

***A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ASSESSMENT
AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
THE ABANDONED TOWN SITE OF MILLVILLE,
APPLE RIVER CANYON STATE PARK,
JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILLINOIS***



Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

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by
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prepared by
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Springfield, Illinois

for

Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Springfield, Illinois

April 2002

COVER ILLUSTRATION: The old gristmill at Millville, as painted by Nellie Boone in 1885. The original watercolor now hangs in the Warren Community Building, Warren, Illinois.

Acknowledgements

Many people contributed to the completion of this report. First and foremost, we would like to thank the staff at Apple River Canyon State Park for their assistance and patience during the field investigation. Site Superintendent Jeff Hensal, in particular, is owed our appreciation for his enthusiasm for the project and for his coordination efforts during our field investigation. Thanks also are owed to Dr. Harold Hassen, Cultural Resource Coordinator for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), for not only providing us with the opportunity to work at Millville, but for providing insightful commentary and direction with this research project. Both Dr. Hassen and Marjorie Schroeder provided editorial review of the report. Fever River Research staff members who participated in the project included Floyd Mansberger (Principal Investigator), Christopher Stratton (Project Manager), Amy Slocombe, Stacy Ramey, and Grant Quertermous. Slocombe, Ramey, and Quertermous are thanked for the long hours they spent in the field. Additionally, we would like to thank the staff at the Warren Community Center Building for allowing us access to the Nellie Boone paintings.

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Introduction

Apple River Canyon State Park is located in Rush Township, Jo Daviess County, in rural northwestern Illinois, only a few miles from the Wisconsin border. The park covers slightly over 1,485 acres along the Apple River, a small tributary of the Mississippi that originates in southwestern Wisconsin. The park owes its name to the deep gorge that was carved by the Apple River after that stream was diverted by the Illinoian glaciation some 300,000 to 125,000 years ago.

The Apple River, which originally flowed from northeast to southwest, had its channel blocked by a massive ice sheet that stopped several miles east of the present-day park. Inevitably, a lake formed in the damned-up river valley, and the waters from this lake eventually flowed out over the dividing ridge separating the river from a separate drainage system to the southwest. The overflow scoured out a whole new channel through the yielding dolomite substrate, producing the gorge we see today. Following the retreat of the glaciers, the river did not return to its old channel, since the latter had become filled with sediment; instead, the old channel became a tributary branch (the South Fork Apple River¹) whose waters flowed in the opposite direction as pre-glacier conditions (Wiggers 1997:21-25). The Apple River gorge is over 150' deep in places and is characterized by a narrow river valley flanked by sheer stone cliffs. The main part of the state park is centered on the juncture of the main branch of the Apple River with its south fork.

During the nineteenth century, the town of Millville developed at the confluence of the South Fork Apple River and the main branch of the Apple River (see Figures 1 through 3). Millville developed as an important rural service center positioned along the northern stagecoach route between Chicago and Galena (today this roadway is known as "Stagecoach Trail). Although the town declined in significance significantly following the introduction of railroad service to Jo Daviess County in the early 1850s, it continued to function as a minor commercial center for several decades thereafter. The last structures remaining in the town reportedly were washed away in an 1892 flood. Recognized for its scenic beauty and biotic resources, the present state park was established in 1932 and is now owned and managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.²

In the spring of 2000, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources funded this research and contracted with Fever River Research to prepare an archaeological resource management plan for the abandoned town site of Millville. The stated goals of this project were to: (1) present an historical context for Millville; (2) identify potential historical archaeological resources (or data sets) within the town site; (3) assess the character and integrity of those resources; (4) determine the eligibility of the town site to the National Register of Historic

¹ Earlier sources refer to the South Fork Apple River as the "East Branch" and to the main branch as the "West Branch." We have chosen to follow the modern terminology (i.e. South Fork Apple River and Apple River) in this report.

² New land was added to the original Apple River State Park landholdings in 1965 (17 acres) and 1966 (123 acres).

Places, and (5) make recommendations for the future management of Millville as an archaeological site. Completing these tasks involved a combination of archival and documentary research that was then followed by limited, but directed, archaeological fieldwork.

The archival research was geared toward establishing the structural developments and resident population within the platted town limits of Millville during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Research was conducted at the Jo Daviess County Courthouse, Galena Public Library, Illinois State Archives, and Illinois State Library. Sources utilized included deed records, county histories, historic plats and atlases, tax records, and United States censuses. This research resulted in the identification of numerous activity areas and landscape features dating from the middle nineteenth century, within the platted limits of Millville.³ The archaeological investigations were conducted in two phases, in May and August of 2001, and were aimed at assessing the integrity and character of the archaeological components within the community. Although these investigations were predominately aimed at assessing the character of documented resources noted during the archival research, we also were interested in documenting resources that might have been unrecorded within the archival record. Although limited in scope, the archaeological investigation resulted in the discovery of significant subsurface and surface features associated with multiple activity areas within the abandoned town site of Millville. These archaeological resources proved to have good integrity, yielded considerable information regarding the structure of the site and the quality of life of the early inhabitants of the town. Equally important, the stable condition of these resources holds the promise of additional intact features and middens elsewhere at the town site.

Based on the documentary research and archaeological investigations that were conducted for this report, Millville has yielded information believed to be significant in the understanding of Illinois history, and has the potential to yield additional information, making it eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (Social History) and D (Archaeology). The town figured prominently in the early settlement history of western Jo Daviess County, serving as a civic and commercial hub for the surrounding area from circa 1838 to 1853, and contained domestic, commercial (stores, taverns, groceries), and industrial (mills, blacksmith shops) components. As such, the archaeological resources at the town site have the potential to offer a wealth of information about early-to-middle nineteenth century lifeways in Jo Daviess County—a period during which the county underwent a transition from a mining frontier to an predominantly agricultural-based economy.

As this project was funded by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, project documents and artifacts will be permanently curated with the Illinois State Museum, Springfield, Illinois.

³ Although these activity areas and landscape features are discussed in this report as “sites,” the individual “sites” should not be confused with the larger archaeological site defined as the “Town Site of Millville” (State of Illinois Archaeological Site File Number 11JD142). The archaeological site of Millville is comprised of a cluster of activity areas (represented by a variety of landscape features, artifact scatters, and subsurface features) that represented the community of Millville within its period of significance (1835-1892). Although previous researchers had identified a series of smaller archaeological sites within the platted community, the overlapping components make the definition of these smaller components difficult, and the more significant cultural property is the cluster of activity areas here defined as the Town Site of Millville.

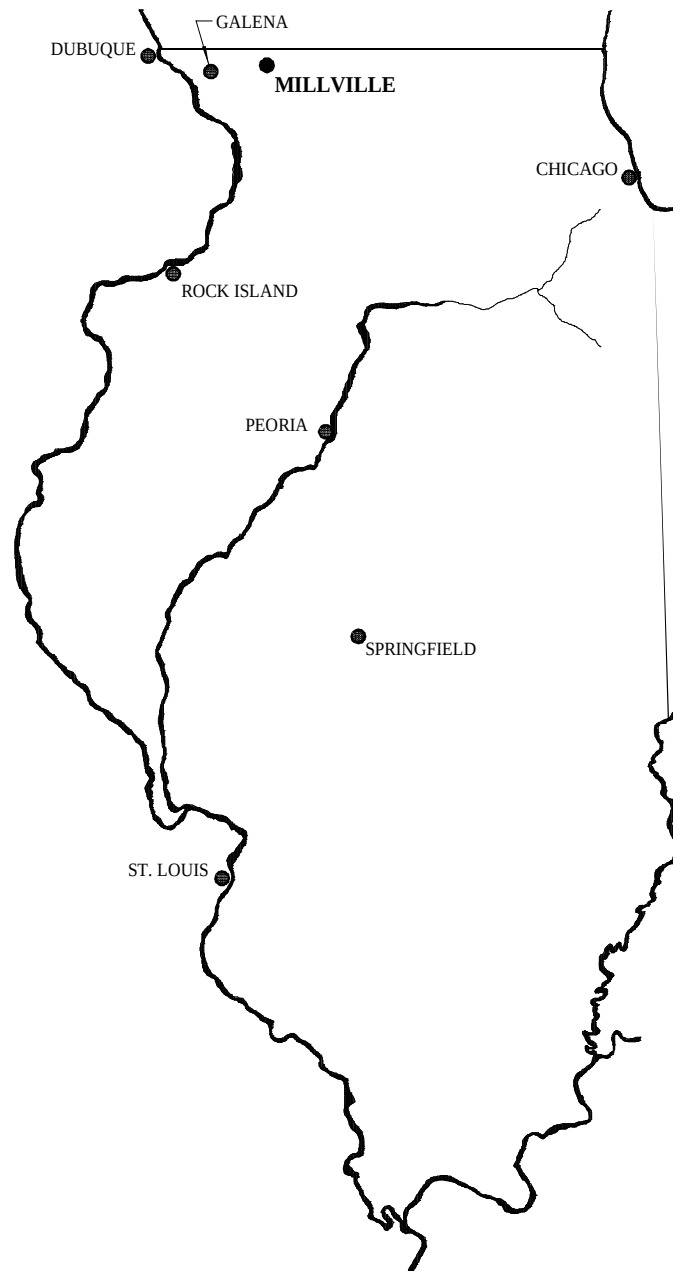


Figure 1. Location of the Apple River Canyon State Park in relationship to northern Illinois and Chicago (Illinois Department of Conservation 1977:2)

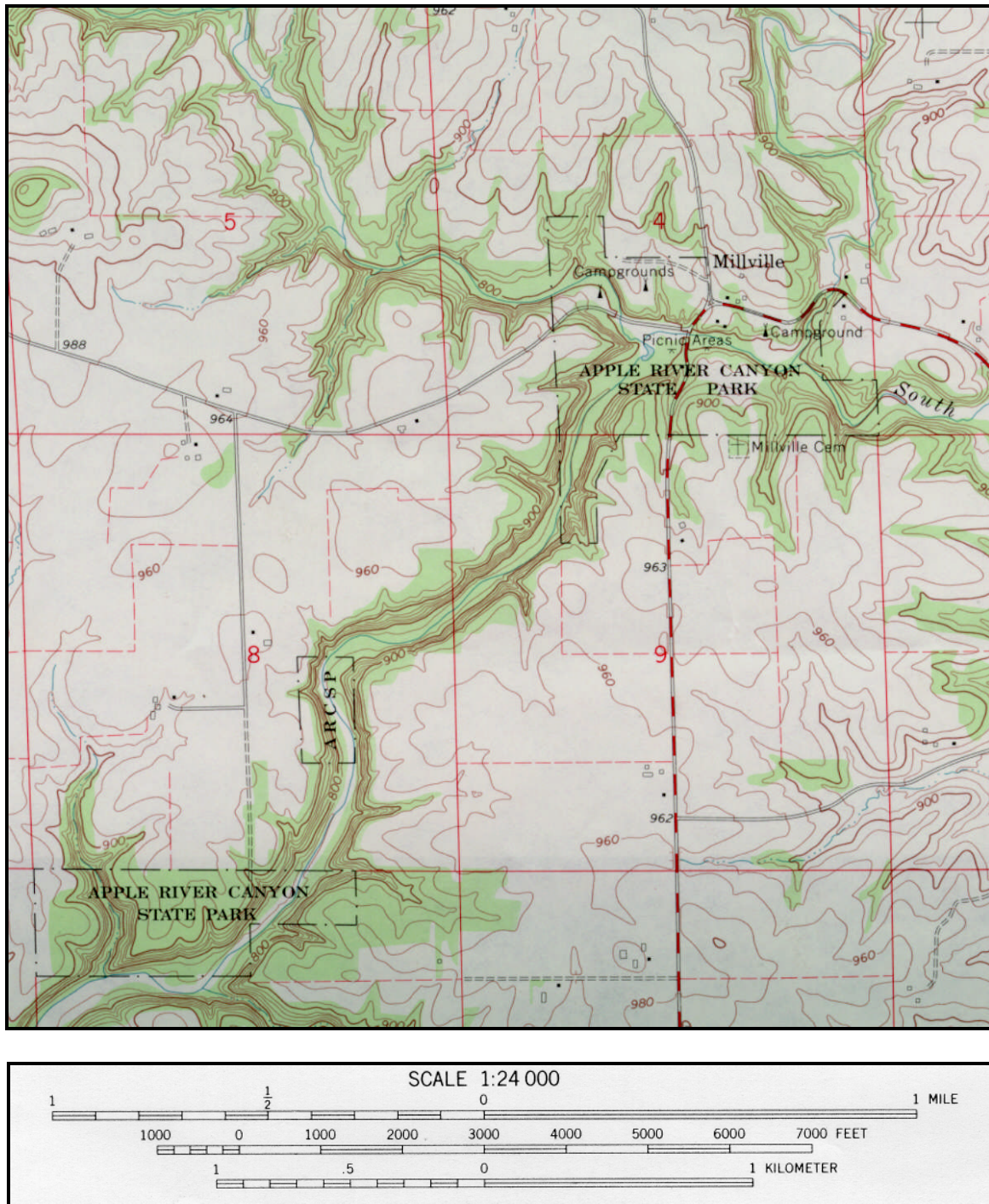


Figure 2. United States Geological Survey topographical map showing the location of Apple River Canyon State Park and the site of Millville. In addition to the main park, which is centered on the juncture of the north and south forks of the Apple River, the park also includes two non-contiguous properties located farther downstream (USGS Elizabeth, Illinois Quadrangle 1968).

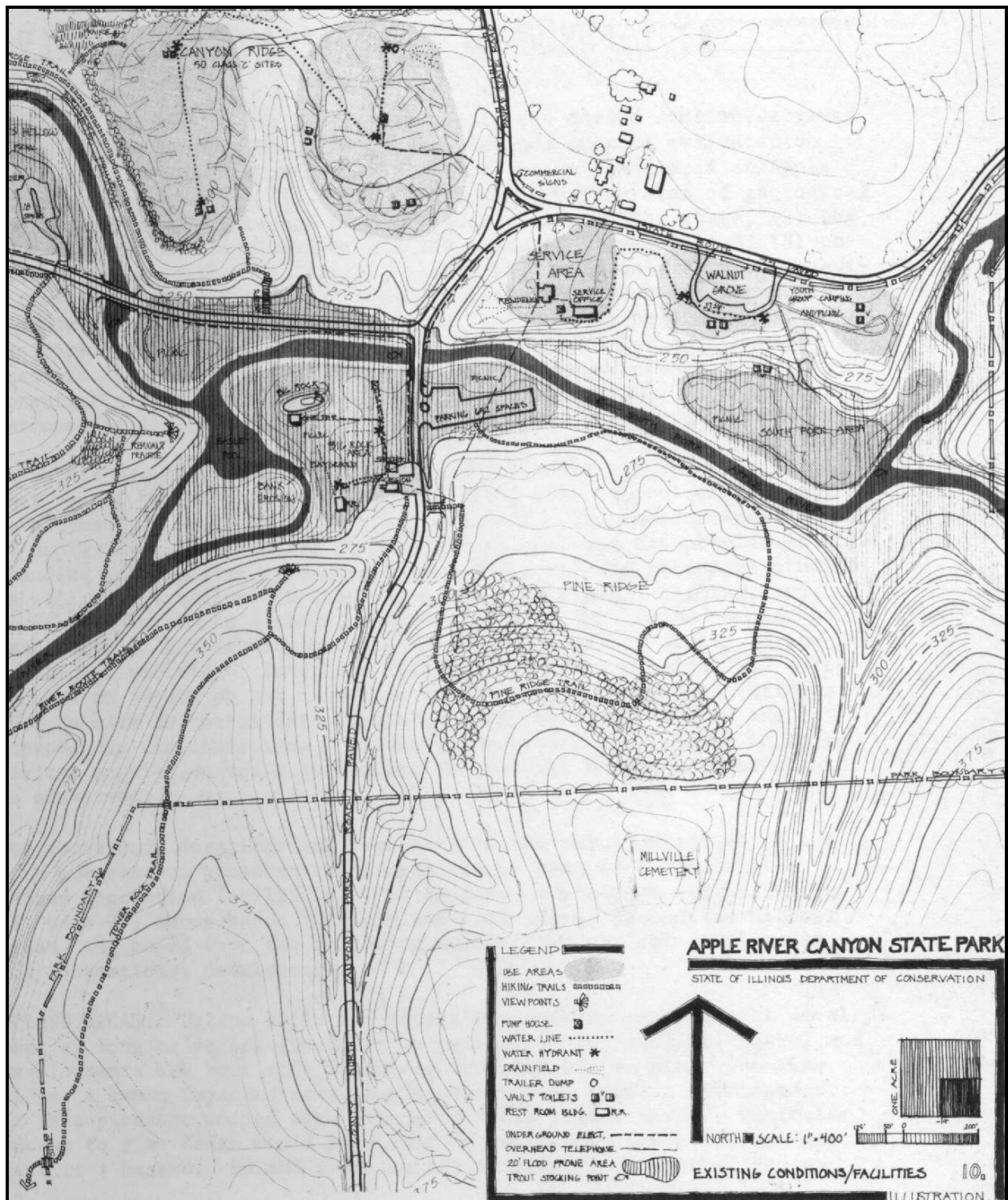


Figure 3. Apple River Canyon State Park as depicted in 1977 by the IDNR as a planning document (Illinois Department of Conservation 1977:25). This map is being presented here to illustrate the terrain within the heart of the park (the project setting); several illegible items on the map represent insignificant details present on the original IDNR map and are irrelevant for the purposes of this study.

Historical Context

The history of Millville is intricately tied to the frontier history of northern Illinois –in particular the lead mine district of northwestern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin. As a frontier mining community, many itinerant miners (and later businessmen, farmers, and settlers) moved into the region to exploit the lead resources. The development of overland transportation corridors played a dramatic role in the early frontier development of the region (and Millville specifically); the development of these transportation corridors is discussed briefly below. Similarly, the ferrying of individuals and cargo (such as the U. S. mails) along these overland transportation corridors by the pre-railroad stage lines played an important role in the development of Millville. Not only was Millville strategically located along the Galena to Peoria Trail (also known as the Fort Clark Road), a weigh station operated by the Frink and Walker Stage line was located within the community. For this reason, a short history of the development of stage travel in the region is also presented below. Ultimately, Millville's decline and abandonment was due, in part, to the impact of the railroad on the previously established overland stage routes. The introduction of the railroad in Stephenson and Jo Daviess County had a dramatic impact on the redevelopment of the landscape, with the relocation of many small communities (previously oriented to the overland trails) to the rail corridor. A short context of the development of the railroad lines through the region is also included here. Additionally, one of the early settlers in this region was William Waddams –who settled near present-day Lena in western Stephenson County (and only a few miles east of the Millville project area). Descriptions of his early improvements are integrated into the following contexts to give insights into the character of the suspected early improvements constructed in and around Millville.

Early Transportation Corridors of Northern Illinois

Early transportation routes played a significant role in the settlement history and development of northern Illinois' cultural landscape. As Archer Hulbert stated in *The Paths of Inland Commerce* (1920:vii), "If the great American novel is ever written, I hazard to guess that the plot will be woven around the theme of American transportation, for that has been the vital factor in the national development of the United States." As such, our present day urban pattern has been strongly influenced by the need for regularly spaced services along these changing transportation corridors. It comes as no surprise that improvements to existing road systems often encounter the remains of significant archaeological remains. These early road corridors were direct links to vital markets and often attracted settlement, as well as physically carried the pioneer settler to the unsettled richness of northwestern Illinois.

Until the advent of the railroad in the early 1850s, stagecoach travel was one of the predominate modes of overland transportation. The overland Galena Road connected the southern end of Lake Michigan (as well as Fort Dearborn and the fledgling community of Chicago) to the booming lead mine district of northwestern Illinois and southwestern Wisconsin. Regular stage traffic along the Galena Road began during the mid-1830s and persisted until sometime shortly after the introduction of the railroad during the early 1850s.

Prior to 1820, except for the military garrisons located at Forts Armstrong (Rock Island) and Dearborn (Chicago), few European-Americans were located within the entire district of northern Illinois. Settlement within the state at that time was concentrated along the lower Wabash and Mississippi drainages—particularly within the American Bottom district. Although immigration into the Illinois Military Tract and the newly "discovered" Sangamo Country was increasing daily, the central portion of the state was little settled. Peoria, located along the northwest shore of the Illinois River, had been settled by the French during the eighteenth century and was one of the most northern outposts of European-American settlement in the region.

The first European-American exploitation and eventual settlement in northern Illinois was spurred by the discovery of lead along the Fever (now Galena) River. Subsequent mining activity within the Upper Mississippi Lead Mine District resulted in one of the first frontier mining communities within the United States. Although French explorers visited the Lead Mining District as early as the late seventeenth century, the first permanent European settlement in the region did not take place until 1788, when Julien Dubuque settled on the western bank of the Mississippi River, near modern-day Dubuque, Iowa, and started mining lead. At this time, territory west of the Mississippi was still part of the Spanish Empire, and Dubuque's mines were referred to as the "Mines of Spain." Circa 1816, the American Fur Company established a fur trading post on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, near the mouth of the Fever (now Galena) River. Between 1819 and 1821, at least four independent fur trading posts were established along the lower reaches of the Fever River around present-day Galena. About the same time, American miners were beginning to enter the territory to exploit its rich lead resources. The local Native American population had been mining lead in the area for years prior to this, but their operations were small-scale affairs meant primarily for local consumption. In contrast, the 1820s witnessed a "rush" of American miners to the region, and lead began to be extensively mined for export. In 1822, the United States government granted the first mineral land lease in the Fever River country. Two years later, the government appointed a Superintendent of Lead Mines for the Upper Mississippi. It was under the direction of the Superintendent of Lead Mines that the original plat of Galena was surveyed in July 1826. Due to the military importance of lead, the lands of this region remained under the control of the federal government (and were not available for sale to the public) until 1847. Thousands of miners and other interested parties flocked to Galena between 1824 and 1827 (Kett and Company 1878:222; Mansberger et al. 1997; Mansberger and Stratton 1996; Mansberger 1994:6).

Besides river travel (via the Mississippi River), the most direct route to the Upper Mississippi River lead mining district was overland from Peoria (cf. Lee 1917; Burchard 1924; Matson 1926; Rennick 1935). Peoria was easily accessible from the more established areas of Illinois by transport along the Illinois River. Additionally, by at least the early 1820s, a well-established road network connected the American Bottom district to Peoria via the central Sangamon Valley (the Sangamo Country). In the spring of 1825, with the increased overland traffic to the lead mining district, Oliver Kellogg (a native of New York State and brother-in-law to John Dixon) blazed a trail from Peoria to Galena, crossing the Rock River three miles east of present-day Dixon. The following year, John Boles corrected Kellogg's original track by laying out a more direct trail north of the Rock River, which paralleled Kellogg's but did not swing quite so far east. The revised route became known variously as both Kellogg's Trail and the

Sucker Trail (Quiafe 1923:100-101). The name “Sucker Trail” was derived in reference to the many seasonal miners from Illinois who traveled to the Lead District in the spring and returned to their homes in the fall (their behavior being compared to the seasonal migrations of the “sucker” fish).⁴ The Kellogg Trail was the earliest—and apparently the principal route—to which the title “Sucker Trail” was bestowed, though the name also appears to have been applied locally to a number of other roads leading into the lead mining district from different points.⁵ This common use of the term complicates the interpretation of the Kellogg Trail, though its general route is understood.

Kellogg’s Trail began at Peoria on the Illinois River, led north to present-day Dixon on the Rock River and then swung northeast to Kellogg’s Grove, Gratiot’s Grove (Wisconsin) and eventually to Galena via the Galena River valley (see Figures 4 and 5). Joe Ogee established a ferry at the Rock River crossing in 1828 but sold out to John Dixon in 1830, after only two years of irregular operation. Dixon erected a log tavern and trading post and operated a flatboat ferry service across the river. Thousands of hopeful lead mining prospectors, businessmen and farmers traveled to the Galena lead mine district along this corridor (Fulwider 1910:32; Johnston 1923[1854]:271; Quiafe 1923:102-104).

Alternate overland routes to the lead mining district also were established. One of these was the Lewiston Trail, which branched off the Kellogg Trail near the northern boundary of Peoria County and crossed the Rock River at present-day Prophetstown (see Figure 5; Corliss 1934:13-14).

In February 1827, with the ever-increasing immigration into far northwestern Illinois, Jo Daviess County was formed and encompassed the entire northwestern portion of the state of Illinois (including present-day Stephenson County). In 1836, Winnebago County (with the seat of government located in Rockford) was formed and separated present-day Stephenson County into two segments shared by Jo Daviess and Winnebago Counties. Approximately one year later, in March 1837, Stephenson County (with Freeport as the county seat) was formed with its present-day boundaries (State of Illinois n.d.; Historical Records Survey 1938:4).

As settlement increased in this region of northern Illinois conflict between the European-American settlers and the aboriginal Indian population also increased. In April 1830, several settlers sent a petition to Governor John Reynolds asking for protection from the Indians. Hostilities continued to increase until the summer of 1832 when the problem came to an end with the short-lived Black Hawk War and the removal of the Indians from the region. The greatest

⁴ The name “Sucker” specifically was applied to Illinois miners, and in time Illinois became known as the “Sucker State” and its residents, in general, as “Suckers.” A number of other nicknames also developed in the Lead Mining District, including “Badgers” for those who settled permanently in Wisconsin and “Puke” for Missourians.

⁵ Describing the influx of miners into the region in 1828, the 1878 Jo Daviess County history notes that the “Sucker trails were full of teams” (*italics author’s*), which suggests that the term may have been generically applied—at least on a local basis—to a number of different routes entering the lead mining district. A second Sucker Trail, distinct from the Kellogg Trail, branched off from the Chicago-Galena stagecoach road at the town of Warren, in western Jo Daviess County, and headed north into Wisconsin (Kett 1878:255, 568; Stratton and Mansberger 1995).

significance of the Black Hawk War was the removal of the Indian "threat" to settlers and the availability of new lands for settlement (see Mansberger and Stratton 1996). As such, at that time, much of northern Illinois was opened to peaceable European-American settlement (Fulwider 1910:32-50). Prior to the conclusion of the Black Hawk War, federal troops under the command of General Winfield Scott were sent via the Great Lakes to Fort Dearborn. From Fort Dearborn, General Scott and his troops traveled overland to the Rock River Valley in an effort to engage Black Hawk's renegade Indian band. Scott's overland trek during the Black Hawk War later became the route of the mid-1830s mail stage from Galena to Chicago (Quiafe 1923:95-96).

With the conclusion of the Black Hawk War, settlement into northern Illinois increased dramatically and the middle 1830s were a period of unparalleled growth in the region. The early pioneer settlers of northwestern Illinois generally became aware of the settlement potential of the district from one of two sources. Many miners—hopeful of striking a major "lead" and overnight wealth—traveled through the region on their way to the Fever River lead mine region. Many not-so-successful miners had passed through the eastern reaches of the county by way of Kellogg's Trail and were impressed with the agricultural potential of the region. When their lead claims did not develop they were attracted back to the agricultural stability of the region. The other source of new settlers was the soldiers of the Black Hawk War. As they crisscrossed the region in their endeavors to round up Black Hawk's band of renegade Indians, they, too, became impressed with the agricultural resources available along the various river courses such as the Pecatonica River (Johnston 1923[1854]:272; Fulwider 1910:63).

Early overland transportation routes had a dramatic effect on the settlement of Jo Daviess County as well as of northern Illinois. Due to the ease of transportation and access to markets, pioneer settlers tended to locate along these early corridors. In 1827, for instance, Oliver Kellogg constructed a cabin (and made agricultural improvements) along the trail he had blazed. Kellogg's improvements were located near the present-day town of Kent, in Erin Township, Stephenson County (a location often referred to as Kellogg's, Burr Oak, and Timm's Grove, historically). Kellogg's homestead represents the first European-American settlement in Stephenson County. At that time, the upper reaches of Apple River and extending into the Pecatonica River valley was known as the Apple River Precinct. By the time of the Black Hawk War (1832), Kellogg's improvements had been abandoned (Johnston 1923[1854]:271). An 1829 map of the lead mining district indicates that Kellogg operated a tavern during the short period he occupied his homestead (see Figure 6). His tavern is one of three such businesses illustrated on the map along the Kellogg Trail north of Ogee's Ferry (Chandler 1829). The northernmost of these is Kirker's Tavern, which was established by a Mr. [David?] Kirker in 1828 along a point where the trail followed the South Fork Apple River, in Rush Township, Jo Daviess County. Kirker was the first American to settle in Rush Township, and he hoped to profit from the travelers using the trail. However, he found business so slow during the winter of 1828-1829 that he abandoned the tavern and in 1830 sold out to Hiram Imus, Jr. The following summer, Charles Imus (Hiram's brother) and his wife relocated from Galena to Rush Township and settled near the mouth of Wolf Creek. Like many other families in the Lead Mining District, the Imus brothers temporarily abandoned their improvements during the Black Hawk War, in 1832, and sought protection in Galena. They returned to their homesteads in 1833 (Chandler 1829; Kett and Company 1878:575-576). Kirker's Tavern was located in the immediate vicinity of the future town of Millville.

Another early settler of this region was William Waddams, who often is touted as the first permanent European-American settler in western Stephenson County. A native of New York State, Waddams was a disgruntled lead miner who had initially located in the Galena region with his two sons (Hiram and Nelson). In the early spring 1832, he traveled by foot east along the Kellogg Trail to West Point Township where he

found an ideal place, near enough to the trails for convenience, and far enough from them for peace from transients. It was the western slope of a beautiful long hill, where the dense woodland to the east had begun to mingle with the high prairie to the west, making some of the park-like "openings" which settlers found desirable. The location had some good springs and the big hill promised limestone suitable for building. Mr. Waddams drove stakes to mark the limits of his claim, and cut green logs with which he built the wall and roof supports of a small cabin. Bark squares were laid, one supposes, for a hasty roof since that was the custom. Mr. Waddams was in a hurry, and did no more than he had to. When he left White Oak Springs the people at the mines had been in a ferment over the possibility of trouble with the Sac-Fox Indians. He had no sooner got back to his family than war broke out (History 1970:211).

The Waddams family settled on the slopes of what has become known as West Point Hill. This long limestone ridge, which is oriented southeast to northwest, is 1,168 feet above mean sea level and is the second highest point in the State of Illinois, second only to nearby Charles Mound (County of Stephenson 1972:213).

In 1834, William Waddams and his family returned to his claim in what was soon to become known as Waddams Grove. During their early years at Waddams Grove, their only neighbors were the Indians, and Martha, the eldest daughter, related that the family "learned to talk their language as well as our own. I wish I could talk German as well as I can Winnebago (*County of Stephenson* 1972:212; Mansberger et al. 1992)."⁶ On his property William Waddams built a plain, one room, log house

It was... hewed out of the forest. The trees were selected, cut down and shaped into logs, notched near the ends. The rafters and joints were cut and split out of green saplings. The puncheon floor was the usual order. The boards were rived on the ground and the window frames were smoothed up by use of a jack-knife. The great fireplace occupied almost all of one end of the house. Such a house could be built, as many of them were, with no other tools but an axe and an auger. A thatched roof log barn was quickly built and afforded protection for grain and stock (Fulwider 1910:57).

Waddams and other early settlers traveling east from Galena appear to have been following the northern leg of the Kellogg Trail which led from Galena north to Gratiot's Grove and eventually over to the western bank of Yellow Creek in Kent Township (Stephenson County). At that point, the trail turned in a southerly direction towards Dixon on the Rock River. Apparently, instead of turning south along the trail, many early settlers continued east towards the Pecatonica drainage, potentially following Indian trails associated with the historic Indian groups that occupied the Rock River Valley during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

⁶ In the early 1990s Fever River Research conducted an archaeological investigation of a blacksmith shop and potential stagecoach station located at Waddams Grove (Mansberger et al. 1992).

The eastern transportation corridors into the Lead Mine District developed slightly later than those originating in the south. When Major Stephen Long set out on an exploratory expedition from Fort Dearborn (Chicago) to Prairie du Chien (located near the mouth of the Wisconsin River) in 1823, he had great difficulty finding a guide for the overland trip, since few individuals had traveled to the Lead Mine District from this direction at this date. In August 1829, Galena businessman J. G. Souard transported a wagonload of lead from Galena to Fort Dearborn. According to the *Galena Advertiser* (as cited in Quaife 1923:91), "this was the first wagon to pass between the Mississippi and Chicago." The route traveled by this teamster was along the Kellogg Trail to Ogee's Ferry (at present-day Dixon), then east to the Fox River Valley (near present-day Plainfield) and eventually to Fort Dearborn. This southerly route became a State Road in 1833 and was the predominant route to the Chicago vicinity until the opening of a more direct northerly route during the middle 1830s (Quaife 1923:90-94).

By 1835, a trail had been established along the more direct northerly route between Chicago and Galena. This east-west corridor became a State Road by an act of the Illinois legislature on January 15, 1836 (Laws of 1836:216 as cited in Keister n.d.:7). This road, which tended to follow the route that Major Long's wagon train had taken in 1823 and General Scott's troops had taken during the Black Hawk War, passed through Meachum's Grove (present-day Bloomington in Du Page County) to Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford (Midway), Twelve Mile Grove (Pecatonica), and to Galena (Keister n.d.:7). Today, present-day U.S. 20 follows the route of this early corridor from the eastern Stephenson County line to immediately south of Lena. At that point, the original State Road passed through what was to become Lena towards the northwest and the small communities of Louisa and Waddams Grove. The opening of the northern Galena to Chicago route made travel across the northern end of the state much easier as well as opened the upper Rock and Pecatonica River valleys for settlement (see Figure 7).

Stage Travel

Stage travel in northern Illinois began during the late 1820s and was directly associated with the movement of the United States mail. The first post office within the northern district of the state opened at Galena in 1826. At that time, mail from Vandalia traveled through Peoria and required a fortnight to deliver. John Dixon received one of the first mail contracts in northern Illinois when he contracted to carry the U. S. mail from Peoria to Galena in 1828. (Corliss 1934:13; Fulwider 1910:32).

One of the early pioneer stage line operators within northwestern Illinois and the Galena Lead Mine District was John D. Winters. Winters and his family arrived in Elizabeth Township (Jo Daviess County) in 1827. The *Miner's Journal* on September 26, 1829 solicited proposals for the General Post Office for carrying the mails "From Peoria, by Gratiott's Grove, to Galena, once a week, 130 miles, in stages." A subsequent article in the *Miner's Journal* (January 16, 1830) elaborated on the problems Winters had encountered apparently due to the fact that he had wrestled the contract from John Dixon who operated the ferry and a competitive stage line along the Kellogg Trail where it crossed the Rock River. According to that article

But Mr. W. [Winters] had other difficulties and embarrassments to encounter, namely, the want of necessary stage-furniture: it is made obligatory upon a new contractor for the transportation of the mail in stages, to purchase of his predecessor, whatever stage equipage he may stand in need of, to

enable him to carry his contract into effect, if said predecessor will take a reasonable price therefore; aware of this regulation, Mr. W. did not make a purchase of any other person, and thereby was rendered unable to overcome the difficulties presented to his arriving in due time on the first trip, Mr. Dixon, his predecessor, at the same time, being on the same route.

On his second trip, Mr. W. informs us, he applied to Mr. Dixon for the purchase of his equipage, but that Mr. D. declined selling. Hence he was compelled to purchase elsewhere.

We are informed that Mr. W[inters] has at present, six horses; two of which are stationed at the house of Mr. Thomas, Bureau Grove; two at Mr. Chambers', and two in the stage; and that he will keep another span at his own house so soon as he can effect a purchase.

After the Black Hawk War (1832) and the temporary suspension of the mail stage, Winters relocated to "the hill just east of the site of Elizabeth, on the western edge of Woodbine Township, where he established a tavern, and continued to direct the stage line. Here also the post-office was first established...(Kett 1878:584)." The post office remained at the Winters' tavern until circa 1841 when it was moved to a store operated by Watts and Nye in the nearby village of Elizabeth which was laid out in 1839 on land originally owned by John Winters and Clark Stone (Kett 1878:586).

An advertisement run by J. D. Winters in *The Galena Advertiser* (dated December 21, 1829) indicated that Winters periodically offered "a comfortable Stage on reasonable terms" to Peoria. The Peoria mail stage ran along the Kellogg or Sucker Trail. By 1832, an advertisement in *The Galenian* (May 30, 1832), paid for by U. S. Postmaster S. Smoker, indicated that the mail stage lines in and around Galena had been expanded to include weekly routes to Prairie du Chien and Green Bay (via Mineral Point). It is suspected that Winters also operated these lines during the early 1830s.

A short note in the January 20, 1835 issue of *The Galenian* indicated that a public meeting had been held at the Galena Hotel for the re-establishment of the mail route from Chicago to Galena. It is not known whether this mail route was re-established at that time. In 1838, however, Winters entered into an agreement with John Frink and an individual by the name of Trowbridge, to carry the mail from Chicago to the Apple River (where the Galena to Chicago Road intersected the Galena to Peoria Road). According to Winters, Frink was to carry the mail from Chicago to Amesville, while he was to carry it from Amesville to Apple River, which he already was operating the mail stage that traveled along the Galena to Peoria Road (Kellogg Trail) through. The "Apple River" location referred to is believed to be Millville. The town of Millville had not yet platted, but a post office by that name was established in 1838—the same year Frink and Winters came to their agreement (Kett 1878:576).

In mid-1840, John Frink and his new partner (comprising the Frink, Walker and Company stage line) ran an advertisement in several northern Illinois newspapers stating that they were running "Four Horse Post Coaches of the Troy build" from Chicago to Rockford (not Amesville) "through in one day." At the same time, the advertisements paid for by Frink, Walker and Company insinuated that Winters overcharged his customers by charging them fair to Amesville rather than to Rockford. This controversy arose over the interpretation of the mail contract, as to whether it was written to cover the run from Chicago to Apple River or from Chicago to Galena. As Winters stated

The present contract of Frink and Winters covers the route from Chicago to Apple river, and not from Chicago to Galena—in which view of the case it will appear that Rockford is not the middle point between these two places, but between Chicago and Galena. Passengers together with the mail are carried on the Peoria road the first fifteen miles to Apple river at which place they join the Chicago route [his previous stage route along the Peoria Road or Kellogg Trail] (*Rockford Star* 12 December 1840).

Winters was infuriated by the actions of John Frink and reacted to the newspaper advertisements run by Frink, Walker and Company by running rebuttals in several northern Illinois newspapers. According to Winters, it was his "duty to present the following explanation of the statements therein contained [in Frink, Walker and Company's advertisements]." Winters ran his rejoinder in several newspapers across northern Illinois and elaborated on the history of each company's involvement with the mail contracts. According to Winters' article in December 12, 1840 edition of the *Rockford Star*,

On the 31st of January 1838, Frink, Trowbridge and Winter [sic], entered into a contract with the Government to carry the mail between Chicago and Galena with an understanding among the parties that Frink and Trowbridge should perform the work from Rockford to Chicago, and that Winters should execute the residue from Rockford to Galena. This arrangement was continued during the first quarter of the year which expired on the 31st of March 1838, at which time a different arrangement was entered into a copy of which was submitted to the Post Office Department at Washington, by which Frink and Trowbridge were to run a line of stages from Chicago to Amesville, being about sixty miles, and Winters to perform the residue of the distance to Galena.

Winters continues his account of the history of his partnership with Frink and Trowbridge (later Frink, Walker and Company):

Under this arrangement, the business continued until sometime in Feb. 1840, it being understood as well among the parties as the P[ost] O[ffice] Department, that the route should terminate at Apple River. This route was again advertised by the Government for re-letting on the 6th June 1839, a short time before which Frink went to Washington and applied to the Department for the contract in his individual name, which application was reissued by the assistant P[ost] M[aster] General. Notwithstanding this, by some unaccountable error the job was subsequently obtained by him from that department. As soon as the P[ost] M[aster] General became acquainted with the true facts of the case, it was at once countermanded.

With this contract in his possession, erroneously obtained from the Department, Mr. Frink proceeded to dispose of that portion of the route which had belonged to me, namely, from Amesville to Apple river, without my knowledge or consent, thus leaving me with all my stock and appliances on the road, without employment and at a great expense, and that too, in the depth of winter. After the said Frink had so improperly acted, he saw me at Dixon's Ferry but did not communicate to me a syllable touching the steps he had taken—learning from other sources however, the particulars above related, I repaired immediately to Chicago, and called on him for a settlement, which after much trouble and ill blood was [not] effected, leaving me in the midst of winter with all my teams, drivers and stock remaining idle, a dead loss on my hands.

On my return home, the next mail brought me intelligence from the P[ost] M[aster] at Chicago that the contract under which Frink had been acting was rescinded by the Department at Washington and that a new contract to myself and Frink had been forwarded to that office to be executed by the parties. This was placing the matter in a new and rather unpleasant light for Mr. Frink, inasmuch as it disturbed his former plane. I addressed the Post Master at Chicago desiring him to transmit me the contract, which should be executed before the Post Master in Galena and immediately returned to his office—to which he replied that Frink had already received it for a

similar purpose, and that he would call on me at my house, where the contract should be duly executed. For more than a month after this event, Mr. Frink had failed to perform that part of his duty, and during which time I did not see him. In the meantime I had received a communication from the Department censuring me for neglect and delay in the execution of the contract in question.

At this time I set out for Washington, and accidentally met with Mr. Frink at Peoria, when and where the contract was at last duly executed.

After such an ordeal, John Winters clearly was none too satisfied with his Chicago business partner. He continues his account by stating that

After the execution of the last contract between the Government and Frink and Winters, Frink has endeavored by acts the most tortuous and despicable to secure the entire profits of the joint adventure between Chicago and Apple River. He has submitted to the confiding Post Master at Rockford, the former void contract between the Government and himself individually, and which he knew at the time, was rescinded with a view to deceive and betray the said Post Master; and by which he did in fact, succeed in obtaining the mail in violation of his covenant. And it is thus by stratagem and deception this man keeps a team at the road from Amesville to Rockford....

From these facts the public will not fail to see in this man a disposition to deal unjustly with the undersigned, who was among the first to welcome him when a stranger in the country, extending to him the hand of fellowship and friendship. I regret at this late day to find that I was warming into vitality a serpent who would on the first occasion turn and sting his benefactor.

I cannot close this long article without presenting my grateful acknowledgements to the Public for the liberal patronage they have ever extended to me. I have at great expense procured a supply of elegant Troy coaches, which together with first rate careful drivers render my lines at once the most safe and commodious in the country --a continuance of the favor is solicited.

Apparently, Frink's maneuver was successful and after 1840 we hear very little about the John Winters Stage Company. Fulwider (1910:77-78) implies that Frink, Walker and Company established a stage line from Chicago to Freeport in 1838 where it connected with the line operated by Winters. According to Fulwider (1910:77-78), Winters "went out of business the next year [1839]."

By June 1841, Frink, Walker and Company were advertising in local newspapers that they operated the Chicago and Galena Mail Stage with stops located in Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Waddam's Grove, Gratiot's Grove and White Oak Springs. The stage left three days per week (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays) at 7:00 a.m. and arrived at Galena the next day by 8:00 p.m. (*Chicago American* June 1841 as cited in Quaife 1923:n.p.). These same advertisements stated "SPEED INCREASED & FARE REDUCED." The fare, which had been lowered to \$5 one way by this time, may be reflective of the "price wars" between the Hinton and Company stage line and Frink, Walker and Company. According to Frink, Walker and Company, with Winters no longer in competition, "an entire new stock of property has been placed on the route from Rockford to Galena, with steady and experienced drivers." By 1842, the Galena newspapers carry advertisements stating that new lines have been added connecting Galena to Chicago via Madison and Milwaukee (ie. *Northwestern Gazette and Advertiser* 23 September 1842).

As Quaife (1923:157) states, "towering above all competitors in the Chicago area was the firm of Frink and Walker, which for years enjoyed a practical monopoly of passenger transportation over a large portion of the Middle West." John Frink was born in Ashford, Connecticut in October 1797. His ancestors had settled at New London, Connecticut sometime prior to 1650. As a young man, Frink initiated a stage line between Boston and Albany (New York). Frink's eastern stage line was a success and he quickly added lines to New York City and Montreal. About 1830, after making a trip to New Orleans, Frink "was so favorably impressed with the development and progress of the West that he determined to transfer the field of his operations to a new territory."

In 1836, by then "an experienced man of affairs" (Quaife 1923:157), John Frink arrived in Chicago, from which point several stage lines already were operating. A stage line into Chicago from Detroit had been established in 1833. Beginning in 1834, a Dr. John Temple opened a stage line to Ottawa, located at the juncture of the Fox and Illinois Rivers, via Plainfield. That same year, Temple established a weekly stage between Chicago and Galena via Dixon along the southern State Road (Galena-Dixon-Chicago Road) (see Figure 8). Upon arriving in Chicago, Frink purchased Temple's stage interests. One of the improvements Frink initiated was the establishment of a steamboat line along the Illinois River between Ottawa and St. Louis, which greatly increased the success of his Ottawa stage line. Frink then proceeded to establish additional stage lines between Chicago and Galena as well as Madison and Milwaukee. As the La Salle Book Company (1899:139) states, the firm of Frink, Walker and Company "became one of the most powerful business concerns in the Northwest, and its operations eventually extended to Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota." This source continues by noting that

All competition was driven out of the way, even though business was sometimes conducted for a season at a loss, in order to maintain their supremacy.

The [Chicago] stage sheds were located at the northwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Randolph Street, with extensive repair shops adjacent; and the principal stage office was on the southwest corner of Dearborn and Lake Streets, opposite the Tremont House, then the principal hotel of Chicago (La Salle Book Company 1899:139-140).

Mail contracts with the U.S. Government were vital to the success of the early stage companies. As the La Salle Book Company (1899:139-140) states

One of the most important features of the business was the carriage of the United States mails, and the securing and care of the contracts for the same kept Mr. Frink in Washington a large portion of the time, and brought him in contact and intimate acquaintance with the leading politicians and public men of the nation.

Quaife (1923:157) also comments that, "the firm of Frink and Walker proved singularly successful in obtaining mail contracts from the government." A Washington correspondent for a St. Louis newspaper stated that in June 1850 Frink, Walker and Company's Illinois mail contracts amounted to \$78,000 per year and that the firm had additional contracts in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan totaling another \$50,000. Shortly thereafter, those contracts amounted to \$150,000 per year (Quaife 1923:157-158). As Quaife (1923:158) states

In a day when the spoils principle was accorded universal recognition in the realm of politics, it is

evident that someone connected with the firm must have been possessed of no mean order of political talent to obtain, year after year, the extensive contracts of which the figures cited afford evidence.... That such influence was exerted, was freely charged by unsuccessful competitors for the contracts.

As for Frink's competitive management techniques, Quaife (1923:158) states that Frink was "of an aggressive temperament, he would brook no opposition in business and competitors [such as John Winters] were ruthlessly [and by today's standards unethically] driven from the field." Quaife (1923:158-161; see also Wells 1912:188-191) discusses in detail the competitive business maneuvers during the mid-1840s between Frink and a new competitor, General Hinton of the Ohio Stage Company. In 1845 or 1846, it appeared that Hinton was going to succeed in getting the mail contract from the federal government. Although giving the older (and by then more-established) firm "anxiety over the invasion of their revenues", Frink and Walker prevailed. Additionally, rival stages often traveled the same routes with the same schedules (Quaife 1923:159). By April 1847, a "writ of attachment" (for the sum of \$212.33) was issued against the Hinton and Company stage line in Logan Circuit Court and suggests that General Hinton, although potentially having some financial difficulties, was still operating at that time and tormenting Frink and Walker (*Sangamo Journal* 1 April 1847).

Besides difficulty with rival stage lines and competition for the mail contracts, Frink apparently had other concerns that potentially contributed to his eventual abandonment of the stage business. One such concern was with disgruntled passengers. The weekly *Northwestern Gazette* (7 August 1846) carried a warning by H. B. Thompson, who had recently traveled by the Frink, Walker and Company stage. He stated that he wanted

to make known the manner in which he has been treated by Messrs. Frink & Walker, stage proprietors on the route from Chicago to Galena. At Chicago, I made an agreement with Mr. Walker, to be brought to Galena, via Dixon, for \$2.50 in four horse coaches, in 2-1/2 days. From Chicago to St. Charles, (38 miles) we were furnished with a coach, but from there to Grand de Tour, we were obliged to take a lumber wagon. At the latter place, I learned that the stage would lay over a day at Dixon, to save the necessity of which, I paid extra fare to Freeport, expecting to intersect the stage there; but on arriving at that place, I learned to my regret that the stage had passed through two hours earlier than usual without stopping. I then had to pay \$6 to be brought to Galena—thus being compelled to pay \$7.50, extra passage, and taking me three days and two nights to perform the journey, in open wagons all the way, except the first 38 miles. Such treatment of travelers deserves the condemnation of the public, and it with a view to this end and the correction of the evil that I make this public statement of the facts.

The stage company also was censured for causing bodily injury. On January 6, 1851, the Springfield *Daily Journal* reported that "The Bloomington, (McLean Co.) Whig states that the father of young Bryant, who died from injuries received by the upsetting of a stage last summer, has recovered \$15,000 damages against Messrs. Frink & Co., stage proprietors, of Chicago." Describing another incident, Springfield's *Illinois State Journal* (15 December 1855) carried the following:

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The The Ottawa Republican, of the 8th, says the Circuit Court in session has been engaged hea[vi]ly all this week in the case of Calvin R. Potter vs. Frink & Walker. The suit was brought to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff in 1853, by the upsetting of a stage belonging to the defendants, in which he had taken passage to Springfield, to attend a session of the Legislature. A verdict was given by the jury for the plaintiff of \$3,604.16. Defendants counsel moved for a new trial.

Apparently, an occasional upset carriage was not the only problems facing the credibility of the Chicago firm of Frink, Walker, and Company. In March 1856 Martin Walker, partner in the firm, "was accused of perjury while acting as a witness in a case involving Alfred Dutch, F.C. and Ezra L. Sherman, John Frink, and others." Although Walker was tried and acquitted, "the trial attracted much local attention and was featured in the Chicago press."

The construction of railroad lines throughout the Midwest had a dramatic effect on the ability of the stage lines to be competitive. Additionally, rail travel was far more comfortable than the earlier stage travel. According to the La Salle Book Company (1899:139-140)

When the steam locomotive became a practical success, Mr. Frink at once saw that it would supersede the horse as a means of propelling passenger vehicles. He accordingly began to close out his interests in the stage business, transferring his capital and energy to railroad building and operation. He was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, and also the Peoria & Oquawka, ...and in the Peoria & Bureau Valley Railroad....

John Frink, touted as "a leader in the operation of transportation lines before the days of railroads," died in Chicago in May 1858 at the age of 60 (La Salle Book Company 1899:139-140).

Rail Travel

The old trail roads and stagecoach routes ultimately were surpassed in importance in Jo Daviess County, as elsewhere, by the railroads, which began pushing west from Chicago in 1848 (Quiafe 1923:98). Increased interest in railroad speculation reached Jo Daviess County about 1845, and in 1847 a railroad convention was held in Rockford (Western Historical Company 1880:273, 274). The first track to enter nearby Stephenson County was the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, which was financed by local sales of stocks along its route. By 1850 the track had reached Elgin, but reports were circulating that the route had been changed and would bypass Stephenson County. At that point John Addams and several other community leaders went to Chicago to protest. The original route was reinstated and eventually became the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. On August 26, 1853 the *Freeport Journal* reported:

At last after all the disappointments and difficulties of reaching us, the cars have at last come. We have seen and heard the panting of the iron horse and heard the shrill whistle of the locomotive for the first time in Freeport.

Regular train service to Freeport began August 31, 1853 (County of Stephenson 1972:472, 473).

The Galena Road, as the Galena and Chicago Union Railway was called, originally had been planned to continue to Galena, but in 1851 the Illinois Legislature enacted a bill providing for the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad. Chartered in 1851, the Illinois Central Railroad was to construct a rail line from Cairo, at the southern tip of the state, to Dunleith (now East Dubuque) on the Mississippi River in Jo Daviess County. This route was to pass through LaSalle, Dixon and Freeport. At that time, an agreement was made under which the Galena and Chicago Railroad track would end at Freeport and the Illinois Central would build the line westward (County of Stephenson 1972:473).

By 1852, planning was in progress for the Illinois Central Railroad, and the surveying and grading already were underway on the Freeport-to-Galena branch of the line. The railroad was to enter Jo Daviess County in its northeast corner and continue through the northern tier of townships, close to the state line, before dropping down to the Mississippi River at Dunleith. The rails reached the eastern edge of the county by the summer of 1853 and were completed to Dunleith by 1854. At that juncture, the Mississippi River ports of Dunleith (and Galena) were connected by rail with the Great Lakes via Chicago. The main branch of the Illinois Central was started in 1854 and completed in 1856 connecting Freeport to Dixon (in the Rock River Country), LaSalle (on the Illinois River), Cairo and St. Louis (County of Stephenson 1972:473).

The Illinois Central Railroad played an important role in the town formation in Jo Daviess County. The towns of Nora (1853), Warren (1852), Apple River (1854), Scales Mound (1853), Council Hill Station (1854), and Dunleith (1853) all were platted out adjacent to the railroad, either during the period it was under construction or immediately after its completion. Blessed with rail service, these new towns naturally drew off trade from pre-existing service centers connected to older transportation routes—Millville being a prime example (see Figure 8). In the case of Council Hill, a mining community located northeast of Galena, the Illinois Central passed one mile to the southeast of it, encouraging the foundation of a new town named Council Hill Station directly adjacent to the railroad (Kett 1878:596-597) (see Figures 9 and 10).

The impact of the railroad on town formation in Jo Daviess County is perhaps best illustrated by the town of Warren. Located four miles northeast of Millville, Warren began its history in the middle 1840s as a fairly typical rural service center, developing around the intersection of the northern State Road with a “Sucker Trail” leading north to Mineral Point Wisconsin. By the fall of 1847, the hamlet, which originally was referred to as “Burnett’s Corners,” had a tavern, one general store, and a blacksmith shop. Freeman Tisdell ran the tavern and served as the local postmaster. After the route of the Illinois Central Railroad was projected to pass through the community, the town of Warren was formally platted out in April 1852, being centered on the existing settlement at the crossroads.⁷ The Illinois Central was built through town during the summer of 1853 and started service the following year. Also in 1853-1854, work began on the Mineral Point Railroad, which ran south of Mineral Point, Wisconsin and connected with the Illinois Central in Warren. The Mineral Point line was completed in 1858. Warren’s development after 1854 was very rapid, and it eventually became the second largest town in Jo Daviess County, after Galena (Kett 1878:567-571; Stratton and Mansberger 1995). During this same period, Millville declined into a backwater community.

By the late nineteenth century, Jo Daviess County had entered a new era. Stage transportation had been usurped by the more modern rail lines, which brought thousands of new settlers into the region as well as opened up extensive new markets. In addition to the Illinois Central, two other railroads—the Chicago and Great Western and the Chicago, Burlington, and

⁷ When platted in 1852, Warren was named “Courtland”—a name the community had adopted only a short time before this, in favor of “Burnett’s Corners”. The name of the town was changed to “Warren” after the railroad was constructed (Kett 1878:568-569).

Northern Railroad⁸—had been built through the county. New and previously established communities located along these rail lines were developing rapidly. Migration into the county was increasing at previously unheard of rates and the landscape was changing to reflect the growing agricultural and industrial community that had settled in the region.

⁸ The Chicago and Great Western Railroad ran east-west through the center of the county, passing through the towns of Stockton (which was platted when the railroad was built) and Elizabeth along the way. The Chicago, Burlington, and Northern Railroad entered the county from the south and generally ran parallel to the Mississippi River. It passed through the mill town of Hanover before intersecting the Illinois Central south of Galena and followed the latter line into Dunlieth.

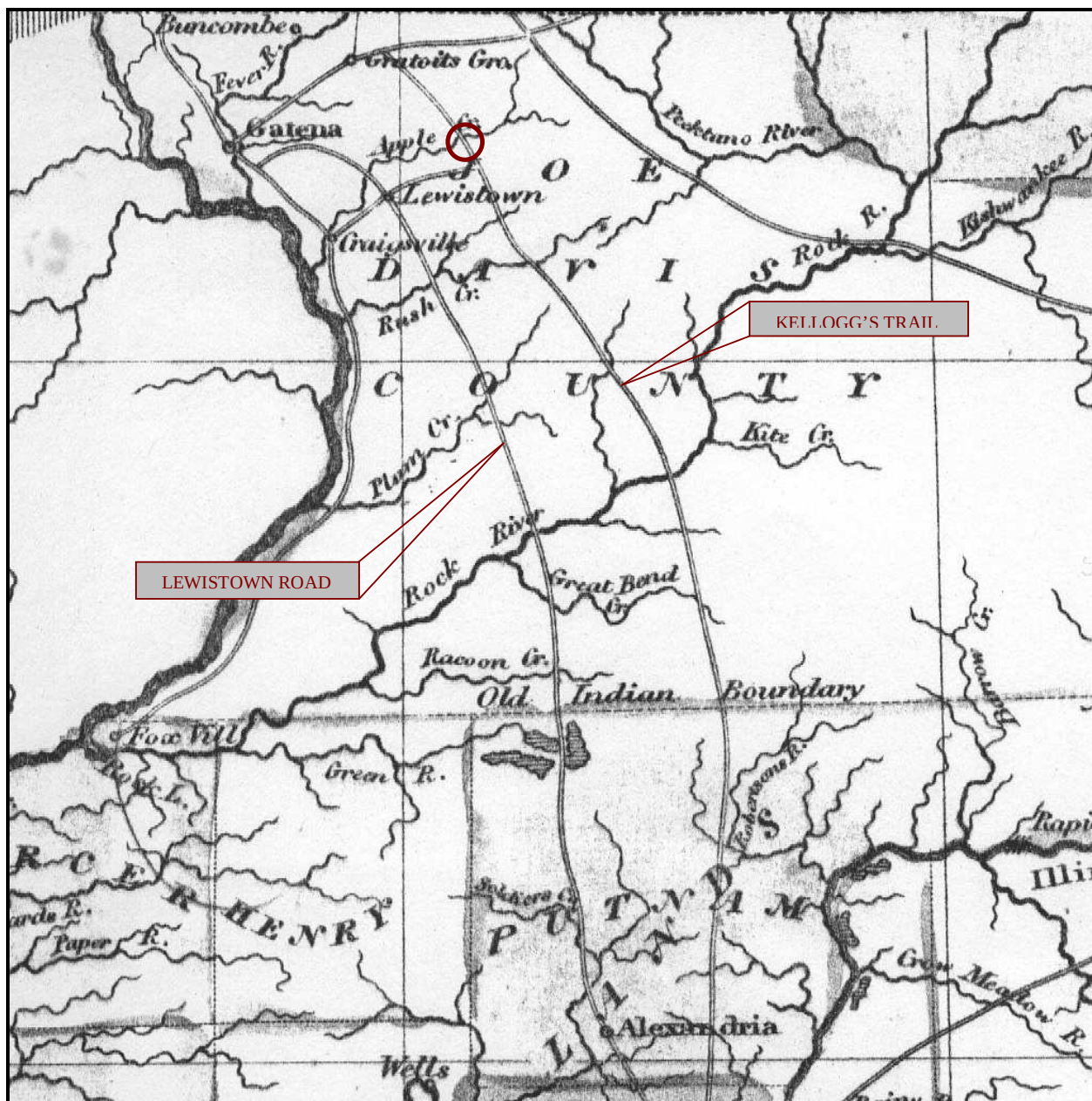


Figure 5. Detail from an 1834 map of Illinois, illustrating the early roads and settlements in northwestern Illinois (Burr 1834). Kellogg's Trail and the Lewistown Road are also noted. The circle indicates the approximate location of Millville—which is the junction of the Kellogg Trail and the Apple River. .

