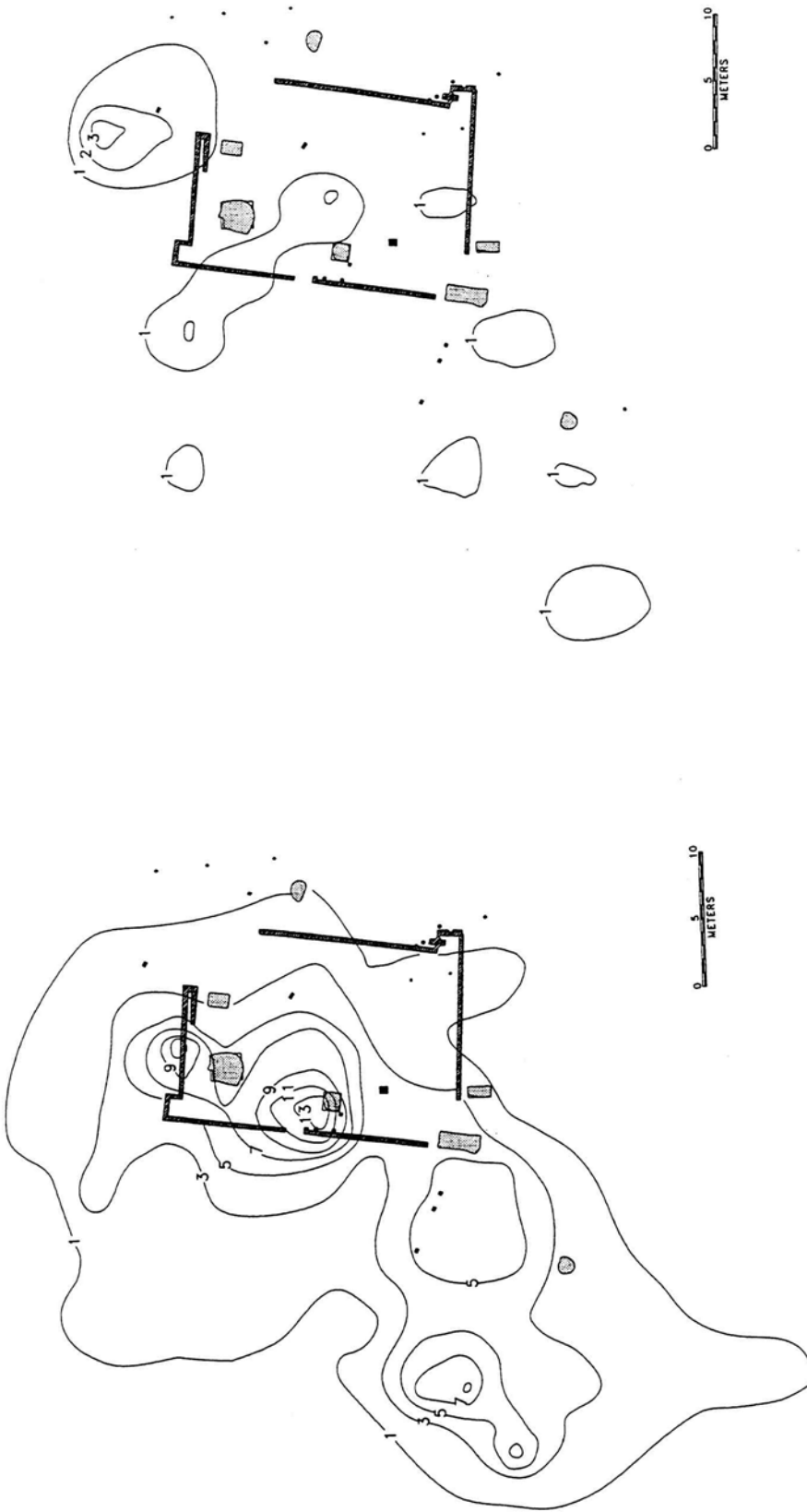


Figure 12. Surface distribution (by count) of the stone (left) and "brick" (right) from the Apple River Fort Site. As discussed in the text, much of the "brick" may represent either burned chinking or daub.

well with a small nail concentration and has been interpreted as the location of a second log structure.

Artifacts associated with the Personal category consisted predominately of liquor bottle and smoking pipe fragments. These items, like most of the surface debris, were few in number. The densest concentration was that area immediately north of the fort which contained only 2 artifacts per collection unit. This probably represents a midden that accumulated during the pre-fort occupation. Additionally, a low number of these artifacts were associated with Feature 6 as well as with the second domestic structure (Concentration 2). Although diagnostic lip and base fragments were extremely rare, an occasional applied tool lip and pontiled base fragments were found.

Artifacts associated with Labor/Activities category recovered from the surface of this site consisted predominately of both raw and melted lead (associated with the manufacture of bullets), cast lead balls, as well as gunflints. The surface distribution of these items was interesting. Raw lead was concentrated in the area of Feature 8 (and suspected as being within the blockhouse once located in the southwest corner of the fort). The few lead musket balls found on the surface were found above feature 5 as well as immediately outside and along the north wall of the fort.

Functionally, the artifacts collected from the surface of this site suggested a pattern consistent with that associated with more ubiquitous early nineteenth century farmsteads. Although the size and configuration of the site (especially the two separate activity areas) could have been interpreted as a single site with two overlapping components, the assemblage differed from the more common farmstead sites by the identification of lead processing activities as well as presence of the arms related artifacts. Otherwise, based on the surface signature, this site appeared to represent a typical early nineteenth century farmstead. The backhoe testing was to prove otherwise.

Backhoe Testing

Once the surface collection had been completed, we conducted limited subsurface testing with the aid of a small backhoe. During this testing phase, we excavated six backhoe trenches and hand excavated two units to pinpoint the corners of the stockade wall. The plow zone was removed from a total of 125 square meters of the site.

During this phase of the work, we identified several subsurface features interpreted as sections of the stockade wall (Feature 3) as well as two pit features --a small cellar (Feature 1) and a trash pit (Feature 2). During the testing phase, we found a lead musket ball on the exposed surface of the stockade wall trench (Feature 3) further bringing life to the Apple River

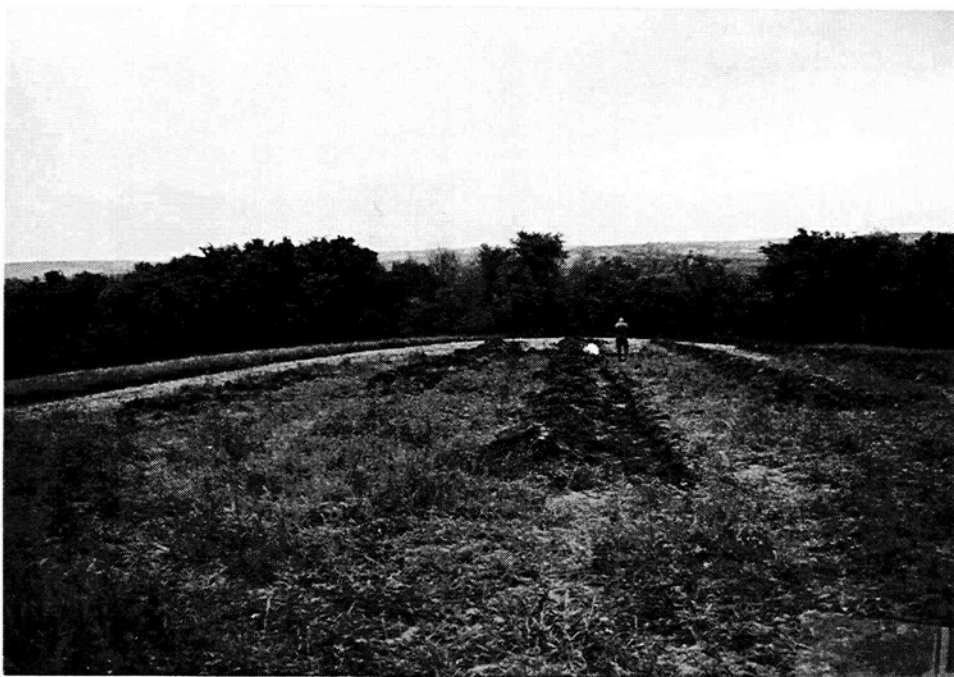


Figure 13. Backhoe test trenches at the Apple River Fort Site, July 1995.

Fort. Based on these limited investigations, we were able to determine that the surface scatter of artifacts that we had identified during the survey was, indeed, remains of a stockaded fortification dating from the early nineteenth century. We had found the Apple River Fort!

At this point in time, we concluded the testing operations and made arrangements to meet with representatives of the State Historic Preservation Office (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency). Shortly thereafter, Dr. Mark Esarey (Illinois Historic Preservation Agency) met on site with representatives of the Apple River Fort Foundation and Fever River Research. At that time, the site was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (as per Criterion D).

Additionally, preservation issues were discussed at this time and focused on what the impact of restoring the fort would have on the limited subsurface resources. Although the original plan was to reconstruct the fort in the exact location of the original structure, this strategy would completely destroy the significant subsurface archaeology. Not only would this require extensive archaeological investigations to mitigate, but, since it would result in the destruction of the archaeological

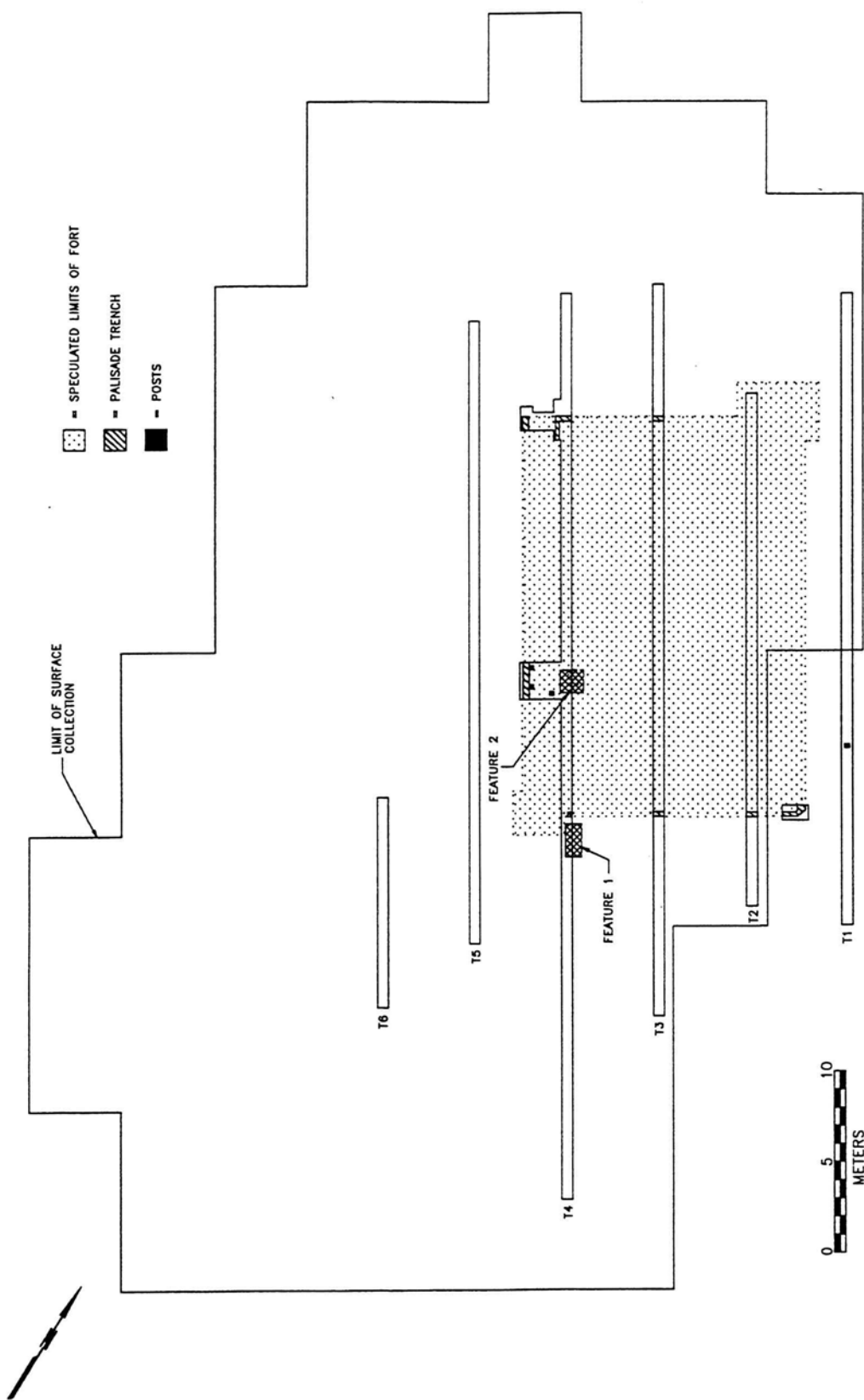


Figure 14. Limits of the controlled surface collection in relationship to the six backhoe trenches. The suspected outline of the Apple River Fort, as determined by the backhoe trenches, is indicated.

resources, also would potentially preclude the site from being formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places --something that we all felt was a worthwhile goal to pursue. Everyone was in agreement that the significant archaeological remains should be preserved and the reconstructed fort positioned in a way to minimally impact the subsurface remains.

Unfortunately, thought, the Apple River Fort Foundation was attempting to reconstruct a structure that they knew little about. With this in mind, we negotiated a strategy where we would strip the site of its plow zone, map all the features, partially excavate any features uncovered, and then cover the site to preserve it. With this accomplished, the structure of the fort would be better understood and, hopefully, a wide range of period artifacts would be collected to assist with the furnishing of the fort and its ancillary buildings. With this in mind, arrangements were made to strip the site with heavy earth moving equipment.

Feature Excavations

We returned to the Apple River Fort Site in late July and removed the plowzone from an area of approximately 2,700 square meters. This strategy exposed the entire stockade wall, its associated bastions as well as several trash pits, cellars and post holes. Although the number of features was low, all features were associated with a short term occupation and have assisted with the interpretation of this significant early nineteenth century site.

Once the plowzone had been removed from the site, the subsurface features were defined and their plan views drawn to scale. Each feature was partially excavated in order to determine its depth, structure as well as the artifact content. With the smaller features (such as Feature 5), one-half of the feature was excavated and the feature profile recorded. With the larger features (such as Features 4 and 8), we excavated only one quarter of each feature --leaving three quarters of the features intact. Two pit features were found outside of the stockade walls (Features 6 and 7). Since these features were shallow, small, and well removed from the main fort, we excavated them completely.

Feature fill was removed using a combination of shovel scraping and troweling techniques. All feature fill was screened through 1/4" mesh hardware cloth. Once the features had been sampled, the site was backfilled to protect the remaining portions of these significant features. The artifact assemblages derived from the feature excavations were initially separated into the same functional categories as the surface collections were tabulated. These detailed inventories also are presented in Appendices I and II.

TABLE 4

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ARTIFACTS
FROM INDIVIDUAL FEATURE CONTEXTS,
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	-----PITS-----						--STOCKADE TRENCH--				-----CELLARS-----							
	F2		F6		F7		F3		F1		F4		F5		F8			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Foodways Service	23	74.2	44	32.8	54	47.8	8	33.3	8	47.1	194	25.6	52	24.5	240	27.4		
Foodways Storage and Preparation	0	0.0	26	19.4	0	0.0	1	4.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	9	4.3	26	3.0		
Foodways Remains	5	16.1	30	22.4	46	40.7	5	20.8	3	17.6	56	7.4	96	45.3	269	30.7		
Personal	0	0.0	4	3.0	2	1.8	2	8.3	1	5.9	53	7.0	13	6.1	60	6.9		
Clothing	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.9	3	1.4	15	1.7		
Household	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0		
Architecture	1	3.2	17	12.7	4	3.5	3	12.5	4	23.5	411	54.2	30	14.2	171	19.6		
Labor/Activities	2	6.5	1	0.7	2	1.8	4	16.7	1	5.9	30	4.0	7	3.3	85	9.7		
Undetermined	0	0.0	10	7.5	4	3.5	1	4.2	0	0.0	5	0.7	2	0.9	9	1.0		
Totals	31	100.0	134	100.0	113	100.0	24	100.0	17	100.0	758	100.0	212	100.0	875	100.0		

Feature 1 was a small rectangular pit which was located outside of the stockade wall. It was situated 1'6" (0.46m) south of the fort's southern stockade wall and in line with the west end of the stockade trench. As such, this feature was nestled in an outside corner created by the junction of the stockade wall and the "blockhouse"¹³. Unlike nearby Feature 8 (which is oriented with its long axis parallel with the stockade trench), this feature is oriented at a slight angle to the stockade walls. Based on its size, configuration and contents, this feature is interpreted as a small post-fort cellar. The surface artifact

13. For purposes of this discussion, the horizontal log structure that was once located in the northeast corner of the fort is referred to as the log cabin, and the horizontal log structure once located in the southwest corner of the fort is referred to as the blockhouse.

distribution maps clearly associate this feature with a domestic occupation that was situated southwest of the fort (and associated with surface Concentration 2).

This small cellar, which measured approximately 5'8" (1.73m) north/south by 2'8" (0.81m) east/west, had a floor area of approximately 15 square feet (1.38 square meters). When sectioned, this feature extended to a depth of 10" (0.25m) below the scraped surface. Considering the depth of the plow zone, the floor of this cellar was approximately 1'4" (0.41m) below the present ground surface. Assuming some erosion on site (which is evident), this cellar would have extended approximately 1'8" to 2'0" below the circa 1832 ground surface.

A shallow shelf was located along the south edge of this feature. This shelf was raised only 3-4" (8-10cm) above the surrounding floor and extended approximately 1'4" (0.41m) from the south wall of the feature. This shelf, which was approximately 3.5 square feet in size, comprised 23% of the cellar floor. Except for the area associated with the shelf, this feature had relatively straight walls and a flat bottom. No evidence of a wood lining was found.

Two distinct fill episodes were identified within this feature. The upper fill (Zone I) consisted of a yellowish brown silty clay subsoil mixed with a light brown silty clay loam topsoil. Cultural mottling in this feature consisted predominately of very small charcoal flecks. Near the base of the feature and within Zone I we recovered two large (approximately 6" diameter) burnt stones (similar to those recovered in Feature 2) and a single fragment (less than 1" diameter) of soft mud brick. Also found was a small fragment of bark that may have fallen off the nearby stockade wall or blockhouse structure.

The lower fill (Zone II) consisted of a wedge of sterile yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. This fill probably represents the upper slumped walls of the feature and suggests that the feature set unmaintained for a short amount of time prior to being filled. No artifacts were found in this fill. The floor of the cellar was flat and relatively clean. Nestled within the northwest corner of the feature, and resting on the floor of the cellar, we found a single crushed egg (presumably chicken).

The artifact density within this feature was low with only 17 small artifacts being recovered from this feature. The most predominate class of artifacts were from the Foodways Service category (consisting of 47.1% of the artifacts). The refined ceramics (n=8) consisted of 12.5% pearlware and 87.5% whiteware. Although the sample size was small, over 50% of the refined ceramics consisted of the late, pastel colored transfer printed wares and suggests that this feature was filled late within the life of this site (post 1835). Artifacts from the Architectural category (consisting of 3 machine cut nails and a single fragment

of window glass) comprised 23.5% of the artifacts from this feature.

Artifacts from the Foodways Remains (bone; n=3) from this feature consisted solely of domestic cattle bones, one of which had been saw cut. Artifacts from the Personal (pipe bowl, n=1) and Labor/Activities (a single piece of raw lead) categories were also few in number within this feature. The small size of the artifacts as well as the low artifact density within this feature suggests that these artifacts represent secondary deposits that probably accumulated within the surrounding midden and deposited in the feature when it was filled (circa 1846) with surrounding soil.

Feature 1 has been interpreted as a small, shallow domestic cellar that was nestled within an outside corner created by the stockade wall and the blockhouse. Since this was an exterior cellar, it probably had a wooden cover. Based on the feature contents and its location outside of the fort, this cellar probably was used by the post-fort occupants of this site. The presence of the fragmented egg near the base suggests that this cellar functioned as a food storage and/or dairy processing pit.

Feature 2 was a shallow, irregular basin located inside the confines of the stockade walls. It was located approximately 5'7" (1.70m) from the west stockade wall and in relatively close proximity to what has been interpreted as the fort's gate.

When we cut the first pass through the plowzone over this feature with the back hoe, we immediately noted the presence of this feature. Large fragments of burned stone and ceramic tablewares were concentrated in the plow zone and suggested that a feature was present and only recently disturbed by the plow. At the scraped surface, this feature appeared to represent a pit that measured approximately 4'0" (1.22m) square. Upon beginning the excavations (at less than 5cm below the scraped surface) the feature quickly took on the shape of an irregular circle with a basin shaped base.

This feature was very shallow and extended only 4-5" (10-13cm) below the scraped surface. The upper fill (Zone I) consisted predominately of burned limestone fragments that probably originated from a fireplace hearth. No mortar was associated with any of the stone. Beneath this concentration of stone was a dark brown fill with lots of charcoal, redeposited burned soil and ash mottling. A distinctive lens of charcoal was located immediately above the base of the feature. Although plenty of charcoal and ash was found in this feature fill, no evidence was present to suggest in situ burning. A single post hole, measuring approximately 8" by 9" in size, was located near the southwest corner of this feature.

Artifacts within this feature were few in number (n=31). Although limited in number, the relatively large fragments found in the upper portion of the feature suggest that these items

TABLE 5A

REFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM INDIVIDUAL FEATURE CONTEXTS,
THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

----- CELLARS -----								
F1		F4		F5		F8		
#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<hr/>								
Creamware								
undecorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	2	0.9
Pearlware								
undecorated	0	0.0	59	31.2	15	29.4	14	6.2
edge decorated	0	0.0	8	4.2	3	5.8	2	0.9
annular decorated	0	0.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	8	3.5
handpainted								
monochrome	0	0.0	45	23.8	14	27.4	5	2.2
polychrome	0	0.0	17	9.0	2	3.9	1	0.4
w/ sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed								
dark blue	1	12.5	37	19.6	11	21.6	16	7.0
brown/black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
handpainted/ transferprinted	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
total	1	12.5	168	88.9	46	90.1	46	20.2
Whiteware								
undecorated	0	0.0	9	4.9	2	3.9	40	17.5
edge decorated	2	25.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	17	7.4
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.2
handpainted								
monochrome	1	12.5	5	2.7	0	0.0	5	2.2
polychrome	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	21	9.2
w/sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	12.0
transfer printed								
blue	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	2.0	34	14.9
brown/black	0	0.0	2	1.0	1	2.0	11	4.8
other colors	4	50.0	1	0.5	0	0.0	16	7.0
w/ handpainted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
total	7	87.5	21	11.1	4	7.9	176	77.2
Porcelain								
handpainted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
Red paste lustreware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
TOTALS	8	100.0	189	100.0	51	100.0	228	100.0

TABLE 5B

REFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM INDIVIDUAL FEATURE CONTEXTS,
THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	-----PITS-----						--STOCKADE TRENCH--	
	F2		F6		F7		F3	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Creamware								
undecorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pearlware								
undecorated	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	12.5
edge decorated	13	56.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
handpainted								
monochrome	0	0.0	10	25.6	2	3.7	3	37.5
polychrome	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
w/ sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed								
dark blue	0	0.0	2	5.1	3	5.6	2	25.0
brown/black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
handpainted/								
transferprinted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
total	13	56.5	13	33.3	5	9.3	6	75.0
Whiteware								
undecorated	8	34.8	6	15.4	31	57.4	1	12.5
edge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	24.0	0	0.0
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.5
handpainted								
monochrome	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
polychrome	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
w/sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed								
blue	2	8.7	14	35.9	3	5.6	0	0.0
brown/black	0	0.0	6	15.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
other colors	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.7	0	0.0
w/ handpainted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
total	10	43.5	26	66.7	49	90.7	2	25.0
Porcelain								
handpainted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Red paste lustreware	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTALS	23	100.0	39	100.0	54	100.0	8	100.0

represent primary deposits --unlike the artifacts found within the fill immediately below the stone. The predominate class of artifacts in this feature was from the Foodways Service category (consisting of 74.2% of the artifacts). The refined ceramics (n=23) consisted of 56.5% pearlware and 43.5% whiteware which is consistent with an 1832 date of filling. The relatively large percentage of Foodways Service items (and pearlware) is due to the multiple fragments (n=13) of a blue edge decorated (with scalloped and embossed edge) shallow serving bowl that was recovered from this feature. The only other decorated ceramics recovered from this feature was blue transfer printed whitewares (n=2). Limited numbers of artifacts from the Architectural (consisting of a single machine cut nail), Foodways Remains (bone; n=5), and Labor/Activities (n=2; a single piece of melted lead and a gunflint) categories were also found in this feature.

Interpreting Feature 2 has been difficult. Based on the limited number of artifacts within the feature, it seems likely that this pit was filled shortly after the fort was abandoned (circa late 1832 or 1833). The concentration of burned stone suggests that this feature was in close proximity to a stone fireplace hearth. It is not known whether this feature represents the location of that hearth, or only the location where the demolished hearth was deposited. Another possible interpretation is that this small pit feature represents a clay pit that was excavated for the construction of this fireplace and chimney. No mortar was found attached to this stone or within this pit and suggests that the chimney was laid up using clay mortar. If this is true, then the pit remained open during the summer of 1832 and was filled after demolition of the recently constructed chimney.

Feature 3 represents the two L-shaped sections of wall trench that marked the location of the stockade wall. The remains of the stockade trench averaged approximately 12" to 14" (30.5cm to 35cm) wide. Along the north, west, and south stockade walls, the trench extended approximately 6" to 10" (15cm to 25cm) below the scraped surface; along the east wall, the trench extended nearly 18" (45cm) below the scraped surface. The plow zone was a shallow 5" to 6" in depth. Although relatively uniform in width, the trench was extremely variable in depth. The stockade trench represents a hastily constructed wall consistent with the documentary record.

A square bastion was incorporated into two opposing corners of the stockade walls. The square bastions appear to have been constructed in a similar manner as the remainder of the stockade wall with posts set into a trench excavated into the ground. Horizontal log structures were located in both the southwest and northeast corners of the fort precluding the need for bastions at these two corners.

The northwest bastion was represented by a wall trench that jutted out from the main line of the stockade wall. The inside

TABLE 6

UNREFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM INDIVIDUAL FEATURE CONTEXTS,
THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	F3		F4		F5		F6		F8	
Redware	-	--	-	--	5	62.5	1	4.0	4	44.4
Stoneware	1	100.0	-	--	-	--	17	68.0	4	44.4
Albany Slipped Earthenwares	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--	-	--
Yellowware and Rockinghamwares	-	--	1	100.0	3	37.5	7	28.0	1	11.2
Totals	1	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	25	100.0	9	100.0

dimensions of the northwest bastion are 3'3" by 4'0". A concentration of burned daub and/or chinking similar to that recovered from Feature 4 was found concentrated around the outside edge of this bastion.

The southeast bastion consisted of an irregular wall trench with several individual post molds located along the outer edge of the trench. The southeast bastion was slightly larger than the northwest bastion. The inside dimensions of the southeast bastion are 4'0" by 5'4". Two posts on the inside of the fort near this bastion may represent the remains of an impermanent structure that was incorporated into this corner of the fort. Another post was found approximately 6' diagonally from the outside corner of this bastion; no similar post was found off the northwest corner of the opposite bastion. The function of this post is unknown.

An opening within the west wall of the stockade has been interpreted as a gate. This opening was 4'2" (1.27m) wide. At the south end of the opening, the stockade wall was considerably wider as if a substantial upright post may have been placed at this location to support a hinged gate. Immediately south of the gate, and alongside the inside surface of the stockade wall, we located two additional posts. Although speculative, these posts

may have functioned as some form of scaffold overlooking the gate.

A short section of double stockade wall was located along the north side of the fort. This second wall trench was approximately 9'2" (2.80m) long and located inside the main stockade trench. This short section of stockade trench was parallel with the outer wall. The inner face of the second wall was 2'0" (61cm) from the inside face of the outer wall. The eastern end of the two trenches appear to have been connected. The ends of this double stockade wall appear to correspond well with the suspected edges of two horizontal log structures (one that formed the northeast corner of the stockade wall and the other that set over Feature 5) that were once located along the north side of the fort compound. It is suspected that this section of stockade wall may have abutted both structures. As will be discussed later, the function of this double wall is unclear.

Two fill episodes were recognized within the stockade trench. The upper fill (Zone I) consisted of a light brown topsoil that apparently had been deposited in the voids created by removing the posts during the demolition of the stockade walls. Besides an occasional musket ball (n=3) and gunflint (n=1), this fill contained a wide range of secondary debris that must have been lying around the site when the structure was demolished. The lower fill (Zone II) consists of a sterile fill (consisting of mixed topsoil and subsoil) that was backfilled around the posts after they had been put in place in 1832.

The majority of the artifacts found in the trench fill probably were redeposited in the trench from the surrounding midden when the posts were pulled from the ground in circa 1847. The lead balls in the trench may have fallen out of the weathered logs prior to their removal from the ground and represent rounds fired by the Indians at the fort. Nelson Hitt (son of Thaddeus Hitt who fought in the fort), when discussing the fort, noted "See those hay ricks over yonder. Well, that's where the old fort stood. I used to play in the old place and dig bullets out of the old logs of the fort" (As cited in the Galena Daily Gazette 9/28/1903).

Feature 4 is the remains of a large, shallow pit that was located inside the northwest corner of the fort. This large pit probably represents the remains of a cellar once located beneath a horizontal log structure. The cellar's orientation with the stockade walls suggest that this cellar (and the associated log structure that probably straddled the feature), was an integral part of the fort.

At the scraped surface, this feature appeared as an irregular mass roughly 8'6" (2.60m) square. Evidence of in situ burning, represented by a 2" band of a bright orange subsoil along the feature's edge, was present. The relationship of the burned subsoil to the intact cellar walls suggest that the

original cellar walls had collapsed prior to the burning episode. Upon excavation, it became apparent that this feature represented the remains of a large, but shallow earthen cellar that was oriented parallel with the stockade walls.

Only the northwest quarter of this feature was excavated (with three quarters of the feature remaining intact). The excavations indicated that the cellar floor was located 1'1" (33cm) below the scraped surface. Assuming a 7" plow zone, the cellar floor would have been located approximately 1'8" (51cm) below the ground surface. Assuming that the cellar floor was approximately 7'0" square at its base, this feature had a floor area of 49 square feet (4.55 square meters). Although only a quarter of the feature was excavated, no evidence of a wood lining was observed.

The upper most fill (Zone I) in this cellar consisted of a dark brown silty clay topsoil with relatively dense cultural mottling (lots of charcoal, burned soil, burned chinking). Occasional, very small fragments of plaster and soft mud brick also were recovered from this fill. This fill zone contained the majority of the domestic artifacts recovered from this feature and apparently were associated with the early years of the post-fort occupation (circa 1833-1840). This material was very similar to that recovered from Feature 8 which appears to have been associated with a slightly later post-fort occupation.

Located beneath this fill was a dense concentration of burned soil (representing the remains of structural chinking) mixed with ash, charcoal and light brown, sandy soil (Zone II). This demolition material appears to represent decomposed plaster and chinking from a log structure that probably was located immediately above this cellar. Chinking was a soil matrix that was used to fill the gaps between the logs in a horizontal log structure. At least one fragment exhibited evidence of a whitewashed interior surface. A single large burned stone was found in this fill deposit, and may suggest that the log structure rested on stone piers; little other stone was found in this feature fill. Although the artifact density in this zone was very low, several machine cut nails as well as melted window glass and lead balls were recovered from this fill zone.

A thin lens of fill (Zone III) was located on the floor of this feature. This fill consisted of a mixture of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional concentrations of domestic artifacts. It appears that the cellar may have set idle for sometime with an occasional deposit of trash in the cellar prior to the demolition of the structure. This fill contained concentrations of ash with some calcined bone. Artifacts in this fill consisted of pockets of non-burned items including bone buttons, straight pins, and lead balls. The floor of the cellar was slightly basin shaped. No artifacts were identified as resting on this floor.

The artifact density in Feature 4 was high (n=758). The

most common category of artifacts in this feature were from the Architectural group (n=411; consisting of 54.2% of the artifacts from this feature). The vast majority of this material was window glass (n=173) and melted glass which is suspected as being window glass (n=111). Machine cut nails (n=34) and nail fragments (n=92) also were common. The only architectural hardware recovered from this feature was a handforged door keeper.

Artifacts from the Foodways Service category (n=194) consisted of only 25.6% of the artifacts recovered from this feature. The refined wares from this feature consisted of 88.4% pearlware and only 11.1% whiteware. Ceramic decorative treatments represented in this feature included edge decorated (n=9; 4.8%), annular decorated (n=2; 1.0%), handpainted (n=68; 36.0%), and transfer printed (n=42; 22.2%) wares. The handpainted wares were predominately monochrome blue pearlwares with minor amounts of polychrome wares. A couple of fragments of handpainted pearlware "peafowl" containers (potentially sugar bowls?) were also found. The transfer printed wares were predominately dark blue pearlwares with minor amounts of blue (n=2), brown (n=1), black (n=1) and red (n=1) whitewares.

Several ceramic hallmarks were identified on the wares from this feature. All the identified marks are consistent with the circa 1832 filling of this cellar. A single undecorated pearlware base (probably from an edge decorated plate) was impressed with an anchor surrounded by the words "DAVENPORT" (Lot 91). It is unfortunate that the impressed date of manufacture generally associated with these marks was illegible. The firm of W. Davenport and Company was a Staffordshire pottery located in Longport, England. Although it operated from circa 1793 until 1887, this particular mark was in use from circa 1805 until circa 1860 (Godden 1964:189, mark 1181a). Its presence on a pearlware body suggests a manufacture date of circa 1805 until circa 1830.

A dark blue transfer printed pearlware saucer had an impressed mark that incorporated a stylized eagle surrounded by the words "[W]ARR[ANTED]... [ADA]MS & [SONS]/ SEMI CHI[NA]" (Lot 91). This mark, which is similar to that illustrated in Godden (1964:21, mark 19), probably was associated with the firm of William Adams and Sons, a Staffordshire pottery that was located in Greengates, England between 1819 and 1864. Finding this mark on a pearlware saucer suggests a date of manufacture of 1819 to circa 1830 (Godden 1964:21).

Fragments of a blue transfer printed whiteware plate (with scalloped and beaded edge) within this feature (Lot 91) has been identified as the pattern "GRECIAN SCENERY" (See Williams 1978:288). This particular pattern was manufactured by Enoch Wood and Sons, a Staffordshire pottery that was in operation from 1814 until 1846 (Godden 1964:685-686). The fact that this particular plate was whiteware suggests that it post dates the late 1820s. Although the remains of this particular plate was not marked, other examples manufactured by Wood and Sons often

have a backstamp which reads "CELTIC CHINA".

An undecorated whiteware platter base (potentially associated with a green edge decorated whiteware rim) was impressed with the words "WARRANTED STAFFORDSHIRE/ADAMS" (Lot 92). This mark probably was associated with the Staffordshire pottery of William Adams which was in operation throughout the nineteenth century (Godden 1964:21). Although this particular impressed mark was not identified, similar marks associated with both a royal crown and stylized eagle have been identified with the firm and used between the years 1804 to 1840. Being found on a whiteware body, it is suspected that this platter was manufactured sometime between the late 1820s and 1840.

All the cups from this feature were handpainted pearlwares --no transfer printed cups were recovered from this feature. Both monochrome and polychrome varieties were recovered with three distinct patterns being noted. All cups were handleless and of the London Urn shape.

Non-ceramic Foodways Service items recovered from this feature included fragments of a lead glass cup plate, hand blown lead tumbler, copper serving spoon, and a stamped copper teaspoon handle.

The single, small fragment of lead glass cup plate found in this feature was interesting. Unfortunately, only the rim (and none of the central medallion) of this cup plate was recovered. This distinctive rim (with a large scallop separated by two smaller scallops) has been attributed to the glass works at Sandwich, Massachusetts --an eastern glass factory. This rim design was part of a historical or commemorative cup plate that would have had a central medallion with a bust of either Henry Clay or Queen Victoria. Ten different Henry Clay cup plates are known, are relatively common, and all of eastern manufacture. Although Clay was in the public eye from 1803 until his death in 1852, the Clay cup plates were probably issued in 1832 (when he ran for the presidency as the Whig candidate against Andrew Jackson) or 1844 (when he was the sole Whig candidate for president against James Polk). The Queen Victoria cup plates probably were issued in 1837 (when she took the throne) or 1838 (when she was coronated). The Queen Victoria cup plates are much more rare than the Henry Clay cup plates (Lee and Rose 1948:40-49; plates 89 and 91). As such, it would seem likely that this single fragment was from a Henry Clay cup plate and probably was issued in 1832 --the same year of the Black Hawk War.

Foodways Storage and Preparation items from this cellar were few in number (n=1; representing only 0.1% of the artifacts from this feature). The only item from this category recovered from this feature was a single sherd of annular decorated yellowware. This yellowware bowl had a white slipped interior (Lot 91).

Although the Foodways Remains (n=56) comprised only 7.4% of

the artifacts from this feature, sufficient number were present to make a cursory assessment of the foods being used by the early inhabitants of this site. Of these 56 artifacts, all were faunal remains except for a single piece of charred organic matter (reminiscent of a potato or apple). Mammal remains (which account for over 83% of the total number of identified specimens in this feature) comprised the largest category of bone recovered from this feature. The large mammal remains consisted predominately of domestic animals with both pig and cattle being equally represented (each with 2 identified specimens). Although no deer remains were identified within this feature, wild food resources were present in the form of squirrel (n=4). With regard to the large mammal remains, no evidence of saw cut bone was found in this feature. Bird bones from within this shallow feature included the remains of a single duck (n=1) and a passenger pigeon (n=1). No chicken remains were found in this feature. Fish were also represented in the fill of this feature. The only identifiable fish remains were from a single freshwater bass. It is interesting to note that the remains of a single house cat as well as Norway rat also were found in the fill of this feature.

Personal items (n=53), which included a wide range of artifacts, comprised 7.0% of the artifacts recovered from this feature. Personal hygiene items include a small brass folding comb with two different sizes of teeth. A single red glass bead may have been associated with a necklace or incorporated into a bead chain (or similar clothing related items). Smoking related artifacts include kaolin pipe stems (n=2) and bowl (n=1) fragments. Numerous dark green or black glass bottle fragments (n=19) probably were associated with alcoholic beverage containers (such as wine or port). Similarly, several aqua glass container fragments (n=22) probably were associated with either medicinal vials or other alcohol bottles.

Additionally, two small fragments of an aqua glass pictorial or historical flask (probably depicting John Adams) were recovered from this feature (Lot 91). Unfortunately, only a small fragment of the historical flask (consisting of only two small sherds) was recovered. These sherds depicted portions of the chin and neck of the figure illustrated on this flask. Although these sherds may have come from a flask depicting either George Washington, John Adams, or William Harrison, the combination of clothing, chin and neck details suggest that it was part of a John Adams pictorial flask. These particular flasks were rare and probably were manufactured during the events leading up to the presidential campaign of 1828 (circa 1824 to 1828) (McKearin and McKearin 1941:460).

Artifacts from the Clothing category were limited in number (n=7) and included two fabric covered metal buttons, a single-hole bone button (presumably once fabric covered), a four-hole bone button, and three five-hole bone buttons. Household furnishings consisted of a single iron key. Artifacts from the Labor/Activities category were slightly more numerous

(n=30). These artifacts reflected sewing (straight pins, n=5) and writing (potentially education-related activities; a slate pencil, n=2) activities. Three small horse shoe nails potentially reflect blacksmith activities. The most common artifacts in this category are arms related and include 12 musket balls, six pieces of melted lead, and a single piece of raw lead.

The fill sequences in this feature document several distinct activities associated with the use and abandonment of this cellar. At some point in time, presumably after the structure was abandoned, the cellar walls slumped and became mixed with minor amounts of debris (potentially debris that was left within the building). The concentration of melted lead and cast lead balls suggests that lead balls may have been cast (and/or stored) in the log structure once located above this feature. Sometime shortly after the abandonment of the fort, lots of wooden structural debris was deposited in the feature and this debris was burned (possibly during the demolition of the overhead structure). This debris consists predominately of decayed plaster and chinking once associated with the superstructure. Once this material had been burned and settled, the final episode of fill consisted of capping the depression with domestic debris --which either originated from the surrounding midden or a nearby household. The similarity of this debris with that found in Feature 8 suggests that the material found in the upper level of this feature was associated with the initial years of the post-fort occupation. Demolition of this interior log structure pre-dates the demolition of the surrounding stockade walls by at least a decade.