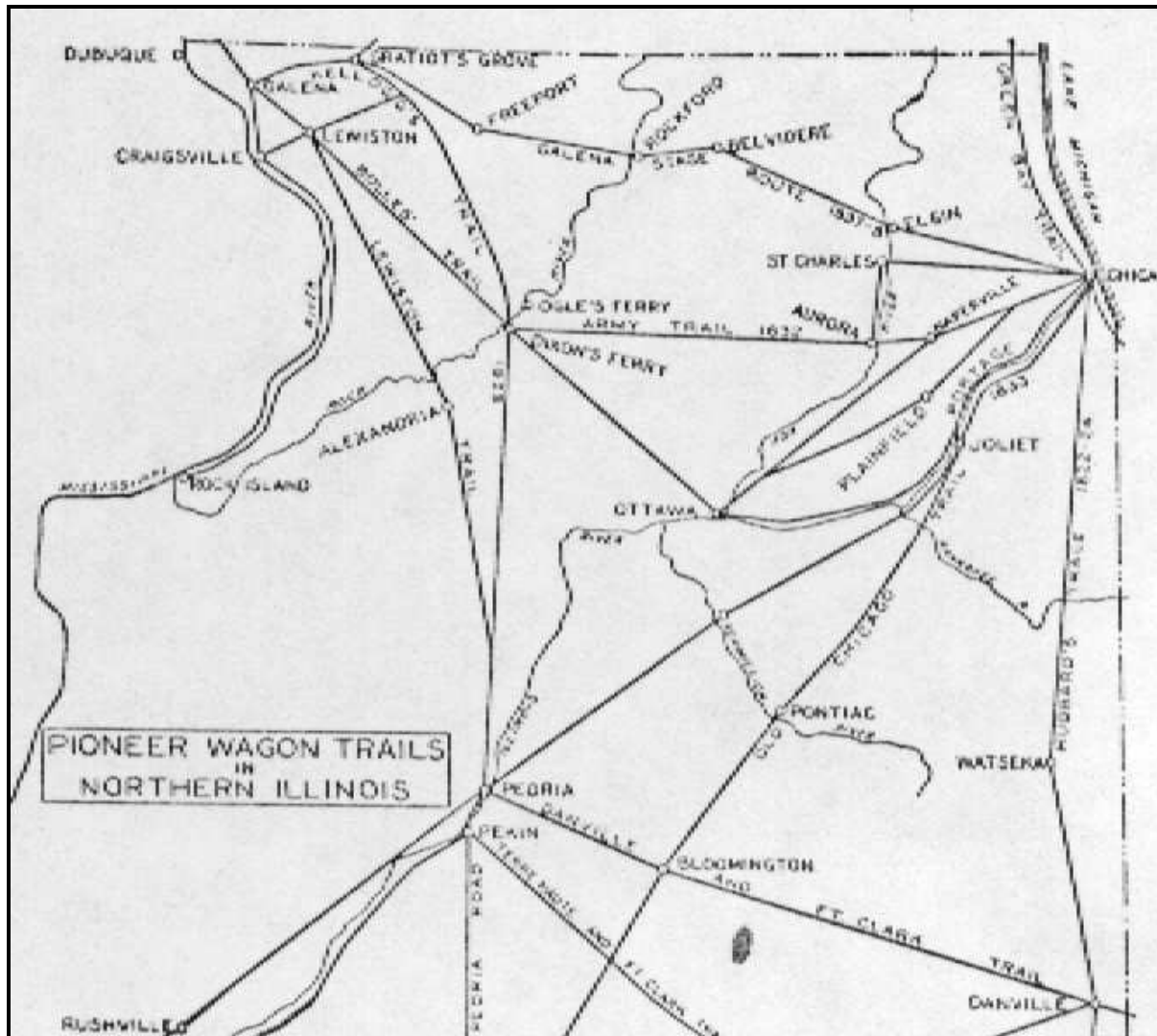


Figure 7. Map illustrating early trails and roads in northern Illinois. Kellogg's Trail, running north from Peoria to Galena, is illustrated, as is the Chicago-Galena stage route. These two overland routes are believed to have intersected one another in the vicinity of Millville (Corliss 1934:14).

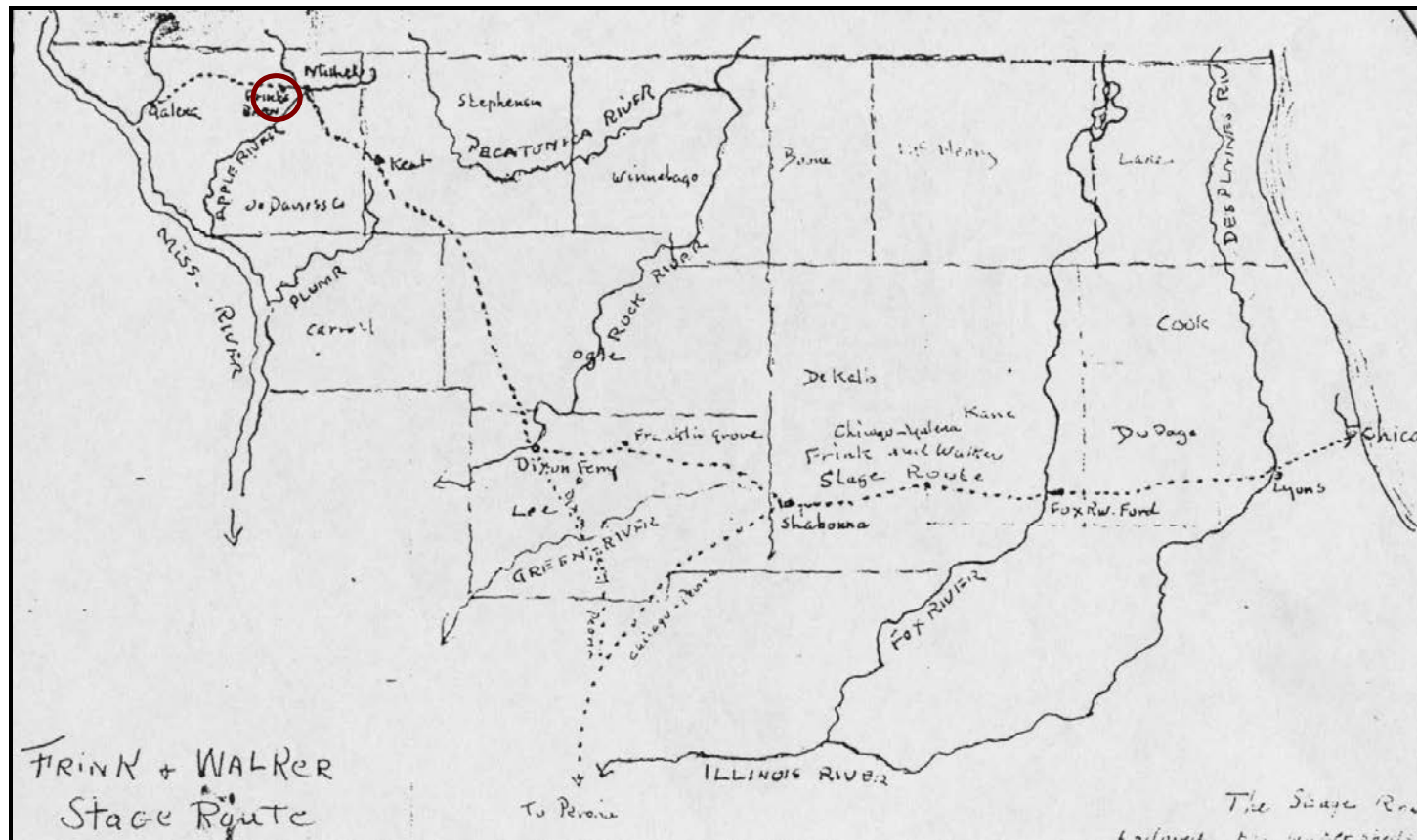


Figure 8. Route of the southern Frink and Walker stage line between Chicago and Galena, as drawn by H. S. Pepoon (Stockton Township Public Library n.d.). Pepoon notes that this line was established in 1837 and continued until 1853 when the Illinois Central Railroad was constructed. The stage followed the State Road westward from Chicago, until reaching Dixon, where it turned north along the Kellogg Trail. After crossing the Apple River at Millville, it turned west on a direct line into Galena. Although traditionally attributed to Frink and Walker, this route was followed by Dr. John Temple's Chicago-based stage line in 1834-1836, and its western end (from Dixon to Galena) was used even earlier (1829) by John Winters' stage. Frink and Walker eventually obtained a near monopoly over stage service in northwestern Illinois, and the contributions of such pioneers in the business as Winters and Temple have largely been forgotten.

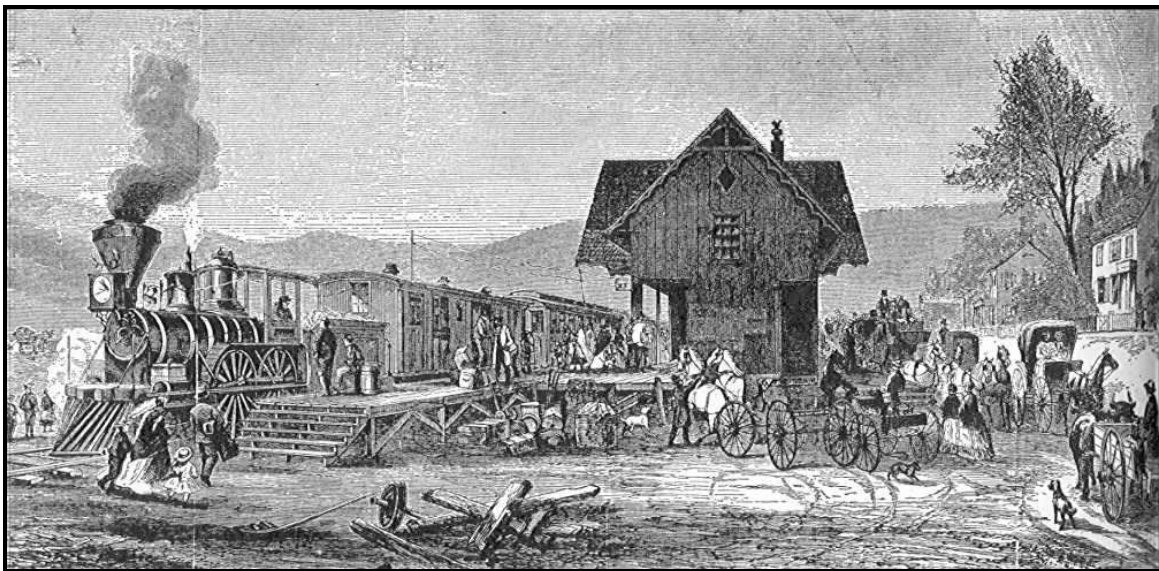
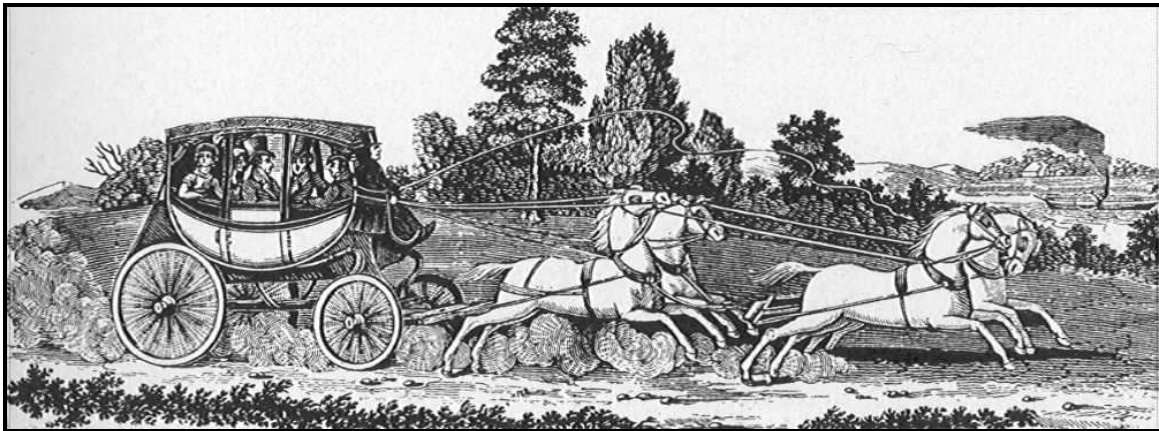


Figure 9. Changes in modes of overland transportation had a dramatic effect on rural service communities during the nineteenth century. Communities that had once been important stagecoach stops (such as Millville) often were bypassed by railroads and eventually declined, as business was drawn off to new towns laid out adjacent to the railroad (TOP) A woodcut illustrating a Concord Coach. Manufactured in Concord, Connecticut, this stagecoach was one of the most common types used in the United States during the early nineteenth century. John Winter's stage line, however, used Troy Coaches (Keir 1927:61). (BOTTOM) A village railroad depot originally illustrated in the August 15, 1868 issue of *Harper's Weekly* (Gabriel 1926:140).

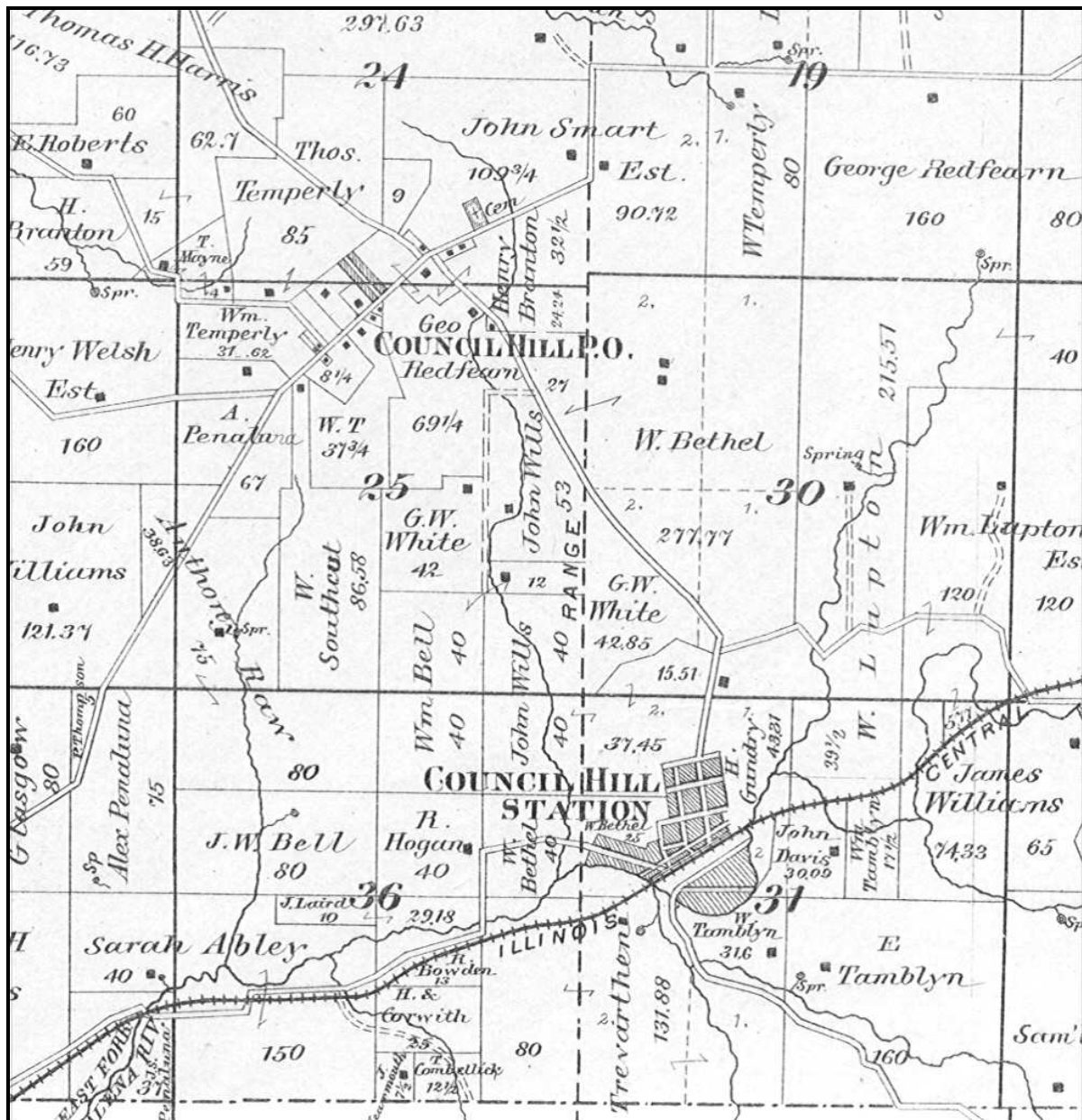


Figure 10. Detail of an 1893 atlas of Jo Daviess County, illustrating the influence of the railroad on town development in the vicinity of Council Hill. After the Illinois Central Railroad bypassed the original town of Council Hill, a new town, named Council Hill Station, was laid out 1.25 miles south of it, adjacent to the railroad. Many of the residences and services relocated to the railroad locale (North West Publishing Company 1893:18).

Millville

The earliest known American settlement on the site of Millville occurred in 1835, when the Burbridge brothers (Thomas, Rollin, and Jackson) and John R. Smith erected a house on the south bank Apple River, at its confluence with the South Fork. It was at same location that the Kellogg Trail is believed to have crossed the Apple River. The following spring, the Burbridges and Smith constructed a water-powered sawmill immediately downstream from the junction of the forks. The location selected for the mill was ideal, in that it had a constant supply of cheap power and lay in the midst of a mature oak-hickory forest. The 1878 Jo Daviess County history indicates that the Burbridge and Smith sawmill “cut a vast amount of lumber” that was readily sold to new settlers arriving in the area. George N., Ira L. and Holland S. Townsend, for instance, all purchased lumber from the Burbridge and Smith mill when they erected their homes in southern Rush Township in 1836. The Townsend brothers established farms adjacent to one another, and their locale eventually became known as the “Townsend Settlement,” which later served as the site of Rush Post Office. Another early sawmill in the area was located approximately two miles upstream from the site of Millville. Constructed in 1837 by Seth Post and Charles Imus, this mill reportedly did a thriving business for a number of years until the local timber resources gave out (Kett and Company 1878:576).

In 1838, the populace petitioned the Postmaster General for the establishment of a local post office with mail delivery once every week. Mail had been arriving in the community at the rate of once every two or three weeks, via Galena, and this was no longer acceptable to them. The petition was granted, and John R. Smith was appointed as postmaster. The name selected for the new post office was “Millville,” in reference to the Burbridge and Smith sawmill. Holland S. Townsend recalled the selection of the name as a natural one, since there was “one mill in the town, with a strong possibility that more would soon be built there” (Kett and Company 1878:578). By 1838 Millville was a stop along the stage line between Chicago and Galena. Galena-bound stages entered the village from the south. Immediately after crossing the South Fork of the Apple River, the stages would swing to the west, cross the main branch of the Apple River, and then climb out of the canyon into the uplands to the west (Hermann and Hermann n.d.:1; Hansel 1971:2). Apparently, no ferry service was needed, the stages crossing at a ford located at Millville. Relays of horses were kept at intervals of twenty miles, on average, along the stage route. One relay location reportedly was at the Imus Farm, south of Millville. The stage line also is said to have maintained a barn in Millville for reserve teams (Warren Women’s Club 1955). Based on our understanding of the history of this stage line, it would appear that John Winters originally operated the stage through Millville and did so until 1839, when he was forced out of business and his route was taken over by Frink, Walker, and Company (see earlier discussion).

The character of Millville during the late 1830s is difficult to ascertain. Although Millville was certainly recognized as a village by this date, it had not yet been platted (this would not occur until 1846). Several local historians state that the population of the village in ca. 1837-1838 was 330 (Hermann and Herman n.d.:1; Hansel 1971:2). The source for this population figure is unknown, however, and the figure itself seems rather high for the period. Only a handful of the settlers Hansel (1971) identifies as being Millville residents in ca. 1838 are listed

in the 1840 census. Millville was not given a separate listing in the census, which makes its difficult to determine its precise limits. However, a rough approximation can be derived from the cluster of non-agricultural households located in proximity to John R. Smith, the postmaster and miller at Millville. The Smith household in 1840 consisted of five individuals: two adult males (including John), an adult female, and one female child. In respect to occupation, the census noted that two members of the household were participating in “commerce” and two were involved with “manufactures and trades.” Given that there were not four adult males in the household, the enumerator presumably was indicating that John Smith and the other adult male fell into both occupation categories. Their involvement with the sawmill would have fallen under “manufactures and trades.” Less clear is the “commerce” designation. Smith’s role as postmaster possibly would have been categorized as commerce, though he may also have been operating a store of some kind by this date. The households of Absolom Powers and Isreal B. Cowan were listed after Smith’s in the census. Powers and Cowan both had large families (thirteen and ten individuals, respectively) and were engaged in agriculture at the time the census was taken. Following them was Robert Burton, Jr., who was involved in commerce. Burton resided next door to his father, Robert Burton, Sr.. The senior Burton had fourteen people in his household, two of whom were engaged in mining, one in agriculture, and two in manufacturers and trades. The next two households listed in the census, those of Henry James and Simil Senker, were engaged in mining. Another known resident of Millville listed in the 1840 census was Thomas Burbridge. The Burbridge household contained six people, one of who was involved in agriculture (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1840).

The combined population of the eight households discussed above is sixty-two. The considerable disparity between this figure and the 330 proposed by Hansel (1971) and Hermann and Hermann (n.d.) may be related to the changing perceptions of Millville’s boundaries through time. The fact that the Millville post office was established in 1838 certainly suggests a sizable local population was present by that date, but this population may have been scattered well beyond the limits of Millville’s 1846 town plat. Millville, as it was defined ca. 1837-1838, may have referred to the general locale around the Millville post office and encompassed much of northeastern Rush Township and portions of Warren Township. Later on, as new towns were established in the area and Millville declined in importance, the perceived limits of the town probably drew closer to its platted core. One wonders whether the population figure of 330 may actually be derived from the petition sent by local residents to the Postmaster General in 1838, requesting the establishment of a post office at Millville; if so, it most certainly would have included residents living beyond Millville.

What the 1840 census does make clear is that Millville—whatever the size of its population may have been—had become a commercial center by that date. The Burbridge and Smith mill represented the major business in the community. Besides the mill, one or two stores apparently had been established in the community, with one being operated by Robert Burton, Jr. and another possibly owned by John R. Smith. The post office likely was located in Smith’s residence or his store (if present). It is uncertain whether the two individuals in Robert Burton Sr.’s household who were listed as being involved in the “manufactures and trades” had their own business, were employed in the construction trades, or worked at the Burbridge and Smith mill. Agriculture represented the most common occupation around Millville during this period, with lead mining also being prevalent.

The federal survey for Rush Township (Township 28 North, Range 4 East) finally was conducted in November 1840, nearly a decade after Euro-American settlement in the township had begun. Unfortunately, the plat map of the township that was prepared from the survey notes does not illustrate any buildings or improvements on the site of Millville, nor does the map denote the community in any way.⁹ However, the plat map does depict a sawmill located along the north fork of the Apple River, one mile northwest of Millville (USGS 1843, 1860) (see Figure 11).

Millville's business community expanded considerably during the decade 1840-1850. The 1878 Jo Daviess History is one the best sources of information we have for indentifying the businesses in Millville during the 1840s. The history notes that the community

bid fair to become a large town. A Mr. Dean built a blacksmith shop; John W. Marshall started a dry goods store; Mr. Elbridge Howard erected quite a large house, and opened a very good tavern there. Frink & Walker ran their stage line through the place, and Millville became quite a thriving village. Major Davenport and a Mr. Easley also had a store there for a short time.... For a number of years it was the only town of any importance between Freeport and Galena (Kett and Company 1878:580-581).

The stage line was a particular boon to Millville. Aside from the communication benefits it offered (in respect to mail and newspaper delivery and personal travel), the stage line brought a great deal of travelers through the village, all of whom were potential customers for the businesses there (Kett and Company 1878:580-581).

Another type of business established in Millville during its 1840s heyday that is not mentioned in the 1878 county history was the grocery. A grocery was the frontier equivalent to the saloon, where liquor could be sold by the drink and consumed on the premises (Thomas 1952:36). Jo Daviess County Commissioners' records suggest that this business did quite well in Millville for a time. At least seven different individuals and partnerships were granted short-term licenses to operate groceries in Millville between August 1847 and May 1849. The first of these was Jonathan Garner, who was granted a three-month license August 25, 1847. Two months later the county commissioners gave a three-month grocery license to James McElmore. During the fall of 1848, S. H. Hereford and Elbridge G. Howard separately were allowed six-month licenses. Then, in March 1849 the commissioners granted three-month grocery licenses to S. Powers and William Mathews and to "McIllmore [McElmore?] and Davenport" in Millville. Powers and Mathews renewed their licenses in May. Moses Lewis also obtained a grocery license for Millville in May 1849 (JDC Commissioners' Record 1:463; 2:75-76, 125). The character of the establishments operated by these men may have varied considerably. Elbridge Howard, for instance, presumably obtained his grocery license to compliment the services already offered at his tavern (i.e., room and board), rather than for opening a grocery in its own right. In contrast, Hereford may have operated a grocery of the commonest form, selling liquor out of a cabin for short-term gain; this impression is strengthened by the fact that the 1850 census lists Hereford (who was still a Millville resident at that time) as a miner, rather than as a grocery keeper. Many of the patrons who frequented Millville's groceries were miners working

⁹ In contrast, the plat maps for some of the other townships in Jo Daviess County do illustrate improvements located along, or near, section lines.

in the nearby lead mines, or “diggings.” Miners reportedly would come into town on Saturdays to weigh their ore and, after being credited, adjourn to a tavern or grocery to drink. Fights were a common occurrence, and they gave Millville a reputation as a “rough” town (Hansel 1971:4).

The years 1846-1848, in particular, appear to have been a time of considerable growth and prosperity in Millville. This is suggested in part by the sharp upswing in the number of grocery licenses that were issued for the community during this period. Grocery licenses for Millville were rare (if not absent?) prior to 1847,¹⁰ and they would not have been applied for had there not been a sizable local customer base. Millville assumed an expanded civic role when the local polling place was moved from Hiram Imus’ home, located south of the Millville, to Howard’s Tavern in June 1846. This move had the support of a majority of people in the voting precinct.¹¹ At the same time, the name of the precinct was changed from “Imus” to “Millville” (JDC County Commissioners’ Record 1:388). In 1847, the Burbridge brothers tore down the old sawmill and erected a new gristmill on the same site. This shift, from sawmill to gristmill, suggests the relative depletion of timber resources in the immediate region and the increased significance of agricultural production (and the need for grain milling) to the local economy. In some ways, the shift from sawmill to gristmill documented a shift from pioneer conditions (with a primary emphasis on extractive industries) to a more settled post-frontier farming community.

Millville’s future prospects seemed bright enough for John R. Smith to finally have the town formally surveyed on April 14, 1846 (see Figure 12). The platted town was located south and east of the Apple River and covered most of the W1/2, SE1/4 of Section 4 as well as a portion of the E1/2, SE1/4 of Section 4. Starting at the river and heading south, the east-west streets were named Water, Bench, and Hill. Going from east to west, the north-south streets were named First, Second, and Main. Main Street followed the existing stagecoach road. The standard lot size was 50’x120’, although some lots in town were irregularly shaped due to the terrain and existing improvements upon them (JDC Plat Book A:6). Given the state of development of the village, a town plat certainly would have been in order prior to 1846, but this was not undertaken. The fact that the sale of public lands in Jo Daviess County did not begin until April 1847¹² was probably a major cause for the delayed platting. Until that time, Millville’s residents essentially were squatters on public domain (Kett and Company 1878:578). Hence, Smith’s claims on the Town of Millville were only assured if he could secure ownership of the land on which the town had been platted. As it turned out, Smith was able to purchase the W1/2, SE1/4 of Section 4 (the tract on which the majority of the platted town was located) but did not secure the E1/2, SW1/4 or W1/4, SW1/4 of Section 4. The first people who bought town lots from Smith were people like Elbridge Howard, who already had improvements on the lots they were buying and had cautiously waited until Smith obtained legal title to the land before signing any deeds with him (JDC Deed Record I:116).

¹⁰ This assessment is based on a search of the Jo Daviess County Commissioners’ Records for ca. 1840-1850. This search, while not comprehensive, was fairly thorough. Gardner’s August 1847 license was the earliest license found that specifically identified Millville as the grocery location.

¹¹ While Millville’s growing population certainly is enough to explain why there was support for the polling place being moved, one has to wonder if the superior “entertainment” options offered by Howard’s Tavern (and the rest of the town), over Imus’ rural residence, may influenced some people’s support.

¹² The delay in land sales primarily was related to the federal interest in the lead lands.

Like the census that preceded it, the 1850 census does not provide an independent enumeration for Millville, separate from the surrounding township. Hence, it is difficult to establish the exact limits of the community. However, a rough approximation of the town's population can be derived from this census, based on the names of known property owners in Millville and the diverse occupations that separated the town's residents from the overwhelmingly agricultural population surrounding them (see Table 1). By this method, one can isolate a consecutive list of sixteen households potentially located within, or adjacent to, the platted town of Millville. Within these households, eighteen adult males were identified with non-domestic occupations. Although the number of individuals within each occupation category is small (between one and three), the range of occupations is quite diverse and is indicative of the range of services offered in Millville.

Table 1
Non-Household Occupations
Millville, 1850

OCCUPATION	NAME	NUMBER
Blacksmith	James Matson, Stephen Dickins	2
Carpenter	[?] Atkinson	1
Grocery Keeper	William Mathews	1
Farmer	Julius Gibson, William Herman	2
Miller	Jackson Burbridge, Roland Burbridge	2
Millwright	John D. Slatterly, John Thrasher	2
Miner	Lewis Clark, Simpson Hereford, James Bartlett	3
Storekeeper	Franklin Easley, James Davenport	2
Stonemason	Simeon Perry	1
Wagon Maker	Solomon H. R. Zuke	1
Woodchopper	Thomas Barlett	1

Table 2
Place of Birth, Adult Males
Millville, 1850

STATE	NUMBER
Illinois	2
Indiana	1
Kentucky	5
New York	3
Pennsylvania	1
South Carolina	2
Vermont	2
Virginia	1
Undetermined	1
Total	18

Characteristic of a frontier mining community, the places of origin for these individuals varied widely (see Table 2). Although none were foreign-born, they represented all of the geographic sections of the United States. The most common place of birth was Kentucky; yet Kentuckians represented only 28% of the whole. Only two of the individuals had been born in Illinois.

Millville's decline is attributed to two events: the Gold Rush in California, and the Illinois Central Railroad bypassing the community. The Gold Rush, which started in 1849, drew away many of the miners who had been working in the Lead Mining District, not to mention many other fortune-seekers who had had no previous experience with mining. According to the 1878 county history,

Quite a number of people went [to California] in 1849, but in 1850 the tide seemed to break loose, and everybody appeared to have contracted the gold fever. A great many went, and the Town of Rush furnished at least her full share of gold-seekers. The number of men who went from the Township of Rush can not now be given, nor the amount of money it took to fit them out. It was a great detriment to the township and the county in general.

One Millville resident who went to California was John Thrasher. A millwright by trade, Thrasher purchased a house lot in Millville in September 1849. He was still residing there when the census was taken the following year, but by May 1854 had relocated to Yuba County, California (JDC Deed Record U:373, 374, 376). It is not known whether Thrasher gave up his work as a millwright for gold mining or simply saw California as a new field to practice his trade.

The Illinois Central Railroad was constructed through Jo Daviess County in 1853-1854 and bypassed Millville by four miles. The new towns that developed along the railroad siphoned off much of the trade that had previously been centered on Millville. Furthermore, the introduction of rail service also put an end to the stagecoach traffic through the town (see Figure 13).

Although relegated to the status of a "backwater" community, Millville continued to function as a local service center into the late nineteenth century. Two mainstays in the community were the grist, or flouring, mill and a blacksmith shop. An 1868 business directory of Jo Daviess County lists William Hoover as operating the mill in Millville, while W. Brunner was running the blacksmith shop; these are the only businesses the directory lists for Rush Township. Lead mining apparently was still taking place around the village at this date, since the 1868 directory notes that, "there has been considerable mineral taken out in the neighborhood of Millville, and the searching after ore still goes on (Scott 1868:58)." The 1870 census suggests that businesses in town at that time consisted of the following: the mill, which was then owned and operated by Jackson Kleckner; a blacksmith shop run by John Ernst; and a store run by William Simmons, who is listed in the census as a "grocery merchant" (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1870:275).

A number of historic maps and plats document the changes to Millville during the middle-to-late nineteenth century. One of these is an 1871 county surveyor's plat of Section 4 of Rush Township (see Figure 14). Although this plat emphasizes surveyed property lines, it does show the gristmill, its mill-race, and the old mill-pond that had been used by the original sawmill

in Millville. Structural developments in the village are better depicted in the 1872 atlas of Jo Daviess County. The atlas includes a map of Rush Township and a separate plat of Millville, both of which illustrate buildings in the town (see Figures 15 through 17). This plat illustrates nine structures within the platted limits of the town. The majority of these are set in the floodplain facing Main Street, the exceptions being two buildings located on the bluff along Second Street. The only buildings whose functions are specifically noted on the plat are the mill and the blacksmith shop. Besides the buildings illustrated on the town plat, the 1872 atlas also shows two houses and a schoolhouse located on the north side of the Apple River that likely were associated with the town. Another water-powered gristmill was located along the banks of Clear Creek (a tributary of the Apple River), only one-half mile east of Millville. The operators of this mill, J. and J. L. Cox, carried an advertisement in the 1872 county atlas promising “Special attention given to Custom Grinding” (Warner et al. 1872:B, D).

In 1885, a local resident named Nellie Boone prepared four paintings of Millville and its surrounding vicinity. These paintings, which currently hang in the Community Building in Warren, provide the most detailed images we have of the buildings in Millville, as they appeared during the later years of the town’s occupation. They also display an early appreciation for the natural beauty of the canyon in which the town was situated. One of Boone’s paintings looks across the South Fork of the Apple River towards the center of Millville (see Figure 18). Four buildings are illustrated in the scene, three of which are on the floodplain, while the fourth is on the bluff. Two of the structures on the floodplain appear to be I-Cottages, a house that is distinguished by its one-story, side-gable form and a floor plan that is one-room deep and two-rooms wide; both are of frame construction and have shed-roofed rear additions (referenced as Buildings A and B in Figure 18). One cottage is positioned along the east side of Main Street and faces west (Building A), while the other faces north and seems to be aligned to Water Street (Building B). The third building shown on the floodplain is a one-story, frame structure located on the west side of Main Street, adjacent to the ford across the South Fork (Building C). Two distinctive features of this building are its false front—a feature typically associated with commercial structures—and its raised stone foundations. It is possible that this building housed William Simmons’ store in 1870 and had served as Powers and Mathews’s grocery circa 1849-1853. Main Street curves around the northeast corner of the commercial building and terminates at a ford across the river. No bridge is present. The lone building shown on the bluff in the painting is located east of Main Street and is depicted as a one-story (?), three-bay, side-gabled structure (Building D). Boone illustrated the old gristmill at Millville in a separate painting, with a perspective looking southeast across the juncture of the South Fork with the main branch of the Apple River (see Figure 19). The mill is depicted as a two-story, frame, gable-roofed building built into the slope of the riverbank. Neither of these paintings covers the section of town lying east of the mill and west of the commercial building, and it is possible that additional structures may have been located in this area. While it would be inappropriate to assess conditions in Millville in 1885 solely from Boone’s paintings, one does get a sense of decay, if not abandonment, about some of the buildings she illustrated. We know from other sources that the town was in decline by this date, and the site may have struck a chord of nostalgia in those who visited it; indeed, this may be the reason why Boone chose the town site as subject for her paintings. She also painted the scene of Primrose Bluff, located along main branch of the Apple River just upstream from its juncture with the South Fork, a view that is purely scenic (see Figure 20). Boone’s fourth painting is of the Cox Mill, east of Millville (see Figure 21).

Seven years after Nellie Boone painted her scenes of Millville, the town suffered a devastating flood in June 1892. This flood was caused when the dam forming the mill-pond for the Cox Mill broke during a violent rain storm. The waters from the pond roared down Clear Creek into the South Branch of the Apple River, after which they were then channeled toward Millville. The few buildings remaining on the floodplain in Millville could not withstand the onslaught of water, and they were washed off their foundations (Hansel 1971:5). Johnstown, Pennsylvania had been destroyed in a similar fashion—albeit on a much larger scale and with great loss of life—only three years before,¹³ and the similarities between the two disasters could not have escaped contemporary observers in Jo Daviess County. The manner of Millville’s final demise certainly added a punctuation mark to the town’s already colorful history.

A county atlas published in 1893, just one year after the flood, includes a plat of the town that illustrates only two buildings at the town site (North West Publishing Company 1893:39, 54) (see Figures 22 and 23). A 1911 United States Geological Survey topographic map illustrates no buildings within the platted limits of Millville, suggesting that the town site had become completely abandoned by that date. This perception is reinforced by a 1913 county atlas, which likewise shows no buildings within the platted town limits (Ogle and Company 1913:24, 53) (see Figures 24 and 25). One development that did occur in Millville during the late nineteenth century was construction of bridges across the Apple River and its South Fork at the points where those streams were crossed by the old stagecoach road. These bridges appear to have been erected between 1885 and 1893, since Boone’s one painting of Millville shows no bridge across the South Fork but the 1893 atlas does. Built of wrought iron or steel, the two spans were identical Pratt Pony-Truss bridges (see Figures 26 and 27).

The movement toward preserving a portion of the rugged Apple River canyon as a state park began during the early twentieth century. Dr. Hermann S. Pepoon, a noted botanist who grew up in the Millville area, was one the first to recognize the unique natural environment and flora of the canyon and took the lead in calling for its preservation. Other early canyon enthusiasts included Dr. Pepoon’s nephews, Fred and George Pepoon, the Gesner brothers of Nora (Jo Daviess County), who were botanists and gardeners, and Myron F. Kleeberger, a grocery merchant in Warren. In 1919 the group of Warren residents organized the Canyon Club, with Kleeberger serving as the group’s secretary. The purpose of the club was to promote Apple River canyon as a recreation area and to lobby for the creation of a state park around it (Warren Historical Society 2001:11-13). Although the primary appeal of the canyon lay in its natural beauty, the park boosters did not ignore the history of long-abandoned Millville. A stone slab at the east end of Lone Rock, located on the floodplain in Millville, was coated with concrete and used as a sign to advertise the more interesting sites in the canyon. Most of the sites touted were natural ones and were given such colorful names as “Summit Rock,” “Neptune Spring,” “Robber’s Den,” and Wildcat Gulch.” However, the sign also acknowledged Millville and gave some basics on the town’s history, including its supposed population in 1838 and its location on

¹³ The Johnstown Flood occurred on May 31, 1889 and was caused when an earthen dam holding back a reservoir collapsed after heavy rainfall. In an ironic coincidence with Millville, this dam was located on South Fork. The flood resulted in 2,209 deaths.

the Chicago-to-Galena stage route (see Figure).¹⁴ In 1922 the Colonel Jo Daviess Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (D.A.R.) also put up a bronze plaque in the canyon, paying tribute to the Frink and Walker stage route through Millville (Warren Women's Club 1955).¹⁵

After thirteen years of lobbying by the Canyon Club, the State of Illinois in 1932 finally purchased 157.10 acres of land around the former site of Millville that became the foundation of Apple River Canyon State Park. The park formally was dedicated on October 3, 1933 (Warren Historical Society 2001:13; Anglemire 1965:33). The floodplain lying west of Main Street (now North Canyon Park Road) was developed as a playground and picnic area. Playground equipment was installed and two picnic shelters and a concession stand were erected in this area (see Figure 29). For a time, interpretive signs were posted marking the presumed locations of Howard's Tavern, the stage line barn, and John Emerts' blacksmith shop (see Figure 29). The floodplain on the east side of Main Street was used for visitor parking. A custodian's dwelling was erected on the bluff top north of the South Fork. The old Pratt pony-truss bridges in the park eventually were replaced with concrete and steel slab bridges, which in turn were replaced in the 1990s.

Apple River Canyon State Park currently includes 1,485.51 acres of land (IDNR 1999:1). The majority of this acreage is located in Section 4 of Rush Township and is centered on the juncture of the Apple River with its South Fork and the site of Millville. However, the park property also includes two non-contiguous tracts along the Apple River, located downstream from the main park. The continued susceptibility of the canyon to flooding was amply illustrated in the spring of 1999, when a heavy rainfall to the north caused the level of the Apple River to rise over the level of the bridge in the state park. The flood waters backed up into the South Fork and re-deposited an extensive amount of debris (including deadwood, corn stalks, mud, and stone) along the floodplain in the park (see Figure 30).

¹⁴ The sign read: "**MILLVILLE** / 1838—POPULATION—300 / —MAIN STAGE ROUTE— / CHICAGO-DIXON-MILLVILLE-GALENA / **UP WEST BRANCH** → / SILVER SPRING STADIUM— / STEAMBOAT ROCK—WEST CANYON / ← **DOWNSTREAM** / SUMMIT ROCK—ROCKFORD ROCK— / NEPTUNE SPRING—TABLE ROCK— / MAMMOTH ROCK—ROBBERS DEN— / WILDCAT GULCH—RATTLESNAKE DEN / **MINERS CANYON** / ← 1 ½ MILES / RUGGED BEAUTIFUL." The date at which this sign was created is not known, though it was in place by October 1927, when it was noted by Minnie A. Lewis Pool during her visit to Millville (Pool 1927). It was removed by the State during the late 1930s. Glenn Scaible, a local farmer, was paid to chip off the concrete (Scaible pers. comm. 16 August 2001).

¹⁵ This plaque is now affixed to the stone slab on Lone Rock that had previously been covered with concrete.

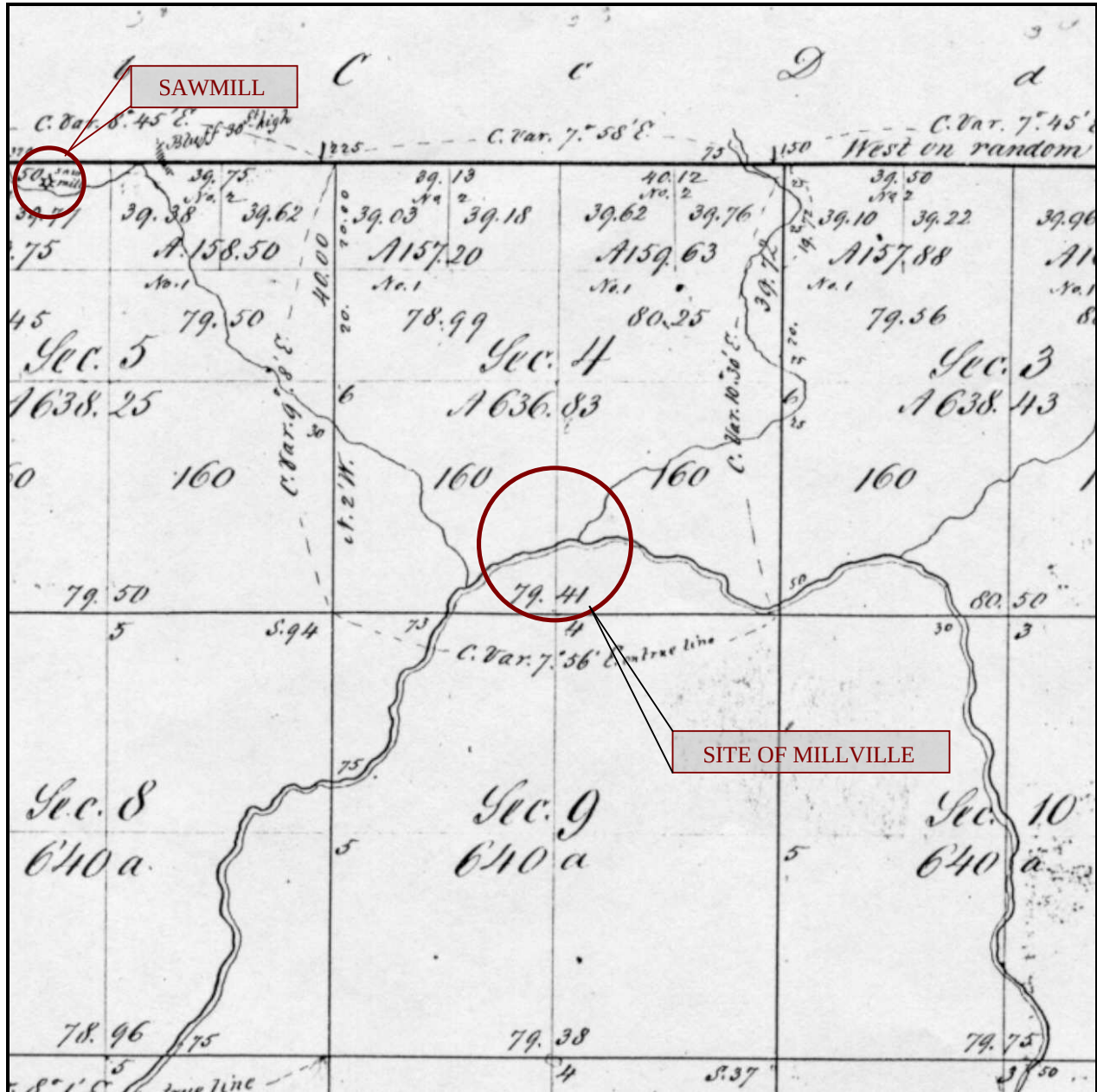


Figure 11. United States Surveyor General's map of Township 28 North, Range 4 East (Rush Township). Although Millville had been established by the time the government land survey was conducted, it was not noted on the map. A sawmill, however, is depicted upstream (to the northwest) of the future town site. The map shown here is an 1860 redrawing of the original township plat, which was prepared in 1843. The two plats are identical, and no features shown in the 1843 plat are omitted from the later one (USSG 1860).

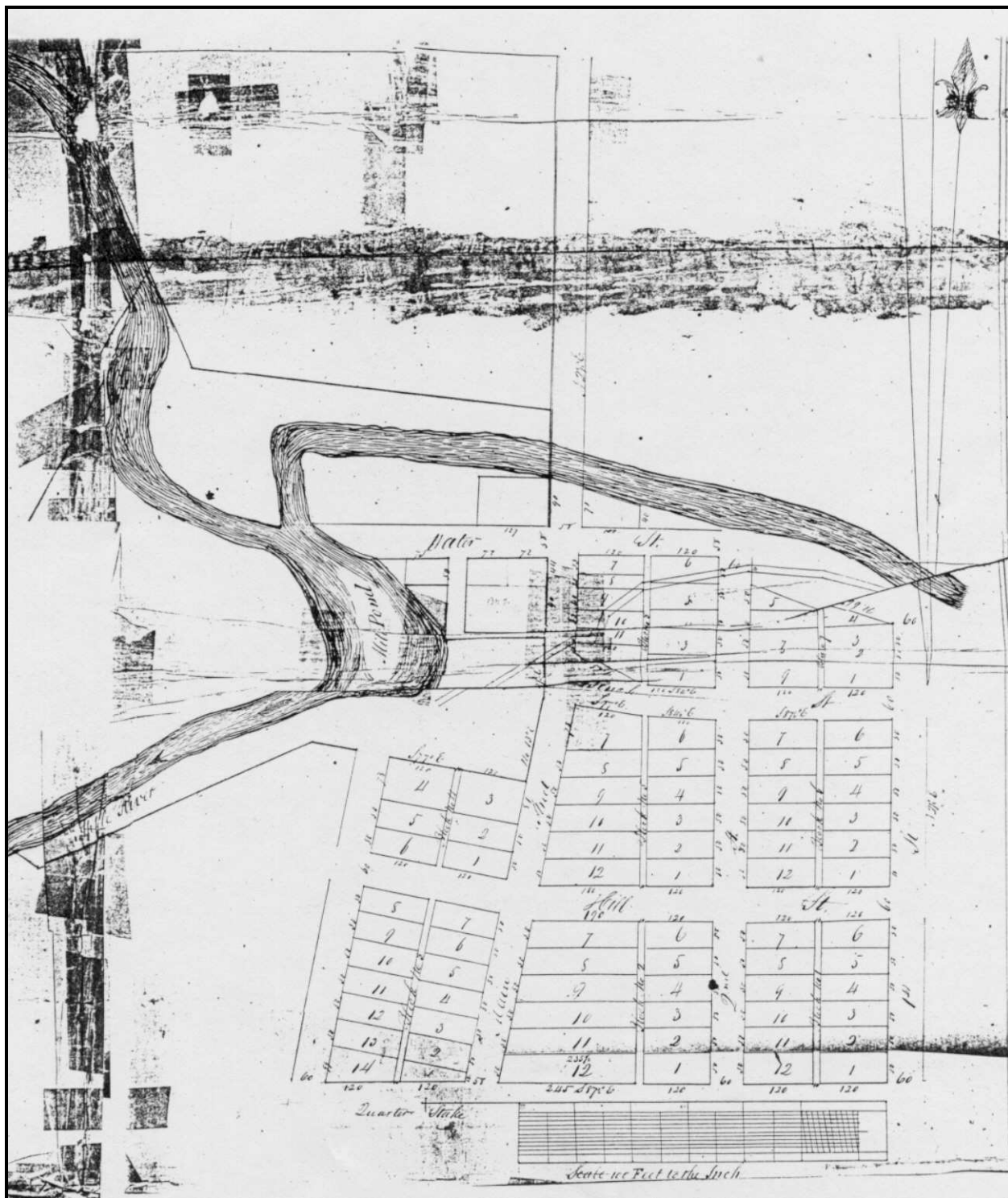


Figure 12. The original plat of the Town of Millville, 1846. No buildings are illustrated, though the surveyor did make a point of showing the route of the millrace through town. The old mill pond, which had been use by the sawmill, also is noted (JDC Deed Record).

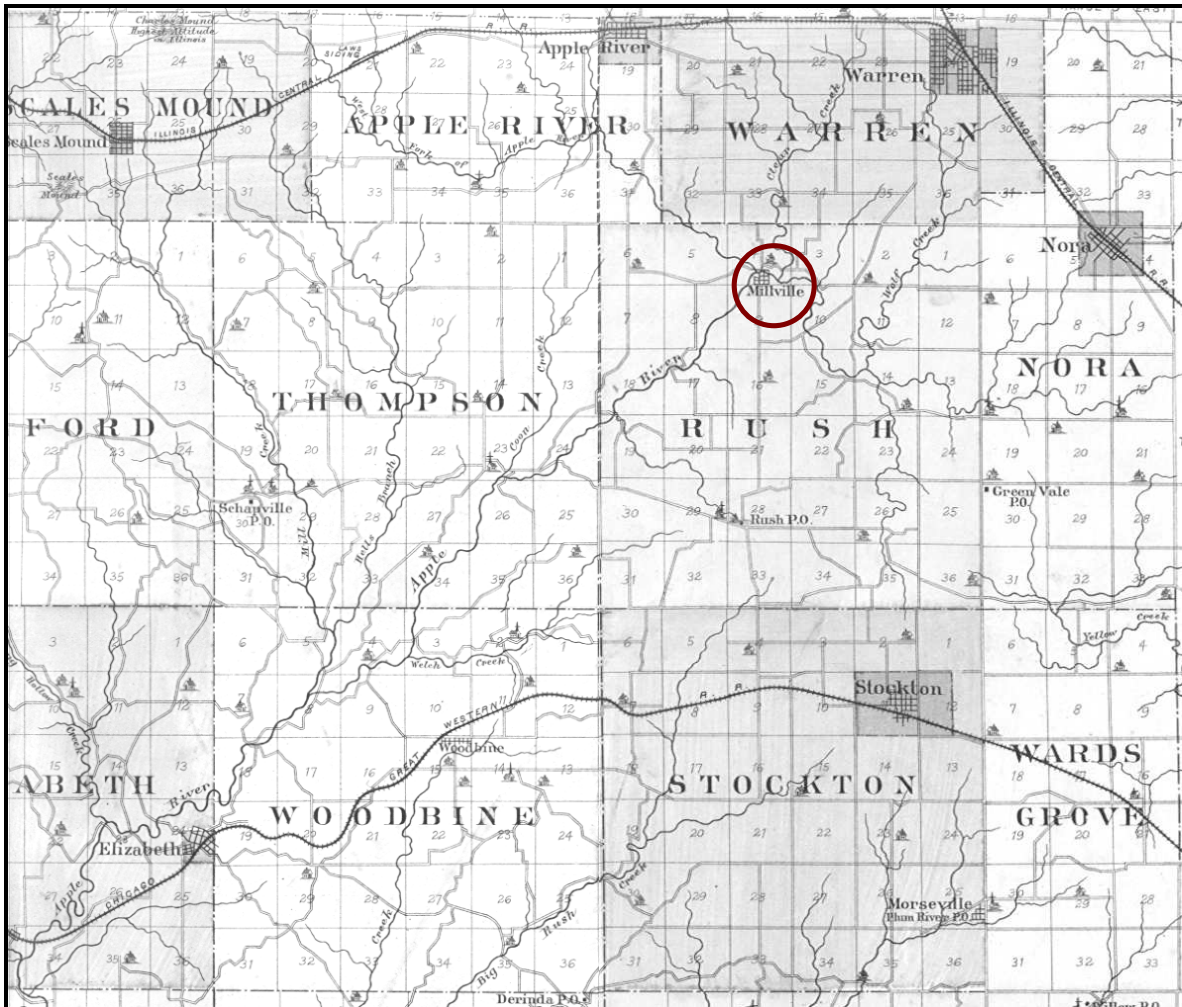


Figure 13. Detail of an 1893 map of Jo Daviess County, showing the wider area around Millville. This map well illustrates the impact the railroad had on town development in western Jo Daviess County and Millville’s “backwater” status by that date. The Illinois Central Railroad had bypassed Millville to the north in 1854, and the Chicago and Great Western passed south of it at a later date (North West Publishing Company 1893:13).

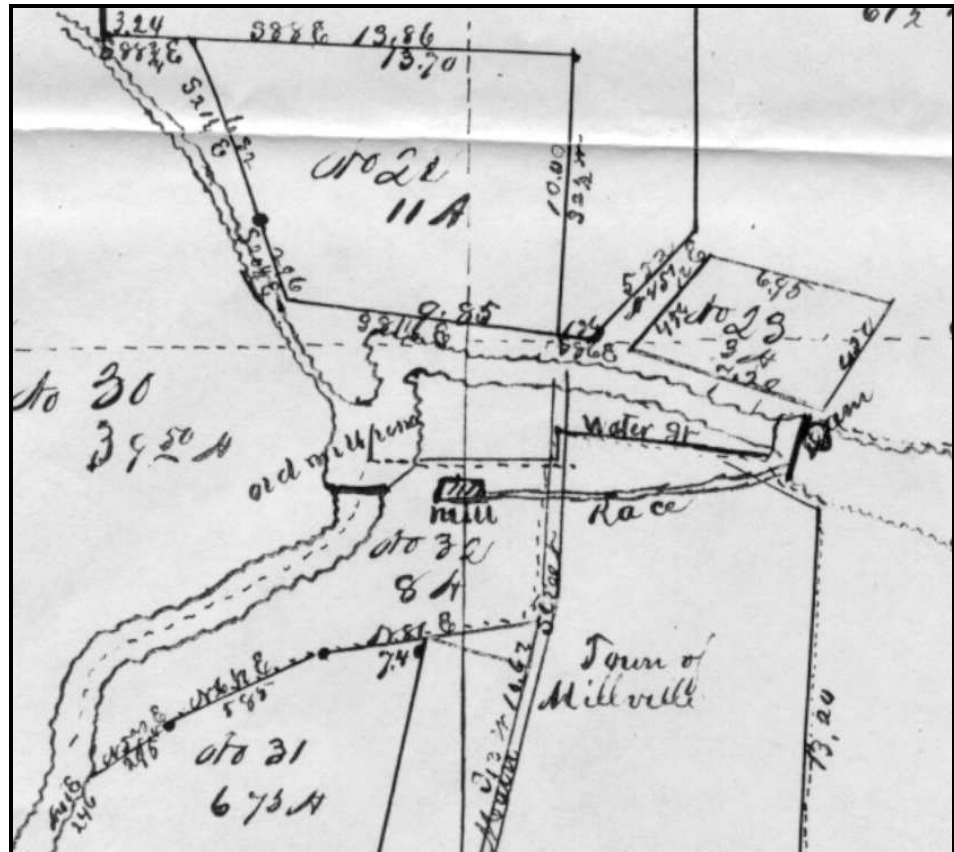
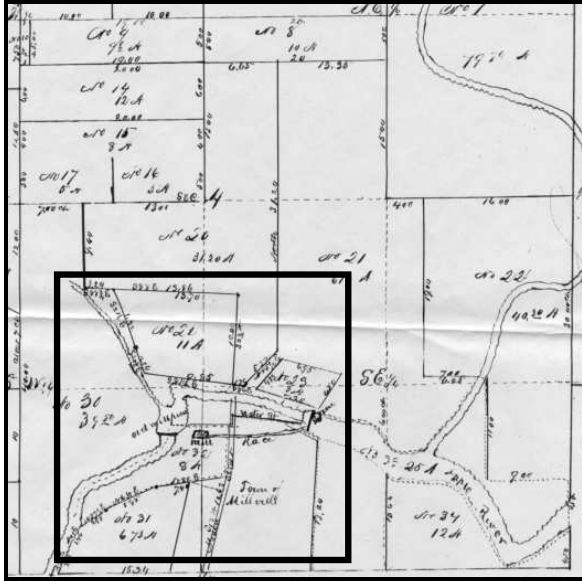


Figure 14. An 1871 plat of Section 4, Rush Township, showing the site of Millville. While this map does not illustrate all of the buildings in the town, it does depict the grist mill and its associated dam, race, and mill pond. This map also is useful in that it provides the legal descriptions and limits of the outlots that were associated with Millville but were located outside of the town plat (JDC Deed Record 34:369).