Feature 5 was a small rectangular pit which was located inside the fort's stockade wall near the opening in the northeast corner. It appears that this pit was situated outside of, and centrally located along the west wall of, the horizontal log structure that was located at the northeast corner of the fort. This feature is interpreted as either a small cellar originally associated with the pre-fort occupation, or a specialized, non-domestic cellar that was associated with the fort occupation. Only the east half of this feature was excavated.

This small pit, which measured 3'4" (1.01m) east/west by 5'0" (1.52m) north/south at the scraped surface, had straight sides with slightly rounded corners. When sectioned, this pit extended to a depth of 2'7" (0.78m) below the scraped surface. Assuming a 7" plow zone, this feature would have extended approximately 3'2" (0.97m) below the ground surface. As such, this was the deepest feature that we encountered at the Apple River Fort Site. In profile, the feature appeared to have had relatively straight sided walls prior to some minor slumping. The feature, which had been excavated to bedrock, had an irregular basin-shaped base.

Several distinctive fill episodes were recognized within this feature. The upper most fill (Zone I) consisted of a dark brown sandy silt clay with lots of inclusions of ash, charcoal,

burned soil and chinking. Additionally, several large bone fragments and egg shells were recovered from this fill. This fill was reminiscent of that located in the top of the nearby cellar (Feature 4). Other similarities in this fill include the presence of domestic cat bones which were found in both features.

Zone II was a sterile yellowish brown silty clay subsoil and represents slumped wall material that had fallen into the feature. Zone II was very similar to Zone I except that it contained some minor amounts of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil and small pieces of badly decomposed dolomite mixed within it. Many large fragments of charcoal were also present. The presence of the slumped wall fill between Zones I and III suggest that this feature may have set open between filling episodes.

Zone IV was a dark brown silty clay topsoil with very few artifacts. This fill represents slumped wall material that had fallen into the feature. Zone V was a concentrated yellow silty clay subsoil with lots of small fragments of decomposed dolomite. The feature floor consisted of an irregular bedrock surface that was basin shaped.

Compared to both Features 4 and 8, the artifact density in this feature was relatively light (n=212). Artifacts in this feature were much more fragmentary (smaller) than those in either Feature 4 or Feature 8. Artifacts from the Foodways Service category (n=52) comprised 24.5% of the artifacts in this feature. The refined ceramics (n=51) consisted of 2% (n=1) creamware, 90.2% (n=46) pearlware and 7.8% whiteware. Decorated ceramics in this feature included edge decorated (5.9%), handpainted monochrome (27.5%), handpainted polychrome (3.9%), and transfer printed (25.6%) wares. The transfer printed wares were predominately dark blue pearlwares (n=11) with minor amounts of blue (n=1) and brown (n=1) whitewares. Unfortunately, no ceramic hallmarks were found in this feature. Multiple fragments of an unmarked pearlware teapot lid (lots 96, 97) and plate (Lot 97) have been identified as a willow pattern. This ceramic assemblage suggests that this feature may have been filled prior to the summer of 1832. At the latest, this feature was filled immediately after the abandonment of the fort in late 1832.

Non-ceramic artifacts from the Foodways Service category were few in number (n=1). This single artifact was a pewter child's spoon. Artifacts from the Foodways Storage and Preparation category also were few in number (n=9) and consisted of a buff paste, Rockingham glazed sherds (n=3; probably from a serving bowl or pitcher), redware containers (n=5; probably milk pans and/or small jars), and a single iron tablespoon. No salt glazed stoneware was found in this feature.

Unlike nearby Feature 4, this small cellar contained relatively few artifacts from the Architectural category. This low percentage of architectural artifacts is indicative of the lack of a superstructure. Artifacts from this category (n=30;

consisting of 14.2% of the artifacts from this feature) included aqua window glass (n=19), machine cut nails (n=3) and nail fragments (n=8).

Artifacts (ie. bone) from the Foodways Remains were relatively numerous (n=96) and reminiscent of the faunal remains recovered from nearby Feature 4. Mammal remains (which consisted of over 80% of the total number of identified specimens in the feature) comprised the largest category of bone recovered from this feature. The large mammal remains consisted solely of domestic animals with pig remains being nearly twice as common as the cattle remains. As with Feature 4, no deer remains were identified within this feature. Small mammal wild food resources were present in the form of squirrel (n=4). With regard to the large mammal remains, no evidence of saw cut bone was found in this feature. Unlike Feature 4, this pit contained the remains of several domestic fowl (particularly chicken). Wild bird remains included two bones from a grouse or quail. The single turkey bone may have originated from either a wild or domestic bird. Fish were also represented in the fill of this feature. As with Feature 4, the only identifiable fish remains were from a single freshwater bass. It is interesting to note that the remains of a house cat as well as Norway rat also were found in the fill of this feature.

The remaining artifacts were few in number and represented by items from the Clothing (n=3; consisting of all buttons, including brass loop shank, 4-hole metal, and 5-hole bone varieties), Personal (n=13; consisting of nine dark green or black bottle glass container fragments, a single aqua bottle glass container fragment, two kaolin pipe bowls, and a single kaolin pipe stem) and Labor/Activities (n=7; a single piece of melted lead, three lead balls, and three small fragments of iron wire) categories.

Feature 5, although small in size (based on floor area), is the deepest cellar at the Apple River Fort Site. This cellar was associated with the log cabin that formed the northeast corner of the fort and appears to have been associated with the pre-fort occupation of this site. Our initial speculation, based on the size and depth of the feature suggested that it may have functioned as a privy. This was completely ruled out when no fecal material nor lime was recovered from the base of this pit. The small size of the artifacts as well as the low artifact density in this feature suggests that these artifacts represent secondary deposits that probably accumulated from the surrounding midden when this feature was filled.

Additionally, it is interesting to note the presence of the double stockade wall immediately north of this feature. Was this double wall associated with this feature? One speculation is that, during the fort occupation, this deep feature may have represented a specialized cellar for the storage of gun powder (and functioned as a powder magazine). It seems clear that the raw lead was most concentrated within and around the block house

which was located at the southwest corner of the fort. In contrast the most melted lead and cast lead balls were found associated with Features 4 and 5 suggesting that the casting of the lead balls may have taken place in this area. Although our initial thought was that the gun powder would have been stored in the blockhouse, the thought has been raised as to whether this specialized feature --which was nestled between two log buildings and a double stockade wall, housed the gun powder.

Feature 6 was the remains of a shallow, oval pit that was located outside the fort walls along the east side of the fort. This pit was located only 7' (2.15m) from the stockade wall and approximately 11'6" (3.50m) southeast of what must have been the southeast corner of the original log cabin that was at this site. This feature probably pre-dates the fort occupation. Although its most recent use was as a trash pit, its original function is problematic. This feature was completely excavated.

This oval pit measured 3'7" (1.09m) north/south by 4'11" (1.50m) east/west. When sectioned, the feature extended to a depth of 6" (15cm) below the scraped surface. Assuming a 7" plowzone, this pit would have extended approximately 1'1" (33cm) below the 1832 ground surface.

The fill within this pit consisted of a dark brown silty clay topsoil mixed with small particles of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. The fill, which was very dry and compact, consisted of a range of hearth scrapings that included charcoal, bone, egg shell, calcined bone, and ash as well as limited numbers of domestic artifacts. Several distinctive ash lens (richer in artifacts than the surrounding soil matrix) were present and represent hearth scrapings and kitchen debris intermixed with sterile soil. A single large stone (4" diameter) was located near the base of the feature. Although much ash and charcoal was present, no evidence of in situ burning was found.

Artifacts within this feature, although very small in size, were relatively numerous (n=134). The most predominate class of artifacts were from the Foodways Service category (n=44; consisting of 32.8% of the artifacts). The refined ceramics (n=39) consisted of 33.3% pearlware and 67.7% whiteware. Decorated ceramics from this feature included handpainted monochrome blue (25.6% of the refined ceramics) and transfer printed (56.4% of the refined ceramics) wares. Whereas the handpainted wares were predominately pearlwares, the transfer printed wares were mostly blue (n=14) and brown (n=6) colored whitewares. Compared to Feature 5, which represents a pre-fort artifact assemblage, the ceramics from Feature 5 appear fairly late.

A dark blue transfer printed pearlware plate or saucer was identified as the "CANOVA" pattern (Lot 104). Canova, which is a distinctive pattern that was common in the 1830s, had several variations in style. Williams (1978a:214-215) comments that the pattern was printed for both Thomas Mayer and George Phillips

(Williams 1978a:214-215). Godden (1964:423) notes that Thomas Mayer produced decorated earthenwares extensively for the American market from 1826 to 1838 and that George Phillips produced earthenwares from 1834 until 1848. Ceramics decorated with this pattern have been found widely on Illinois sites with pre-Civil War components (cf. Mansberger 1987, 1988, and Phillippe 1981:36).

A blue transfer printed whiteware saucer found in this feature (Lot 104) has been identified as the "PEACOCK" pattern (Williams 1978:372). The plate illustrated by Williams (1978:372) had a simple backstamp with the letters "J T". Williams (1978:372) suggests that this plate was manufactured by John Thomson, a Scottish potter who was in operation in Glasgow, Scotland from circa 1816 until 1884. Godden (1964:616; mark 3844) suggests that this mark was in use circa 1816 until 1865.

Artifacts from the Foodways Storage and Preparation category (n=26; comprising 19.4% of the artifacts in this feature) were relatively numerous compared to many of the other features. Artifacts from this category included several fragments of a finger trailed mocha and annular decorated London Urn shaped yellowware bowl (n=7), fragments of salt glazed stoneware jars or bowls (n=17), and a single redware sherd. Additionally, a fragment of a cast iron cooking lid was also recovered from this feature. These artifacts all point to the use of this feature as a disposal area for cooking related trash and/or hearth cleanings.

Artifacts from the Architectural category (consisting of 8 machine cut nails and a 9 aqua window glass fragments) comprised only 12.7% of the artifacts from this feature. Artifacts from the Foodways Remains were relatively numerous (n=30) and consisted solely of domestic large mammal remains (pig and cattle). Artifacts from the Clothing (n=2; consisting of a single 4-hole metal button and a single decorated 4-hole shell button), Personal (n=4; one dark green or black glass container fragment, two aqua container glass fragments, and a single pipe stem) and Labor/Activities (a single piece of raw lead) categories were also found in this feature in minor amounts. Although the average artifact size is small, the large number of artifacts suggest a primary deposition for these artifacts which probably originated from a domestic kitchen (and potentially non-kitchen processing) context.

Although the most recent function of this pit feature was as a trash pit, its original function is unknown. As will be discussed later, there is some thought that this pit feature (and Feature 7) may represent a daub preparation pit associated with the construction of the log cabin that predated the fort occupation. If this is true, the artifact assemblage suggests that this pit may have remained open for some time (and potentially was cleaned out periodically).

Feature 7 was another small, shallow pit located outside the

fort walls. This pit, which was approximately 4'0" (1.22m) in diameter, was located approximately 40' (12.2m) southwest of the fort. When sectioned, this basin shaped feature extended to a depth of only 4" (10cm) below the scraped surface. The fill in this shallow pit consisted of a dark brown silty clay topsoil mixed with minor amounts of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil. The fill contained minor amounts of charcoal, ash, burned soil and an occasional small fragment of burned stone. Artifacts recovered from this feature included a curry comb as well as a fragments of a shovel. Like Feature 6, there was no evidence of in situ burning.

The artifact density in Feature 7 was relatively light (n=113). Artifacts from the Foodways Service category, which was the largest artifact class in this feature, comprised 47.8% (n=54) of the artifacts from this feature. Reflecting the relative late date of filling, the refined ceramic wares from this feature were predominately whiteware (90.7% of the refined wares from this feature) with minor amounts of pearlware (9.3% of the refined wares).

Ceramic decorative treatments represented in this feature included edge decorated (n=13; 24.0%), handpainted (n=2; 3.7%), and transfer printed (n=8; 14.8%) wares. The large percentage of edge decorated whitewares suggest a the presence of a low income or subsistence level family. The transfer printed wares were predominately blue whitewares (n=3) with lesser amounts of older dark blue pearlwares (n=3) as well as newer pastel colored (n=2) whitewares.

Few marked sherds or identified ceramic patterns were found in this feature. Two sherds of a burned, light purple or red transfer printed whiteware plate was recovered from this feature and has been identified as the "POLISH STAR" pattern (Williams 1978a:657). According to Williams (1978a:657), a plate with this pattern was marked "T G" and has been attributed to Thomas Godwin, a Staffordshire potter working in Burslem, England between the years 1834 and 1854 (Godden 1964:278, mark 1729). The presence of this pattern suggests that this feature was filled (at the earliest) sometime after 1834 --and clearly after the abandonment of the fort. The location of this feature in ceramic Concentration 2 collaborates the later date of this occupation. No non-ceramic artifacts associated with the Foodways Service category were found in this feature.

Unlike Feature 6, no artifacts from the Foodways Preparation and Storage nor Clothing categories were found in this feature. Faunal remains (Foodways Remains category) represented the second largest category of artifacts in this feature (n=46). These artifacts comprised 40.7% of all the artifacts in this feature. Like Feature 6, the faunal remains from this feature were solely large, domestic mammal remains (pig and cattle). Cattle remains far outnumbered the pig remains in this feature.

Artifacts from the Personal category were few in number

(n=2) and comprised only 1.8% of the artifacts in this feature. These artifacts consisted of an aqua glass container fragment and a single pipe stem fragment. Artifacts from the Architectural group (n=4) also were few in number and comprised only 3.5% of the artifacts from this feature. This material included aqua colored window glass (n=2), machine cut nails (n=1) and nail fragments (n=1).

Artifacts from the Labor/Activities category consisted of only two items (or 1.8% of all the artifacts in this feature). These artifacts consisted of an iron curry comb and the hasp of a shovel. With the presence of the curry comb, it is interesting to speculate that the iron stirrup that was found on the surface in this immediate area may have originated in this feature. Except for the horse shoe nails, this curry comb and iron stirrup are the only two artifacts found at this site associated with equestrian activity.

The most recent function of this pit feature was as a trash pit associated with the deposition of a wide range of items. This pit did not contain the concentration of hearth cleanings or kitchen related debris that was found in Feature 6. In contrast, it contained several non-domestic, potentially male oriented items such as the curry comb and shovel. Although this feature last functioned as a trash pit, its original function is unknown. As will be discussed later, it is speculated that the original function of this pit feature (and Feature 6) may have been as a daub preparation pit associated with the construction of a second log cabin that post-dated the fort occupation (and associated with ceramic Concentration 2).

Feature 8 was a long, rectangular pit located within the open area in the southwest corner of the fort. Based on its location, it would appear that this feature represents a cellar once located inside the horizontal log structure that formed the blockhouse. Only one quarter of this feature was excavated.

This pit measured 4'0" (1.22m) east/west by 10'0" (3.05m) north/south. When sectioned, this pit extended to a depth of 1'5" (0.43m) below the scraped surface. In profile, this pit had extremely straight walls and a flat floor. Unlike Features 4 and 5, which have slumped walls, this feature had intact walls that exhibited no slumping. As such, this cellar probably had been maintained well throughout its life span and filled relatively quickly.

Several distinctive episodes of fill were noted in the feature profile. The upper most fill (Zone I) is a dark brown sandy silt loam with lots of kitchen related or domestic trash. This fill had an abundant amount of charcoal, ash, small stones, egg shell, and unburnt as well as calcined bone. Fingered lens of ash were encountered throughout the fill and is distinctive of episodic dumping of kitchen trash (slop buckets) and/or hearth cleanings. This fill contained moderate amounts of small stones and an occasional brick fragment.

Zone II is very similar to Zone I except it contains more concentrated ash and lots of charcoal throughout. Zone III is a very homogeneous silty clay fill with much less charcoal and ash within it. Zone IV is a small concentration of yellowish brown silty clay subsoil that probably represents a very small slumping episode. The floor of this feature was packed and relatively clean. These fill episodes document an initial episode of filling using the surrounding midden (possibly when the frame cover and potential side walls were removed) followed by intensified household dumping (consisting predominately of hearth and kitchen debris).

The artifact density in Feature 8 was high (n=875). Artifacts from the Foodways Service category comprised 27.4% (n=240) of the artifacts from this feature. The refined ceramic wares from this feature were predominately whiteware (77.2% of the refined wares from this feature) with minor amounts of pearlware (20.1% of the refined wares) and even creamware (n=2; 0.9% of the refined wares). The creamware included fragments of an undecorated creamware plate. Unlike all the other features at this site, minimal amounts of porcelain (n=2; consisting of only 0.9% of the refined wares) was found in this feature. A single sherd from a red paste, copper luster decorated stoneware bowl (with feather edge decoration) was also found in this feature (Lot 110).

Ceramic decorative treatments represented in this feature included edge decorated (n=19; 8.4%), annular decorated (n=13; 5.7%), handpainted (n=32; 14.1%), sponge decorated (n=27; 11.9%), and transfer printed (n=77; 33.9%) wares. The handpainted wares were predominately polychrome whitewares with minor amounts of monochrome blue pearlwares. The transfer printed wares were predominately blue whitewares (n=34) with lesser amounts of dark blue pearlwares (n=16) and brown/black (n=11) as well as pastel colored (n=16) whitewares. The porcelain found in this feature was the only porcelain recovered from this site in a feature context. This overglaze handpainted porcelain saucer (lot 109) was decorated with a cornflower motif.

Several ceramic hallmarks were identified within the wares from this feature. All the identified marks are consistent with a post-1832 filling of this cellar. A purple transfer printed whiteware plate fragment (Lot 109) had a small remnant of a backstamp that read "ADAMS". Another whiteware cup base (presumably from either a transfer printed or sponge decorated vessel) had an impressed "ADAMS" mark. Unlike the other features at this site, this feature was the only one that exhibited the new "double curve" cup forms typical of the late 1830s and 1840s. All the other features had London Urn shaped cup forms.

Another rather unique, fragmentary, brown transfer printed whiteware saucer was found in this feature. The transfer printed pattern that decorated this saucer contained several vignettes around its rim. Several of the scenes are associated with the

words "DEBTS" and "INDUSTRY" and incorporate images of a beehive (which generally symbolizes both thrift and industry) as well as agricultural tools. Although little of the central medallion is present, the fragments read "THE GRE[AT]..." and "... FATH[ER]...". Unfortunately, this pattern was not identified.

Another unidentified pattern was represented by a dark blue transfer printed plate or platter fragment. Although the central medallion of this plate was not recovered, the distinctive rim pattern is identical to that illustrated in Larsen (1939:206-211) and attributed to an unknown manufacturer who produced ceramics with central medallions that contained historical views of several American cities. As Larsen (1939:205) has noted, the border is characteristic of this series. It has been argued that one of the views (of Sandusky, Ohio) had to have been printed after 1835 yet prior to 1842. The only Staffordshire potter producing dark (or deep) blue transfer printed wares this late was Enoch Wood and Sons --who produced wares through 1846 (Larsen 1939:209).

As Larsen (1939:205) notes, "this series is one of the most significant of the historical china... [and that] the views are unusually attractive, mostly of American cities as they appeared a century ago, several pictures found nowhere except on Staffordshire [wares]." Various views include the District of Columbia, Indianapolis (Indiana), Louisville (Kentucky), Baltimore (Maryland), Detroit (Michigan), Albany (New York), Hobart Town (New York), Chillicothe (Ohio), Columbus (Ohio), Sandusky (Ohio), Philadelphia (Pennsylvania), Quebec (Canada), Buenos Aires (South America), Richmond (Virginia), and Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna (Pennsylvania). Many of these ceramic vessels have an importer's mark identifying them with the firms of Neff, Wanton and Company (Louisville), P. and J. Chamberlin (Louisville), I. M. Thompson (Wheeling, West Virginia), Robert Laurence (Cincinnati, Ohio), as well as Hill and Henderson (New Orleans). Except for the New Orleans importer, these marks are indicative of an upper Ohio Valley distribution --and potentially argues for a Mid-Atlantic affiliation of the family that occupied the abandoned fort site during the late 1830s and early 1840s.

Non-ceramic artifacts associated with the Foodways Service category found in this feature include clear lead glass container fragments (n=4), lead glass tumbler fragments (n=1), fragments of a pressed lead glass footed salt cellar (n=1), a copper teaspoon, two pewter spoon handles, two table knives, and at least three two-tang, bone-handled forks.

Artifacts from the Foodways Preparation and Storage category (n=26) were few in number and consisted of only 3.0% of the artifacts in this feature. These artifacts included fragments of a yellowware bowl (n=1), salt glazed stoneware (n=4) as well as redware containers (n=3) as well as a redware jug (n=1). A large brass barrel spigot and numerous metal container ("tin" can) fragments (n=16) were also found in this feature.

The most numerous class of artifacts in this feature (n=269) was faunal remains (Foodways Remains category) which comprised 30.7% of all the artifacts in this feature. Based on the number of identified specimens, mammal remains comprised over 85% of the faunal remains from this feature. The largest single category of mammal bones recovered were from domestic pig (n=67) followed by domestic cattle (n=13). Unlike the other features at this site, domestic sheep and/or goat remains were also recovered from this feature. Although in limited amounts, Feature 8 is the only feature at this site that contained saw cut bone. Wild food remains were represented by deer (n=3), rabbit (n=3), fish (buffalo and redhorse; n=2), and snapping turtle (n=1). Turkey remains, representing either domestic or wild birds, were also recovered from this feature. Domestic fowl included chicken (n=19). Compared to the faunal assemblage associated with the early assemblage at this site (Features 4 and 5), this late faunal assemblage is characterized by greater diversity in food remains, as well as a heavy reliance on domestic animals (particularly pig).

Artifacts from the Personal category were relatively numerous (n=60) and comprised 6.9% of the artifacts in this feature. These artifacts consisted of amber (n=3) and dark green or black (n=3), and aqua (n=16) glass container fragments (potentially from alcoholic beverage or medicine containers), salt glazed stoneware chamber pot fragments (n=7), kaolin pipe bowl (n=4) and stem (n=13) fragments, as well as a fragmentary pair of eyeglasses (?). Three hand painted clay marbles and a toy spoon indicate the presence of children. The presence of an agate and gold plated metal brooch, and fragments of a handforged parasol or umbrella strut, and a small lead glass lyre-shaped perfume or scent bottle probably indicates the presence of a woman. The remains of a bone handled toothbrush suggests the efforts of this pioneer family to maintain high levels of personal hygiene. Additionally, an 1837 large cent and a faceted white glass bead also were recovered.

The small (2 3/8" tall), lyre-shaped glass perfume bottle was blown in a mold (suspected two-piece). It has a solid rod pontil and fragile lip. The front of the bottle has a distinctive lyre motif. Near the base, which has been fire polished partially obliterating the numbers, is what appears to be the numbers "291". This small bottle has a flat frame on its reverse (presumably to receive a paper label) with mirror image mold of what appears to be the letters "T.P." near its base. Unfortunately little information has been found regarding this early bottle. It is interesting to speculate that the letters actually represent "J.P." which were applied by Justus Perry. Perry operated a glass house, under various copartnerships, in Keene, New Hampshire between the years 1817 and 1835 (McKearin and McKearin 1941:202-203). (McKearin and Wilson 1978:401) Although smaller in size, this bottle is similar in design to Bottle No. 9 and the violin-shaped smelling bottle (Bottle No. 20) in McKearin and McKearin (1941: Plates 244 and 241 respectively).

Artifacts from the Clothing (n=15) category were few in number and comprised only 1.7% of the artifacts in this feature. These artifacts included two brass loop shank buttons (one embossed "Best Orange/Gilt Colour"), two four-hole metal buttons, two four-hole bone buttons, four five-hole bone buttons, one decorated four-hole shell button, a metal "eye" (from a hook and eye fastener), and two metal buckles.

Artifacts from the Architectural group (n=171) comprised 19.6% of the artifacts from this feature. This material included aqua colored window glass (n=76), machine cut nails (n=29) and nail fragments (n=66).

Artifacts from the Labor/Activities category consisted of 85 items (or 9.7% of all the artifacts in this feature). Raw lead (or small galena cubes) were numerous (n=33) and probably reflect raw lead that was stored in the blockhouse for manufacture into lead balls. Two musket balls, one small piece of melted lead, and a small fragment of sheet lead also were recovered from this feature. Both gunflints (n=1) and metal percussion caps (n=2) were found in this feature. Sewing activities were represented well in this feature by numerous straight pins (n=32) and two brass thimbles. One of the thimbles had an open end while the other was impressed "REMEMBER ME". The presence of a writing slate pencil suggests the educational activities (ie. tutoring). Although no cinders nor clinkers were found in this feature, several items found in the feature reflect minimal blacksmithing activity. These artifacts include an expedient, wedge-shaped iron chisel (similar to those recovered from the Waddams Grove Blacksmith Site; See Mansberger, Halpin and Sculle 1992a), a 5" triangular iron file, and two small fragments of chisel cut iron scrap.

Feature 8, which probably represents a small cellar located beneath the floor of the log blockhouse, was an interesting feature. Although this feature was one of the last to be filled at this site, it did contain some of the earliest material collected from the site (such as the creamware plate fragments). The large concentrations of galena crystals suggests that the block house, and maybe this cellar, functioned as a storage facility for these items. Although suspected as being a specialized cellar within the blockhouse, this cellar continued to be used as a trash disposal pit throughout the late 1830s and early to middle 1840s by the occupants of the adjacent log structure. This feature may not have been capped until the circa 1847 demolition of the stockade walls.

Features 9 and 10 are two large square posts located inside the perimeter of the fort. Feature 9 is located near the suspected southwest corner of the log cabin located in the northeast corner of the fort. Feature 10 is located in a similar setting near the northeast corner of the log blockhouse in the southwest corner of the fort. The function of these large posts is unknown. Neither of these two posts was excavated.

Features 11 and 12 are two sets of square posts located outside of the stockade walls. Feature 11 is a line of three posts located approximately 14'6" east of the log house. This line of posts runs north/south and parallels what is suspected as the east wall of the log cabin. Feature 12 consists of a similar line of posts located west of the log blockhouse. It runs in a westerly direction and begins approximately 6'6" from the west wall of the ground floor of the log blockhouse. These posts extend in a line running west/northwest of the suspected center line of the blockhouse. The function of either line of posts is unknown.

Several Miscellaneous Post Holes are located throughout the site. Unless the posts formed a pattern (as with Features 11 and 12) or were fairly distinctive (such as Features 9 and 10), we have not assigned individual feature numbers to these post holes. Several potential round posts were located along the outer surface of the southeast bastion. These posts may represent efforts to shore up this bastion after its initial construction. A definite square post was located approximately 6'6" from the southeast corner of this bastion. The function of this post is unclear. Additionally, two posts were located on the inside of the stockade near the southeast bastion. These two posts, although they did not form a line parallel with the stockade wall, may have been part of an impermanent structure incorporated into this bastion and dating from the summer of 1832. Similarly, these two posts may represent remains of an animal pen constructed during the post-fort occupation.



Figure 15. Heavy equipment stripping the plowzone from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site, July 1995.



Figure 16. View of the Apple River Fort Site after it had been stripped of its plowzone.



Figure 17. Chris Stratton and Cynthia Phillippe excavating Feature 5 at the Apple River Fort Site.

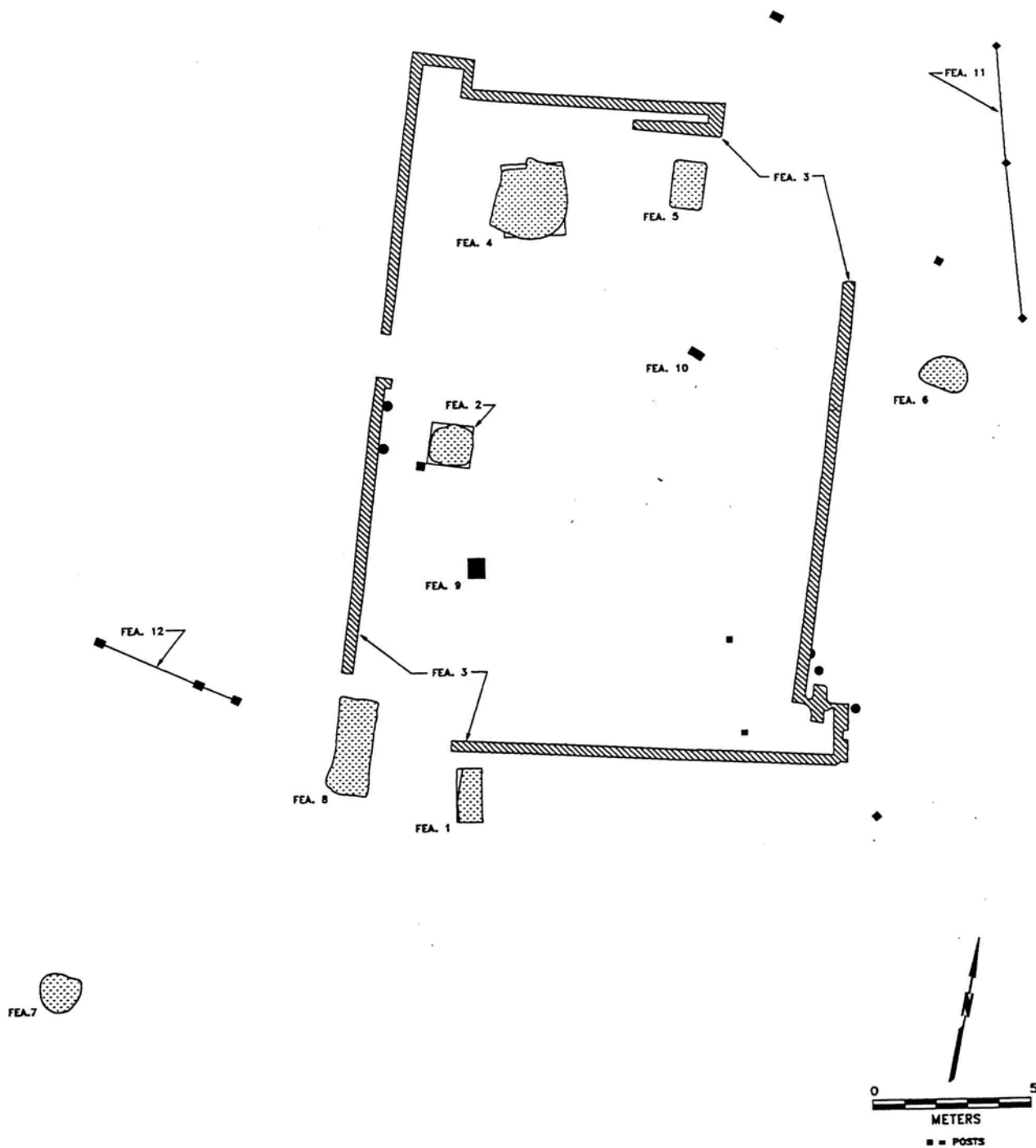


Figure 18. Site plan, Apple River Fort Site.



Figure 19. Feature 1 exposed in backhoe trench.

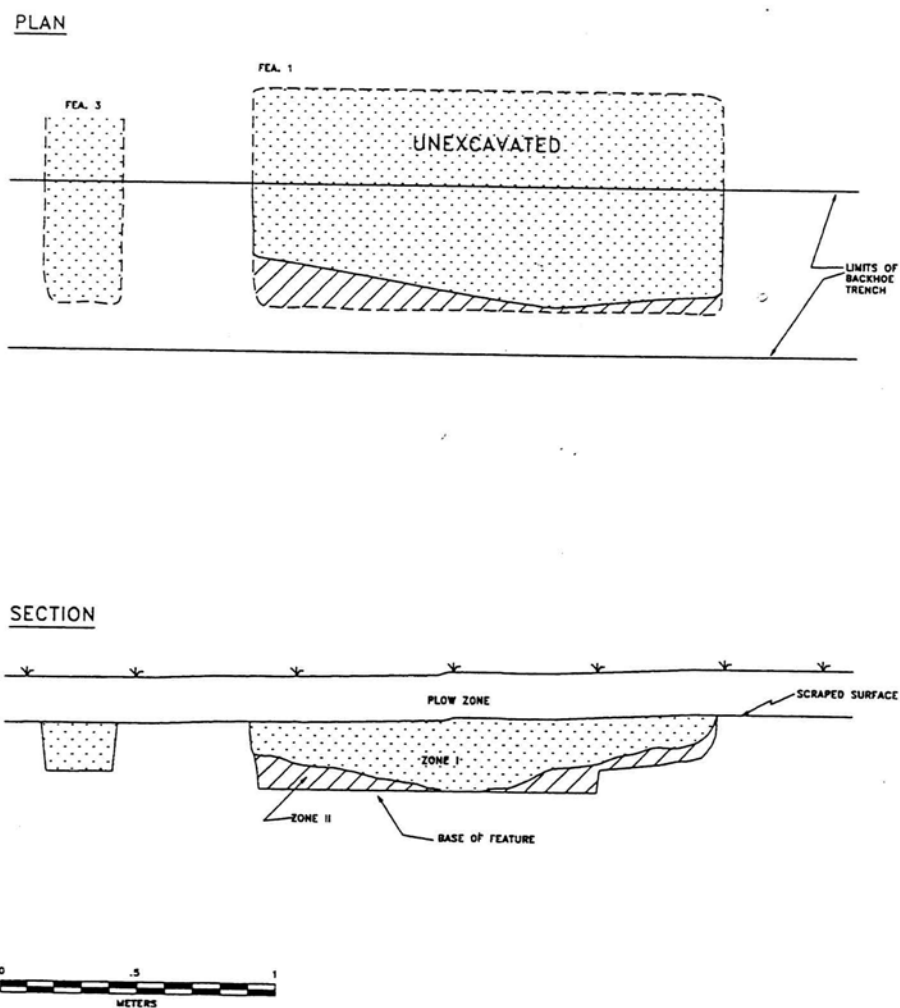
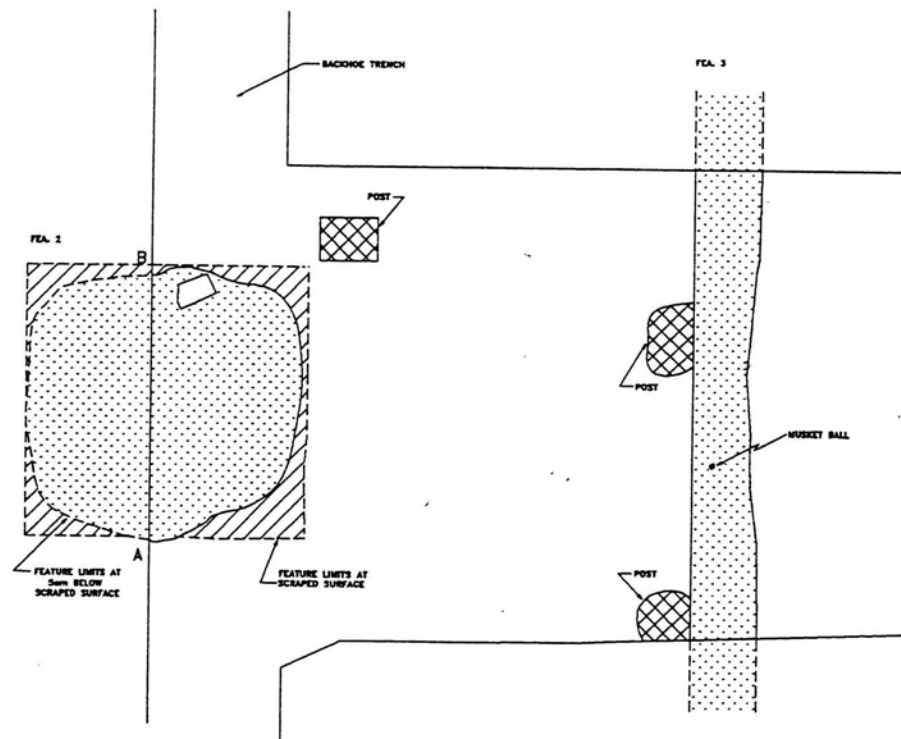


Figure 20. Plan view and cross section of Feature 1.



Figure 21. Two views of Feature 2 as exposed in the backhoe trench (with Chris Stratton).

PLAN



SECTION

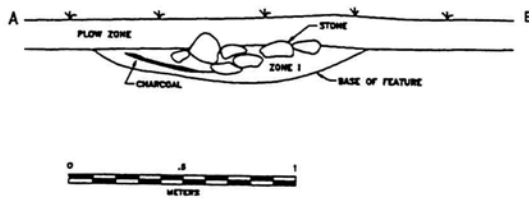


Figure 22. Plan view of Feature 2 and 3 with nearby post holes.

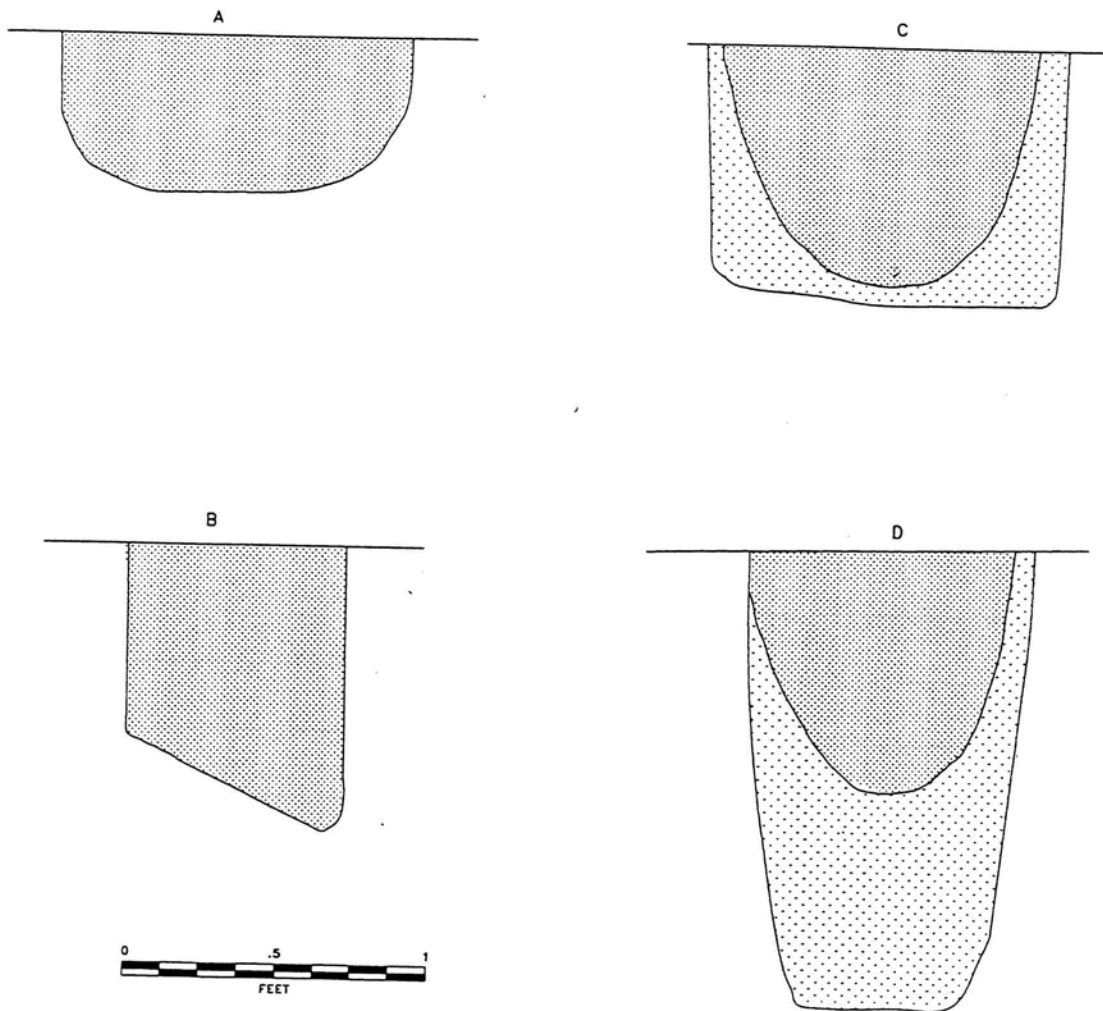


Figure 23. Miscellaneous cross section views of the wall trench (Feature 3) at the Apple River Fort Site.

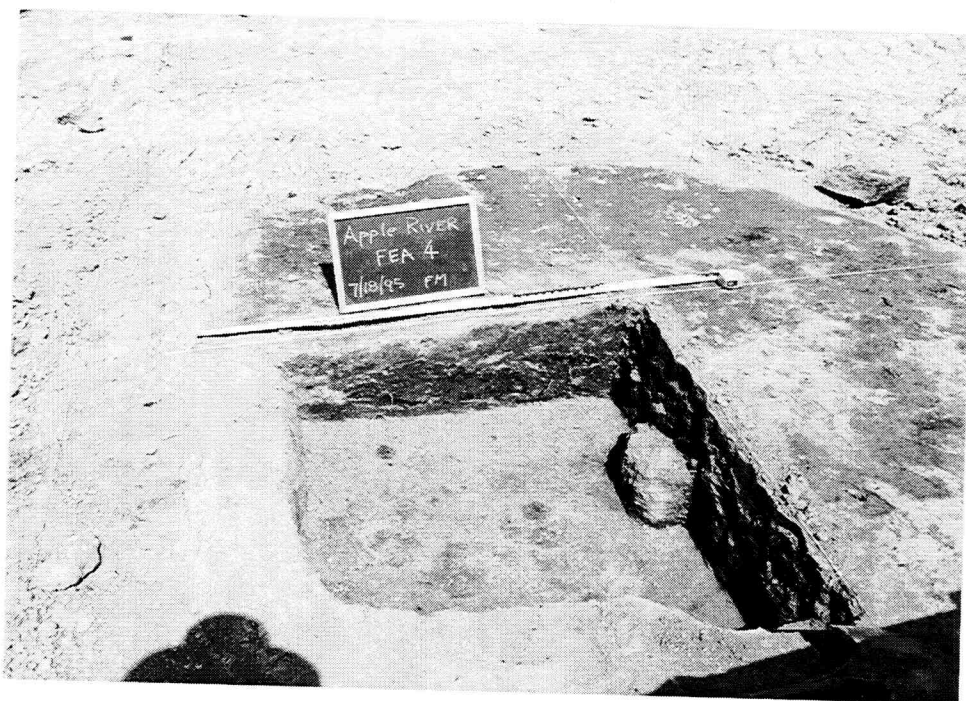
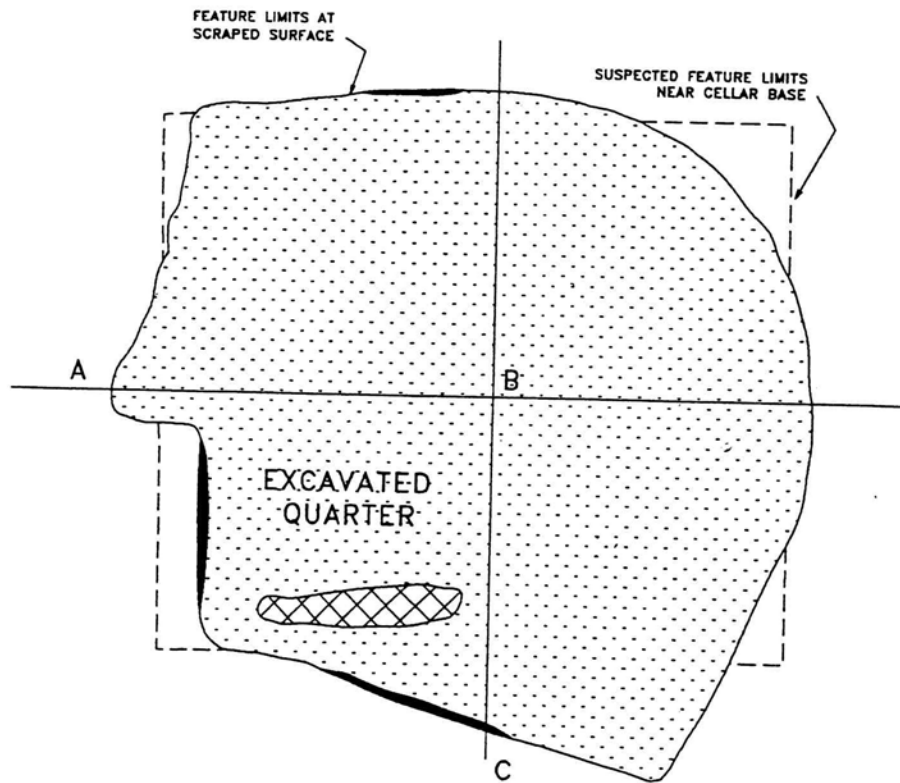


Figure 24. Two views of Feature 4.

PLAN



SECTION

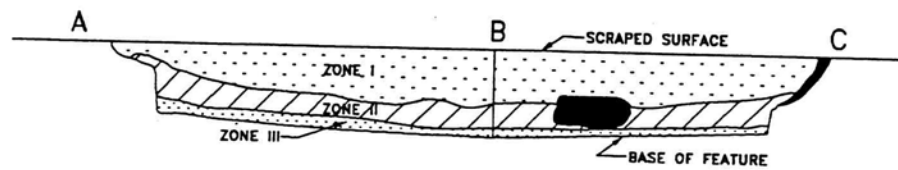


Figure 25. Plan view and cross section of Feature 4.



Figure 26. View of Feature 5.

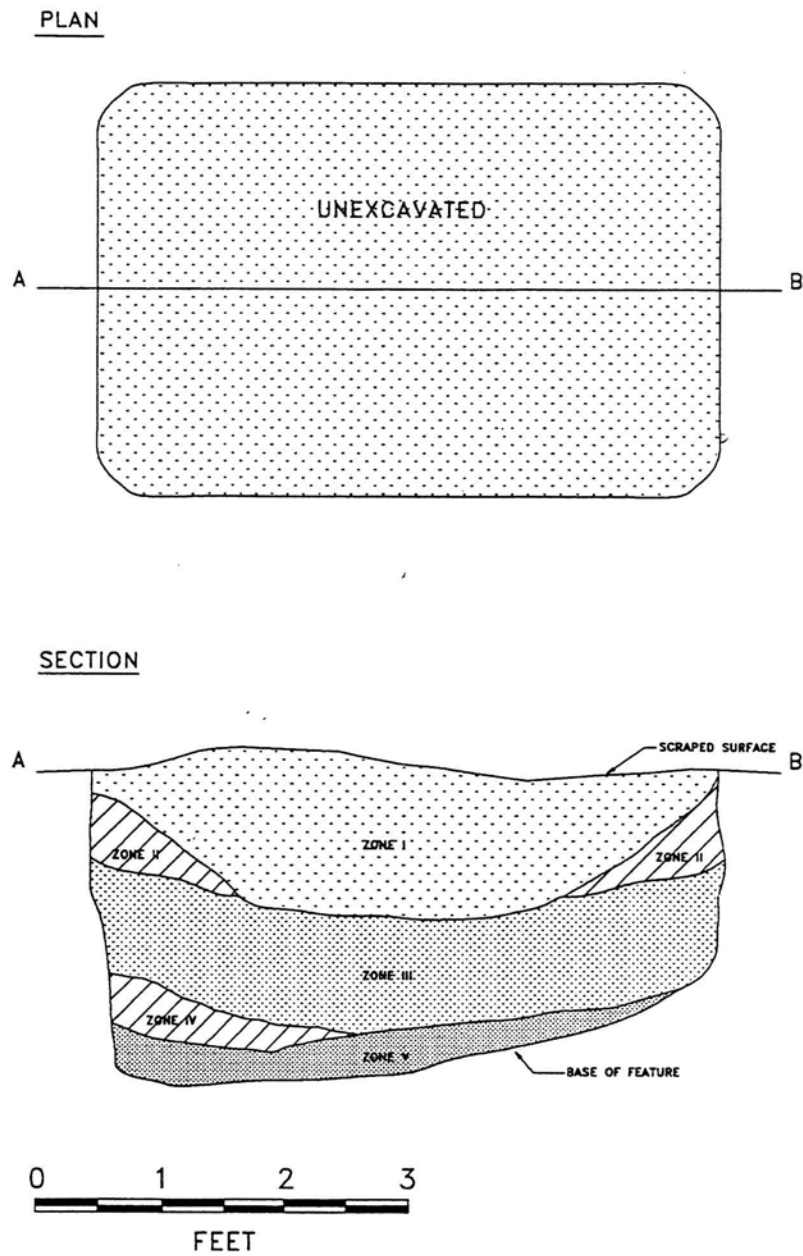


Figure 27. Plan view and cross section of Feature 5.



Figure 28. Two views of Feature 6.



Figure 29. View of Feature 7 after excavation.

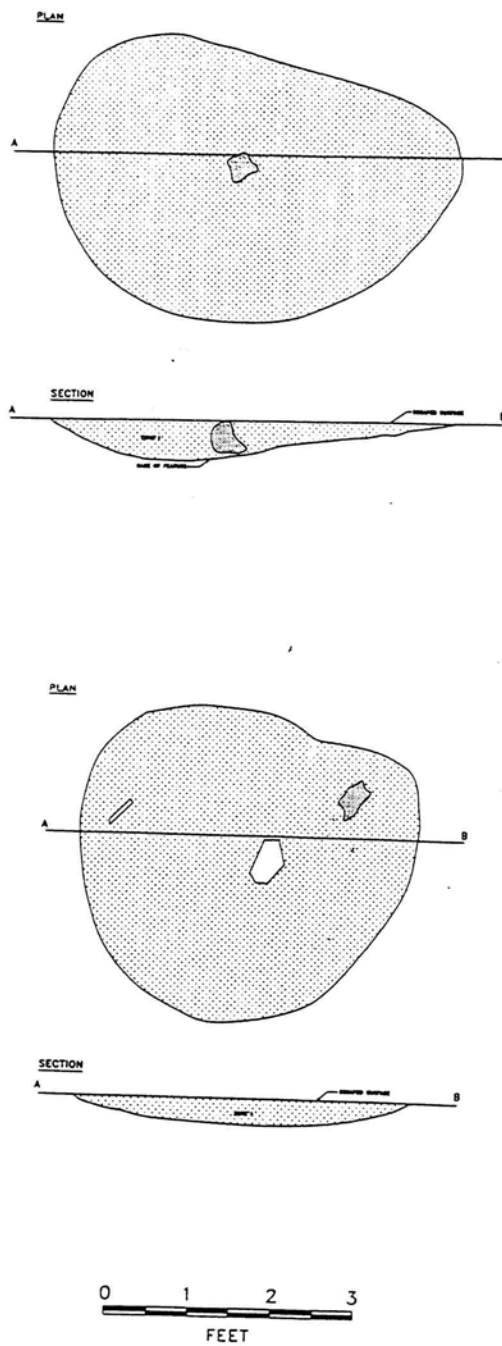
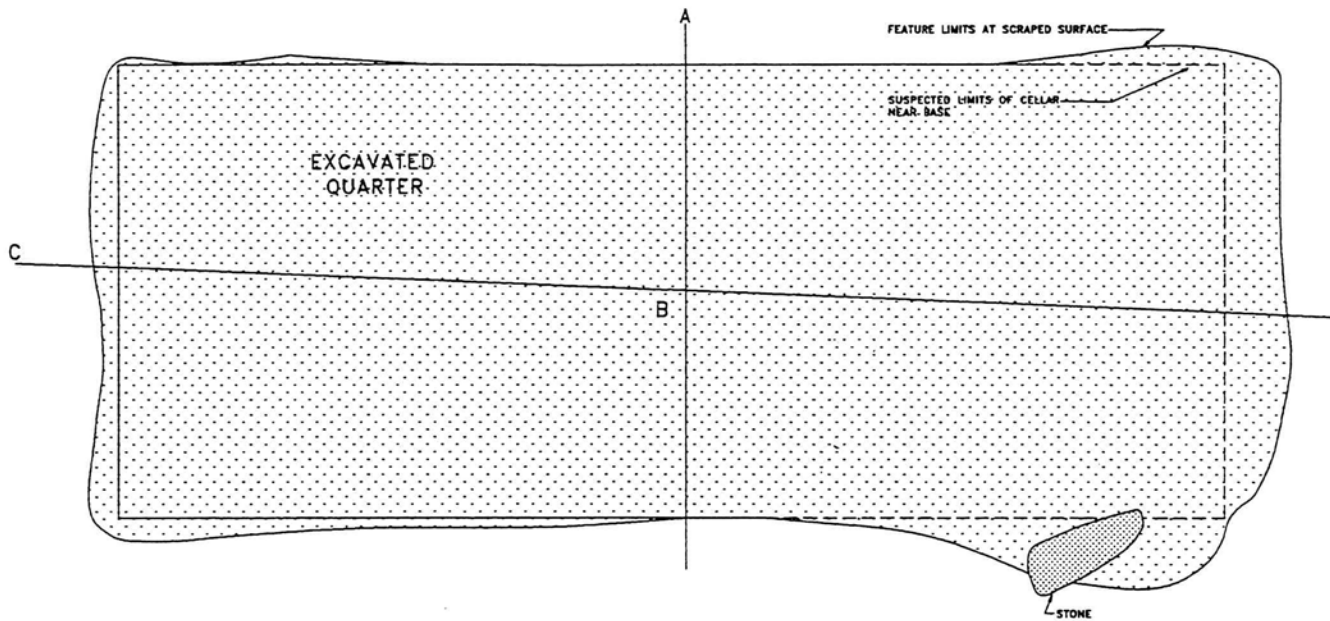


Figure 30. Plan view and cross section of Features 6 (top) and 7 (bottom), Apple River Fort Site.



Figure 31. Two views of Feature 8, Apple River Fort Site.

PLAN



SECTION

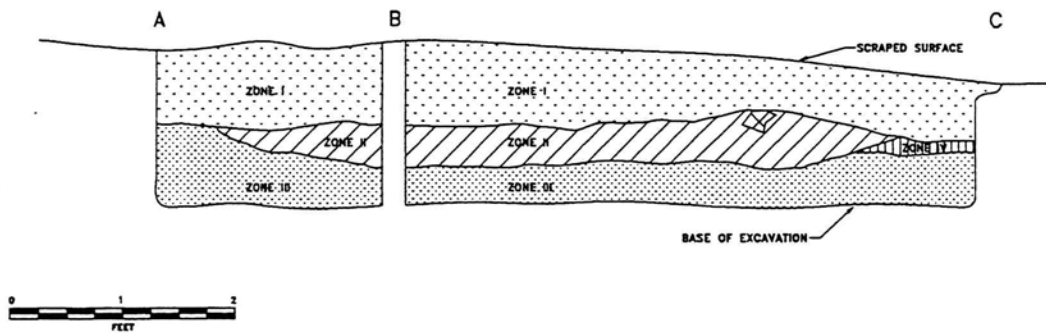


Figure 32. Plan view and cross section of Feature 8, Apple River Fort Site.

THE ARTIFACTS FROM THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

Artifact assemblages, such as those recovered from the Apple River Fort Site, have the ability to teach us about a wide range of everyday activities associated with past lifeways, many of which are poorly documented. The archaeology at this site has contributed to our understanding of the physical structure of the fort (its construction techniques, size, as well as spatial characteristics). Besides our ability to discern structural details about the fort, we also collected thousands of artifacts from this site (over 2,100 from the excavations) which contribute to our understanding of this frontier period.

Unlike many archaeological projects, the artifact assemblage from this site was collected from a well documented, short term occupation. At least one (if not more) miner's cabin was in place at this location by the late 1820s. During the summer of 1832, this structure was incorporated into what became known as the Apple River Fort. Documentary evidence suggests that at least two other cabins were located within 70-80 yards of the fort by June, 1832. By the end of the summer, the fort probably was being used as an agricultural outbuilding associated with a second log dwelling. This second dwelling, which probably pre-dates 1832, was occupied until the middle to late 1840s (circa 1847 when the land was purchased by the Bainbridge family).

Based on our understanding of the fort's history, we will discuss the artifact assemblage in terms of three short-term components, 1) pre-fort (late 1820s through early 1832), 2) fort (summer of 1832), and 3) post-fort (late 1832 through circa 1847). Although limited in number, the collection of features at this site (each with a slightly different assemblage of artifacts) allows us to make a comparison of the material culture assemblage associated with the initial frontier miners (and their families) to that of the more settled families of the post-war period.

Foodways Service: Artifacts from the Foodways Service category are items associated with the consumption of food and beverages --a task that takes on great significance to all families (whether rich or poor). At most archaeological sites, this category consists predominately of refined ceramic, and occasionally glass, tablewares.

Refined ceramics are generally described in terms of their ware type (ie. creamware, pearlware, and whiteware), decoration, and vessel form. Although refined ceramics consist of occasional toilet wares and household items, the vast majority of the refined ceramics at pre-Civil War Illinois sites are generally tablewares. Due to the difficulty in assessing the vessel form from the very small sherd size as well as burned character of many of the sherds from the surface assemblage, the

ceramics from the surface are discussed as if they were all tablewares. A few exceptions are noted in the discussion.

Creamware is a finely potted earthenware with a yellowish or cream-colored paste and clear lead glaze (Noel Hume 1973, 1978; Towner 1957). This ware, with its distinctive yellowish or greenish colored glaze, was produced from circa 1760 through the second decade of the nineteenth century. By the 1820s, this ware is most often associated with cheap, undecorated tablewares (mostly plates and platters).

Undecorated creamware was recovered in very limited amounts from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. It comprised only 1.5% (n=7) of all the ceramics recovered from the surface of this site. Unfortunately, the small sherd size generally precluded any comments regarding vessel form. Although in limited amount, its presence is significant and indicative of the 1820s occupation. Fragments of undecorated creamware plates were recovered from both Features 5 (n=1) and 8 (n=2).

Pearlware is a finely potted, white paste earthenware with a clear lead glaze and was developed in England during the 1780s. The pearlware glaze has small additions of cobalt which gives it a bluish cast and a deep blue color where the glaze puddles in crevices (such as around foot rings on cups or plates). A major characteristic separating pearlware from later whiteware sherds, some also with a bluish cast to their glaze, is the thin-bodied, finely potted nature of the pearlware. By the early 1830s, pearlware had run its course in America and was being replaced by heavier whitewares (Noel Hume 1969, 1973, 1978; South 1972; Towner 1957).

Pearlware was well represented at the Apple River Fort Site, comprising 17.2% (n=80) of all the refined ceramics recovered from the surface of the site and 49.7% (n=599) of all the refined ceramics recovered from the feature contexts. Domestic sites that were occupied during the 1820s and 1830s should exhibit a significant percentage of pearlware sherds. The longer those sites' occupations persist into the 1840s (and after), the less pronounced will be the percentage of pearlware sherds recovered. This was well represented by the two concentrations of artifacts identified on the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. Concentration 1, which initially was occupied during the very late 1820s and abandoned shortly after the autumn of 1832, was comprised of 16.4% (n=11) pearlware sherds. In contrast, Concentration 2 (which initially was occupied during the late 1820s or early 1830s and abandoned sometime prior to the 1847 sale of land to the Bainbridge family) was comprised of only 4.5% (n=3) pearlware sherds.

The feature contexts dramatically illustrate this difference even more so. Comparing the trash and/or daub preparation pits associated with each of these two concentrations, Feature 6 (associated with the earlier concentration; with 28.3% pearlware) has a far greater percentage of pearlware than Feature 7

(associated with the later assemblage; with only 9.3% pearlware). Comparing cellars, Features 4 and 5 (both probably filled during the autumn of 1832) contained over 85% pearlware. In contrast, Feature 8 (which was filled over a number of years during the late 1830s and early 1840s) contained only 20.2% pearlware and Feature 1 (a post-fort cellar) contained only 12.5% pearlware. This comparison documents the dramatic impact that whiteware production had on the continued use of pearlware ceramics in this transitional 1830s period. By the 1840s, few pearlware items were still being used by the pioneer families of northern Illinois.

A wide range of decorative treatments were recognized on the pearlware ceramic assemblage from the Apple River Fort Site. The earliest pearlware assemblage (represented by Concentration 1) consists of predominately dark blue transfer printed (n=5; 7.4% of the ceramic assemblage) and handpainted wares (n=4; 6.0% of the ceramic assemblage). The handpainted pearlwares consisted of equal amounts (n=2; 3.0% of the ceramic assemblage) of monochrome blue and polychrome varieties. At 81:100, the ratio of handpainted to transfer printed wares was nearly equal --suggesting an assemblage associated with relatively low status families (more on this later). While the transfer printed wares consisted predominately of flatware (particularly dinner as well as dessert plates), the handpainted wares consisted predominately of teawares (cups and saucers). None of the cups recovered from the Apple River Fort Site had handles and were predominately of the London Urn shape. The only non-London Urn shaped cups recovered from this site were the Double Curve variety (which were sponge decorated) ones that were recovered from Feature 8 (and associated with the post-fort component).

By the late 1830s and early 1840s (the occupation associated with Concentration 2), the decorated pearlware assemblage consisted predominately of edge decorated (1.5%; n=1), annular decorated (1.5%; n=1), and monochrome blue handpainted (1.5%; n=1) pearlware vessels. The dark blue transfer printed pearlwares had dropped out completely from the later 1830s assemblage and was not identified with Concentration 2.

As noted above, the pearlware assemblage contained both edge decorated and annular decorated wares. The edge decorated wares, which were blue in color except for one large green platter, consisted of predominately edge decorated plates, platters, and serving bowls. The annular decorated wares probably represented a variety of low priced bowls, pitchers and potentially mugs. Such vessels, although difficult to separate from the Foodways Service Category, are more associated with Foodways Preparation and Storage.

Whitewares comprised the vast majority of the ceramics from both surface concentrations. Whiteware is a refined white paste earthenware with a clear, colorless, alkaline glaze that usually lacks the colored tints of both creamware and pearlware. Whiteware, a much heavier, molded ware with a thicker body than

pearlware or creamware, began replacing these earlier ceramic wares during the late 1820s and early 1830s. By the middle 1830s, whiteware production had all but replaced pearlware production (Price 1979:11; Noel Hume 1978:130-131).

Whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site comprised 80.1% (n=367) of all the refined ceramics collected from the surface of the site and 49.2% (n=295) of all the refined ceramics collected from the feature contexts. The decorated whitewares from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site were similar to the decorated pearlwares with edge decorated (4.1%; n=19), handpainted (3.9%; n=18), and transfer printed (22.3%; n=102) varieties being common. Comparing Concentrations 1 and 2, the earliest whiteware assemblage (which contained 79.1% whiteware) contained 4.5% (n=3) edge decorated wares, 3.0% (n=2) handpainted wares, and a substantial 22.4% (n=15) transfer printed wares. In contrast, although the later whiteware assemblage (Concentration 2) contained comparable amounts of edge decorated (3.0%; n=2) and handpainted (4.5%; n=3) wares, it had a substantially greater amount of transfer printed wares (31.3%; n=21). It is interesting to note the dramatic increase in light blue (from 14.9% to 19.4%) and pastel (red, purple and green) (from 3.0% to 10.4%) colored transfer printed wares as well as the decrease in both brown and black (from 4.5% to 1.5%) colored transfer prints between Concentrations 1 and 2. These changes represent a diagnostic temporal trend common with sites of this transitional late 1820s through 1840s period (See Table 2).

None of the handpainted and very few of the transfer printed patterns found at the Apple River Fort Site were identified by name. Table 7 identifies all the ceramic hallmarks and patterns that were identified at the Apple River Fort Site. A more thorough discussion of each item is included with the appropriate feature discussion.

Although a very limited number of transfer print patterns were identified by name, it was easy to note that they generally were feature specific. Only one pattern was found in two separate features. This unidentified transfer print pattern (a light blue pattern on a whiteware body) was found in both Feature 7 (Lot 106) and Feature 8 (Lot 110). These two features are thought to have been filled fairly late during the occupation of this site and are associated with Concentration 2 (and part of the post-fort component).

Unlike the earliest assemblage (represented by the previous discussion of pearlwares), which had a nearly equal amount of handpainted to transfer printed wares, the later assemblage (represented by Concentration 2) had a handpainted to transfer printed ratio (based on sherd counts) of 14:100. This shift may be interpreted in several different manners. One of the most obvious explanations is that the handpainted wares stylistically fell from popularity during the later 1830s in favor of the newer and/or more fashionable transfer printed wares. Another possibility is that the newer transfer printed wares became more

Table 7

CERAMIC HALLMARKS AND IDENTIFIED PATTERNS
FROM THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

Feature Number	Mark/Pattern Name	Description of Ceramic Vessel
F4	DAVENPORT	Blue edge decorated plate
F4	WARRANTED/ADAMS & SON/SEMI CHINA	Dark blue transfer print pearlware plate
F4	GRECIAN SCENERY [ENOCH WOOD & SONS]	Blue transfer print whiteware plate (with beaded edge)
F4	WARRANTED STAFFORDSHIRE/ADAMS	Green edge decorated whiteware platter
F6	PEACOCK Pattern [John Thomson ?]	Blue transfer print whiteware saucer
F6	CANOVA Pattern [Thomas Mayer ?]	Dark blue transfer print pearlware plate/saucer
F7	POLISH STAR Pattern [Thomas Godwin?]	Purple/red transfer print whiteware plate
F8	ADAMS	Two purple transfer print whiteware cups
F8	CITIES SERIES Pattern	Dark blue transfer print pearlware platter (?)

economically accessible to these northern Illinois settlers (i.e. they became more financially successful and able to purchase more expensive table and tea wares, or their price dramatically decreased, or a combination of both) during this later period.

Porcelain is an expensive, high fired (vitrified) and translucent ceramic ware that has been recognized as a sensitive indicator of status for many years (Miller and Stone 1970, Stone et al. 1972). Only a single sherd of porcelain (representing 0.2% of the entire refined ceramic assemblage) was recovered from the surface of the Apple River Site. This single porcelain sherd represents the remains of an overglaze, handpainted vessel suspected as being a saucer. Neither Concentration 1 nor 2 had any porcelain associated with it.

Feature 8 was the only feature that contained porcelain (n=2). The two sherds (which comprised only 0.9% of the refined ceramics from this feature) in this feature were similar in design (with an overglaze handpainted polychrome cornflower motif) to that recovered from the surface and may represent the same vessel. It is suspected that the presence of the porcelain, as well as the increased percentage of transfer printed wares in this feature, is indicative of the ability of the family to attain some economic stability by the early 1840s and afford to purchase more expensive table and tea wares (such as an occasional porcelain tea cup and saucer).

The stylistic motif used on the porcelain from the Apple River Fort Site vessel has been identified variously as the

cornflower, Bourbon sprig, angouleme sprig, barbeaux, or periwinkle pattern. The original design of this pattern has been attributed to the French porcelain factory at Sevres which began production of hard paste porcelains in 1769 and produced this particular pattern to please Marie Antoinette, then Queen of France, in 1782 (Savage and Newman 1974:28). Porcelain tablewares bought in France by Thomas Jefferson in 1784 (and brought to the United States in the early 1790s) were ornately decorated with this cornflower motif (cf. Garrett 1989:696-707). Although initially associated with porcelains, this decorative motif became a design element used on pearlware bodies by the first decades of the nineteenth century. By the middle decades of the century, although this design element had been considerably simplified, it still persisted on common whitewares (See Mansberger n.d.).

Copper lusterware is a distinctive, red paste stoneware with a combination of surface treatments that include colored slip decoration, clear lead glaze and distinctive metallic wash (made from a thin gold slip) that attempts to imitate more expensive copper. Although common in Near Eastern ceramics for centuries, it was not manufactured in England until the early 1800s (Godden 1966:xxiv). By the early nineteenth century, copper lusterware salts (footed containers for storing granulated salt), small bowls, and cream pitchers are often represented on sites. A single fragment of a small feather edge decorated copper lusterware bowl (?) was found in Feature 8.

Non-ceramic tablewares recovered from this site are low in number and extremely small in size making discussions about these tentative at best. Although few non-ceramic artifacts from the Foodways Service category were found on the surface of the Apple River Fort Site, several of these artifacts were recovered from feature contexts. These included fragments of lead glass tumblers (both round and fluted varieties), Lacy period cup plates, and salts. Additionally, several utensil and utensil fragments were recovered and included copper spoons, several pewter teaspoons, a complete pewter child's spoon (from Feature 5), a couple of iron serving or table spoons, a bone handled table knife, and several two-tined, bone handled forks. All the forks were of the flat tanged variety (in contrast to the spike tanged variety). Several decorated bone handles, probably from forks, were also recovered. The vast majority of these items were found in Features 4 and 8. It is suspected that these items were associated with the post-fort occupation and represent items purchased by the more established farm family.

Salt cellars or salts were one of the first "utilitarian articles" to be manufactured for the nineteenth century household in pressed glass. By 1827, these were common among the more wealthy households (McKearin and McKearin 1948:363-371). The single example found at the Apple River Fort Site is a fluted scroll variety with knob feet.

Cup plates are small diameter plates which were used as

coasters as well as for holding hot handleless cups which were common during the period. Cup plates became popular during the 1820s through 1840s with the advent of the pressed glass industry. Cup plates were commonly decorated with popular culture motifs which included such notable statesmen as George Washington, William Harrison, Henry Clay, as well as Queen Victoria, and entertainer Jenny Lind (Rose and Lee 1948). The single fragment of cup plate found at the Apple River Fort Site represents an historical or commemorative variety probably depicting Henry Clay and associated with his bid for the presidency in either 1828 or 1832. It is interesting to note that both Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams political memorabilia were found in this feature. As McKearin and McKearin (1941:459) note, Adams flasks "are definitely linked with the birth of the Democratic party and the stirring events which led up to and took place during the presidential campaign of 1828." Although these popular culture items --one aimed at a male audience and the other at a female audience-- were unsuccessful in getting Adams re-elected in 1828, they carried a strong message about the political philosophy of the family that occupied this site. Similarly, although women did not have the authority to vote, the presence of female related artifacts with these political statements attests to the significance of the female role in such matters. Although we suspect that the cup plate and flask sherds represent household trash from a single family that occupied the site after the fort occupation, it is also possible that some of the material may represent artifacts deposited in the feature from the surrounding midden and thus date from the fort occupation, circa 1832.

It is suspected that when the miners and their families first moved into this mining frontier community during the middle 1820s they brought with them limited numbers of creamware items consisting of undecorated creamware plates, platters, bowls and potentially even salt reservoirs (often referred to simply as salts) supplemented with occasional decorated pearlware items (such as hand painted monochrome blue and dark blue transfer printed plates and teawares). It is probable that the earliest of tableware assemblages brought into the mining frontier district by the families of lowest economic means consisted of wooden plates and bowls supplemented with an occasional creamware platter or salt. Eating utensils consisted of wooden spoons supplemented with pewter spoons and occasional two-tined bone handled forks.

Foodways Preparation and Storage: Artifacts associated with this functional category generally are coarse earthenware or stoneware containers (such as crockery jars, churns, jugs, and milk pans). More refined yellowwares (such as large mixing bowls and pitchers) often also are included in this category.

Artifacts from the Foodways Preparation and Storage category comprised a small percentage of the artifacts recovered from both the surface (5.1%) and feature (4.6%) contexts at the Apple River Fort Site. Both redware and stoneware vessels were recovered

from this site.

Redware is a soft, red paste earthenware with a clear lead glaze and was a common ware of the early Illinois settler. Although redware tablewares often were used by the early settler, the majority of the redware associated with the Illinois frontier consisted of large milk pans, bowls, jugs and jars typically associated with the preparation and storage of foods. By the early 1830s, redware was being produced in the central Sangamon Valley, American Bottom, as well as Wabash Valley and was being brought into northern Illinois from any one of these regions (as well as many other eastern production centers). Although Galena redwares are extensively collected and admired, the local redware industry was not established until the late 1830s or early 1840s (Horney 1965; Mansberger 1994).

Salt glazed stoneware is a more durable, vitrified ware that was used for a variety of purposes during the early nineteenth century. In 1832, little stoneware was being manufactured in Illinois. In that year, John Ebey was beginning production of stoneware in Greene County (Mansberger 1995; Madden 1974). During the late 1820s, stoneware containers were clearly a non-Illinois product that were being imported from more eastern manufacturies (such as those in southwestern Indiana or southern Ohio).

The remains of both redware and salt glazed stoneware vessels were found in limited amounts at the Apple River Fort Site. Table 3 summarizes the distribution of these items in both the surface and feature contexts. It is interesting to note that the redware to stoneware ratio of the surface artifacts was 100:100 while in the feature contexts it was only 45:100. Although we suspect that there is a temporal dichotomy between these two ware types at this site (with the redware post dating the stoneware assemblages due to the post 1840 growth of the local redware industry --in dramatic contrast to what is normally suspected of the unrefined assemblages), the data is inconclusive.

Redware was found only in Features 5 (n=5; comprising 62.5% of the unrefined wares in this feature), 6 (n=1; comprising 28.0% of the unrefined wares), and 8 (n=4; comprising 44.4% of the unrefined wares). No redware tablewares were recovered from this site¹⁵. A redware handle suggests the presence of earthenware jugs and a redware pouring spout (lot 4) suggests the presence of

15. Although we know that redware tablewares were being manufactured at Nauvoo (George Miller, personal communication 1996) as well as near Springfield (at the Brunk Pottery Site; Mansberger 1995), they are seldom found on habitation sites in Illinois that post-date 1830. In an archaeological assemblage, redware tablewares have been found in limited amounts at the Bridges Site (Sangamon County; Halpin 1995).

a redware pitcher. Although more clearly associated with the Household category, a redware grease lamp standard was found on the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. Grease lamps were common lighting devices of low income, pioneer families (Mansberger, Walthall and Mounce 1989).¹⁶

We suspect that some of the redware found on this site (at least that found in the early feature contexts) represents non-local production, potentially originating from the central Sangamon River Valley which was one of the points of departure for many of the individuals heading to the Lead Mine District in the 1820s (See Mansberger 1995). Similarly, it is interesting to question whether the redware found in Feature 8 (and the post-fort component) might represent items produced by the local Elizabeth potters during the late 1830s or early 1840s?

Salt glazed stoneware vessels were also few in number at this site. These artifacts represent fragmented shallow bowls (or milk pans), jars and potentially chamber pots. Salt glazed stoneware was found in limited amounts in Feature 3 (n=1; 100% of unrefined wares), Feature 6 (n=17; comprising 68% of the unrefined wares), and Feature 8 (n=4; comprising 44.4% of the unrefined wares). Features 1, 2, 4, 5, and 7 contained no stoneware. Neither redware nor stoneware was found in Features 1, 2, and 4.

It is interesting to note the limited presence of both annular decorated as well as Rockingham glazed wares in this assemblage. Based on simple sherd count, Feature 6 contained the most annular decorated yellowware (n=7; comprising 28% of the unrefined wares from this feature). In contrast, the feature with the highest percentage of yellowware was Feature 4 (which contained only one sherd but 100% of the unrefined wares in this feature). The distribution of the yellowware and Rockinghamware sherds in these features is similar to that of the redware, and except for Feature 8, is mostly associated with the earliest assemblage (Concentration 1). The Rockingham glazed wares, which are present in Feature 6 (Lots 103 and 104) and Feature 8 (Lot 110), probably represent a single pitcher or mixing bowl. Although impossible to determine with any assurance, it is suspected that these wares represent British imported ceramics and not American manufactured wares.

Non-ceramic artifacts from the Foodways Preparation and Storage category were few in number. These few metal items included cast iron kettle lid fragments, a large metal table or serving spoon, and a large brass spigot. The spigot would have been hammered into the bung of a barrel and used to dispense a liquid (such as vinegar or potentially alcohol).

16. Fragments of redware grease lamp bowls also were found at the Bridges Site (Sangamon County; Halpin 1995).

Foodway Remains: On an archaeological site, dietary reconstruction is often deduced from bone (faunal) and seed (floral) remains. Although little bone was recovered from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site, the bone preservation within the features was good. Although the Foodways Remains comprised only 1.3% of the surface artifacts, they comprised 23.6% of the artifacts recovered from the feature contexts. This discrepancy is probably due to one of two different reasons: 1) the poor preservation of the faunal remains in the plowzone compared to the more protected feature contexts, and 2) the differing depositional histories of the feature contexts versus midden development at these sites (features contain intentional discard of larger items in subsurface features and was the more likely place to discard foul kitchen trash --in contrast to the midden, where small items tended to accumulate over the years).

The faunal analysis has given us many insights into the foodways of the pioneer settlers at the Apple River Settlement. When comparing the early assemblage (as represented by Feature 4) with the later assemblage (Feature 8), a typical transition from frontier to post-frontier animal exploitation patterns is exhibited.

One of the most obvious changes in the diet during these years is the decreasing significance of wild foods in the diet. Based on the number of identified specimens (NISP), the percentage of wild food remains is considerably higher in the early assemblage than in the later assemblage (16.4% compared with 3.3%). Compared as a ratio of Wild Food remains to Domestic Food remains, the early assemblage is an extremely high 227:100 while the later assemblage is a low 8:100.

The wild food remains found in the early assemblage include fish (freshwater bass), bird (duck, passenger pigeon), and small mammals (squirrel). It is interesting to note that only small mammals were represented in the wild food remains of the early assemblage and no deer remains were recovered. The wild food remains recovered from the later assemblage includes fish (buffalo and redhorse), reptile (snapping turtle), and mammal (deer and rabbit).

Similarly, the percentage of domestic food resources exploited increased from 7.2% in the early assemblage to 38.7% in the late assemblage. During the early occupation, the few domestic animal remains recovered consisted of equal amounts of pig and cattle bones. Although no domestic fowl was recovered from feature 4, chicken and turkey remains were recovered from Feature 5 which also is associated with the early assemblage. The domestic faunal remains recovered from the later assemblage included a relatively large number of fowl (chicken and turkey), as well as large mammal remains (pig, cattle and sheep/goat).

Comparing the relative importance of the domestic species from the two assemblages emphasizes several points: 1) the increase in pork consumption from the early years to later years,

Table 7

SUMMARY OF FAUNAL SPECIES IDENTIFIED BY FEATURE CONTEXTS,
NUMBER OF IDENTIFIED SPECIMENS (NISP) FOLLOWED BY
MINIMUM NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS (MNI) IN PARENTHESES,
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

TAXA	----- FEATURE NUMBER -----								Total
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	
<u>PELECYPODA</u> , freshwater mussel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
<u>FISH</u>									
Ictiobus sp., Buffalo sucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
Moxostoma sp., redhorse sucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
Micropterus sp., freshwater bass	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	2(1)
Indeterminate Fish	0	0	0	2(1)	0	0	0	8(-)	10(-)
<u>Total Fish</u>	0	0	0	3(2)	1(1)	0	0	10(2)	14(3)
<u>AMPHIBIAN</u>									
Bufo sp., toad	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)
<u>Total Amphibian</u>	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)
<u>REPTILE</u>									
Chelydra serpentina, snapping turtle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
<u>Total Reptile</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
<u>BIRD</u>									
Anas platyrhynchos/rubripes, mallard/black duck	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	17(3)	1(1)
Gallus gallus, chicken	0	0	0	0	3(1)	0	0	2(-)	20(4)
cf. Gallus gallus	0	0	0	0	1(-)	0	0	2(1)	3(-)
Meleagris gallopavo, turkey	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	1(-)	3(2)
cf. Meleagris gallopavo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(-)
Phasianidae, pheasants, grouse, quail	0	0	0	0	2(1)	0	0	0	2(1)
cf. Ectopistes migratorius, passenger pigeon	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	0	1(1)
Indeterminate Bird	0	0	0	3(-)	10(1)	0	0	8(-)	21(-)
<u>Total Bird</u>	0	0	0	5(2)	17(4)	0	0	30(4)	51(9)
<u>MAMMAL</u>									
Felis silvestris, house cat	0	0	0	8(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	9(1)
Sus scrofa, domestic pig	0	0	0	2(1)	7(1)	2(1)	1(1)	63(3)	75(3)
cf. Sus scrofa	0	0	0	0	0	1(-)	0	4(-)	5(-)
Odocoileus virginianus, white-tailed deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3(1)	3(1)
Bos taurus, domestic cattle	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	4(1)	4(1)	7(1)	12(1)	31(1)
cf. Bos taurus	0	0	0	1(-)	1(-)	1(-)	0	1(-)	4(-)
Ovis/Capra, sheep or goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)	2(1)
Sciurus sp., tree squirrel	0	0	0	4(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	5(2)
Mus musculus, house mouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
Rattus spp., Norway/black rat	0	0	0	1(1)	8(1)	0	0	3(1)	12(2)
cf. Rattus spp.	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	2(1)	3(2)
Sylvilagus floridanus, cottontail rabbit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3(1)	3(1)
Indeterminate Mammal	2(-)	4(-)	4(-)	28(-)	55(1)	22(-)	38(-)	135(-)	285(1)
<u>Total Mammal</u>	3(1)	5(1)	5(-)	46(6)	77(6)	30(2)	46(2)	229(10)	438(16)
Indeterminate Vertebrate	0	0	0	1(-)	0	0	0	0	9(-)
<u>TOTAL BONE</u>	3(1)	5(1)	5(1)	55(10)	96(12)	30(2)	46(2)	269(17)	515(31)

2) a dramatic decrease in importance of beef, and 3) a dramatic increase in the importance of fowl. Comparing the relative importance of Pig to Beef as a ratio during these two periods dramatically underscores the increased significance of pork to the local diet during the later occupation. During the early years of occupation, the Pig to Beef ratio was 100:100, but during the later years, the same ratio was 518:100.