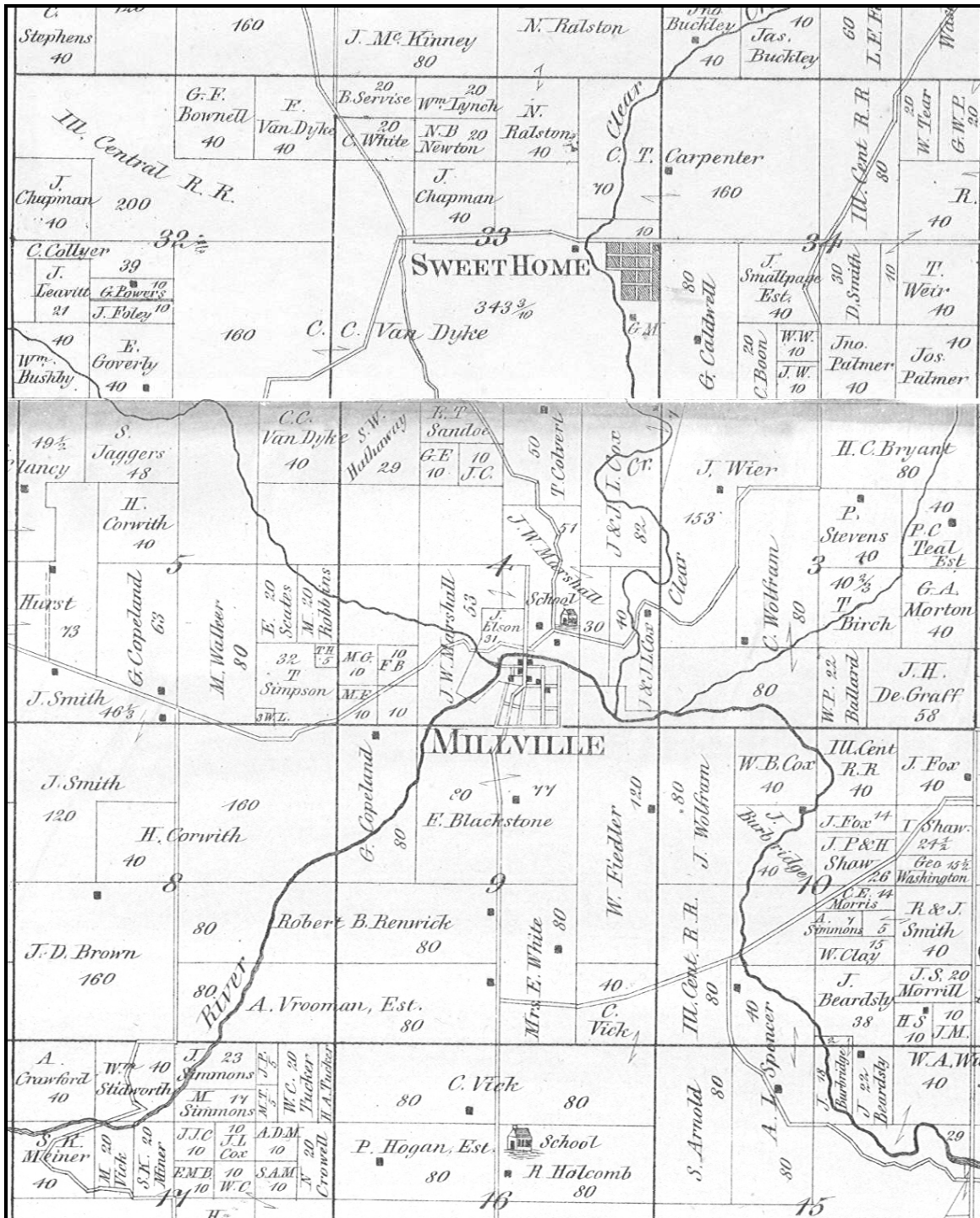


Figure 15. Detail of an 1872 plat map of Rush Township, showing the wider Millville area. Little is known about Sweet Home, the small town platted due north of Millville (Warner et al. 1872:B).

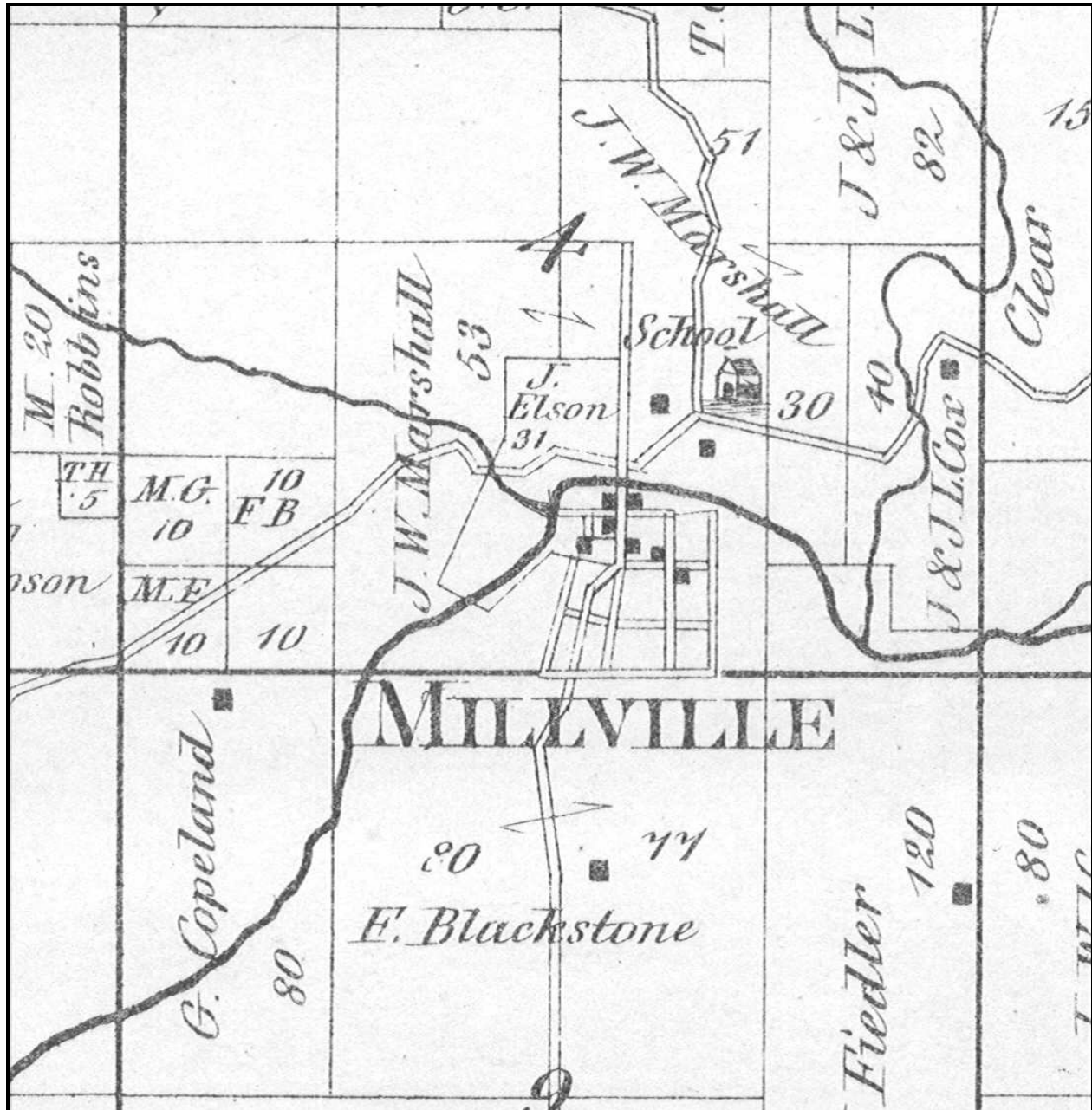


Figure 16. Close-up of the previous figure, showing Millville and its associated outlots (Warner et al. 1872:B). Seven buildings are illustrated within the platted limits of the town. Several buildings, however, have been omitted, as the following figure makes clear. This map illustrates the road entering Millville from the south as following the alley on Block 3, as opposed to Main Street, but this does not correspond to other sources, such as the survey map illustrated in Figure 14.

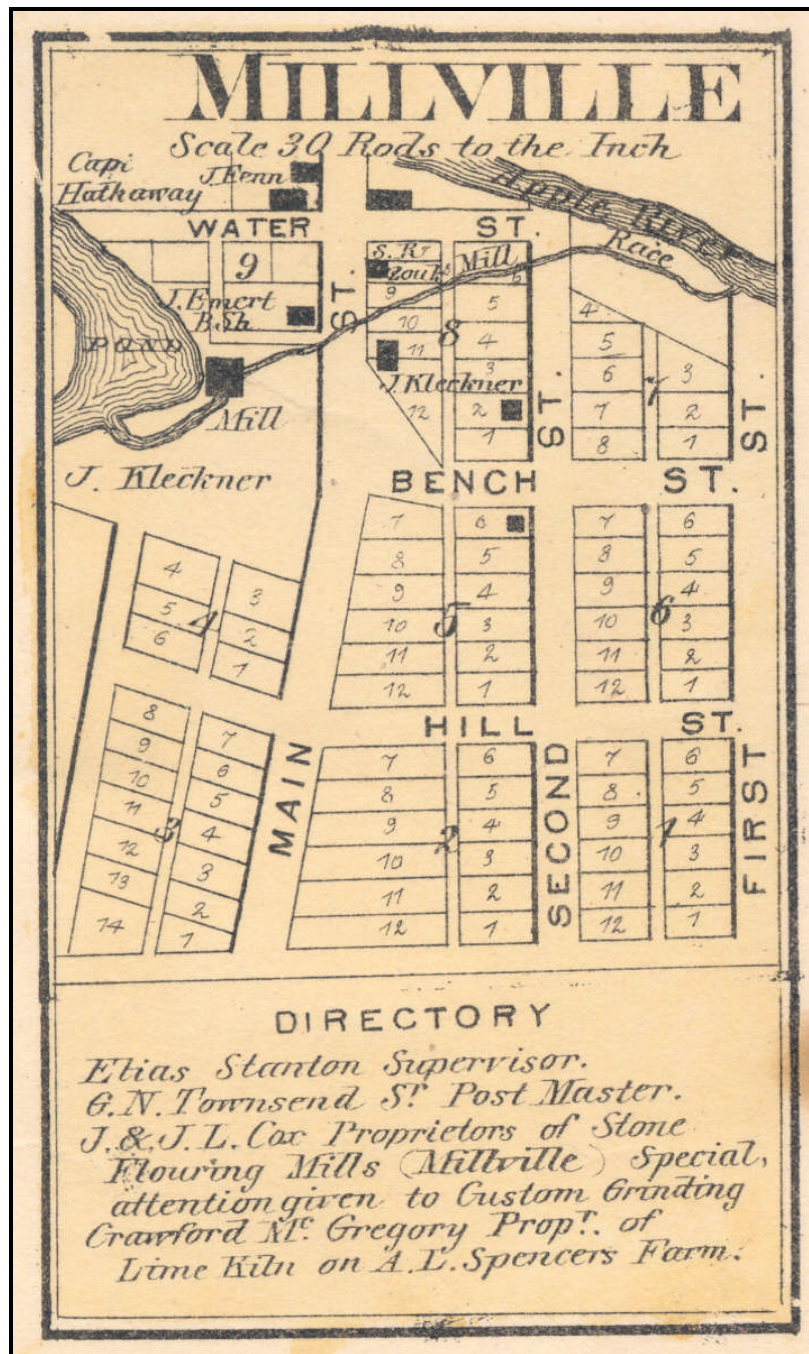


Figure 17. Map of Millville and business directory for Rush Township, 1872. Nine buildings are illustrated on the town plat. The only commercial buildings specifically named are the mill and Emert's blacksmith shop (Warner et al. 1872:D).

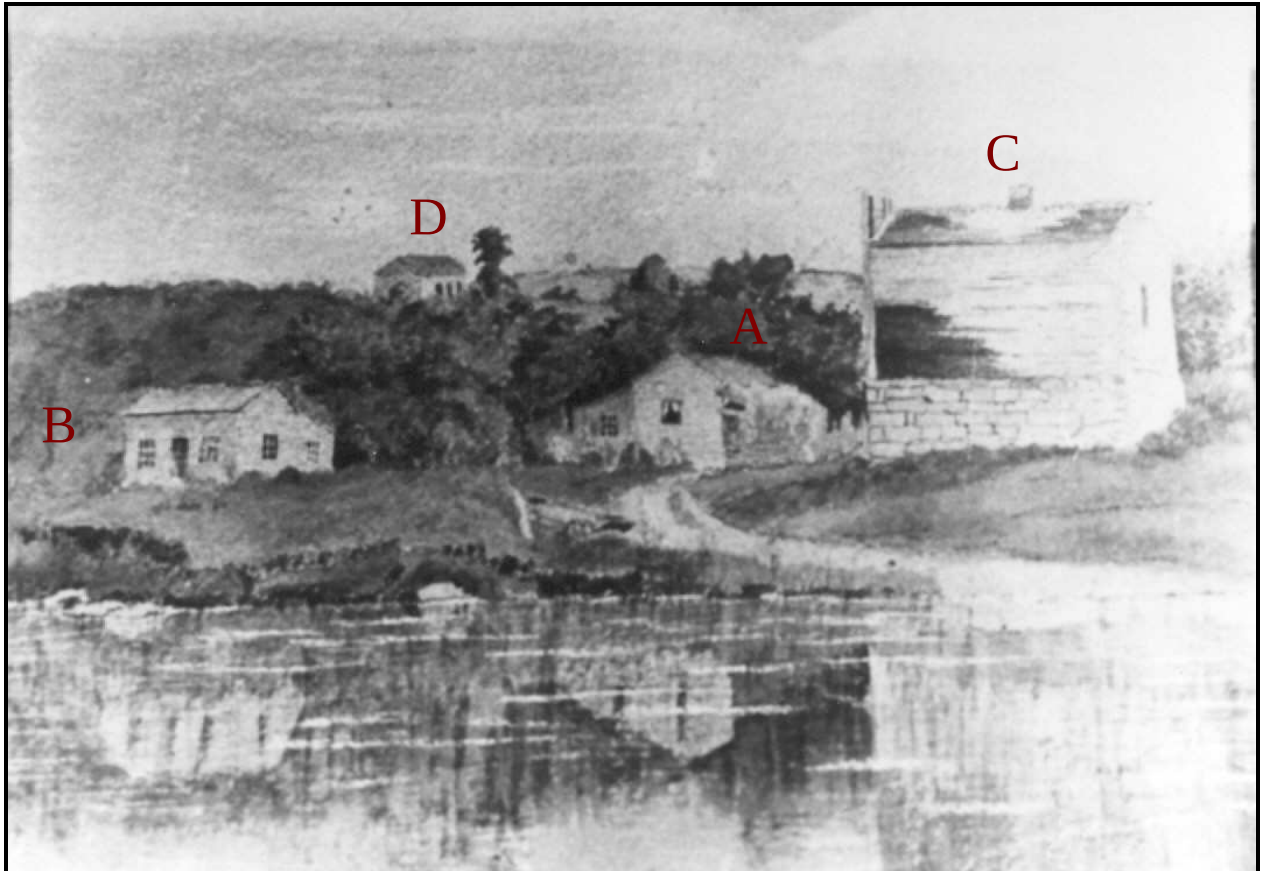


Figure 18. An 1885 watercolor of Millville by Nellie Boone, looking south across the South Fork Apple River. This painting illustrates three buildings on the floodplain and one building on the bluff to the south. The river ford is shown on the extreme right of the view, curving around the frame commercial building on raised stone foundations. This painting, and the one in the following figure, are the only historic views we know of that provide elevation views of the buildings in Millville (as opposed to building footprints, such as those provided by the county atlases). Boone's paintings currently hang in the Community Building in Warren, Illinois. The red lettering has been added for reference purposes in the text. Although somewhat difficult to determine, it appears that Building A probably represents Site 6; Building B probably represents Site 5; Building C probably represents Site 15, and Building D probably represents Site 4. Further research is needed to clarify these associations.

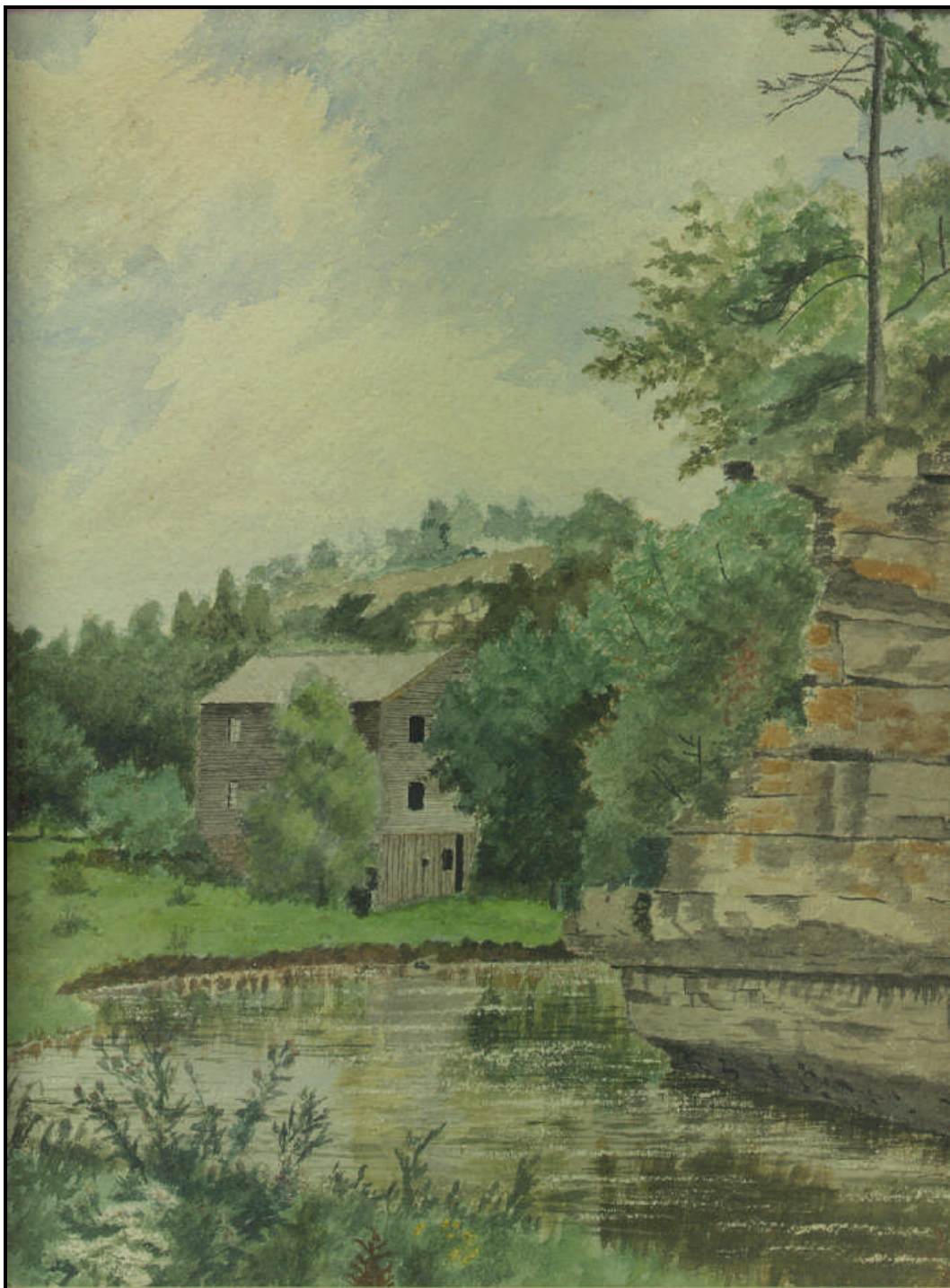


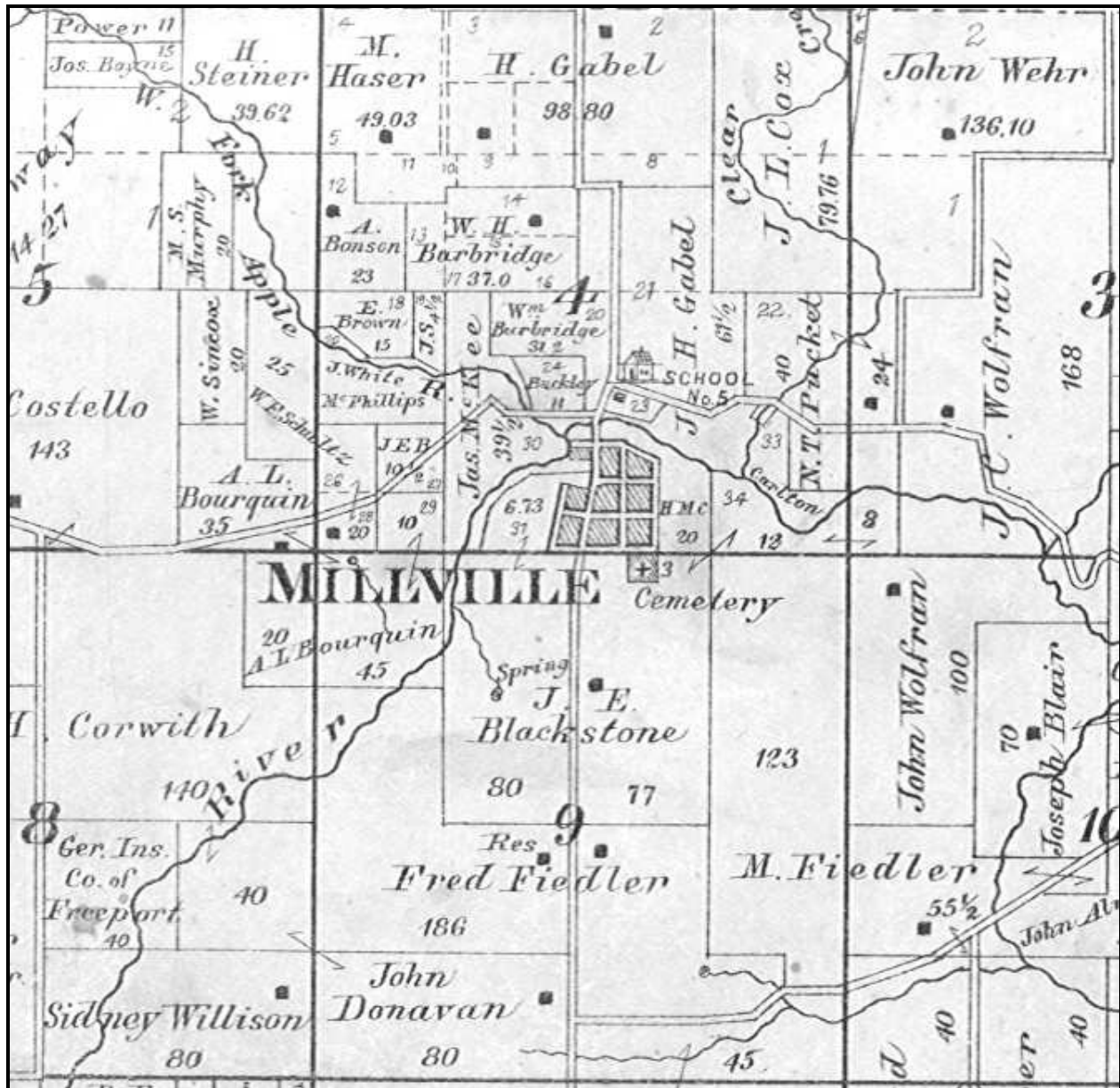
Figure 19. Nellie Boone also painted this view of the gristmill at Millville in 1885. This watercolor looks southeast towards the mill, from the juncture of the Apple River with its South Fork.



Figure 20. Nellie Boone's watercolor of the Apple River, looking northwest toward what now is known as Primrose Bluff.



Figure 21. An 1885 oil painting by Nellie Boone of the Cox Mill, located on Clear Creek, one-quarter-mile east of Millville. This mill was water powered, like the one in Millville, and its mill-pond and dam are depicted above, to the left of the mill building. The collapse of the Cox dam in June 1892 unleashed a flood of water into Millville and destroyed the few buildings that remained on the floodplain in town.



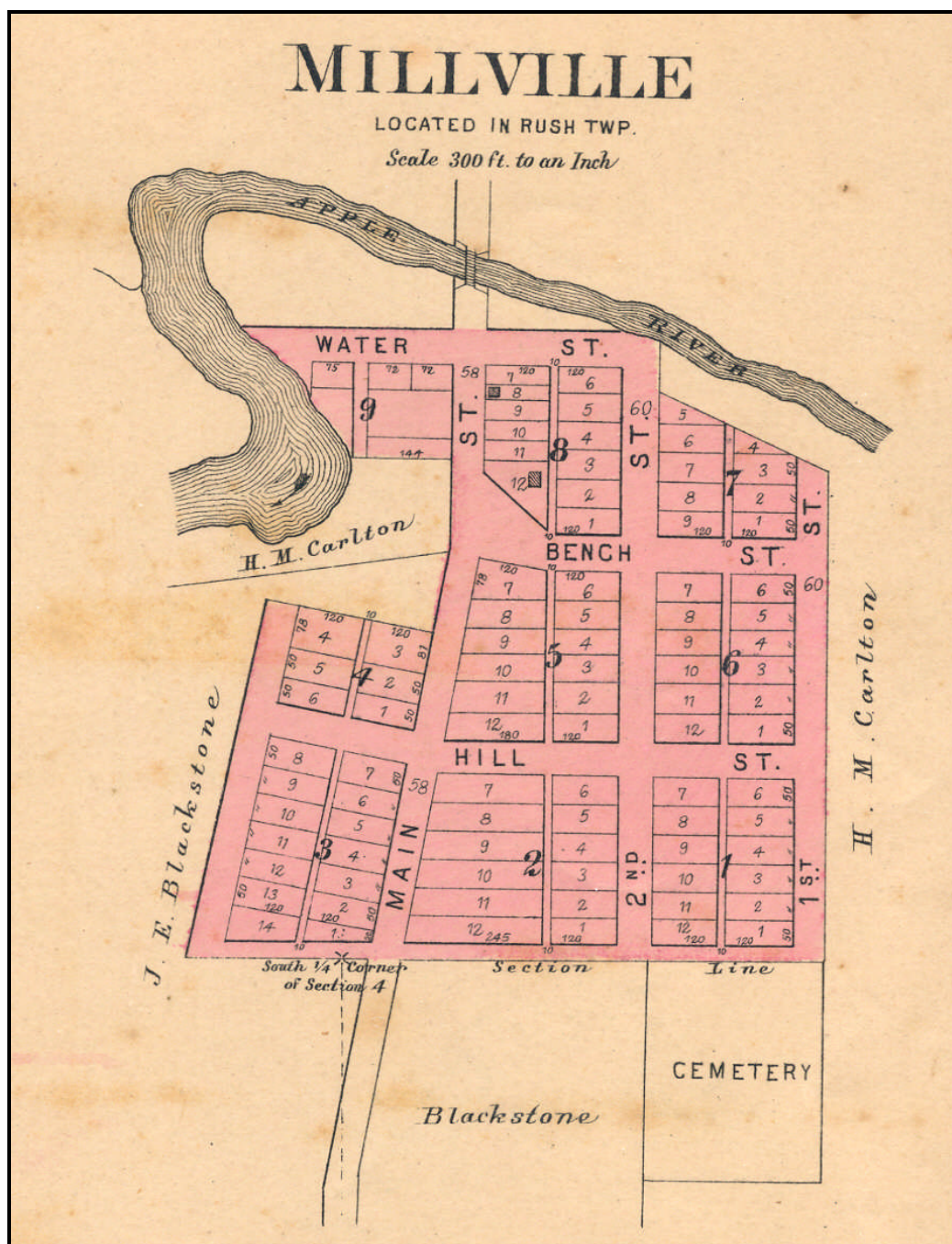


Figure 23. Map of Millville, 1893. Only two buildings are illustrated in the town, the others presumably having been washed away in the disastrous flood the town suffered the previous year (North West Publishing Company 1893:39).

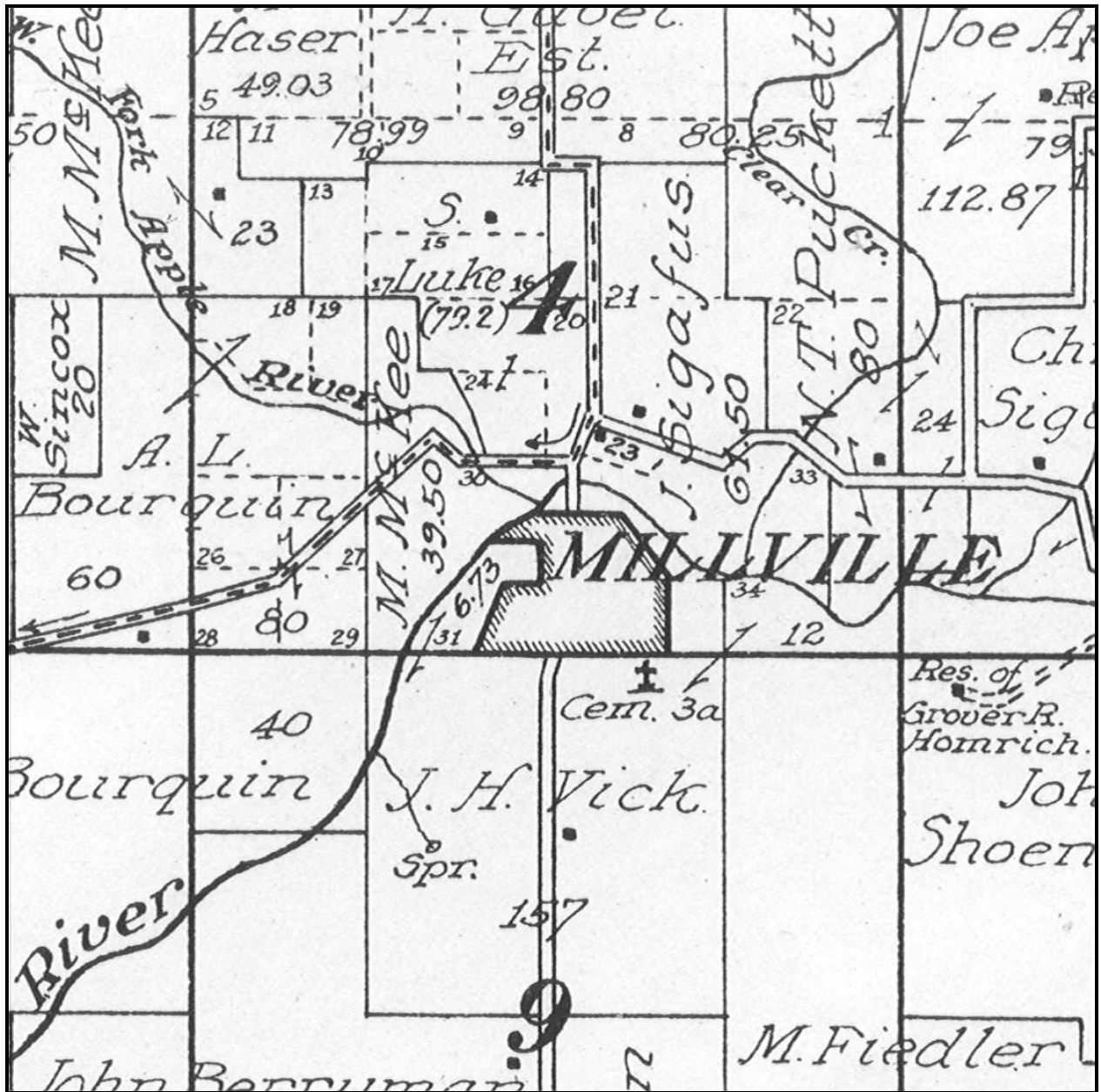


Figure 24. Detail of a 1913 plat map of Rush Township, showing the Millville vicinity (Ogle and Company 1913:53).

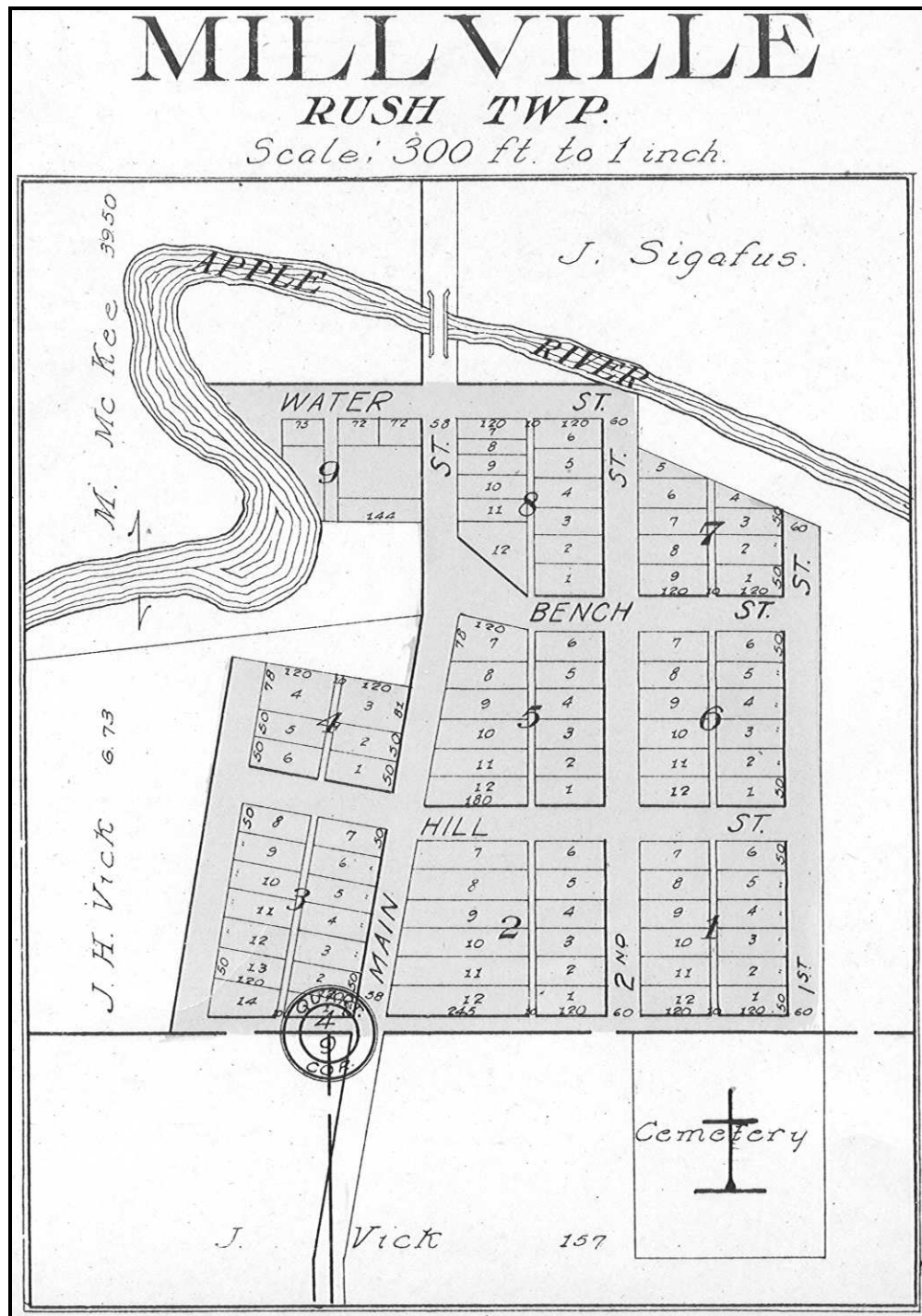


Figure 25. Map of Millville, 1913. No buildings are illustrated within the platted limits of the town, which suggests that none may have been present at this date. Plats of other towns in the 1913 atlas do show commercial and institutional buildings. Note the bridge across the river (Ogle and Company 1913:24).



Figure 26. Two historic views of the Pratt Pony Truss bridge that was erected across the South Fork Apple River during the late nineteenth century. The top photograph, which is undated but appears to be the older of the two, was taken from a point downstream from the bridge, looking east. Note the horse-drawn buggy that has stopped on the bridge. The bottom view was taken from the south end of the bridge, looking north. This picture probably dates from the later 1930s or early 1940s (note that the east truss of the bridge is stenciled with a sign saying, “Painted by Rush Twn[?]. & WPA.” The paint line that is visible on the west truss suggests that the bridge either was in the midst of being painted when the photograph was taken, or that the work had not quite been finished (ARCSP photograph collection).

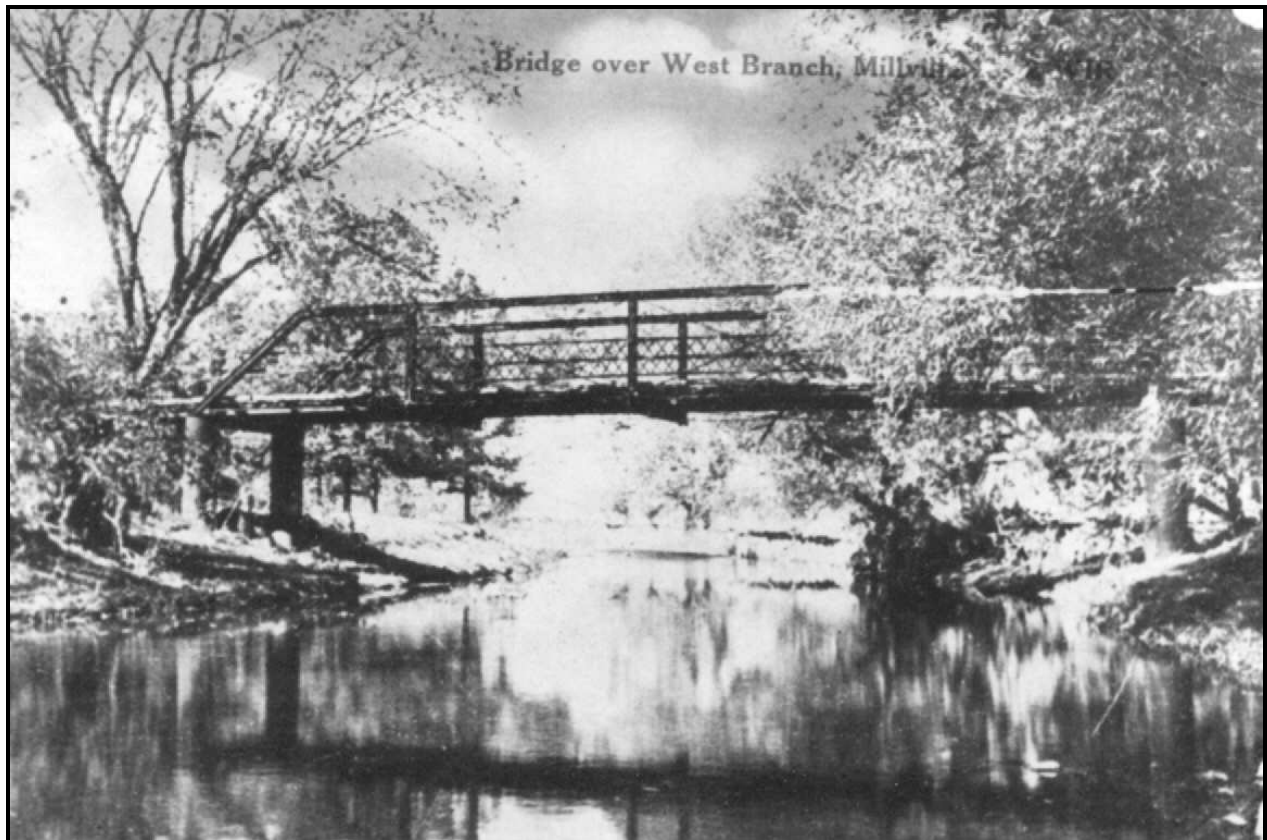


Figure 27. An undated postcard of the Pratt pony-truss bridge over the main branch of the Apple River (designated above as the “West Branch”) at Millville, looking north. This bridge was of the same design as the one spanning the South Fork and presumably was contemporary with the latter (ARCSP photograph collection).



Figure 28. Apple River Canyon served as a popular recreation spot for local residents even before the state park was established in 1932. These photographs appear to have been taken during the 1920s or early 1930s and show tourists parked along what historically was Water Street in Millville. The photographs also show the large sign made by the Canyon Club on a stone slab located at the east end of Lone Rock. This sign, which provided highlights of the canyon tour and directions, was removed after the state park was established (ARCSP photograph collections).



Figure 29. (TOP) View of the picnic and playground area on the west end of the floodplain in Millville. This photograph, which looks north toward Lone Rock, probably was taken during the 1930s or 1940s, not long after the State of Illinois had started to develop the park. Note the picnic shelter in the background. (BOTTOM) Early in the park's history, the State provided limited site interpretation at Millville through the posting of signs at the presumed locations of several buildings in town. Two of the signs posted were for John Ernst's blacksmith shop and the stagecoach barn, and these appear in the photograph above. The interpretive signs, however, have long since been removed from the park. The photograph, possibly taken during the 1950s, looks southeast and captures North Canyon Park Road and a picnic shelter in the background.



Figure 30. Photograph of the bridge over main branch of the Apple River following the flood of 1999. This flood, which is considered one of the most forceful to have swept through the canyon in the twentieth century, provided an extreme example of the susceptibility of the site of Millville to flooding. The heap of debris clinging to the bridge includes deadwood, brush, and corn stalks (ARCSP photograph collections 1999).

Previous Research In And Around Apple River Canyon

During the latter half of the twentieth century, the history of Millville has been detailed in a number of unpublished manuscripts (Hansel 1971; Hermann and Hermann n.d.), popular-press publications on Apple River Canyon State Park (Warren's Women's Club 1955; Warren Historical Society 2001), anecdotal newspaper articles, and archaeological contract reports (Westover et al.; Bareis 1992). However, no professional historian previously has delved deeply into the town's history, utilizing such primary documentary sources as deed and tax records to assist in reconstructing the town's development through time.

Much of the information contained in the modern histories that have been written is repetitive, and appears to be derived principally from three primary sources: 1) the *History of Jo Daviess County*, published by H. F. Kett and Company in 1878; 2) Brink, Higgins, and Beer's 1872 atlas of Jo Daviess County; and 3) a map of Millville drawn by Amza L. Spencer, depicting the community as it appeared in 1838. While each of these sources contributes to our understanding of Millville, they provide only fragmentary images of the town. The county history was written during a time period when Millville was still in existence and settlers familiar with the town's early history were still alive. As such, the publication is a considered a trustworthy source. However, the information it provides for Millville is very general and not particularly site-specific. For example, the history provides a partial list of people who had businesses in town, but does not detail locations of those places of businesses or the periods they were operation. Nor does it discuss the general population in Millville, outside of business owners. This problem partially is addressed by the 1872 county atlas, which illustrates nine buildings on the town plat and places them on specific lots. Yet, this represents only a partial image of the structural developments in Millville, since the town had been in decline for two decades before this date. Many of the dwellings and commercial buildings present in the community at its peak presumably had been abandoned and destroyed (or decayed) before the map was produced. Furthermore, the functions of only two of the structures illustrated—the mill and blacksmith shop—are noted on the map (Brink et al. 1872:D). The map produced by Amza L. Spencer in 1925, when he was age 87, purports to illustrate Millville as it appeared in 1838 (see Figure 31). The Spencer map provides the locations of buildings, principal streets, and landscape features, and even labels all of the structures shown. Considering the map's detail and Spencer's familiarity with the town, it is not surprising that previous researchers have heavily relied upon this source for their descriptions of Millville. The Spencer map presents several problems, however. To begin with, Amza Spencer was born in Pennsylvania in 1838 (Kett 1878:733), and hence was hardly in position to know what the town looked like at that date. He moved to the Millville vicinity as a boy, served in the 15th Illinois during the Civil War, and eventually purchased a farm 1-½ miles southeast of Millville. Hence, Spencer's memories of the town probably began about ca. 1850, and his map, which he drew at age 87, seems to represent his recollection of buildings in town over time rather than a snapshot capturing the town at a single moment in time. The map also is not to scale and is grossly distorted in perspective from east to west. Nevertheless, the map remains one of the most valuable sources available for Millville, in respect to state of its development during the middle nineteenth century.

In the late 1970s, the Illinois Department of Conservation (now the Illinois Department of Natural Resources) prepared a master management plan for the Apple River Canyon State Park. This management plan recognized the fact that significant historic resources were located within the park, and recommended that future archaeological survey work be undertaken. The master plan also attempted to overlay the historic town plat of Millville on the existing landscape. There are problems with the overlay, however, in that it appears to place the town plat too far west (Illinois Department of Conservation 1977) (see Figure 32).

Several archaeological surveys have been conducted at Apple River Canyon State Park. In 1983, the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center (MARC) at Illinois State University (Normal) conducted a survey of the park, as well as several adjacent properties that were earmarked for possible acquisition by the State in the future (Westover et al. 1983). The survey methods utilized included both shovel testing and pedestrian survey. The MARC survey resulted in the identification of nineteen sites (11JD141 through 11JD159) located within, or immediately adjacent to, the park. Thirteen of the sites were prehistoric, three were strictly historic, and three had both prehistoric and historic components. Two of the sites with historic components were located within the historic plat of Millville (11JD142, 11JD148), while the other two were located some distance off the town plat but within the park boundaries (11JD149, 11JD151, 11JD152). Site 11JD159 (the community's cemetery) directly abutted the platted town, and southern park boundary, but is located on private land (see Figure 33).

At Site 11JD142, which was located south of the river and west of North Canyon Park Road, the MARC surveyors found surface evidence of two possible structures, which they speculated might be associated with the hotel that once operated in Millville. Site 11JD148 was positioned on the top of the bluff directly east of the concession stand; this site had a "keyhole-shaped depression" and a surface scatter of historic and prehistoric material. The old Millville Cemetery, which is located on private land immediately adjacent to the park, was identified as Site 11JD159. Site 11JD149 was located on the north side of the Apple River, opposite the platted town of Millville; shovel testing at this site yielded a small number of historic ceramics, in addition to prehistoric material. Site 11JD151 was located at the far southwestern corner of the park, adjacent to the canyon edge; the site consisted of two depressions and a scatter of historic artifacts. The sixth site, 11JD152, was located at the bluff base on the north side of the Apple River (west of the site of Millville) and yielded only one piece of burned glass. Westover et al. speculated that all of the historic sites located during the survey were associated with Millville, with the depressions present at those sites most likely being cellars or other pit features. They recommended that additional archaeological survey and testing work be done on Millville prior to any development in this section of the park (Westover et al. 1983:18-47-8). While the MARC survey did result in the identification of several potential features associated with Millville, the survey methodology utilized was not overly rigorous and was not prefaced with documentary work; hence, it missed several sites that would be identified in subsequent surveys.

In 1985, an archaeological survey was conducted by the Illinois State Museum Society over a small area in the Walnut Grove Campground prior to the construction of two vault toilets there. This campground is located on the bluff overlooking the South Fork of the Apple River, east of the park office. No artifacts were recovered during the survey, although park personnel

reported the presence of surface artifacts (historic and prehistoric) during previous construction work in the campground. As part of the 1985 survey, sites 11JD148 and 11JD151 were revisited and a surface collection conducted at those sites (Hassen and Schroeder 1987:48-50). Hassen and Schroeder (1987:45-47) also identified two potential historic sites in the park by examining nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century atlases. These sites are located on opposite sides of North Canyon Park Road, at that road's juncture with East Canyon Road. Neither of the potential sites has been field verified. Hassen and Schroeder (1987:45-47) refer to these sites as "Potential Historic Sites 1 and 2" (see Figure 34).

In the early 1990s, the Illinois Department of Transportation replaced the aging bridge that crossed the South Fork of the Apple River and widened a portion of North Canyon Park Road at the site of Millville. Prior to the construction of the new bridge, the Resource Investigation Program (RIP) at the University of Illinois conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of the new right-of-way (38.5m by 15.2m each side of the existing right-of-way on the south side of the bridge) that was required for the project. It was determined by the RIP survey crew that the proposed roadwork would impact remains of previously documented site 11Jd142. Shovel tests excavated by RIP within the area of new right-of-way on the east side of the original road indicated a buried topsoil (with middle nineteenth century ceramics and extensive mortar, approximately 70-80cm below the existing ground surface. Additionally, the survey crew noted the presence of a substantial stone layer on the west side of the road that may have been associated with a buried stone foundation. A substantial stone foundation at 11Jd142 is exposed on the surface further west of the new alignment. This site limits were redefined (and extended beneath the road bed). Although further Phase II archaeological testing was recommended, no further work was done at this location, and the IDOT signed-off on the project in December 1991 (Bareis 1992; Flesher 1992).

One of the more intriguing archaeological resources that have been identified at the park in recent years is a section of heavy timber framing that was found eroding out of the north bank of the South Fork following the flood of 1999. This structural feature, which is located a short distance upstream from Millville, was noted by park personnel. Staff from Fever River Research visited the site in August 1999 and documented the structural remains, which possibly represents a section of mill-dam cribbing or decking/flooring for a bridge, corduroy road, or building. The feature has since been re-covered with silt deposits¹⁶ (see Figures 35 and 36).

¹⁶ Roughly 26' of framing was exposed lengthwise at the time of the field investigation, but it continued farther into the bank. The framing had variably sized planking (measuring 6" to 14" wide) that was sawn or hewn on their bottom surface lower surface but left in-the-round on its top surface. The planks were laid perpendicular to 4"x12" joists/stringers to which they connected with 1"-diameter treenails. This type of construction is similar to a puncheon floor, but in reverse; with puncheon floors the flat face of the flooring is facing up. All of the lumber used to construct the section of floor was oak, or a similar hardwood. Given that the section of framing is covered with overburden in a area that historically would have been part of a raised millpond, it is not likely in situ; instead it probably floated downstream from another location. The original use of the framing is not known, though one possible scenario is that it was part of the Cox mill-dam and was washed downstream when the dam blew out in 1892. Macauley (1983) illustrates a representative wood-cribbed, low-water dam whose spillway is constructed similar to the framing found at the park. If the framing formerly were part of a dam, it would explain the use of treenails, instead of iron nails, to hold the planking in place, since the nails would have deteriorated with time. The deposition of the framing during the 1892 flood would also help explain the large amount of overburden covering the feature. The gristmill in Millville also had a dam in this general vicinity, but this dam

Early in 2000, Dr. Harold Hassen (IDNR) and Floyd Mansberger (Fever River Research) visited the park to inspect the construction of new pit toilets within the park. During the construction of the new pit toilets adjacent to the parking lot, the contractor had encountered buried artifacts he believed to have been associated with the nineteenth century occupation of the site. At that time, Hassen and Mansberger also conducted an informal pedestrian survey over several of the areas that had been previously surveyed. Of particular interest were the raised mound previously identified on site 11JD142 and the possible cellar depression on site 11JD148. A surface scatter of historic artifacts also was observed in the Walnut Grove campground. This survey reinforced the belief that archaeological sites associated with Millville could be identified and that those sites had a high potential for having good integrity.

was located slightly farther downstream, and it seems unlikely that a section of it would have moved upstream. Other possible uses of the framing may have been as decking/flooring for a bridge, corduroy road, or building.

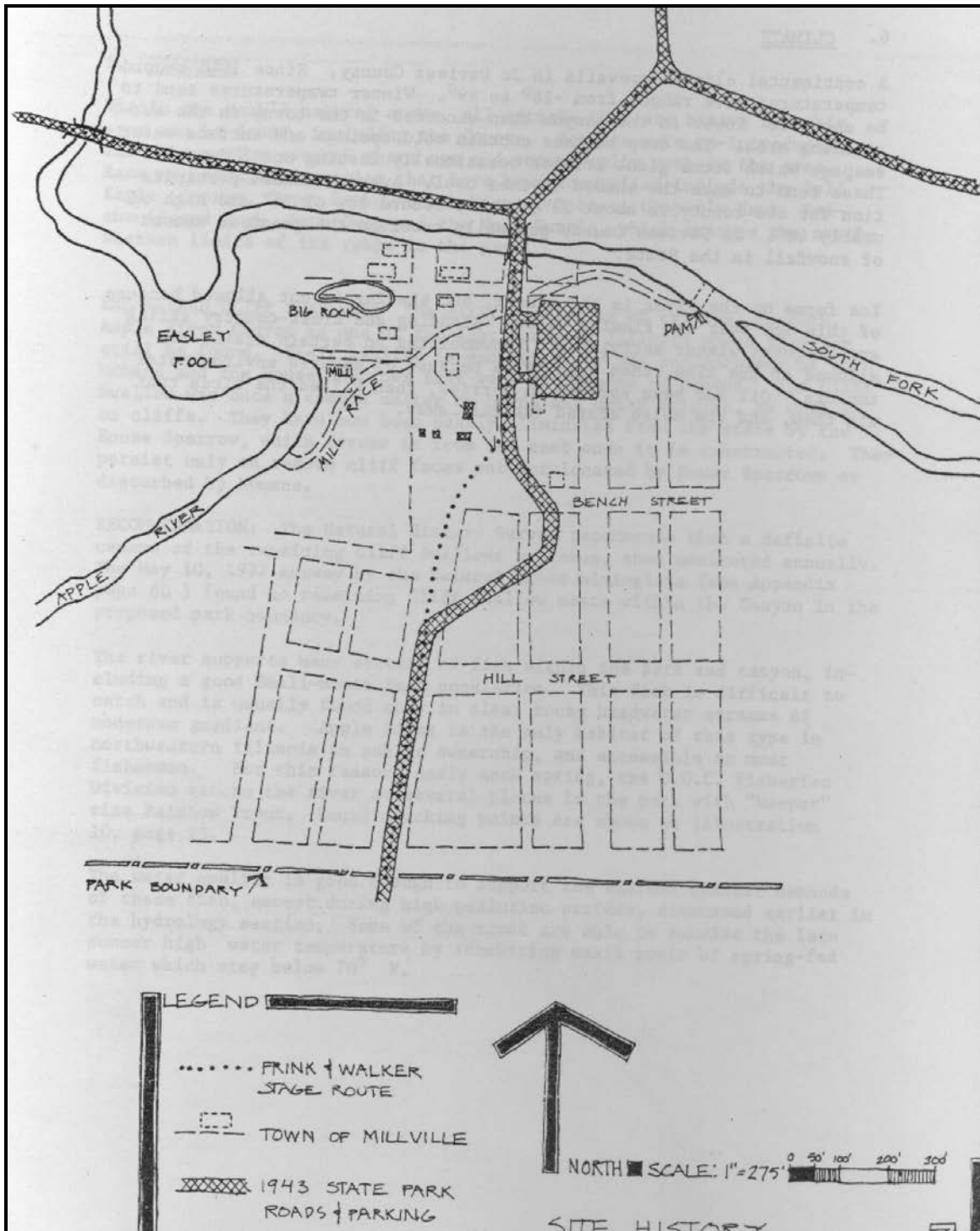


Figure 32. Map illustrating the 1970s attempt at overlaying the historic town plat onto the existing topography (Illinois Department of Conservation 1977:15). Note the distinctive dogleg in the 1940s road leading into the valley. It is our contention that this research incorrectly located the town plat too far to the west.