Additionally, the later assemblage not only has a more diversified species composition (consisting of 14 species compared to the 10 species identified in the earlier assemblage) but also has a much greater density of faunal remains than the earlier assemblage. Feature 8 contained nearly 18 bone fragments per cubic foot of fill compared to only 3 fragments per cubic foot of fill in Feature 4. The greater density of faunal remains in the later assemblage may be attributed to the greater amount of animal foods in the diet during the later years, a longer duration of deposition in the later feature (and thus a concentration of non-perishable items such as bone), or simply to different disposal patterns.

Another interesting pattern that was observed by these faunal remains is a change in butchering practices between the early and late assemblages. The early assemblage is characterized by bone that has been cut with a meat cleaver or ax. No saw cut bone was observed in the early assemblage. In contrast, minor amounts of saw cut bone were observed in the later assemblage.

Flotation samples were taken from three of the features.¹⁷ At present, these samples have not been processed. The floral remains, like the faunal remains from these features, will add to our understanding of this early occupation.

Personal: These artifacts represent a wide range of items used by the individual for his/her personal gratification. Except for an occasional dark green (often referred to as black glass) bottle fragment, few personal items were found on the surface of this site. The vast majority of personal items found at this site were recovered from the post-fort feature contexts, particularly Features 4 and 8 (cellars). These dark green bottle fragments, although potentially related to food (ie. liquid)

17. Flotation is a process for recovering very small artifacts from feature contexts. A small sample of the feature fill (consisting of soil removed from the feature) is removed to the laboratory where it is immersed in water. After a short time, the lighter materials (such as charcoal) float to the surface where it is removed and later analyzed. Once this has been completed, the remaining soil is forced through a fine mesh screen leaving a wide variety of natural and cultural material behind (often including small beads, bone fragments, seeds and a wide variety of other items).

Table 8

BORE DIAMETER OF KAOLIN PIPE STEMS BY FEATURE
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	Surface	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total	
<u>Bore Diameter</u>								
4/64"				1		3	4	20%
5/64"	1	2	1		1	9	14	70%
6/64"	1					1	2	10%
Totals	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>100%</u>

storage, generally were containers that held alcohol and used for personal consumption. A fragment of an unidentified Eagle flask was found on the surface of the site. No comparable flask fragments were found in feature contexts.

Two fragments of a historical flask were found in Feature 4. This flask appears to bear the likeness of John Quincy Adams. As McKearin and McKearin (1941:460) state, "it is interesting to note that the flask portraying Adams was produced in a Midwestern glass house, probably that of John Taylor and Company at Brownsville, Pennsylvania, not in an Eastern factory, as one might expect, since such popularity as Adams enjoyed was largely in that section of the country." Like the Henry Clay cup plates, the presence of this flask at this site attests to the political philosophy of some of the early occupants.

Remains of a single salt glazed chamber pot was found in Feature 8. Also found in this feature was a bone handle which was suspected as being the remains of a toothbrush. A fragment of a straight razor blade (Lot 15) was found on the surface of the site near the original log dwelling (and associated with ceramic Concentration 1). Numerous kaolin pipe stem and bowl fragments were also found at this site. The majority of the smoking pipe fragments were found in a post-fort context (Feature 8). These pipes were rather plain in design. The majority of the pipe stems (n=14; representing 70% of them) had a bore that was 5/64" in diameter (See Table 9). Although pipe stem bore diameter is used as a dating tool for eighteenth and very early nineteenth century sites (cf. Maxwell and Binford 1961), it generally is not a reliable tool for nineteenth century sites.

A small lead glass perfume bottle was found in Feature 8. Also found in this feature was the fragmentary remains of a handforged umbrella or parasol stay (lot 110) and an 1837 large cent. The umbrella stay is similar to one found in an early nineteenth century urban context at the Cathedral of the Assumption (Mansberger 1990). Although only one coin was found at the Apple River Fort Site, coins are not uncommon on archaeological sites (cf. Schroeder and Warren 1992:43).

Several glass beads were found at the Apple River Fort Site. These beads probably were either incorporated into jewelry (such as a necklace) or sewn onto the surface of clothing. During the 1830s, woven bead chains were popular. These items were similar to cross stitch sampler work and the individual often incorporated their name, age and place of residence into the chain which commonly was given as a gift. As Bassett (1995:799) notes, "it is a common mistake... to classify them as American Indian art work". Bassett (1995) also notes that bead chain work may have originated in female academies where it was often part of the curriculum (Bassett 1995:801). It is interesting to speculate that the limited number of small glass beads found at this site were associated with woven bead chains.

Delft is a soft, buff paste earthenware with an opaque tin glaze that was manufactured in England. Similarly manufactured tin glazed earthenwares manufactured in France are known as faience while those manufactured in Italy and Spain are known as majolica. Three thick bodied, tin glazed earthenware sherds were recovered from the surface of the Apple River Fort. Unfortunately, no base nor rim sherds were recovered. These sherds have been designated delft (as opposed to faience or majolica) solely on the Anglo-American background of the early settlers within this region. It is suspected that these sherds were once part of a large salve or apothecary jar. No examples of this ceramic type were found in a feature context.

With nineteenth century archaeological assemblages, few artifacts are gender specific. At the Apple River Fort Site, it would seem safe to assign the use of the brooch, umbrella, and perfume bottle (all items found in Feature 8) to a female occupant and the straight razor to a male occupant.

Clothing: Artifacts from this functional category consisted predominately of buttons. A wide variety of bone, shell and metal buttons were recovered from the feature contexts at the Apple River Fort Site. The majority of the buttons were of the bone variety and included one hole, four-hole, and five-hole varieties (See South 1964; Noel Hume 1978). Although no bone button blanks were recovered from this site, bone button manufacture often represents a traditional home industry (cf. Schroeder and Warren 1992:75).

More substantial clothing fasteners included brass loop shank buttons. One of the buttons from this site was impressed

TABLE 9

WHOLE NAIL SIZE BY FEATURE
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	F3		F4		F5		F7		F8		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<u>Nail Length</u>												
1 1/4"	0	00.0	0	00.0	1	33.0	0	00.0	1	3.4	2	3.0
1 3/8"	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	6	20.7	6	8.8
1 1/2"	1	100.0	8	23.5	0	00.0	0	00.0	1	3.4	10	14.7
1 3/4"	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	6	20.7	6	8.8
2"	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	5	17.3	5	7.3
2 1/4"	0	00.0	3	8.8	0	00.0	0	00.0	2	6.9	5	7.3
2 1/2"	0	00.0	5	14.7	0	00.0	0	00.0	1	3.4	6	8.8
2 3/4"	0	00.0	18	53.0	2	67.0	0	00.0	3	10.4	23	33.9
3"	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	4	13.8	4	5.9
3 1/4"	0	00.0	0	00.0	0	00.0	1	100.0	0	00.0	1	1.5
TOTAL	1	100.0	34	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	29	100.0	68	100.0

"BEST ORANGE/GILT COLOUR"; a second was impressed "SUPER FINE/STRONG". Two small metal buttons, once cloth covered, were also found in Feature 4. Four-hole decorated shell buttons were also found in Features 6 and 8. Additionally, a single metal "eye" (from a hook-and-eye fastener) was recovered from Feature 8. Fragments of two metal buckles may have been associated with either clothing or harness items.

Household/Furnishings: Sites occupied during this period seldom have many artifacts associated with this functional category. The standard (or stem) of a redware grease lamp and a handforged brass upholstery tack were both recovered from the surface of this site. Tacks often were driven into the surface of trunks in a decorative pattern as well as used to attach

x a powder horn.

TABLE 10
WINDOW GLASS THICKNESS BY FEATURE
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	F1	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
<u>Glass Thickness</u>								
<u>(mm)</u>								
0.91-0.95	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
0.96-1.00	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
1.01-1.05	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
1.06-1.10	0	0	8	0	0	1	2	11
1.11-1.15	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	13
1.16-1.20	0	1	9	0	1	0	7	18
1.21-1.25	0	0	10	2	1	1	15	29
1.26-1.30	0	0	10	5	1	0	10	26
1.31-1.35	0	0	25	6	0	0	5	36
1.36-1.40	1	0	18	3	1	0	7	30
1.41-1.45	0	1	26	0	0	0	5	32
1.46-1.50	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	11
1.51-1.55	0	0	14	1	0	0	4	19
1.56-1.60	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	10
1.61-1.65	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	10
1.66-1.70	0	0	5	1	0	0	4	10
1.71-1.75	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
1.76-1.80	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
1.81-1.85	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
1.86-1.90	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
1.91-1.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1.96-2.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.01-2.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	1	2	173	19	9	2	76	282

fabric or leather to furniture. A padlock and small iron key were found in feature contexts (features 7 and 4, respectively).

Architecture: A wide range of artifacts once associated with architectural features (such as log buildings or the stockade wall) were found at the Apple River Fort Site. The most common artifact from this category at the Apple River Site was stone which was found in abundance on the surface of the site.

TABLE 11
DISTRIBUTION OF RAW LEAD, PROCESSED LEAD, AND LEAD SHOT
BY FEATURE
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

	Surface		-----Feature #-----													
			1		2		3		4		5		6		8	
	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt
<u>Raw Lead</u>	7	144	1	44	0	-	0	-	1	104	0	-	1	2	34	125
<u>Processed</u>																
<u>Lead</u>	5	1031	0	-	1	2	1	5	6	22	1	5	0	-	1	8
<u>Lead Shot</u>																
.30-.34"	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
.42-.44"	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	1	-	0	-	2	-
.47"	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
.52-.53"	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
.60-.61"	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	2	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
.68-.70"	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total	1	-	0	-	0	-	3	-	10	-	3	-	0	-	2	-
<u>Flattened</u>																
<u>Lead Shot</u>	4	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

(wt = weight in grams)

Much of this stone had been burned and was concentrated over Feature 2. It is suspected that this stone probably represents the remains of a stone fireplace and/or chimney.

What was initially interpreted as brick fragments on the surface of the site, appear to represent burned daub and/or chinking. This material was found in relatively dense concentrations in both Features 4 and 5, and has been interpreted as wall chinking as well as remains of a "mud and stick" chimney complex. An occasional fragment of the material found in Feature 4 had a whitewashed surface suggesting that the interior of the structure had been whitewashed. Additionally, a small fragment of soft mud brick was found at this site, particularly in Feature 8.

The window glass recovered from the Apple River Fort Site

10 X

was all aqua in color and ranged from 0.93mm (in Feature 6) to 2.03mm (in Feature 8) in thickness (See Table 11). The earliest concentration of glass appears to be that found in Feature 6 and suggests that the earliest log dwelling may have had a very small number of glass windows. The distribution of glass by thickness clearly exhibits a bi-modal curve typical of occupations with little rebuilding. The mean thickness of the glass from Feature 5 is approximately 1.33mm while that from both Features 4 and 8 is approximately 1.40mm and 1.25mm, respectively. It is interesting to note that the window glass from Feature 8, which contains the latest fill at this site, has a glass peak that is slightly greater than the earlier Feature 5. Although glass dating formulas have been developed, they work with such limited success that they have not been used here. 1.13mm

Except for a single handforged nail (Lot 85), all the nails recovered from the Apple River Fort Site were of the machine cut variety. The few nails that were found were fragmentary and often badly deteriorated making interpretation difficult. Table 9 illustrates the size of the whole nails by feature. The two features with the most nails were Features 4 and 8 (both cellars). Feature 4 contained both small nails (1 1/2" in size) that might be interpreted as roofing or lath nails as well as larger framing nails (2 3/4" in length). Feature 8 contained a much wider range of nail sizes with small roofing and lath nails as well as large framing nails all well represented.

Besides the above mentioned architectural items, few artifacts from this functional category were found at this site. A cast iron butt hinge fragment was recovered from the surface of the site and a handforged door strike was found in Feature 4.

Labor/Activities: Artifacts recovered from the Apple River Fort Site indicate a wide range of specialized activities that were conducted by the early inhabitants of the fort and the occupants of the nearby pioneer cabin.

As was expected, artifacts associated with firearms were fairly plentiful at the Apple River Fort Site (as compared to contemporary domestic occupations). Musket balls, lead shot, and gun flints were found on the surface of the site as well as in the majority of the feature contexts. Also, two copper percussion caps were found in Feature 8. Similarly, the presence of both raw and melted lead indicates that lead was melted and cast into musket balls within the confines of the fort --a task documented by the historical accounts of the battle.

Kett (1878:584) notes that the people of the Apple River Fort "made use of lead, at the furnace of which Mr. Tracey had charge". Several references (cf. Kett 1878:291; Wakefield 1975:34; The Galenian June 27, 1832 as cited in Whitney 1975:674) imply that the inhabitants of the Apple River Fort melted lead and cast bullets at the fort. Some sources even note that the women "made cartridges" (besides running balls and loading muskets).

TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION OF LEAD BALLS BY SIZE
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

#	%	Lead Ball Diameter	Suspected Bore Diameter With .04" Windage	Notes
2	10.5	.30-.34"	.38 Caliber	Buck shot or pistol
5	26.3	.42-.44" <.45"	.48 to .50 Caliber	Defined as buckshot by Hamilton (1980)
1	5.3	.47"	.52 Caliber	
			.56 Caliber	English Pistol Bore
6	31.6	.52-.53"	.58 Caliber	
3	15.8	.60-.61"	.65 Caliber	English Carbine Bore
2	10.5	.68-.70"	.75 Caliber	Large Caliber Rifle such as Brown Bess
19	100.0			

Raw lead, found in the form of Galena crystals, was found in Features 1 (n=1; 44gm), 4 (n=1; 104gm), 6 (n=1; 2gm) and 8 (n=34; 125gm). Galena in this form is found naturally throughout the region and was the very mineral that brought the frontier miners to the area. Although one relatively large crystal of raw lead was found in Feature 4, the vast majority of lead crystals were found in Feature 8 (which appears to represent a large cellar located beneath the floor of the block house). Based on the frequency of raw lead in this context, it has been interpreted that raw lead (stored either in wooden tubs, burlap bags, or simply piled along a wall) was stockpiled in the blockhouse. Although this stockpiled raw lead may have been associated with the post-fort occupation, it is our opinion that this lead was stockpiled at this location during the fort occupation.

Melted lead (presumed to have originated from the casting of musket balls) was found in Features 2 (n=1; 2gm), 3 (n=1; 5gm), 4 (n=6; 22gm), 5 (n=1; 5gm) and 8 (n=1; 8gm) (See Table 12). In contrast to the raw lead, Feature 4 contained the greatest concentration of melted lead. This feature has been interpreted as the remains of a shallow cellar once located beneath a primitive log structure. This cellar also contained the greatest concentration of lead musket balls (n=10). It is probable that the melting of the raw lead and casting of the musket balls was conducted in the hearth once associated with this primitive log structure and the finished musket balls were stored in this cabin. It is interesting to note that no lead sprue was found at

this site.

Lead musket balls and shot were recovered from Features 3 (n=3), 4 (n=10), 5 (n=3) and 8 (n=2). In all, a total of 19 lead balls were recovered from the Apple River Fort Site (See Tables 12 and 13). One of the lead balls clearly exhibited fabric impressions. All the lead balls exhibited evidence of mold seams suggesting that they had been manufactured in two-piece molds. The mis-aligned character of the mold seams on several of these musket balls indicates that they were not production molded but probably produced locally by the inhabitants of the fort (Hamilton 1980:128). In contrast, musket balls and shot used by occupants of Fort Knox (between 1803 and 1813) were commercially manufactured by drop technique as well as being cast locally.¹⁸

Unfortunately, little has been written about early nineteenth century arms in the midwest. The majority of the information readily available on the firearms of the eastern United States is in reference to colonial (seventeenth and eighteenth century) or Civil War era arms. During the early to middle eighteenth century, a vast majority of the Indian trade guns utilized lead balls that ranged in size from .54" to .58" in diameter (Hamilton 1980:134; Table V).¹⁹ Similarly, British troops during this period generally used arms with a bore diameter of .56" (English Pistol Bore; assuming a windage of .04", this musket used a ball approximately .52" in diameter) and .65" (English Carbine Bore; assuming a windage of .04", this musket used a ball approximating .61" in diameter) (Hamilton 1980:130). The Brown Bess was a large caliber, British issue musket in use during the Revolutionary War era. It had a bore diameter of approximately .75" and was similar to that associated with the American-made long rifles. By the early nineteenth

18. Hamilton (1980) contains an excellent description of lead ball manufacture.

19. Unfortunately, the English and French methods of designating ball size are not equivalent. The French method of designating munition size was based on the number of balls per *livre* (which is equivalent to 489.5 grams). To the French, 26 *calibre* means there are 26 balls per *livre*. Thus, with the French system, there is an inverse relationship between the *calibre* and the ball size. Similarly, the English used the term gauge to refer to the number of balls (or shot) in a pound (which is the equivalent of 453.6 grams). This system is generally used for smaller sized shot (such as that used in shotguns). In contrast, the English generally refer to the bore diameter as measured in hundredths of an inch. As such, an English 32-caliber rifle has a bore diameter of .32" in diameter and used a ball that was slightly under this dimension. The difference between bore diameter and ball size is known as windage. Although windage generally averaged approximately .03" to .04" in diameter, it often was even greater (Hamilton 1980:7, 128-130).

century, the 69-caliber musket was the standard issue for the American infantry. Additionally, a 54-caliber rifle was also issued by the government (Gray 1988:202). Allowing for windage (.04"), the 69-caliber musket would have used a .65" ball while the 54-caliber rifle would have used a ball approximately .50" in diameter.²⁰

The lead balls from the Apple River Fort Site varied in size from small .30" diameter shot to large .70" diameter musket balls. Two small lead balls were recovered that measured less than .35" in diameter (one at .30" and a second at .34"). An additional five lead balls clustered between .42" to .44" in diameter, one was .47" in diameter, six clustered between .52" to .53" in diameter, three between .60" to .61" in diameter, and two between .68" to .70" in diameter (See Table 11).

Based on the lead balls recovered from this site, a limited assessment of the arms in use at the Apple River Fort during the summer of 1832 can be made. The most common sized lead balls recovered from the Apple River Fort Site were those that clustered between .42" to .44" and .52" to .53" in diameter. These two clusters comprised 57.9% of all the musket balls recovered from this site. Those clustering between .42" to .44" are smaller than those associated with the English Pistol Bore (which averaged approximately .52" in diameter or slightly smaller). Although these small diameter lead balls may represent several different small bore muskets or pistols, they may represent large buckshot. Hamilton (1976:35) notes that lead shot ranged from .45" to .247" in diameter at Fort Michilimackinac during the eighteenth century. Similarly, those lead balls that measured .30" to .34" (n=2; comprising 10.5% of the lead balls recovered from the site) also probably are shot associated with a large bore gun. As such, buckshot comprised approximately 42.1% of the lead balls recovered from the surface of this site.

Those lead balls that measured .52" to .53" comprised 31.6% of the balls recovered from this site. Considering approximately .04" to .05" windage, these balls would have been associated with a .56 to .58 caliber bore musket. Although this is consistent with the English Pistol Bore, it also is reminiscent of the 58-caliber rifles that were common by the 1850s and probably represents small bore American made rifles used by the early settlers.

Allowing for windage, large caliber American made arms (such

20. The smooth bore muskets in use during this period would have allowed a much wider tolerance in ball size (windage) than the contemporary rifled arms (rifles). Gray (1988:202) uses a windage factor of .10" in her discussion of arms used at Fort Knox II which was located near Vincennes, Indiana and occupied from 1803 to 1813.

as the Kentucky Long Rifle) probably are represented by the lead balls that measure .68" to .70" in diameter. Lead balls from this large caliber rifle comprise only a limited 10.5% of the balls recovered from this site.

In northern Illinois during the early 1830s, the vast majority of the firearms were ignited with a flintlock mechanism. With the flintlock mechanism, a gun flint was attached to a cock on the lockplate by a small vise. When fired, the gun flint struck a small piece of metal (the frizzen) which caused a spark to be dropped onto the pan where a small amount of powder was ignited thus igniting the main powder charge located in the barrel. The flintlock came into common usage during the first decade of the eighteenth century.

In 1807, a Scottish man by the name of Alexander Forsyth patented a new type of lockplate which utilized a percussion cap. With this mechanism, the cock incorporated a small hammer that struck a small metal cap which was positioned over a small nibble connected to the main powder charge. This cap contained a fulminate and when struck produced a spark which ignited the powder in the barrel of the gun. Although developed during the first decade of the nineteenth century, percussion cap mechanisms were not widely used until many years later. The British military did not adopt them until 1836. The U. S. military did not adopt the percussion cap rifle until the 1840s. *app 6*

Although Lewis (1977:23) notes that "the change... from flint to percussion was the swiftest ever to take place... [and] by 1830, the percussion caps had all but replaced flintlocks," this was not the case on the northern Illinois frontier of 1832. At the Apple River Fort, all but one of the individuals at this fort had a flintlock gun. George Herclerode, the only casualty of the battle at the Apple River Fort, was shot in the neck while firing his new percussion cap gun over the stockade wall. His was the only percussion cap gun at the fort (Kett 1878:582).

Although no gun parts were recovered from the Apple River Fort Site, both gun flints and percussion caps were found. Three gun flints were found at the site. One dark colored (dark gray or black) gun flint (which measured 15mm by 17mm by 6.5mm in size) was found on the surface of the site (lot 85); one honey colored gun flint (which measured 23mm by 16mm by 6mm in size) was found in a short section of the stockade wall that was excavated (lot 86); the final dark colored (dark gray or black) gun flint (which measured 15.6mm by 18.5mm by 11.5mm) was found in Feature 8 (lot 111). The two dark colored gun flints were of the blade type; the manufacturing technique and color suggest an English origin for these two gun flints. The single honey colored gun flint is of the spall variety and has a distinctive D-shape; both the manufacturing technique and color suggest a French origin for this gun flint (Witthoft 1966; Smith 1974; Hamilton 1980). All three gun flints were relatively small suggesting an association with small arms. Similarly, all three gun flints exhibited extensive edge wear suggesting that they had

been discarded intentionally after use --perhaps during the battle.

Two spent percussion caps were found in the upper fill of Feature 8 and probably originated from the midden (surrounding soil) which was used to fill this cellar --and as such probably dates from the summer of 1832. Percussion caps are seldom found on archaeological sites.

To summarize the firearm discussion, a variety of weapons appear to have been present at the Apple River Fort. Based on the information available to us, it is difficult to categorize the caliber of these guns. The large caliber lead balls do cluster well within a .01" to .02" range and suggest that relatively well established or standardized calibers of American made guns were present at the fort. The smaller caliber arms are more difficult to interpret. The presence of a wide range of small lead balls may represent small caliber rifles, pistols or simply buckshot.

Blacksmithing is an important craft industry on the frontier. Blacksmiths performed a vital task of manufacturing and repairing a wide range of metal items necessary for the survival of the pioneer family (Mansberger, Halpin and Sculle 1992). Although no clinkers were found on the surface nor within feature contexts at this site, blacksmithing activity was identified by a very limited number of artifacts and suggests that limited blacksmithing activity was conducted at this site. Two small fragments of chisel cut iron stock were found in Feature 8. A small iron wedge or chisel manufactured from iron scrape was also found in this same feature. This small expedient tool is similar to others found at the Waddams Grove Blacksmith Site. Additionally, a 5" triangular file and what appears to be the remains of a drill bit were also recovered from this feature. This file, drill bit (Lot 85) and chisel were the only tools found at this site. It is suspected that these tools represent post-fort activities.

Sewing activities were also documented at the Apple River Fort Site. Although in much greater numbers in Feature 8, straight pins were recovered from both Feature 4 and Feature 8. Thimbles (one impressed with the words "REMEMBER ME") were also recovered in Feature 8. Although often assumed to represent a female activity, specialized sewing activities (tailors) often were associated with males. The sewing related artifacts found at this site probably represent post-fort, female activities (circa 1833-1846). The presence of these artifacts in Feature 4 is curious. The similarity of this material with that in Feature 8 may suggest that the upper fill in Feature 4 represents post-fort debris. If this material is being found in a primary context, then it would suggest that this cellar and the structure above, probably functioned in a domestic context during the fort occupation.

Activities associated with child's play and education were

also found in limited number in Feature 8. Three handpainted (brown stripe) earthenware marbles and two slate pencils were probably indicate the presence of children. It is suspected that this material was deposited after the fort occupation.

would?

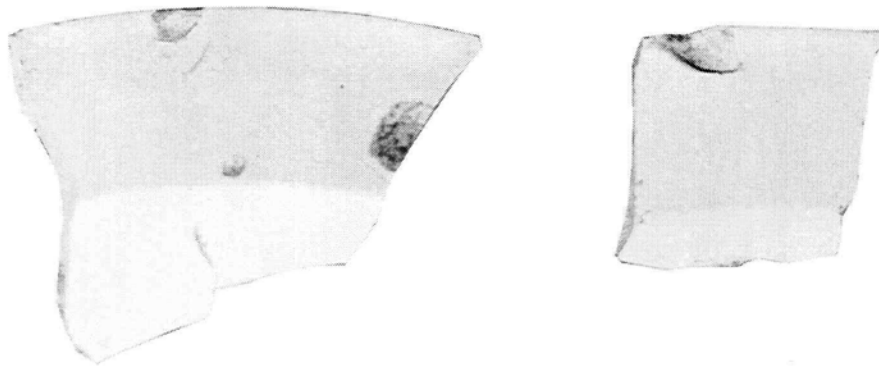


Figure 33. Undecorated creamware plates from the Apple River Fort Site.

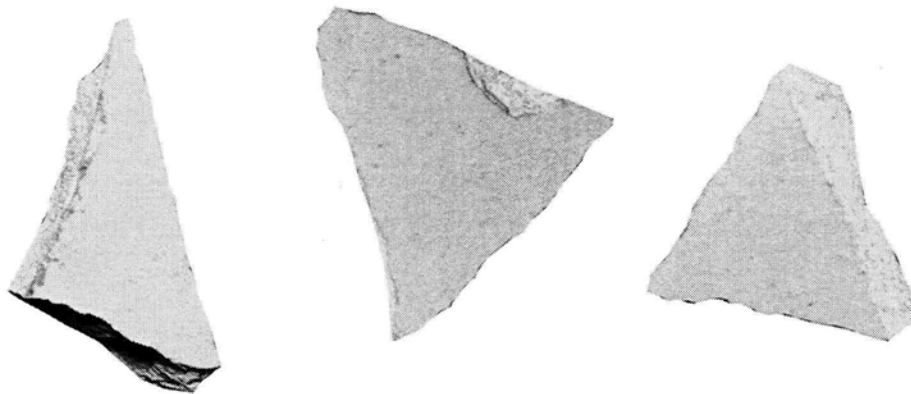


Figure 34. Undecorated delft from the Apple River Fort Site. Although speculative, these sherds may be from a large apothecary jar.

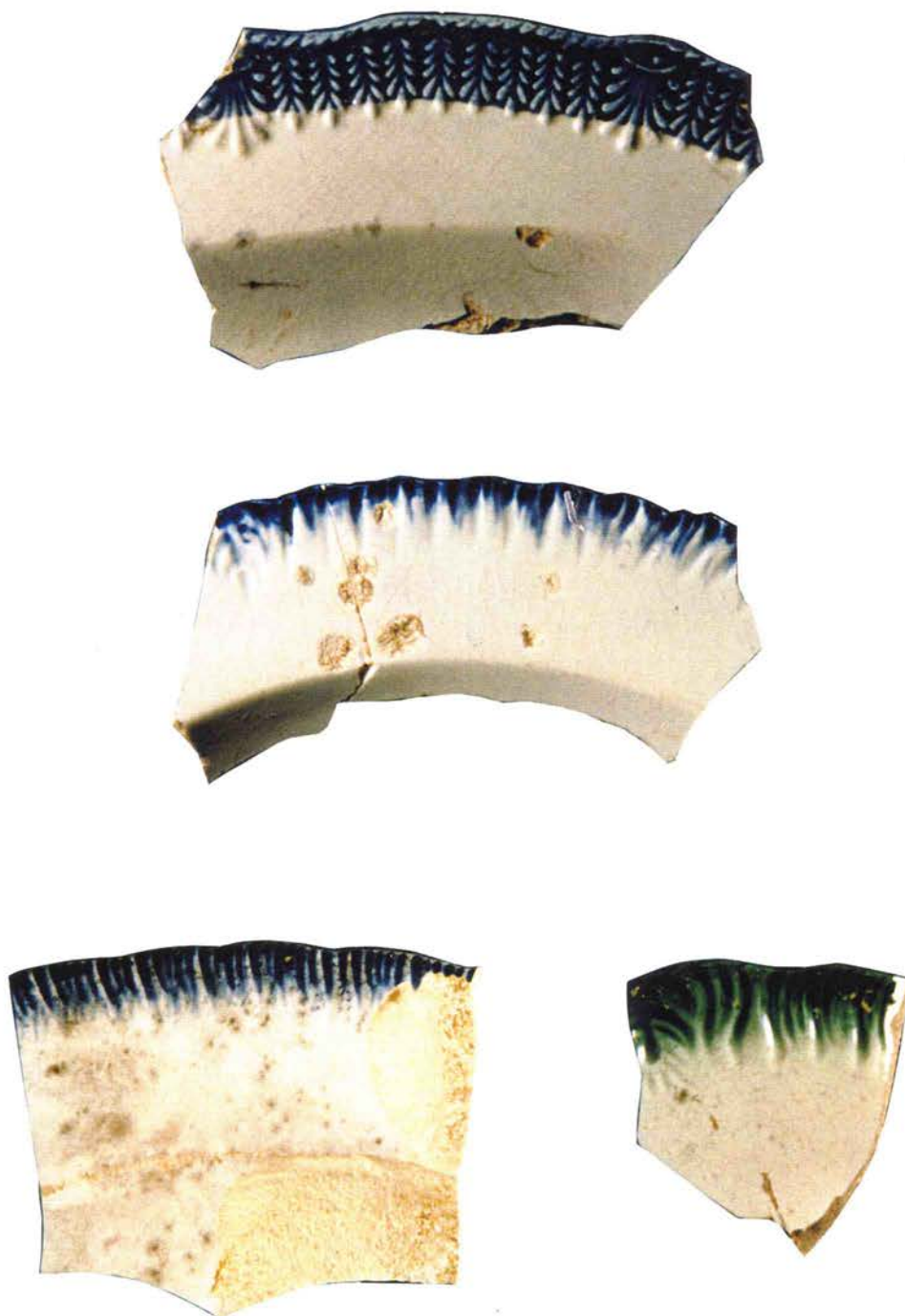


Figure 35. Edge decorated pearlwares and whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. These decorated wares included plates, platters and serving bowls.



Figure 36. Handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlwares from the Apple River Fort Site. These vessels were predominately teawares. At least three distinct patterns were recognized and are illustrated here.



Figure 37. Handpainted (polychrome) pearlwares from the Apple River Fort Site. These wares were predominately teawares and were decorated with blue, green, brown and other colors.



Figure 38. Dark blue transfer printed pearlwares from the Apple River Fort Site. These vessels were mainly plates, saucers and cups and date to the earliest occupation.

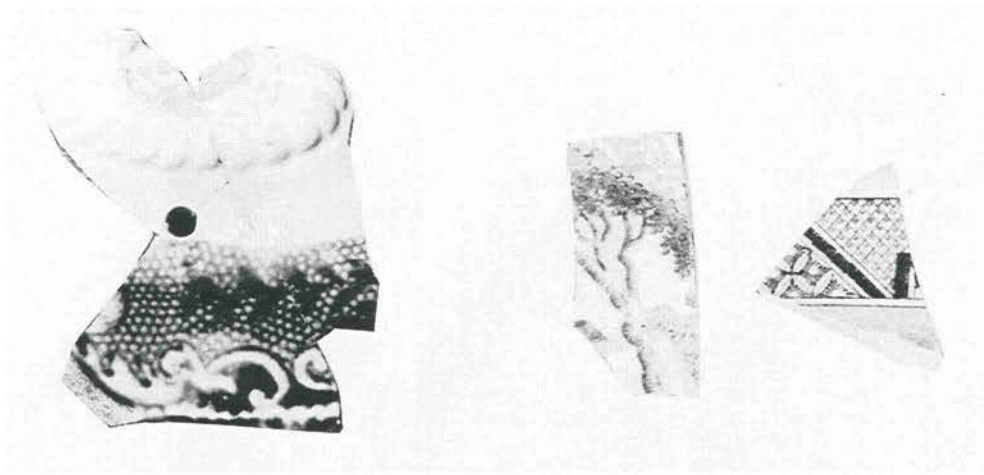


Figure 39. Dark blue transfer printed pearlwares decorated with a Willow-like pattern. The lid (at left) is from a tea pot.

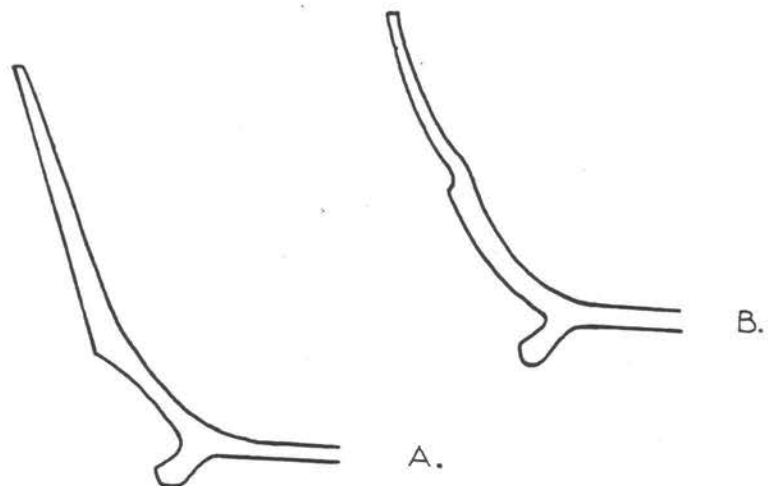


Figure 40. Cup shapes at the Apple River Fort Site. The left form represents the London Urn shape which was common during the early years of the century. The right form is the Double Curve shape which became common during the late 1830s and 1840s.

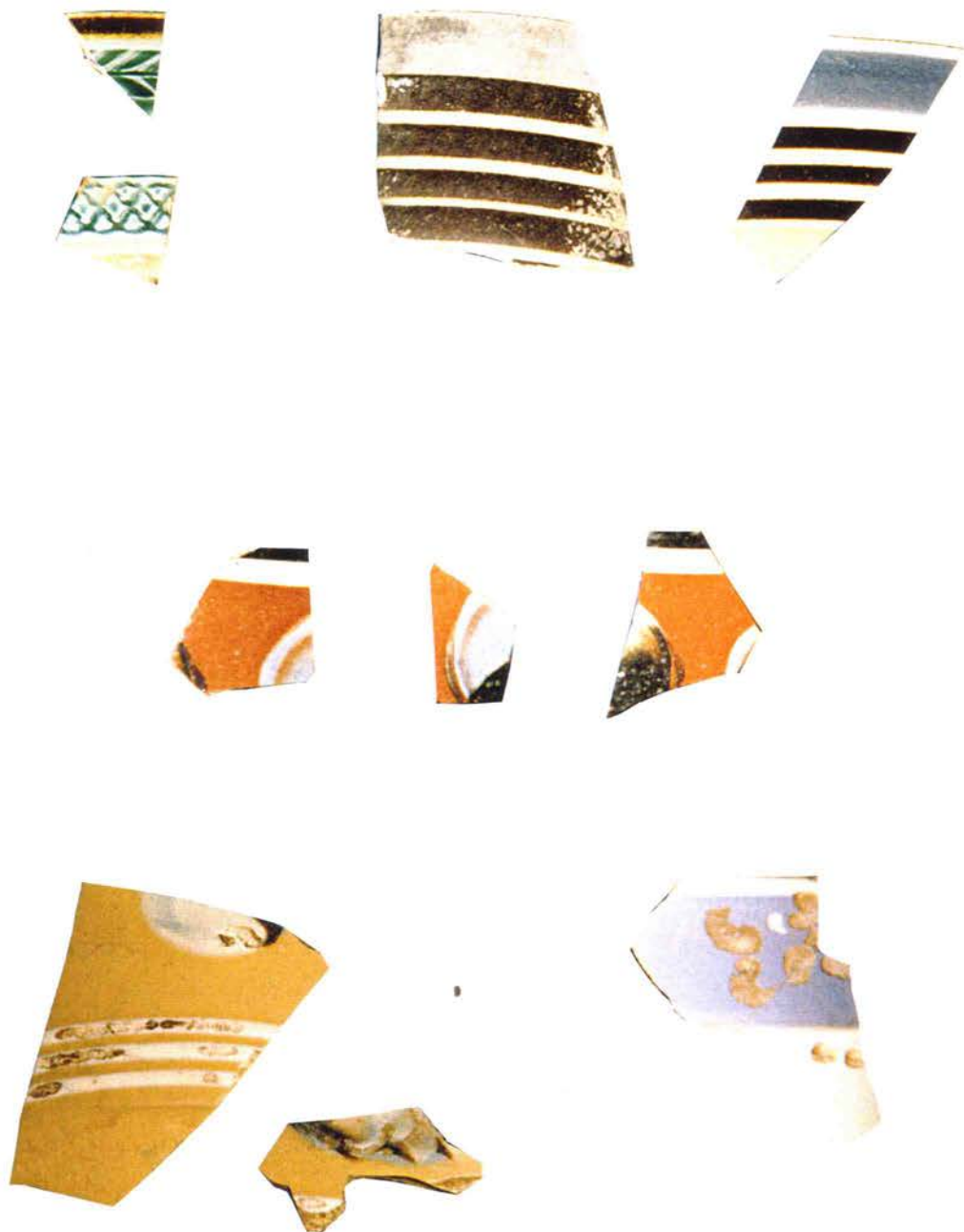


Figure 41. Annular decorated pearlwares, whitewares and yellowwares from the Apple River Fort Site. These sherds represent London Urn shaped bowls as well as a small "mustard" jar.



Figure 42. Handpainted (polychrome) whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. These vessels were predominately teawares. These wares were decorated with large floral, small floral (or sprig), and simple "lined" motifs that incorporated green, blue, red and black into their design.



Figure 43. Sponge decorated whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. These wares, which were predominately teawares, were all blue in color. The cup shapes were of the Double Curve variety.



Figure 44. Handpainted and sponge decorated pearlware with "Pea fowl" motif.

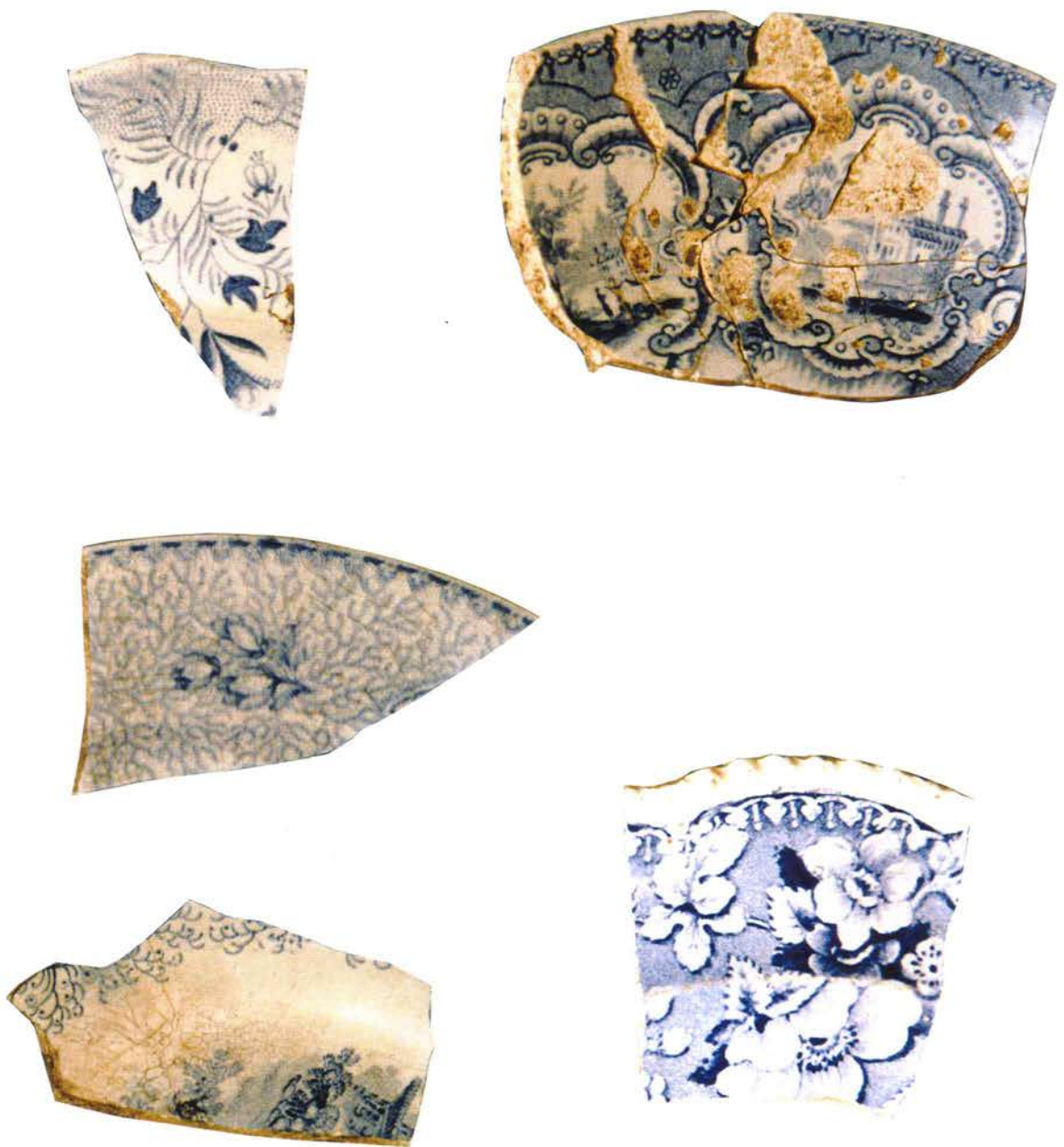


Figure 45. Blue transfer printed whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. The plate at the bottom of the page has a beaded scalloped edge and is the GRECIAN SCENERY pattern which was manufactured by Enoch Wood and Son.