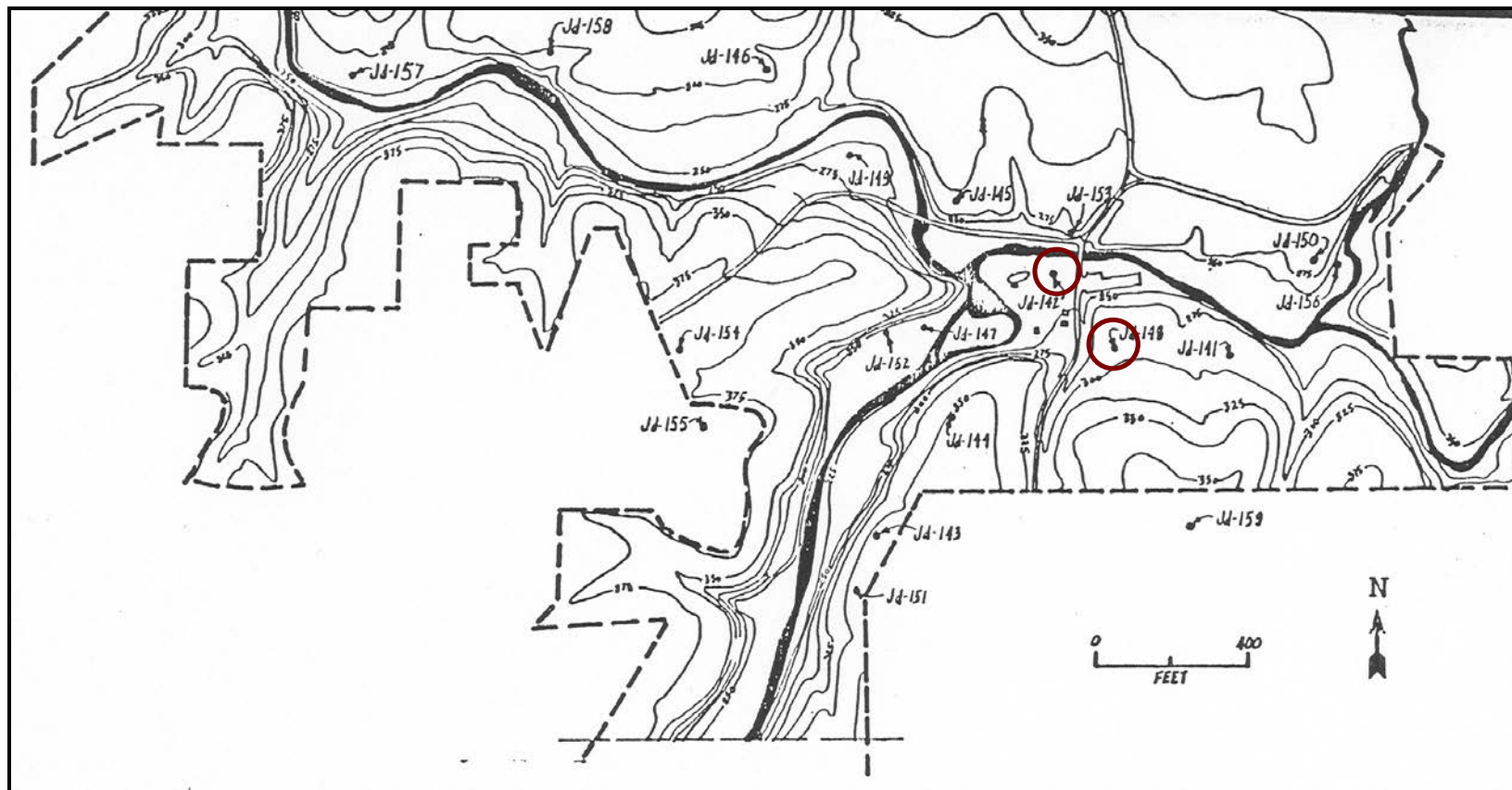


Figure 33. Map showing the locations of the archaeological sites identified in Apple River Canyon State Park during the 1983 MARC survey (Westover et al. 1983:52). Sites 11JD142 and 11JD148, which are located within the platted limits of Millville, have been circled.

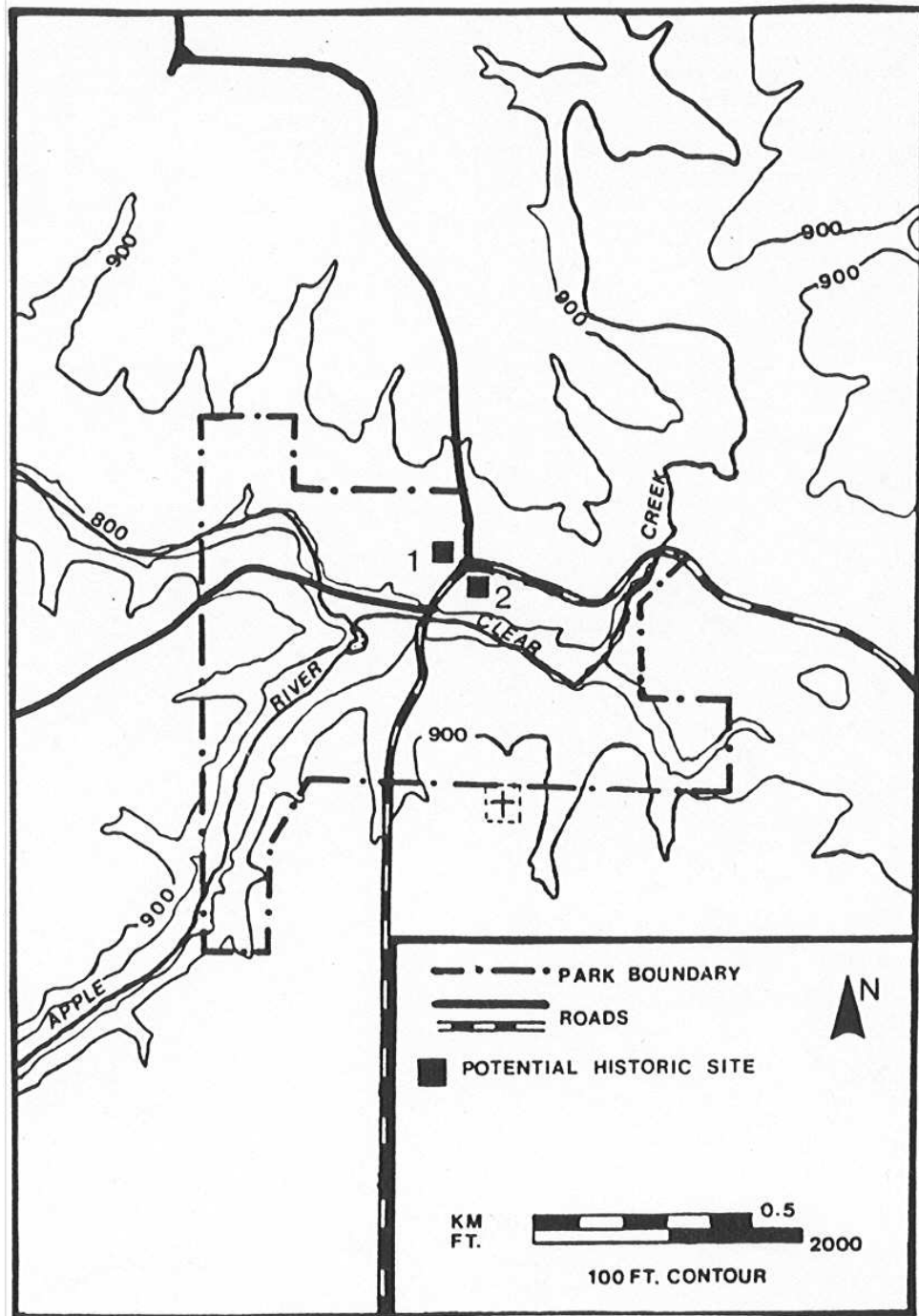


Figure 34. Map illustrating the location of the two potential historic sites in Apple River Canyon State Park, which were identified by the Illinois State Museum in 1985 through the analysis of historic plat maps (Hassen and Schroeder 1987:46). Neither site has been field checked. Though probably associated with Millville, neither is located within the platted town, which was located on the opposite side of the river from them.



Figure 35. View of the section of framing found exposed along the north bank of the Apple River's south fork in 1999, looking east. The two figures that follow illustrate structural details of the framing (FRR August 1999).



Figure 36. (TOP) Detail of the planking used on the section of framing. The upper surface of the planks has been left in the round. The holes in the ends of the planks are for treenails. (BOTTOM) Photograph showing the articulation of the planking to the joist/stringer beneath it (FRR August 1999).

Research Methods and Strategy

Fever River Research's investigations at Millville consisted of both archival and field components. The archival research was geared toward establishing the structural developments and resident population within the platted town limits of Millville during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Outlots lying adjacent to the town were not researched, though those properties may very well have historic archaeological resources on them. In particular, we wanted to determine which lots in Millville were improved (had buildings on them) historically—information that then could be used to direct archaeological testing. Research was conducted at the Jo Daviess County Courthouse, Galena Public Library, Illinois State Archives, and Illinois State Library. Sources utilized included deed records, county histories, historic plats and atlases, tax records, and United States censuses. The tax records were a key indicator for determining improved versus unimproved lots. This research resulted in the identification of numerous activity areas and landscape features dating from the middle nineteenth century, within the platted limits of Millville. One problem encountered during the research phase of the project was the absence of deed and tax records predating 1847—the year federal land sales began in this part of Illinois. Millville had already developed as a town by 1847, and it is reasonable to assume that many of the initial deed records for the community were for properties that already had buildings upon them; indeed, the odd dimensions provided for some of the lots suggests that sections of the town plat were surveyed around existing buildings. However, it is very likely that many of the early buildings in Millville are not accounted for in the documentary record. The federal preemption records for Jo Daviess County might contain previously unidentified properties in Millville, but these have not yet been assessed. Another problem—or at least cautionary note—revolves around the accuracy of the historic plats and atlases depicting Millville. While these publications generally are considered good sources, there always is a possibility of buildings present not being illustrated, or being incorrectly located, on a map. The likelihood of this happening for Millville may have increased as the town declined and its buildings were abandoned.

Fever River Research conducted the field investigation at Millville in two phases, in May and August of 2001. The goal of the investigations was not to test the entire platted town of Millville, but rather to have directed testing on specific lots known to have been improved during the nineteenth century (based on our previous documentary research) in order to assess the integrity and significance of the archaeological resources found there, thereby determining the National Register eligibility of the town site as a whole. Geographically, Millville broadly is divided between two settings: the narrow floodplain adjacent to the Apple River and the bluffs bordering the river valley. Areas within both of these geographic settings were subjected to archaeological testing; this was important, since each setting has been exposed to particular events (both natural and manmade) that have impacted the archaeological resources found there in different ways. The floodplain has experienced recurrent flooding, most which has been seasonal and relatively minor in scope while other floods have been quite extensive, like those that occurred in 1892 (which washed away the last few buildings remaining on the floodplain in Millville) and, more recently, in 1999. Depending on their force, floodwaters have the potential

to either scour away soils (thus compromising or destroying the integrity of middens and features contained within those soils) or depositing alluvium on top of existing soils (thus further burying archaeological remains and protecting them). The floodplain also has been impacted by modern construction activity related to the development of Apple River Canyon State Park. This development has included the construction of a large parking lot, a concession stand, picnic shelters, a pump house, and two generations of comfort stations. Considerable work also has been done on North Canyon Park Road (historic Main Street in Millville) and to the bridge crossing the south fork of the Apple River. The bluff areas in Millville have been immune to flooding and have experienced only minor park-related development. However, they have been exposed to erosion. Not surprisingly, erosion is most pronounced on bluff slopes and crests, though even the more level terrain found on the bluff top likely has suffered some erosion over the years, especially if it had been cleared of timber and/or used for grazing prior to the establishment of the park. The fact that three historic features likely associated with Millville had been identified in previous surveys (as Sites 11JD142 and 11JD-148) gave us some assurance that additional archaeological resources would be found at the town site. Yet, the previously identified features had been documented only superficially through pedestrian survey, and it remained unclear how representative these features were of Millville's integrity as a whole.

Instead of testing the previously identified features and/or sites located within Millville, we decided to test areas that were known to have been improved but had not been subjected to testing (and upon which no archaeological sites had been documented through previous survey work). One potential shortcoming in this strategy was that it might miss earlier historic components not documented in the tax records. Similarly, it was not our intention to test areas outside of the platted community. As such, several historic sites within the boundaries of the Apple River Canyon State Park remain untested. In the end, approximately half of the most heavily developed section of town, historically, was tested to some extent during the field investigations (see Figure 37).

The greatest challenge presented by the field investigation was accurately overlaying the original town plat over the existing landscape, and thereby being assured of which lots were being tested. None of the lot or block corners are marked with survey stakes, and the only solid marker available for tying the town grid into the landscape is the south interior quarter-section corner between the SE1/4 and SW1/4 Section 4, which is indicated as a survey point on the original 1846 town plat. The Apple River and the bluff line do provide helpful topographic guides for an overlay, since the town plat in large measure was laid out to conform to these landscape features. The riverbank, however, may have shifted at some to some extent since 1846, and is not clear whether the plat illustrates the riverbank at its high or low water point. Similarly, North Canyon Park Road follows the general course of Main Street in Millville but is shifted farther to the east than its historic predecessor; hence, it too represents a conditional landmark. As such, while we were confident that our overlay would provide fairly good control and direction over the archaeological testing, we recognized that lots lines we projected in the field might not correspond exactly to the platted ones.

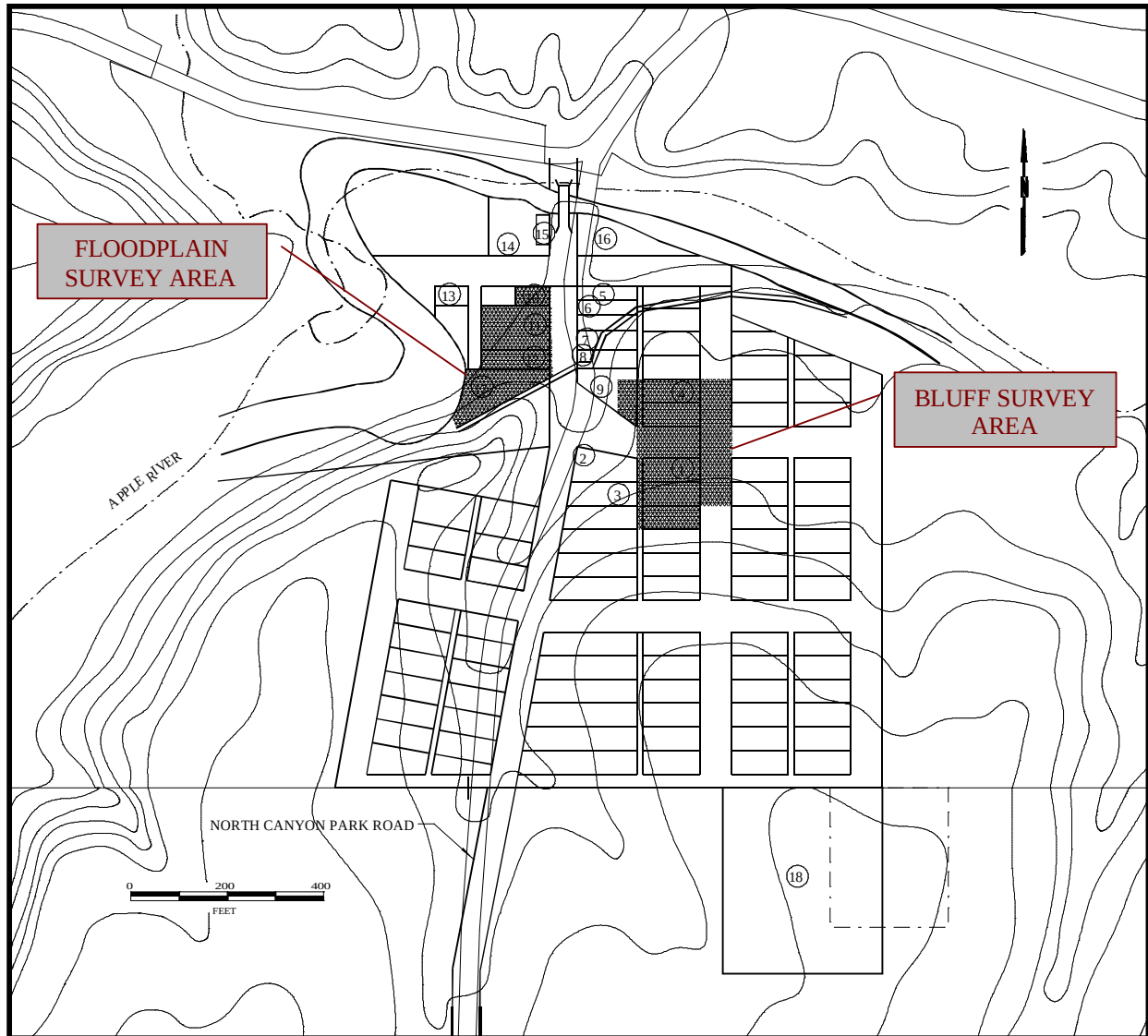


Figure 37. Figure illustrating an overlay of the town plat of Millville on the existing landscape and the areas tested by Fever River Research in 2001 (FRR 2002).

Bluff Survey

The first phase of the 2001 field investigations took place in May and consisted of a shovel-test survey over a portion of the bluff that extends east of North Canyon Park Road. This area had been incorporated within Blocks 5 and 8 of Millville, and, in contrast to most of the other bluff settings in the town, it afforded relatively level terrain upon which to build. This area was selected for testing based on our previous documentary research, which indicated that as many as three residences were located in this area during the middle nineteenth century. These properties are discussed below as Sites 1, 3, and 4. The majority of the area surveyed was an open field planted predominately with prairie grass. Some sections of the field had thick brambles. The north, south, and east sides of the survey area were wooded, the timber to the south being primarily white pine.

The baseline for the shovel testing survey was laid out in line with what we believed to be First Street in Millville. Since Sites 1, 3, and 4 were all located west of First Street, the strategy was to concentrate our testing on that side of the street and do a limited amount of testing on the opposite side. The location selected for the baseline was approximate, but it did measure in well from the town plat and it also was on line with a ravine through which the street could have passed from the bluff into floodplain. In order to maximize on time and make the testing as directed as possible, the entire area west of First Street was not thoroughly covered in the survey. Instead, we let positive tests direct the course of the survey. Tests initially were excavated at regular 5m intervals along the baseline in order to gain an initial impression of the artifact distribution. They were then spread out at 10m intervals to create a broader sweep. The interval between tests was tightened to 5m when a positive test occurred (see Figure 38).

A total of ninety-two shovel tests (numbered ST-1 through 92) ultimately were excavated during the bluff survey, forty of which were positive. The artifact concentration was highest around a shallow depression located toward the southwest edge of the survey area. Though only superficially assessed through shovel testing, this depression is believed to be a cellar. A shovel test (ST-56) excavated in the center of the feature went down 68 cm (2'-3") before hitting sterile soil and yielded twenty-two domestic and architectural-related artifacts. Artifact distribution maps show a midden of middle-nineteenth-century material radiating out from the suspected cellar, which is discussed in more detail below as Feature 9.

Several shovel tests also were placed in and around the open keyhole cellar identified by Westover et al. (1983:33) as site 11-JD-148, though not enough to fully understand the artifact distribution around it. One test excavated 2.8m east of the cellar (ST-91) hit deep, mixed fills distinctly different from those found elsewhere in the survey area. The fill, which continued below the 45cm-level at which the test was terminated, had mortar mixed throughout it. Fifteen artifacts were recovered, including undecorated whiteware, bones, a soft-paste porcelain figurine, a hair pin, machine-cut nails, and a strap hinge. Given the number of artifacts and depth of the fills found in the shovel test, it is possible that it cut through a feature.

Several additional shovel tests (ST-93 through 96) were excavated in the floodplain at Millville in May 2001. These represented only a minor part of the overall survey and were intended primarily to assess soil conditions. Three of the tests were excavated on the west side

of North Canyon Park Road, while the fourth was on the east side of the road, between the parking lot and South Fork Apple River.

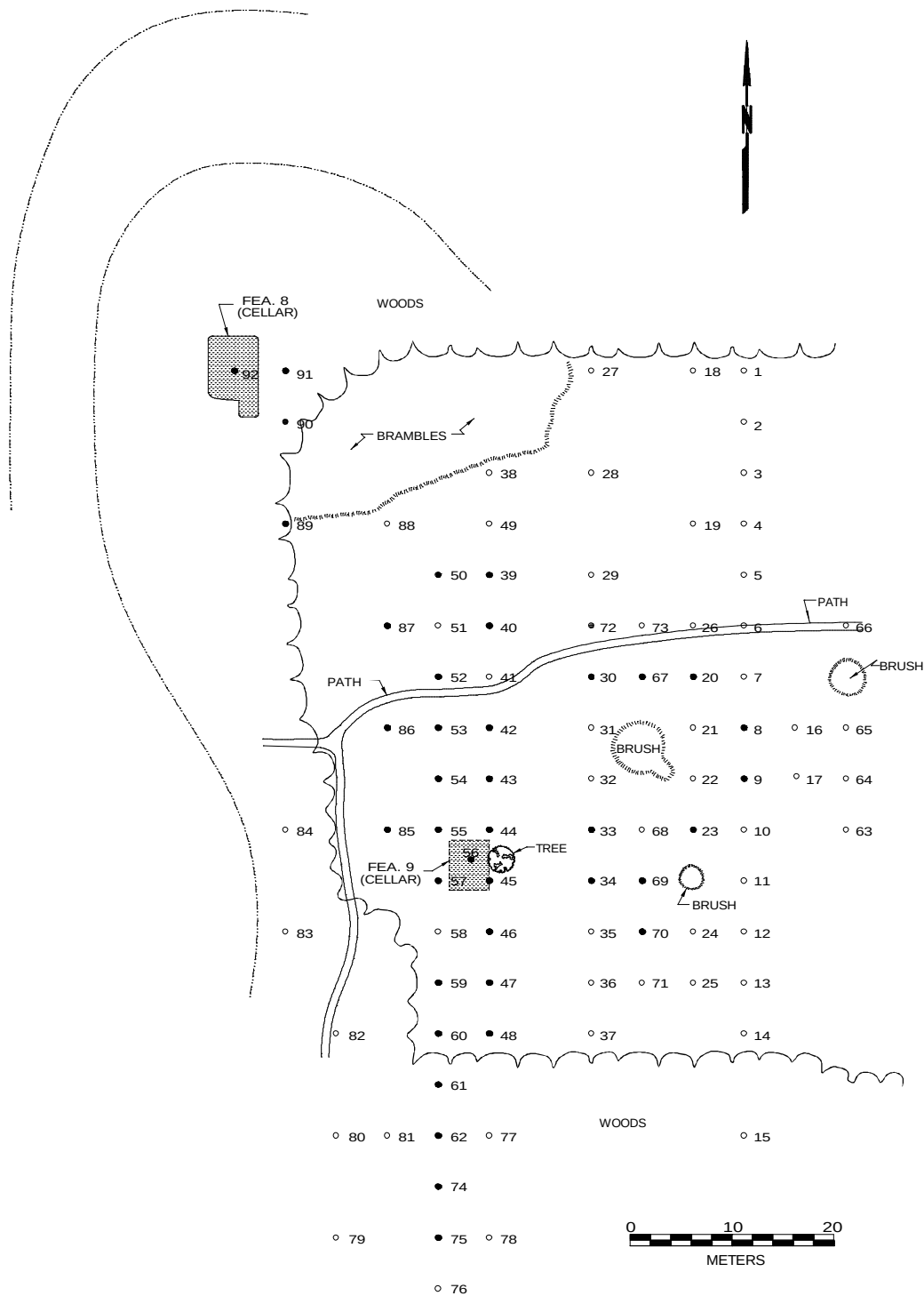


Figure 38. Map showing the location of shovel tests excavated during the bluff survey in May 2001. Black circles represent positive shovel tests. The two cellar features identified during the survey also have been noted (FRR 2002).

Floodplain Survey

In August 2001, archaeological testing was conducted over a portion of the floodplain in Millville, lying west of North Canyon Park Road. The goal of these investigations was to assess the integrity and character of the archaeological resources located on Lot 6, Block 9 and the mill tract in Millville. Our documentary research (see discussion that follows) indicated the Thrasher House (Site 11) and a blacksmith shop (Site 12) had been located on Lot 6, whereas the gristmill and the early Smith and Burbridge sawmill (Site 17) were situated on the Mill Lot. Both lots are located in an area that currently is utilized as a picnic and playground area, and the ground cover is characterized by grass-covered lawn and scattered trees.

In order to make the archaeological testing as directed as possible, we adopted a three-phase testing strategy (reference Figures 39 through 41). First, the location and platted boundaries of the two lots needed to be established in the field. This task was accomplished by marking out the street and lot grid for that part of Millville lying in the floodplain west of North Canyon Park Road, using a compass, long measuring tapes, and the original town plat. Even though there were no marked lot corners to work from, their absence posed less of a problem than might be expected, since the area we were attempting to plat out was bounded on all four sides by existing landscape features (the Apple River on the north and west, North Canyon Park Road [historic main street] on the east, and the bluff line on the south.) that could be measured off of and provided good guidelines. Once the lot limits were defined, a shovel testing survey was conducted across all of Lot 6 and part of the mill tract in order to determine the concentration of the artifacts there. Shovel tests were excavated uniformly at 10m intervals, with additional tests being placed at 5m intervals around positive tests. On Lot 6, the survey indicated a concentration of artifacts toward the north-center of the lot. The artifacts generally were located between 25—40cm below surface, indicating the presence of buried historic midden. From one shovel test in particular (ST-100), a nice assemblage of domestic artifacts was recovered, and this test also went fairly deep; both of these factors suggested that the test hit a feature. The third phase of the testing involved the mechanical excavation of a series of trenches across Lot 6 and the mill tract in order to assess the soil stratigraphy and the presence of features. This work was done with a backhoe with a 3'-wide bucket (see Figure 42). The placement of the trenches on Lot 6 was determined primarily by artifact distribution and suspected lot use, while the one trench on the mill tract was placed to bisect apparent building foundations. Trees and park-related features (flagpole, drinking fountain, grills) did circumscribe both the placement and extent of some of the trenches to a certain extent, however.

Trench 1 ran north/south for 37.5m (123') across the entire frontage of Lot 6, as well part of Lot 4 to the north of it. The trench intentionally was centered on ST-100. Given the large number of domestic-related artifacts that were recovered from this shovel test, it was thought that the trench might expose the remains of the Thrasher House. A pit feature, which is believed to be a cellar (Feature 3), was uncovered at the north end of the trench. Several trench features (Features 1 and 7) also were exposed in the trench, along with an intense midden identified as Feature 2. These features will be discussed in more detail below. Backhoe excavation was terminated after the middle-nineteenth-century (ca. 1840) ground surface was exposed, at which point all excavation was done through shovel scraping by trowel work (see Figure 43).

Far from being scoured or eroded away, the middle-nineteenth-century ground surface in Trench 1 was found encapsulated beneath a considerable amount of fill. At the south end of the trench, the historic ground surface was located approximately 70cm beneath the existing ground surface. Moving north (and downslope) in the trench, the fill thinned, but still encapsulated that surface. At the north end of the trench, three distinct zones of brown silt soil capped the middle-nineteenth-century ground surface; the homogenous character of these zones, coupled with the presence of sand lenses between them, suggests that they represent flood-deposited sediment. Two of the zones might be attributable to the large floods of 1892 and 1925. The lower soil stratigraphy also exhibited a dynamic character (see Figures 44 and 45).

Two 1m x 1m units (Tests 1 and 2) were excavated within Trench 1 in order to assess the character of the soils beneath the middle-nineteenth-century surface. These tests, which were excavated 1.6m below the existing ground surface, revealed two successive layers of buried topsoil resting on top of a base layer of limestone and sandstone cobbles (see Figure 41). A limited amount of prehistoric material (chert flakes, burned sandstone, bone) was recovered from both tests. Interestingly, the layer of cobbles dips downward as one moves *upslope*. The soil stratigraphy suggests that the area was once a gravel bar, or bench, that has had successive layers of silt sediment deposited on its crest and behind it. In contrast, the north face of the gravel bar had less soil deposition, presumably because it faced the river and was more exposed to flooding.

A secondary midden, apparently separate from Feature 2, was evident in the profile of Trench 1. This midden extended for 2.4m across the east profile and was positioned directly on top of the circa 1840 ground surface. Plaster, brick flecks, red sand (or ash?), and gravel were present. Given the narrow window provided by Trench 1, it was unclear whether this secondary midden represented an extension of the larger midden defined as Feature 2 or whether it is associated with another as-of-yet-unidentified feature.

Trench 2 was excavated across the mill tract and was positioned to bisect the remains of the mill, from north to south. The general location of the mill was known from the historic maps of Millville and from Nellie Boone's painting of the building. Another clue as to the mill's location was a line of partially exposed stone—assumed to be building stone—in the same area where the maps placed the mill. Unfortunately, this same area had been impacted by the construction of a comfort station dating from the early days of the state park. The comfort station was demolished when the new restrooms adjacent to the parking lot were constructed, but its concrete foundations were left below grade and these presented an obstacle during the backhoe excavation. Hence, Trench 2 was cut in two segments along the same line for a total distance of approximately 27.5m (90'). The north segment of Trench 2, which measured approximately 14m (46') long, exposed what is believed to be the north foundation wall of the mill (Feature 6) and several other minor features (Features 4 and 5). It also provided a glimpse of the soil profile inside and outside of the mill foundations. Outside, or north, of the mill foundations, the circa 1840 ground surface was located approximately 80cm below the existing ground surface, and was covered with two layers of laminated silts (probably flood deposited) and an upper layer of mixed fill. As was the case with Trench 1, the backhoe excavation did not extend below the historic ground surface. The soil deposition inside of the mill foundations was more mixed, and, not surprisingly, included demolition debris (brick, building stone, mortar).

The southern segment of Trench 2 measured 8m (26'-6") and—in contrast with the north segment—was positioned completely within the mill foundations. A line of building stone, running parallel to those on the north, was exposed on the southern end of the trench. Several of the historic maps of Millville illustrate the mill-race as entering the building at its southeast corner and then running along the south wall (JDC Deed Record 34:369; Warner et al. 1872:D). Hence, the south segment of Trench 2 was cut fairly deep (1.4m below grade) in the hopes of finding some evidence of the mill-race. Unfortunately, the results were inconclusive. The backhoe excavation was terminated when a layer of fairly level and sterile-looking sandy silt was encountered, but it was not clear whether this soil represented the base of millrace or sediment deposited within or even above it. The fill above the sandy silt appeared to have been deposited in three broad sequences: first, the deposition of mixed soils and demolition debris, associated with the destruction of the mill itself; then a thick capping episode as now open foundations became filled with silt from alluvial and/or colluvial activity; and lastly, a final capping episode of mixed silts and clays, possibly resulting from the construction or destruction of the comfort station.

Trench 3 ran north/south for 18.6m (61') across the rear of Lot 6, Block 9. The results of the shovel testing survey suggested that the concentration of artifacts on this part of the lot was low. Nevertheless, we hoped that the trench might expose one or more features typically associated with rear lot buildings and activities (i.e. privy, barn/carriage house, trash pits). As it turned out, however, no features were uncovered and only 1 artifact—a bone—was recovered during the excavation of the trench. Below the sod and topsoil, there were two layers of light-brown silt separated by a thin band of fine sand, all of which appears to be flood deposited material. The ca. 1840 ground surface, which represented by a layer of black silt, was located 25—30cm below grade. Underlying the historic ground surface was the same substrata of limestone and sandstone cobbles encountered in Trench 1. Trench 2 was excavated 45—50cm below the existing ground surface.

Trench 4 was a short trench extending off of and perpendicular to Trench 1 and was primarily designed to determine the western extent of the midden defined in the field as Feature 2. The trench was 9.3m (30'-3") long. Mechanical excavation was stopped as soon as the midden was exposed. No features were encountered during the excavation of the trench. A 1x1m test unit, test 3, was excavated within the trench to determine the underlying soil stratigraphy.

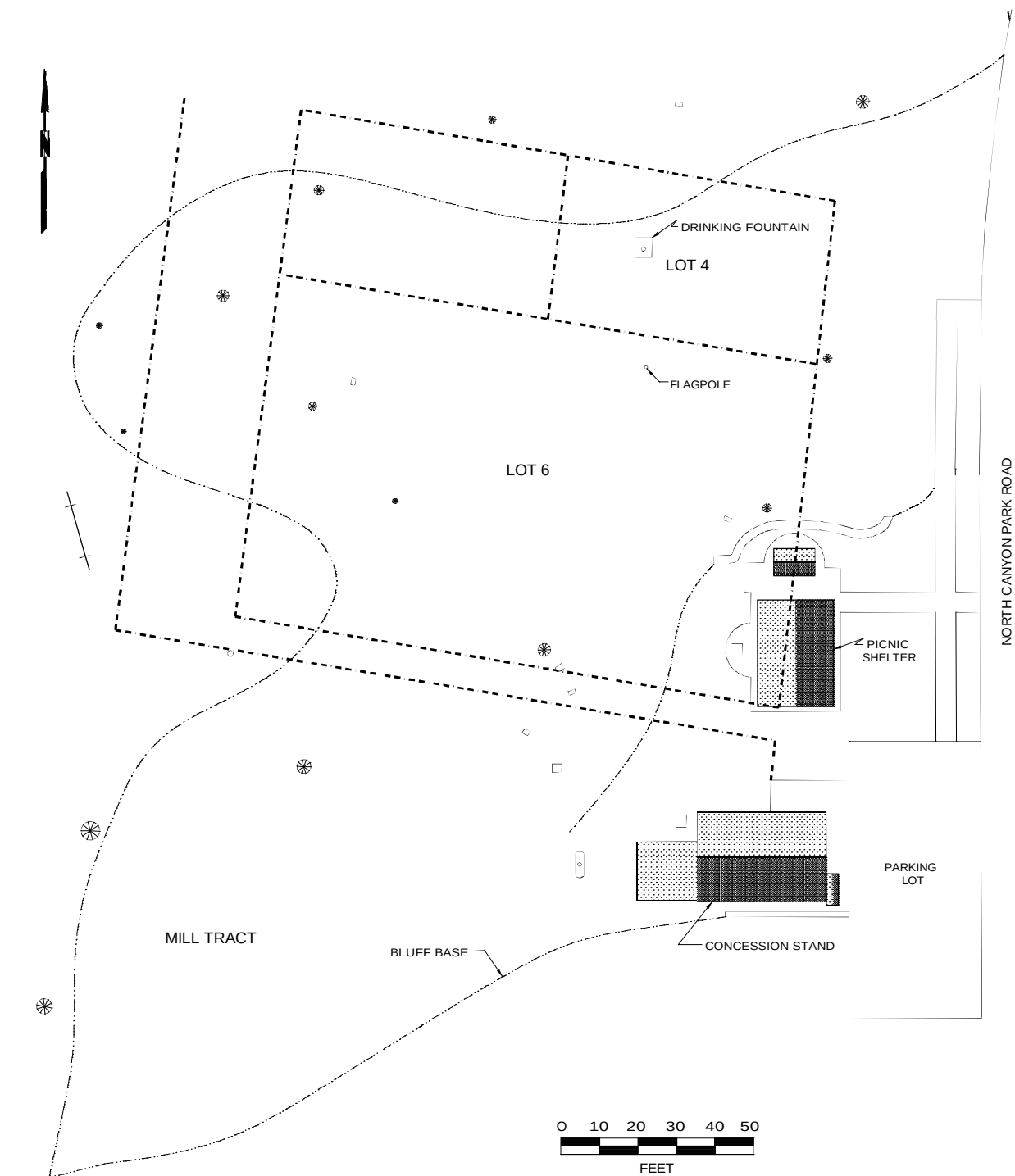


Figure 39. The section of floodplain in Millville tested in August 2001, showing the projected lot lines superimposed on the landscape (FRR 2001).

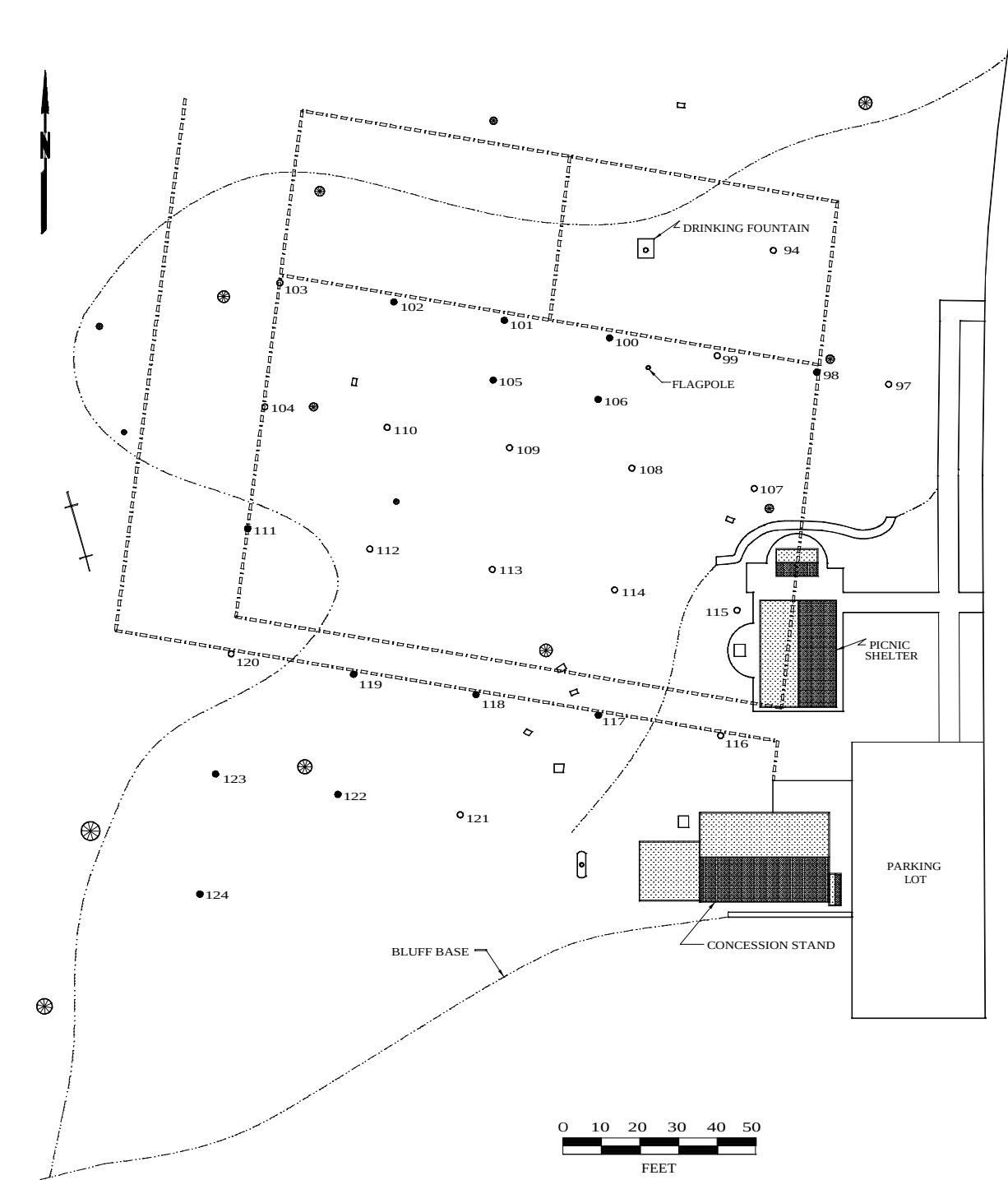


Figure 40. Location of shovel tests excavated as part of the floodplain survey in August 2001 (FRR 2002).

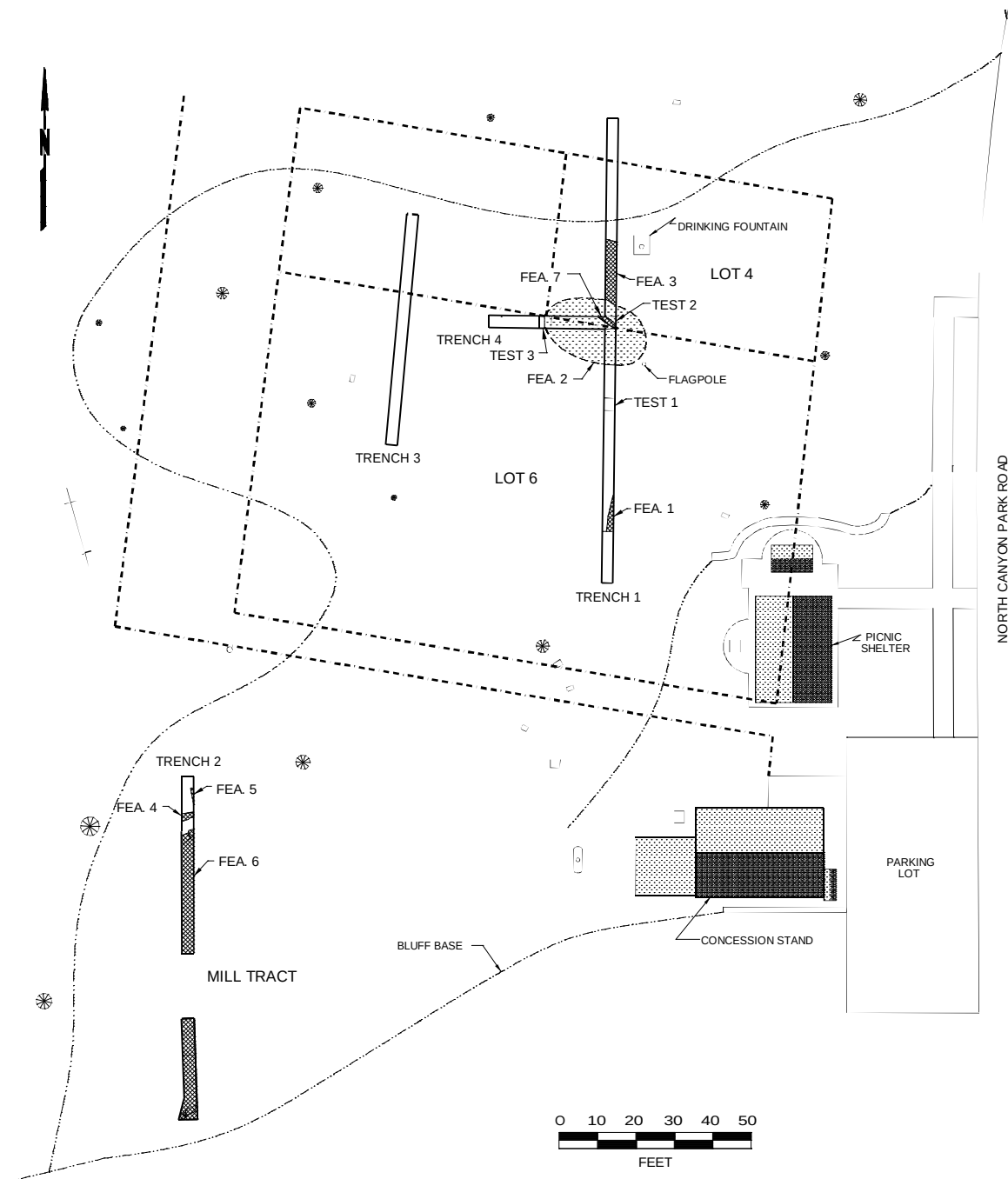


Figure 41. Location of the test trenches excavated and features identified during the floodplain survey in August 2001 (FRR 2002).



Figure 42. (TOP) Mechanical excavation and shovel scraping in Trench 1. This view is looking north toward the South Fork Apple River. (BOTTOM) Completed Trench 1, looking north. Trenches 3 and 4 appear in the background (FRR August 2001).



Figure 43. After the nineteenth-century ground surface was exposed with the backhoe trenches, all subsequent work at the site involved hand excavation. This photograph shows Test 2, a 1x1m unit, in the process of being excavated. Feature 3, which is believed to be associated with Site 10, appears in the background (FRR August 2001).

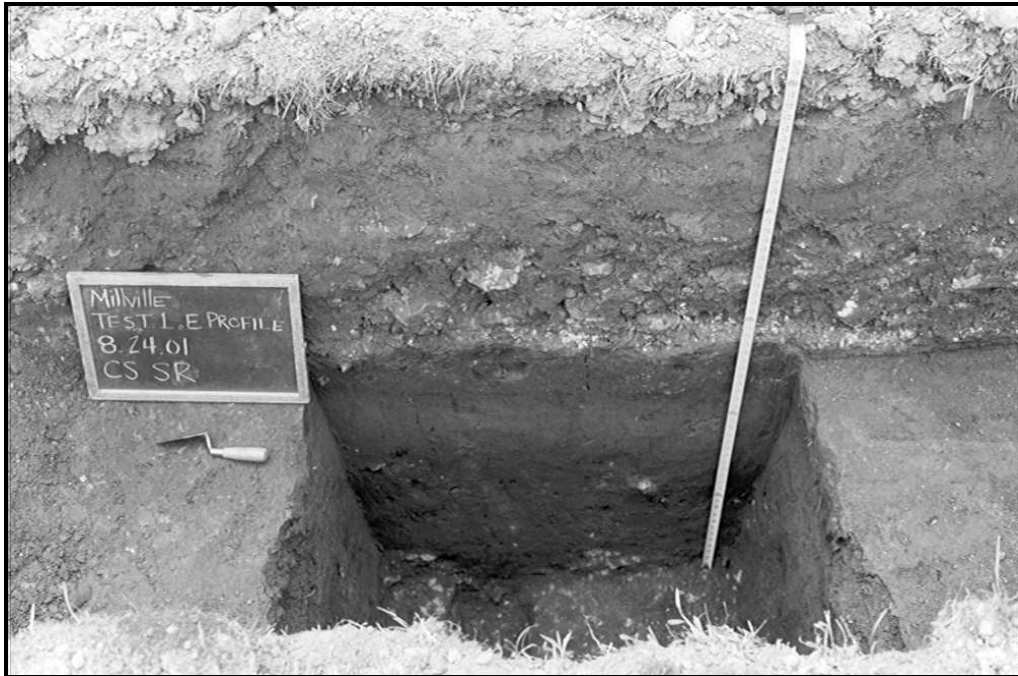


Figure 44. (TOP) Soil profile in Test 1. The bottom of the trench represents the ca. 1840 ground surface. Prehistoric material, however, was found beneath this level and continued down nearly to the base of the test. (BOTTOM) The soil profile Test 2. These tests illustrate the dynamic character of the soil stratigraphy around Sites 10 and 11 at Millville. (FRR August 2001).

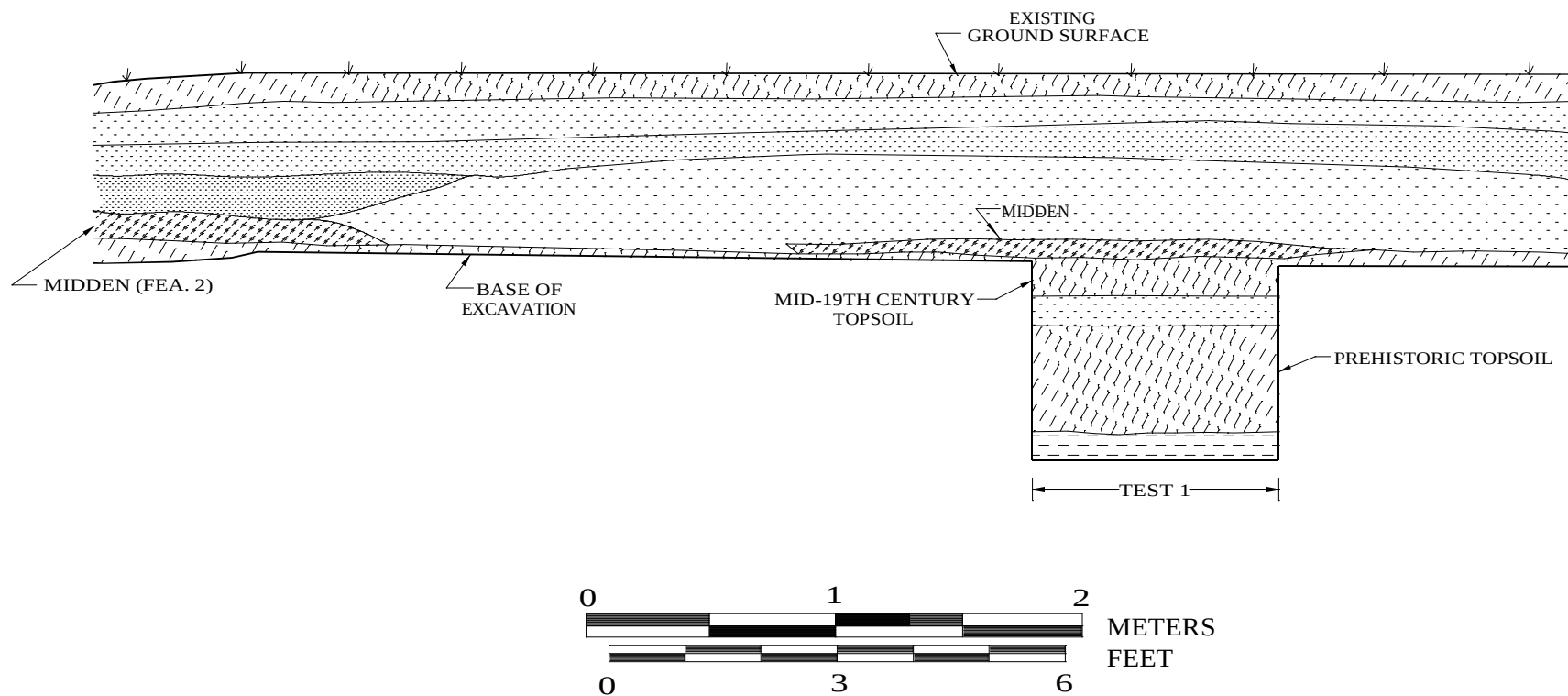


Figure 45. Soil profile in Trench 1 adjacent to Feature 2 (midden). Note the depth of the middle-nineteenth-century ground surface and the presence of yet another buried topsoil associated with prehistoric artifacts in Test 1 (FRR 2002).

Results of the Current Cultural Resources Survey

The sites discussed below were identified through a combination of archival research and field investigation. Several of the sites also have been identified in previous archaeological surveys (i.e., 11JD142, 11JD148, and 11JD159). The numbers assigned to the historic sites discussed below are meant for the purposes of this report only and do not refer back to any numbers that may have been assigned in previous reports. Nor are they meant to construe independent Illinois State Archaeological Site File numbers, since the entire community of Millville is being redefined as single site (see attached Illinois State Archaeological Site Revisit Form in appendix).¹⁷ The legal description (lot, block) of each site is provided, along with a preliminary assessment of the type of building (house, commercial, outbuilding) that may have stood there. In some instances, the building type noted is well documented in the historic record, while in other cases it is more conjectural. The site locations are keyed to Figures 46 and 47.

Site 1: House (Lots 5 and 6, Block 5)

Lots 5 and 6 of Block 5 were located on the bluff above the river valley. Block 5 occupied the southwest corner of Bench and Second Streets, while Lot 6 was situated immediately to the south of it. Both tracts measured 50' (north/south) by 120' (east/west). Our documentary research did not locate the deed for the initial sale of these lots by John R. Smith. However, Jacob G. Ellston appears to have been the first owners of the Lot 5. Jacob Ellston's household precedes that of John R. Smith in the 1840 census, which reports the Ellston family as consisting of six individuals, one of whom (presumably Jacob) was involved in agriculture (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1840:379). On November 29, 1847 Jacob and Mary Ellston sold Lot 5 to John W. Marshall for \$100 (JDC Deed Record L:190). This sale price is high enough to suggest that the lot was improved to some extent, perhaps with a small house or cabin upon it. The 1853 tax records, gives Lot 5 an assessed value of \$25, strengthens the impression that the lot was improved; although not very large, this assessment is significantly higher than the one provided for unimproved lots (\$.75). Storekeeper John W. Marshall owned the lot in 1853 (JDC Collector's Book 1853). Lot 6 was given a separate assessment with one half of Lot 7, Block 5, since James Matson owned both tracts at this time. Together, the 1-1/2 lots were given an assessed value of only \$1.13 in 1853 (JDC Collector's Book 1853). By 1856-1857, Lots 5 and 6 had come under the ownership of Royal S. Durfee. The 1857 Collector's Book indicates that the two lots were jointly assessed at \$152. This was one of the highest assessments in the village, and establishes that one, or both, of the lots were significantly developed at the time (JDC Collector's Book 1857). The 1860 population census for Rush Township places Royal Durfee in the Millville area and lists him as a 38-year-old farmer from Maryland, who had a wife named Adelia (age 38, from Tennessee) and three young children. Durfee owned \$100 worth of real estate and personal property valued at \$100 (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1860:466). It is quite possible that the Durfee residence was located on Lots 5 and 6. Based on the earlier assessment provided in 1853, one assumes that Lot 5 was the more improved of the two lots. It is of interest,

¹⁷ As part of this research, we have redefined the Illinois State Archaeological Survey Site forms by expanding the limits of site 11JD142 and altogether abandoning site number 11JD148. The Millville cemetery remains site 11JD159.

however, that the 1872 atlas of Jo Daviess County illustrates a structure on the eastern end Lot 6, but shows nothing on Lot 5 (Warner et al. 1872:39). If the atlas is correct and didn't mistakenly place a structure actually on Lot 5 upon adjacent Lot 6, it would appear that both lots were developed during the middle nineteenth century, but at slightly different periods of time. Under this scenario, Lot 5 was developed at an earlier date (by 1853) and had been abandoned prior to 1872, while Lot 6 was developed slightly later (possibly as early as 1857) and was occupied through 1872. The 1893 county plat book does not illustrate any structures upon either lot (North West Publishing Company 1893:39).

An extensive number of shovel tests were excavated in the area of Site 1 during the bluff survey. Many of the tests were positive, indicating the presence of a probably domestic site. The quality and type of artifacts recovered suggests a fairly impermanent or short-lived occupation. Artifacts distribution maps have been attached as Figures 48 through 50.

Feature 9 is a suspected cellar, which appears to be associated with Site 1. The edges of this feature were not defined during the bluff survey, but there was an obvious depression measuring approximately 4x5m in size. A shovel test placed in center of the feature indicated a possible depth of 68cm (2'-3") and a dirt floor.

Site 2: Outbuilding? (Lot 7, Block 5)

Lot 7, Block 5 was located on the southeast corner of Main and Bench Streets. The terrain in this area is quite precipitous, and Bench Street had to run at an acute angle to Main in order to ascend the bluffs. The lot was sold by John R. and Jane Smith to A. D. Cook for \$50 on November 17, 1847 (JDC Deed Record J:228). By 1853, ownership of the lot had become divided between J. P. Stevens and James Matson. Stevens' half of the lot was given an assessed value of \$5, the taxes on which were paid by H. F. McCoskey. Matson's half was given a joint assessment with Lot 6 of \$1.13. Although the \$5 assessment provided Steven's half was very low compared to those given to other lots in town known to have structures upon them, it was significantly higher than that given to Matson's 1-1/2 lots. Hence, it is possible that the lot had some minor improvements, such as a barn or outbuilding, upon it during this period. No structures are depicted on the lot in either the 1872 county atlas or the 1892 plat book.

The remains of two 8"-thick, brick walls set 8' apart were found eroding out of the bank on the east side of North Canyon Park Road. Identified as **Feature 10**, these walls represent the remnants of an unidentified building, apparently built into the hillside on the eastern end of Lot 7, Block 12. The feature possibly is the same "brick and limestone anomaly" described by Westover et al. (1983:30) in their description of site 11JD142 (see Figures 38 and 51).

Site 3: Satterly House? (Lot 8, Block 5)

Lots 8 and 9 were located immediately south of Lot 7 and faced Main Street. The terrain in this area is similar to that in Lot 7, being steep in general but more so on the west than east. On May 28, 1847, John R. and Jane Smith sold Lots 8 and 9 to Simeon Howard for \$50 per lot (JDC Deed Record H:397). Since Howard already owned a tavern and residence down on the flat (on the northwest corner of Main and Water Streets), he may have been purchasing Lots 8

and 9 as a short-term investment rather than for development per se. The investment didn't pay off: on February 23, 1850, Howard sold both lots to James Matson for a total of \$50, thus receiving only half of what he had paid three years before (JDC Deed Record M:253). James Matson was a blacksmith in Millville, but he is suspected to have resided on another lot in town (reference discussion of Sites 4 and 9 below). The 1853 collector's book reports Lot 8 as having an assessed value of \$75 and as being owned by "Matson Satterly." This assessment is high enough for Millville to suggest the presence of small house or cabin on the property. Since we have no other reference to a "Matson Satterly" in Millville, it is possible that the Collector's Book is incorrect and that John Satterly actually owned the lot (or perhaps owned it in connection with James Matson?). Satterly was a wheelwright in Millville, and his household is listed immediately after Matson's in the 1850 census. The census reports John as a 66-year-old New Yorker with modest real property valued at \$120. He was residing with his wife Abigail (age 55) and two sons, James and Nelson (ages 21 and 19). The older son, James, was employed as a laborer (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1850:125). It is possible that the Satterly residence was located on Lot 8. As with Site 1, whatever building may have been located on the lot was most likely positioned toward the rear (east) of the property, due to the steep terrain found on the west. Even though Lot 8 was assessed in Satterly's name in 1853, William N. Dorn was the one who actually paid the taxes on the lot that year (JDC Collector's Book 1853), which suggests that the Satterly Family had relocated. William N. Dorn was a native of New York and had a store in Millville "for a short time" (Kett and Company 1878:581). He was still residing in, or adjacent to, Millville in 1860, at which time he was employed as a farm hand. Despite his lower-income occupation, Dorn could claim some modest financial assets, owning real estate valued at \$400 and personal property worth \$50. He was married and had four children (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1860:466). William Dorn is not listed in the 1870 census for Millville, and by that date J. D. Brown owned Lots 8 and 9, Block 5. Whatever structure was once present on Lots 8 and 9 apparently was gone by 1870, since the two lots were given a joint assessment of only \$1 (JDC Collector's Book 1870). No structures are illustrated on Lots 8 and 9 in the 1872 county atlas or in the 1893 plat book.

The area around Site 3 was not tested during the 2001 field investigations, though the area directly east of it was. Hence, we have no archaeological data on the site.

Site 4: Matson House (Lot 2, Block 8)

Lot 2, Block 8 was located on the bluff crest overlooking the South Fork Apple River. The lot measured 50' (north/south) by 120' (east/west) and faced Second Street. On April 15, 1849, John R. and Jane Smith sold Lot 2 to James Matson for \$50 (JDC Deed Record L:495). Matson ultimately acquired the two lots flanking Lot 2 on the north and south (Lots 1 and 3) as well (JDC Collector's Book 1853). Matson was a blacksmith and is believed to have erected his house on Lot 2. The 1850 census places Matson in Millville and reports him as 27 years old, a native Illinoisan, and as owning real estate valued at \$500. He and his wife Eliza had one child, a 1-year-old daughter named Adeline (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1850:125). In 1853, Lots 1 through 3, Block 8 were given a joint assessed value of \$151.50. By 1857, the assessed value of Lots 1 through 3 had dropped to \$60—a figure, though small, was comparatively large for Millville and still connotes structural improvements being present. W. H. Dorn was listed as the owner of the property in 1857. By 1870, the assessed value of the three lots had dropped to a

mere \$10, and William Hoover was the owner (JDC Collector's Book 1853, 1857, 1870). Despite this low assessment, the 1872 county atlas illustrates a structure on the east end of Lot 2, facing Second Street. No structures are shown on Lot 1 and Lot 3, however. Jackson Kleckner, a miller residing in Millville, seems to have owned the lots at this time (Warner et al. 1872:D; U. S. Census Bureau 1870:275). A building also is illustrated in this area in Nellie Boone's 1885 painting of Millville. Lots 1 through 3, Block 8 are shown as vacant by the 1893 county plat book.