Figure 46. Brown transfer printed whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. Floral pattern on lower right is the CANOVA pattern.



Figure 47. Pastel colored (red, green, and purple) whitewares from the Apple River Fort Site. These were found predominately in Feature 8.

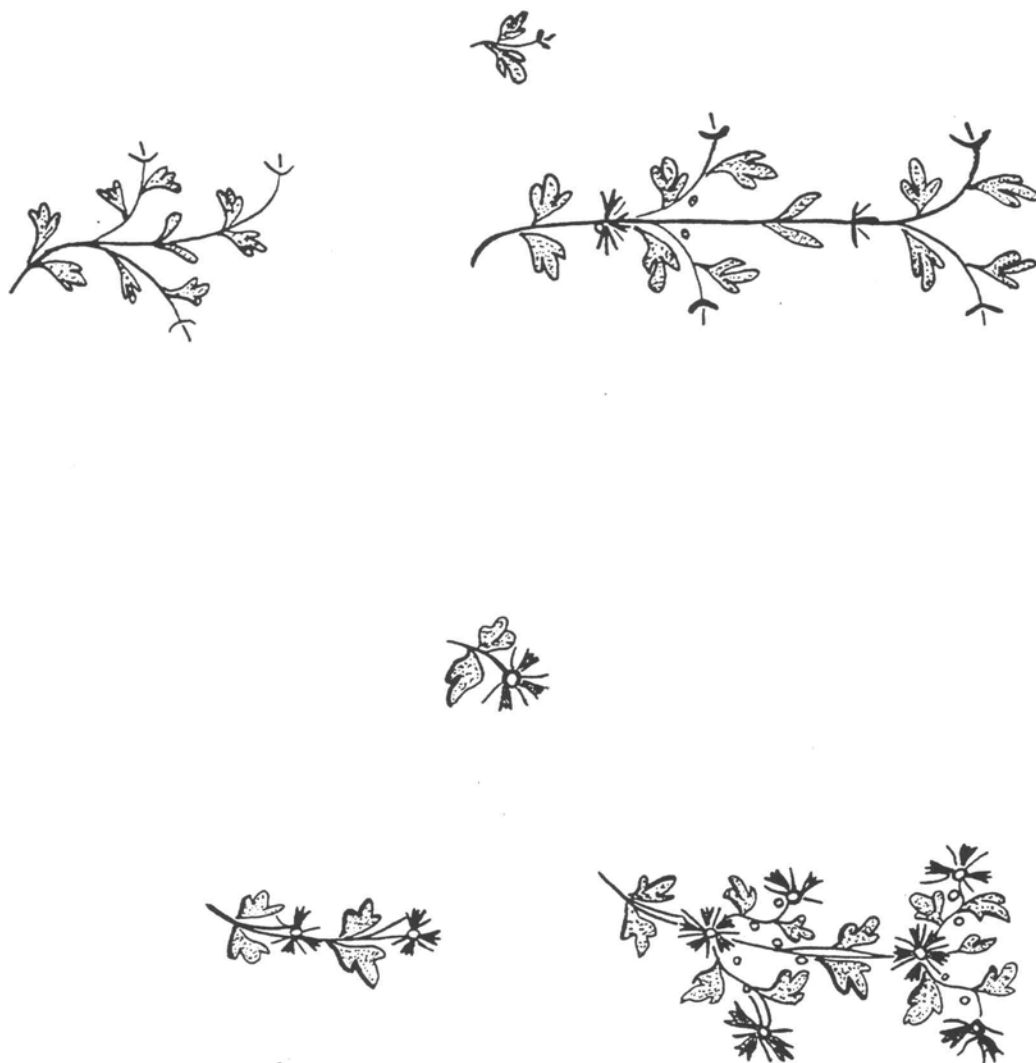


Figure 48. Cornflower design similar to that found on porcelain sherds from the Apple River Fort Site. The top illustration is painted over the glaze on a porcelain dessert plate. The bottom illustration is painted under the glaze on a whiteware platter. Both examples are in the authors possession.

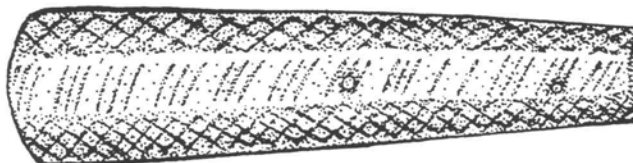
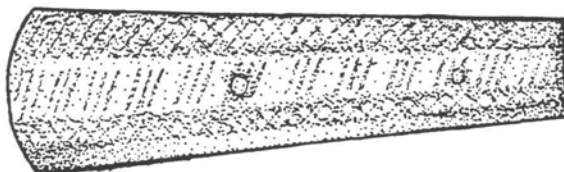
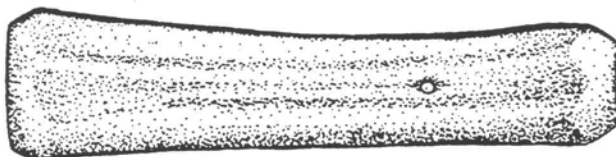
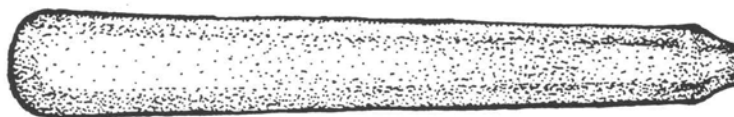


Figure 49. Bone handles from the Apple River Fort Site. Top handle is solid and probably from a tooth brush. Second from top is a hollow bird bone handle for a spike tanged implement (probably a fork). Bottom two decorated handles are from a flat tanged implement (probably forks like those illustrated below).

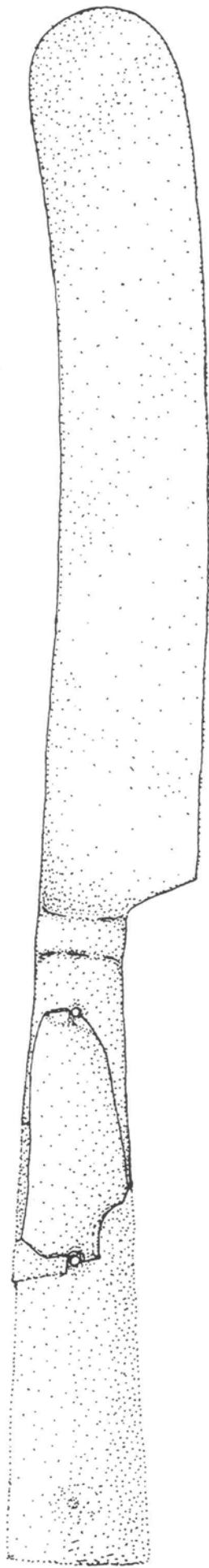


Figure 50. Bone handled table knife and fork from the Apple River Fort Site.

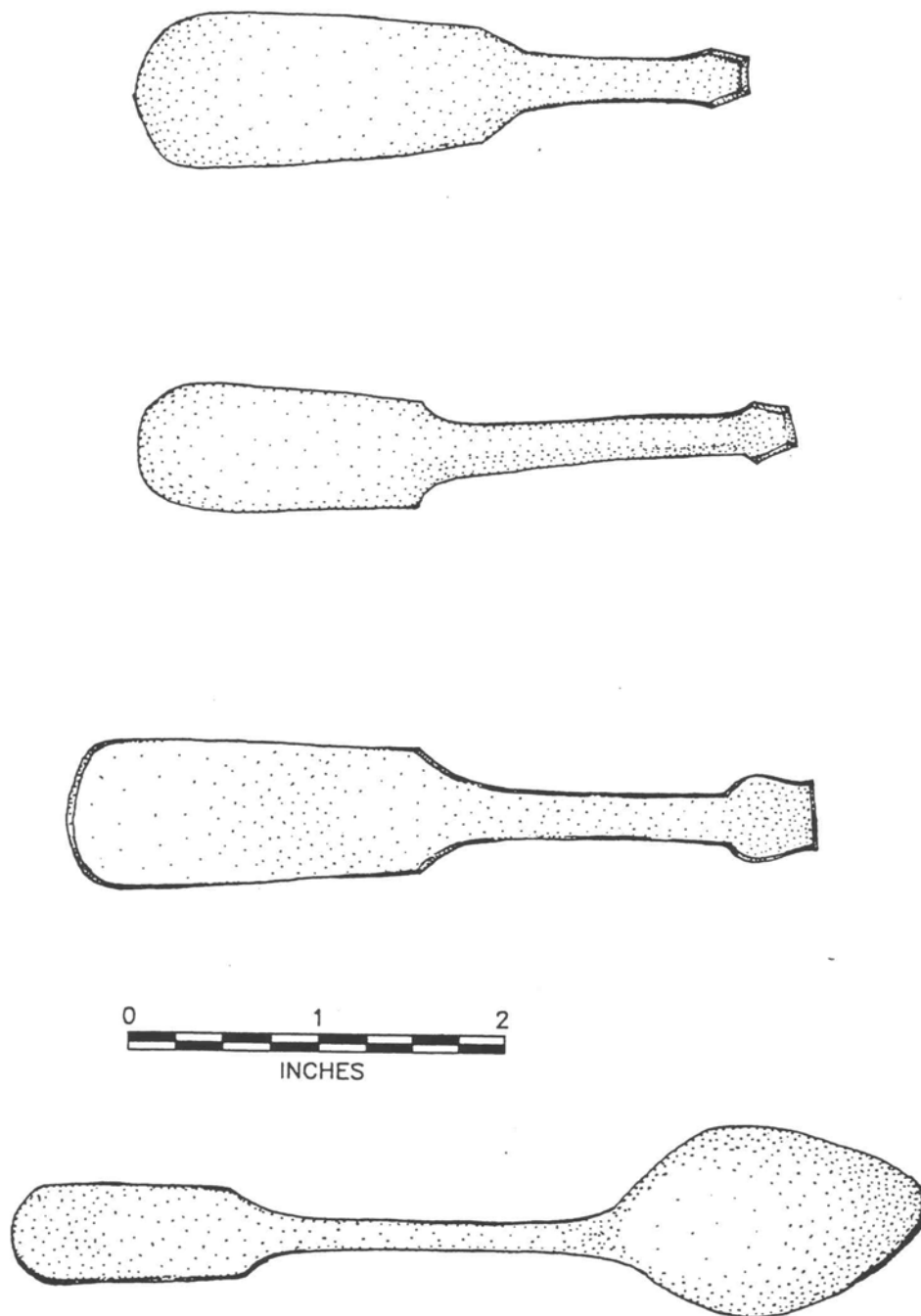


Figure 51. Miscellaneous teaspoon handles (top three; of stamped copper) and pewter child's spoon (bottom) from the Apple River Fort Site.

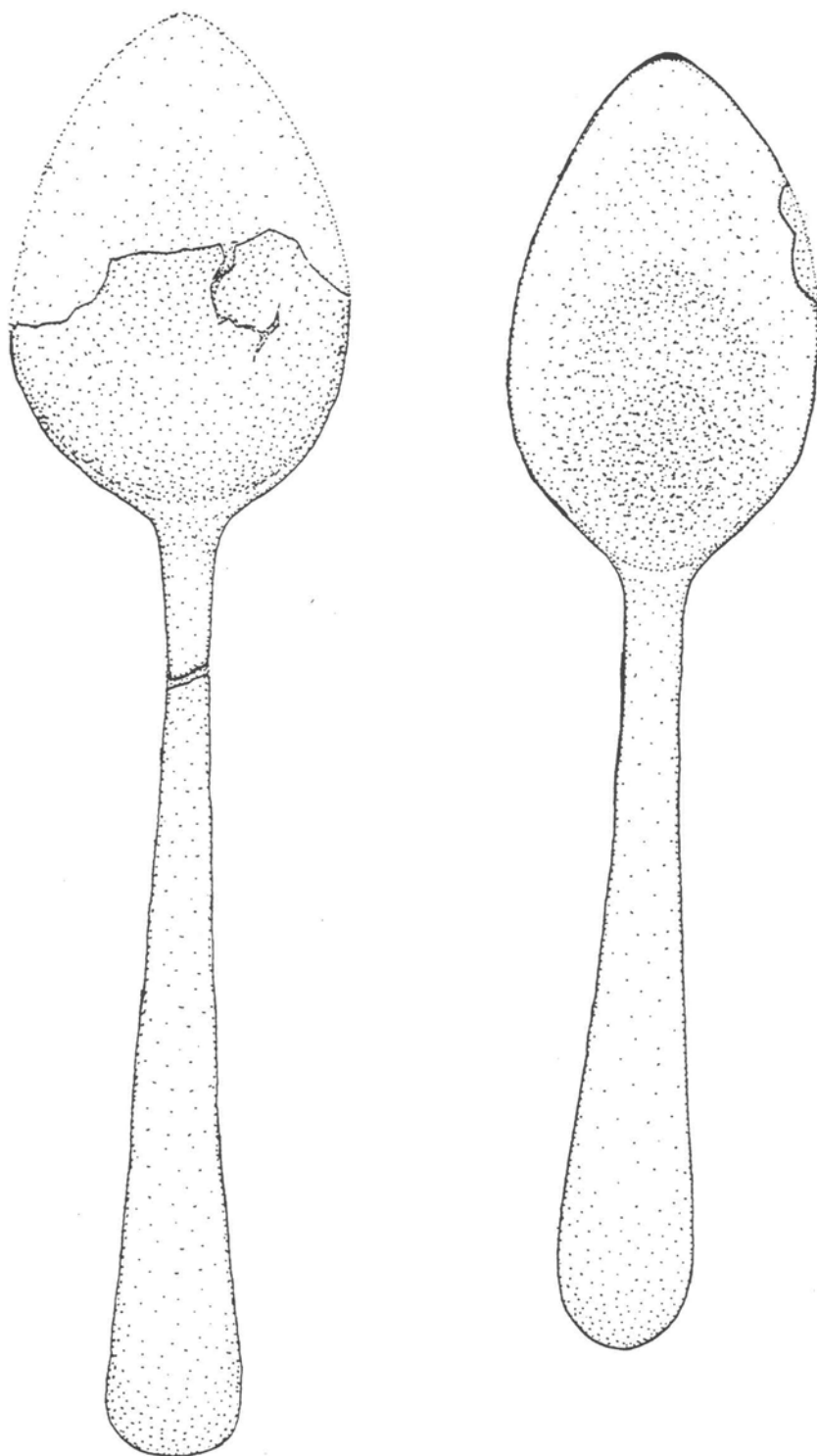


Figure 52. Iron table or serving spoons from the Apple River Fort site.



Figure 53. Salt glazed stoneware (lower two vessels) and redware (top vessel) bowls from the Apple River Fort Site. The stoneware bowls have an inside rim diameter of 9-10" while the redware bowl has a 6" rim diameter. The depth of the bowls is undetermined.



Figure 54. Lid and lip details of cast iron skillet (or Dutch oven) from the Apple River Fort Site. These covered cooking utensils generally imply open hearth cooking typical of the pioneer log dwellings which have been interpreted at this site.

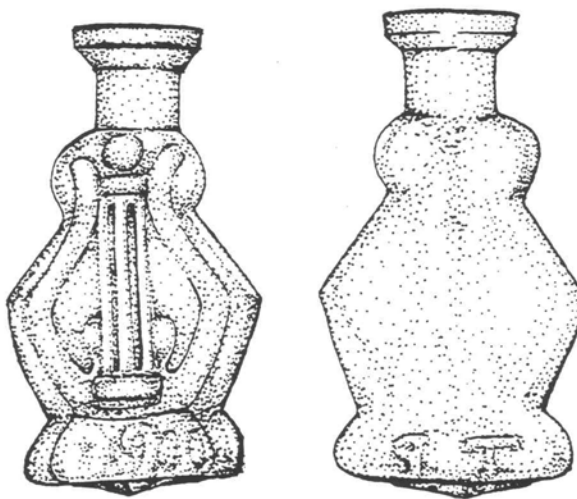


Figure 55. Blown-in-mold, lead glass perfume bottle found in Feature 8, Apple River Fort Site.



Figure 56. Illustrations of historical flasks that are possible candidates for the fragmentary example found in Feature 4 at the Apple River Fort Site. Although the fragments are small, the John Adams flask appears to be the most likely candidate (From McKearin and McKearin 1948).

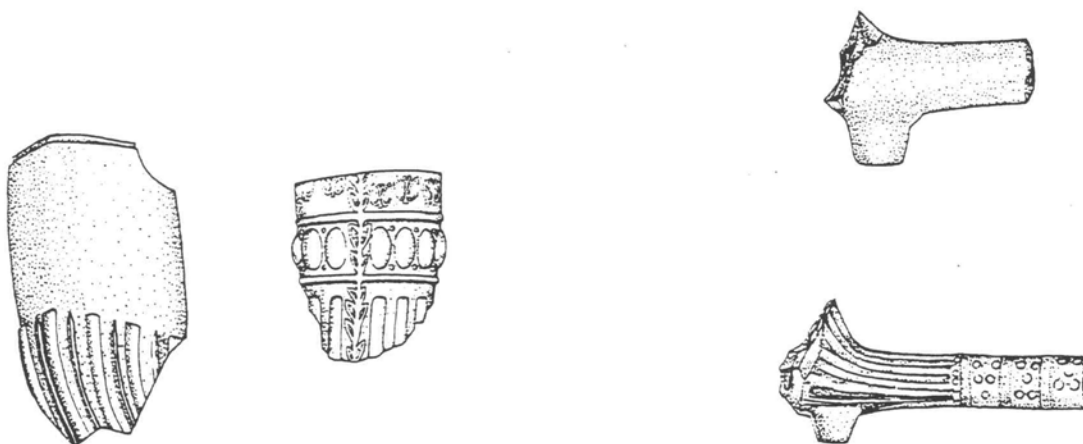


Figure 57. Detail of pipe bowls and stems from the Apple River Fort Site. The majority of the pipe stems are undecorated and the pipe bowls are of the fluted variety.

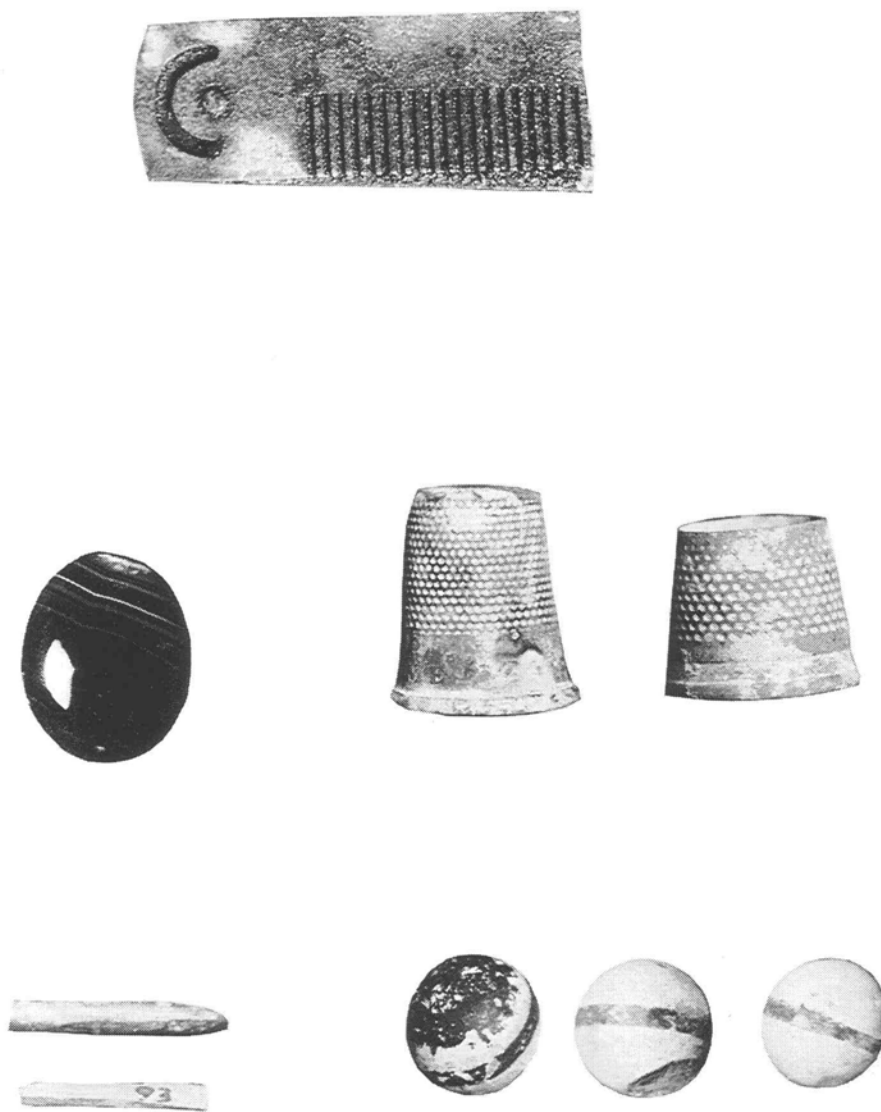


Figure 58. Miscellaneous Personal items from the Apple River Fort Site (marbles, thimbles, folding comb, writing slates, and polished stone brooch).

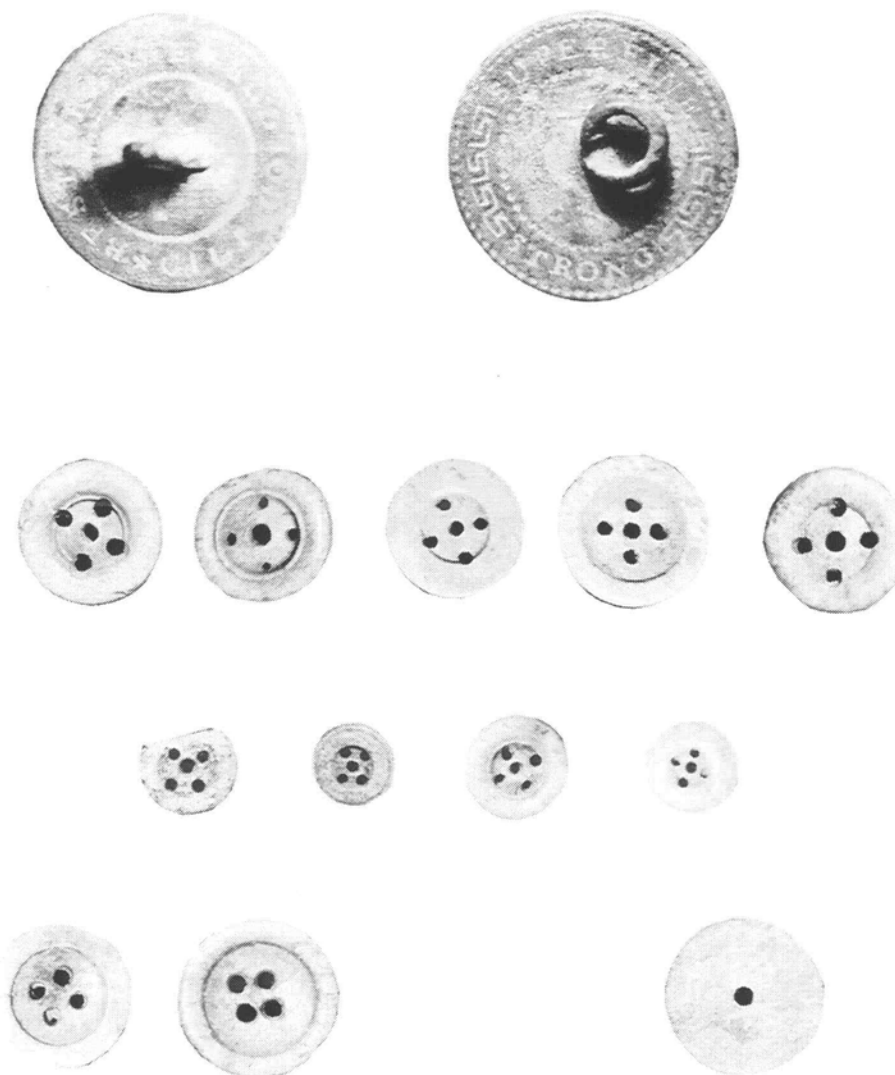


Figure 59. Miscellaneous bone and loop shank brass buttons recovered from the Apple River Fort Site. The loop shank buttons are enlarged.

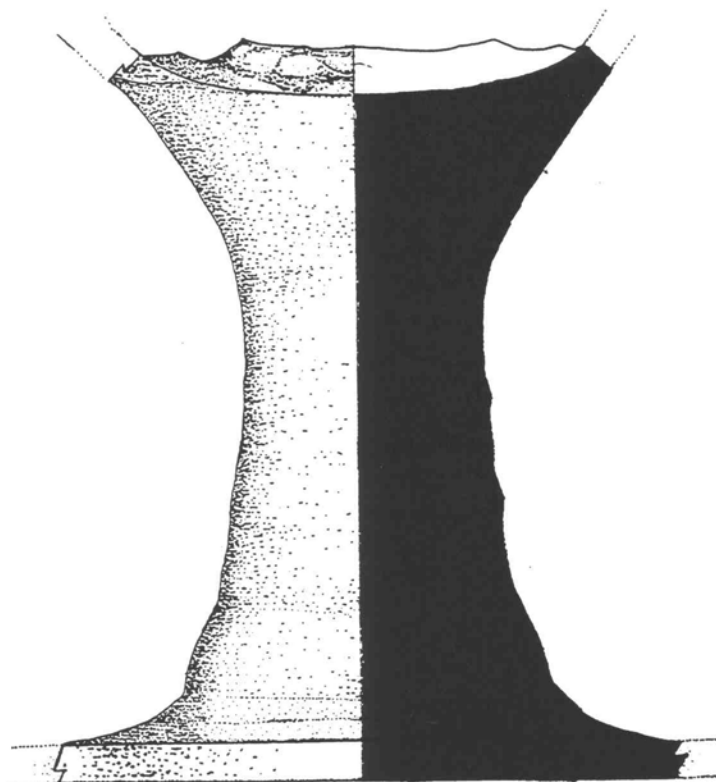


Figure 60. Standard (or stem) of a redware grease lamp that was found on the surface of the Apple River Fort Site.

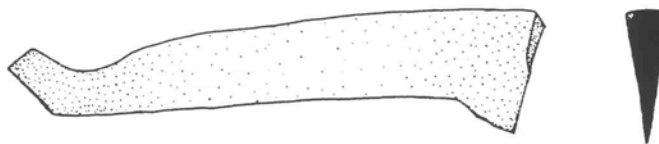


Figure 61. Broken straight razor found on the surface of the Apple River Fort Site and associated with the original cabin setting.

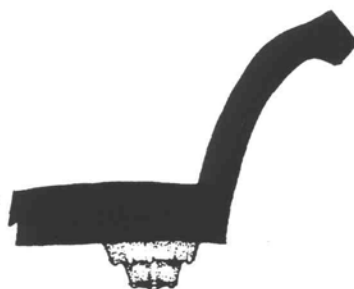


Figure 62. Fragment of fluted scroll shaped lead glass salt cellar (or salt) found at the Apple River Fort Site.

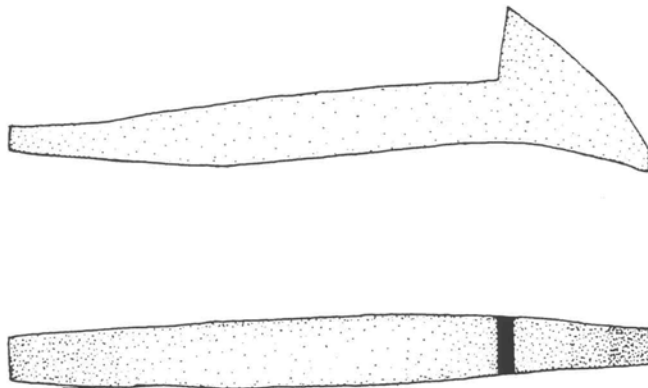
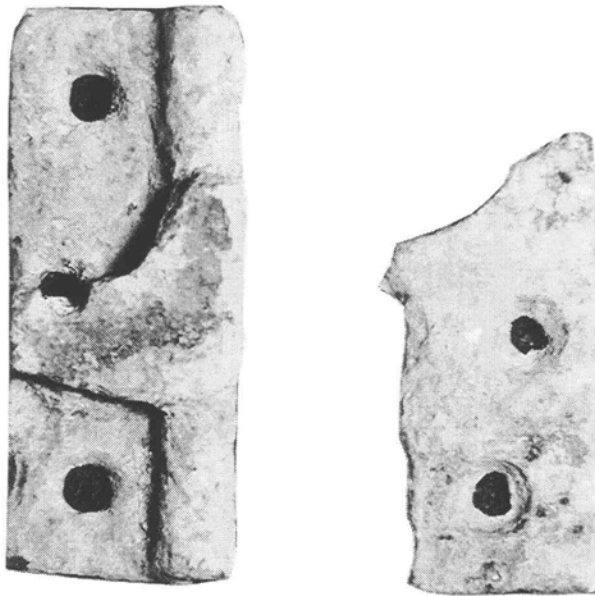


Figure 63. Architectural items recovered from the Apple River Fort Site. Top is cast iron butt hinge fragments. Bottom is a handforged door keeper.

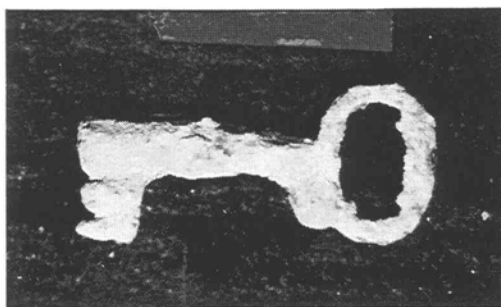
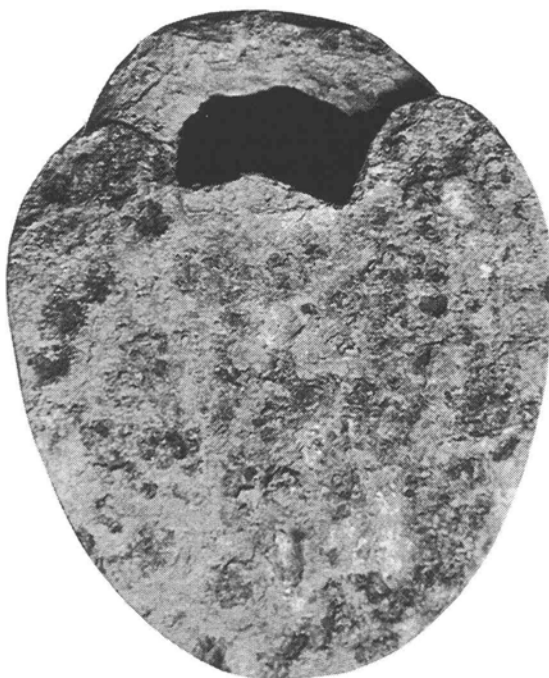


Figure 64. Miscellaneous items recovered from the Apple River Fort Site. The padlock was found in Feature 7 while the key was found in Feature 4.

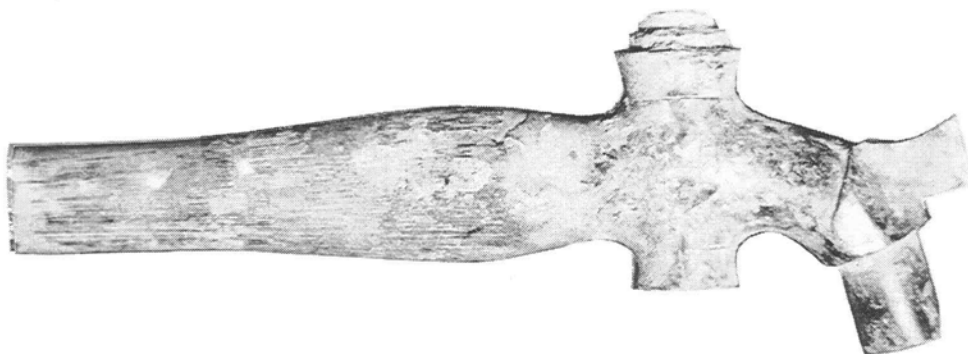


Figure 65. Brass spigot found in Feature 8.

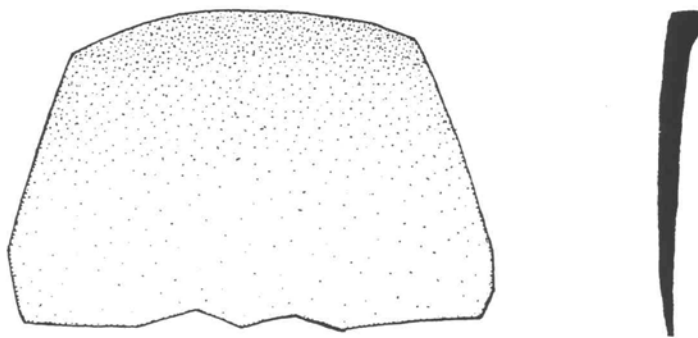


Figure 66. Expedient iron chisel found in Feature 8 at the Apple River Fort Site.

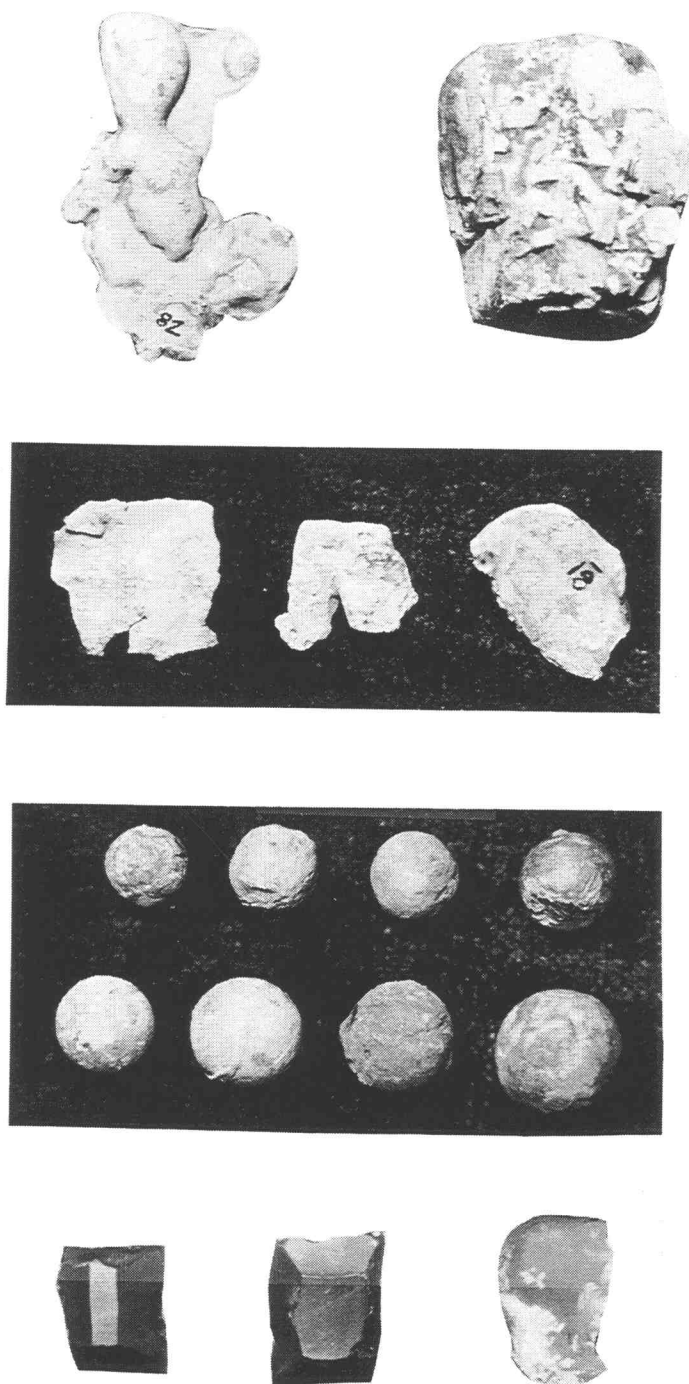


Figure 67. Arms related artifacts from the Apple River Fort Site. Top row is examples of melted and raw lead. Second row from top is flattened sheets of lead (of unknown function). Second row from bottom is range of musket/rifle balls. Bottom row is gun flints.

"FORTING UP" DURING THE BLACK HAWK WAR

... and God grant that America may never have greater cowards in her armies than the ladies of Apple River fort (The Galenian July 4, 1832)

The Concept of "Forting Up"

Everyday life on the frontier, whether in Illinois or elsewhere, was often life threatening. Although by the early 1830s, the thought of Indian raids was far removed from the minds of most Illinois settlers, many of the miners in the Lead Mine District of northwestern Illinois remembered the hostilities of the 1810s when the United States and Great Britain were at war (War of 1812). During that time, many of the Indians of Illinois took up arms with Great Britain and conducted limited campaigns against the pioneer settlers. As a result, much of southern Illinois (that area where the population had concentrated) had "forted up" and a string of pioneer fortifications stretched across the southern tip of the state and around the American Bottom region (cf. Gentry 1986).

Settlers on the frontier --and that comprised a large proportion of the population-- "forted themselves," as it was then expressed. Where a few families lived near each other, one of the most substantial houses was fortified, and here the community staid [sic] at night, and in case of imminent danger in the daytime as well. Isolated outlying families left their homes and retired to the nearest fort. Such places of refuge were numerous and many were the attacks which they successfully withstood (Bogges 1908:108).

Wakefield (1975:34) noted that "the fort being small, families lived in these houses in day time, and every one had his own to himself, but at night all repaired to the fort for safety". Doddridge (1912) describes everyday life in an early fortified Kentucky community (Rice's Fort) where 12 families sought protection during periods of hostility. Such descriptions of Illinois life are rare.²¹

By Illinois statehood (1818), U. S. military fortifications had been established at several strategic locations around the state --including Fort Edwards (at Warsaw), Fort Armstrong (on -----

21. As McBride and McBride (1991:3) note, "further research on the location and size of forts relative to demographic as well as environmental factors would be of great interest." Further research about the families that occupied the Apple River Fort, and where they homesteaded, would be of prime interest.

Rock Island), and Fort Dearborn (near the tip of Lake Michigan). Additionally, the United States Army had a major presence in St. Louis (Jefferson Barracks) as well as immediately north of the Lead Mine District at the mouth of the Wisconsin River (at Fort Crawford; present day Prairie du Chien) and at the Wisconsin portage (Fort Winnebago). Unfortunately, the nature of the pioneer settlement in Illinois (a sparse population spread over a great distance) made government protection from Indian deprivations difficult.

Protection from Indians during times of danger such as the Black Hawk War was generally a civilian concern. When hostilities developed, many settlers simply left their primitive improvements in hopes of returning after the hostilities had subsided. Whereas some pioneer settlers, when initially homesteading on the frontier edge, constructed slightly stronger and more defensible log cabins for their protection, others built these specialized structures for their protection during the onslaught of the threat.

Many Illinois county histories refer to these "fortified" houses (often referred to as blockhouses)²². Although many of these accounts imply that these specialized structures had a second story projecting over the first (which was typical of military blockhouses), many of these structures simply were constructed of heavy unhewed logs with multiple firing slots and limited openings.

The History of McDonough County (Clarke 1878:29) contains one of the few illustrations of such a pioneer fortification in Illinois. This structure, which was described as both a "log fort" and "blockhouse", was built in 1827 near the residence of William Carter (in Industry Township) for "defense against the Indians" and, according to this illustration, consisted of little more than a fortified log cabin. The round (unhewed) log construction with saddle notched corners, lack of windows, and weighted roof are typical of the early pioneer cabin and contrasts dramatically with the more finished log houses of the settlement period. The presence of multiple "firing slots" or "loopholes" are the only distinctive attributes of this structure that suggest that it was used as a fort.

The belief that blockhouses were two stories in height with a projecting overhang often was popularized and romanticized by the popular press. In contrast to this visual image of the Carter fort, the county history describes the structure in a much different light. According to the published history of the county, the fort was a

22. Fortified dwellings on the frontier edge was a common pioneer strategy dating from the earliest settlement period in the New World (cf. Hodges 1993).

two-story affair, the upper story projecting about four feet over the lower one on all sides. It was built in this way because it would afford more ample protection against being set on fire by the Indians. Where the upper story projected holes were made, through which an Indian could be gently tapped on the head should he come for incendiary purposes. The building was eighteen by twenty feet, with numerous port holes for guns of the inmates. Luckily they had no occasion to use the building for which it was erected. The soldiers that passed through this country in 1831-2 to the seat of the Black Hawk war made considerable sport of this building, and of the idea of erecting one two hundred miles from the Indian country. But it should be remembered that the Indians were all around them every spring and fall, and like those of the present day, were a treacherous people (Centennial Historical Company 1885:85).

Another illustration, which may depict an early blockhouse or fortified dwelling, is simply labeled "tenant house" in the 1870s atlas of Randolph County. This dwelling, which was apparently occupied by a rural black (African American) family, was located on the farm property of William McMillan, one mile east of Sparta in rural Randolph County (Brink 1875:90). This early cabin was constructed with unhewed logs with saddle notched corners. Unlike the more primitive "fort" in McDonough County, this structure (at least by the 1870s) had a wood shingle roof and either brick or stone fireplace and chimney. What is unusual about this 1870s illustration is the presence of four vertical slots in the log walls that potentially represent gun ports. If these slots do represent gun ports, their location along only one side of the cabin suggests that this blockhouse was incorporated into a stockade and only that portion outside of the stockade walls had gun ports. Apparently, after being abandoned as a blockhouse, the stockade was removed and the building was converted into a tenant farm house. As part of this remodeling, the second story loft (evidenced by the ends of the ceiling joists) was added.

As this suggests, although many of the frontier blockhouses stood alone without any secondary protection (such as a stockade or abatis), some of these fortified houses did incorporate a stockade into their plan. Thomas Crane, when he initially arrived at Cherry Grove (located along the Galena to Dixon Road in Carroll County) during the early 1830s, "built a log or block house in the grove." Discussing Crane's military competence, Kett (1878:250) noted that

it is also presumable that he [Crane] had some knowledge of Indian character, for he surrounded his house by an abatis to protect its inmates from surprise. The walls of the house were pierced with post [sic, port?] holes, and the abatis was large enough to include within it a small garden. For many

years this old house offered shelter and protection to all new-comers and wayfarers.

Kett (1878: 250) further described an abatis as

a species of fence placed in front of a breastwork, or on a glacis, for the purpose of impeding the advance of an attack. It is usually made of felled trees with the branches pointed outward.

Stockaded fortifications, often with blockhouses in opposite corners, were more commonly constructed for the protection of a larger population during time of conflict, and more in line with what is referred to as a Station. Although the definition of a station varies, many authors (cf. Bedford 1958:70; McKee 1936; Lafferty 1957:11; Lewis 1906) generally define a station as a "barricaded village" often walled with logs and protected by opposing block houses (O'Malley 1987:24). Whereas large stations were often furnished with a wide range of services (such as a blacksmith), the small stations often offered little more than four walls and a couple of impermanent shelters on the interior. Jillson (1934:15) described the smaller stations as "each a fort in miniature if only a barricadable cabin".²³

"Forting Up" In Northern Illinois

With the beginning of the Black Hawk War, many families in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin (then known as the Michigan Territory) fortified their houses, banded together and constructed community fortifications, or simply left the region for more settled districts. In northwestern Illinois, two community level fortifications were constructed --one at Galena and the other at nearby Elizabeth.

Galena, with its river landing, was the economic center of the early mining community of the Lead Mine District. As such, the population of Galena in 1832 was far greater than that at the Apple River Settlement (Elizabeth). The Galena Stockade apparently housed 100 to 150 militia men --with one third quartered in the garrison, and the others equally divided in the two extremities of the town. City ordinances were passed to

23. As McBride and McBride (1991:1) note, although in the literature frontier fortifications were often divided into multiple types (such as the blockhouse, the stockade, and the fort), the distinction between these terms is often very difficult to ascertain when assessing the wide range of primitive fortifications that were used by the pioneer settler. Frontier fortifications represent a continuum from small fortified houses to large stockaded villages that housed the entire rural community during times of hostile activity. In Kentucky, even a cluster of cabins that were unstockaded would often be referred to as a station.

supply the fort with 10 days provisions for 1,000 men and with fifty barrels of water. Miners and settlers coming to Galena in hopes of gaining safety within the confines of the stockade quickly found out that the stockade was a military establishment and were forced to camp out along the river bottoms with no provision for them in the stockade. As Kett (1878:286) noted "a feeling of jealousy or bitterness sprang up in consequence".

Kett (1878:284-85) described the construction of the Galena fortification:

A stockade was made by first digging a trench and standing upright in it timbers from 6 to 12 inches in diameter, from 10 to 14 feet long, and hewed to a point on the top end. These timbers were placed close together, so that when the trench was filled with earth there would be a solid wall 8 to 10 feet in height. In the inside, a platform was built on which the inmates could stand to fire over the top, and the walls were also pierced with loop-holes.

A detailed account of the Galena Stockade is located in Kett (1878:285, 288). An early twentieth century interpretation of the Galena Stockade is included as Figure 75.

Besides these two community stockades, other fortifications were constructed in northern Illinois at this time. Bateman (1913:612) references the Plum River Fort (at Savanna) as well as the previously discussed house fort built by Thomas Crane at Cherry Grove. In discussing the events of the summer of 1832 at Savanna, Kett (1878b:224) noted that the women and children moved to Galena for safety and that the men remained at the settlement to tend the crops and livestock. Kett (1878:224) noted that the men

built a small block-house fort of logs, near the point of the bluffs and not far from where the residence of Mr. M'Dupuis now stands. In this fort they withstood the fire of the Indians all of one afternoon without the loss of life, but their horses and cattle were not so fortunate.

During the initial days of the Black Hawk War, the community of Plainfield (located along the DuPage River in present day Will County) also constructed a small fortification. Fort Beggs was a

little fortification, which was built of logs and fence rails, around the log cabin of Rev. S. R. Beggs... [It] was not much of a fortification, but it served the purposes of protection to the people... (Stevens 1903:167).

And as far south as McLean County, the pioneer settlers were "forting up". Along Henline Creek, a drainage of the Mackinaw River, Fort Henline was constructed during the Black Hawk War. The fort was described by George Spawr, an active participant of

the fort, in 1879 (LeBaron 1879:640).

The fort was at John Henline's house, on Henline Creek, about two miles from its mouth and about one hundred and ten rods from the present Evergreen M. E. Church. Logs were cut about the length of a rail-cut and split in two. A trench was dug, about three feet deep, and these split logs were firmly set in the ground, perpendicularly, so as to form a perfect protection against anything in Indian warfare. The enclosure thus made was about four rods by six, giving plenty of room for all to collect if necessary. A similar one was built at Rook's Creek for the protection of the neighborhood. Mr. Spawr was one of the mounted guard who ranged the country from the Mackinaw to the Vermilion...

As Hasbrouck (1924:106) noted, "McLean County at that time extended beyond the present site of Pontiac, and was almost on the Indian frontier. Some of the settlers being in terror of the unknown extent and ferocity of the Indians, fled the country and went back east".

Under the guidance of Henry Dodge (as Colonel of the Michigan Militia and commander of the mounted volunteers of Iowa County and the Galena Volunteers in Illinois), Michigan Territory (present day State of Wisconsin) also fortified up quickly. Fortifications were constructed at Fort Union (Dodge's residence near Dodgeville), Fort Defiance (on the farm of Daniel Parkinson about five miles southeast of Mineral Point), Fort Hamilton (at William Hamilton's diggings, later Wiota), Fort Jackson (at Mineral Point), Mound Fort (at Blue Mounds), Parish's Fort (at the residence of Thomas Parish, later Wingville), Rountree's Fort (Platteville), Bark River Fort (near present day Fort Atkinson) and unnamed forts at Cassville, Diamond Grove, White Oak Springs, Old Shullsburg, and Elk Grove (on the farm of Justus DeSeelhorst) (Stevens 1903:143; Kett 1878:292; Bateman 1913:612). The fort at Blue Mounds was described as

a block-house in a commanding position on the prairie, near the mounds... The buildings were commenced May 10, and completed about the 24th. They consisted of two block-houses, each twenty feet square, and a log building in the center, thirty feet by twenty feet, for a storehouse and barrack. The whole was enclosed by a picket fence of about 150 feet on each of the four sides; the pickets were of stout oak, sixteen feet high, planted three feet in the ground. To defend the fort, fifty men were enrolled as a company... (Western Historical Company 1880:356-57).

Although a company of militia was organized at both New Diggings and Gratiot's Grove, it is doubtful if they actually constructed fortifications at these locations (Kett 1878:285).

Besides the small family fortifications and community stockades, several militia fortifications also were established during the Black Hawk War. Three of significance in Illinois include Fort Wilbourn, Fort Johnston, and Fort Dixon. Fort Wilbourn (also known as Fort Deposit) was located along the south bank of the Illinois River at the foot of the Illinois rapids approximately midway between Peru and La Salle (1.5 miles below the mouth of the Little Vermilion River). It was at this location that supplies could be moved upriver by boat and thence unloaded. This fort, which included a stockade, was established by June 15, 1832 by Major Reddick Horn and initially called Fort Deposit. This fort, later renamed after Captain John S. Wilbourn of the Morgan County militia, was the center of forces and supplies for the upper Illinois River Valley (Stevens 1903:140, 188-89).

Fort Johnston, which was named for Albert Sidney Johnston, was located opposite the mouth of the Fox River and Atkinson's headquarters (approximately 20 miles upriver from Fort Wilbourn) (Stevens 1903:172, 189, 192). Fort Dixon was erected on the north side of the Rock River opposite Dixon's trading post. It was constructed by Colonel Zacharey Taylor and consisted of little more than a fortified blockhouse with abatis and ditch (Stevens 1903:160-61, 198).²⁴

24. The historical archaeology of the frontier station has been pursued with limited success in both Kentucky (O'Malley 1987, 1993) and West Virginia (McBride and McBride 1991, 1993). Although similar resources exist in Illinois, albeit a generation or two later in age, limited research has been conducted regarding similar resources in this state. The archaeology of fortified house sites, community fortifications, and military outposts (such as Forts Wilbourn and Johnston) in Illinois could prove exceptionally fruitful if approached in a logical and systematic manner. Unfortunately, to date, the archival research, systematic archaeological survey, and testing of the fortified house sites and military fortifications in Illinois has been limited in scope.

Similarly, professional archaeological investigations at the more established military fortifications in the state have also been limited in scope and concentrated at such sites as Fort Massac (Maynard 1942, Rackerby 1970, 1971; Dunnigan 1987, Walthall 1991), the various Fort Des Chartres (Keene 1988, 1991; Brown 1970, 1975, 1976; Orser 1977; Jelks, Ekberg, and Martin 1989), Fort Kaskaskia (Orser and Karamanski 1977; Weymouth 1982; Weymouth and Woods 1984), and Fort St. Louis (Hagan n.d.; Hall 1986; Westover 1984). Limited amateur investigations also have been conducted at the site of Fort Edwards.

"Forting Up" at The Apple River Settlement

O'Malley (1987:28, 36), in discussing early pioneer stations in Kentucky, stressed several variables significant in site selection. Of prime importance was the defensibility of the site (preferably along a ridge), the availability of potable water (preferably a spring), and the presence along a well established trail. Located along a long ridge spur adjacent to a spring and the Galena to Dixon Road (Kellogg Trail), the Apple River Fort fits this model very well.²⁵

Although the documentary research presented a limited description of the Apple River Fort, the archaeology has given detailed insights into the size, configuration, and construction of the structure. Based on the archaeological investigations, the Apple River Fort was rectangular in plan and measured approximately 48'0" wide by 68'6" long. It enclosed an area of approximately 3,300 square feet (306 square meters).

The archaeological evidence for the fort size is in dramatic contrast to the two documentary accounts that describe the fort. Kett (1878:583) erroneously notes that the fort "enclosed about one hundred square feet of ground". If this were the case, the fort would have been an extremely small structure that measured only 10' by 10' in size. One may assume, therefore, that Kett (1878) meant that the fort was one hundred feet square (enclosing approximately 10,000 square feet). Johnson (1888) noted that the fort "was in the form of a square between eighty and one hundred feet to the side." Johnson's estimation would have enclosed anywhere from 6,400 to 10,000 square feet. Both accounts dramatically overstated the size of the fort.

Compared to contemporary government fortifications such as nearby Fort Armstrong, which was approximately 270' square (enclosing an area over 72,000 square feet; Slattery 1990:23), the Apple River Fort was a small structure. Although small in size compared to Fort Armstrong, the Apple River Fort was not overly small compared to lesser military fortifications such as Fort Edwards (which was a War of 1812 fortification located at present day Warsaw, Illinois). This small stockaded outpost was approximately 100 feet square with bastions on two opposing corners and blockhouses on the remaining two corners (Talbot 1968). In contrast to the Apple River Fort, Fort Edwards was

25. As O'Malley (1987:36) noted, in the vast majority of the cases, the springs were located outside of the fort complex. The fact that a spring is generally located in a low lying and damp setting (as well as in an undefensible ravine) lead to the positioning of the fortifications along the ridge overlooking the springs.

outfitted with a wide variety of interior structures.²⁶

Although little information is available regarding the Galena Stockade, it is clear that the Apple River Fort was considerably smaller (and much less complex) than this stockaded fort. Similarly, documentary information suggests that the stockade at Mound Fort (present-day Blue Mound) enclosed an area 150' square --again, considerably larger than the Apple River Fort (Western Historical Company 1880:357). The Mound Fort Site has been the focus of recent archaeological investigations conducted by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (Birmingham, personal communication 1995).

Archaeologically, the only portions of the Apple River Fort that we were able to discern were those portions of the structure that had been constructed using post-in-ground techniques. Those areas of the fort that were constructed using horizontal log techniques (such as the log cabin and blockhouse) were not visible archaeologically (more on this later). The archaeological investigations substantiated that the fort was stockaded, that bastions were located at two opposite corners, and two horizontal log structures were located in the remaining two corners. The archaeology also suggested that the main entrance to the fort was on the west side (and raises questions to whether the Kellogg Trail ran along the west side of the fort).

The remains of the stockade trench averaged approximately 12" to 14" (30.5cm to 35cm) wide. Along the north, west, and south stockade walls, the trench extended approximately 6" to 10" (15cm to 25cm) below the scraped surface; along the east wall, the trench extended nearly 18" (45cm) below the scraped surface. Even assuming fairly extensive erosion (approximately 6" to 12") on this ridge, it would appear that the upright stockade posts were set approximately 2.5' to 3' below the circa 1832 ground surface. Considering the extremely clayey soil and the urgency of the stockade wall, it is not unexpected that this trench was so under-built. Documentary information regarding the Mound Fort (at present day Blue Mound, Wisconsin) suggests that the pickets used in the construction of this stockade were set three feet

26. In a letter dated August 9, 1817, Major Long noted that Fort Edwards was "a palisade work constructed entirely of square timber. It is intended to contain two block houses, situated in the alternate angles of the Fort; a magazine of stone; barracks for the accommodation of one company of soldiers; officers' quarters; hospital; storerooms, etc., all to be constructed in a simple but neat style, but on a scale too contracted for comfortable accommodations" (as cited in Talbot 1968:13).

It would be interesting to compare the size of the Apple River Fort with the military fortifications constructed at both Forts Wilbourn and Johnston. The systematic search for the remains of these forts would be a worthwhile endeavor.

into the ground (Western Historical Company 1880:357). Even though this seems fairly shallow, the stockade trench at the American Fort Massac (circa 1805) has been estimated at only 3 to 4' in depth (Hogg 1970 as cited in Dunnigan 1987:44). The trench width, which averaged 12" wide, was slightly wider than a common shovel blade (which is approximately 9" wide).

If the height of the walls were 12', and they extended into the subsoil approximately 2'to 3', it would suggest that the logs used in the construction of the fort were approximately 14'to 15' in length.²⁷ The combined length of the two stockade walls (with their associated bastions) was approximately 188'. Assuming logs of approximately 8" to 10" diameter, it would have required approximately 250 logs to construct this stockade wall.

Discussion by Johnson (1888) indicates that "it was an easy matter to keep down low enough [while in the sentinel stands or bastions] and shoot at the Indians through the cracks [between the logs in the stockade wall]." This would suggest that the builders of this fort used a wide range of logs, some less straight than others, and that some fairly wide cracks were visible in the stockade walls. The exposed ends of the logs probably were pointed as a result of the felling of the trees with an axe. The top edge of the stockade wall probably was strengthened by the addition of a simple ribband which probably would have been attached to the inside surface of the wall. This ribband may have been either a split sapling or a riven board. Although we suspect that this ribband would have been held in place with large machine cut nails, few large framing nails were found on this site which raises the question as to whether a ribband was even used.

Located in each corner of the L-shaped stockade walls were simple bastions. Johnson (1888) noted that "at several points along the stockade, shelves, called sentinel stands, were attached to the pickets, high enough from the ground to permit a man standing upon them to look over the top of the pickets." Based on the archaeological evidence, the inside dimensions of the northwest bastion are 3'3" by 4'0"; the inside dimensions of the southeast bastion are 4'0" by 5'4". The square bastions appear to have been constructed in a similar manner as the remainder of the stockade wall with posts set into a trench excavated into the ground. Assuming an average height of 5'8" for males during this period, the floor of the "sentinel stand" would have been approximately 5' below the top of the stockade

27. This is fairly consistent with the size of the logs (or "cut stakes") used to construct Fort Massac. The logs used to build the American Fort Massac were approximately 11" to 14" in diameter and sixteen feet in length (Hogg 1970 as cited in Dunnigan 1987:44). Similarly, the "pickets" used to construct the Black Hawk War era Mound Fort at Blue Mound, Wisconsin were 16' long (Western Historical Company 1880:357).

wall and (assuming a 12' tall wall) approximately 7' above the ground surface. Access to the raised floor of each bastion was probably attained by means of a simple ladder. Additional "sentinel stands" may have been strategically located around the perimeter of the stockade wall --such as near the main entrance gate.

A gap in wall along the west stockade trench has been interpreted as the formal entrance or gate into the fort. This opening was only 4'2" in width. The presence of a large post along the inside surface of the stockade wall suggests that this gate was hinged. The narrow opening and single swing post, suggests that this was a single swing door (and not a set of double doors such as those used at Fort Massac). Little information is available regarding the materials used in the construction of this gate. It could have been constructed of either round logs similar to those used in the stockade wall or with more finished riven or sawn planks. At a minimum, the ribbands used to construct this door probably would have been of riven or sawn planks. I am more inclined to interpret the door as being constructed with sawn (or even riven) plank.

In a military fortification, a flagstaff was often located in close proximity to the gate. At Fort Massac, large mortised timber cribbing was placed at the base of a pit to support the flagstaff. No features such as this was encountered at the Apple River Fort Site. It is curious whether either Feature 9 or 10 might represent the remains of a flagstaff.

A short section of double stockade wall was located along the north side of the fort. With regard to this double stockade wall, we have no definitive explanation. The most plausible explanation is that this double wall was part of a "shelf" or firing stand similar to that discussed by Bushy Bill Johnson (1888) and would have allowed the inhabitants to stand upon it and fire over the wall at this location. This shelf would have been located between two horizontal log structures (one being the early log structure located in the northeast corner of the fort, the other being a log structure located over Feature 4) and would also have given ready access to the roof of both structures. Another potential explanation, assuming Feature 5 may have functioned as a small powder magazine, is that this double wall was additional protection for the stockade wall and designed to protect it from an unexpected blast of the powder magazine.

No evidence of the stockade wall trench was observed in either the northeast or southwest corners of the Apple River Fort. Documentary evidence suggests that the fort incorporated two horizontal log structures into the fabric of the fort structure. Although the documentary information is clear that one of the two log structures represented a pre-fort dwelling (settler's cabin), the documentary information is unclear as to whether the second log structure pre-dated the fort occupation or was constructed specifically as a blockhouse. Kett (1878:583) noted that two "**houses**" (one a log house and the other a block

house) were located in opposite corners of the fort. Similarly, Johnson (1888) states that two log **houses** (one for barracks and the other for storage) were constructed opposite one another.

In settings that have been plowed for agricultural purposes (such as that represented by the location of the Apple River Fort), horizontal log construction produces little in the way of subsurface features. Often the only subsurface signature of such horizontal log structures are fireplace and/or chimney foundations, occasional posts molds, trash pits and cellars, as well as an associated surface midden (represented by a light scatter of surface debris). As suggested by the documentary information, the gaps in the outer stockade wall in both the northeast and southwest corners are interpreted as being the location of horizontal log structures.

Based on the distribution of surface artifacts, the horizontal log structure located in the northeast corner of the fort appears to have been associated with a pre-fort occupation. As such, it is suspected that the structure nestled within the opening in the northeast corner was a pre-1832 log dwelling. As such, it would appear that Feature 5 represented a small cellar located outside of the cabin along the west wall of the structure, and that Feature 6 represented a large, shallow pit located approximately 11' from the southeast corner of the dwelling. Additionally, several large posts (including a line of three posts) may have been related to this early domestic occupation.

Although the most recent use of the nearby pit (Feature 6) was as a household trash receptacle, its original function is problematic. Although in other contexts, these shallow pits have been interpreted as fruit or vegetable "banks" (McCorvie et al. 1989:185-186)²⁸, it is my contention that many of these pits originally were daub preparation pits associated with the construction of early log cabins (with associated mud and stick chimneys).²⁹

28. A "bank" is a shallow depression lined with straw where fruits (such as apples) and vegetables (such as cabbages) are stored for the winter season. After being covered with more straw, the contents are then covered with a thin layer of soil. Often wooden planks are placed over the pile and a shallow ditch is dug around it to improve drainage.

29. In Illinois, daub preparation pits have not been discussed much (if at all) in the literature. Without question, the early settler constructing an early dwelling (such as those once present at the Apple River Fort Site) would have required a substantial amount of subsoil for both chinking the walls of the cabin as well as around the chimney logs of a "mud and stick" chimney. It often has been assumed that the early builders used

Little stone nor brick was found in either feature contexts or in the plowzone around the suspected location of this structure and suggests that the fireplace and associated chimney were of the "mud and stick" variety. Subsoil (sometimes mixed with lime) would have been necessary for both the construction of the chimney as well as for chinking between the wall logs. Since no lime slaking pits were found at this site, it appears that little to no lime was used in the construction of this cabin. This would suggest that not only was the chimney not laid up with mortar, but that the interior walls were not plastered as well³⁰. As will be discussed later, it is suspected that Feature 7 also represents a daub preparation pit associated with a second dwelling located at this site.³¹

Since daub pits were often excavated near the chimney end of a building (since that is the portion of the structure that required the greatest amount of daub), the location of Feature 6 in relationship to the void in the stockade walls, suggests that the chimney of this structure probably was located along the east end of the building. As will be discussed below, this fits well with the interpretation that the cabin was a gable end structure oriented with its roof line running east/west.

The log structure located in the northeast corner of the fort could be interpreted as either a log cabin or log house. In either case, based on the size of the opening in the stockade wall, I suspect that the log structure was a single pen building, approximately 16' square and was either one or 1 1/2 stories in height. Such structures typically have a one room plan with a

...Continued...

soil that was removed from the excavation of the small cellars often associated with these sites. But in many cases, it is probable that the small cellars at these sites were not constructed until after the occupation of the dwelling. As such, the chinking material (or daub) would had to have originated elsewhere. On historic sites on the eastern seaboard, daub pits (pits from which soil has been mined for construction purposes) are often shallow oval basins (3' to 10' in diameter and 0.5' to 2.0' in depth) used secondarily as trash pits and generally cluster near the chimney end of the building where the daub was being used (cf. Grettler et al 1995:120).

30. It could also be argued that the early inhabitants of this site used wooden tubs or barrels to slake their lime, and not subsurface pits.

31. Archival research indicates that there was at least two other log dwellings within 70-80 yards of the fort during the summer of 1832 (Office of Indian Affairs, 1832-33).

gable roof and end chimney.³²

The details of the reconstruction of this building will depend on one's interpretation of this structure. Log "cabins" were crude affairs that often functioned as temporary quarters until more substantial hewn log "houses" could be constructed. With dirt or puncheon floors, weighted pole roofs, plank doors with hand forged or wooden hardware, and a "mud and stick" chimney, these structures were primitive by modern standards. In contrast, a log house was a much more substantial and finished dwelling with hewn logs, nicely notched corners (probably half dovetail notched), plank floors, a shingle roof, glazed windows, a stone fireplace, and were often sided with weatherboard as well as had panel doors with commercial hardware. If we interpret the log dwelling as having had a "mud and stick" chimney, I would suspect that the structure was more in keeping with the primitive log cabins typical of the period. The paucity of window glass and architectural hardware in the adjacent features additionally argues for this interpretation.

The early settler's cabin would have had to have been fortified to be incorporated into the fort structure. I suspect that the original windows would have been removed and replaced with heavy plank shutters (potentially with firing slots). Additionally, the original plank doors (at least the one exposed on the outside) must have been reinforced.

Siting the log cabin in the stockade opening has been difficult. The only data we have is the distribution of surface debris (which does shed some light on the problem) as well as the location of Feature 5. The location of this small cellar (Feature 5) creates some problems with the orientation of this dwelling. Assuming the log structure was a side gable cabin with two opposing entrance doors, it is doubtful that the cabin would have been oriented with the roof line running north/south since that would have placed the western door in an impractical location opening up over the small cellar. As such, I suspect that the cabin was oriented with the roof line running roughly east/west. In this orientation, one door would have been located along the north elevation, another door in the south elevation, the "mud and stick" chimney along the east elevation, and the

32. Much has been written on the distinction between these two building forms. A log cabin is a crude affair generally with round, saddle notched logs, dirt floor, primitive chimney and roof system. The log house is a more finished structure with hewn logs and more sophisticated notching, floor and roof systems. One of the better treatments of early log housing in the Eastern United States is Log Construction in the Ohio Country 1750-1850 (Hutslar 1992). Other sources of note include Glassie (1968), Jordan (1978), and Roberts (1984). For a discussion of log buildings in Illinois, refer to Mansberger (1995), Price (1988), and Sculle (1982).

cellar along the west elevation. This interpretation would place Feature 6 (the daub preparation pit) in an appropriate location in close proximity to the chimney complex. When this cabin was incorporated into the fabric of the fort, the entrance doors to the cabin would have created a "rear entrance" to the fort and would have allowed direct access to the nearby spring.

The gap in the southwest corner of the stockade wall has been interpreted as the location of another horizontal log structure. Depending on how one interprets the documentary information about the fort, this second log structure was either a blockhouse which was constructed specifically for the defense of the fort, or a second log structure that pre-dated the fort occupation (and was incorporated into the fabric of the fort structure during the summer of 1832). Johnston's (1888) description of the fort notes only that two log houses were constructed on opposite corners of the fort; he does not state that either structure was two stories in height, nor does he use the term "blockhouse" to describe either one. Kett (1878:583), who was not an eye witness of the battle and did not actually see the fort, is the only reference to a two-story "blockhouse" and implies that the second story actually projected out over the lower story.

When one considers how quickly the local citizens constructed this fort, it would seem unlikely that they would have been able to construct both the stockade and a two story log blockhouse so quickly. As such, I am more inclined to believe that the second log building, referred to as a "blockhouse" by Kett (1878), represents the remains of a log outbuilding (such as a barn) or potentially second log house that was converted into a blockhouse at the time of the conflict. The surface distribution of artifacts in the area of the blockhouse does not suggest that this second structure was a dwelling; or, if it was constructed as a dwelling, as implied by Johnston (1888), it must have been constructed immediately prior to the construction of the fort since no domestic midden had formed around the structure.

Based on the size of the opening in the stockade walls at the southwest corner of the fort, and the relationship of this opening to Feature 8, the lower story of the blockhouse measured minimally 15' (4.6m) square. Although it is not unreasonable to suspect that the base was 15' square, I believe it would probably have been more in keeping with the 16' square block that was a traditional building unit (see Glassie 1968). With an additional 2' overhang around all four sides (if this was actually constructed), the upper story would have been approximately 20' square. The blockhouse located in the southwest corner of the fort could have been constructed using either round logs (with saddle notches) or hewn logs (with more sophisticated dovetail notches). If the adjacent log dwelling is interpreted as a log cabin, then this structure should also be constructed with round log walls. Although more substantial hewn log blockhouses were generally constructed by the military, more primitive make-shift structures probably were more typical of frontier fortifications.

Two cellars (Features 1 and 8) were associated with this structure. Feature 8 is a long, narrow cellar that was located beneath the floor of the blockhouse. Although the fill in this feature was deposited probably during the late 1830s through 1840s, it is suspected that this cellar was constructed during the fort occupation. Although no evidence was found for it, it is suspected that the cellar was wood lined. This cellar apparently functioned as a specialized storage receptacle for either foodstuffs or military necessities (such as shot or gun powder). Outside of the blockhouse, along the east wall was a second, much smaller cellar (Feature 1). It is suspected that this small cellar represented a post-fort domestic facility for the storage of milk, eggs, butter and meat (see discussion below).

The interior plan of the fort is difficult to assess. At best, Kett's (1878:583) description of the fort interior is confused and contradictory. Although he refers to the two "houses" (one a log house and the other a block house) being located in opposite corners of the structure, he later states that "on one side of the yard were built two cabins, for dwelling purposes, and in the two corners not occupied by houses, benches were made to stand upon and reconnoiter." Does he imply that there were two houses inside the fort ("on one side of the yard") or simply the log house and block house in opposing corners? His statement that "in the corners not occupied by houses, benches were made" clearly makes reference to the two bastions and as such would imply the latter. As such, I would infer that there was little in the line of substantial construction on the interior of the fort.

Johnson (1888) is in relative agreement with the paucity of structures within the interior of the fort. He notes that "in two corners, diagonally opposite each other, log houses were erected that served as barracks and storage buildings". These two structures would correspond well with the log house and block house discussed by Kett (1878:583). As for the interior, Johnson (1888) simply notes that "within the enclosure there were also several tents and small shanties for the accommodation of the refugees...". According to Webster (1854:1018), a "shanty" is defined as "a hut, or mean dwelling."³³ Although it is possible that Johnson (1888) was referring to small, impermanent log structures (constructed with small, unhewn, saddle notched logs with low walls and shed roofs) when he mentions shanties, it is my opinion that the interior of the fort was fairly open and outfitted predominately with tents and an occasional combination

33. Webster (1854:568, 701) defines "hut" as "a small house, hovel, or cabin; a mean lodge or dwelling, a cottage. It is particularly applied to log houses erected for troops in winter" and "mean" as "of little value; humble; poor; as, a mean abode..."

log, frame, and even canvas leanto. It is our contention that a small (16' square) log structure (with crudely finished interior and a gable roof) was located over Feature 4. This structure may have functioned as an outbuilding (summer kitchen) for the adjacent log house prior to the construction of the fort.

Based on the surface distribution of artifacts, as well as the interpretation of Feature 7 as a daub preparation pit, we have interpreted another horizontal log structure immediately west of the southwest "blockhouse". Archival research indicates that at least two dwellings were within close proximity to the fort during the summer of 1832. Unlike the log dwelling incorporated into the northeast corner of the fort, this second structure probably was occupied throughout the late 1830s and early 1840s (and associated with the post-fort domestic midden identified as surface Concentration 2). The interpretation of Feature 7 as a daub preparation pit suggests that this structure, and its "mud and stick" chimney were within 10-15 feet of this pit --which would fit well with our interpretation. Although no cellars were found immediately adjacent to this log cabin, it is suspected that Feature 1 was a small domestic cellar associated with this occupation.³⁴ Although speculative, it is suspected that the post-fort occupants abandoned the original log house and relegated its use as an agricultural outbuilding. A similar function probably came to the blockhouse, since both structures were physically attached to the stockade. At this time, any structures within the fort were dismantled (such as that associated with Feature 4) and the fort enclosure used as an animal pen or corral. During this time, the early log cabin and "blockhouse" were probably relegated to animal shelters or agricultural outbuildings.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The excavations at the Apple River Fort Site have added considerably to our meager understanding of the Apple River Fort.

34. It is interesting to note the distribution of unrefined wares in relationship to this structure and the nearby fort. The distribution of broken redware and stoneware containers appears to identify a "pathway" leading from the house to the stockade gate as well as to the cellar located outside the blockhouse (Feature 1). By using one's imagination, one can practically see the post-war housewife going to the stockade to milk a cow which was pastured within the confines of the old fort. Upon completing the milking chores, she took the fresh milk to the cool cellar where it was stored in redware milk pans. In the cellar, the butter fat rose to the top of the bowl where it was eventually skimmed from the milk. Later she converted the butter fat into butter to be used in the home. Also stored in the small cellar was an occasional piece of fresh meat as well as the families stash of chicken eggs.

Although the documentary record relative to this structure was sparse and often conflicting, our excavations have uncovered physical remains of the actual structure. Through these excavations we have more clearly determined the size, construction techniques, and plan of this pioneer fortification. The archaeology suggests that this structure clearly represented a hastily constructed fortification that utilized two existing horizontal log structures --one, if not both of which may have already been standing when the decision to build the fort was made.

Although hastily constructed, the structure of the fort does indicate that whoever designed the building had some knowledge of frontier fortifications. With either a bastion or "blockhouse" constructed on each corner, and built in the form of a parallelogram and not a rectangle, all four walls of this structure could easily be protected by rifle fire. Although small, this bastioned fortification held to simple concepts of military fortification espoused by the military engineer Sebastien Le Prestre de Vauban during the eighteenth century. Vauban's fort designs quickly became the standard for building military fortifications (Simmons 1985:84-85). Was Captain Clack Stone, the local militia leader, the individual that designed this fort? What was his military training, or was this simple military competence part of the general public's frontier knowledge? Further documentary research into Stone's background should prove of interest.

Additionally, our excavations have shed light on the structure (and archaeological visibility) of short term, early nineteenth century occupations in the Lead Mine District as well as in Illinois as a whole. Not only were significant remains found associated with the actual Apple River Fort, but remains of two short term domestic occupations (one pre-dating and the other post-dating the summer of 1832) also were identified. Although horizontal log structures have been interpreted at both locations, the archaeological visibility of these structures is very limited. No subsurface structural evidence (such as a chimney foundation or piers) was associated with either occupation. The only subsurface features associated with both occupations consists of a small exterior cellar, an occasional isolated post hole, a daub preparation pit, and a line of three posts. The paucity of subsurface remains at these early habitation sites enhances the significance of the surface middens in the interpretation of these sites.

Based on the investigations conducted to date, it is our opinion that the Apple River Fort Site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. As per Criterion A, the site is eligible because of the historic event that took place at this site. The battle fought between this small group of frontier settlers and Black Hawk's warriors was significant within both local and state history. Not only was this the site of one of the last battles fought in Illinois, it also was one of the few battles that Black Hawk actually participated in

during the Black Hawk War. Similarly, the association of Black Hawk with the fort, as well as several other individuals prominent in the early history of the region, argues that the site is also significant under Criterion B.

As per criterion D, the site is eligible because of the subsurface archaeological information it has yielded (and has the potential to continue to yield) regarding the structure of this frontier period site. Little documentary information is available describing the fort nor its occupants. The only accurate structural data that exists (pertaining to especially the fort's size and plan) has been obtained through the interpretation of the archaeological resource that is still intact at this site. The unexcavated portions of the subsurface features at the Apple River Fort Site represent significant cultural deposits that have yielded a wide range of information regarding the late 1820s through middle 1840s lifeways in this region.

In the United States, reconstruction of non extant historic resources has long been a controversial issue among cultural resource managers. Those in favor of reconstruction argue that it is the only way through which a visitor can truly enjoy and understand the original historic resources that no longer exist. Those opposed argue that without complete information an accurate reconstruction is virtually impossible, and that restoration technology and interpretations change dramatically with the passing of time. Additionally, in the process of reconstruction, existing archeological resources often are destroyed --either through construction or excavation.

Since the 1930s, the National Park Service has been involved in many reconstruction projects, including historic forts. In an article on the subject, National Park Service historian Barry Mackintosh commented that "in virtually all reconstructions, gaps in the physical and documentary records had to be filled by conjecture" (Mackintosh 1990). One danger in a reconstruction project is that the final product ends up as more conjecture than fact, with elements of modern tastes and conceptions clouding the historic elements. One must be willing to hold to historical authenticity, sometimes at the expense of esthetics. The National Park Service policy for reconstruction is as follows:

A vanished structure may be reconstructed if (1) reconstruction is essential to permit understanding of the cultural associations of a park established for that purpose, (2) sufficient data exist to permit reconstruction on the original site with minimal conjecture, and (3) significant archeological resources will be preserved in situ or their research values will be realized through data recovery. A vanished structure will not be reconstructed to appear damaged or ruined. Generalized representations of typical structures will not be attempted (MacKintosh 1990).

Alternatives to reconstruction have been successfully utilized at other historic sites. These include the utilization of an interpretive facility that includes dioramas, scale models, and other displays through which the story of the site can be told. Additionally, the size of the structure can be interpreted on the site through interpretive signs and a representation of the "footprint" around which the visitor can walk.

Ultimately, the most important aspect of an historic site is to provide the visitor with enough good information that they can leave it confident that what they experienced was an accurate representation of events. The question then becomes what would provide the most accurate information of the Black Hawk War and the Apple River Fort. Would it be more appropriate for a visitor to view interpretive displays that, while they contain no conjecture, cannot be walked through, on, or over; or is it more important that they experience an actual reconstructed fort that would almost assuredly contain inaccuracies based on the lack of complete information?³⁵

The Apple River Fort Site represents a unique archaeological resource for the State of Illinois. We strongly recommend that whether reconstruction of the Apple River Fort is attempted or not, that the Apple River Fort Foundation strive to preserve the significant subsurface remains of this significant archaeological site. Much effort has been undertaken to see that a significant portion of the archaeological resources remained intact, and should these resources be destroyed, it would be a great loss to the citizens of Illinois. In this vein, although the initial intent of the Foundation was to reconstruct the fort in the exact location as the original structure (as based on the archaeological information), we recommend that the reconstructed fort (if constructed) be offset from the original location so that the archaeological resources are impacted minimally. During construction, close coordination with the project archaeologist is a must and any portions of the fort structure that will be impacted will need to be excavated thoroughly. Finally, we recommend that, although Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the State Historic Preservation Office, the Foundation pursue formal listing of the site to the National Register.

35. This question is addressed and debated in a variety of publications including CRM which is published by the National Park Service. Specific issues of CRM that contain information about the reconstruction issue include Volume 2 (No. 4), Volume 12 (No. 1), Volume 13 (No. 1), and Volume 15 (No. 1).

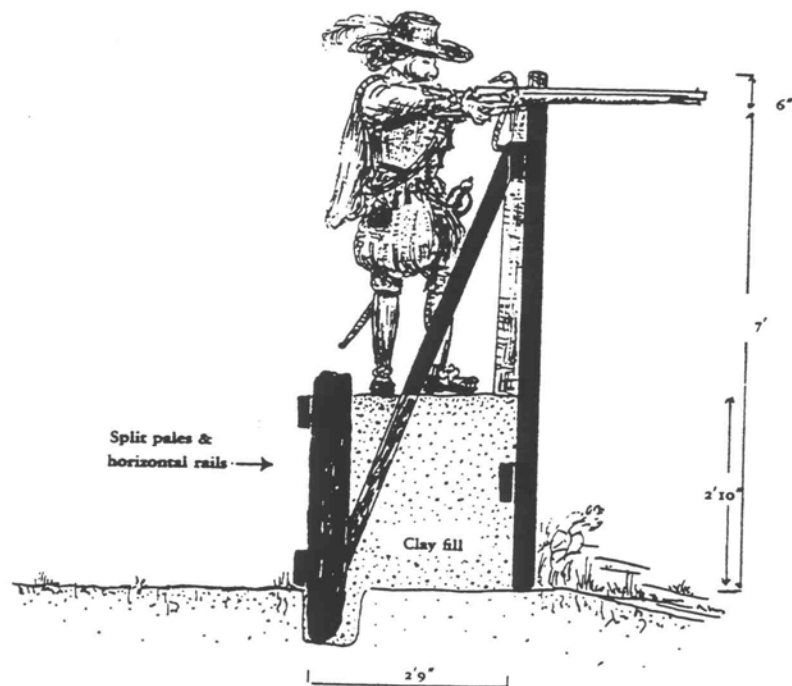


Figure 68. Possible interpretation of the double stockade trench located along the north wall of the Apple River Fort. This firing platform is similar to those located at Martin's Hundred and illustrated here by Noel Hume (1979:224).