Although limited archaeological investigations were conducted in this area, physical landscape features suggest that improvements had been made to this lot. A substantial cellar hole (identified by this research as Feature 8) was noted, which has been documented in previous surveys (Westover et al. 1983:33; Hassen and Schroeder 1987:48) as 11JD148. This feature appears to be located either on the west end of Lot 2 (and associated with Site 4) or the east end of Lot 12 (and associated with Site 9). Which lot the feature is located upon cannot be said with assurance at this time, due to the uncertainty of our overlay of the town grid and the proximity of the feature to the alley dividing the two lots. During the course of the 2001 field investigations, several shovel tests were excavated in and around this cellar hole.

Feature 8 is a relatively large and deep keyhole-shaped cellar located on the bluff crest east of North Canyon Park Road. Having never been filled in with secondary deposits, this feature has remained quite visible on the landscape. The cellar is oriented north/south, measures approximately 5.5x6m (18'x20'), and has a 2m x 2m (6' x 6') "keyhole", or bulkhead, extending off its south side. This feature was subjected to a limited investigation as part of the bluff survey in May 2001. A shovel test excavated in the center of the cellar (ST-92) came down onto a flat stone surface, which suggests that a flagstone (or bedrock?) floor may be present. The cellar appears to have had stone foundation walls, remnants of which are visible through the overburden that has washed down over the sides of the feature over the years. Surface collections of artifacts around the feature had been conducted on previous visits to the site. A cast-iron stove door, manufactured by a New York State foundry and presumably from an "air-tight" wood-burning stove, was found in the surface of this feature. We suspect that Feature 8 represents the house identified by Nellie Boone on her 1885 painting of Millville (see Figure 52). This dwelling is depicted as a side-gabled, single-story building with a three-bay facade. The persistence of the house at such a late date (for Millville) may explain the absence of post-abandonment fills in the cellar

Site 5: Commercial Building (Lot 7, Block 8)

Lot 7, Block 8 was located in the flat along the river and occupied a strategic position at the southeast corner of Main and Water Streets, immediately south of the river bridge. The lot measured 33' (north/south) by 120' (east/west). The earliest deed found concerning this property involved the sale of the lot by Amos and Mary Shinn¹⁸ to Moses Lewis for \$300 on March 24, 1850 (JDC Deed Record L:491). This sale price is comparatively high for Millville during this

¹⁸ Amos and Mary Shinn are listed in the 1850 census of Jo Daviess County, in the general vicinity of Millville. Amos, who had been born in Ohio, was a 27-year-old teamster and owned \$20 worth of real estate in 1850. Mary was age 21 and had been born in Wisconsin. The couple had two young daughters (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule 1850:128).

period, which suggests that the lot already was improved. The lot's location would have made it ideal for a commercial property, and it is possible that one of the known, but as-of-yet-unlocated, stores in the village might have been constructed on the lot. The Walker House, of which little is known, might also have occupied this corner. Moses Lewis had been granted a three-month grocery license in Millville in May 1849, some ten months before he purchased Lot 7. It is not known whether he may have renewed the license and continued operating his business from Lot 7. The improved character of Lot 7 also is substantiated by the 1853 Collector's Book, which reports it as having an assessed value of \$250. The book lists J. P. Stevens as the owner, but indicates that H. F. McCoskey paid the taxes due. Inexplicably, Lot 7 is not listed in the 1857 Collector's Book. Whatever structure may have once been present on the lot appears to have been gone by 1872 since the atlas published that year illustrates the lot as being vacant (Warner et al. 1872:D).

Nellie Boone's oil painting of Millville suggests that a building may have been present at this location in 1885 (See Figure 18, Building B). It has been difficult to reconcile Boone's painting and our current understanding of the Millville landscape in circa 1885—especially with regard to Buildings A and B (Figure 18). If Building B represents the structure once located at Site 5, it suggests that the building was inexplicably left off the 1872 plat map. Presently, our current interpretation is that Building B represents Site 5, and Building A represents Site 6. Another potential, albeit less plausible, interpretation is that Building B represents Site 6 and Building A represents either Site 7 (which is not illustrated on the 1872 plat) or 8 (which is illustrated on the 1872 plat). Building B (Figure 18) is a small, single story frame cottage with a rear kitchen wing (T-shaped floor plan). The house has a central front door (facing the river) flanked each side by a single window.

The area around Site 5 presently is occupied by a parking lot, so no archaeological investigations were conducted here. It remains unclear at present to what extent the construction of the parking lot and adjacent roadway impacted the archaeological resources associated with the site.

Site 6: Commercial Building or House (Lot 8, Block 8)

Like Lot 7 to the north of it, this tract was located in the river bottom and faced Main Street to the west. It measured 25' (north/south) by 120' (east/west) had its southeast corner clipped by the mill-race. In 1853, the lot was given an assessed value of \$100, which indicates that it likely was improved. John McLemmore was listed as the owner (JDC Collector's Book 1853). In 1849, McLemmore had been granted a six-month grocery license, in partnership with Mr. [James?] Davenport (JDC Commissioners' Record 12:125). It is possible that their grocery was located on Lot 8, Block 8. The lot was still assessed at \$100 as of 1857. Ownership of the property, however, had passed to "M. Robbins" by that date (JDC Collector's Book 1853, 1857). "M. Robbins" likely was Metzgar Robbins, a farmer who lived northwest of Millville, near the town of Apple River (Kett and Company 1878:692-693).

By 1870, Lot 8 was owned by Solomon H. R. Zouk, who was a wagon maker from Pennsylvania. Zouk had been residing in, or immediately adjacent to, Millville since at least 1850, though the location of his residence in this earlier period is not clear. The 1850 census

reports Solomon Zouk as being 30 years old, owned \$800 worth of real estate, and as being married to Mary A. Zouk, who like him was age 30 and from Pennsylvania. The couple had three young daughters named Mary M. (age 6), Francis M. (age 3), and Cynthia (age 1). Based on the girls' places of birth, the Zouks had left Pennsylvania for Illinois at some point between 1844 and 1847. Jeremiah Horn, a 15-year-old Pennsylvanian, also was residing with the family in 1850 (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule 1850:125). The 1850 census' industrial schedule indicates that Solomon Zouk's capital investment—real and personal property—in his wagon shop was \$500, and that the business employed two men. Production for the year ending June 1, 1850 consisted of ten wagons with a combined value of \$250, two carriages worth \$80, ten sledges worth \$275, and other miscellaneous articles valued at \$480. To make these items the shop had consumed 4,000 board feet of oak lumber, 1,200 feet of pine, and 800 feet of "other stuff" (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Industrial Schedule 1850:455). The 1860 census places Solomon Zouk in Millville and notes him as a master wagon maker. His reported age in this census—88 years—is considerably older than should be the case if the 1850 census were correct (which would be age 40). Regardless of his correct age, Solomon had remarried by this date to a woman named Lucy, who was age 35 and a native of Illinois.¹⁹ Three children were residing in the Zouk household in 1860: Francis, who was age 13 and a product of Solomon's earlier marriage to Mary; Eugene, who was age 5; and Willard, who was 1 year old. The 1860 census suggests that Zouk's financial fortunes had fallen over the previous decade, since it reports him as owning no real estate and only \$30 worth of personal property (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1860:466). If the census is correct, Zouk purchased Lot 8, Block 8 at some point between 1860 and 1870.

Whether the Zouk Family ever resided on Lot 8, Block 8 in Millville is unclear, though we have ample evidence of building on the lot during the middle nineteenth century. The lot's assessed value in 1870 was only \$10, but this is actually quite high considering that unimproved lots in Millville were being assessed as low as \$.25 and \$.50 per lot during this period (JDC Collector's Book 1870). More significantly, the 1872 county atlas illustrates a building on the extreme west end of Lot 8. The atlas does not indicate the building's function, but does note it as being owned by "S. R. Zouk" (Warner et al. 1872:D). Given its location and continued persistence, the structure may very well have been commercial in nature, or perhaps served as a residence and had a business attached to it. The 1893 county atlas also illustrates a building on Lot 8, Block 8. The map's accuracy is open to question, however, given that most of the buildings remaining in town reportedly had been washed away in the 1892 flood. Tax records suggest the building on Lot 8 was one of those destroyed in the flood: in 1891 Lot 8 was given an assessed value of \$30 (the highest in town that year), while two years later it was assessed at only \$1 (JDC Collector's Book 1891, 1893).

Clearly, one of the structures identified in Nellie Boone's 1885 oil painting of Millville portrays Site 6. Unfortunately, it is not clear as to whether it is Building A or B (see Figure 18). Building A, the most likely candidate, is a one-story, frame I-cottage with an shed-roofed rear wing (see Figure 53). The area around Site 6 presently is occupied by a parking lot, so no archaeological investigations were conducted here. It remains unclear at present to what extent

¹⁹ Mary Zouk had died in 1852, at age 32, and was buried in Millville Cemetery. Her tombstone was one those recorded in a 1922 census of the cemetery (Smith 2000).

the construction of the parking lot and adjacent roadway have impacted the archaeological resources associated with the site.

Site 7: Dorn Store? (Lot 10, Block 8)

Lot 10, which measured 33' (north/south) by 150' (east/west), fronted Main Street and extended from the floodplain up into the bluff line. The millrace cut through the center of the lot. On May 28, 1847, John R. and Jane Smith sold Lot 10 to R. and S. McCormack for \$50 (JDC Deed Record J:188). By 1853, the taxes on the lot were assessed in the name of "M. Done," though the taxes were being paid by William N. Dorn. Tax records from that year indicate that the lot had an assessed value of \$150—a figure large enough to suggest that a building had been constructed upon the lot (JDC Collector's Book 1853). Dorn reportedly operated a store in Millville "for a short time" (Kett and Company 1878:581), and it is possible that his store was located on Lot 10. Since Dorn also owned Lot 11 immediately to the south, however, it is difficult to say (based solely on the documentary record) which lot the store was located on. In 1857, Lots 10 and 11 were given a joint assessed value of \$200 and were still owned by Dorn (JDC Collector's Book 1857). As mentioned previously above, Dorn was still residing in, or around, Millville in 1860, at which time he was employed as a farm hand and was reported to own real estate valued at \$400 and a personal property worth \$50 (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1860:466). The 1860 population census for Rush Township Whatever building may have been present apparently had been removed by 1872, since the atlas published that year illustrates the lot as being vacant (Warner et al. 1872:D). Two years before, the lot was given an assessed value of only \$5 (JDC Collector's Book 1870). No structures are shown on the lot in the 1893 plat book (North West Publishing Company 1893:39).

No archaeological work was conducted around Site 7. This site likely has been impacted by the ditching and maintenance work associated with North Canyon Park Road, and its integrity is questionable.

Site 8: Commercial Building (Lot 11, Block 8)

Lot 11, Block 8 was a narrow lot fronting Main Street. The millrace cut diagonally across the tract before turning due west along the lot's southern line. John R. and Jane Smith sold Lot 11 to Asahel D. Cook for \$100 on September 14, 1847 (JDC Deed Record J:209). This sale price was twice as high as that asked by the Smiths for other lots in Millville (\$50), which suggests that the tract was improved prior to the sale. Land sales had been initiated only five months before, and it is quite possible that Cook had erected a building on the site well before Smith platted out the village of Millville. Cook's background and occupation are unknown. At some point, Amos Shinn acquired the lot. On June 6, 1849, Shinn sold Lot 11 to James McMullen for \$350 (JDC Deed Record L:291). This sale price is comparatively high for Millville and further suggests that Lot 11 had a building on it. The assessed value of the lot in 1853 (\$300) also points to the property being significantly improved. McMullen retained ownership of Lot 11 until November 6, 1853, when he sold the tract to William N. Dorn for \$300 (JDC Deed Record S:187). Dorn's store possibly was located on Lot 11, though this is difficult to say with certainty since he also owned Lot 10 immediately to the north. In 1857, Lots 10 and 11 were given a joint assessed value of \$200 and were still owned by Dorn (JDC Collector's

Book 1857). By 1870, Lot 11 was given an assessed value of \$25, which, although seemingly low, was the highest assessment value given any lot in Millville that year. The 1872 county atlas illustrates a building on the west end of Lot 11 that is depicted as partially extending onto Lot 12 to the south. If the atlas' depiction is correct, it would mean that the original millrace (which ran along the property line between Lots 11 and 12) had been filled in by this date and shifted elsewhere, as the atlas does, in fact, suggest. Jackson Kleckner, a miller and resident of Millville, appears to have owned Lots 11 and 12 by 1872 (Warner et al. 1872:D; U. S. Census Bureau 1870:275). The 1893 plat book depicts Lot 11 as being vacant (North West Publishing Company 1893:39). There is a slight possibility that Building A on Nellie Boone's oil painting of Millville (See Figure 18) represents this site.

No archaeological work was conducted around Site 8. This site likely has been impacted by the ditching and maintenance work associated with North Canyon Park Road, and its integrity is questionable.

Site 9: Powers and Company/Daniel Dean Blacksmith Shop? (Lot 12, Block 8)

Lot 12 was a triangular-shaped tract situated at the northeast corner of Main and Bench Streets. The western end of the lot was located in the floodplain, while the eastern end extended onto the bluff. The date at which John and Jane Smith sold Lot 12 is not known, but one of its earliest owners was James Matson, a blacksmith who had purchased Lots 1 through 3, Block 8 in April 1849. Lots 1—3 abutted Lot 12 on the east, and Matson is believed to have constructed a house on Lot 2 (see discussion of Lot 2, Block 8 above). On August 13, 1849, Matson sold the lot to George Powers for \$350 (JDC Deed Record L:244). The price paid by Powers for the lot suggests that it was improved at the time of the sale, and it is possible that Matson already constructed a blacksmith shop on the site. If so, the shop likely was located on the western half of Lot 12, facing Main Street, as opposed to the more inaccessible east end of the lot. Matson was residing in Millville in 1850 and was employed as a blacksmith, but his name is not included among the blacksmith-shop owners listed in the industrial census for Millville Precinct. It is of interest, however, that the census does list a shop owned by "Powers and Co." with two employees, and one wonders whether Matson may have worked for George Power after his sale of Lot 12—particularly since Powers reported his occupation as "miner" in the census (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule 1850:125, 127). The industrial census reports that \$200 worth of real and personal property had been invested in Powers and Company, and that the shop had two "fires" (i.e. forges) and had consumed 2 tons of iron (worth \$250), 500 bushels of charcoal (\$30), and 100 bushels of soft coal (\$25). Production at the shop included 50 sets of horseshoes (valued at \$130), three sets of wagon irons (\$120), 100 sets of picks and gads (\$100), and 200 "other sets" of miscellaneous items (\$400). Horseshoes and wagon irons were standard items for a blacksmith shop. Picks and gads,²⁰ however, were mining tools, and their production by Power and Company illustrates the specialized character of blacksmithing in this mining region. The average monthly wage at the shop was \$30. McCaslin and Dickins, who had a comparatively sized blacksmith shop in Millville, had produced more horseshoes and wagon irons (375 and 12 sets, respectively) than Powers and Company in 1849-1850, but the two shops

²⁰ A gad is metal-pointed punch used for breaking up ore or stone.

had made an equal number of mining tools and miscellaneous items (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Industrial Schedule 1850:453).

The presence of a building on Lot 12, Block 8 also is suggested by the 1853 Collector's Book, which gives the tract an assessed value of \$75. The Collector's Book lists "D. H. Dean" as the owner of the lot and indicates that he paid the taxes due. "D. H. Dean" actually was Daniel W. Dean, who likely was the "Mr. Dean" the 1878 county history reports as having "built a blacksmith shop" in Millville (Kett and Company 1878:580). The date at which Dean acquired Lot 12, Block 8 from George Power has not been determined, though he owned the property for a relatively short period of time. On December 24, 1856, he sold Lot 12 to William N. Dorn for \$100 (JDC Deed Record 2:158). Dean subsequently opened up a blacksmith shop in Warren, where he also made wagons and carriages, which was still in business in the 1870s (Warner et al. 1872:C; Kett and Company 1878:663). It is uncertain whether the significant disparity in price between this and 1849 sale reflects a general downtrend in property values in Millville or is indicative of the removal/destruction of the building on the lot between 1853 and 1856. Dorn was a merchant, rather than a blacksmith, and it is possible whatever shop may have been located of Lot 12 remained unoccupied after his purchase of the tract from Dean. By 1870, Lot 12 was owned by William Hoover and given a joint assessed value of \$2 along with Lots 4 through 6 and 9, all of Block 8, meaning that the lots were assessed at a mere 40 cents individually (JDC Collector's Book 1870). As discussed previously, the 1872 county atlas depicts a structure positioned principally on Lot 11 and as extending slightly over onto Lot 12. The atlas notes Jackson Kleckner as the owner (Warner et al. 1872:D). In 1891, one year before Millville suffered its disastrous flood, Lot 12 was given a combined assessed value with Lots 1 through 5 and 9 through 11 of only \$6. H. M. Carlton owned all nine of the lots. Given the low assessed value of the lots, it is surprising to find a structure depicted on Lot 12 in the 1893 map of Millville. The structure is shown near the rear (east) end of the lot well away from Main Street (North West Publishing Company 1893:39).

As discussed above, in the section on Site 4, it is possible that the cellar identified as Feature 8 may actually be located on the east end of the Lot 12, Block 8. However, one presumes that the blacksmith shop would have been located on the west end of the lot, facing Main Street. If so, this resource likely has been severely impacted in the past by ditching and maintenance work that has been conducted along North Canyon Park Road.

Site 10: Outbuilding or House? (Lot 4, Block 9)

Lot 4, Block 9, which measured 44' (north/south) by 72' (east/west), was located in the floodplain at the southwest corner of Main and Water Streets. In 1853, the lot was given an assessed value of \$5 and was owned by McLemmore. Although low, this assessment was higher than that given to clearly unimproved lots (\$.75), which suggests that the property may have had some minor improvement upon it by this date (JDC Collector's Book 1853). In the same respect, however, the lot may have been assessed at a higher rate since it was a corner lot. On September 5, 1856, Alexander B. Faith sold Lot 4 and the northern two-thirds of Lot 6 (which abutted Lot 4 on the south) to Thomas Burbridge for \$200 (JDC Deed Record 2:248). The following year, Lots 4 and 6 were given a joint assessed value of \$55 (JDC Collector's Book 1857). No improvements are illustrated on Lot 4, Block 9 by either the 1872 atlas or the 1892 plat book.

The shovel testing survey conducted in the floodplain did not cover Lot 4, Block 9, but this lot was bisected by Trench 1. Several features (Features 2, 3, and 7) were exposed within the trench, which—if our projected lot lines are correct—were located on Lot 4, very close to the property line separating it from Lot 6. In the event that our grid was shifted too far south, however, these features would be located on Lot 6 and be associated with Site 11. The documentary evidence presents a stronger case for the features being located on Lot 6, rather than Lot 4. The features are described below.

Feature 2 initially appeared to be large pit feature but turned out to be an intense midden emanating out from the cellar identified as Feature 3. This midden extended across approximately 4m of Trench 1 and 4.8m of Trench 4 and contained a large and diverse range of artifacts, most of which were domestic in character, though a number of blacksmith-related(?) artifacts were found as well (see Lots 23 through 28). The midden averaged about 10cm in thickness and extended across the top of the historic (ca. 1840) ground surface.

Feature 3 was a large pit feature located toward the northern end of Trench 1 that is believed to a cellar. The feature was only partially excavated in order to define its north and south edges. It was oriented askew to the trench (by several degrees to the east) and measured approximately 5m (16') across. The depth below the ground surface was not determined. After its abandonment, the cellar appears to have first been filled partially with building stone (possibly from its own foundations), and the open depression was then gradually filled with successive layers of sediment. There are four distinct layers of laminated silts above the level of the building stone in the feature, which likely are the result of flooding activity. Interestingly, one of the final depositions in the cellar depression was a layer a coal. While it is tempting to speculate that the coal was associated with the blacksmith shop located farther south on Lot 6, this seems unlikely given the height of the coal in the profile and the fact that twentieth-century artifacts were found below it. The cellar appears to straddle the property line between Lots 4 and 6 of Block 9 (see Figures 54 and 55).

Feature 7 was a basin-shaped trench feature located near the center of Trench 1. The feature generally measured 35—40cm wide and ran northwest/southeast across Trench 1, continuing through both sidewalls of the trench. The feature seems to have originated at the level of the ca. 1840 ground surface and did not cut through the thick midden that caps that surface. In fact, no artifacts were recovered from the feature. It is of interest that the orientation of the trench roughly matched that of the cellar (Feature 3) immediately to the north of it, though running at a sharper angle. Yet, the absence of historic material in the trench is perplexing, if the two features are somehow associated. The fact that a 25x40cm section within the trench feature lacked any rock or gravel (unlike the remainder of the trench) provides evidence for a post-mold. If so, Feature 7 may represent a wall trench.

Site 11: Thrasher House (Lot 6, Block 9)

Lot 6, Block 9 measured 90' (north/south) by 144' (east/west) and was located on the west side of Main Street, just north of the mill tract. On September 9, 1849, John and Jane Smith sold the northern two-thirds of Lot 6 (measuring 60'x144') to John and Evaline Thrasher for

\$200 (JDC Deed Record U:373). The 1850 census of Millville reports John Thrasher as a 44-year-old millwright, who had been born in New York and owned \$250 worth of real estate. Thrasher possibly came to Millville in order to assist in the construction of the Burbridge gristmill in 1847, though his expertise certainly could have been applied to any of the other mills (saw and grist) then operating in the surrounding area. Subsequent deed records leave little doubt that the Thrashers were residing on Lot 6. On May 16, 1854, John Thrasher granting power-of-attorney to his wife Evaline “authorizing her especially to bargain, sell and convey our village lot and house situated in the village of Millville.” When he signed this deed, John was a resident of Yuba County, California, which was located in the gold fields north of Sacramento. He seems to have caught the same “fever” that infected many male residents in Millville after the 1849 discovery of gold. Evaline was still in Illinois, but had relocated to Ogle County, in expectation of eventually going west to join her husband. The Thrashers were reunited in California by the fall of 1854. On November 22 of that year they sold the northern two-thirds of Lot 6 to Alexander B. Faith for \$200 (JDC Deed Record U:374-6). Tax records from the previous year (1853) indicate that the lot had an assessed value of \$200 (JDC Collector’s Book 1853). Faith was a Kentuckian, and in 1850 he had been working as a lead miner in the general vicinity of Millville (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1850). Amza L. Spencer, who grew up in the Millville area during the middle nineteenth century, remembered Faith as a “bully” and recalled that he “kept a saloon in a stone basement close to the river’s edge” in Millville (Spencer 1910). Even though neither Lot 4 nor the northern two-thirds of Lot 6, Block 9 really fits the description of “close to the river’s edge,” the map of Millville drawn by Spencer places Faith’s Tavern in the approximate area of these two lots (Warren Historical Society 2001:3) (reference Figure 31). On September 5, 1856, Faith sold the northern two-thirds of Lot 6 to Thomas Burbridge for \$200 (JDC Deed Record 2:248). No buildings are illustrated in the northern two-thirds of Lot 6 on either the 1872 or the 1893 plat.

Archaeological testing, in the form of shovel testing and three backhoe trenches (Trenches 1, 3, and 4), was conducted on this lot. The archaeological testing documented the presence of a buried historic living surface. As mentioned above, Features 2, 3, and 7 might actually be located on Lot 6, if the grid laid out in the field was shifted too far south.

Site 12: Blacksmith Shop (S1/3, Lot 6, Block 9)

The 1872 atlas illustrates a blacksmith’s shop, run by John Ernst, on the southeastern corner of Lot 6, Block 9. Multiple blacksmiths practiced their trade in Millville over the years, but its difficult to ascertain exactly which ones—other than Ernst—occupied the shop on Lot 6. Our initial documentary research did not find any deed records relating to the southern one-third of Lot 6, Block 9. Nor is the southern one-third of the lot given a separate assessment from the rest of Lot 6, which further muddles the ownership history of this tract and the ability to determine the construction date for the shop. However, we do know the names of some of the men who may have occupied the shop. Amza Spencer recalled that there were two blacksmith shops in Millville during its heyday (Spencer 1910), but he indicated the location of only one of these on his map of Millville, which he placed in the general vicinity of Lot 6, Block 9 and labeled “Smith’s Blacksmith Shop (Warren Historical Society 2001:3).” Spencer did not indicate who “Smith” was, though he may have been Millville’s proprietor, John R. Smith. If so, that would explain why we seem to have no early deed records for the southern one-third of Lot 6, Block 9. Smith is not listed among the blacksmiths in Millville in 1850, but he may have

rented the shop to another party by this date. One blacksmith shop in Millville in 1850—run by Powers and Company and later Daniel H. Dean—already has been discussed in connection with Site 9 (on Lot 12, Block 8). The shop run by James McCaslin and Stephen Dickins, however, has not been accounted for. The 1850 census' industrial schedule (which incorrectly spells the name of the business as "McCaslin and Dicky") indicates that the shop employed two men, had two "fires" (i.e. forges), and represented a total capital investment of \$200. Production for the year ending June 1, 1850 included 75 sets of horseshoes (valued at \$150), 12 sets of wagon irons (\$480), 100 picks and gads (\$100), and 200 sets of miscellaneous irons (\$400). The shop had consumed 3 tons of iron (costing \$360), 2,800 bushels of charcoal (\$30), and 200 bushels of soft coal (\$50). Monthly wages paid for laborers was \$30 (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Industrial Schedule 1850:453). McCaslin and Dickins both were Kentuckians, and they were residing in the same household in Millville in 1850. McCaslin at that time was 27 years old and was single, while Dickins was age 21 and was married to a young Mississippi woman named Nancy (age 16). Neither man is reported as owning any real estate in the census, which suggests that they were renting not only their home but also their shop (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Industrial Schedule 1850:125). As such, they may have occupied the building.

The 1860 census does not place any blacksmiths clearly within the limits of Millville. In 1868, W. Brunner was working as a blacksmith in Rush Township, and he possibly was based in Millville (Scott 1868:58). If so, he had left town by 1870. The only blacksmith listed in Millville in the 1870 census was John Ernst, a 27-year-old Pennsylvanian, who was residing with his wife Emiline (age 22), son John (age 3), and daughter Sarah (age 1). Ernst owned \$200 worth of personal property but no real estate, which suggests that he was renting his shop and house (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870:275B). Tax records indicate that John W. Marshall owned Lot 6 during the period, along with Lots 4 and 5 of Block 9. The assessed value of these three lots in 1870—a combined value of \$1—is deceptively low, considering the probable presence of a blacksmith's shop on the property (JDC Collector's Book 1870). Ernst had left Millville by 1880, and the shop appears to have been abandoned by that date (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). No buildings are illustrated on Lot 6 in the 1893 county atlas (North West Publishing Company 1893:39)

Shovel testing was conducted over the area believed to be the location of Site 12, but it resulted in few artifacts being recovered. Similarly, Trench 1, which was positioned to cut across a portion of the S1/3 of Lot 6, exposed no historic features associated with the blacksmith shop. The best physical evidence we had for the shop's presence was in the form of secondary deposits recovered from Features 2 and 3, farther north. Artifacts recovered from these features included broken horseshoes, files, and other metal fragments indicative of blacksmithing activity. Based on the depth of the middle-nineteenth-century ground surface below the existing one in this area, it is possible that the shovel tests did not go deep enough to hit a midden clearly associated with Site 12; however, the very depth of those deposits holds promise for an intact midden and/or features to be present and have good integrity.

Site 13: Elbridge Howard Stable (Lot 5, Block 9)

When Elbridge G. Howard purchased his house lot (Block 10) from John R. and Jane Smith on May 28, 1847, he also acquired Lot 5, Block 9. The latter lot was located on the

southeast corner of the intersection formed by Water Street and the alley bisecting Block 9. The lot measured 50' (north/south) by 75' (east/west) and was described in the deed as being "directly south of the lone Rock so called and being the same that the said Elbridge G. Howards stable now stands on" (JDC Deed Record I:116). The subsequent history of this lot is discussed with Site 14.

No archaeological investigations were conducted on Site 13 during the 2001 field investigations. The integrity of the site has not been assessed.

Site 14: Elbridge Howard House/Tavern (Lot 2, Block 10)

Lot 2, Block 10 was a large lot measuring 90' (north/south) by 127' (east/west) that was located on the northwestern corner of Main and Water Streets. Elbridge G. Howard purchased this tract from John R. and Jane Smith on May 28, 1847 for \$200. The deed for this transaction referenced Lot 2 as "the same lot on which the said Elbridge G. Howard now lives on", thus establishing that it was improved at the time of the sale (JDC Deed Record I:116). Howard's house also is referenced by the 1878 history of Jo Daviess County, which states, "Mr. Elbridge Howard erected quite a large house and opened a very good tavern [in Millville]" (Kett and Company 1878:578). Describing the Millville of his youth in a 1910 newspaper article, Amza Spencer recalled that, "Elbridge Howard kept the hotel and a saloon in connection." It is not entirely clear from these statements whether Howard erected one building, which served both as his residence and a tavern, or built both a house and a tavern on Lot 2, Block 10. However, we suspect that his residence and tavern were one in the same, as was the case for many other frontier-era tavern keepers in Illinois. The exact date at which Howard constructed his tavern is not known, though the building certainly was standing by 1846; in June of that year a petition was presented before the Jo Daviess County Commissioners requesting that future elections be held at "the house of E. G. Howard in the village of Millville," instead of at the residence of Hiram A. Imus, as it had previously been. This same petition asked that the name of the local voting precinct be changed from "Imus" to "Millville." Since the petition had support of a majority of voters in the precinct, the commissioners granted the request. The first election held at Howard's occurred in June 1846. Howard served as an election judge for this election and those in 1847 and 1848. By 1849, the local elections were being held in the schoolhouse (JDC Commissioner's Record 1:388, 444; 2:49, 51). On September 25, 1848 the county commissioner's granted Elbridge Howard a six-month grocery license—the only one known to have been issued to him in Millville (JDC Commissioners' Records 2:76).

Elbridge Howard was a native of Maine, as was his wife Sarah. Based on the birthplaces of their children, the family had moved to Illinois around 1839. By 1850 the Howard household consisted of Elbridge (age 41), Sarah (age 50), sons Joseph W. (age 17) and Charles P. (age 11), and daughters Maria E. (age 12), and Melissa (age 5). The census for that year reports Elbridge's occupation as a tavern keeper and indicates that his real estate was valued at \$500. His son Joseph was employed as a laborer. Although the route taken by the census taker in 1850 makes it difficult to ascertain the population limits of Millville precisely, the Howard Family does appear to have been residing in Millville at that time (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule 1850:126).

On October 16, 1848 Elbridge Howard sold a 30'x63' lot located in the northeast corner of Block 10 to Daniel L. Downs for \$10 (JDC Deed Record K:227). This lot is discussed below as Site 15. Howard retained ownership of the main portion of Lot 2, Block 12 until November 29, 1851, when he sold it and Lot 5, Block 9 to Aschel D. Cook for \$125. This sale would have included Howard's former residence and its stable down the street. Howard sold the property in order to satisfy a \$125 debt he owed to Cook. That same day, Cook signed a \$1,000 bond in which he agreed to sign the two lots back over the Howard if the latter repaid the \$125 within twelve months of the sale. Not quite one year later (November 4, 1852), Cook sold the two lots to William Clark for \$400. Howard apparently repaid his debt soon after this sale, however, and deed records indicate that he had the title to the property returned back to him on December 6, 1852 (JDC Deed Record O:84-5; Q:50). In spite of this, the 1853 tax records list Clark as the owner of Lot 2, Block 10, which was given an assessed value of \$400 that year. Oddly, Howard is noted as the owner of Lot 5, Block 9 in the tax records. The 1857 tax records list Joseph Hicks as the owner of Lot 2 and give an assessed value of only \$100 for the lot (JDC Collector's Book 1853, 1857).

The 1872 county atlas illustrates two buildings on Lot 2, Block 12. One of these is shown at the northeast corner of the lot, facing Main Street, and presumably occupies the 30'x62' tract that Downs purchased from Howard in 1848. The other building seems to face Water Street. J. Fenn is noted as the owner of one, if not both, buildings (Warner et al. 1872:D). It is suspected that the structure facing Water Street represents Howard's former residence. Since neither building is illustrated by the 1893 county atlas, they too may have been casualties of the 1892 flood.

Site 14 has long been recognized as the likely location of Elbridge Howard's Tavern, on account of the prominent mound present there (Feature 11). This mound presumably represents the remains of the stone foundations for the tavern. This feature was identified during the 1981 MARC survey as IAS site 11JD142 (Westover et al. 1983:30) and was further documented during the bridge replacement project (Baries 1991). One problem with both of these surveys is that the archaeological investigations of the site were quite limited and were unable to segregate the tavern site from the other sites adjacent to it, like Sites 15 and 16 (see Figure 56). No archaeological testing was done on the tavern site during the 2001 field investigations, other than a single shovel test, which yielded no artifacts. Future research should focus on limited excavations at this location to determine the integrity (and extent) of the archaeological deposits.

Site 15: Powers and Mathews Grocery (Northeast Part of Lot 2, Block 10)

On October 16, 1848 Elbridge Howard sold a 30'x63' lot (measuring east/west by north/south) located in the northeast corner of Lot 2, Block 10 to Daniel L. Downs for \$10 (JDC Deed Record K:227). This lot faced Main Street and was adjacent to the ford across the South Fork, which certainly would have made it advantageous for a commercial property. The one drawback was its proximity to the river, which left it exposed to flooding. Given its location and size, the lot might very well have included Howard's Tavern—if, in fact, his tavern was separate from his residence (reference previous discussion of Site 14)—but the low sale price paid by Down makes this seem unlikely (The fact that Howard had just been granted a six-month grocery license one month before the sale also argues against this scenario). On July 7, 1849 Downs sold

the lot to James Powers for \$100 (JDC Deed Record L:244). This sale price suggests that the lot was improved to some extent during the ten-month period that Downs owned it. On March 5, 1849, the county commissioners had granted James Powers and William Mathews a license to keep a grocery in Millville. This license was for three-months only, and the two men had to apply for a new one in May of that year which was confirmed (JDC Commissioners' Records 2:125). We believe Powers and Mathews' grocery was located on the northeast part of Lot 2, Block 10, and suspect the two men of having established their business prior to Power's purchase of the lot from Downs. In fact, Downs may have purchased the lot from Howard as a speculative venture, purchasing an unimproved and flood-prone tract for a nominal sum and then marketing it as an attractive commercial property along Millville's already heavily developed Main Street. Powers and Mathews then built their grocery on the lot with the expectation of eventually purchasing it from Downs. The 1850 census places Mathews and Powers in the same household in Millville. Mathews is listed in the census as a 26-year-old grocery keeper who had been born in Indiana. He was married, to Louisa (age 22), and the couple had a 1-year-old daughter. Powers, who was single, is listed in census as age 36 and as having been born in Kentucky. The census does not provide any real estate valuation for either Mathews or Powers, even though the latter did have clear title to the northwest part of Lot 2, Block 10 at this time (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule 1850:124-125). The Mathews Family and Powers possibly were residing in the same building in which the grocery was housed.

James Powers retained ownership of the northeast part of Lot 2, Block 10 until March 22, 1853, when he sold the property to Julius Gibson for \$200 (JDC Deed Record R: 549). Born in Virginia, Gibson was a resident of Millville in 1850, and his household appears immediately after Mathews and Powers' in the census; at that time, he was 48 years old, single, and owned real estate holdings valued at \$600 (U. S. Bureau of the Census 1850). In 1853 the assessed value of the lot was \$150. Gibson was still listed as the owner of the lot in 1857; that year, the lot had an assessed value of \$50 (JDC Collector's Book 1853, 1857).

The 1872 county atlas illustrates two buildings on Lot 2, Block 12. One of these is shown at the northeast corner of the lot, facing Main Street, and presumably occupies the 30'x62' tract that Downs purchased from Howard in 1848. The other building seems to face Water Street. J. Fenn is noted as the owner of one, if not both, buildings (Warner et al. 1872:D). Fenn, however, is not listed as a resident of Millville in the 1870 census, and it is unclear who, if anyone, occupied the building on the northeast part of Lot 2 at that time. The most detailed illustration we have of Site 15 is Nellie Boone's 1885 painting of Millville. Boone illustrates a one-story, front-gabled, frame commercial building at that location. The structure illustrated has a false front (apparently parapeted), raised stone foundations, and a central-apex brick chimney (see Figure 57). Even though we have no documentary evidence linking Alex Faith to Site 15, it is of interests that the building painted by Boone closely matches the verbal description of Faith's Tavern provided Amza Spencer in his 1910 newspaper article (Spencer 1910). The building is not illustrated by the 1893 atlas and presumably was destroyed in the flood of the previous year (North West Publishing Company 1893:39).

Site 14 has not been adequately distinguished from Site 15 in previous surveys, which have defined it as being part 11JD142 (see Figure 56). It is possible that a portion of the site has

been impacted by the construction of well house. No archaeological testing was done at the site during the 2001 field investigations.

Site 16: John Marshall Store (Lot 1, Block 12)

Lot 1, Block 12 was an irregularly shaped tract located north of Water Street and east of Main Street. The lot measured 100' (east/west) on the south, by 71' (north/south) on the west, by 40' (north/south, on the east. The South Fork of the Apple River served as the north property line and gave its odd shape. On May 28, 1847, John and Jane Smith sold Block 12 to John W. Marshall for \$50 (JDC Deed Record H:368). According to the 1878 county history, Marshall started a dry goods in Millville (Kett and Company 1878:578). This store is suspected to have been located on Lot 1. The improved character of the lot is indicated by the 1853 tax records for Millville, which list its assessed value at \$300. In 1857, the lot was still owned by Marshall and had an assessed value of \$200 (JDC Collector's Book 1853, 1857). The 1872 atlas illustrates a building at the northeast corner of Main and Water Streets that probably represents the store building. No buildings are illustrated at the site in Nellie Boone's 1885 painting of Millville or by the 1893 county atlas.

In November 1849, Marshall purchased a 40' (north/south) by 30' (east/west) tract abutting Block 12 on the east from the Burbridge Family for \$25 (JDC Deed Record L:191). This tract was not part of the platted town of Millville. Given the low price Marshall paid for the tract, it seems unlikely that there were any significant improvements upon it at the time of the sale. It is possible that Marshall may have wanted the parcel to extend his backyard and/or build an outbuilding there.

The 1991 bridge replacement project exposed a midden artifacts extending over a portion of Lot 1, Block 12 and presumably associated with Marshall's Store. At that time, the limits of site 11JD142 were redefined to extend across North Canyon Park Road and incorporate portions of Site 16. Two shovel tests were excavated in this area during the 2001 field investigations. These tests yielded no artifacts but did indicate deep fills, suggesting that the historic ground surface may be encapsulated. As one of the few sites on the east side of historic Main Street that is not covered by asphalt, Site 16 is considered a prime candidate for future testing.

Site 17: Sawmill and Grist Mill Sites (Lot 32, Section 4)

The first commercial structure in Millville was a water-powered sawmill that was erected by John R. Smith and the Burbridge brothers in 1836. This sawmill was located along the banks of the Apple River on Lot 32, Section 4. When Millville was platted in 1836, this tract was not incorporated within the town plat. In 1847 the sawmill was dismantled and a gristmill built on, or near, the same site. At some during the 1850s, William Hoover assumed ownership of the mill. Hoover continued to operate it until ca. 1869-1870, when Jackson Kleckner took it over for a short time. The gristmill is depicted on the 1871 survey plat of Section 4 and on the 1872 county atlas. Specifications on the mill are provided by the 1880 industrial census, which indicates that mill had a 16' drop, was driven by a Leffel turbine,²¹ had three run of stone, and

²¹ The Leffel turbine was a type of double turbine first produced by James Leffel and Company, of Springfield, Ohio, in 1862 (Keir 1926:121).

could produced a maximum of 144 bushels per day. The turbine was 3' in diameter, made 280 revolutions per minute, and generated 24 horsepower. At that date, the mill was operated by Harrison Sepper and was open only six months out of the year. The capital invested in the facility was \$5,000. In contrast, the Cox mill on Clear Creek was open year round and represented an \$18,000 investment (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Industrial Schedule 1880:24). Nellie Boone illustrated the mill in one of her 1885 paintings of Millville (see Figure 59). The building does not appear on the 1893 atlas, however, which suggests that it had been destroyed prior to this date—possibly being swept away in the 1892 flood.

An associated feature of the two mills is the millrace that formerly extended diagonally through town from the South Fork of the Apple River to the mill. In order to maintain a constant supply of water and increase the vertical drop (or head) to the millrace, the Burbridge brothers and John R Smith constructed a dam across the South Fork at a point where the river valley narrowed, thereby caused the river to backup at that point. The 1846 town plat details the route of the race, which appears to have followed the contour of the bluffbase. A deed record indicates that the race was 10' wide (JDC Deed Record S:187). The fact that the 1871 survey map of Section 4 refers to another dam and an “old mill pond” located *downstream* from the millrace dam suggests that the millrace may have not have been the original source of waterpower for the sawmill. Instead, the sawmill may have been powered by water dropping directly from the “old mill pond” or directed through a short millrace adjacent to the pond. The long millrace would have represented a significant improvement over such an arrangement since it directed the water with greater force.

Archaeological testing, in the form of limited shovel testing and one backhoe trench (Trench 2), was conducted at this location. Although recent fills were thick, results were very positive with intact features associated with the mill being uncovered. These are discussed below (see Figures 58 and 60).

Feature 4 was a trench feature located immediately north of the mill foundations, in Trench 2. The trench ran roughly parallel to the mill foundations and measured 1m wide at its upper end and tapered to 30cm wide near it base. It cut through the soil profile nearly to existing ground surface and terminated at 80cm below the ground surface. We suspect the feature to be utility trench of some kind, possibly associated with the now demolished comfort station or with the concession stand.

Feature 5 was a shallow, narrow trench that appears to have been a mud-sill. The trench measured 20cm wide and 20cm deep and was filled with a light-colored, homogeneous sandy silt. A line of large machine-cut nails ran down the middle of the feature and remained upright. The character of the feature suggests that it represents the remnants of a floor or platform. The trench itself represents the “ghost” of an 8”x8” joist or sill onto which planking or flooring was nailed. The feature did not run at a 90-degree angle to the mill foundations. This fact, coupled with placement of the feature on the ca. 1840 ground surface and the lack of a midden around it, suggests that it pre-dates the gristmill. It possibly is associated with the sawmill that had previously occupied the site.

Feature 6 represents the remains of the gristmill. Remnants of the north and south foundation walls of the mill were uncovered during the excavation of Trench 2. The spacing between the two walls was approximately 23m (75'). The north foundation wall was 50cm (20") thick and was formed up with large limestone blocks only one course wide. The portion of the south foundation wall that was exposed during the excavations appeared to be at least 1m wide, which would make them twice as thick as those on the north. There likely was structural need for the wider foundation here, considering that the mill-race ran along this side of the building. A limited amount of artifact material was found inside the mill foundations, much of which was industrial or architectural related (bricks, clinkers, nails). It is of interest that some ceramics were recovered from the feature as well, though these may have been deposited after the mill was abandoned and destroyed.

Site 18: Millville Cemetery (IAS Site No. 11JD159)

The Millville Cemetery is located on the NW1/4, NE1/4 of Section 9 and is privately owned. The cemetery has been poorly maintained through the years and has been subject to vandalism. In 1922, twenty-two headstones were reported in the cemetery. By 1971, this number had been reduced to a mere three (Hansel 1971:5). In 1983 the MARC surveyors found several headstones lying on ground that were still readable. Many of the headstones once present on the site reportedly were removed by the property owner and were used to line the floor of a corncrib (Westover et al 1983:39).

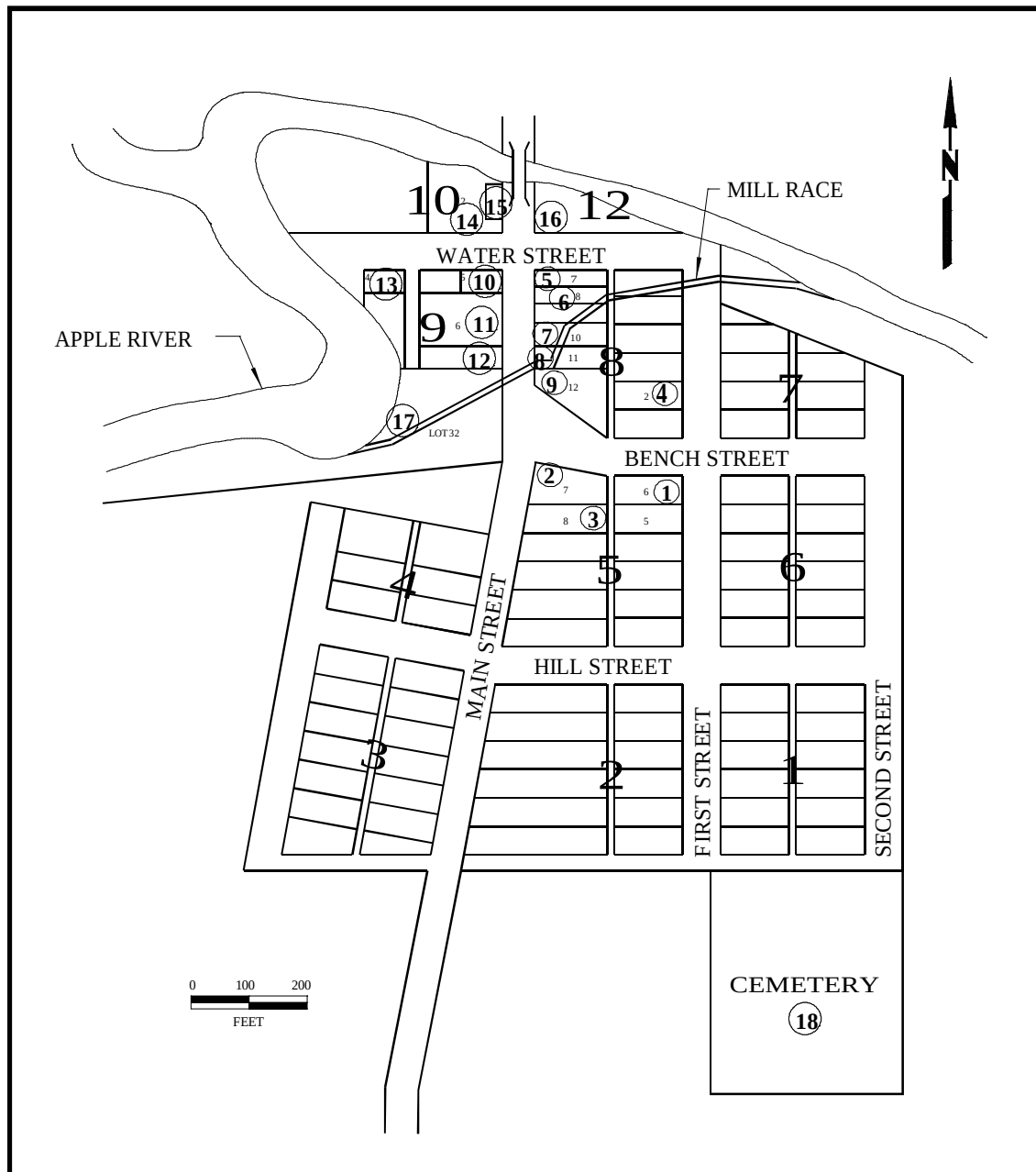


Figure 46. Plat of the town of Millville showing site locations. Circled numbers reference sites discussed in the accompanying text. The other numbers denote block and lot numbers (FRR 2002).

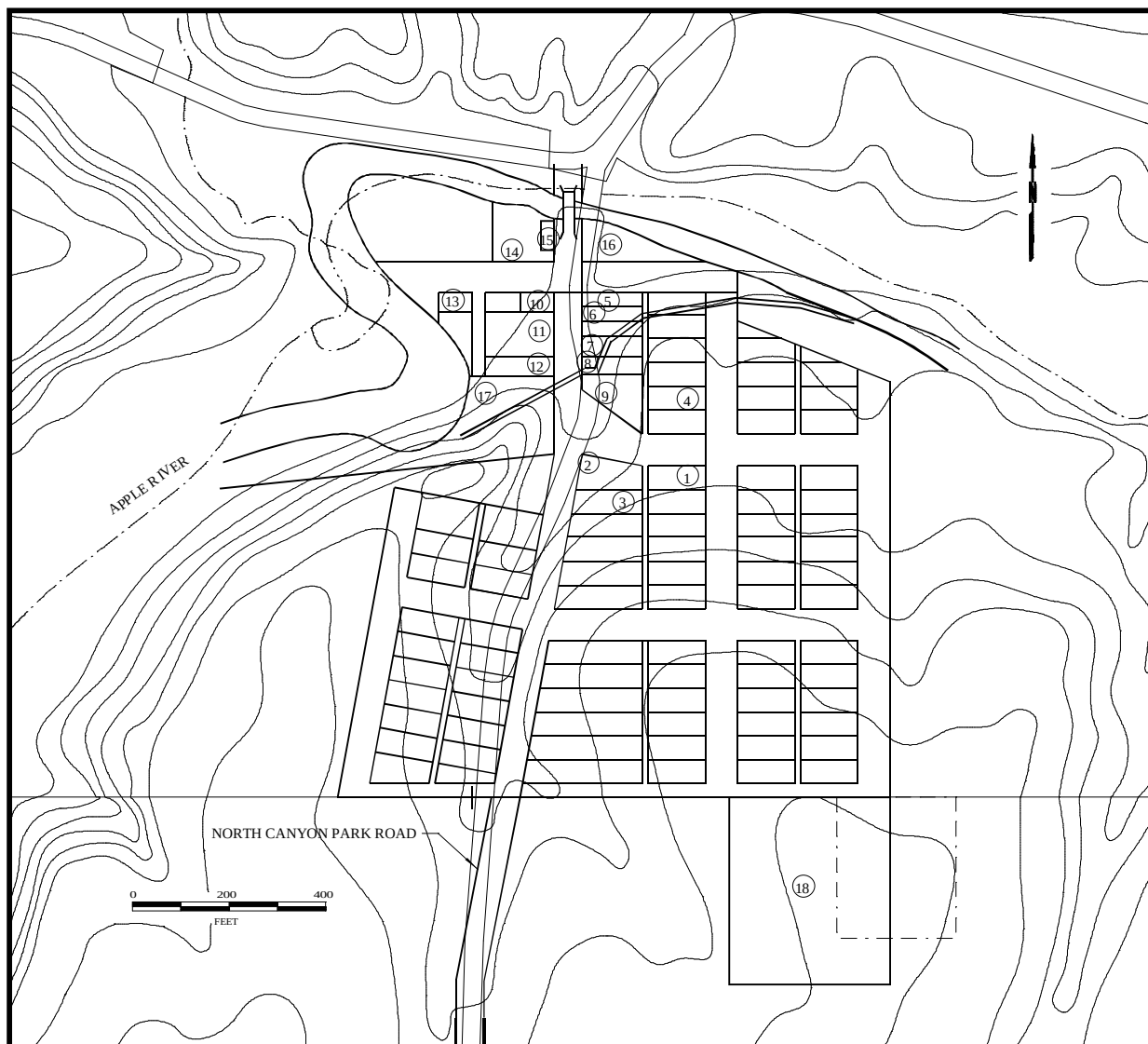


Figure 47. Overlay of previous figure over a United States Geological topographic map. The majority of the historic sites identified in the town are located on the floodplain, with a limited number being located on the bluff directly south of it.

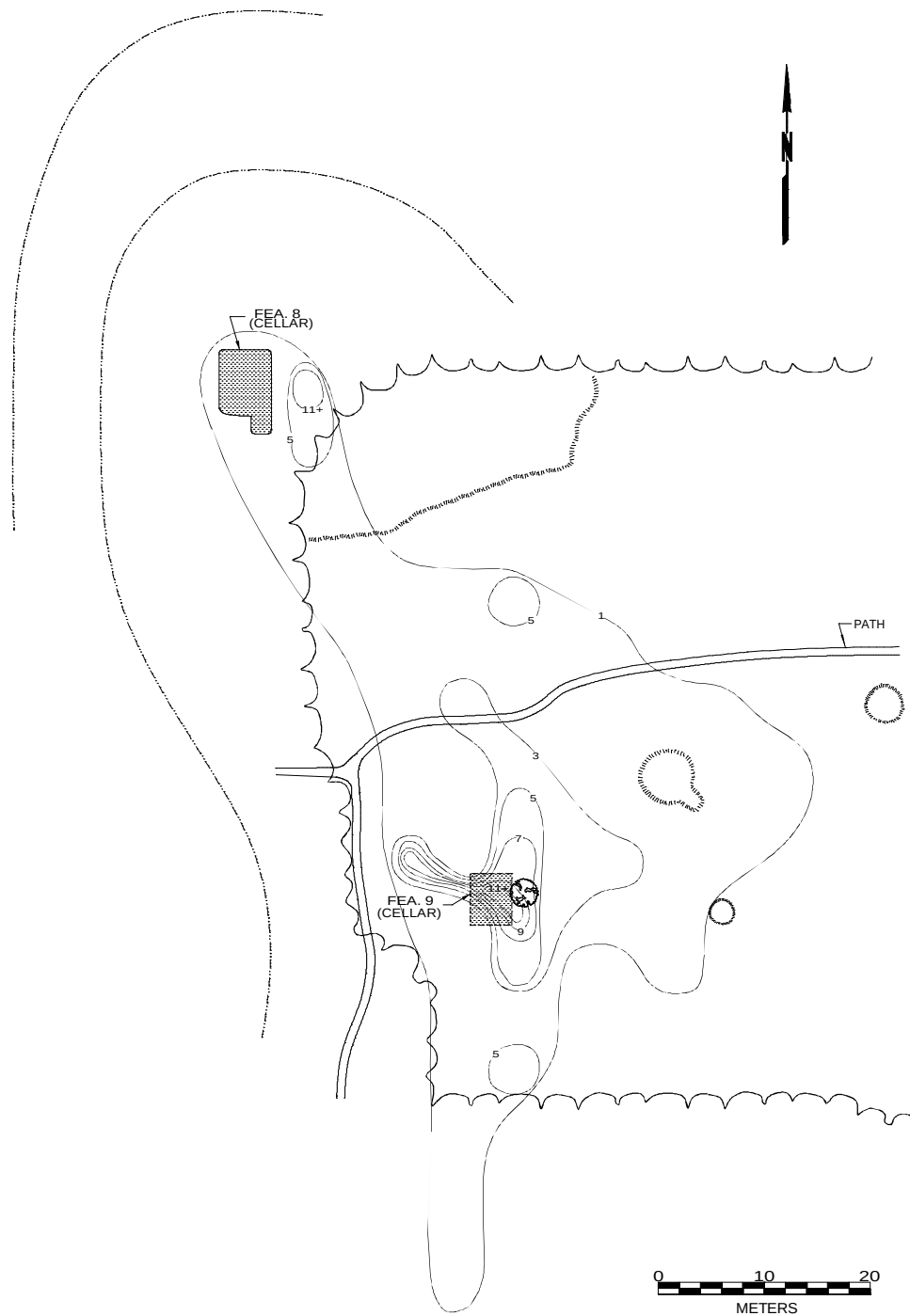


Figure 48. Distribution of total artifacts recovered during the bluff survey, shown in relationship to Features 8 and 9. Feature 8 is associated with either Site 4 or Site 9, while Feature 4 is associated with Site 1 (FRR 2002).

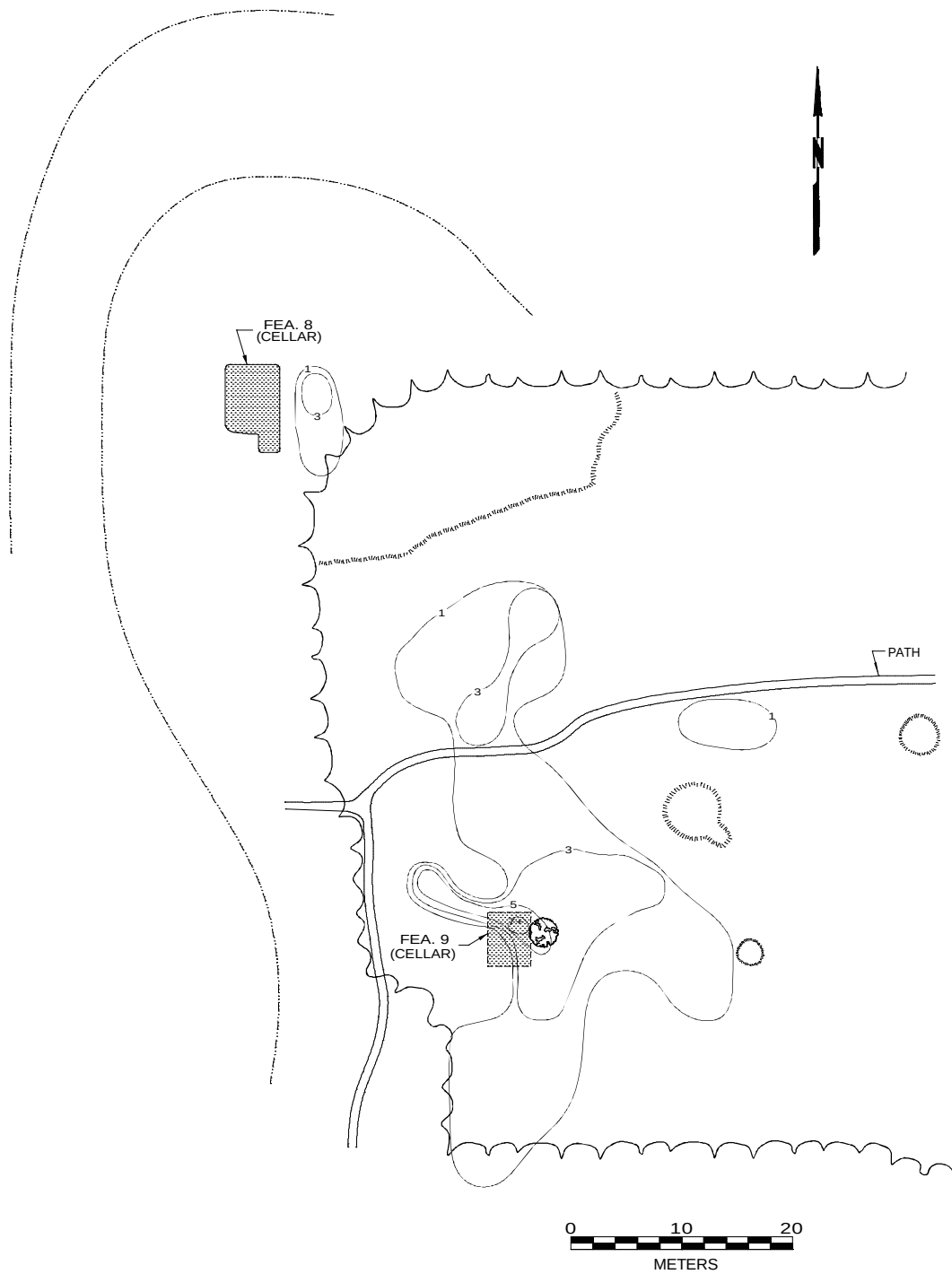


Figure 49. Distribution of domestic related artifacts recovered during the bluff survey, shown in relationship to Features 8 and 9 (FRR 2002).

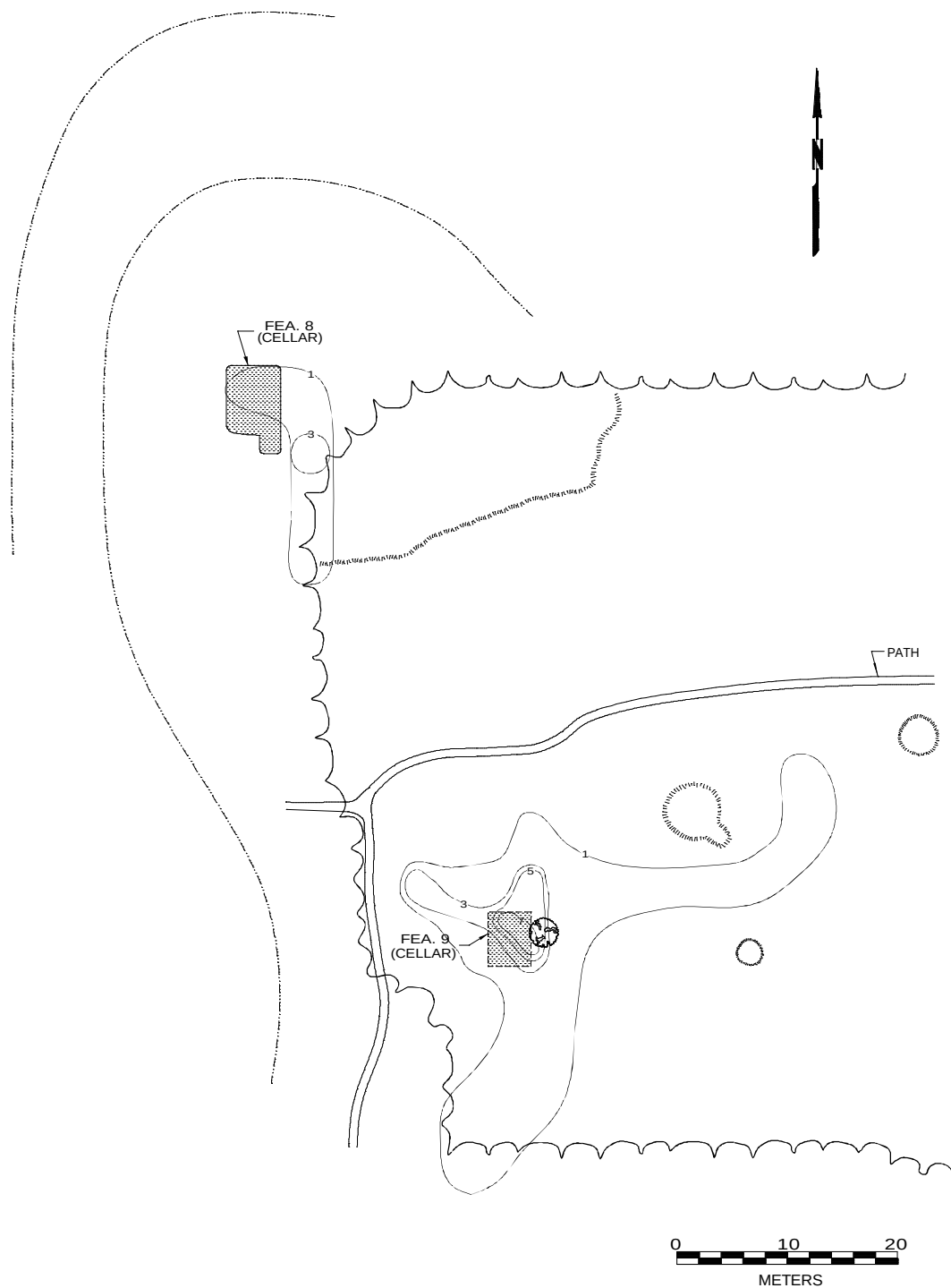


Figure 50. Distribution of artifacts from the Architecture Group functional category, in relationship to Features 8 and 9 (FRR 2002).



Figure 51. Photograph of brick foundations eroding out of the hillside east of North Canyon Park Road. Identified as Feature 10, these foundations appear to be located on the western end of Lot 7, Block 5 and associated with Site 2 (FRR 2002).



Figure 52. A preliminary walking survey of the bluff crest running north of Bench Street found a deep pit that represent the remains of a keyhole cellar associated with a residence located either on Lot 2 or Lot 12 of Block 8. This pit feature (identified here as Site 4) presumably is the same one MARC identified in their 1981 survey as site 11JD148 (Westover et al. 1983). This detail from Nellie Boone's 1885 painting of Millville probably depicts the building once associated with this cellar and/or site.



Figure 53. These two buildings, which were illustrated in Nellie Boone's 1885 painting of Millville, were located on the floodplain immediately east of the Main Street. The upper building is suspected to have been associated with Site 5 (Lot 7, Block 8); the lower building is suspected to have been associated with Site 6 (Lot 8, Block 8). See the discussion in the text, as there is some difficulty in assigning site designations to these structures.

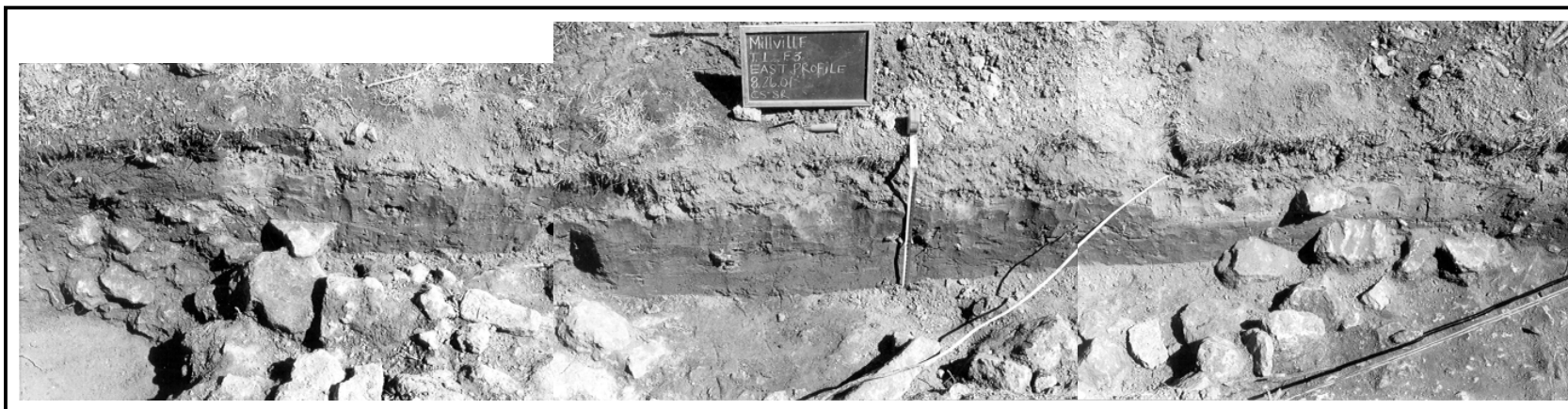


Figure 54. Mosaic showing the extent of and soil profile within Feature 3. This feature, which is believed to be a cellar, was capped with successive layers of silt (presumably flood deposited). The cellar is associated with either Site 10 or 11 (FRR August 2001).

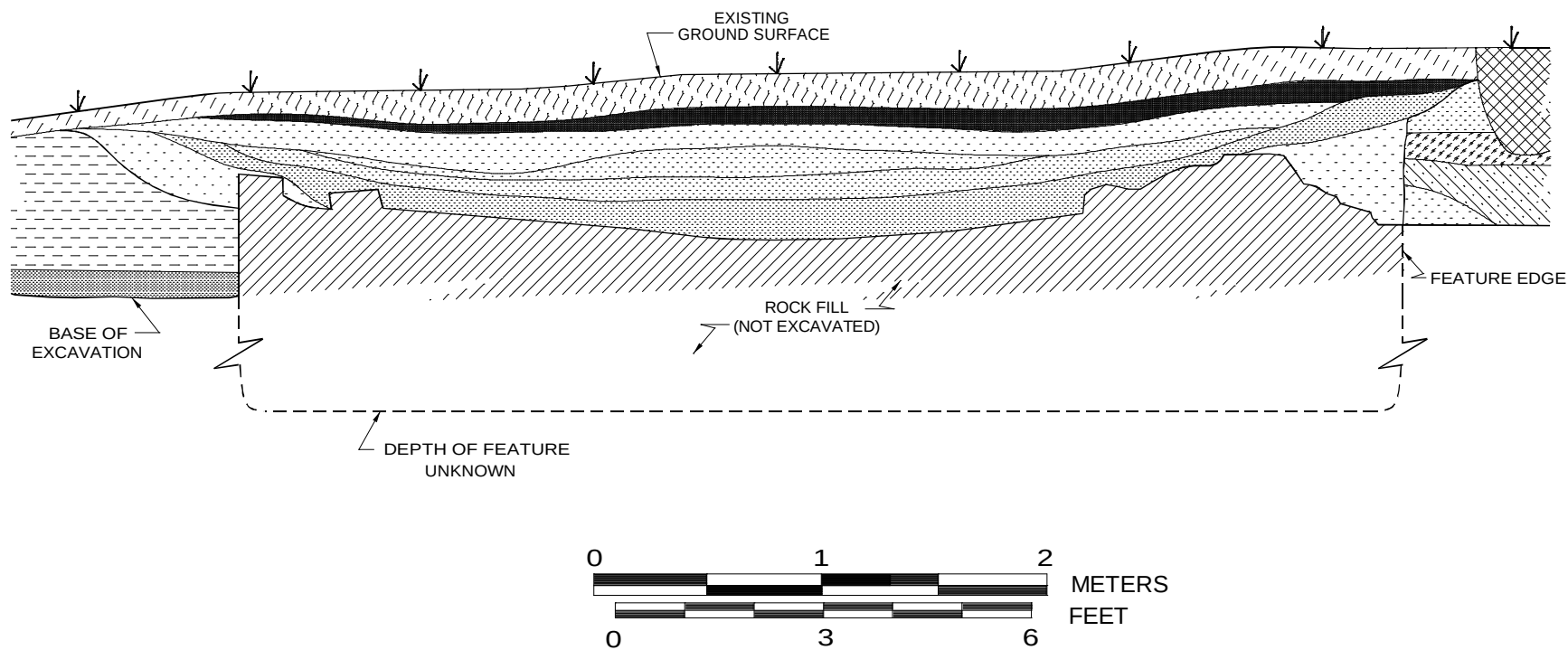


Figure 55. Sectional view through Feature 3, illustrating the character of the basin-shaped fills capping the rock filled cellar pit (FRR August 2002). This feature is associated with either Site 10 or 11.

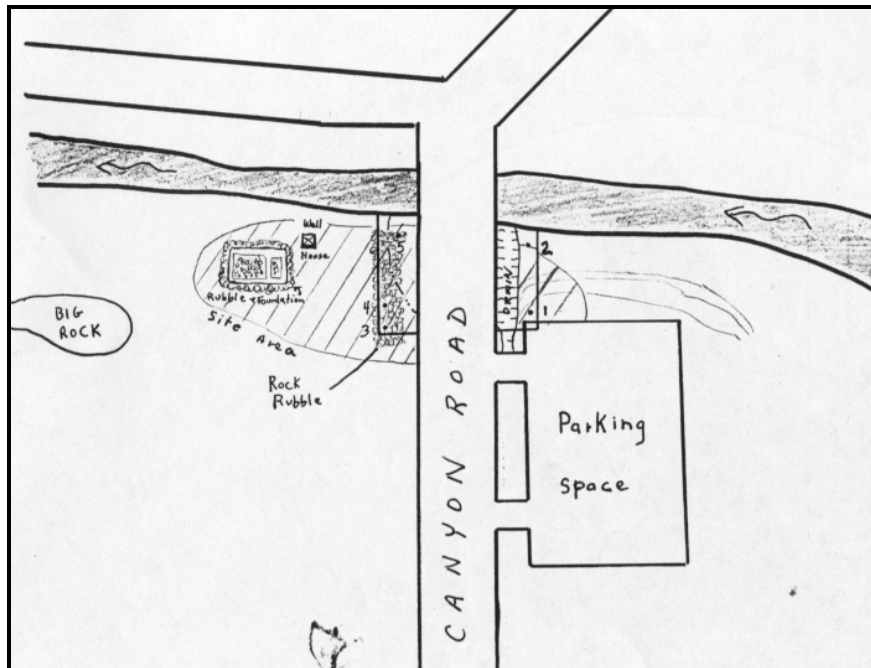


Figure 56. Sketch map of archaeological site 11JD142 as drawn by William Flesher in 1991. This probably represents the remains of the current Sites 15 and 16.



Figure 57. Building suspected as being located on Site 15 and once having served as the Powers and Mathews Grocery (Boone 1885).

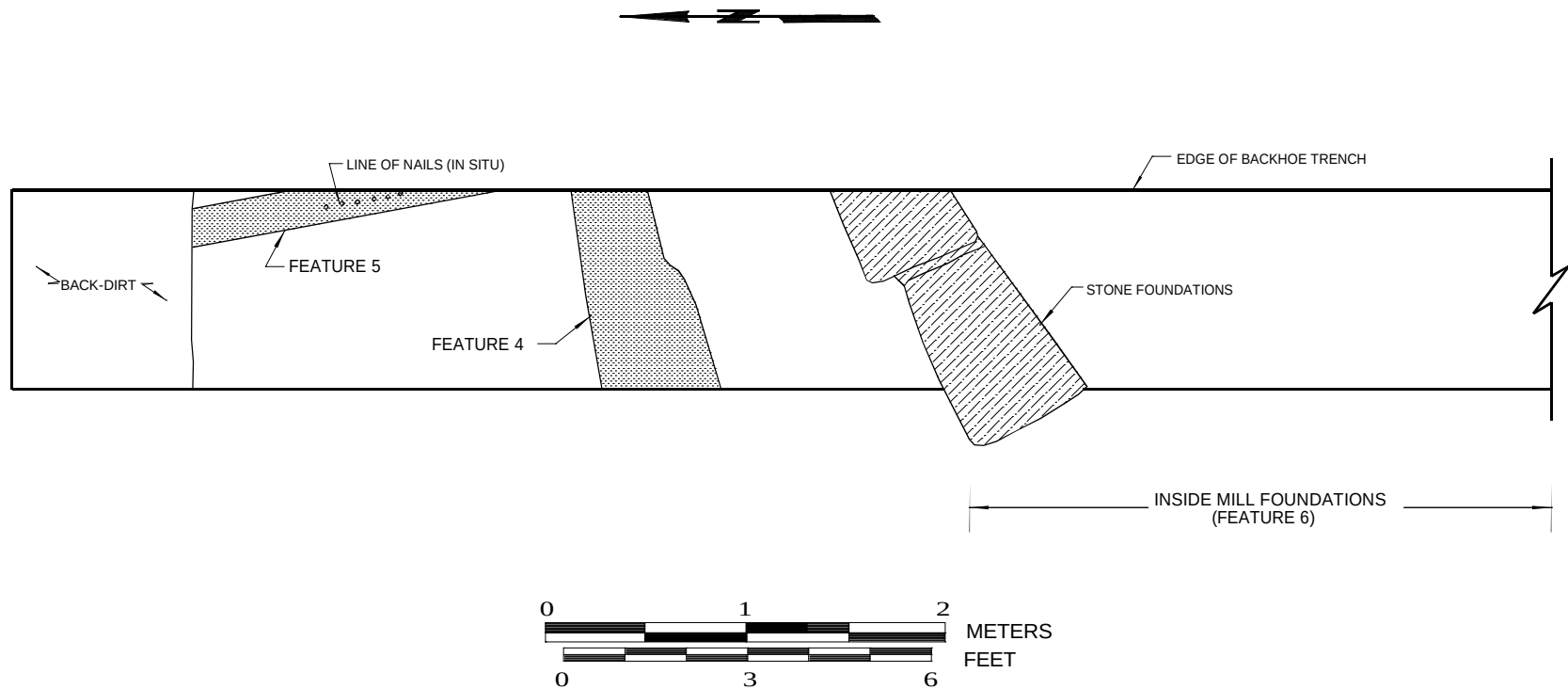


Figure 58. Plan view of Trench 2 which exposed the north end of the foundation walls of the gristmill at Millville (Site 17). Features 4, 5, and 6 are illustrated. Feature 4 is the remains of a modern utility line trench; Feature 4 appears to represent the remains of a mud sill (potentially associated with a frame building); Feature 6 is the physical remains of the gristmill (with its substantial stone foundation walls) (FRR August 2002).



Figure 59. The gristmill in Millville (Site 17), as painted by Nellie Boone in 1885.

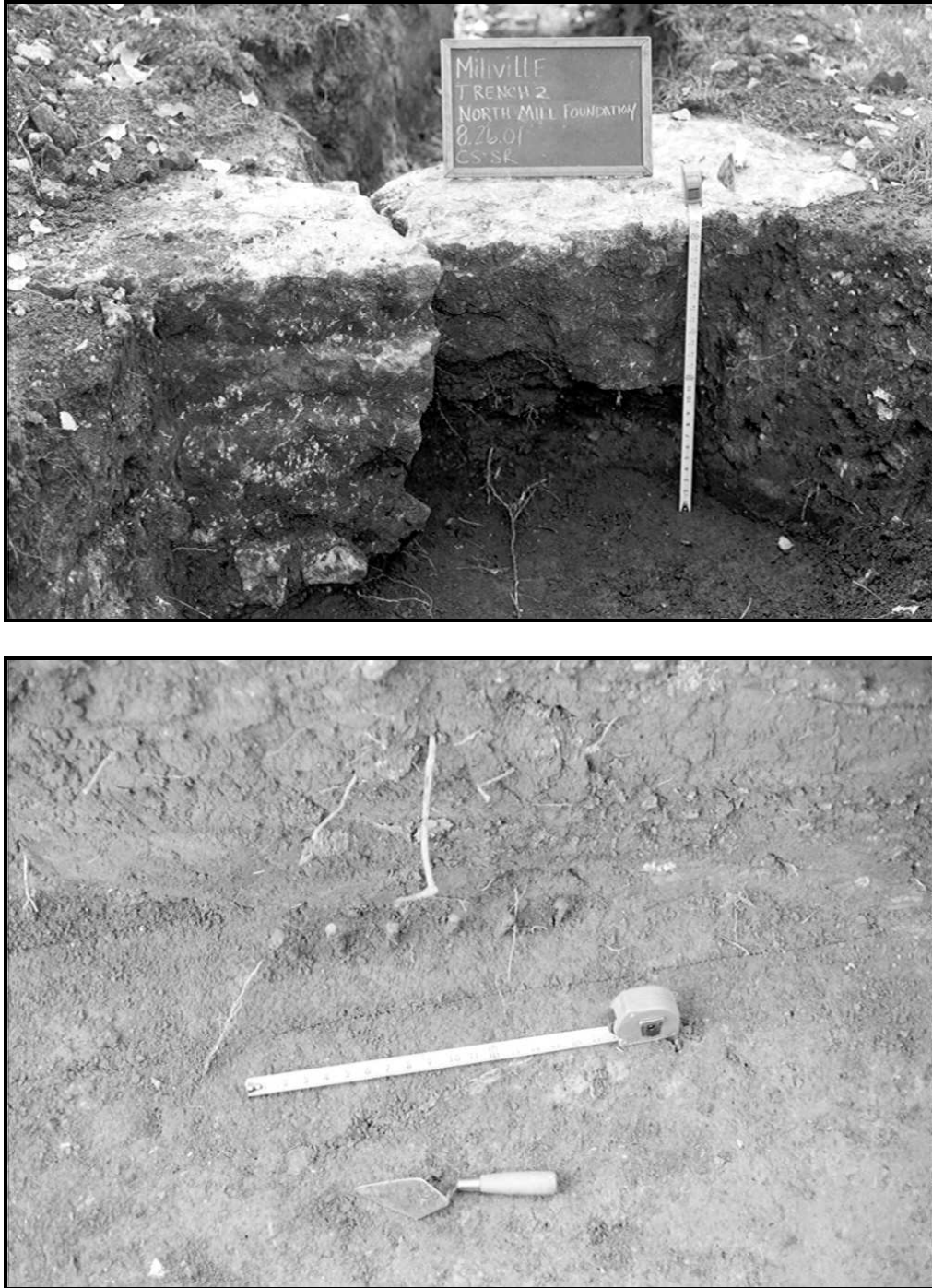


Figure 60. (TOP) View of the north foundation wall of the mill (Feature 6). The stones used for the foundation were exceptionally large. (BOTTOM) View of Feature 5, which is suspected to represent the remains of a floor or a platform. Note the machine-cut nails that remain upright. The flooring or planking once held down by the nails has long since deteriorated. These features are associated with Site 17 (FRR August 2002).

The Material Basis of Early Town Formation in Northern Illinois²¹

Hamlets and the Rural Landscape

Although historic farmstead sites have been the focus of archaeological studies for nearly two decades in Illinois, the holistic study of the rural community generally has eluded archaeologists.²² Renowned historian John Mack Faragher (1986:xiv) has stated, “historians have devoted increasing attention to the study of community in American History, but despite the fact that until relatively recently, the majority of Americans lived in the open county, those studies have generally focused on towns, villages, and cities.” Although the concept of “community” has been difficult to define in both archaeological and anthropological terms (cf. O’Brien et al 1982; Gjerde 1979:405; Sussman 1959), it roughly equates with an interacting social unit with common goals and institutions.

As Faragher (1986:144) has noted, the structure of a community revolves around the household and family, not necessarily the individual. As such, the lowest level of analysis is the family or household and their distribution on the settlement landscape. The mode of production associated with the vast majority of the households within the rural community of northern Illinois was agricultural production or farming (often supplemented with a wide range of other trade or craft-related activities). Through the analysis of the material culture and documentary information that the farm family left behind, it is the archaeologists job to assess not only the mechanism or strategy associated with the family’s particular mode of production but also the social differentiation and stratification of the various segments of their community. Similarly, it is important to understand the non-farm service and public institutional functions that are vital to the existence of the farm family and surrounding community, as well as exchange systems associated with that society (cf. Smith 1940).

Although settled predominately by a dispersed agrarian population living at isolated farmstead locations, the early nineteenth century landscape of northern Illinois also was dotted with small communities that offered a variety of specialized services to the surrounding farm families. Informal settlements (or service centers) consisting of a few merchants or tradesmen and their families generally developed around river landings, saw or grist mills, general stores, or blacksmith shops. Vital to the existence of the farm family and surrounding community was the non-farm service center or hamlet (Trewartha 1943). Even on the “frontier,” during the earliest days of settlement, few pioneer settlers were completely self-sufficient and had needs that were met by other individuals. In short order, rural service centers quickly coalesced around a wide range of rural craftsmen, tradesmen, and/or merchants. Rural blacksmiths, millers (both saw and grist), and store-keepers often formed the core of the rural hamlet and were critical to everyday

²¹ This section of the report draws heavily on work previously conducted by Mansberger and presented in the survey of the proposed Hunter Lake project area in Sangamon County (Ahler et al. 1992).

²² The importance of the community study approach to historical archaeology is well illustrated in Cusick (1995).

life on the frontier. As Walters (1976:3) has noted with regard to the formation of Illinois towns, the study of these “informal towns” or “country crossroads” is important to our understanding of the “evolution of the urban pattern” and that “they present problems of dating, location, and definition.” Walters (1976) further defines three periods of townsite planning in Illinois during the nineteenth century. According to Walters (1976), an abundant number of townsites were formally platted in Illinois during the periods 1836-37, 1852-60, and 1865-85.

Milling, particularly of grain but to a lesser extent logs (saw mills), was a vital service needed by the pioneer family (Faragher 1986:67-70). Often early pioneer families had to travel great distance to get grain milled for everyday consumption. During these early days prior to the establishment of local commercial mills, the only alternatives were to travel great distances or grind your meal at home with the use of a small hand mill or grater (cf. Power 1876:70). Early mills were often animal powered. Horse-powered gristmills were common during the early nineteenth century. More substantial and/or powerful water-powered mills were a more substantial investment and were limited in their location by environmental constraints. Millville was fortunate to have ample water source for multiple mills. Besides the more obvious function of grain processing, many mills also became the locus of social gatherings, particularly for the male population. As a result, taverns and inns were often associated with milling establishments. The establishment of a mill required large capital as well as political clout since a Writ of Ad Quo Damnum had to be accepted by the County Commissioners. As such, early mills often were the locus of other non-farm service functions such as taverns, distilleries, inns and store. Such unplanned, dispersed communities were the norm for pioneer settlements. Millville initially developed around the Smith and Burbridge sawmill, and it was the presence of this mill—coupled with its location on an early transportation corridor (Kellogg’s Trail)—that attracted settlement at the forks of the Apple River (see Figure 61).

Blacksmiths were also significant rural industries. In many cases the rural blacksmith was often a farmer who integrated blacksmithing activities within his agricultural work cycle. Isolated workshops located on a farm were common and serviced a small rural network with both repair work and new manufacture. Blacksmiths performed a variety of functions. Besides shoeing horses, they manufactured a variety of items (nails, hooks, and architectural hardware) as well as performed a number of routine maintenance activities, particularly with rural communities (sharpening knives and plow shares). Additionally, it was the local blacksmith that was the equivalent of the modern-day mechanic, and was a very important individual to have around early industrial sites such as a grist or saw mill. Early blacksmiths, and more specialized wheelwrights, appear to have played a significant role with the development of Millville. In its heyday, the town appears to have had at least two blacksmith shops, and one shop remained in business there into the 1870s.

General stores, or mercantiles, were another common service offered within these small communities. These stores sold a variety of items needed by the frontier settler. In the United States, a “Store” is defined as a shop “for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail” (Webster 1854:1089). During the early nineteenth century, a grocery was a grocer’s store, and Webster (1854:521) defined a grocer as “a trader who deals in tea, sugar, spices, coffee, liquors, fruits, etc.” During the early nineteenth century, many groceries dealt heavily in the sale of liquor (and may have taken on the form of today’s bar) (see Figure 62).

Services located along a major transportation corridor such as the Galena to Chicago Road were often directed at the traveler. Taverns, inns, and even hotels were commonly located along such transportation corridors (see Figure 62). These terms had slightly different connotations than they do today. Webster (1854:1132) defines a tavern as “a house licensed to sell liquors in small quantities, to be drank on the spot.” He further notes that, in some parts of the United States, “tavern is synonymous with inn or hotel, and denotes a house for the entertainment of travelers as well as for the sale of liquors, licensed for that purpose.” An inn was defined as “a house for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; often a tavern where liquors are furnished for travelers and others” (Webster 1854:607). Similarly, a hotel was defined as “a house for entertaining strangers or travelers.” Webster (1854:563) further noted that the term hotel, which was derived from hostel (a dwelling-house of a prince or lord), was “formerly a house for genteel strangers or lodgers, but the name is now given to any inn.” Frontier mining communities such as that in the countryside surrounding Millville were often over represented by male workers whose leisure time was spent drinking alcohol in such establishments. Additionally, located along such transportation corridors were “stations” operated by or for the local stage lines. Such facilities often consisted of a large barn for the care of the horses and stagecoaches. Blacksmithing activities were often conducted within these facilities, which were often in close association with a nearby tavern or inn (for the care of the passengers). Simeon Howard’s tavern was the most prominent establishment of its kind in Millville and also served as the local polling place for a number of years. Howard maintained a stable, on a separate lot, located down the street from his tavern. The “Walker House,” of which little specific is known, may also have been a tavern catering to stage passengers passing through Millville, in addition to serving local residents.

Informal hamlets were a vital component of the early settlement landscape. One of the more common forms of these early communities, which generally grew without any planning, was the “string town.” Transportation corridors were important in the development of these rural “string town” communities that often developed in a dispersed manner along a transportation corridor such as a road. One such stringtown in Jo Daviess County was Schapville, which was located in Thompson Township west of Millville (see Figure 63). Another example was Weston, located several miles west of present-day Elizabeth near the junction of the Galena to Rock Island (Fort Armstrong) and the Galena to Chicago roads (see Figure 64). In 1842-1843, new lead mines were opened in this vicinity of Weston, attracting a considerable number of miners. A smelting furnace opened in the community in 1843, at which time there were only three cabins. Soon after, “many cabins sprang up in rapid succession” and in 1844 a general store and post office were opened. A Methodist church was established shortly thereafter. Weston was not formally platted until March 1847, like Millville having experienced considerable development before being platted. The town of Weston’s existence was based entirely upon lead mining, and when the local lead resources began to give out, the town quickly declined. One of the town’s proprietor’s remarked that Weston “had sprung up like Jonah’s gourd and died in the same manner.” The general store closed in 1859, and the post office was discontinued at the same time. Although the commercial activity in the community died quickly, several institutional aspects of the rural community continued to persist for several decades (including the school and the church) (Kett and Company 1878:588).

Other early hamlets (such as Millville) often developed where an overland corridor (or road) crossed a stream or river (requiring the services of a ferry), or where two roads crossed (see Figure 65). With increased population, these small rural service centers began to coalesce into more formal villages. Town founders and/or entrepreneurs took upon themselves to formally plat a community and bring structure to their community (and money to their pockets). During the economically prosperous middle 1830s, a plethora of planned communities were platted throughout the state. Unlike the less formal, often dispersed settlements characterized by the earlier development, these communities were generally organized around a street grid with uniform sized lots (see Figures 66 and 67).

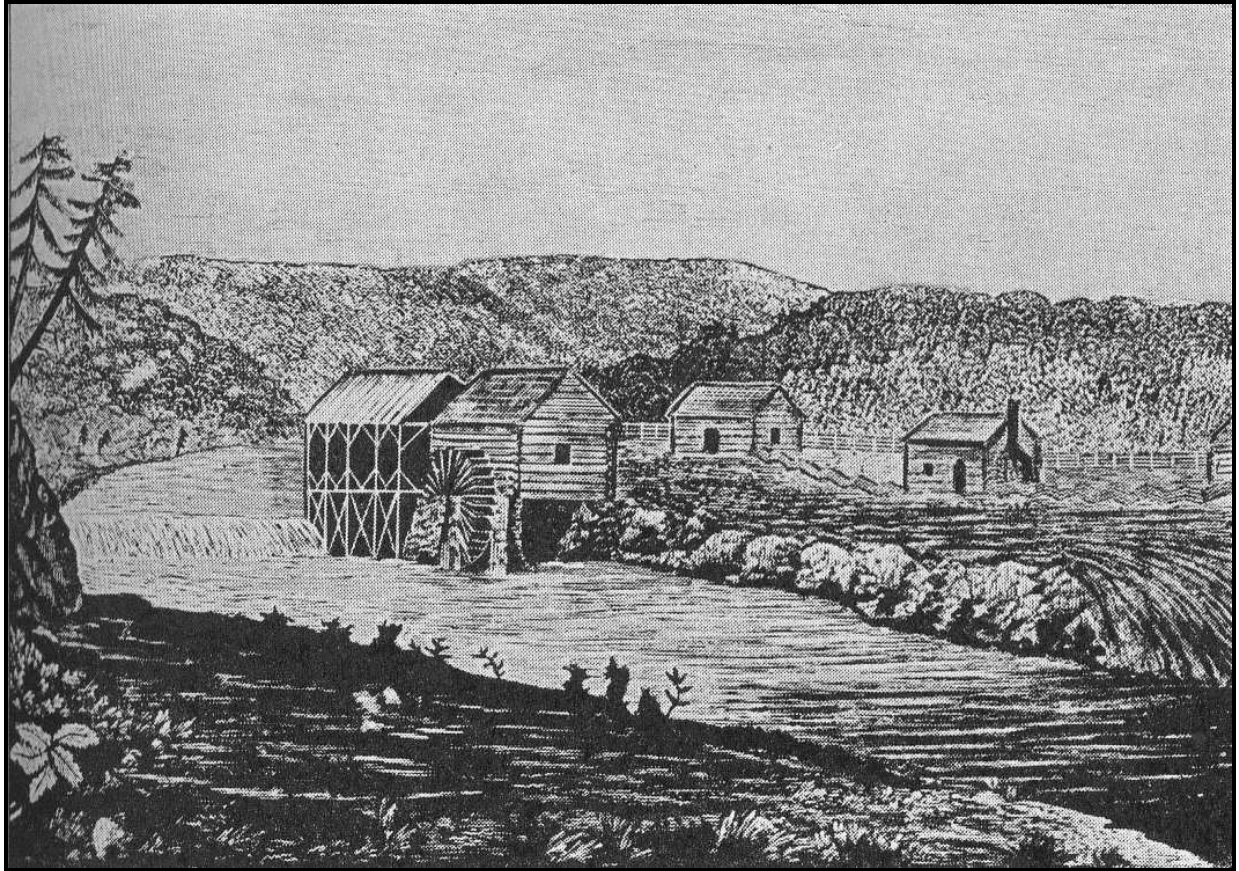


Figure 61. Mill sites like Millville often became the locus of early settlement. The scene above is of a combination grist and sawmill built on Wolf Creek in Ohio in 1789. Reputedly the first mill in the state, the facility was powered by a float wheel (Keir 1926:47). Although the Wolf Creek mill was built a generation earlier than the one at Millville, it occupied a similar topographic setting and typifies a frontier-era, water-powered mill and associated hamlet. Note the log dwellings clustered around the mill.

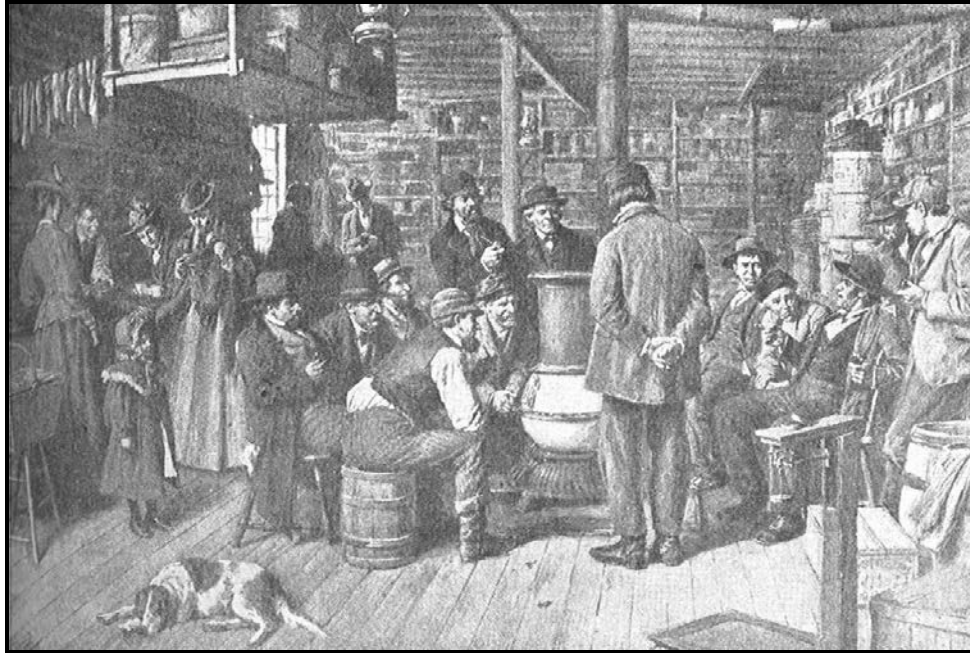


Figure 62. (TOP) The country store assumed a prominent role in rural communities during the nineteenth century. Besides offering a wide range of retail items, these store often served as the local post office and an informal social center (Gabriel 1926:127). (BOTTOM) Rural service centers also occasionally played an important civic role as polling places. In the case of Millville, elections were held at Elbridge Howard's tavern. On election days, a large share of the male population in the precinct would have been gathered at Howard's, presenting a scene perhaps similar to George Caleb Bigham's *The County Election*, shown above (Shapiro et al. 1990:52).

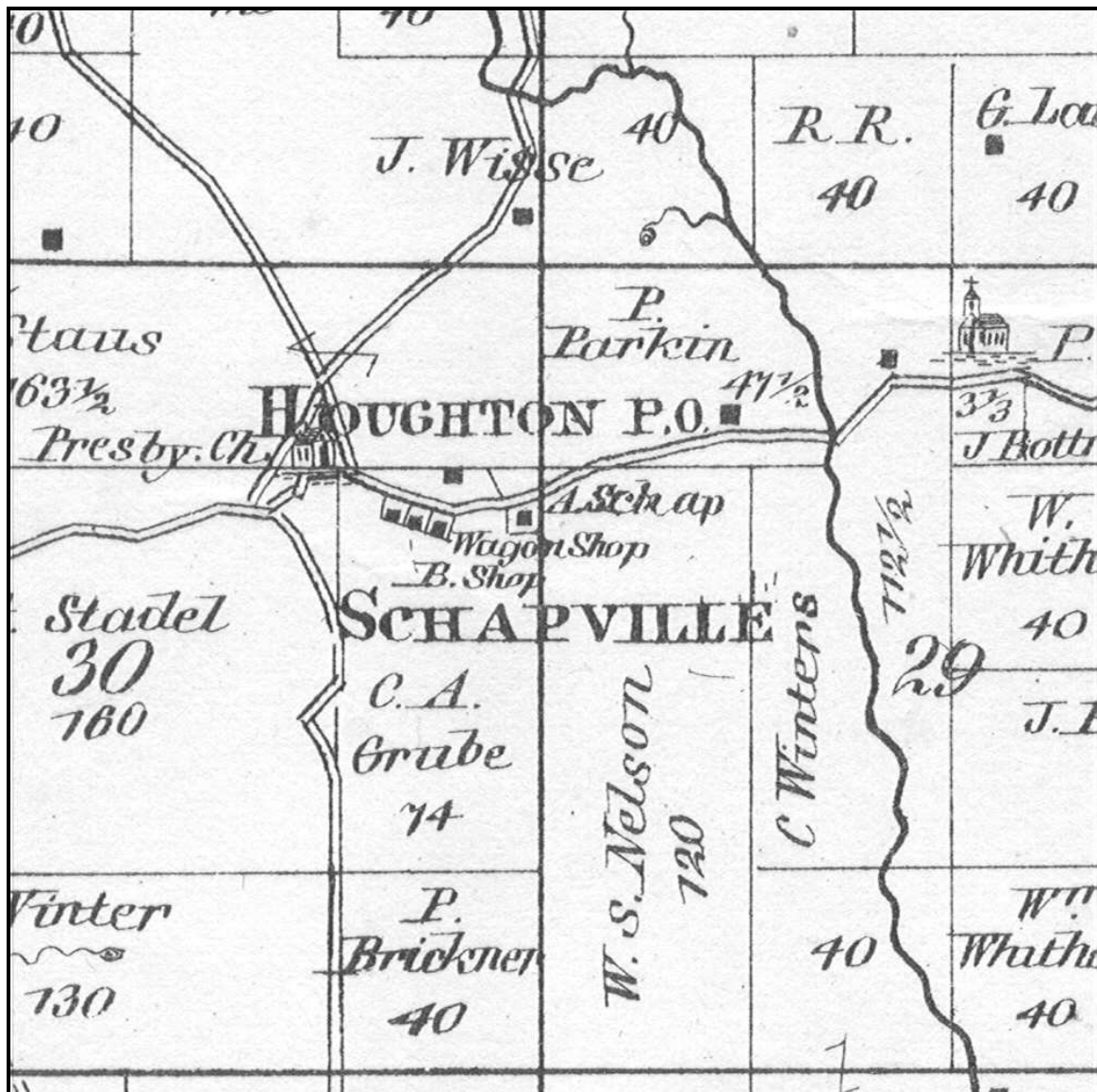


Figure 63. Detail from an 1872 atlas showing the town of Scapville, in Thompson Township, Jo Daviess County, Illinois. An example of a unplatted “stringtown,” Scapville at this date consisted of cluster of residences, a wagon and blacksmith’s shop, a post office, and a Presbyterian Church (Warner et al. 1872:E).

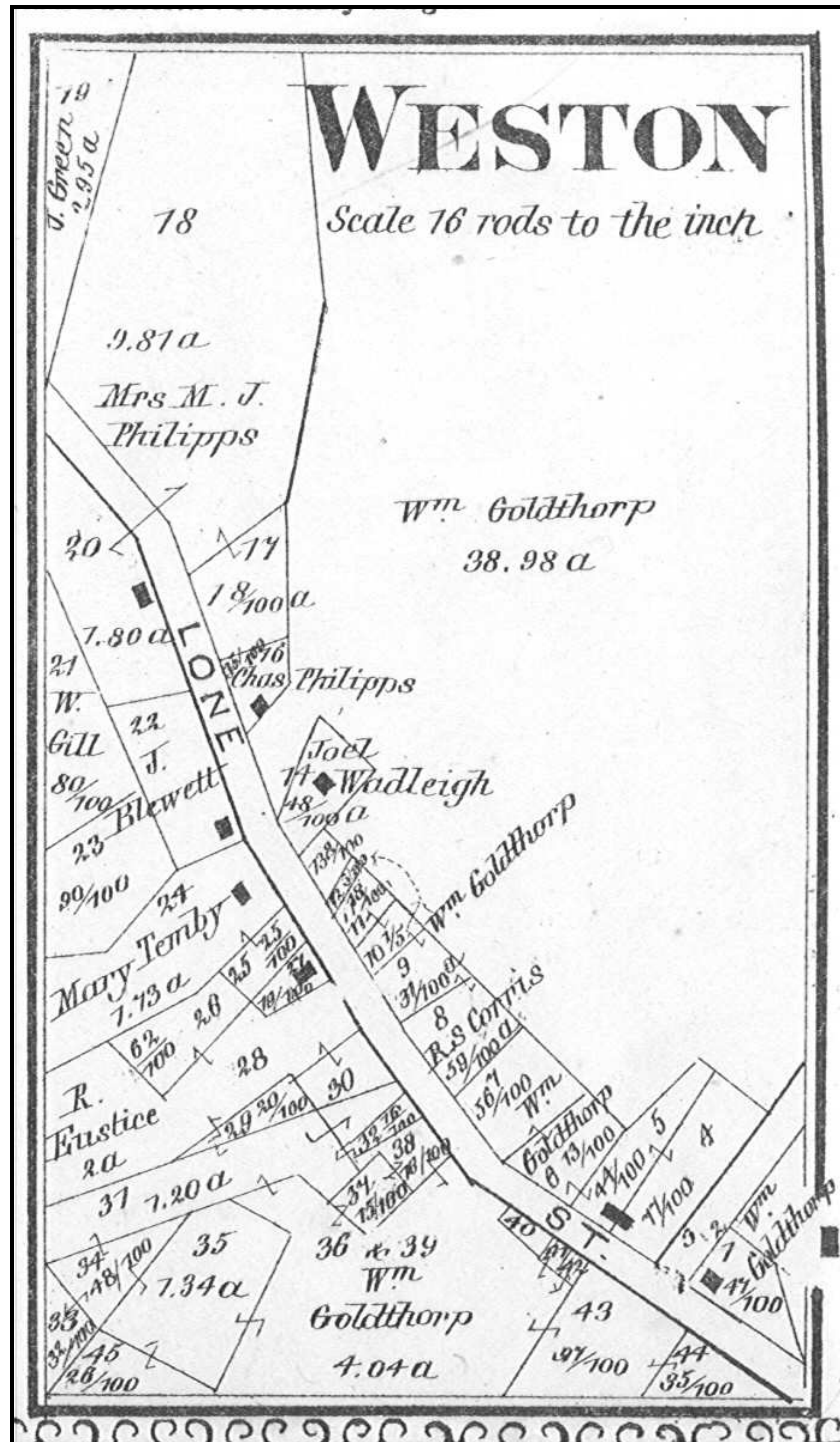


Figure 64. The town of Weston, in central Jo Daviess County, in 1872 (Warner et al. 1872:K). Unlike Schapville, Weston was a formally platted town. Yet, it still retained the character of a stringtown, having all of its lots aligned to one principal road. Weston developed as a lead mining community in the 1840s and enjoyed a brief prosperity before the local lead resources began to give out. By 1872, the community appears to have lost all of its businesses.

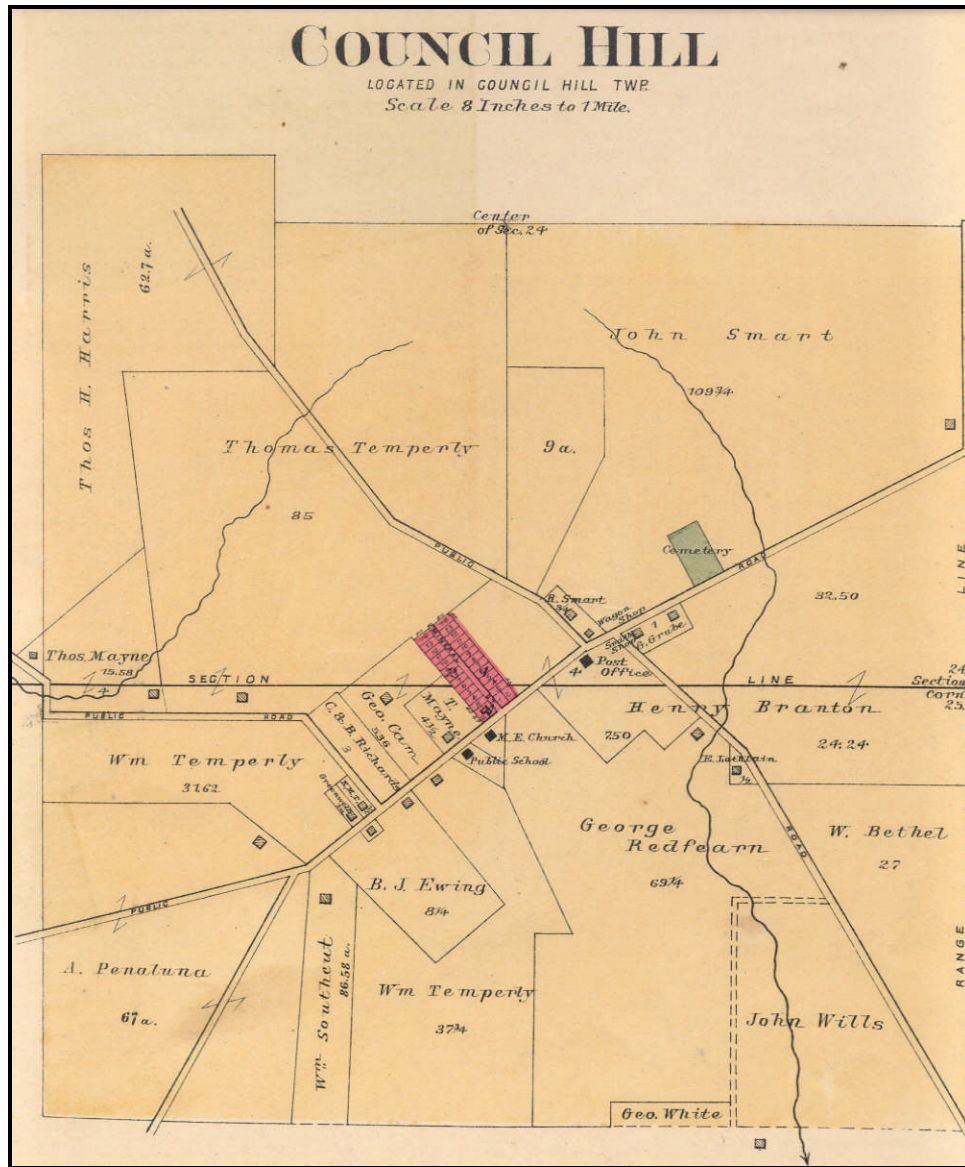


Figure 65. Council Hill, located in northwestern Jo Daviess County, had the characteristics of both a stringtown and a crossroads community. The figure above is from an 1893 atlas of Jo Daviess County (North West Publishing Company 1893:19). It is of interest in that the actual Town of Council Hill (shown above in pink) only has one improved lot. This illustrates the challenge of researching rural service communities, and shows that outlots can be just as interesting—if not more so—than the lots within the town plat.

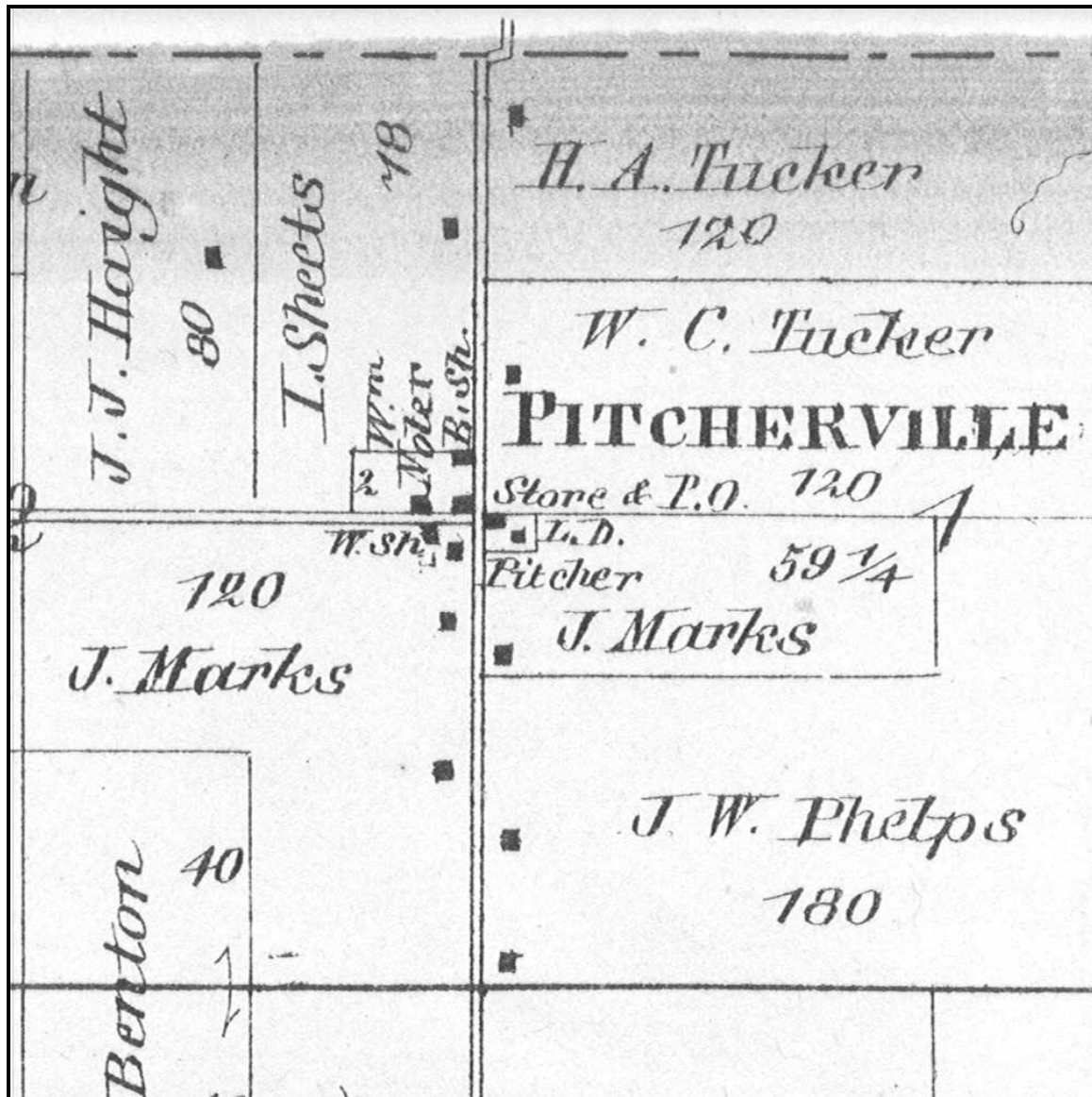


Figure 66. Town of Pitcherville, in Stockton Township, Jo Daviess County, in 1872. This is an example of a type of rural service community oriented to a crossroads. Though quite small, Pitcherville had the principal mainstays of a rural service community: a store, which also served as a post office; a blacksmith shop; and a wagon shop (Warner et al. 1872: O).

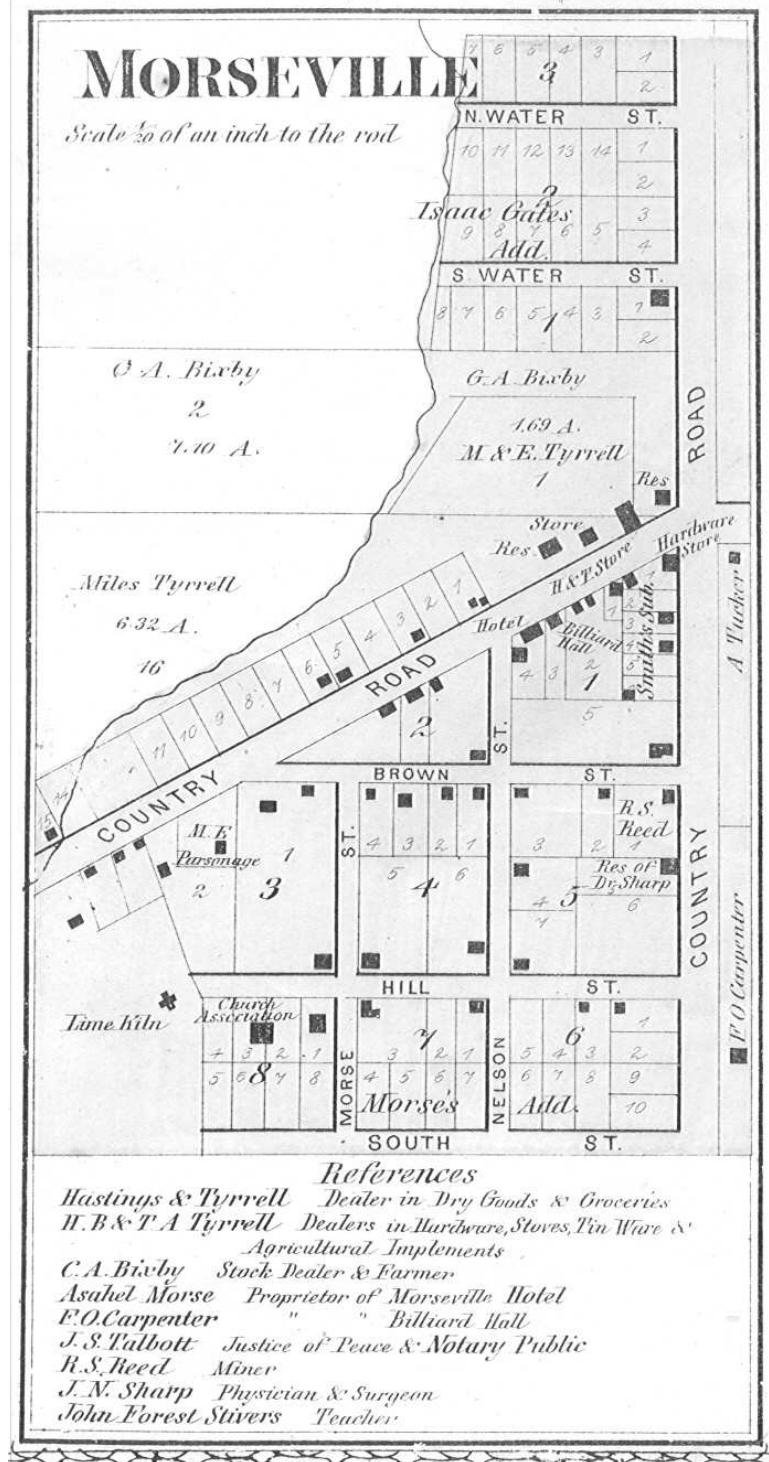


Figure 67. Morseville, in southern Stockton Township, Jo Daviess County, was a larger crossroads community and was formally platted. The figure above includes a list of its business interests in 1872 (Warner et al. 1872:A).

The Archaeological Study of Hamlets

Several disciplines have focused their attention on the study of rural lifeways in the Midwest, and a wide range of traditional documentary and archival sources exist for the study of Illinois agriculture and the rural landscape. Traditional historians have produced a wealth of information on the agricultural transformation of the Illinois and Midwestern agricultural frontier.²³ Unfortunately, these histories generally take an economic and/or technological approach to agricultural history and often fail to address the social history of the individual farm family and the farmstead that they occupied.

Similarly, social historians studying the American domestic environment, whether urban or rural, generally have focused on the documentary and/or archival record (i.e. Clark 1986; Handlin 1979, McDaniel 1981, McMurray 1988, Wright 1980, 1981). Although these studies have thoroughly discussed the changing social and technological environment of the nineteenth century home, they often have failed to distinguish between the idealized world presented by the written record and the actual structures occupied by families through time. McMurray (1988) is an excellent social history of Midwestern farmsteads that is derived predominately from the archival record, drawing little on the remnant cultural landscape. A material culture component, emphasizing the multidisciplinary study of the house and its surrounding environs is strongly needed to compliment these social history studies. Many traditional studies of the American frontier—seldom entail material culture component.