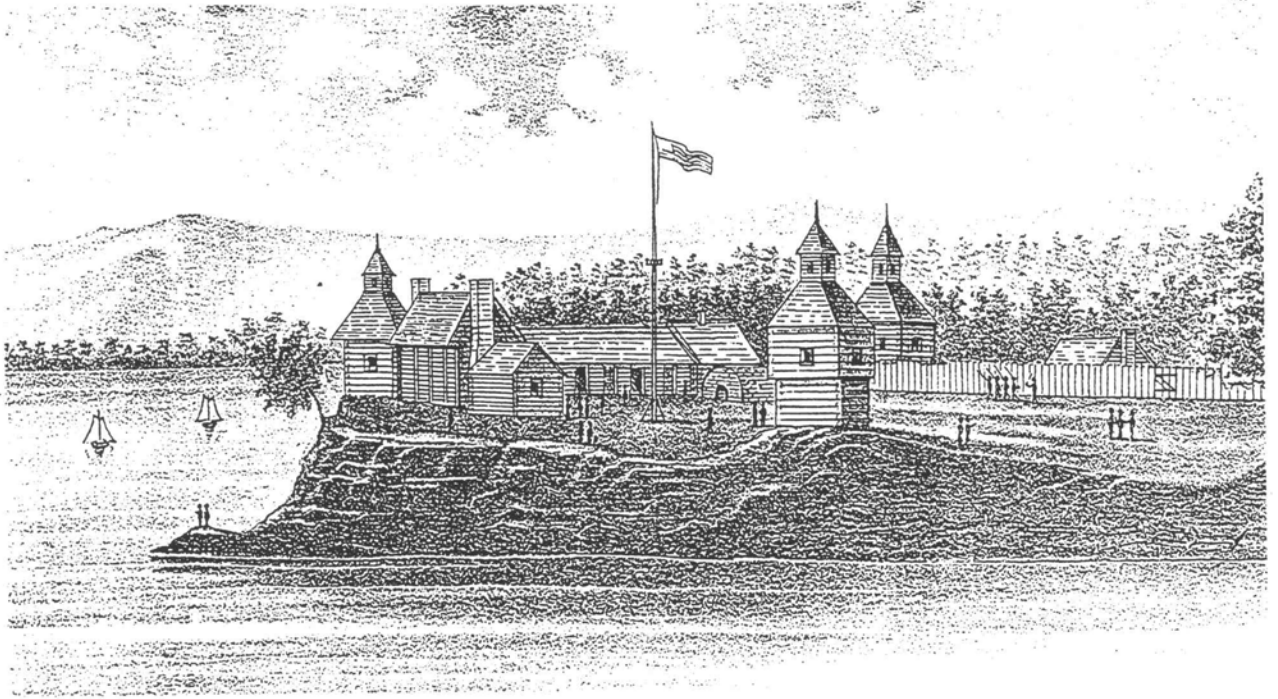


Figure 69. During the late 1820s northwestern Illinois was part of the young country's western frontier. Several U. S. military forts, such as Fort Armstrong, were located along the upper stretches of the Mississippi River. As such, the pioneer settler of the late 1820s often was exposed to the general design and construction of military fortifications (Biographical Publishing Company 1885:261).

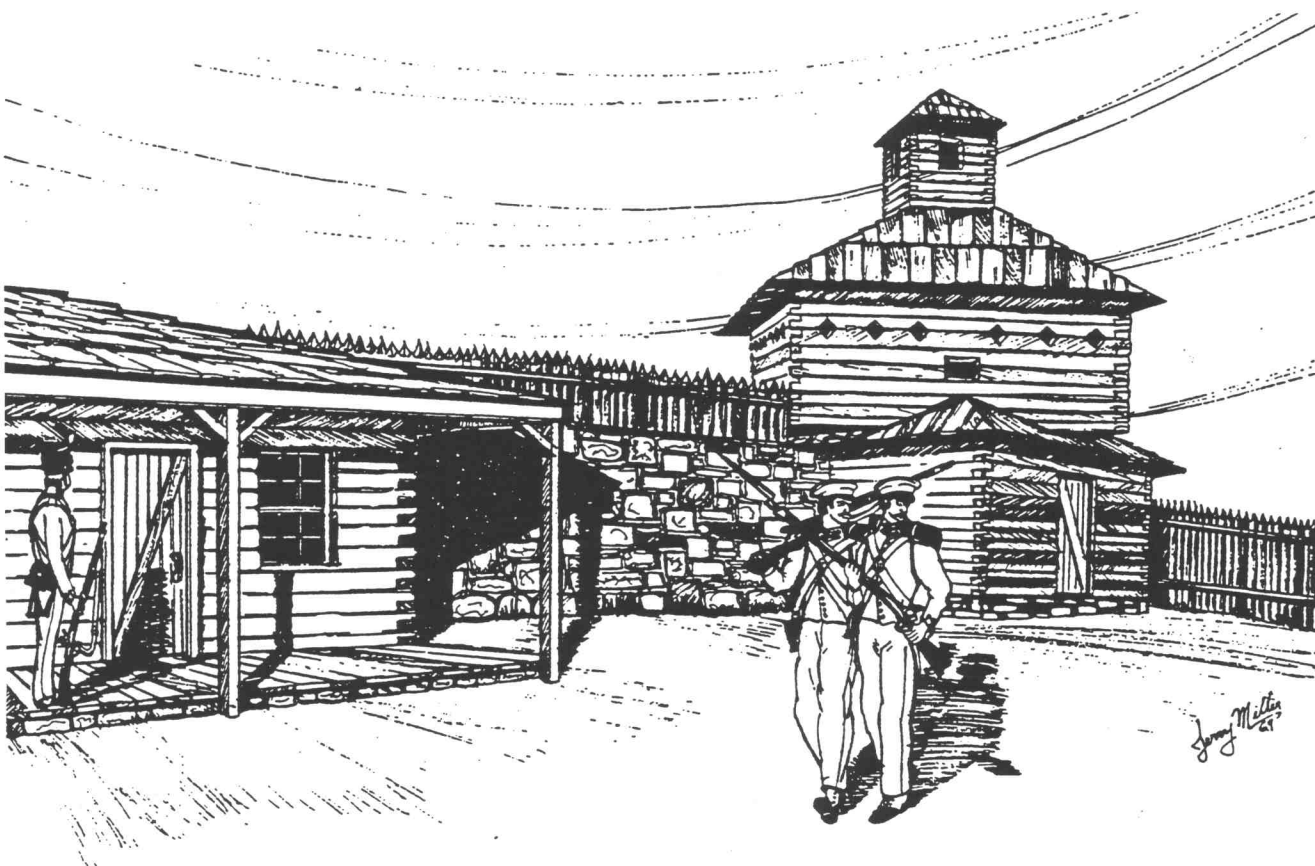
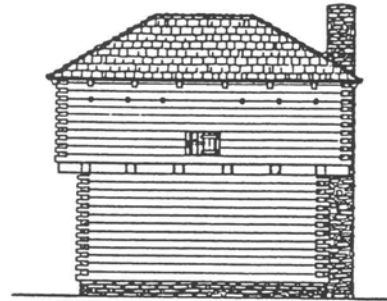


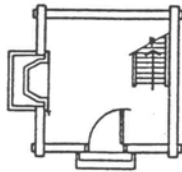
Figure 70. Blockhouses were a common feature of the military frontier. This two story version (with the second story projecting over the first) is the common and/or popular interpretation of the early nineteenth century blockhouse. This particular example is an artists rendition of a blockhouse at Fort Armstrong, which was a War of 1812 fortification on Rock Island (Rock Island County) (Slattery 1990).



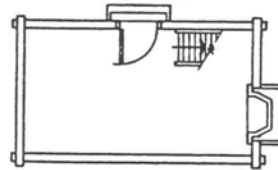
small blockhouse elevation



large blockhouse elevation



small blockhouse floor plan



large blockhouse floor plan

blockhouses

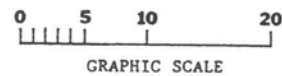


Figure 71. Two early nineteenth century military blockhouses as interpreted at the Fort Massac State Park (Watwood and Heavener 1987).

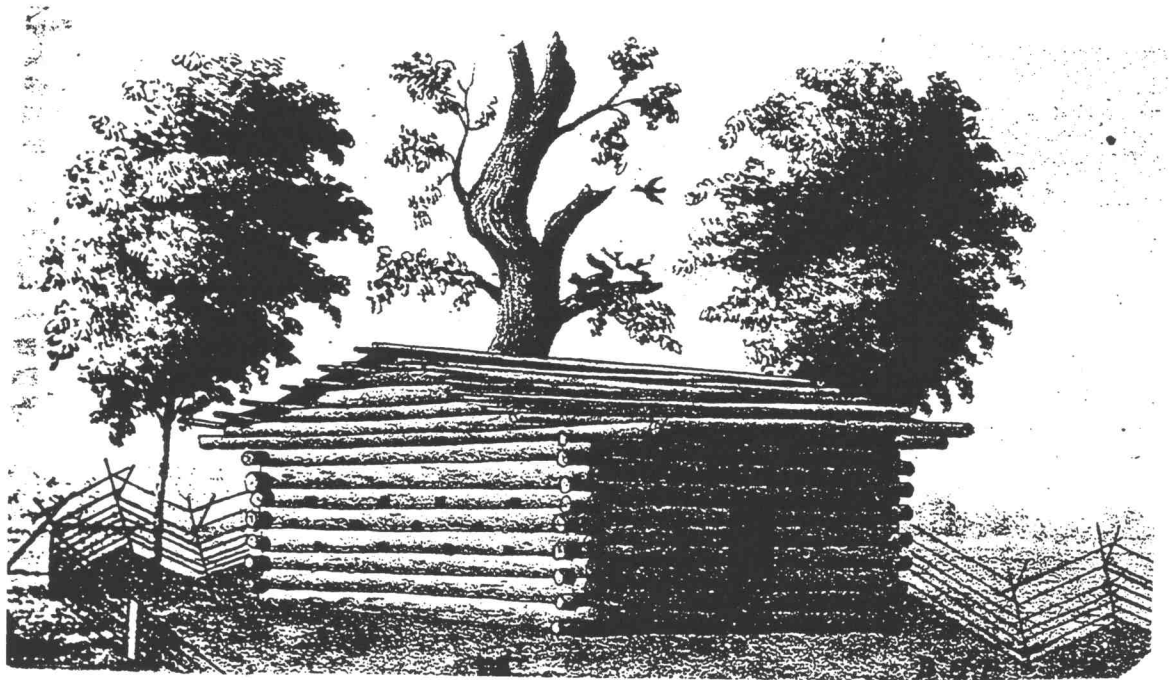


Figure 72. Civilian blockhouses were seldom built as substantially as the military versions. This pioneer "fort" was constructed in rural Industry Township in McDonough County and was typical of the saddle notched, pole-roofed, single story structures that doubled as a cabin and blockhouse for many pioneer settlers (Clarke 1878:29). It is interesting to note that this particular blockhouse is described as a typical two-story structure in the county histories.

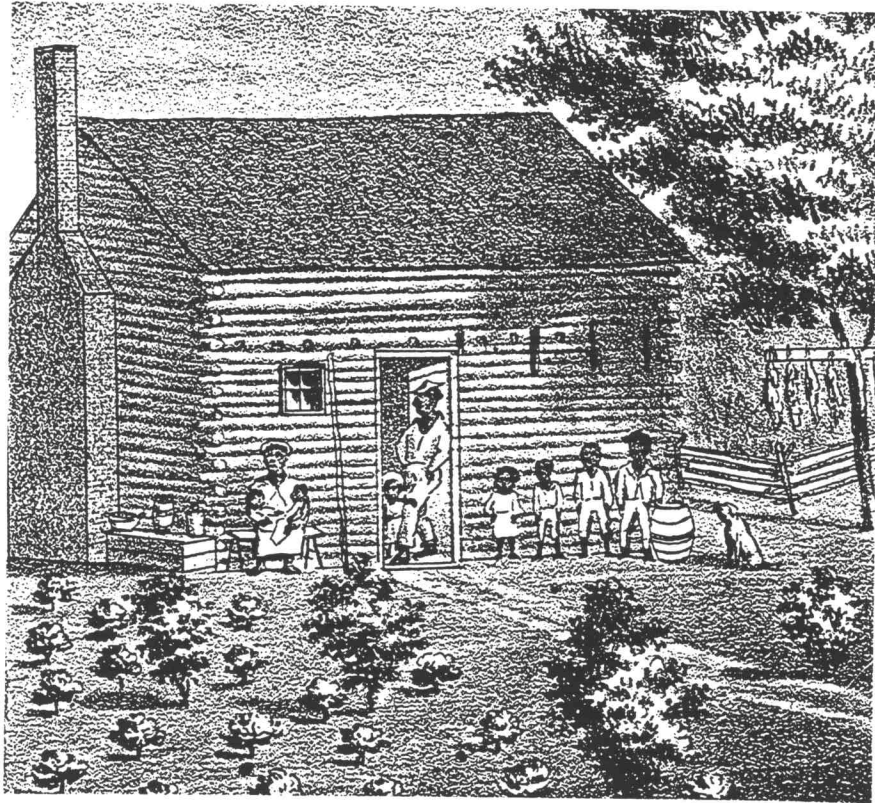


Figure 73. This is the only other illustration of a civilian blockhouse known to this author. Based on the location of the loop holes (or firing notches), this cabin (which was located in rural Randolph County) is interpreted as being a remodeled civilian blockhouse (Brink 1875:90). This structure was located in rural Randolph County, Illinois. The popular press did much to romanticize these structures during the late nineteenth century.

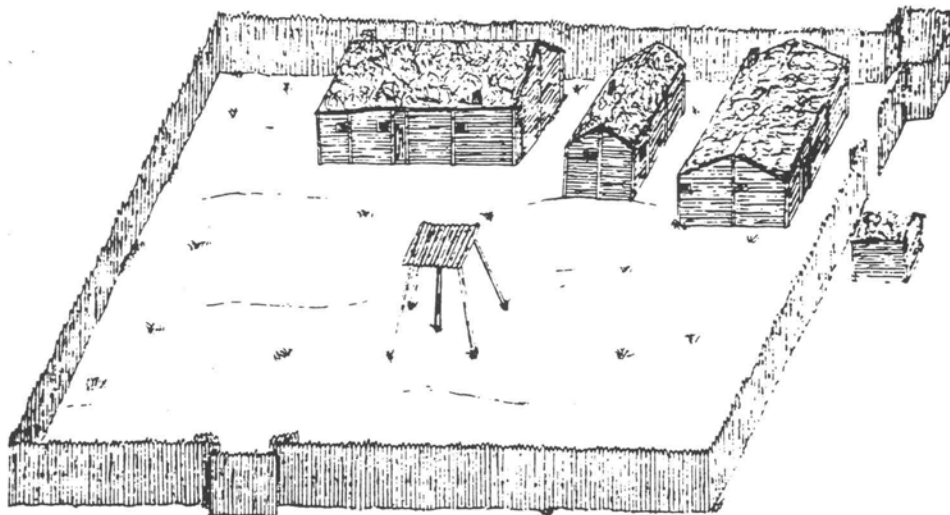


Figure 74. Many early fortifications were primitive, expedient affairs often constructed by individuals with little military training. Such forts as Fort Renville, constructed as an early nineteenth century fur trader's outpost, lacked corner blockhouses. The presence of only a single bastion would have made the defense of the perimeter walls at this outpost difficult (Nystuen and Lindeman 1969: cover).

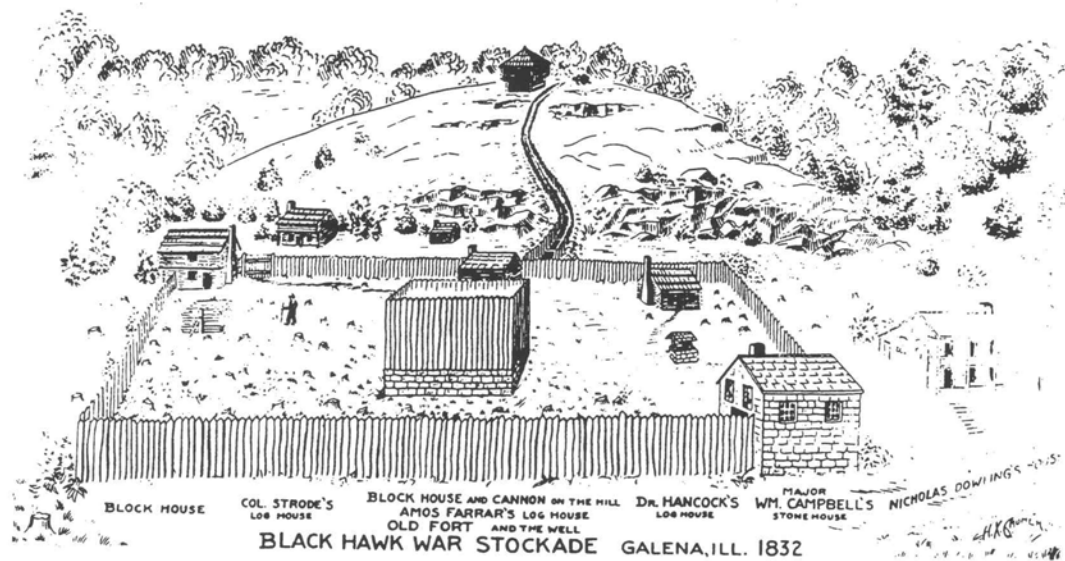


Figure 75. In contrast to that illustrated in Figure 74, the fortifications at both Galena and Elizabeth, although they were expedient structures that often incorporated existing domestic buildings into their fabric, suggest that there was a basic military competence for fort construction that prevailed in the civilian population at this time. This is an early twentieth century interpretation of the stockaded fortification located at Galena during the Black Hawk War. Like the Elizabeth fort, this structure had two structures (functioning as blockhouses for protection of the outer stockade walls). This interpretation of the Galena Stockade does not indicate bastions at the two remaining corners; determining whether this fort had such bastions would be a viable research question to be addressed by limited archaeological research.

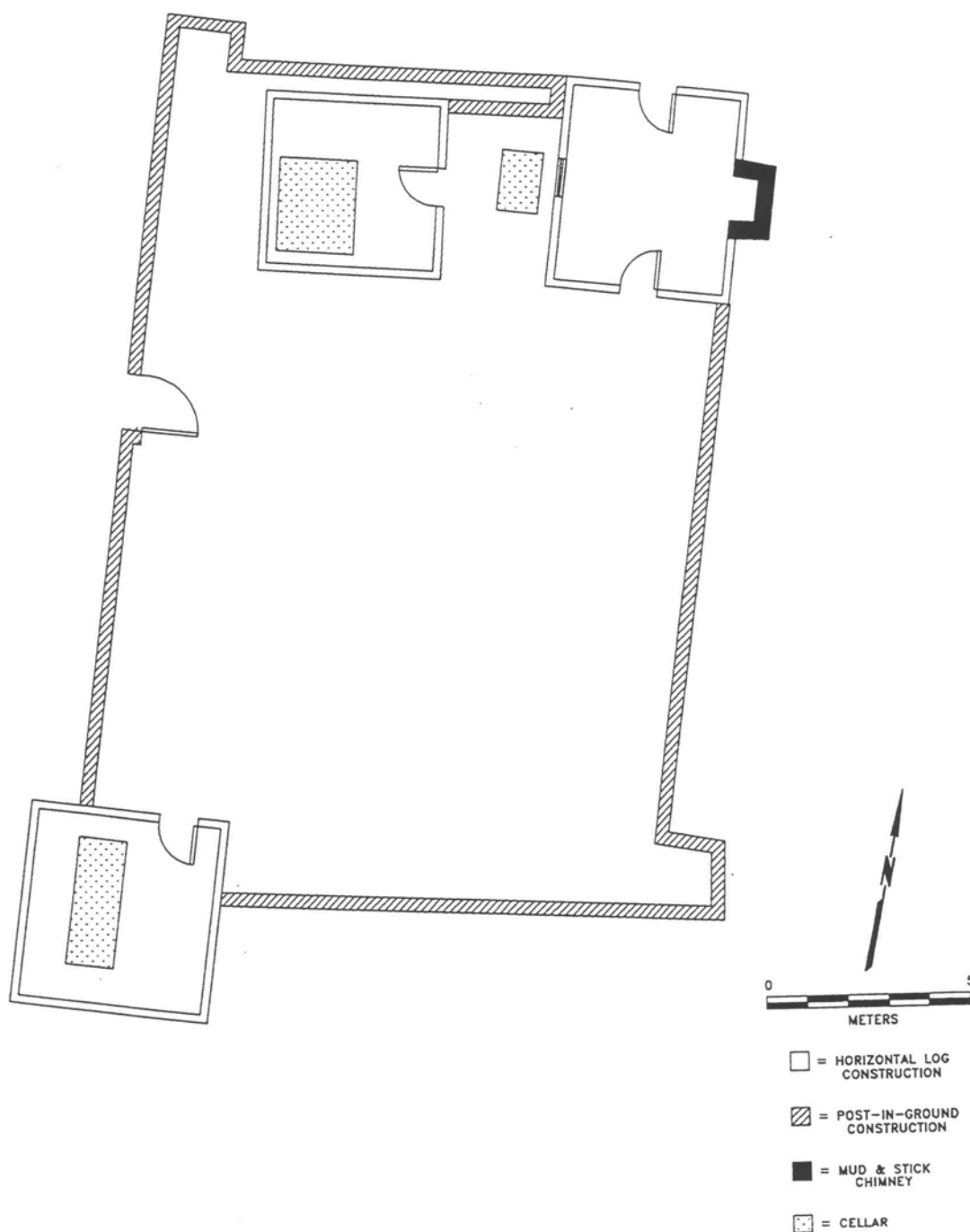


Figure 76. Interpretive drawing of the Apple River Fort. This interpretation assumes that the original cabin and the second log structure along the north wall of the fort (situated over Feature 4) represent two episodes of construction.

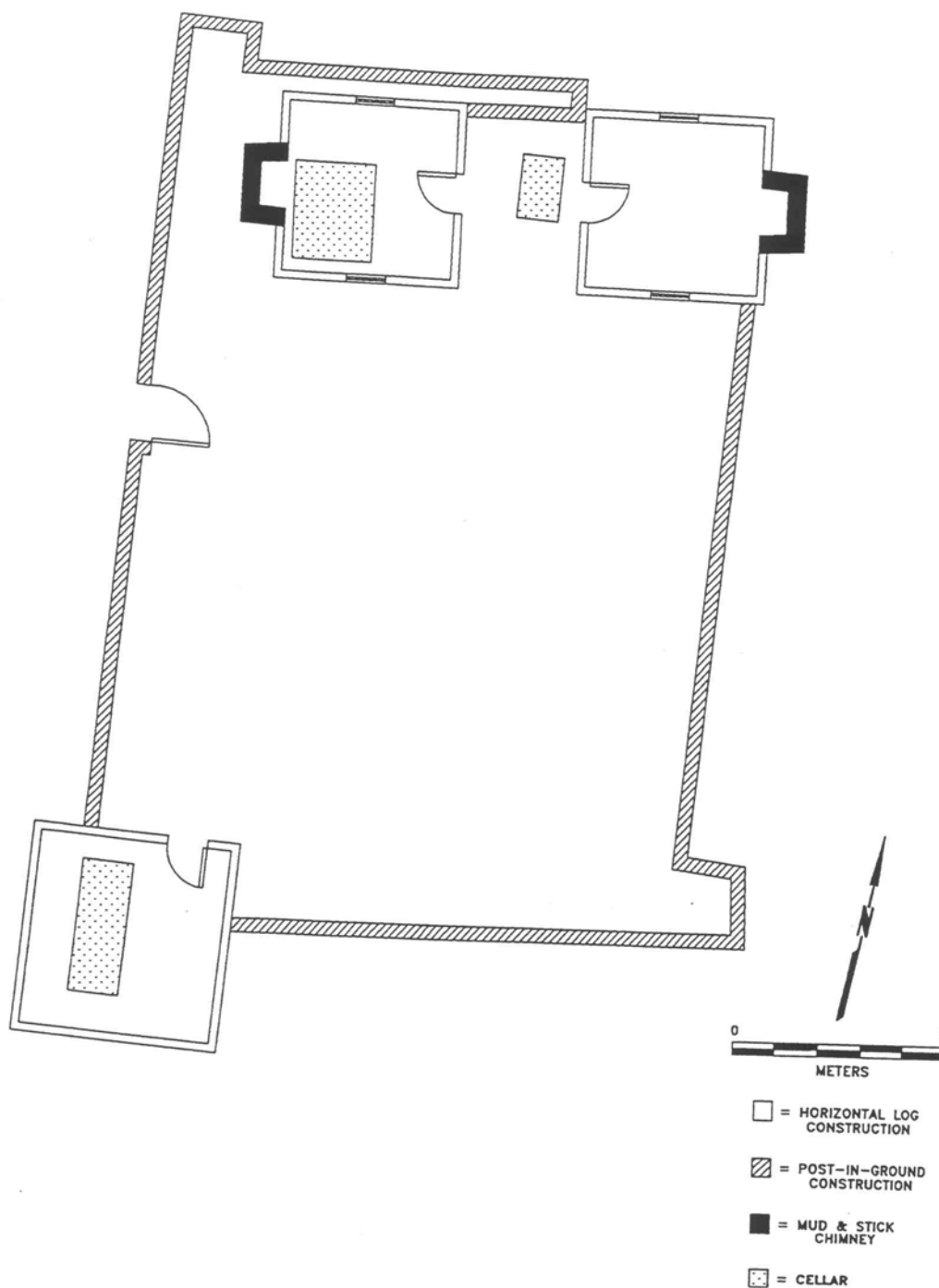


Figure 77. Interpretive drawing of the Apple River Fort. This interpretation assumes that the original dwelling was a double cabin (similar to Dixon's dwelling at Dixon's Ferry). As such, the two horizontal log structures would have been constructed prior to the fort occupation and covered by a single roof. A covered breezeway would have separated the two pens of this structure.



Figure 78. Illustration of the Dixon single story, double log cabin (with round logs) located along the Rock River at Dixon's Ferry (later Dixon, Lee County). The covered breezeway has been enclosed and a 1 1/2-story hewed log dwelling has been attached to the original building. Note the rived wood shake roof. This is a good interpretation of what the early log dwelling at the Apple River Fort would have looked like (Stevens 1903: n.p.)

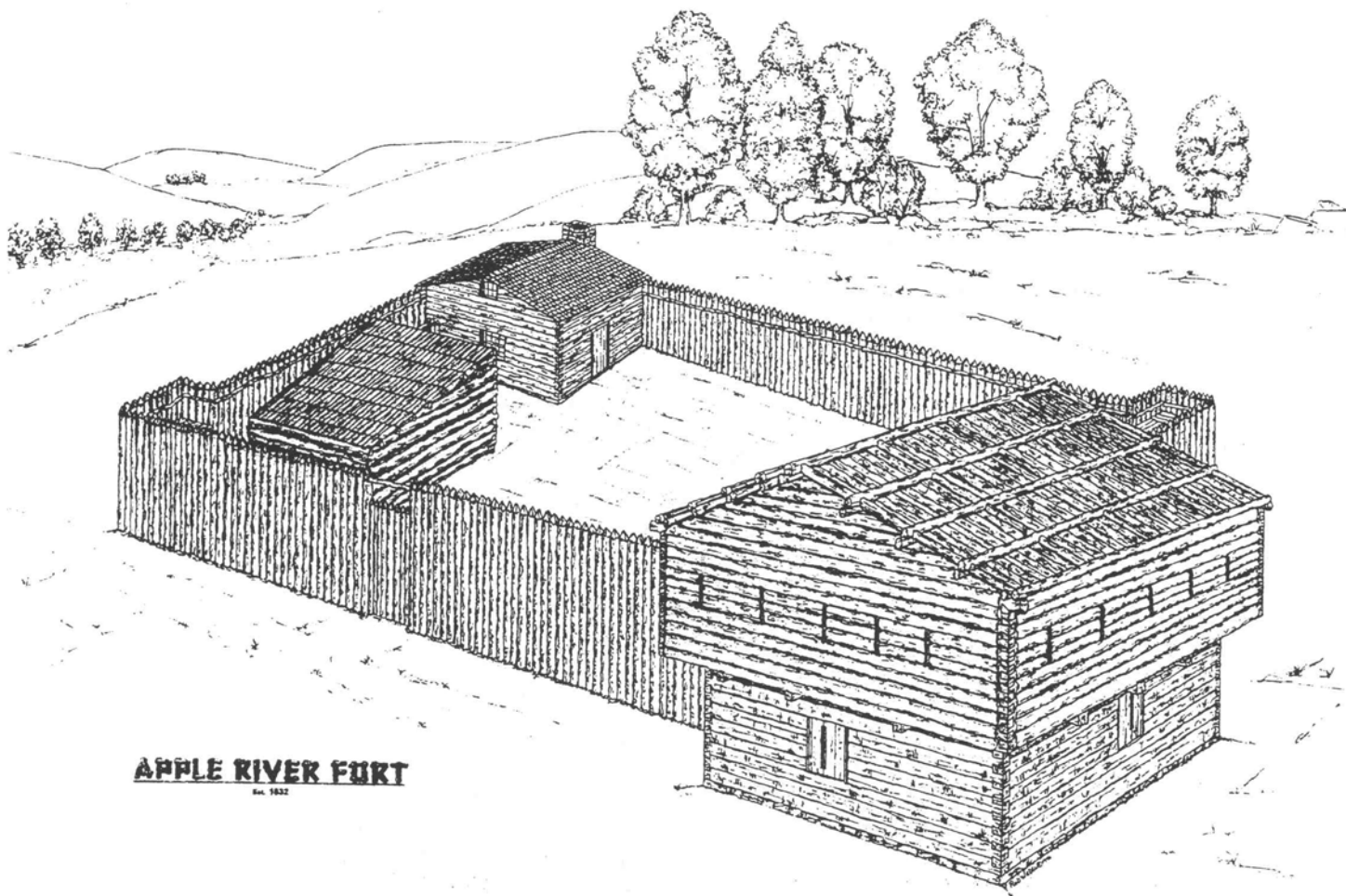


Figure 79. Artists interpretation of the Apple River Fort (based on archaeology and documentary evidence) (As drawn by Arnold Construction and Wood Products, Elizabeth, Illinois). The interpretation of the shed roofed outbuilding (which is positioned over Feature 4) is questionable. A more substantial gable roof may be more appropriate. ✓



*Abraham Lincoln
Captain of Infantry*

Mounted Rifleman

Field Officer

*Ordinary Militia
Rifleman Musketeer*

Figure 79. The Illinois militia that served during the Black Hawk War was a mix of civilian soldiers that came from a wide variety of backgrounds (Military Collector and Historian 1966:87, 89).

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APPENDIX I
LOT PROVENIENCE

LOT NUMBERPROVENIENCE

1	General Surface
2	Surface Collection Unit A8
3	Surface Collection Unit A9
4	Surface Collection Unit A10
5	Surface Collection Unit A11
6	Surface Collection Unit A12
7	Surface Collection Unit B5
8	Surface Collection Unit B6
9	Surface Collection Unit B7
10	Surface Collection Unit B8
11	Surface Collection Unit B9
12	Surface Collection Unit B10
13	Surface Collection Unit B11
14	Surface Collection Unit B12
15	Surface Collection Unit B13
16	Surface Collection Unit C6
17	Surface Collection Unit C7
18	Surface Collection Unit C8
19	Surface Collection Unit C9
20	Surface Collection Unit C10
21	Surface Collection Unit C11
22	Surface Collection Unit C12
23	Surface Collection Unit D2
24	Surface Collection Unit D3
25	Surface Collection Unit D5
26	Surface Collection Unit D6
27	Surface Collection Unit D7
28	Surface Collection Unit D8
29	Surface Collection Unit D9
30	Surface Collection Unit D10
31	Surface Collection Unit D11
32	Surface Collection Unit D12
33	Surface Collection Unit D14
34	Surface Collection Unit E3
35	Surface Collection Unit E4
36	Surface Collection Unit E5
37	Surface Collection Unit E6
38	Surface Collection Unit E7
39	Surface Collection Unit E8
40	Surface Collection Unit E9
41	Surface Collection Unit E10
42	Surface Collection Unit E11
43	Surface Collection Unit E12
44	Surface Collection Unit F2
45	Surface Collection Unit F4
46	Surface Collection Unit F5
47	Surface Collection Unit F6
48	Surface Collection Unit F7

49	Surface Collection Unit F8
50	Surface Collection Unit F9
51	Surface Collection Unit F10
52	Surface Collection Unit F11
53	Surface Collection Unit F12
54	Surface Collection Unit F13
55	Surface Collection Unit G3
56	Surface Collection Unit G4
57	Surface Collection Unit G5
58	Surface Collection Unit G6
59	Surface Collection Unit G7
60	Surface Collection Unit G8
61	Surface Collection Unit G9
62	Surface Collection Unit G10
63	Surface Collection Unit G11
64	Surface Collection Unit H1
65	Surface Collection Unit H2
66	Surface Collection Unit H3
67	Surface Collection Unit H4
68	Surface Collection Unit H5
69	Surface Collection Unit H6
70	Surface Collection Unit H7
71	Surface Collection Unit I3
72	Surface Collection Unit I4
73	Surface Collection Unit I5
74	Feature 1 (West Half fill)
75	Feature 2 (West Half fill)
76	Feature 3 (Northwest corner, surface)
77	Feature 3 (Southeast corner, surface)
78	Feature 3 (South wall, fill)
79	Feature 3 (West wall, by Feature 2)
80	General Surface; Railroad cut bank (North of old tracks)
81	General Surface
82	Surface (A12)
83	Surface (D5)
84	Surface (D7)
85	General Surface
86	Feature 3 (East Wall, cross section trench)
87	Feature 3 (North Wall, Inner trench, cross section trench)
88	Feature 3 (North Outer Wall, cross section trench)
89	Feature 3 (West Wall, cross section trench)
90	Feature 3
91	Feature 4; Surface
92	Feature 4; NW1/4, Level 1
93	Feature 4; NW1/4, Level 2
94	Feature 4; NW1/4, Level 3 (Base),
95	Feature 5; Surface
96	Feature 5; E1/2, Level 1
97	Feature 5; E1/2, Level 2
98	Feature 5; E1/2, Level 3

99	Feature 5; E1/2, Level 4
100	Feature 5; E1/2, Level 5
101	Feature 5; Cleaning profile, Zone 1
102	Feature 6; Surface
103	Feature 6; S1/2
104	Feature 6; N1/2
105	Feature 7; Surface
106	Feature 7; E1/2
107	Feature 7; W1/2
108	Feature 8; Surface
109	Feature 8; NE1/4, Level 1
110	Feature 8; NE1/4, Level 2
111	Feature 8; NE1/4, Level 3
112	Feature 8; NE1/4, Level 4
113	Feature 8, Cleaning profile, Level 2,

APPENDIX II
LOT INVENTORIES

SURFACE COLLECTION

Lot 1

- 2 undecorated creamware (?)
- 1 undecorated pearlware (?)
- 1 blue shell edge decorated pearlware plate (with scalloped edge)
- 1 blue edge decorated pearlware (flatware?)
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue; fine floral) pearlware
- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue; broad floral) pearlware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue; broad floral) pearlware (flatware; plate foot rim sherd)
- 1 dark blue transfer print pearlware (hollowware)
- 3 blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 green edge decorated whiteware (flatware)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome sprig; brown stemmed) whiteware
- 2 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.20mm)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 bone
- 2 lime/mortar
- 2 flakes
- 1 brick (3g)

Lot 2

- 2 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 black transfer printed whiteware plate (with scalloped edge)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem (6/64" bore diameter)
- 1 unburned stone (5g)
- 1 burned stone (14g)

Lot 3

- 1 undecorated pearlware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 2 undecorated burned (?) whiteware (?)
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 2 flakes
- 1 metal serving spoon
- 1 burned stone (12g)

Lot 4

- 1 undecorated burned (?) pearlware (?)
- 1 blue edge decorated pearlware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 2 brown transfer printed whiteware (scalloped edge) (flatware)
- 1 green transfer printed whiteware

1 red transfer printed whiteware
1 redware pouring spout
1 dark aqua container glass
2 aqua flat glass (1.19mm; 1.55mm)
2 flakes
2 brick (35g)
1 unburned stone (6g)

Lot 5

2 undecorated whiteware
1 flake
1 brick (5g)
1 unburned stone (18g)

Lot 6

4 undecorated whiteware
1 blue transfer printed whiteware
1 aqua flat glass (1.54mm)

Lot 7

1 undecorated whiteware
1 purple transfer printed whiteware
2 burned stone (496g)

Lot 8

1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (?) burned
1 undecorated whiteware foot (flatware)
1 piece lime mortar
1 flake
2 burned stone (486g)

Lot 9

1 undecorated pearlware
1 undecorated whiteware
1 purple transfer printed whiteware
1 flake
1 brick (7g)
1 burned stone (18g)

Lot 10

2 undecorated whiteware
1 nail fragment
2 flakes
4 burned stone (1146g)

Lot 11

1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
1 undecorated whiteware
1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware
2 brown transfer printed whiteware
1 salt glazed stoneware
1 machine cut nail fragment
1 lead "grape" shot (.30" diameter)
1 piece mortar
1 flake

1 burned stone (450g)

Lot 12

1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
6 undecorated whiteware
1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware (?)
1 redware
1 dark green container glass (basal sherd)
1 aqua flat glass (1.36mm)
1 flake
2 brick (137g)
2 burned stone (1810g)

Lot 13

1 undecorated whiteware (hollowware; cup?)
5 undecorated whiteware (flatware?)
1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware (?) burned
1 handpainted (polychrome sprig; black stemmed) whiteware
3 dark blue transfer printed whiteware
1 blue transfer printed whiteware (?) burned
1 brown transfer printed whiteware
1 aqua container glass ("S" embossed)
1 dark green container glass
4 aqua flat glass (1.34mm; 1.41mm; 1.64mm; 1.65mm)
5 brick (47g)
2 burned stone (454g)

Lot 14

1 handpainted (monochrome dark blue; floral)
pearlware flatware
1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (flatware)
2 undecorated whiteware (flatware)
1 dark green container glass
1 unburned stone (64g)

Lot 15

1 handpainted (monochrome dark blue) pearlware (?)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 aqua flat glass (1.40mm)
1 metal straight razor
1 metal strap
2 flakes

Lot 16

1 red transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
1 flake
2 brick (62g)

Lot 17

1 undecorated whiteware
2 flakes
1 unburned stone (53g)
2 burned stone (454g)

Lot 18

- 1 handpainted (monochrome dark blue) pearlware
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 whiteware (?) burned
- 1 clear container glass (tumbler basal sherd)
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.34mm)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 bone
- 1 flake
- 3 brick (108g)
- 4 unburned stone (2356g)
- 6 burned stone (1248g)

Lot 19

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware
- 2 sponge/spatter (pale blue) decorated whiteware
- 4 unburned stone (732g)

Lot 20

- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (flatware)
- 1 undecorated whiteware (?) burned
- 1 dark green container glass
- 1 lime/mortar
- 1 flake
- 2 bones
- 9 unburned stone (400g)
- 7 burned stone (120g)

Lot 21

- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 annular and dendritic decorated (mocha) yellowware (rim sherd)
- 1 opaque (white) glazed buff paste earthenware (Delft?)
- 2 aqua container glass
- 1 piece flattened lead shot or droplet of melted lead (15g)
- 1 flattened musket ball (lead; 15g)
- 1 flake
- 1 unburned stone (672g)
- 6 burned stone (144g)

Lot 22

- 1 opaque (white) glazed buff paste earthenware (Delft?)
- 3 flakes
- 2 burned stone (200g)

Lot 23

- 2 burned stone (75g)

Lot 24

- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (?) (flatware)
- 1 flake
- 2 burned stone (78g)

Lot 25

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt glazed stoneware (jug?)
- 1 flake

Lot 26

- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue with large dots) pearlware (cup base)
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 purple transfer printed whiteware
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.23mm)
- 2 cube lead (51g)
- 2 flakes
- 2 unburned stone (440g)
- 4 burned stone (1098g)

Lot 27

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (flatware)
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware (?) burned (flatware?)
- 1 bone
- 1 brick (3g)
- 1 unburned stone (59g)
- 1 burned stone (75g)