During the early-to-middle-twentieth century, a wide variety of sociological and/or ethnographic studies of rural life in the United States were written (Gillette 1922, Sims 1928, Smith 1940, Lindstrom 1948). In a similar vein, this tradition has been continued in Illinois by such authors as Adams (1994) and Salamon (1992). Recently, folklorists (cf. Glassie 1968) as well as geographers (cf. Hart 1972, 1975, 1998; Hudson 1994, Noble 1984, Walters 1997) have written considerably on the character-defining features of the rural landscape. It has only been within the very recent past (post-1979) that historical archaeologists in Illinois have been interested in farmsteads.²⁴

Unlike traditional historians studying Illinois agriculture, the archaeology of farmstead

²³ Several classic studies include Bidwell and Falconer's *History of Agriculture in the Northern United States, 1620-1890* (1925) and Gates' *The Farmer's Age: Agriculture, 1815-1860* (1960). Carlson's *The Illinois Military Tract* (1951), M. Bogue's *Patterns From the Sod* (1959), A. Bogue's *From Prairie to Corn Belt* (1963), and Poggi's *The Prairie Province of Illinois* (1934) are invaluable resources to the study of changing agricultural practices in Illinois—particularly the central prairie regions of the state. Other significant studies include Case and Myers (1934), Bardolph (1948a, b), Hart (1972, 1975, 1998), and Meyer (1979). Attack and Bateman (1987) is an excellent example of an economic historian's perspective of agricultural history.

²⁴ Although historical archeology has been practiced in Illinois for many generations, farmsteads (occupied by the everyday farm family) have not been the focus of this work. Much of the early research revolved around more unique sites associated with an historic event (such as early Illinois forts), or person (such as Abraham Lincoln). One of the first professional, historical archaeological investigations of a farmstead in Illinois was conducted, in 1978-79 by the Midwestern Archaeological Research Center (MARC) for the Illinois Department of Transportation along the FAP 408 highway corridor. For a more thorough discussion of the development of historical archaeology in Illinois, see Mansberger (1996).

sites in Illinois has been the focus of professional interest for a little less than twenty years. Groover (1992:12) notes that farmstead archaeology in Illinois has taken two basic interpretive approaches.²⁵ The first was predominately descriptive in character and lacked well-defined research goals. The second approach (typified by McCorvie 1987 and Phillippe 1990) was problem-oriented and attempted to pursue more theoretical research questions. Unfortunately, whereas the other professions have contributed to our understanding of the rural community, historical archaeology has failed to contribute much to our understanding of the agricultural community.

Many researchers, from a wide range of disciplines (anthropology, social history, folklore), have stressed the role of the everyday or commonplace artifact in interpreting past lifeways (cf. Glassie 1968; Ferguson 1977; Quimby 1978; Schlereth 1980, 1982, 1985; Lubar and Kingery 1993). By putting the artifact in its proper cultural context, much can be learned about the society that produced and used that artifact. The farmstead (consisting of a farmhouse, barn, and surrounding cultural landscape) and rural service center is nothing more than a very large and complex artifact that contains a wide range of data sets that can contribute to our understanding of nineteenth century lifeways (Mansberger 1981; Mansberger and Dyson 1990).

The multidisciplinary approach of historical archaeology has the advantage of viewing the agricultural history of the state in a new perspective—one that incorporates traditional history, with social history and material culture studies. Historical archaeology provides an excellent opportunity to contrast the historical record (and/or our perceived idea of the past) to a more holistic past (that lacks the biases of the written record). Often the documentary and archaeological records are contradictory, and it is our ability to critically examine all data sources that gives historical archaeology its unique view of the past. Historical archaeology, as with all archaeology, is a material culture approach to the study of social history with research interests solidly based in anthropology. Through the study of material culture remains (whether representing the discarded food waste and broken dishes from the kitchen table, the remains of the family house, or the pattern of fence posts within the surrounding farm yard), the archaeologist attempts to document the economic and social well-being of the rural settler, and address a wide range of research questions.

This material culture approach to rural lifeways has been espoused by Charles Orser, Jr. in his book *The Material Basis of The Postbellum Tenant Plantation: Historical Archaeology in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Orser's (1988:9) approach to historical archaeology is a distinctive historical materialist approach to cultural studies with an emphasis on the "basic physical aspects" of the southern plantation system. As Orser (1988:9) stresses, "the material aspects of the lives of plantation inhabitants—landlords, managers, and tenants—must be studied first in order that other analyses focused on different aspects of plantation life might eventually follow". This form of research stresses a commitment to "thick description" of both the above-

²⁵ There exists a need for a definition of terms at this point in time. Farmstead archaeology focuses its attention on the agricultural and domestic components of the family and commercial farm operation. We should note that the rural landscape also contains a wide range of non-agricultural sites related to the state's domestic and industrial past. With this in mind, some researchers contrast "urban archaeology" with "rural archaeology". As such, Farmstead Archaeology is a subdivision of "Rural Archaeology." The archaeology of farmsteads should be conducted in a context which includes the entire rural community, including rural craftsmen and/or industrial sites, hamlets, as well as the small agricultural village.

ground and below-ground components of these agrarian sites, and the development of comparative data base for these sites (cf. Schlereth 1985:165; Mansberger 1993). As Groover (1992:12-13) also has noted, previous farmstead archaeology in Illinois has produced a body of literature that has “minimal data comparability, and conclusions largely devoid of interpretive value.” The basis of all archaeological synthesis is data generated from good fieldwork – fieldwork that focuses on documenting the entire farmstead site and not just the domestic component of these sites, as well as the wide range of sites present within the rural setting.

The basic material aspects of the plantation system that Orser (1988) discusses include 1) settlement, 2) housing, and 3) material possessions. Similarly, Groover (1992:4-5) outlines multiple data sets that “will provide [a] comparative information baseline... which can be used to construct a general and preliminary interpretive model for the emergence of rural modernization in Illinois.” The data sets outlined by Groover (1992:13) include 1) site structure, 2) architecture, 3) subsistence practices, 4) foodways, and 5) “the general range of material culture present at the farmsteads.” In complete agreement with Groover (1992), this report stresses the need for the collection of comparable data (“the basic material aspects”) from a wide range of farmsteads and associated hamlets that is currently lacking within the state.

Site Structure: The study of rural communities must assess the relationship of the people to the land. In order to understand the nature of the rural agricultural community and the associated rural service centers), we must first be able to describe the physical attributes of the community structure. Two levels of analysis are needed. On one scale, we need to identify the various site types, and their relationship to the physical surroundings and other sites. Determining the location and various site types (a settlement system analysis) is the first step in this process (South 1979). Site function is inferred by a variety of data (site size, location, layout, type of artifacts present). On the other level, we need to understand the structure of each individual site to compare sites of similar type.

Site structure (defined as the spatial relationship of the subsurface features, middens, and surface scatter present at a site) is an important variable in interpreting a farmstead or any other rural site. A site’s size and complexity (as determined by the number of and super-positioning of features) all contribute to addressing a suite of questions related to the activities (whether domestic, agricultural or commercial) conducted at a particular site. Past archaeological research in Illinois generally has failed to understand the complex structure of farmstead sites, having often focused on the more substantial, artifact-rich deposits associated with the domestic component. These investigations often fail to understand the complexity of surface middens and activity areas at the site, particularly those associated with non-domestic, agricultural activities.

Two aspects of a archaeological site’s structure warrants documenting. The most obvious is the site plan that illustrates the location and type of subsurface features present. Through the years, this has been attained by removing the plow zone from a site with heavy equipment and mapping the subsurface features. As Bareis and Porter (1984) has emphasized so well with prehistoric sites, this strategy generally can not be accomplished by hand excavating a series of small excavation blocks, and is best conducted with earth-moving machinery. For many years, this strategy has often been accomplished without any detailed understanding of the surface distribution of artifacts in the plow zone at historic sites. Unfortunately, many

nineteenth-century structures and associated activity areas at rural sites do not have a subsurface component and are difficult to discern without an understanding of these surface deposits. Only recently has much effort been given to the research value of surface deposits on plowed sites in Illinois. Early attempts at this research strategy include Blank-Roper (1987:1-9), Schroeder (1990), and Mansberger and Halpin (1991). During the late 1980s, Fever River Research fine-tuned the laboratory and field strategy for analyzing the surface scatters as discussed in this report (See Mansberger and Halpin 1991 for details).²⁶ Nonetheless, this is a difficult (if not impossible) process in wooded environments. Attempts to get data from shovel testing strategies have been of limited success, and it has been difficult to compare surface collection data to shovel test data.

Few studies have focused on the structure of the early service center community. Although these sites are considerably larger in scale and much more complex, the same type of analysis is needed to describe the physical structure of the community. Although multiple archaeological “sites” are often identified in the field, they need to be considered as a whole. As discussed above with the settlement system analysis, there are two levels of analysis that is needed. Like the settlement system analysis, we need to understand the relationship of the various “site” types within the service center (and/or urban center) to the environment and to one another. Individual activity areas (house, workshop, store) within the larger community plan need to be identified and described. On another level, variation in the structure of each site type needs to be understood.

Fever River Research has conducted limited archaeological research on other abandoned early to middle nineteenth century town sites. Over the last decade, our methods associated with the research at these sites have evolved and has begun to contribute significantly to our understanding of these site types. The town site of Waddams Grove was located in western Stephenson County, only a few miles east of Millville and along the same Galena to Chicago road. An important component of this early community was the Frink and Walker Stagecoach station located within this pre-railroad community. Controlled surface collections and limited subsurface investigations resulted in a much clearer understanding of this early community – particularly the structure of the way-station once used by Frink and Walker (Mansberger, Halpin, and Sculle 1991). The town site of Webster, located in rural Marshall County (approximately two miles north of Henry) was a community platted during the heyday of 1830s town formation. Controlled surface collections and limited archaeological investigations have documented the structure of this short-term community as well as the variety in residential types within the small service center (Mansberger and Stratton 1997). The town site of Hartford was located in rural Adams County, approximately 10-12 miles north of Quincy. Like our work at Webster, controlled surface collections and subsurface testing have documented the structure of the community as well as the individual activity areas within the community (Mansberger 1998). Our work at both Webster and Hartford have emphasized the dichotomy between the historical presentation of the community (the “perceived” version) and the actual development (the “real” version). Often, as these two projects have emphasized, the perceived reality of community

²⁶ The strategy used during this research has developed from work conducted by Randall Moir in Texas (Moir 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1988). Moir, whose work was influenced by Lewis (1976, 1977) and Ferguson (1977), emphasized the interpretive value of sheet refuse or middens. According to Moir (1987:23), “sheet refuse emerged as the most predictable, substantive and all pervasive archaeological resource found on these [farmstead] sites.”

development does not equal the actual development –and archaeology plays a significant role in debunking often-popular perceptions of local history.

The Shumway Homesite (11WO354) represents the remains of another abandoned town site or “string town” located in rural Winnebago County that has had extensive archaeological investigations. This rural site was encountered during the Illinois Transportation Archaeological Research Program’s (ITARP) investigations of the Greater Rockford Regional Airport expansion. Although Ernest (1998) contains an excellent description of the features and artifacts uncovered at the Shumway Homesite, he interprets the site as the remains of a specialized farmstead and fails to offer a credible interpretation of the site. The regular placement of what appear to be primary structures along both sides of an abandoned roadbed, and the proximity of these structures to the road, strongly suggest that this site represents not a single rural home site as he suggests, but the remains of the multi-family agglomerated settlement (or hamlet) known as “Rib Town”. One of the more interesting aspects of Ernest’s work is the creation of the site plan (see Figure 3.31; page 92). This site plan contrasts multiple house sites occupied by families of varying socio-economic status within this small rural community. Some house sites contain substantial perimeter foundations with cellars while others contain only pit cellars with no perimeter foundations. A new look at the artifact assemblages from these multiple house sites, emphasizing the potential socio-economic variability (and even functional differences) between house sites, might prove extremely interesting. Although the artifacts need reanalyzed, Ernest (1998) represents an excellent contribution to the study of short-term early-to-middle-nineteenth century hamlets.

Data from a variety of other town site projects is available for comparative analysis. One of the more widely researched town sites in Illinois is the early community of New Salem. Located in rural Menard County and once the home of Abraham Lincoln, this historical site has been reconstructed and is operated as a state historic site by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Extensive archaeological excavations, beginning in the 1930s, have been conducted within this community. Similarly, the IDNR has conducted research at a series of abandoned townsites located on IDNR owned land. Research by Fever River Research has been conducted at a variety of IDNR-owned townsites including Aux Sable, Dresden, as well as the 1850s company town of Jugtown –all of which are located along the Illinois and Michigan Canal (Mansberger 1997; Stratton and Mansberger 2001; Stratton, Mansberger, and Flesher 2000). Additionally, Fever River Research has conducted archaeology within the resort community of Siloam Springs (Mansberger 1994). The IDNR has other abandoned townsites within their landholdings (such as portions of the community of Nauvoo) –all of which lend themselves to a community wide study similar to that conducted for Millville and presented here.

Material Possessions and/or Artifact Analysis: Artifact assemblages (such as the broken ceramics, glass, metal items and bone recovered from the Millville Townsite) have the potential to teach us about a wide range of everyday activities associated with the past lifeways of this abandoned community. Many of the activities that these artifacts can contribute an understanding to are poorly documented, in Millville as well as the surrounding rural community. As discussed above, the archaeology of this community conducted to date has contributed significantly to our understanding of the physical structure of the community. Additionally, the project has collected a substantial number of artifacts from multiple contexts

that allow us to discuss quality of life issues at this pre-Civil War site (and contribute to our understanding of this formative period). Although we collected artifacts from a variety of contexts during the course of these investigations, the bulk of the artifacts were recovered from the midden (identified as Feature 2) associated with Site 11 (represented by Lots 20-21, 23-28 in the attached appendix). Although the artifact density of this midden is not exceptionally high, it represents a relatively short term, sealed deposit associated with one of the town lots during the period of significance of the site, and illustrates the integrity of the archaeological deposits.

More than 1,460 artifacts were recovered from the excavations at Millville (See Appendix and following Tables). The following discussion compares the Millville assemblage to that recovered from the Apple River Fort site in nearby Elizabeth (Jo Daviess County). This site was partially excavated by Fever River Research in 1995, and represents an assemblage of artifacts dating from the late 1820s through 1840s. Although several feature contexts at the Apple River Fort site pre-date the settlement of Millville, the later component of this site is an excellent comparison, representing the remains of a contemporary rural farmstead (Mansberger and Stratton 1996).

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. Foodways Service items accounted for 56.9% of all the artifacts recovered from Millville (and 66.7% of the artifacts from the Feature 2 midden). In comparison, Foodways Service items at the Apple River Fort site varied from 74.8% from the surface to 28.8% from feature contexts. The Feature 2 midden total of 66.7% Foodways Service artifacts is slightly lower than the 74.8% of the Apple River Fort surface context, which is the most comparable of the Feature 2 midden.

Refined ceramics are generally described in terms of their ware type (i.e. creamware, pearlware, and whiteware), decoration, and vessel form. Whereas ware type generally infers temporal information (age of occupation), discussions of the decoration and vessel form generally infers social status and vessel function (which has dietary, as well as social status implications). 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. Small sherd sizes (such as those recovered from this midden) make it difficult to assess vessel forms with much certainty. Nonetheless, when possible a determination of vessel form is attempted (and the remaining sherds discussed as if they were all tablewares). A few exceptions are noted in the discussion.

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.²⁷ Eating utensils consisted of wooden spoons supplemented with an occasional pewter spoon and two-tined bone handled fork. Fragments of pewter spoons and two-tined forks were present at both Millville and the Apple

²⁷ A "salt" is a small, bowl-like container (often footed and made of either pressed glass or ceramic) that sat on the table and held granular salt.

River Fort site. At Millville, ceramic tablewares were numerous within the midden at Site 11 (cf. Lot 24) and are discussed below.

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). Although no creamware was found at Millville, creamware is often found in limited quantity on nearby rural sites such as at the Apple River Fort (Mansberger and Stratton 1996).

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 that 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 to middle 1830s, pearlware had run its course in America and was being replaced by heavier whitewares (Noel Hume 1969, 1973, 1978; South 1972; Towner 1957). 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 would be the percentage of pearlware sherds recovered. Although several sherds of a transitional pearlware/whiteware body were recovered from the Millville excavations, only one identifiable pearlware sherd was found at Millville (reflecting the later 1830 or even 1840 development of the site). This sherd was a dark blue transfer printed plate or platter typical of the late 1820s through middle 1830s. 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.

Whitewares comprised the vast majority of the ceramics from the abandoned townsite of Millville. 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).

Undecorated whitewares comprised 42.1% (n=258) of the ceramics from Feature 2 midden. In increasing increments of cost, annular decorated whitewares comprised 12.2% (n=75) of the total, edge decorated whitewares comprised 3.8% (n=23), sponge decorated comprised 2.4% (n=15), hand painted wares comprised 9.5% (n=58), and transfer printed wares comprised 58.7% (n=184). It is interesting to note that there were no relief decorated wares present in the Feature 2 midden assemblage. Relief decorated whitewares become common during the 1850s and 1860s –and potentially attests to the decline of this particular component of the Millville site during the 1850s. The relative high percentage of transfer printed whitewares (in contrast to the relatively low percentage of edge decorated, hand painted, and sponge decorated wares present) suggests the presence of a relatively well-to-do craftsman and/or

tradesman associated with the use of the artifacts discarded within this midden. The transfer printed whitewares were of a variety of colors and included blue (representing 58.7% of the transfer printed whitewares), flow black (11.4%), red (8.7%), purple (8.2%), green (6.5%), black (2.7%), flow blue (2.2%), and brown (1.6%).

From midden contexts, it is difficult to determine the relative percentage of teawares to tablewares. Nonetheless, teawares were well represented within this assemblage and attests to the importance of this form of display to the family that deposited these ceramics. The teawares from Feature 2 were of a variety of decorations including hand painted, sponge decorated, and transfer printed wares. In contrast, the flatware (plates and platters) included a predominance of transfer printed wares (supplemented by lower valued edge decorated wares). The hand painted teaware patterns were predominately polychrome small floral patterned wares typical of the early to middle nineteenth century. Additionally, several sponge decorated teawares were noted in the assemblage. Both London Urn and Double Curve shaped tea cups are present. The flatware vessels were generally of a multi-sided form (Gothic or Octagonal) generally associated with the 1840s period. The relatively high percentage of flow black transfer printed wares is typical of the late 1840s and early 1850s period. A single sherd of a red transfer printed plate with scalloped edge typical of the late 1820s and/or 1830s was also found in this assemblage. Although most transfer printed patterns from this site remain unidentified, a green transfer printed plate was identified as the "PRINCESS FEATHER" pattern, which was manufactured by the Staffordshire potter Edward Challinor. Challinor is known to have produced common tablewares such as that recovered from this site during the years 1842 to 1867 (Godden 1964:137).

Very few ceramic hallmarks were found within the Millville assemblage. Besides the Challinor mark discussed above, an impressed mark associated with the English potter William Adams, and several printed marks associated with T. J. and J. Mayer were found in this assemblage. The Adams mark was used during the years 1845 to 1864 (Godden 1964:21). Thomas, John, and Joseph Mayer (also an English firm) produced ceramic tablewares between 1843 and 1855. One marked sherd attributed to the Mayer firm was marked "PRIZE MEDAL." This firm exhibited their wares at the 1851, 1853 and 1855 Exhibitions and the firm incorporated the words "PRIZE MEDAL" into their mark sometime during this period (Godden 1964:424).

During this period in time (1830s-40s), the relative percentage of hand painted to transfer printed sherds is a guide to the relative status of the family that deposited the assemblage. The Feature 2 Midden has a hand painted to transfer printed ratio of approximately 32:100. This ratio is actually slightly higher than that found within the late component at the Apple River Fort site. At the Apple River Fort Site, this ratio shifted dramatically with time. The earlier assemblage at the site was represented by nearly equal amounts of hand painted to transfer printed wares. In contrast, the later assemblage had a hand painted 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 hand painted 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 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.

Ironstone (also known as “Stone China,” “New China,” or “Semi Porcelain”) is a hard paste earthenware with a semi-vitrified paste and clear, alkaline glaze. As early as circa 1805, the English potter Spode was manufacturing a hard paste earthenware; and in July 1813, Charles James Mason patented his “Ironstone” (and the term came into use). Although introduced relatively early in the nineteenth century, ironstone generally did not become a major component of Illinois’s ceramic assemblages until the early 1840s or early 1850s (Godden 1966). Although no ironstones were found in the Feature 2 midden, they comprise an extremely small percentage of the overall site ceramics.

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 two sherds of porcelain were found within the Feature 2 midden. Both of these porcelain sherds represent teawares. One is a handpainted overglaze (floral pattern?) saucer while the other is a pink luster rim-lined cup. The lack of porcelains within this assemblage contrasts dramatically with assemblages generated by more affluent households.²⁸ In comparison, only a single sherd of porcelain teaware (representing 0.2% of the entire refined ceramic assemblage) was recovered from the surface of the Apple River Site.

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. Although no lusterware was found directly within the Feature 2 midden, a single sherd of this ware was found in the associated backhoe trench. Similarly, a single fragment of a small featheredge decorated copper lusterware bowl (?) was found at the Apple River Fort Site.

Non-ceramic tablewares recovered from this site are low in number and extremely small in size making discussions about these tentative at best. Glass tablewares are poorly represented within the assemblage. Two glass tumblers fragments and a single piece of pressed glass tableware was recovered from Millville. Additionally, the lip of a lead glass decanter was found within the Feature 2 midden. This decanter suggests the more formal consumption of alcohol within the household (as opposed to the more “vernacular” consumption represented by the scroll whiskey flasks discussed below). Additionally, iron knives, two-tined forks, and pewter spoons—all items typically associated with an 1830s and 1840s site were recovered from the site. For comparison, fragments of lead glass tumblers (both round and fluted varieties), Lacy period cup plates, and salts were found at the Apple River Fort. Similarly, several utensil and utensil fragments were recovered from the Apple River Fort and included copper spoons, several pewter

²⁸ One of the more interesting sites to compare this assemblage to will be the middens excavated at the Lincoln Presidential Library (Springfield, Illinois). One particular midden dating from circa 1830-1850 was associated with an early Springfield merchant. This midden contains a relatively high percentage of porcelain sherds.

teaspoons, a complete pewter child's spoon, a couple of iron serving or table spoons, a bone handled table knife, and several 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) also are included in this category. Artifacts from this category comprised only 3.8% of the total artifacts collected from Millville. Similarly, only 3.9% of the artifacts from the Feature 2 midden were of this category. Although this number is low, it is consistent with the Apple River Fort site.

Redware (a lead glazed, red-paste earthenware) is a common utilitarian ware used by the Illinois settler, whether urban or rural. 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 food preparation and storage. By the early 1830s, redware was being produced in the central Sangamon Valley, the American Bottom, as well as the Wabash Valley. By the early 1840s, redware was also being produced at multiple production centers in Jo Daviess County (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 began production of stoneware in Greene County (Mansberger 1995, 2001; Madden 1974). During the late 1820s, stoneware containers were clearly a non-Illinois product that was being imported from more eastern manufactories (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 both Millville and the Apple River Fort Site. Redware at Millville is difficult to assign to a vessel form, as few rims were recovered. These vessels probably represent small jars and/or bowls. Redware at the Apple River Fort was represented by jugs, pitchers, jars, and grease lamps. 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). No redware tablewares were found at either site.²⁹ At Apple River Fort, 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. At Millville, the redware to stoneware ration was 867:100—clearly highlighting the significance of the local redware industry to the Millville consumer. 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

²⁹ Although we know that redware tablewares were being manufactured Nauvoo as well as in the Sangamon Valley (at both the Ebey Site and Brunk Pottery Site), they are seldom found on habitation sites in Illinois that post-date 1830. In an archaeological assemblage, redware tablewares have been found in very limited amounts at the Bridges Site (Halpin 1995).

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. Similarly, it is interesting to question whether some of the redware found in Feature 2 might represent items produced by the local Elizabeth potters during the late 1830s or 1840s (Mansberger 1994).

The yellowware recovered from Millville included undecorated pie plates or nappies, and unidentified annular decorated wares (probably bowls). A single fragment of Rockingham decorated yellowware was also recovered. Non-ceramic artifacts from the Foodways Preparation and Storage category were few in number at Millville, and included a single cast iron kettle fragment. For comparison, these items were also of limited number at the Apple River Fort, and 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).

Foodway Remains. On an archaeological site, dietary reconstruction is often deduced from bone (faunal) and seed (floral) remains. Although recoverable from middens, such remains (especially floral remains) are generally recovered from feature contexts.³⁰ Faunal remains accounted for 4.7% of the artifacts recovered from Feature 2 midden (and 7.1% of all the artifacts recovered from the investigations). Although little bone was recovered from the Millville site, it is suspected as being located in accompanying feature contexts. Bone preservation at the Apple River fort within the features was good and represented 23.6% of the artifacts recovered from the feature contexts at that site. Although no formal faunal analysis has been conducted at Millville, the analysis of the Apple River Fort assemblage has given us many insights into the foodways of the pioneer settlers at the Apple River Settlement—and can be expected of assemblages at Millville.

At the Apple River Fort Site, an interesting comparison of an early assemblage (as represented by Feature 4) with a later assemblage (Feature 8) resulted in a discussion of a typical transition from frontier to post-frontier animal exploitation patterns in this region between the late 1820s and 1840s. One of the most obvious changes in the diet during these years is the decreasing significance of wild foods. 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). Similarly, the percentage of domestic food resources exploited increased from 7.2% in the early assemblage to 38.7% in the late assemblage. Comparing the relative importance of the domestic species from the two assemblages emphasizes several points: 1) the increase in pork consumption from the

³⁰ Flotation is a water-sorting 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). It is through the flotation process that floral remains are generally recovered. As no flotation samples were taken from Millville, we did not recover any floral remains –although good floral preservation is suspected within the subsurface feature contexts at this site.

early years to later years, 2) a dramatic decrease in importance of beef, and 3) a dramatic increase in the importance of fowl. Future research at Millville could refine this model and add a comparative urban component to this analysis.

Personal. These artifacts represent a wide range of items used by the individual for his/her personal care, gratification, and/or leisure activity. Artifacts from this category comprised 6.7% of the Feature 2 midden artifacts (and 7.2% of the total artifacts recovered during these investigations). This was slightly higher than the 4.2% recovered from the surface of the Apple River Fort site, and may reflect the character of the urban context or slightly elevated socio-economic standing of the site occupants. Artifacts from this category were represented predominately by two classes of items: smoking pipes and aqua colored bottle and vial fragments. Apparently, individuals associated with the Feature 2 midden enjoyed their tobacco. Numerous white ball clay (often referred to as kaolin) pipe stem and bowl fragments were recovered from this assemblage. Several of these items were of the "Thirteen Star T. D." variety typical of the middle nineteenth century. Additionally, a single red clay elbow pipe was recovered. During this period, container glass is generally associated with alcohol and/or medicine consumption. Clear (n=5), dark green or black (n=4), and aqua (n=25) colored container glass fragments were recovered from the Feature 2 midden. The dark green and/or black container glass probably was associated with liquor bottles (such as ale, wine). The aqua colored container glass may have originated from a variety of bottle types typical of the period. Several aqua colored container fragments originated from a scroll whiskey flask typical of the 1830s and 1840s. Similarly, the remains of a single medicinal vial were recovered. Although alcohol consumption was apparently practiced at this location, it does not appear to have been very extensive by any means.

The vast majority of personal items found at the Apple River Fort Site were recovered from the post-fort feature contexts and included a much greater variety of items than that found in the Feature 2 midden at Millville. Items from the Apple River Fort included dark green bottle fragments, whiskey bottle fragments, and many smoking pipes. Two fragments of a historical flask were found in feature contexts at Apple River Fort. This flask appears to bear the likeness of John Quincy Adams and reflect the growing importance of the two-party political system in the United States at this period.

Clothing. Except of buttons and an occasional fragment of leather shoe, items from a person's clothing are seldom preserved at an archaeological site. Artifacts from this functional category comprised only 0.9% of the artifacts from the Feature 2 midden (and 1.4% of the site total). Bone buttons outnumbered the glass buttons 3 to 1 in the Feature 2 midden. Additional items from the clothing category included shoe eyelets, shoe leather, metal clothing stays, "hook and eye" fasteners, and hair pins. Clothing related items from the Apple River Fort site consisted predominately of bone, shell and metal buttons. Although the majority of the buttons were of the bone variety (and included one hole, four-hole, and five-hole varieties), more substantial clothing fasteners included brass loop shank buttons, one of which was impressed "BEST ORANGE / GILT COLOUR"; a second was impressed "SUPER FINE / STRONG". No similar loop shank buttons were found at Millville.

Household/Furnishings. Artifacts from this category represent the remains of household furnishing such as furniture and other related items. Sites occupied during the early to middle nineteenth century seldom have many artifacts from this functional group. This category represented only 0.4% of the Feature 2 midden artifacts (and 0.4% of the total artifact assemblage). Artifacts from the Feature 2 midden included chimney globes and an iron padlock. The iron padlock, with its brass escutcheon cover, probably post-dates 1840. At the Apple River Fort site, the standard (or stem) of a redware grease lamp and a forged brass upholstery tack were both recovered from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. Tacks often were driven into the surface of trunks in a decorative pattern as well as used to attach fabric or leather to furniture. A padlock and small iron key were found in feature contexts at the Apple River Fort site. It is interesting to note the presence of a padlock at both the Apple River Fort and Millville – apparently there was a need for security at this point in time and may reflect the proximity of these sites to the well traveled corridor upon which both sites are located.

Architecture. This functional category consists of artifacts that were once part of the fabric of a building, and includes such items as brick, nails, and window glass. A wide range of artifacts once associated with architectural features (such as log buildings) was found at both Millville and the Apple River Fort Site. At Millville, the Architectural category comprised 11.7% of the Feature 2 midden (and 17.6% of the total site artifacts). This is relatively similar to the 9.0% from the surface of the Apple River Fort site (which had 29.6% Architecture items from the feature contexts). As expected, nails and window glass was the most common item from this category at Millville. Of the nails, the vast majority was of the machine cut variety (n=61 from the Feature 2 midden) with minor amounts of forged (n=1) and wire-drawn (n=1) varieties being present. These nails were found in a normal range of sizes and included small roofing and/or lathing nails, trim nails, as well as larger framing nails. Also recovered were two hand forged strap hinges, a cast iron butt hinge, and an forged door keeper (associated with an early style door latch). Minimal amounts of brick, and substantial amounts of building stone were present at the site but not collected.

Labor/Activities. Artifacts recovered from the Millville site document a wide range of specialized activities that were conducted by the early inhabitants of the site. At Millville, the Labor/Activities items comprise only 3.5% of the Feature 2 midden (and 2.8% of the entire site assemblage). The Feature 2 midden is nearly identical to the surface collection from the Apple River Fort site. 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). Several artifacts recovered from the Feature 2 midden suggest the presence of a blacksmith and/or furrier. Raw materials (both round and square iron stock) and fuel (coal) were present at the site. Also present within the midden were clinkers (waste produced from burning coal). Rarely are tools recovered from an archaeological context. Nonetheless, two triangular files (typical of fine metal working) and a honing stone were recovered from this midden. The two small files are of the size often associated with saw sharpening. Hand forged architectural items (such as a nail, strap hinges, and door keeper) were present and may represent items produced by the local blacksmith or used within an early structure on site. Similarly, multiple items associated with horses (such as horse shoes, horse shoe nails, a whiffletree hook, and harness buckles) clearly indicate the presence of horse related activities and may suggest the presence of a blacksmith and/or furrier. Other

forged iron items include an iron nut (with attached handle), and a fishgig. The fishgig also belies the importance of the Apple River for wild resources to some of the inhabitants of the community of Millville. A single piece of lead ore may represent lead processing, or may represent a natural inclusion within the midden. Writing slates were found in the Feature 2 midden and suggests the presence of a literate individual (such as a merchant) and/or educational activities.

To summarize, the artifacts from Feature 2 have given us new insights into both the activities conducted at this location (such as blacksmithing) as well as the quality of life associated with the individuals that used these artifacts. The ceramics and glassware present (i.e. the high percentage of transfer printed whitewares and corresponding low percentage of hand painted and relief decorated wares) suggest the presence of a moderately successful, albeit potentially conservative, family. Alcohol and tobacco consumption appears to have been limited, and children were poorly represented within the assemblage. Further comparisons between sites within Millville, and with other communities within the region and the state, will prove intriguing.

Table 3
Artifacts by Functional Category
From the Millville Site (11Jd142)

	<u>Feature 2</u> <u>Midden</u>		<u>Total Site</u>	
	#	%	#	%
Foodways Service	635	66.7	832	56.9
Foodways Preparation and Storage	37	3.9	55	3.8
Foodways Remains	45	4.7	104	7.1
Personal	64	6.7	105	7.2
Clothing	9	0.9	20	1.4
Household Furnishings	4	0.4	6	0.4
Architecture	111	11.7	258	17.6
Labor/Activities	33	3.5	41	2.8
Unidentified	14	1.5	42	2.8
Total Artifacts	952	100.0	1463	100.0

Table 4
Whiteware Decorative Types
From The Millville Site (11Jd142)

	#	%
Undecorated	258	42.1
Annular Decorated	75	12.2
Edge Decorated	23	3.8
Sponge Decorated	15	2.4
Hand Painted	58	9.5
Transfer Printed		
Blue	108	17.6
Flow Black	21	3.4
Red	16	2.6
Purple	15	2.5
Green	12	2.0
Black	5	0.8
Flow Blue	4	0.6
Brown	3	0.5
Relief Decorated	0	0.0
Total Artifacts	613	100.0

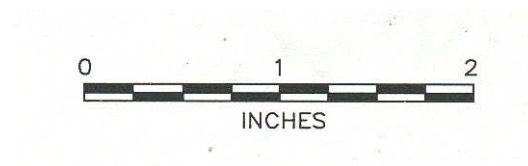


Figure 68. Edge decorated ceramic wares from Millville represent common, everyday tablewares. These wares, which were relatively uncommon at the site, were represented only in blue. Only plates and/or platters were present. Both scalloped (right) and smooth (left) rim varieties were present. The scalloped rim varieties generally represent earlier wares and are more typical of the 1830s. The scalloped rim varieties were much more thin-bodied, with some bordering on being pearlwares. The smooth rim varieties are more associated with the 1840s and 1850s and were whitewares. Artifacts are actual size.

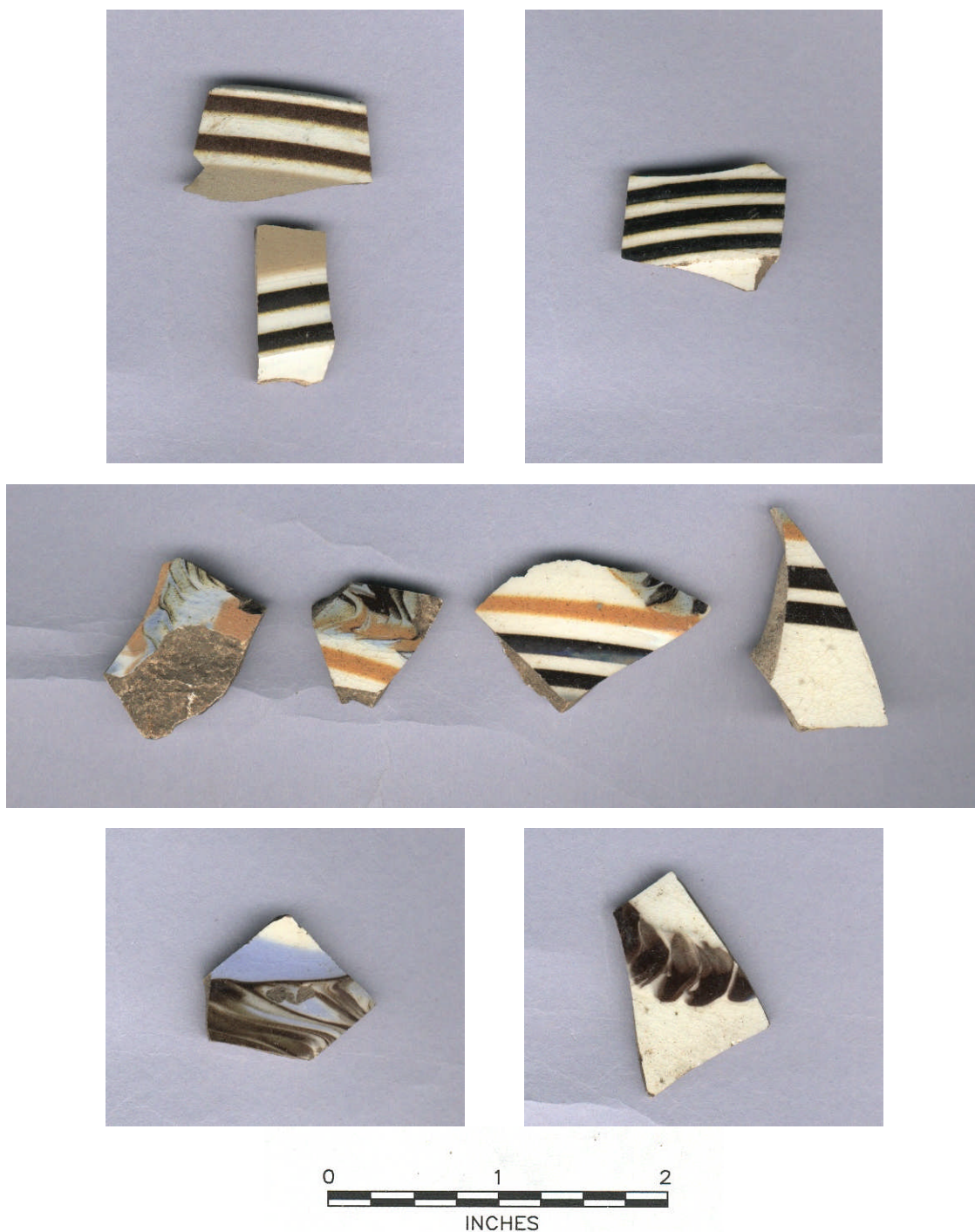


Figure 69. Annular decorated wares from the Millville site. These wares, which consist predominately of London Urn-shaped bowls, have differing colored slip bands applied to the bowl for decoration. Other vessel forms commonly found with this decoration include chamber pots, pitchers, and mugs. Often the slip bands combine a multi-colored worm mocha decoration to the central band. These wares represent utilitarian kitchenwares. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 70. Handpainted whitewares came in a wide range of styles and/or patterns. This polychrome (red and blue) set of Double curve-shaped cups and saucers is unusual with its red stem and stylized cornflower motif. Generally, these polychrome varieties have a black stem. All artifacts are actual size.

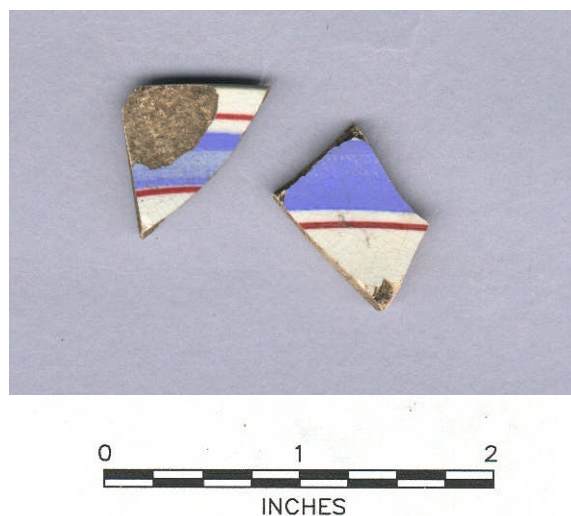


Figure 71. This saucer has alternating red and blue bands painted around its rim. These lined rim varieties of handpainted wares are fairly uncommon and possibly associated with the mid-century (circa 1855-65). It is not known whether these wares had a floral motif around the rim or within the center of the saucer. All artifacts are actual size.

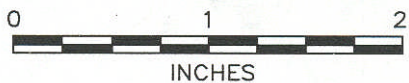


Figure 72. Handpainted whitewares from Millville came in both Lined (bottom) and Unlined (top) varieties. Both varieties incorporated small polychrome floral motifs on teawares (cups and saucers). No handpainted tablewares were present. These wares represent some of the cheaper teawares available during the early to middle nineteenth century. All artifacts are actual size.

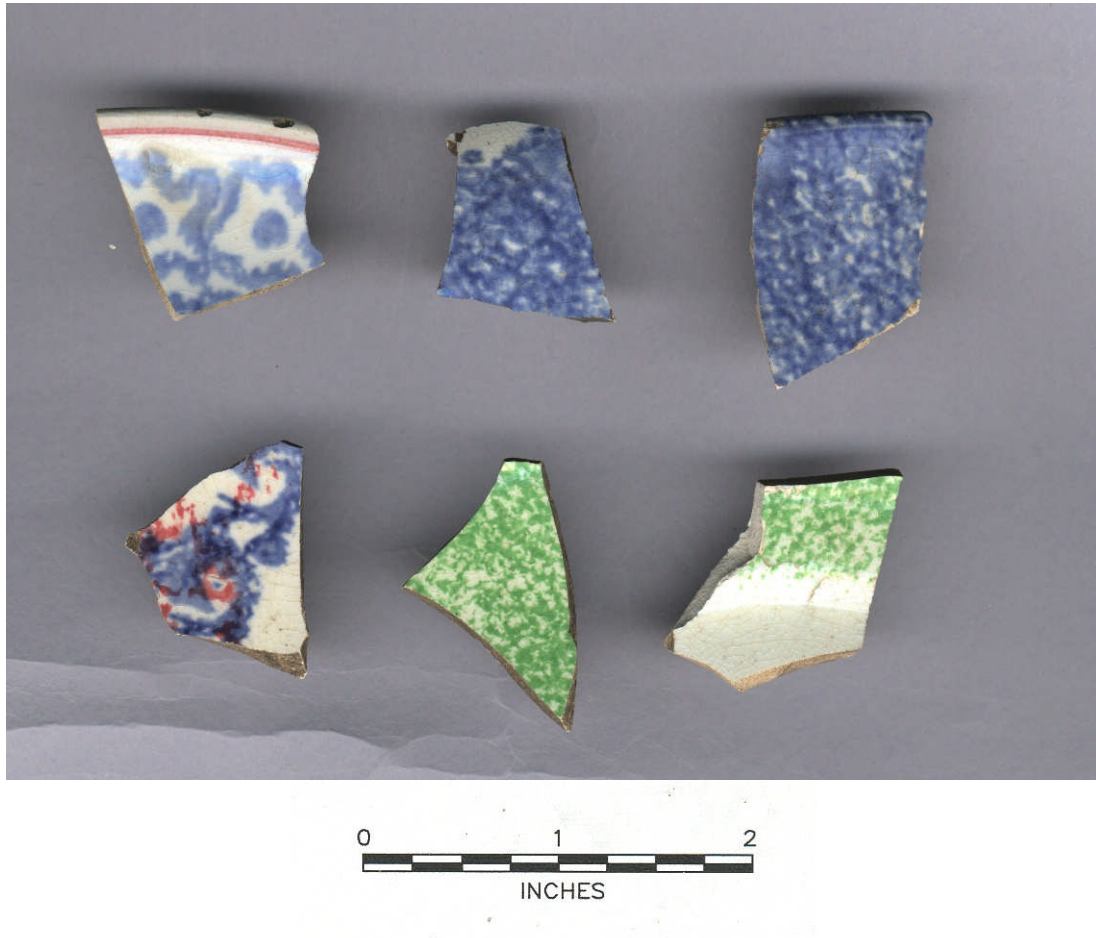


Figure 73. Sponge decorated whitewares were present in a variety of colors. All sponge decorated wares recovered from the Millville site were whitewares and represent relatively low-valued teawares (handleless cups and saucers). The most common examples were the monochrome (blue) variety (top row right). Both monochrome (green) saucers (bottom row right) and polychrome (blue and red) examples were also recovered from the site. The upper left example (which is a saucer) incorporates a cut-sponge stamp in the form of a stylized flower with a handpainted red lined rim. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 74. Blue transfer printed whitewares were some of the most commonly decorated ceramics at the Millville site. These wares were represented by both tablewares and teawares. Many of the plates were of the Gothic or Octagonal shape typical of the 1840s. These patterns are unidentified. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 75. Red transfer printed whitewares (representing both tablewares and teawares) were well represented at Millville. The lower example is a scalloped edge plate that would have been common within the 1830s. The plain rimmed examples at the top were more associated with the latter 1830s and 1840s. All artifacts are actual size.

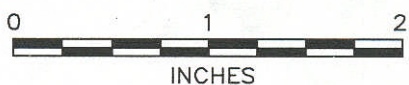


Figure 76. This green transfer printed and handpainted (highlighted) plate has been identified as the “PRINCES FEATHER” pattern, which was manufactured by the Staffordshire potter Edward Challinor. Challinor is known to have produced common tablewares such as these during the years 1842 to 1867 (Godden 1964:137). All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 77. Both black (top) and purple (bottom) transfer printed whitewares were recovered from the Millville site. The black transfer printed wares exhibited here, which are a finely potted cup (with interior handpainted black line around the rim) and possible teapot or serving vessel, represent fairly early and/or quality transfer printed wares typical of the earlier component at this site. The purple transfer printed wares were associated with the later component at the site. All artifacts are actual size.

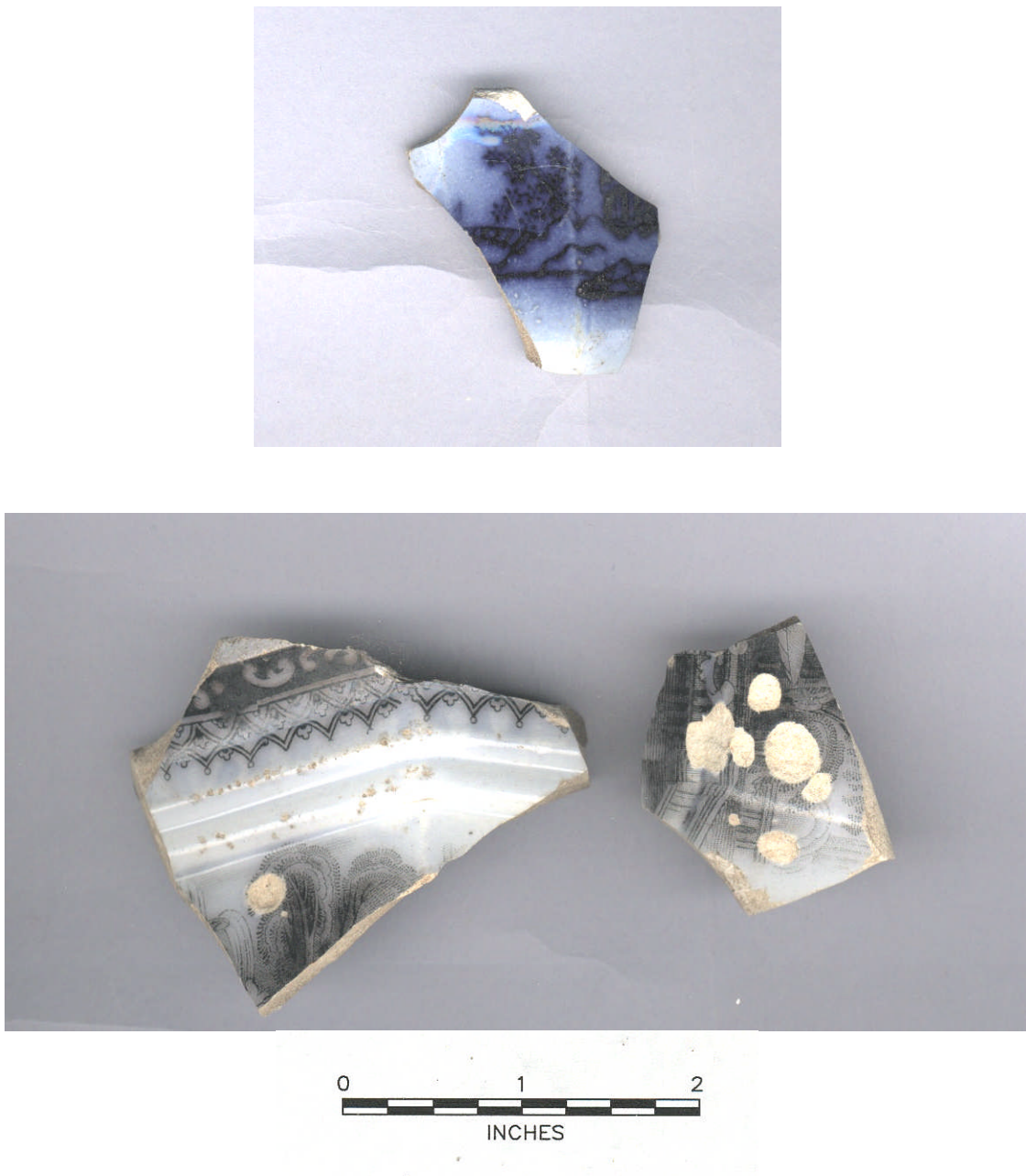


Figure 78. Transfer printed whitewares with patterns that have flown into the glaze and are not as crisp are known as Flow Blue (top) and Flow Black transfer printed wares. These wares are generally associated with the 1840s and early 1850s. At Millville, these wares appear to have been serving vessels (such as tureens) and teawares (cups and saucers) –and represent some of the more expensive wares found at the site.

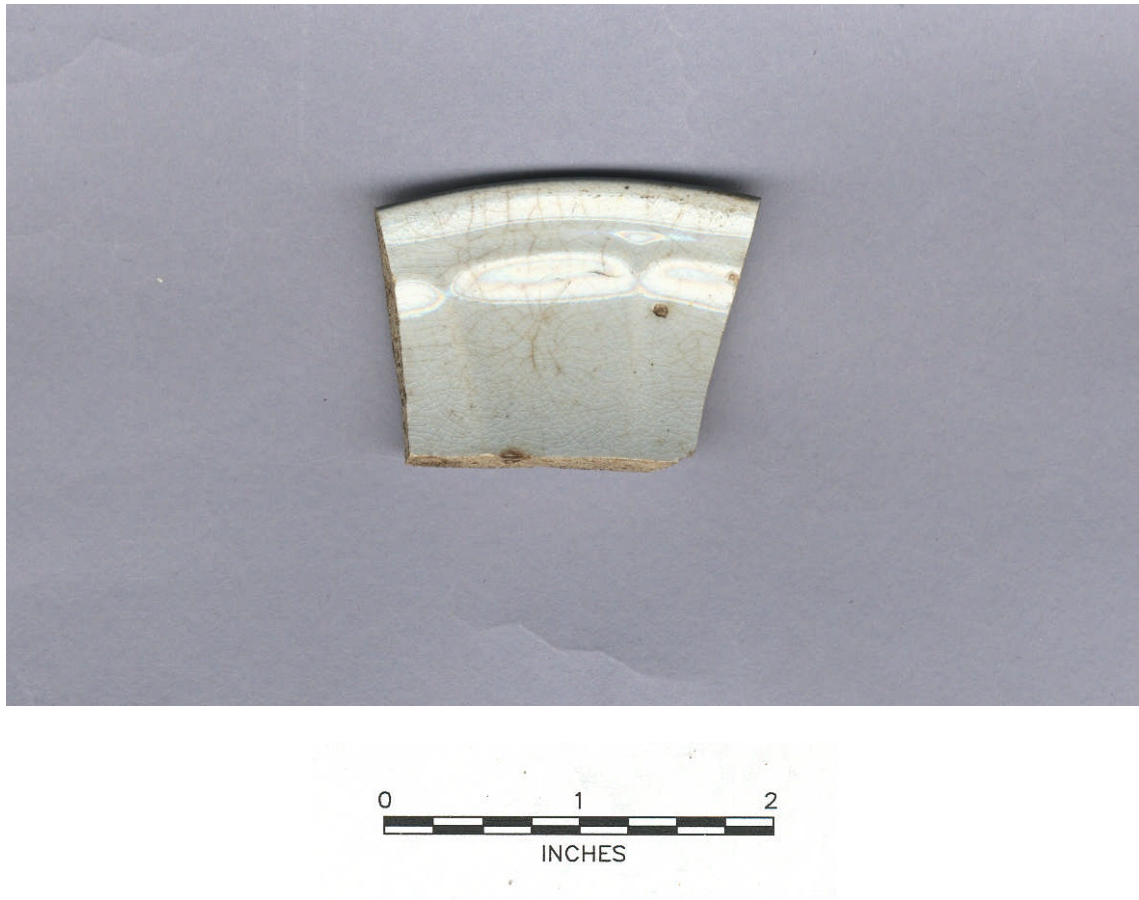


Figure 79. Relief decorated wares (such as this saucer) were rare at Millville. The decoration on these wares is not applied to the surface (such as painted or transfer printed wares) but incorporated into the formal design of the ware (i.e. molded). These items, which commonly represent both tableware and teaware forms, were often manufactured with a harder (and partially vitrified) paste than contemporary whitewares. The harder paste wares are referred to as ironstones. In hardness and porosity, the whitewares are termed earthenwares whereas the ironstones are stonewares. Relief decorated ironstones begin to appear in the latter 1840s (especially with the upper class) and become fairly common by the late 1850s and 1860s. The presence of these wares in very limited number suggest the abandonment of the site during the 1850s or early 1860s. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 80. Very few ceramic marks were found with the Millville assemblage. Besides these four printed marks illustrated here, a printed mark associated with the firm of Edward Challinor (previously illustrated) and an impressed mark associated with William Adams were also found. The Adams mark was used during the years 1845 to 1864 (Godden 1964:21). The black printed mark (bottom), although unidentified, may read “IRONSTONE.” The upper three printed marks were probably associated with the firm of Thomas, John, and Joseph Mayer (T. J. & J. Mayer) –an English firm that produced ceramic wares between 1843 and 1855. This firm exhibited their wares at the 1851, 1853, and 1855 Exhibitions and the sherd marked “PRIZE MEDAL” probably was associated with that firm (Godden 1964:424). All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 81. The Millville assemblage contained several non-ceramic tableware items associated with the 1840s household. This rather complete set of eating utensils includes a knife, two-tined bone-handled fork, pewter spoon (with flattened bowl), and silver plated serving spoon (handle only). All artifacts are actual size.

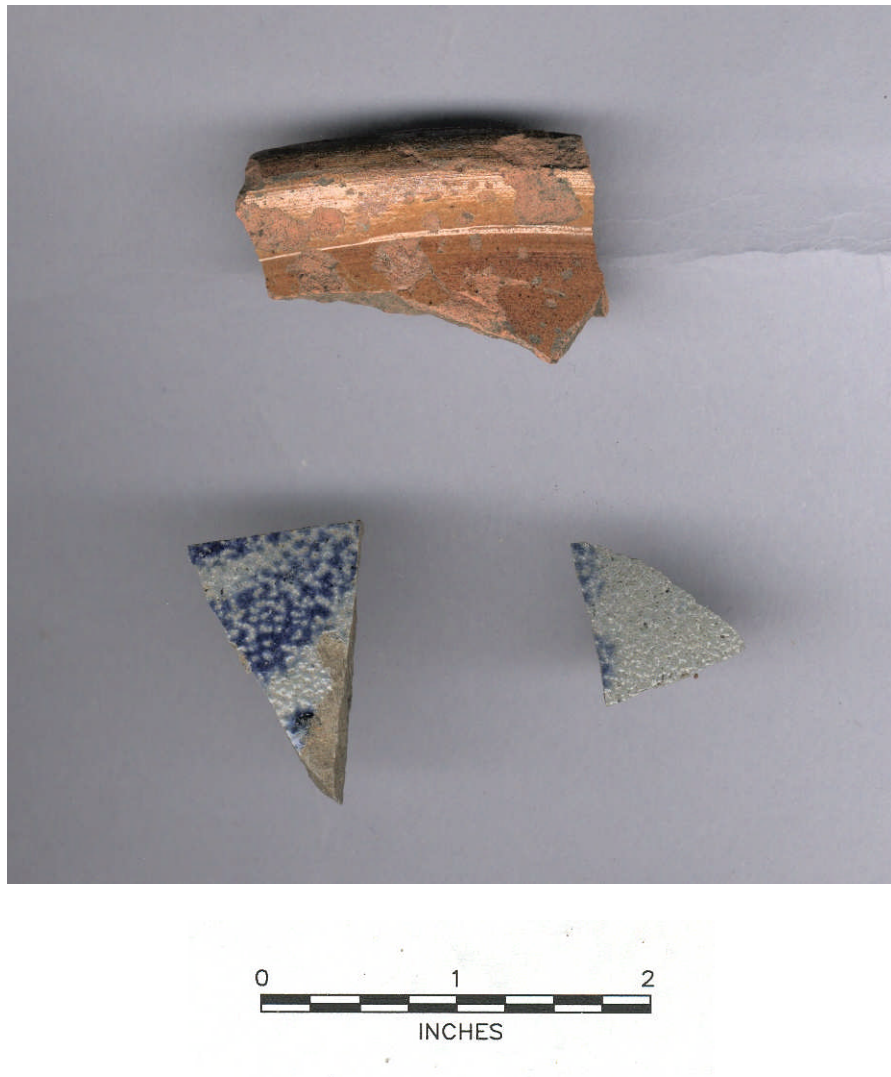


Figure 82. Coarse earthenware and stoneware crockery (artifacts associated with the Foodways Preparation and Storage Functional Group) were not very common on the Millville site. Nonetheless, both redware and salt glazed stoneware were found in this assemblage. Several of the salt glazed stoneware sherds were marked with a cobalt blue hand painted motif. These salt glazed wares probably represent the non-local crockery imported into the community during the early years of occupation. By the 1840s, local redware potteries had been established (in nearby Elizabeth and Galena; cf. Mansberger 1994) and a wide range of redware items became available to the local consumer. Other items associated with this functional category included yellowware nappies or pie plates.