Lot 28

- 4 blue edge decorated (scalloped) pearlware (flatware)
- 3 undecorated whiteware (flatware)
- 1 redware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 7 unburned stone (1250g)
- 15 burned stone (3834g)

Lot 29

- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (flatware)
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua glass (melted)
- 2 brick (166g)
- 4 unburned stone (214g)
- 3 burned stone (1168g)

Lot 30

- 2 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (flatware)
- 3 undecorated whiteware (?)
- 1 opaque (white) glazed buff paste earthenware (Delft?)
- 1 brick (1g)
- 1 unburned stone (53g)
- 1 burned stone (23g)

Lot 31

- 1 handpainted (red, linear) whiteware (flatware, rim sherd)
- 1 annular decorated yellowware
- 1 iron horseshoe

3 burned stone (610g)

Lot 32

3 undecorated whiteware
1 green edge decorated whiteware
1 blue transfer printed whiteware
1 salt glazed stoneware
1 lime/mortar
1 brick (12g)
2 unburned stone (5g)

Lot 33

1 undecorated whiteware

Lot 34

1 brown transfer printed whiteware
1 flake
1 unburned stone (82g)

Lot 35

1 green edge decorated (scalloped?) pearlware (flatware)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (hollowware cup ?)
1 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
1 undecorated yellowware
1 brick (88g)

Lot 36

2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
1 green transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
2 brick (4g)
4 unburned stone (112g)
2 burned stone (70g)

Lot 37

1 blue edge decorated pearlware (?) burned (hollowware)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 aqua flat glass (1.89mm)
2 flakes
1 brick (42g)
2 unburned stone (372g)
4 burned stone (698g)

Lot 38

1 redware base
1 brick (168g)
1 burned stone (274g)

Lot 39

2 burned stone (96g)

Lot 40

1 undecorated whiteware
1 blue transfer printed whiteware

- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8")
- 1 flake
- 5 unburned stone (328g)

Lot 41

- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (?)
- 3 brick (232g)

Lot 42

- 3 flakes
- 4 unburned stone (43g)
- 1 burned stone (92g)

Lot 43

- 1 undecorated whiteware (flatware)
- 3 pieces mortar
- 4 flakes

Lot 44

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware

Lot 45

- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned) (flatware)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome, sprig) whiteware
- 1 purple transfer printed whiteware cup base
- 2 flakes
- 1 bone
- 1 unburned stone (22g)
- 1 burned stone (75g)

Lot 46

- 1 undecorated creamware
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (hollowware, cup?)
- 1 blue edge decorated whiteware
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 cast iron kettle lid rim sherd
- 1 flake
- 7 burned stone (924g)

Lot 47

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware (hollowware)
- 1 redware
- 1 lime/mortar
- 3 flakes
- 1 brick (78g)
- 8 unburned stone (1436g)
- 1 burned stone (512g)

Lot 48

- 2 flakes
- 3 burned stone (402g)

Lot 49

- 1 flake
- 1 burned stone (43g)

Lot 50

- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4")
- 2 unburned stone (80g)

Lot 51

- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 unburned stone (1698g)
- 1 burned stone (11g)

Lot 52

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 flake
- 1 brick (154g)
- 1 unburned stone (4g)

Lot 53

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 flakes

Lot 54

- 1 undecorated whiteware (hollowware, basal sherd)

Lot 55

- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware, basal sherd)
- 2 unburned stone (96g)

Lot 56

- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 6 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 2 green transfer printed whiteware
- 1 aqua container (?) glass
- 1 piece lead
- 1 metal object
- 1 flake
- 2 brick (49g)
- 1 unburned stone (286g)

Lot 57

- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 undecorated whiteware (?) (burned)
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 cast iron kettle fragment
- 3 burned stone (94g)

Lot 58

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) whiteware

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 flake
- 2 brick (2g)
- 3 unburned stone (9g)

Lot 59

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 flake

Lot 60

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.85mm)
- 1 flake

Lot 61

- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 flake
- 4 burned stone (284g)

Lot 62

- 1 aqua flat glass (1.42mm)
- 2 brick (82g)
- 1 unburned stone (5g)

Lot 63

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 flake
- 5 burned stone (246g)

Lot 64

- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 2 burned stone (144g)

Lot 65

- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.18mm)
- 1 flake
- 2 unburned stone (82g)
- 1 burned stone (348g)

Lot 66

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment (burned)
- 2 flakes
- 1 brick (38g)
- 1 unburned stone (78g)

Lot 67

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 blue edge decorated (scalloped/embossed) whiteware (?) burned
- 1 handpainted (polychrome, sprig) whiteware (?) burned
- 1 green transfer printed whiteware
- 2 purple transfer printed whiteware
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.44mm)
- 1 flake

4 unburned stone (30g)

Lot 68

1 annular decorated (mocha, worm pattern?) pearlware
1 undecorated whiteware
1 lime/mortar
2 flakes
1 unburned stone (868g)
1 burned stone (6g)

Lot 69

1 green shell edge decorated pearlware (flatware)
4 undecorated whiteware
1 iron object
2 flakes
1 brick (258g)
8 unburned stone (474g)
6 burned stone (526g)

Lot 70

1 undecorated whiteware
2 stone (12g)
1 burned stone (41g)

Lot 71

1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
1 unidentified iron
a1152Hunburned 1 brick (258g) stone (474g)
1 unburned stone (9g)

Lot 72

1 undecorated whiteware
1 blue transfer printed whiteware
1 nail fragment (clinched)
1 hand wrought nail (2")
1 flake
3 brick (136g)
1 unburned stone (4g)
1 burned stone (2g)

Lot 73

1 undecorated whiteware
1 purple transfer printed whiteware
1 lead glass container (possible tumbler base)
5 unburned stone (288g)
3 burned stone (860g)

INITIAL SUBSURFACE TESTING (BACKHOE WORK)

Lot 74

1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
2 blue shell edge decorated whiteware (flatware) (MNV=1)
1 handpainted (monochrome dark blue; floral) whiteware
3 green transfer printed whiteware (flatware)

- 1 purple transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment (decorated)
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.37mm)
- 3 nail fragments
- 1 lead (44g)
- 3 bone
- 1 wood (bark)
- 1 brick (1g)
- 1 burned stone (54g)

Lot 75

- 13 blue edge decorated pearlware (plate) (MNV=1)
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 melted lead (2g)
- 5 bones (1 is cut bone)
- 1 wood (bark)

Lot 76

- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (flatware) plate rim

Lot 77

- 1 annular decorated (hollowware, London Urn shaped) bowl
- 1 salt glazed stoneware (hollowware, jar rim sherd?)
- 1 iron object (flat strap)
- 3 bones

Lot 78

- 1 undecorated pearlware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (?) burned (hollowware, cup foot)
- 2 aqua flat glass (1.17mm; 1.43mm)
- charcoal

Lot 79

- 1 lead shot (.60" diameter)

Lot 80

- 1 melted lead (972g)

Lot 81

- 1 annular decorated (mocha, worm pattern?) pearlware
- 1 green edge decorated pearlware (?)
- 4 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware plate (scalloped edge)
- 42 undecorated whiteware
- 4 undecorated whiteware (?) burned
- 4 blue shell edge decorated whiteware
- 1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware (?) burned
- 1 handpainted (black, linear) whiteware (possible sugar bowl lid fragment)
- 3 handpainted (polychrome, sprig) whiteware
- 8 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)

- 2 purple transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 burned redware (hand turned tableware; cup or small bowl)
- 2 undecorated yellowware
- 2 annular decorated yellowware
- 1 undecorated salt glazed stoneware (jar?)
- 1 cobalt blue decorated salt glazed stoneware (jar?)
- 7 aqua flat glass (1.25mm; 1.26mm; 1.48mm; 1.60mm; 1.72mm; 1.94mm; 2.08mm)
- 1 clear container glass (lead glass, heavy fluted tumbler sherd)
- 1 clear container glass (lead glass, ribbed blown-in-mold, possible decanter bottle) (burned)
- 1 flattened lead shot or shrapnel (?) (8g)
- 1 piece flattened lead (1g)
- 1 cast iron butt hinge (one leaf)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 lime/mortar
- 6 flakes
- 1 cut bone
- 1 brick (13g)

Lot 82

- 1 undecorated whiteware (?) burned (hollowware cup; rim)
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 redware
- 1 kaolin pipe stem (5/64" bore diameter)
- 1 dark blue faceted glass bead (5.35mm x 5.27mm)
- 1 melted lead (48g)
- 1 flake

Lot 83

- 1 blue edge decorated pearlware plate (scalloped edge)
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.61mm)
- 1 dark green container glass
- 1 lead (4g)
- 1 dark gray gun flint; blade type (11.98mm X 14.71mm; thickness 5.48mm)

Lot 84

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware (flatware)
- 1 chert flake/tool

FEATURE EXCAVATION/TESTING (STRIPPING OF SITE)

Lot 85

- 4 undecorated creamware
- 6 undecorated pearlware
- 1 green shell edge decorated pearlware (?)
- 1 annular and rouletted (green) edge decorated pearlware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware (?)
- 5 handpainted (polychrome blue, green, mustard yellow, pale blue; broad floral) pearlware
- 12 dark blue transfer printed pearlware

55 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (London Urn Shape cup or bowl)
 3 undecorated whiteware (?) burned
 1 blue edge decorated whiteware
 5 blue shell edge decorated whiteware (with scalloped edge)
 3 handpainted (linear black) whiteware
 1 handpainted (linear red) whiteware
 3 handpainted (polychrome, black stemmed "sprig") whiteware
 1 handpainted (polychrome green, red; broad floral) whiteware
 2 sponge/spatter (blue) whiteware
 12 blue transfer printed whiteware
 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
 2 red transfer printed whiteware
 7 purple transfer printed whiteware
 9 green transfer printed whiteware
 1 soft paste porcelain with cornflower motif
 3 redware body sherds
 1 redware rim sherd
 2 redware grease lamp sherds (MVC=1)
 1 lead glazed stoneware jug handle
 1 lead glazed stoneware bowl (rim sherd)
 1 lead glazed stoneware bowl (basal sherd)
 3 lead glazed stoneware body sherd
 4 dark green (black) container glass
 1 dark green (light) container glass
 1 purple (blown-in-mold) container glass
 1 clear (lead?) pressed container glass
 1 clear lead tumbler (round) basal sherd
 1 clear container glass (body sherd)
 4 aqua container glass
 1 aqua (dark, thick) container glass
 1 aqua (flask, w/ eagle motif) container body sherd
 1 aqua glass (melted)
 4 aqua flat glass (1.31mm, 1.34mm, 1.57mm, 1.80mm)
 1 black gunflint (blade) (15mm x 17mm x 6.5mm)
 3 lead cube (44g)
 1 melted lead droplet (8g)
 1 brass finial
 1 brass upholstery tack (3/4")
 1 cast iron stirrup
 1 pocket knife
 1 butt hinge
 1 strap hinge (with nail)
 1 shovel blade fragment
 2 tin container body fragments
 1 tin container lid
 1 metal bale hook
 1 metal drill bit (3 3/4")
 1 nut and washer (1 3/4")
 1 handforged nail (2 1/4")
 6 machine cut nails (1-1 1/4"; 2-1 1/2"; 1-1 3/4"; 2-2 1/4")
 9 machine cut nail fragments
 1 unidentifiable metal object

- 11 chert (large, nodules)
- 21 flakes
- 2 bone
- 1 lime/mortar sample
- 5 stone (4 burned)
- 1 brick fragment

Lot 86

- 2 lead musket balls (.53", .68-.69"; one with fabric impressions)
- 1 amber gunflint, spall type (23mm x 16mm x 6mm)
- 1 flake
- 1 bone
- 1 stone

Lot 87

- 1 flake
- 1 wood sample (small)
- 1 lime/mortar sample
- 1 bone

Lot 88

- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 machine cut nail (2")
- 1 flake
- 1 stone
- 2 nogging sample

Lot 89

- 1 dark green (light) container glass
- 1 flattened fragment of lead (chisel cut?) (5g)
- 1 wood (bark)

Lot 90

- 3 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware

Lot 91

- 8 undecorated pearlware
- 23 undecorated pearlware body sherds (for edge decorated vessel listed below) (one sherd has impressed anchor mark with "DAVENPORT")
- 1 edge decorated (blue; scalloped) pearlware plate (approximately 8")
- 1 annular (rouletted rim) pearlware bowl
- 4 handpainted (polychrome; lined rim) pearlware cup (burned) (MNV=1)
- 3 handpainted (polychrome; lined rim) saucer (MNV=1)
- 2 handpainted (polychrome; broad floral/brown lined) saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; pea fowl design/brown stem) pearlware (vessel form unknown; specialized form) (MNV=1)
- 2 dark blue transfer printed pearlware plate (MNV=1)
- 2 dark blue transfer printed pearlware saucer (MNV=1) (one with impressed mark "[W]ARR[ANTED]...[ADA]MS &

- [SONS]/SEMI CHI[NA]" around central eagle with shield)
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware (MNV=1)
- 1 blue transfer printed (scalloped and beaded edge) whiteware plate (identified as Grecian Scenery made by Enoch Wood & Sons; marked [CELTIC CHINA])
- 1 yellowware (with white slipped interior) bowl (?) (MNV=1)
- 3 dark green (black) container glass
- 2 dark green (light) container glass
- 1 aqua glass flask (Portrait Flask)
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua container glass (basal sherd)
- 1 aqua glass (melted)
- 1 aqua flat (1.32mm)
- 1 copper teaspoon (fragmentary 6 1/2" long)
- 2 fragments of a brass folding pocket comb
- 2 machine cut nail fragments (one shows evidence of burning)
- 1 slate fragment
- 1 cube lead (104g)
- 4 nodding sample
- 2 flakes
- 8 bone

Lot 92

- 15 undecorated pearlware
 - 1 blue edge decorated (embossed) pearlware (shallow bowl?) (MNV=1)
 - 1 blue edge decorated (with scalloped edge) pearlware plate
 - 1 green edge decorated (with embossed dot and plume design) pearlware plate(?)
 - 1 edge decorated pearlware (?) (burned)
 - 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware cups (MNV=1)
- 18 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucers (MNV=3)
 - (3 different patterns)
 - 2 handpainted (monochrome green) pearlware saucer (MNV=1)
 - 2 handpainted (polychrome) pearlware
- 11 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
 - 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware saucer (MNV=2)
 - 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware cups (MNV=1)
 - 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware plates (MNV=2)
- 6 undecorated whiteware
 - 1 green edge decorated (with scalloped edge) whiteware platter (potentially associated with impressed body sherds in Lot 93 marked "WARRANTED STAFFORDSHIRE/ADAMS")
 - 5 handpainted (monochrome green; small floral) whiteware
 - 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware saucer
 - 1 black transfer printed whiteware
 - 2 pipe stems (5/64" bore diameter)
 - 1 pipe bowl (decorated)
 - 1 clear (lead) container glass
- 10 aqua container glass
 - 1 aqua glass flask (Portrait Flask)
- 52 aqua flat glass
 - 8 dark green (black) container glass

- 2 dark green (light) container glass
- 1 piece melted lead (2g)
- 2 melted lead (11g)
- 2 flattened lead musket balls
- 2 lead musket balls (.44" to .45" diameter)
- 1 lead musket ball (.68-.70" diameter) (badly nicked up)
- 1 lead musket ball (.52" diameter)
- 1 brass spoon bowl (serving)
- 4 straight pins
- 1 metal button (cloth; badly decomposed; 17.5mm)
- 1 handforged door strike
- 1 strap/knife blade (6 1/2" X 1") (2 pieces)
- 1 machine cut nail (possibly horse shoe nail) (2")
- 8 machine cut nails (2 show evidence of burning) (1 1/2")
- 3 machine cut nails (2 1/4")
- 1 machine cut nail (shows evidence of burning) (2 1/2")
- 10 machine cut nails (3 show evidence of burning) (2 3/4")
- 58 machine cut nail fragments (12 show evidence of burning)
- chert
- 1 bone button (1 hole; 18.4mm)
- 16 bone (one fish scale)
- burnt shell
- mica
- 1 wood (bark)
- 1 charcoal
- plaster
- stone and mortar sample
- 56 nogging sample
- 1 sample of nogging (with whitewashing present)

Lot 93

- 11 undecorated pearlware
 - 1 undecorated pearlware (part of pea fowl decorated vessel in Lot 91)
 - 2 green edge decorated (embossed dot and plume) pearlware
 - 1 blue edge decorated (embossed and scalloped) pearlware (MNV=1)
- 10 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
 - 4 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucer (MNV=2)
 - 3 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware cup (MNV=1)
 - 1 handpainted (monochrome green) pearlware
 - 2 handpainted (polychrome) pearlware
 - 2 handpainted (polychrome) pearlware saucer (MNV=1)
 - 1 handpainted (polychrome; London Urn shape) pearlware cup (MNV=1)
- 13 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
 - 2 undecorated whiteware
 - 1 undecorated whiteware platter base/body (with impressed mark "WARRANTED STAFFORDSHIRE/ADAM")
 - 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
 - 1 lead glass cup plate
 - 3 dark green (black) container glass
 - 9 aqua container glass
 - 2 aqua vial sherds
 - 1 aqua bottle fragment (molded)

- 1 red (barrel shaped; wound) glass bead (6.84m X 3.98m)
- 105 aqua flat glass
- 100 aqua flat glass (melted)
- 1 unidentifiable pewter (?) object; melted
- 1 melted lead (4g)
- 1 lead ball (.34" diameter)
- 1 lead ball (.60-.61" diameter)
- 3 lead balls (.52-.53" diameter)
- 1 wire
- 1 iron key
- 29 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail fragments (possibly horse shoe nails)
- 12 machine cut nails (4-2 1/2"; 8-2 3/4")
- 1 unidentified iron (chain link?)
- 1 unidentified metal object (1 1/2") (either fragment of large machine cut spike or short leg of cast iron cooking kettle)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 40 nogging/chinking sample
- 2 nogging sample (with whitewashing present)
- lime/mortar sample
- charcoal
- 3 5-hole bone buttons (turned) (16.5mm; 17.0mm; 10.0mm diameter)
- 28 bone
- 1 writing slate pencil
- 1 charred organic slice (potato or apple ?)

Lot 94

- 1 undecorated pearlware
- 1 annular decorated and finger trail mocha pearlware
- 5 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 1 clear lead (drinking glass) rim
- 1 dark green container glass
- 1 aqua container glass
- 15 aqua flat glass
- 11 aqua flat glass (melted)
- 1 lead musket ball (.60" diameter)
- 2 melted lead (5g)
- 1 straight pin
- 1 iron button (fabric covered) (13.6mm)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 4-hole bone button (12.85mm) (turned)
- 3 bone (1 rodent tooth)
- eggshell
- 4 nogging sample
- 1 nogging sample (with whitewashing present)
- charcoal
- lime/mortar sample

Lot 95

- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware (?) plate/saucer

Lot 96

- 2 undecorated pearlware

- 2 edge decorated (non-scalloped) pearlware (?) plate (?) (burned)
- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucer (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware cup (MNV=1)
- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucer (burned) (MNV=1)
- 1 dark blue transfer printed (Willow pattern?) pearlware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed (Willow pattern) pearlware teapot lid (MNV=1)
- 2 undecorated whiteware (?)
- 1 buff paste Rockingham glazed base (MNV=1)
- 2 redware
- 1 kaolin pipe stem (5/64" bore diameter)
- 4 dark green (black) container glass
- 6 aqua flat
- 1 lead musket ball (.52" diameter)
- 1 lead musket ball (.42-.44" diameter)
- 3 wire
- 1 4-hole metal button (17.9mm)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4"; 2 3/4")
- 4 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 chert nodule
- 1 chert flake
- 19 bone
- 2 burned stone
- 6 stone
- 10 nogging sample
- charcoal
- lime/mortar sample

Lot 97

- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; broad floral with brown stem) pearlware saucer (?)
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware London Urn shape cup (?)
- 1 blue transfer printed (Willow pattern) whiteware (?) plate (?)
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl
- 3 aqua flat (1.24; 1.25; 1.29mm)
- 1 dark green (black) container glass
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4")
- 3 flakes
- 8 bones
- 9 nogging sample
- charcoal
- 6 stone

Lot 98

- 4 undecorated pearlware
- 3 pearlware (?) (burned) saucer/plate
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware cup (?)

- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucer
- 2 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 redware
- 1 kaolin pipebowl
- 1 aqua container glass
- 9 aqua flat glass
- 2 dark green (basal "kick" portion) container glass
- 1 melted lead (5g)
- 1 lead musket ball (.47" diameter)
- 1 iron object
- 1 flake
- 19 bone
- 11 nogging sample
- charcoal
- lime/mortar sample

Lot 99

- 1 undecorated creamware
- 1 undecorated pearlware (?)
- 1 green edge decorated (scalloped) pearlware (?) flatware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware cup (?)
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware oval lid
- 2 buff paste Rockingham glazed
- 1 redware
- 1 pewter spoon (child's; 4 3/4" long)
- 1 iron tablespoon (6.5" long)
- 1 unidentifiable metal object
- charcoal
- 6 nogging sample
- 1 flake
- 12 bone
- 1 burned stone

Lot 100

- 4 undecorated pearlware
- 1 pearlware lid fragment
- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue; broad floral) pearlware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue; broad floral) pearlware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) pearlware cup
- 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware plates (?)
- 1 blue transfer printed Willow pattern pearlware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) transfer printed pearlware saucer (?)
- 1 redware
- 1 aqua flat (1.68mm)
- 1 dark green (black) container glass
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 flake
- 1 5-hole bone button (11.4mm)
- 38 bone
- eggshell

8 nogging sample
4 stone
charcoal

Lot 101

1 dark green (black) container glass
1 brass loop shank button (impressed "SUPER FINE/STRONG";
19.5mm diameter)

Lot 102

1 undecorated pearlware
2 undecorated whiteware
4 blue transfer printed whiteware
1 brown transfer printed whiteware
1 finger trail mocha decorated yellowware
1 salt glazed stoneware
1 redware
1 aqua container glass (melted)
1 aqua flat glass (1.20mm)
1 dark green (black) container glass
1 cast iron lid fragment
3 flakes
2 stone

Lot 103

4 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucers (?)
(MNV=2)
1 dark blue (?) transfer printed pearlware (?) (burned)
3 undecorated whiteware
5 blue transfer printed whiteware (?) saucer (?) (MNV=1)
1 brown transfer printed whiteware
6 annular (white) finger trail mocha decorated yellowware
London Urn shape bowl (MNV=1)
1 clear container glass (melted)
1 aqua container glass
1 4-hole metal button (17.5mm)
4 tin container fragments
3 machine cut nail fragments
5 bone
3 flakes
6 stone
charcoal

Lot 104

6 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucer
1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (MNV=1)
1 undecorated whiteware (?) London Urn shape cup
5 blue transfer printed whiteware saucer
4 brown transfer printed (scalloped edge) (identified
as Canova pattern) whiteware plate (MNV=1)
16 yellowware bowl
1 kaolin pipestem (4/64" bore diameter)
8 aqua flat glass
1 piece lead (2g)
1 oval "tin" (2 1/8" X 2 3/4" X 1/2") (may represent body

- or lid of container)
- 5 "tin" container fragments
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 4 flakes
- 1 4-hole shell button (10.0mm; decorated)
- 25 bone
- burned stone sample

Lot 105

- 2 handpainted (monochrome, blue) pearlware
- 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 28 undecorated whiteware
- 12 blue edge decorated (scalloped edge and embossed) whiteware platter (MNV=1)
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 kaolin pipestem (5/64" bore diameter)
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 strap metal
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4")
- 4 bone
- charcoal
- 2 stone

Lot 106

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 blue edge decorated (embossed) whiteware (same vessel as one in Lot 105)
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware saucer (?) (MNV=1)
- 2 red/purple transfer printed (identified as Polish Star pattern) whiteware plate (burned)
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.06mm)
- 1 iron curry comb
- 5 bone
- 1 stone

Lot 107

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua flat glass (1.23mm)
- 1 iron padlock (heart-shaped)
- 1 iron shovel fragment
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 3 unidentifiable iron objects
- 35 bone
- 3 stone (1 burned)

Lot 108

- 1 undecorated pearlware
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware saucer
- 3 blue transfer printed whiteware flatware
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware flatware
- 1 5-hole bone button (turned) (17.9mm diameter)
- 1 brass loop shank button (impressed "BEST ORANGE/GILT COLOUR"; 18.5mm diameter)

Lot 109

- 6 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 3 undecorated (burned) whiteware (?)
- 3 blue edge decorated whiteware plates/platters (embossed and scalloped; MNV=2)
- 1 annular decorated whiteware (London Urn shape) bowl (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (black lined rim) whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome large floral; black lined) whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome large floral) whiteware saucer
- 1 handpainted (polychrome small floral with dot and blossoms) whiteware
- 3 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware saucer
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware cup
- 6 blue transfer printed whiteware (small fragments)
- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 3 red transfer printed whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 purple transfer printed whiteware plate (MNV=1) backstamp "...NE" and impressed "[A]DAMS"
- 1 soft paste porcelain with overglaze handpainting (polychrome corn flower pattern) saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 redware jug handle (MNV=1)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware body (base)
- 2 kaolin pipestems (4/64"; 5/64" bore diameter)
- 1 white glass bead (faceted; 5.6mm long X 6.3mm diameter)
- 1 lead glass tumbler base (pontiled)
- 1 clear container glass
- 1 dark green container glass
- 3 aqua container glass
- 24 aqua flat glass
- 29 cube lead (162g)
- 2 percussion caps
- 11 straight pins
- 1 metal "eye" (from "hook & eye" fastener)
- 1 tin bale handle
- 1 tin container fragment
- 1 iron (?) toy child's spoon
- 1 iron table spoon bowl
- 1 square, hand wrought "stock" iron (1/2" square x 5/8" long)
- 1 wire
- 1 machine cut nail (possible horse shoe nail; 1 1/4")
- 5 machine cut nails 4-1 3/4"; 1-2 1/4")
- 22 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 iron object (unidentifiable)
- 1 pencil slate
- 1 bone handle (fork, both sides; 3" long; decorated)
- 51 bone
- 1 fish scale
- 2 lime/mortar sample
- 4 nogging sample

1 brick

Lot 110

- 1 undecorated creamware plate (MNV=1)
- 2 molded lid handled (serving vessel) pearlware (MNV=1)
- 2 blue edge decorated (scalloped with rope braid and plume) pearlware (MNV=1)
- 3 annular decorated pearlware (?) jar (with rolled lip) (MNV=1)
- 5 annular decorated and finger trail mocha pearlware bowl (?) (MNV=1)
- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware
- 1 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware saucer (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) pearlware (MNV=1)
- 5 dark blue transfer printed pearlware plate (MNV=1)
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (MNV=1)
- 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 undecorated whiteware (?)
- 3 undecorated burned whiteware (?)
- 1 undecorated burned whiteware (?) London Urn shape cup (?)
- 1 molded panels (relief decorated) whiteware cup (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 blue edge decorated (burned) whiteware (?) plate (?)
- 11 blue edge decorated (scalloped) whiteware plate (?) (MNV=3?)
- 1 blue edge decorated (scalloped) whiteware platter (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 green edge decorated whiteware plate/platter (MNV=1)
- 2 annular decorated whiteware bowl (MNV=1)
- 1 annular decorated whiteware (?) bowl (MNV=1)
- 1 annular decorated and finger trail mocha whiteware (?) bowl (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted burned whiteware (?)
- 3 handpainted (small floral; polychrome) whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (large floral; polychrome) whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) whiteware
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) (probably design like pea fowl?) whiteware saucer (?) (MNV=1)
- 4 handpainted (polychrome; large floral) whiteware cups (MNV=3)
- 1 handpainted (red lined) whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (red lined) whiteware saucer
- 1 handpainted (green lined) whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 5 sponge (blue) decorated whiteware cup (handleless; double curve shape) (MNV=1)
- 7 sponge (blue) decorated whiteware (?) saucer (MNV=1)
- 10 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware saucer
- 6 blue transfer printed whiteware cup (impressed "ADA[MS] ") (MNV=1)
- 1 black transfer printed whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware cup (MNV=1)

- 2 brown transfer printed whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 7 brown transfer printed whiteware saucer (?) (MNV=1) (with vignettes "DEBTS"/"INDUSTRY" "THE GRE..." "...FATH...")
- 2 green transfer printed whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 3 purple transfer printed whiteware plate (MNV=1)
- 3 red transfer printed whiteware plate (?) (MNV=1)
- 1 soft paste porcelain saucer with overglaze handpainted decoration (MNV=1)
- 1 undecorated yellowware bowl (?)
- 1 red paste (feather edge decorated) lustreware small bowl (MNV=1)
- 2 redware
- 7 salt glazed stoneware chamber pot or small jar (MNV=1)
- 6 kaolin pipestems (5- 5/64"; 1- 6/64" bore diameter)
- 3 kaolin pipebowls (decorated)
- 3 clay marbles (with brown handpainted stripe) (15.5mm)
- 1 lead footed and ribbed salt
- 1 lead container glass
- 1 amber body glass (ribbed)
- 2 amber container glass
- 5 aqua container glass
- 2 aqua fragile vial lips
- 2 aqua vial base (pontiled; .60" diameter, .86" diameter)
- 1 aqua applied tool/rolled bottle lip (3/4" interior diameter)
- 35 aqua flat glass
- 1 dark green (black) glass wine bottle base with kick up (pontiled portion missing) (3 1/2" diameter base)
- 1 dark green molded container (?)
- 1 lead sheet scrap (1" square)
- 4 lead cubes (62g)
- 2 lead musket balls (.44-.46" diameter)
- 18 straight pins
- 1 loop shank metal button
- 1 4-hole metal button (12.25mm)
- 1 brass ferrule (3/4" diameter)
- 1 brass thimble (open end)
- 1 fragment brass eye glasses
- 1 brass spigot
- 1 bone handle (undecorated?) table knife
- 1 2-tang bone handle fork
- 16 tin container with wire rim (MVC=1) (metal basin ?)
- 1 strap metal (unidentifiable)
- 1 strap metal bracket
- 2 wires
- 1 wire buckle
- 1 cast iron buckle (?)
- 1 metal button (4-hole?; 17.1mm)
- 3 handforged umbrella strut fragments
- 1 metal disc (1 7/8" diameter)
- 1 iron screw cap (7/8 " diameter)
- 1 iron band (1 1/4" wide x 7-8" long)
- 1 iron wedge/chisel
- 1 4 3/8" rivet
- 1 cast iron (blacksmithing stock) (18g)

- 5 machine cut nails (1-1 1/4"; 4-2")
- 4 machine cut nails (1-2 1/4"; 3-2 3/4")
- 2 machine cut nails (3")
- 28 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 bone buttons (4-hole; 17.3mm & 19.1mm)
- 1 bone button (5-hole; 17.4mm)
- 1 bone handle fork (approximately 3" long) (both sides; sawn and decorated)
- 1 bone handle fork (3 1/4" long) (one side; sawn and decorated)
- 1 bone handle fork (3" long) (hollowed out bird bone; undecorated)
- 1 bone toothbrush handle (3 1/2" long) (solid)
- 155 bone
- 3 flakes
- charcoal
- lime/mortar sample
- 15 nogging sample
- 1 brick

Lot 111

- 1 undecorated creamware plate
- 8 undecorated pearlware
- 2 undecorated pearlware plate (?)
- 1 handle (gravy boat) pearlware (MNV=1)
- 2 handpainted (monochrome blue) pearlware cup (MNV=1)
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 13 undecorated whiteware
- 6 undecorated whiteware saucer (?)
- 3 undecorated whiteware cup
- 2 whiteware (burned)
- 4 handpainted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware saucers (MNV=2)
- 3 handpainted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware cups (MNV=2)
- 7 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware (?) saucer (MNV=2)
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware cup (MNV=1)
- 5 blue transfer printed whiteware plate (MNV=2)
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware
- 1 green transfer printed whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 3 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 redware
- 5 kaolin pipestems (2- 4/64"; 3- 5/64" bore diameter)
- 1 kaolin pipebowl (decorated)
- 1 lead glass violin-shaped bottle (fragile lip and pontiled; 2 3/8" tall; lyre design)
- 1 clear body glass
- 1 ribbed aqua container glass
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua vial glass
- 14 aqua flat glass
- 1 melted lead (8g)
- 1 large cent 1837
- 1 agate and metal brooch
- 1 brass thimble impressed "REMEMBER ME"

- 3 straight pins
- 2 pewter teaspoon handles
- 1 stamped copper teaspoon handle
- 1 small metal container ("tin" can; 2-3" diameter)
- 1 iron spoon handle or butter knife blade
- 1 iron triangular file (5" long)
- 5 machine cut nails (1 3/4"; 2"; 2 1/2"; 2-3")
- 6 machine cut nails (lathe; 1 3/8")
- 15 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 unidentified metal
- 1 dark gray gunflint; blade type (15.6mm x 18.5mm x 5.0mm)
- 2 flakes
- 2 5-hole bone buttons (turned; 17.0mm and 11.5mm)
- 1 4-hole shell button (decorated; 10.1mm)
- 61 bone
 - charcoal sample
 - mortar
 - brick sample
 - nogging sample

Lot 112

- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware cup
- 1 clear container glass
- 3 aqua flat glass (1.24mm; 1.42mm; 1.55mm)
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/2"; 1 3/4")
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 2 bone
 - charcoal sample

Lot 113

- 1 purple transfer printed whiteware

APPENDIX III
ARTIFACT INVENTORY BY FEATURE

Feature Number	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
FOODWAYS SERVICE									
Creamware									
Undecorated	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3
Pearlware									
Undecorated									
Unknown	-	-	1	36	11	1	-	9	58
Saucer/plate burned	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Flatware "DAVENPORT"	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	23
Lid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Handle (gravy boat?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Edge decorated									
Blue plate	-	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	15
Blue embossed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Blue embossed shallow bowl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Blue embossed (rope braid/plume)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Green flatware	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Green embossed (dot/plume)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Burned	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Burned non-scalloped	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Molded lid/handles serving vessel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Annular									
Jar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Rouletted rim bowl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Finger trail mocha	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Finger trail mocha bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Handpainted									
Monochrome blue	-	-	3	15	5	-	2	2	27
Monochrome blue saucer	-	-	-	22	3	10	-	1	36
Monochrome blue saucer (burned)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Monochrome blue cup	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	2	9
Monochrome blue broad floral saucer	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Monochrome blue broad floral cup	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Monochrome green	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Monochrome green saucer	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Polychrome	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	5
Polychrome pea fowl design/brown stem	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Polychrome saucer	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Polychrome lined rim saucer	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Polychrome broad floral/brown lined saucer	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Polychrome broad floral/brown stem	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polychrome cup	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Polychrome red lined rim cup	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Polychrome (London Urn shape) cup	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Handpainted and Transfer printed									
Monochrome blue saucer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Feature Number	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
Transfer printed									
Dark blue	1	-	1	24	2	1	3	8	40
Dark blue burned	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Dark blue Willow	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dark blue Willow pattern saucer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dark blue Willow teapot/lid?	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dark blue plate	-	-	1	5	3	-	-	5	14
Dark blue saucer	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Dark blue saucer "WARRANTED...ADAMS & SONS"	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Dark blue cup	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	7
Dark blue (London Urn shape) cup	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dark blue oval lid	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Whiteware									
Undecorated									
Unknown	-	8	-	8	2	5	31	28	82
Burned	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cup (London Urn shape)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Platter "WARRANTED STAFFORDSHIRE/ADAMS"	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Edge Decorated									
Blue flatware	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Blue burned plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blue plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Blue platter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blue embossed platter	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	13
Blue embossed plate/platter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Green plate/platter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Green platter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Molded Panels									
Cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Annular decorated									
Bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Bowl (London Urn Shape)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Finger trail mocha bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Handpainted									
Red lined saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Green lined saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Monochrome dark blue floral	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Monochrome green small floral	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Monochrome black lined rim cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polychrome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polychrome pea fowl saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polychrome large floral, black lined saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polychrome large floral saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Polychrome large floral cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Polychrome small floral saucer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	8
Polychrome small floral cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Polychrome small floral (dot/blossoms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Polychrome burned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Feature Number	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
Sponge Decorated									
Burned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blue saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
Blue cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Blue (handleless double curve) cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Transfer printed									
Blue (Willow) plate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Blue	-	2	-	1	-	9	1	16	29
Blue flatware	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Blue saucer	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Blue plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Blue cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Blue cup "ADAMS"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Blue beaded edge plate (Grecian Scenery)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Black	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Black cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brown	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	4
Brown saucer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Brown saucer "DEBTS/INDUSTRY"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Brown plate/saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brown plate (Canova)	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Green flatware	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Green saucer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Green cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Purple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Purple flatware	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Purple plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Purple plate "ADAMS"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red flatware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red plate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Red saucer	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	4
Red cup	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red/purple plate (Polish Star)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Porcelain, Handpainted (overglaze)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Red paste Copper Lustreware									
Feather edged bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glass									
Clear container	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Clear lead container	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Clear lead cup plate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clear lead drinking glass	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Clear lead tumbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clear lead ribbed/footed salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Metal									
Copper serving spoon	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Copper spoon handle (teaspoon?)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Pewter handle (teaspoon?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pewter child's spoon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Feature Number	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
Iron spoon bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron table knife	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
2-tang bone handled fork	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bone									
Undecorated handle (bird) (fork?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Decorated handle (fork?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Decorated/sawn handle (fork?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
FOODWAYS PREPARATION/STORAGE									
Yellowware bowl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yellowware (white slipped interior) bowl	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Yellowware finger trail mocha	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Yellowware finger trail mocha London Urn bowl	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Buff paste Rockingham glazed	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Salt glazed stoneware	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	4	21
Salt glazed stoneware jar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Redware	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	3	9
Redware jug	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brass spigot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tin basin/container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16
Iron tablespoon	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cast iron lid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
FOODWAYS REMAINS									
Bone	3	5	5	55	96	30	46	269	509
Charred potato or apple	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
PERSONAL									
Amber container glass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Amber container glass (ribbed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dark green container glass	-	-	1	19	7	1	-	1	29
Dark green container glass "kick" portion	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Dark green container glass (molded)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Salt glazed stoneware chamber pot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Clay marbles (handpainted brown stripe)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Kaolin pipe bowl	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	4	8
Kaolin pipe stem	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	13	18
Aqua container glass	-	-	1	22	1	2	1	9	36
Aqua container glass (ribbed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Aqua portrait flask	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Aqua bottle (molded)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Aqua glass (applied tool/rolled lip)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Aqua glass vials	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Aqua glass (fragile lip)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Aqua glass vial (pontiled)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Lead glass lyre-shaped scent bottle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Large cent (1837)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brass folding pocket comb	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Handforged umbrella strut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Strap/knife blade	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Brass eye glasses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Feature Number	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
Iron? toy spoon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
White glass bead (faceted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red glass bead (wound)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Agate and metal brooch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bone toothbrush handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron screw cap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
CLOTHING									
Brass button "Best Orange/Gilt Colour"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brass loop shank button	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Iron button (cloth covered)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
4-hole metal button	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	4
1-hole bone button	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4-hole bone button	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3
5-hole bone button	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4	8
4-hole shell button (decorated)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Metal "eye" (hook and eye)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brass ferrule	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron buckle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
HOUSEHOLD/FURNISHING									
Iron key	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron heart-shaped padlock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ARCHITECTURAL									
Aqua flat glass	1	-	2	173	19	9	2	76	282
Aqua flat glass, melted	-	-	-	111	-	-	-	-	111
Machine cut nail	-	-	1	34	3	-	1	29	68
Machine cut nail fragments	3	1	-	92	8	8	1	66	179
Handforged door keeper/strike	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
LABOR/ACTIVITIES									
Lead									
Raw	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	33	36
Sheet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Melted/Processed	-	1	1	6	1	-	-	1	10
Musket balls	-	-	3	12	3	-	-	2	20
Gunflints									
Amber, spall	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dark, blade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Percussion caps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Straight pins	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	32	37
Brass thimble	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brass thimble ("REMEMBER ME")	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Writing slate "pencils"	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Iron curry comb	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Machine cut horse shoe nail	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
Hand wrought iron stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Iron shovel fragment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Iron wedge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron triangular file	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron rivet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Feature Number	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	Total
Wire	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	7
Tin bale handle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
UNIDENTIFIED									
Aqua glass, melted	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	5
Pewter	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tin container fragments	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	8
Iron, possible chain link	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Iron band	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Iron	-	-	1	2	2	-	4	6	15
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	17	31	24	758	212	134	113	875	2164