Figure 83. Artifacts from the Household Category are often fairly rare at archaeological sites –as they were at Millville. This stove door fragment (which may have originated from either a heating or cooking stove) was found on the surface of the large open cellar identified as Feature 8.



Figure 84. Smoking pipes, associated with the Personal/Clothing Group, were very common within the Millville assemblage. Numerous white ball clay or kaolin pipe stems (above) and pipe bowl (bottom) fragments were present. Many of the pipe bowls had heel spurs and were impressed with the mark “T. D.”. All artifacts are actual size.

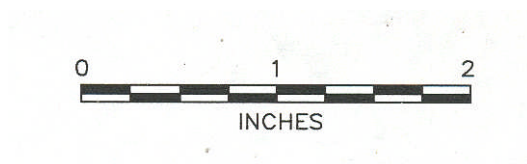


Figure 85. Several relatively whole kaolin pipe bowls were recovered from the Millville assemblage (top). Many of the kaolin pipes were of the “T. D.” variety. The lower illustration is an elbow pipe typical of the middle nineteenth century. This elbow pipe would have had a reed stem attached to it. Whereas the kaolin pipes were probably European products, the elbow pipe was probably manufactured in the United States. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 86. Other Personal/Clothing Group artifacts recovered from the Millville assemblage include buttons, jewelry, and hard rubber clothing stays (bottom). The majority of the buttons from this site were of the bone variety (and typical of an earlier or lower status household). Less common were milk glass and combination metal/glass buttons illustrated here (middle row). A small gold-plated brooch fragment (illustrated here in the third row) and small jewelry chain (pocket watch chain?; not illustrated) were also found. All artifacts are actual size.

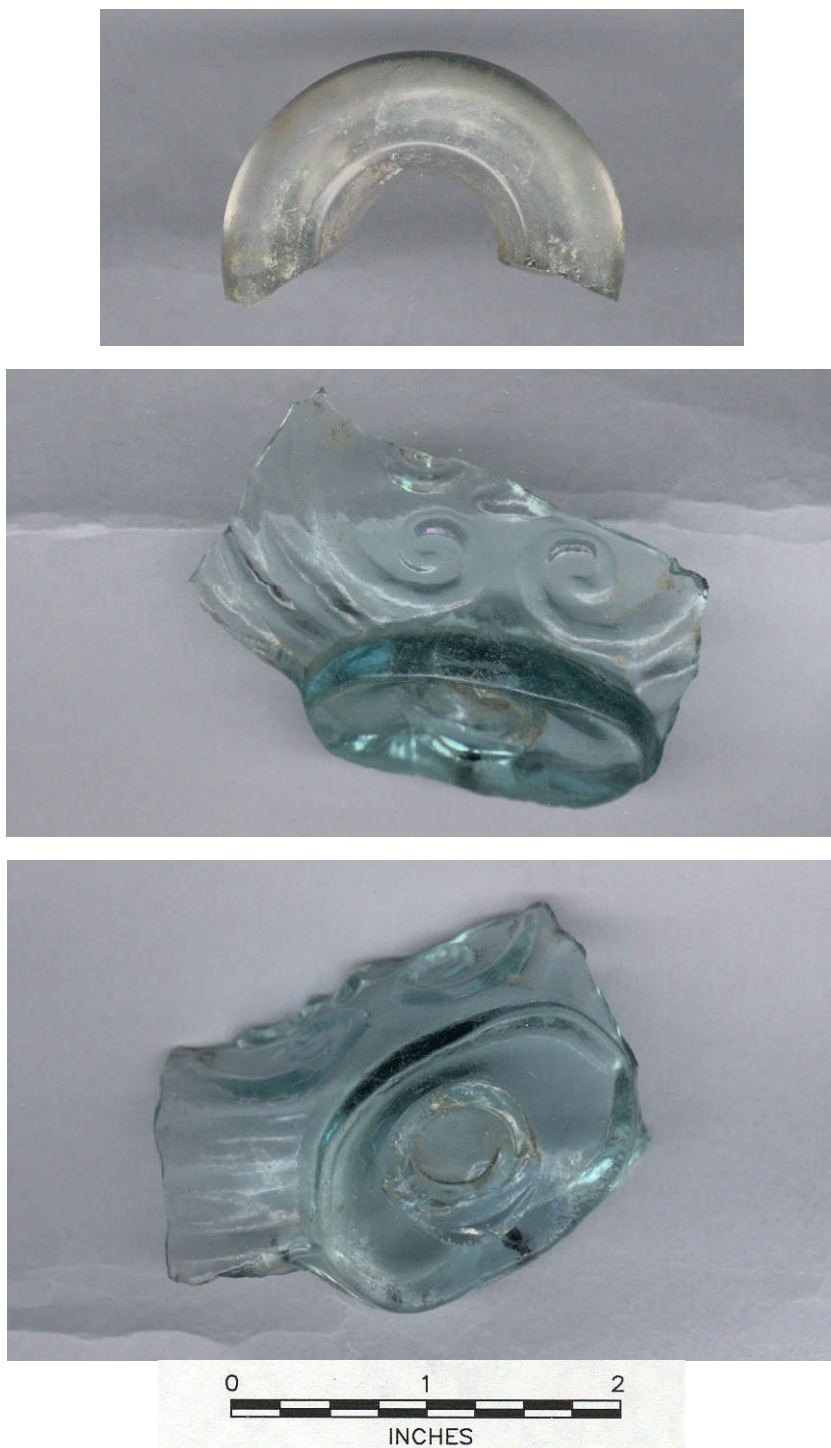


Figure 87. Whereas smoking related artifacts were very numerous at Millville, artifacts associated with alcohol consumption were much less common. A single lead glass decanter (top) and only a couple of whiskey flask fragments (bottom, two views of same flask; note substantial) were recovered from the site. The decanter suggests formal alcohol consumption within the household, whereas the flask potentially represents more vernacular and/or non-household consumption. Very few wine bottle fragments were noted within the assemblage. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 88. Several artifacts from the Architecture Group were found at Millville, including this cast iron butt hinge (top), hand forged iron hook (middle), and hand forged iron door keeper (bottom). All artifacts are actual size.

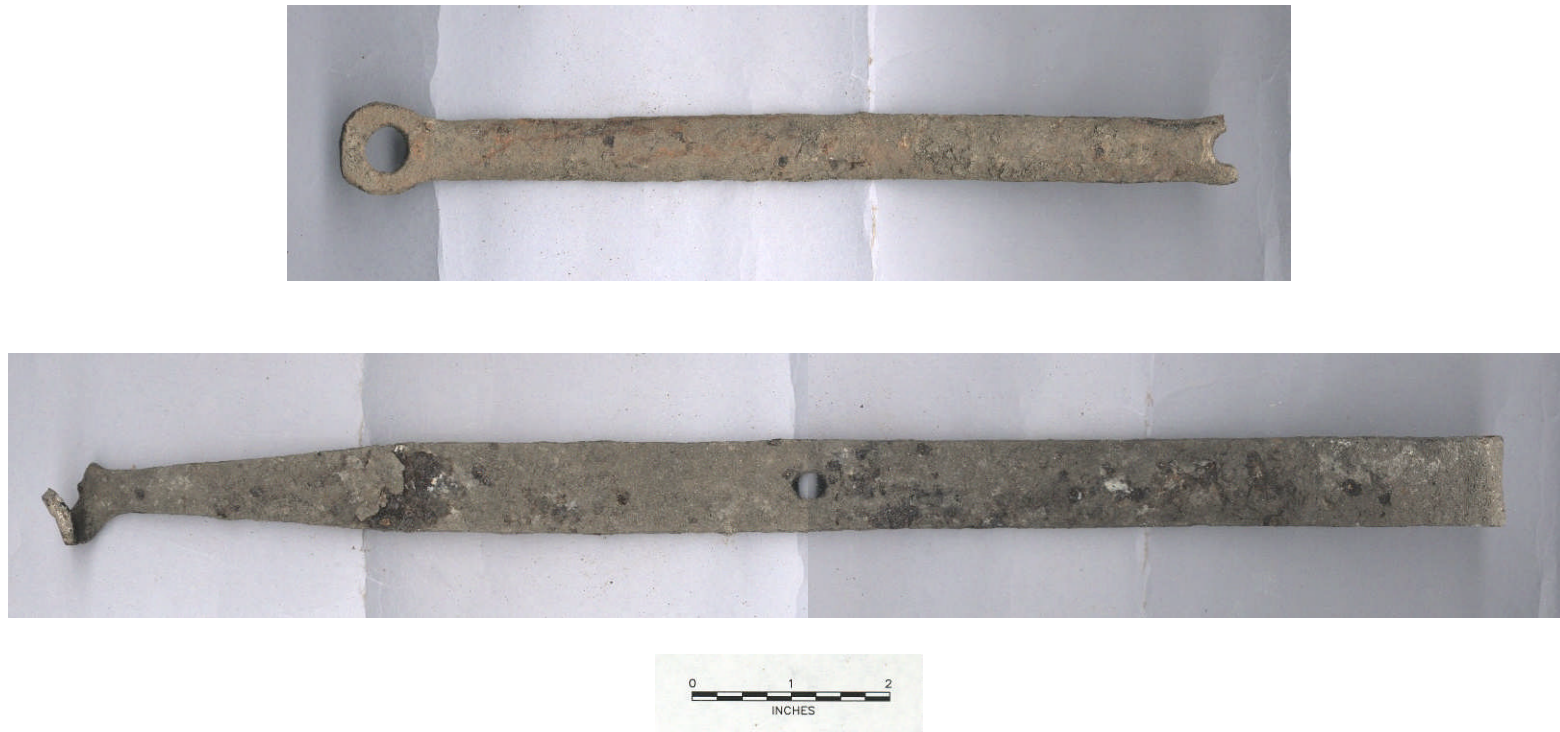


Figure 89. Besides the cast iron butt hinge illustrated in the previous figure, two large hand forged strap hinges were also found in the Millville assemblage. Whereas the cast iron butt hinge probably was used on a household door, these strap hinges were probably used on larger outbuilding doors. The bottom strap hinge would have been nearly twice as long as illustrated and probably was used on a large barn-style door. Both hinges are fragmentary and may represent materials associated with a blacksmith shop. Both hinges are illustrated at 50% of their actual size.



Figure 90. By far, the two most common artifacts from the Architecture Group were machine cut nails (above left) and window glass. A wide range of nail sizes were recovered, from small lathing and/or roofing nails, to trim-sized nails, to larger framing nails. Only one hand forged nail was recovered from the assemblage (above right). The window glass from this site is characteristically aqua-colored and thin --and indicative of an early to middle nineteenth century component. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 91. Other, much less common architectural hardware found at the Millville site include flat-tipped wood screws (top). Flat tipped screws are typically associated with pre-1848 components. These artifacts, which are often heavily corroded and difficult to identify in the archaeological record, are probably associated with door hinges (such as the cast iron butt hinge noted earlier) and/or furniture construction. The care and maintenance of horses was also documented at the Millville site. The lower illustration depicts an iron buckle (that probably was associated with a harness) (bottom left) and a horseshoe nail (bottom right). Horseshoe nails have distinctive flat heads. Documentary evidence suggests both a wheelwright and/or blacksmith may have been responsible for depositing the artifacts identified as Feature 2 (midden). All artifacts are actual size.

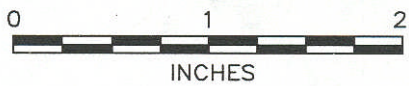


Figure 92. Additionally, several broken horseshoes were found within the Millville assemblage. These horseshoes, along with horseshoe nails, harness buckles, and other items discussed in the text suggest the presence of a blacksmith on site. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 93. Other artifacts potentially reflecting the metal working activities being conducted at this site include two triangular files (top), a punched scrap of sheet copper potentially representing a discarded rivet (bottom left), and a handforged nut with attached handle (bottom right). All artifacts are actual size.

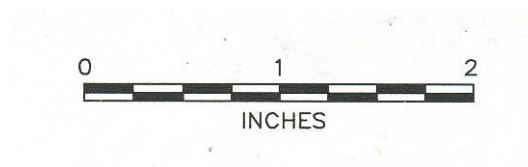


Figure 94. Padlocks such as this one are often found in urban contexts and attest to the need for security even in the early urban environment. Such locks are rare at contemporary rural sites. The brass escutcheon cover has the word “PATENT” stamped in the surface of it. All artifacts are actual size.

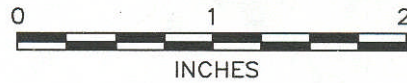


Figure 95. This is a handforged, four-pronged fishgig (one prong has been broken off) for spearing fish. This artifact, which reflects the influence of the riverine location of the village of Millville, is broken and may have been associated with the suspected blacksmith shop. All artifacts are actual size.

Management Of Archaeological Resources At Millville

The significance and management of archaeological resources generally are couched in terms of National Register of Historic Places eligibility. The National Register of Historic Places was established by the passing of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966. Besides establishing the National Register program (which today is administered by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency in Illinois), this legislative act created the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, required the appointment of a State Historic Preservation Officer, and required states to conduct surveys of their cultural resources (Knack 1977). Although being listed on the National Register of Historic Places does not protect the property from demolition, it does establish a consultation process in hopes of protecting the resource should a Federally funded, permitted, or licensed project threaten the property. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (1966) requires that all Federal undertakings take into consideration their affect on historic properties.³¹ A historic property consists of a wide range of cultural resources, including buildings, structures, objects, sites, districts, and archaeological resources. Similarly, as of January 1990, the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3425, Public Act 86-707) gives similar protection to all private and public undertakings funded, permitted, or licensed by the State of Illinois. The Archaeological and Paleontological Resources Protection Act (20 ILCS 3435) protects archaeological sites on public lands. Similarly, the Human Skeletal Remains Protection Act (20 ILCS 3440) gives special protection to unregistered cemeteries and isolated human remains (whether historic or prehistoric in age).

The process associated with all Cultural Resource Management (CRM) work generally follows a three-step process that includes: 1) the identification of historic properties (or cultural resources), 2) determining the historic property's significance and eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places, and 3) establishing guidelines for the protection of the significant resources identified in the previous two steps. Although it is the goal of cultural resource managers to strive for protecting significant cultural resources in their original context (a concept often referred to as "preservation in place"), it is often not feasible or possible to protect the significant property from development. If preservation in place cannot be achieved, the cultural resource manager plans for mitigating the adverse effect of the federal or state undertaking upon the historic property. With regard to archaeological resources, this generally entails the excavation of the subsurface resources and the preparation of a final report that summarizes the methods used and results of the investigations.

The process of locating historic properties (whether architectural or archaeological) is referred to as a survey. An archaeological survey conducted as a compliance project is often referred to as a Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey. The objective of the archaeological survey is to locate sites, as well as to determine the aerial extent—or limits—of that particular site. The archaeological survey method used for a particular parcel of land

³¹ The Section 106 compliance process is outlined in detail in 36 CFR 800 (Protection of Historic Properties).

depends upon the ground cover in the selected area. The objective of the archaeological survey is to find cultural materials (i.e., artifacts) indicative of some past human activity. This material may be located on the existing ground surface or buried under several feet of deposits. Agricultural fields with good visibility generally can be surveyed by walking an area after it has been disked or plowed and sufficiently washed by rainfall. The minimal survey visibility recommended for a walk-over survey is 30%. Areas that have heavy ground cover (and thus have low surface visibility) require slightly different survey methods. If these areas cannot be disked and the ground surface exposed, then a series of small, screened excavation units (often referred to as shovel tests) are excavated on a grid pattern (generally 15 meters apart) across the property in search of artifacts. Shovel testing is labor intensive and may miss some of the more ephemeral sites.

A historic property's significance is determined by its eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places is based on four broad criteria that are defined by the National Park Service and used to guide the evaluation process. These criteria state that,

the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

A) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B) that are associated with the lives of persons significant to our past; or

C) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose component may lack individual distinction; or

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (Townsend et al 1993:16).

An archaeological component of a historic property is considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places if it has yielded information, or has the *potential* to yield information important in prehistory or history (Criterion D). Generally, an archaeological site has the potential to yield information important in history if that particular site has subsurface integrity, which is generally interpreted as the presence of subsurface features.³² Although the presence of subsurface features is generally considered a prerequisite for archaeological significance, these features must also contribute information (relative to the site's structure and/or artifact content) that can help answer relevant research questions. Determining the presence of subsurface features at an archaeological site generally requires that a sample of the site be excavated in

³² "Feature" (a non-portable artifact) is a generic term archaeologists use to refer to any man-made intrusion below ground surface (i.e. wells, cisterns, cellars, trash pits, etc.). They can be distinguished from the undisturbed "sterile" soil surrounding them by their differential fill, the soil of which usually has a different color and texture than the sterile soil and usually contains artifacts. Features are significant in a number of respects: (1) they can provide important structure-specific information, establishing a building's presence, location, age, and type of construction; (2) having depth, they are often filled with artifacts that can give us insights into the site occupants' quality of life, (3) and they can help define the evolution of the physical structure of the site, through time.

search of intact subsurface features. If found, these features are sampled to determine if they contain sufficient artifacts as well as both botanical and faunal materials that can assist in answering specific research questions. As this is the second phase of the compliance process, this step is often referred to as Phase II archaeological testing. Although Phase II testing is most often conducted by hand-excavation techniques, it may also be conducted with the aid of heavy equipment (i.e., backhoe) to remove the disturbed overburden (such as plowed contexts).

In compliance situations, should an archaeological site be determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and it cannot be preserved in place, it is necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of the federal or state undertaking on that particular resource. This step of the compliance process is often referred to as Phase III Mitigation. Generally, archaeological mitigation requires, at minimum, the excavation of a representative sample of the subsurface features being impacted by the proposed development project, as well as the completion of an archaeological report describing the methods and results of the investigations. A major task associated with the preparation of the mitigation report involves the processing—washing, inventorying, re-bagging in archival plastic, and curation—of the recovered artifacts and curation of the notes generated during the course of the investigations.

Significance of Millville:

Previous studies on Apple River State Park have noted the potential significance of Millville as an archaeological site. The 1977 management plan for the park stated that the town site “may contain significant historic material. Therefore, consideration should be given to future archaeological investigation, especially salvage archaeology³³ in the event of any future construction or renovation work in this portion of the park (Kenny 1977:16).” Similarly, Westover et al. (1983:47) observed that the archaeological resources contained within the town site had the potential to address broad questions about the lifeways of “early miners, tradespeople, and other residents of small towns like Millville who were fundamentally important to the early settlement of Illinois.”

The work conducted by Fever River Research at Millville in 2001 presented the first opportunity to truly assess the National-Register eligibility of the site. The archival research conducted for the project resulted in the identification of seventeen “sites” (or activity areas) within the platted limits of the town. The proposed National Register boundaries drawn for Millville correspond to the limits of the original town plat and treat the town site as a large, complex archaeological site rather than a cluster of individual sites (i.e. an historic district). The boundaries encompass all of the known, as well as undocumented, sites located within the town and avoids the confusion that would result in attempting to establish the boundaries of individual sites (which often overlap). The latter task is impossible, given the current absence of surveyed lot lines and the limited testing that has been done. While we feel assured of being able to associate large features to particular sites, it is more difficult to determine the extent of middens, which have a tendency to overlap in urban settings; this is especially true of Millville, since its lots were relatively narrow and were being abandoned over time. Vacant lots would have been

³³Opinions on “salvage” archaeology have changed since 1977. In the present-day compliance world, the concept is not considered practical, nor is it in keeping with current legislation. Section 106 provides a process for evaluating resources prior to construction.

convenient dumping grounds for trash from neighboring properties, particularly if they had a cellar depression. At the time of the survey, two Illinois Archaeological Site numbers had been assigned to individual sites in Millville (11JD142 and 11JD148) –each representing a series of activity areas within the greater community of Millville. Previously defined 11JD142 actually incorporated three separate activity areas (and identified in this report as Sites 14, 15, and 16). As part of this research, we have redefined site 11JD142 to incorporate the entire documented limits of the town as platted in 1846. As a result, we abandoned site number 11JD148 and incorporated it into the limits of site 11JD142. Site revisit forms for 11JD142 and 11JD148 are attached as an appendix of this report.

Features and middens associated with at least five of the “sites” discussed in this report were located during the field investigations. The features included three cellars associated with three discrete domestic sites, and the foundations for the grist mill, which was Millville principal industrial concern. The archaeological testing indicates that these archaeological resources are well preserved (and have good integrity). Prior to our research, it was believed that sites located within the floodplain had been washed away. Rather than being eroded or scoured away, these archaeological resources proved to have been buried, have good integrity and have already yielded a wide range of artifacts (and information regarding the settlement history of Millville). The fact that the historic ground surface in the floodplain actually is encapsulated beneath a considerable amount of fill holds promise for additional archaeological resources with good integrity to be present in this area, besides other sections of the town site. Equally important, these archaeological data sets are interpretable, based on our existing knowledge of the Millville’s history and site structure. Further archival and field research will only deepen our understanding of the site and its broader historical significance.

Table 5 provides a summary of the archaeological findings at Millville to date. The seventeen sites identified within the platted town of Millville (11JD142) are listed, along with the Millville Cemetery (Site 18, or 11JD152). The table details each of the site’s suspected function, property type (domestic, commercial, etc.), a checklist of documentary evidence supporting their existence, character and results of archaeological work done to date, and an assessment of their integrity. The suspected function provided for some of the sites is conjectural, and additional research in the future may result in a better identification for them. The checklist of documentary evidence covers three types of sources: visual, tax assessments, and deed records. Visual evidence considered includes published maps and atlases, surveyor’s records, and Nellie Boone’s paintings of Millville; it omits Spencer’s map of Millville, however, on account of the grossly distorted perspective of that source. All of the sites discussed have some tax-related evidence supporting their presence, except for the cemetery, which was except from taxation. The deed records for a few of the sites specifically mentioned buildings upon them. The years provided for the reference column refer to the 1981 MARC survey, the 1991 RIP survey, and the 2001 field investigations conducted by Fever River Research. In respect to integrity, sites have been given a rating of excellent, good, or poor. Sites with excellent rating have exhibited intact features and/or middens, often encapsulated beneath modern fills. On the other extreme, the sites with poor integrity generally have been impacted by road and bridge improvements and ditching. The integrity of several of the sites is unknown to the fact that they mostly are covered by pavement (including parking lots, sidewalks, and North Canyon Park Road) and could not be assessed.

It is important to note that the integrity assessments provided in Table 5 are based off our current understanding of how the town plat of Millville overlays the existing landscape. As discussed earlier in the text, the plat is not firmly tied to the current landscape, and it is possible to overlay the same plat on different maps and get different results. At the time we commenced our field investigation, we depended upon an overlay produced by placing a scaled version of the plat onto a USGS topographic map (reference Figure 47). While this overlay fit in some respects, there were discrepancies. During the course of the 2001 field investigation, we prepared a map of the area we had surveyed that was more detailed than the USGS topographic map. This allowed us to produce another overlay of the town plat (illustrated below in Figure 96), which we feel presents a very good fit, although the plat and map do not correspond exactly. One of the biggest changes between this overlay and our earlier efforts is the shift of historic Main Street away from the current route followed by North Canyon Park Road, farther west onto the bluffs. The only way to reconcile these problems is to tie the plat into the quarter section corner, which would probably require the services of a professional surveyor. Although the lot boundaries may shift if a survey is conducted, and result in slightly different interpretations of some of the features uncovered, their integrity and significance would not be affected.

Based on these findings, we feel that Millville presents an excellent candidate for listing to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A (social history) and D (archaeology). The town figured prominently in the early settlement history of western Jo Daviess County, serving as a commercial and civic hub for the surrounding area from circa 1835 to 1853, and a minor rural service center for several decades thereafter. At its height, the town site contained domestic, commercial (stores, taverns, groceries), and industrial (mills, blacksmith shops) components. The archaeological resources at the town have good integrity and have the potential to offer a wealth of information about the quality of life (as represented by such diverse data as dietary and housing remains, as well as discarded artifacts) in Jo Daviess County during the middle nineteenth century—a period during which the county underwent a transition from a mining frontier to a predominantly agricultural-based economy. The town site also offers information about the rise and decline of communities located along early transportation corridors. The period of significance for the town site is 1835 to 1892—a time-span that encompasses the initial settlement of the town site to its large-scale destruction in 1892.

Table 5
Summary of Archaeological Investigations At Millville
 (Sites 1 through 17 represent part of IAS Site 11JD142;
 Site 18 corresponds to IAS Site 11JD152)

SITE	SUSPECTED FUNCTION	PROPERTY TYPE	DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE:			ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE:			INTEGRITY
			VISUAL	TAXES	DEED	METHODOLOGY	DOCUMENTED	RESULTS	
1	Ellston/Durfee House	Domestic	X	X		Shovel Testing	2001	Feature (9), Midden	Excellent
2	Outbuilding?	Domestic		X		Pedestrian	1981, 2001	Feature (10)	Poor?
3	Satterly House	Domestic		X		Pedestrian	2001	----	Poor?
4	Matson House	Domestic	X	X		Pedestrian, Shovel Testing	1981, 2001	Feature (8), Midden	Excellent
5	Store or Walker House	Commercial		X		Pedestrian	2001	Area Inaccessible	Unknown
6	Grocery and/or House	Commercial/Domestic	X	X		Pedestrian	2001	Area Inaccessible	Unknown
7	Dorn Store?	Commercial		X		Pedestrian	2001	Area Inaccessible	Poor?
8	Store or House	Commercial/Domestic	X	X		Pedestrian	2001	Area Inaccessible	Poor?
9	Powers/Dean Blacksmith Shop	Industrial	X	X		Pedestrian	2001	Area Inaccessible	Poor?
10	Outbuilding or House	Domestic		X		Trenching	2001	Midden	Good?
11	Thrasher House	Domestic		X	X	Shovel Testing, Trenching	2001	Features (2, 3, 7), Midden	Excellent
12	Ernst Blacksmith Shop	Industrial	X	X		Shovel Testing, Trenching	2001	Midden	Excellent
13	Howard Stable	Domestic		X	X	Pedestrian	2001	----	Unknown
14	Howard Tavern and House	Commercial/Domestic	X	X	X	Pedestrian, Shovel Testing	1981, 1991, 2001	Feature (11)	Excellent?
15	Powers and Mathews Grocery	Commercial	X	X		Shovel Testing	1991	Midden	Good?
16	Marshall Store	Commercial	X	X		Shovel Testing	1991	Midden	Poor?
17	Saw and Grist Mills	Industrial	X	X		Shovel Testing, Trenching	2001	Features (5, 6), Midden	Excellent
18	Millville Cemetery	Institutional	X			Pedestrian	1981	Unmarked Graves	Excellent

Research Questions:

Sites such as Millville have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the colonization process. As Lewis (1988:110) has noted, “many aspects of the colonization process have been addressed in previous historical archaeological studies” and have included studies on settlement distribution on the landscape, organization of transportation systems and markets in frontier regions, site structure and function. General research themes that can be explored at Millville included determining basic site structure (identifying various components at the site) and its change through time, the influence of changing transportation systems on the development of the community, and the quality of life issues associated with pioneer lifeways within this rural community. Specific questions include:

1) What was the structure of the early community, and how did it evolve over the years? Millville was not formally platted until 1846, but the town had been in existence for a decade before this and (lacking deed and tax records) we have very little information about the site structure prior to this date. Circumstantial evidence suggests that portions of the town plat conformed to the preexisting town site, with lots being platted around existing buildings. Is this true, and how did subsequent developments in the town conform, or not conform, to the town grid? Is there evidence of earlier occupations, pre-dating the platting of the town that do not appear in the archival record? It is important to identify the various functional components at the site (such as residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial) and determine whether there is distinct patterning to them within the town site.

2) What was the structure of the individual components of this community, and how did they evolve over the years? The site contains multiple components related to blacksmithing, milling, taverns, mercantiles, and residences. Are there significant differences between, and within, these various component types in respect to site structure? These differences may exist in respect to both material goods present, as well as the structure of the site (i.e. size and construction techniques associated with structures). If differences are present, what do these differences tell us about the lifeways of these early settlers.

3) What variability exists within the domestic environments at this site? How do these differences reflect quality of life variability between the upper and lower segments of this society? For example, how did the lifeways of the miller compare to the tavern keeper and merchants? Quality of life standards are often measured in terms of access to consumer goods (material culture). Both the quantity and quality of items (particularly such domestic items as ceramics and glass tablewares, and faunal remains) found at these sites can address such basic questions regarding the early settlers standards of living. Aside from indicating quality of life, the artifacts recovered might also elaborate personal identity (ethnic, political, religious).

4) How did changing transportation corridors affect the quality of life of the early Millville inhabitants? Millville was a frontier community dependent on early road and river-based transportation—neither of which was always dependable. As such, one would expect the residents in the community to have had restricted access to new or fashionable goods being marketed, especially during the early years of settlement. Once the railroad was opened, the residents found themselves positioned along a major transportation route connecting them with

Eastern markets. Was there then a marked shift in the type and quality of goods available to Millville post-1854?

4) The archaeological research at Millville and other hamlets in Illinois has indicated a dichotomy between the archival record (the “perceived” or “documented” history of the community) and the archaeological record. The archival record is often biased and potentially inaccurate. The perception of well laid out communities suggested by the archival record is not substantiated by the archaeological research. Oral tradition presents a picture of Millville as a “rough” town with residents whose principal recreational activities were fighting and drinking. Does the archaeological record support this, or do the artifacts present a quieter, more domesticated town?. This question can be addressed on an individual level by excavating domestic sites, or a broader, community scale by investigating the different retail establishments in the town (groceries, stores, taverns). Further archival and archaeological research might also challenge our current perceived notion of the town’s structure, which has been developed principally from tax and deed records.

Management Recommendations

1) Have a professional survey done that will firmly tie the original town plat into the existing landscape. This is essential for conclusively determining which lots specific features are located upon and guaranteeing their proper interpretation.

2) Conduct directed archaeological testing at several other locations at the town site in order to determine the presence and integrity of the archaeological resources there. Of particular interest is that area located in the floodplain and east of the township road. Although this area currently is a paved parking lot, it was one of the most heavily developed in Millville, and there is a strong possibility that features associated with these activity areas (or “sites”) were not destroyed during the construction of the parking lot, but rather were covered with overburden and pavement. Existing conditions (and the presence of the asphalt surface) make the testing of this area difficult and impractical. In the event the parking lot is ever removed, or significantly altered, this area should be evaluated (or tested).

Keeping this in mind, there still is some small areas within the vicinity of the parking lot that could be tested. In particular, we recommend testing the site of John Marshall’s Store (Site 16). This site is the only one located within the floodplain on the east side of Main Street that does not appear to be covered by the existing parking lot. Excavations at this site will present an opportunity explore a retail component to the town site (a component which has not been addressed in previous investigations). Excavations at this location may also address the extent to which Main Street (modern North Canyon Park Road) has shifted with time, in addition to determining the depth of overburden in this section of the site.

Similarly, further investigations also should be conducted around the picnic shelter and concession area, in order to find the remains of the blacksmith shop (Site 12) and assess their integrity. This was a prominent business in Millville, and one of the longest to persist in the community.

3) Recognize the probability of additional archaeological sites being present in Millville that do not appear in the documentary record. By the time land sales were initiated in 1847, the site of Millville had been occupied for twelve years, the town had fully developed, and residents had come and gone. Many individuals who had built homes and businesses in Millville prior to 1847 purchased town lots from John R. Smith in order to protect their investments. Many other residents, however, may never have bothered to purchase lots from Smith, or had moved on prior to 1847, leaving the locations of their homes in Millville undocumented. Not surprisingly, commercial properties in Millville are inordinately represented in the documentary record. The owners of these properties typically had more a stake in the community, and they also were more apt to be mentioned in written histories. In contrast, only a hand-full of residential properties has been identified. Of course a certain number of the commercial buildings likely were multi-functional and also had living quarters in them. Short-term residential properties located outside of the town plat are even harder to identify since the assessed values given to the multi-acre tracts on which they were located are not as sensitive an indicator of structural improvements as those given to town lots.

4) Recognize the unique character of settlement-period occupations and the significance of the archaeological features and middens associated with those sites. The majority of settlers who resided in and around Millville during the 1830s and 1840s more than likely lived in horizontal log cabins lacking foundations. The housing occupied by transient lead miners probably was even ruder, consisting of semi-permanent shanties or “dug-outs.” Archaeological investigations at other sites have shown that the archaeological signature of such structures is often limited and, in instances, quite subtle. The only subsurface features found might consist of a small exterior cellar, an occasional post hole, a daub preparation pit, and a line of posts. The limited number of subsurface features associated with these early sites enhances the significance of the sites’ surface middens and makes the analysis of those middens all more the more important. For the proper interpretation of the limited subsurface features, it is imperative that tightly controlled surface collections, properly analyzed, are conducted (Mansberger and Stratton 1996:144; 1997:61).

5) Conduct further documentary research on the town in order to better understand its structure through time. In particular, any preemption records that might be available for Millville should be investigated. Further deed research (beyond that already conducted) may also yield information on specific sites.

6) Develop a public-private partnership to assist in investigating and preserving significant historic sites that are related to Millville but are located outside of its platted limits. Several areas of potential research come to mind and include the Millville Cemetery (which is located on private land), the various outlying mills (such as Cox’s Mill as well as the Imus and Powers sawmill), development of the surrounding outlots (such as the early housing cluster located north of Millville and the South Fork of the Apple River). Another significant site in the region is Kirker’s (later Imus’) Tavern, which figured prominently in the early history of Kellogg’s Trail and Rush Township. Locating the site of this tavern and assessing its integrity would be a worthy task and contribute to our understanding of Millville’s development. Similarly, surveying the early housing and agricultural outbuildings within the immediate area of Millville

(and/or Rush Township) would contribute significantly to our understanding of the resources once present in this hamlet.

7) Although not owned by the State of Illinois, the oil paintings of Millville are an important source of information on this early community. These paintings should be evaluated by a professional conservator, to assess their conservation needs, and quality color copies of these images should be acquired by the IDNR.



Figure 97. (TOP) View looking north down North Canyon Park Road toward the Apple River. Historically, this road was Main Street in Millville and had buildings located on both sides of it. The widening of the road in recent years has undoubtedly impacted the archaeological resources adjacent to it. (BOTTOM) View looking south across the Apple River toward the ravine through which North Canyon Park Road drops into the river valley. The vehicle bridge was replaced in the early 1990s (March 2000).



Figure 98. (TOP) View of the main parking lot at the park. This lot covers the northern half of Block 8 of Millville, which is the location of Sites 5 through 7. While the construction of the lot certainly impacted those sites, it is possible that some of the archaeological resources there were not destroyed but have been encapsulated by grading material and pavement. (BOTTOM) View of the picnic area located between the river and main parking lot. This area is believed to be the location of John Marshall's Store (Site 16). The site's integrity has been compromised both by the parking lot construction and the bridge replacement. However, it appears as though a good detail of the site may be intact – particularly the rear lot area (March 2000).



Figure 99. View of the comfort station located on the south end of the main parking lot. Sites 8 and 9 are located in this area and may have been impacted by the construction of the comfort station, as well as by road work done over time (March 2000).



Figure 100. View looking south across the South Fork of the Apple River, towards the picnic and playground area in which Sites 12 through 16 are located. This area appears to have been seen minimal modern intrusions and has been proven to contain subsurface archaeological features with good integrity (March 2000).



Figure 101. View looking up the main branch of the Apple River, from the point of its juncture with the South Fork. Documentary research found no evidence of historic sites located in this portion of the park. However, this does not preclude the possibility of finding short-term, settlement-period sites in this area, as well as other areas of the park located outside of the platted limits of Millville

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APPENDIX I
Lot Provenience
(All dates are August 2001 unless otherwise noted)

<u>Lot Number</u>	<u>Location/Provenience</u>
1	Surface; disturbed area around pit toilet construction (7/1998)
2	Surface; drainage ditch along east side of road, south side of valley (7/1998)
3	Surface; deep cellar on ridge top (Feature 8) (7/1998)
4	Shovel tests (May 8-9, 2001)
5	Shovel tests (August 14-16, 2001)
6	Backhoe Trenches 1 and 2, back dirt
7	Backhoe Trench 1, back dirt
8	Backhoe Trench 1, Test 1, Level 1
9	Backhoe Trench 1, Test 1, Level 3
10	Backhoe Trench 1, Test 1, Level 4
11	Backhoe Trench 1, Upper midden
12	Backhoe Trench 1, Lower midden
13	Backhoe Trench 1, Midden at north end of trench
14	Backhoe Trench 1, Test 2, Level 1
15	Backhoe Trench 1, Test 2, Level 2
16	Backhoe Trench 1, Test 2, Level 3
17	Backhoe Trench 3
18	Backhoe Trench 4
19	Backhoe Trench 4, Upper midden
20	Backhoe Trench 4, Lower midden
21	Backhoe Trench 4, Midden at east end of trench
22	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 1, South Half
23	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 2, North Half
24	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 2, Center
25	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 2, Center
26	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 2
27	Backhoe Trench 4, Feature 2
28	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 2
29	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 3, Upper silt fill
30	Backhoe Trench 1, Feature 3
31	Backhoe Trench 1, Stone rubble south of Feature 3
32	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 4, silt fill
33	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 4
34	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 4
35	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 5
36	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 6, South end of mill foundation (inside structure)
37	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 6, Mill lot, north half of foundation wall
38	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 6, Mill lot, inside north foundation wall
39	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 6, North end of mill foundations, inside foundation wall
40	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 6, north end of mill foundations, outside foundation wall
41	Backhoe Trench 2, Feature 8, surface of cellar pit

APPENDIX II
Individual Lot Inventories
[MNV=Minimum Number of Vessels/Items]

Lot 1

- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 3 bone

Lot 2

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware chamber pot
- 3 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware (burned)
- 1 decal decorated whiteware saucer
- 1 yellowware bowl/chamber pot base
- 1 slip banded and blue mocha decorated yellowware bowl/chamber pot
- 3 undecorated ironstone cup
- 1 relief decorated ironstone tureen handle
- 3 redware
- 1 redware (Elizabeth Pottery sherd?)
- 2 salt glazed/Albany slipped earthenware jigger molded mixing bowl rims
- 9 Albany slipped/Albany slipped earthenware
- 7 Albany slipped/Albany slipped earthenware jigger molded mixing bowl bases
- 8 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware jars
- 2 salt glazed/unglazed stoneware jugs
- 1 milk glass
- 2 milk glass canning jar lid liners
- 6 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua glass canning jar base (3-piece plate bottom mold; embossed "PAT'D NOV 26 1867/ 8")
- 1 aqua glass bottle base (oval, two-piece mold?; unpontiled, whiskey flask?)
- 1 clear glass bottle base (pumpkin seed whiskey flask)
- 5 clear container glass
- 2 amethyst container glass
- 1 pressed glass handled cup
- 1 aqua glass soda water bottle (three-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool crown lip, embossed "WARREN/ BOTTLING WORKS/ WARREN, ILL.')
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl
- 2 bone

Lot 3

- 1 cast iron Franklin (?) stove door (embossed "Manufacture[d By]/...Troy, N. Y.")

Lot 4 (May 2001; Individual Shovel Test Inventories; ST= "Shovel Test")

ST 8

- 1 softmud brick/daub

ST 9

- 1 machine cut nail

ST 20

- 1 redware

ST 23

- 1 softmud brick/daub

ST 30

- 1 chert flake (small pressure flake)

ST 33

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 1 machine cut nail

ST 34

- 1 clear container glass

ST 39

- 4 aqua container glass
- 1 burned chert

ST 40

- 1 aqua container glass

ST 42

- 1 metal container
- 1 sandstone
- 1 chert flake (pressure flake)

ST 43

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 riveted metal strap
- 1 machine cut nail
- 1 chert flake (pressure flake)

ST 44

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 2 clear window glass
- 2 aqua window glass
- 1 machine cut nail

ST 45

- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 3 aqua window glass
- 3 softmud brick
- 2 limestone

ST 46

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 chert flake (burned)

ST 47

- 1 undecorated whiteware

ST 48

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 softmud brick
- 1 possible chert flake

ST 50

- 1 clear container glass
- 1 chert flake

ST 52

- 3 redware

ST 53

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware

ST 54

- 1 piece scrap metal 1 ½" long

ST 55

- 1 aqua window glass

ST 56

- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 4 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware cup
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware saucer
- 1 redware
- 4 aqua window glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 3 machine cut nails
- 1 tinware container handle
- 1 iron bar stock (7/16" square)
- 2 bones

ST 57

- 1 machine cut nail

ST 59

- 1 undecorated whiteware

ST 60

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua window glass

ST 61

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua window glass

ST 62

- 1 machine cut nail

ST 67

- 1 clear container glass

ST 69

- 1 clear container glass

ST 70

- 1 leather shoe heel

ST 72

- 1 redware

ST 74

- 1 clear window glass

ST 75

- 2 undecorated yellowware

ST 85

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 blue shell edge decorated whiteware
- 1 clear glass lantern globe (with ground base and embossed "PAT...")
- 3 softmud brick
- 1 metal container
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 1 bone (burned)

ST 86

- 1 machine cut nail

ST 87

- 1 undecorated whiteware

ST 89

- 1 machine cut nail

ST 90

- 1 transfer printed (red) whiteware
- 1 annular decorated whiteware
- 2 clear window glass
- 1 machine cut nail
- 1 chert flake

ST 91

- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 soft paste porcelain figurine (?)
- 1 metal wire clip (?)
- 1 hair pin
- 2 machine cut nails
- 1 iron strap hinge
- 4 bones
- 1 lime

ST 92

- 1 aqua window glass

Lot 5 (August 2001; Individual Shovel Test Inventories; ST= "Shovel Test")

ST 2

- 1 clear container glass
- 2 soft mud brick/daub

ST 4

- 9 undecorated whiteware
- 8 annular decorated (blue) whiteware
- 2 transfer printed (red) whiteware
- 3 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 3 handpainted (polychrome) whiteware
- 2 annular decorated yellowware
- 1 redware
- 1 clear container glass
- 5 aqua window glass
- 1 milk glass 4-hole button
- 2 kaolin pipe stems
- 1 unidentified lead object (tin can seam?)
- 1 iron tanged knife blade and handle
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nails (2 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 6 bone
- 1 bone eating utensil handle
- 1 mussel shell

ST 5

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware

ST 6

- 1 burned sandstone

ST 9

- 12 charcoal

ST 10

- 1 machine cut nail

ST 15

- 8 metal container fragments?

ST 18

- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 machine cut nail
- 1 lime
- 2 charcoal
- 1 chert core?

ST 19

- 1 clear container glass (prescription bottle with embossed graduation marks "1" and "2")
- 5 metal container fragments

ST 21

- 6 soft mud brick
- 2 charcoal

ST 22

- 1 clear container glass
- 1 burned sandstone

ST 23

- 8 softmud brick

ST 26

- 1 softmud brick/daub

ST 27

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 4 softmud brick
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 bone

ST 28

- 1 machine cut nail

Lot 6

- 11 undecorated whiteware
- 2 edge decorated (blue, unscaloped) whiteware plate
- 4 annular decorated (blue) whiteware London Urn-shaped bowl
- 3 annular decorated yellowware bowl (?)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome, small floral) whiteware saucer
- 1 handpainted (red lined) whiteware cup
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 2 aqua container glass
- 1 clear container glass
- 2 clear container glass (burned)
- 1 aqua scroll whiskey flask (pontiled)
- 8 aqua window glass
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl
- 1 writing slate
- 1 gold-plated broach/jewelry
- 1 flat metal clothing stay
- 6 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long; clinched)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 5 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
- 1 iron knife handle and blade (riveted bone handle missing)
- 2 zinc flat metal
- 1 handforged iron hook (4" long)
- 1 coal
- 1 mussel shell
- 6 bone

Lot 7

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 5 undecorated ironstone saucer (early 20th century?)
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware
- 1 redware
- 1 lime
- 1 coal
- 1 machine cut nail fragment

Lot 8

- 1 undecorated whiteware

- 6 undecorated pearlware/whiteware cup
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 transfer printed (purple) whiteware cup
- 1 handpainted (flow blue) whiteware octagonal plate
- 1 redware (burned)
- 1 glass tumbler (fluted)
- 1 aqua container glass (molded whiskey flask?)
- 4 aqua window glass
- 1 bone

Lot 9

- 1 mortar sample (early brown, lime-rich)
- 2 burned sandstone
- 10 bone
- 1 chert flake

Lot 10

- 6 weathered sandstone (natural?)
- 5 blocky chert

Lot 11

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate
- 2 relief decorated ironstone saucer [unidentified arch or loop pattern common in the 1850s and 1860s; see Dieringer and Dieringer 2001]
- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua bottle lip (applied tool)
- 1 flat iron strap

Lot 12

- 1 handpainted (polychrome; medium sized floral pattern) whiteware saucer

Lot 13

- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 bone

Lot 14

- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 2 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware cup
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware cup (?)
- 1 annular decorated yellowware
- 1 lusterware red-paste stoneware pitcher (?)

- 1 clear glass container
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nails (2 ¼" long)
- 1 brass eyelet (of "hook and eyelet" clothing fastener)
- 9 bone
- 7 aqua window glass (varies from 1.05-1.29mm in thickness; average thickness is 1.18mm)

Lot 15

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 1 bone

Lot 16

- 2 chert flakes
- 1 charcoal
- 2 burned sandstone

Lot 17

- 1 bone

Lot 18

- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated ironstone
- 1 blue edge decorated (unscaloped) whiteware plate/platter
- 2 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) and sponge decorated (red) whiteware saucer
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)

Lot 19

- 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware cup
- 1 jewelry chain

Lot 20

- 2 annular decorated whiteware London Urn-shaped bowl
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl (burned)

Lot 21

- 3 kaolin pipe bowl (MNV=1; embossed "T.D.")
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 3 bone
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)

Lot 22

- 1 clear glass container
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)

Lot 23

- 1 transfer printed (purple) whiteware
- 21 overglaze decal decorated ironstone saucer (with backstamp "Gold Medal/ St. Louis/ O. C. Co./ Minerva, O./ 4 23")
- 2 clear glass container
- 1 iron whiffletree hook
- 1 hand forged iron strap hinge (approximately 15" log with button end)
- 6 iron container fragments
- 1 coal

Lot 24

- 207 undecorated whiteware
- 17 edge decorated (blue; unscaloped) whiteware plates/platters
- 5 edge decorated (blue; scaloped) whiteware plates/platters
- 12 annular decorated (mocha worm) whiteware London Urn-shaped bowl (MNV=2)
- 5 annular decorated (blue) or blue banded (?) whiteware plate
- 5 annular decorated (blue) whiteware London Urn-shaped bowl
- 3 annular decorated (blue) whiteware pitcher/mug
- 33 annular decorated (blue) whiteware
- 3 annular decorated (white banded) yellowware bowl
- 5 annular decorated (white and blue banded) yellowware bowl
- 9 undecorated yellowware nappie (MNV=1)
- 5 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware double curve-shaped cup (MNV=1)
- 3 sponge decorated (green) whiteware saucer
- 1 sponge decorated (red and blue) whiteware saucer
- 1 cut sponge decorated (blue) and handpainted (red lined edge) whiteware saucer
- 17 handpainted (polychrome; small floral or sprig pattern) whiteware
- 15 handpainted (polychrome; small floral or sprig pattern) whiteware saucer [The minimum number of patterns identified is approximately 7.]
- 17 handpainted (polychrome; small floral or sprig pattern) whiteware cup [The minimum number of patterns identified is approximately 7.]
- 2 handpainted (monochrome red; small floral or sprig pattern) whiteware saucer [MNV=1]
- 1 handpainted (small floral pattern; red and blue with red stem) whiteware double curve-shaped cup
- 57 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 17 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate [The minimum number of patterns is approximately 6.]
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate (Willow Pattern)
- 9 transfer printed (blue) whiteware saucer [The minimum number of patterns is approximately 3.]
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware cup/hollowware (MNV=2)
- 3 transfer printed (blue) whiteware handled tureen (MNV=1)

- 8 transfer printed (red) whiteware plate [The minimum number of patterns is approximately 2.]
- 1 transfer printed (red) whiteware plate with scalloped edge
- 3 transfer printed (red) whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 7 transfer printed (purple) whiteware
- 2 transfer printed (purple) whiteware plate
- 2 transfer printed (purple) whiteware cup
- 1 transfer printed (purple) whiteware plate (?) with partial printed backstamp that reads "[PRI]ZE MEDAL"
- 3 transfer printed (black) whiteware serving vessel (MNV=1)
- 2 transfer printed (brown) whiteware
- 4 transfer printed (flow blue) whiteware
- 17 transfer printed (flow black) whiteware plate
- 3 transfer printed (flow black) whiteware sugar bowl/handled tureen
- 10 transfer printed (green) and handpainted (polychrome highlights) whiteware plate with printed backstamp that reads "PRINCESS FEATHER/ E. CHALLINOR" [Godden (1964:659) dates this ceramic producer at 1842-1867.]
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware backstamp that reads "... Mayer"
- 1 transfer printed (purple) whiteware backstamp that reads "... Mayer"
- 1 transfer printed (black) whiteware backstamp("[IRON]STONE/ ...OOD...")
- 3 undecorated ironstone
- 1 relief decorated ironstone cup
- 6 relief decorated ironstone saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 handpainted (overglaze polychrome) soft paste porcelain saucer
- 1 handpainted (pink luster lined) soft paste porcelain cup (?)
- 1 clear glass tumbler (fluted; ground pontil)
- 1 clear glass tumbler rim (fluted)
- 1 clear/lead glass decanter lip/neck
- 2 salt glazed/Albany slipped stoneware (with cobalt blue decoration)
- 1 redware bowl/jar rim
- 10 redware
- 11 kaolin pipe stems
- 4 kaolin pipe bowls
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl (embossed "T.D.")
- 2 kaolin pipe bowls with heels
- 1 elbow pipe
- 2 4-hole bone buttons
- 1 5-hole bone button
- 1 4-hole milk glass button
- 4 dark green container glass
- 13 aqua container glass
- 3 clear container glass
- 1 aqua molded scroll whiskey flask
- 1 aqua molded cathedral peppersauce bottle
- 7 aqua molded container
- 1 aqua bottle/vial base (round, 1 1/4" diameter, dip molded, pontiled)
- 1 aqua bottle base (round, 1 3/8" diameter, two-piece mold, pontiled)

- 3 clear lamp globe bases
- 1 handforged nail (2 ½" long)
- 30 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
- 7 machine cut nails (2 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 ½" long)
- 1 wire drawn nail (3" long)
- 2 metal barrel hoops
- 2 fragments thick wire
- 2 fragments barbed wire
- 3 horseshoe fragments
- 1 padlock (with brass escutcheon cover stamped "PATENT")
- 3 unidentified pieces cast iron
- 1 round iron stock (bent into J-shape)
- 1 square iron stock (3/8" square)
- 1 strap iron (bent into a J-shape)
- 1 iron screw (flat tipped; 1 5/8" long)
- 1 iron buckle (harness?)
- 2 triangular files (5 ¼" long; one broken)
- 1 2-tined iron fork 9with riveted handle)
- 4 bone utensil handle fragments
- 1 pewter spoon bowl (flattened)
- 1 cast iron butt hinge
- 1 iron door keeper (forged)
- 1 iron nut with welded handle (forged)
- 1 folded copper sheet metal with hole punched through it (large rivet?)
- 36 aqua window glass
- 4 softmud brick
- 1 overfired brick or clinker
- 5 coal
- 6 schist fragments (honing stone?)
- 1 writing (?) slate
- 42 bones
- 2 mussel shell
- 1 chert flake

Lot 25

- 12 undecorated whiteware
- 1 annular decorated (blue) whiteware plate (?)
- 9 annular decorated (blue) whiteware London Urn-shaped bowl
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) whiteware saucer
- 1 transfer printed (green) with handpainted highlight whiteware plate [Princess Feather Pattern]
- 9 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate

- 3 transfer printed (red) whiteware saucer (MNV=1)
- 1 pressed glass (clear) tableware
- 1 aqua container
- 3 aqua window glass
- 1 aqua bottle neck (applied tool)
- 2 redware
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 2 jewelry chain
- 7 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 1 3" long, U-shaped or bent iron rod (1/2" diameter iron stock)
- 1 4-armed iron trident (hand forged)

Lot 26

- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 1 annular decorated (blue) whiteware
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware cup (?)
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware saucer
- 1 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) whiteware London Urn-shaped cup
- 1 annular decorated yellowware
- 3 kaolin pipe bowls (embossed "T. D.")(MNV=1)
- 1 aqua container
- 1 bone

Lot 27

- 7 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware flatware base (plate/platter?) with impressed mark ("ADAMS")
[Godden (1964:21) indicates that this mark was used from 1800-1864 on general earthenwares.]
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware saucer
- 1 handpainted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware cup
- 1 transfer printed (black) whiteware saucer
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware cup
- 4 annular decorated whiteware London-Urn-shaped bowl (MNV=1)
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware saucer
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate (?)
- 1 transfer printed (red) whiteware (burned)
- 1 transfer printed (flow black) whiteware
- 1 redware
- 1 melted clear glass container
- 4 aqua window
- 1 metal strap
- 1 machine cut nail fragment

- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
- 2 kaolin pipe stems
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl
- 1 piece unprocessed lead ore (galena)

Lot 28

- 16 undecorated whiteware
- 8 undecorated pearlware/whiteware footed bowl (probably an annular decorated London Urn-shaped bowl)(MNV=1)
- 1 undecorated whiteware handle
- 2 annular decorated (blue/black) whiteware
- 1 edge decorated (blue) whiteware plate/platter (unscaloped edge)
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) whiteware cup
- 2 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware Double Curve-shaped cup
- 2 sponge decorated (blue and red) whiteware saucer
- 1 transfer printed (purple) whiteware cup
- 1 transfer printed (brown) whiteware flatware
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware plate
- 1 transfer printed (green) with handpainted highlights whiteware plate [Princess Feather pattern]
- 1 undecorated yellowware nappy (?)
- 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
- 1 redware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 2 aqua window glass
- 3 jewelry chain
- 2 bone
- 2 mussel shell
- 5 machine cut nail fragments

Lot 29

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 relief decorated and overglaze decal ironstone plate [20th century?]
- 1 relief decorated ironstone plate base (with partially illegible backstamp incorporating an eagle with spread wings and words "...[GR]ANITE...")

Lot 30

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 transfer printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 transfer printed (dark blue) pearlware (?)
- 1 machine made glass food jar (round; 2 ½" by 6" tall; screw top lid; Owen's scar on base)
- 1 clear glass bottle base (embossed "Freeport... / ...1/2 Fluid...."; probably machine made)
- 1 clear glass container
- 11 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 machine cut nails (1 ¼" long; lath sized)
- 2 machine cut nails (3" long)

- 1 iron harness (?) buckle
- 2 leather and metal shoe (?) eyelets
- 1 iron/metal concretion
- 1 4-hole milk glass button
- 4 bone
- 1 brick
- 3 sandstone
- 3 mortar

Lot 31

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 handpainted (polychrome) whiteware cup (?)
- 5 bone [distinctively cleaved; not sawn]
- 2 calcined bone
- 1 combination glass and metal button

Lot 32

- 1 aqua window glass
- 1 large machine cut nail fragment
- 1 cast iron butt hinge leaf

Lot 33

- 1 machine cut nail (3 ½" long)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 soft mud brick

Lot 34

- 1 transfer printed (flow blue) whiteware cup
- 1 bone
- 1 charcoal

Lot 35

- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
- 4 machine cut nails (5" long)
- 1 soft mud brick/chinking

Lot 36

- 1 undecorated whiteware cup
- 1 handpainted (blue and red lined) whiteware cup (?)
- 1 thick (3/8") cast iron kettle body fragment
- 1 heavily glazed brick fragment with mortar attached [laid into a wall]
- 1 large clinker incorporating multiple heavily glazed bricks fused together
- 2 metal container fragments

Lot 37

- 1 redware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 mortar
- 1 brass/copper utensil handle
- 2 machine cut nail fragments

Lot 38

- 1 transfer printed (purple) whiteware saucer
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 pewter spoon handle

Lot 39

- 1 metal container
- 1 wire-drawn nail

Lot 40

- 2 large mortar or lime samples

Lot 41

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 3 aqua window glass
- 1 large iron hoe blade

APPENDIX III
ARTIFACT SUMMARY TABLE BY FEATURE

	Shovel Tests	Backhoe Trenches	Fea. 2	Fea. 3	Fea. 4	Fea. 5	Fea. 6	Fea. 8
FOODWAYS SERVICE (FS)								
Creamware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pearlware								
Transfer Printed (Dk. Blue)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Whiteware								
Undecorated	40	37	258	3	0	0	4	2
Annular	9	9	75	0	0	0	0	0
Edged (scalloped)	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Edged (unscaloped)	1	3	18	0	0	0	0	0
Sponged	5	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
Handpainted								
Monochrome	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Polychrome	3	12	58	1	0	0	1	0
Transfer printed								
Blue	6	10	108	2	1	0	0	0
Flow Black	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
Red	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Purple	0	1	15	0	0	0	1	0
Green	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
Black	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Flow Blue	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total Whitewares	67	74	613	6	1	0	6	2
Ironstone								
Undecorated	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0
Relief Decorated	0	2	7	4	0	0	0	0
Decal Decorated	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Ironstones	21	8	10	4	0	0	0	0
Porcelain (Soft Paste)								
Undecorated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handpainted (overglaze)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total Porcelains	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lusterware (pitcher)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glass								
Tumbler (fluted)	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Decanter	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pressed Glass	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Metal								
Two-tined, bone handled fork	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Iron table knife	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iron knife	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bone handles	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Brass utensil handle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Pewter spoon	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Total FS	90	85	635	11	1	0	8	2	832

FOODWAYS PREPARATION AND STORAGE (FPS)

Redware	8	2	15	0	0	0	1	0	
Salt Glazed Stoneware	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Yellowware									
Undecorated	2	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	
Annular decorated	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	
Rockingham decorated	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Cast Iron kettle	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Total FPS	12	4	37	0	0	0	2	0	55

FOODWAYS REMAINS

Faunal Remains	14	32	45	11	1	0	1	0	104
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PERSONAL

Container glass (Body Sherds)

Aqua	6	5	25	0	0	0	0	0	
Clear	8	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	
Dark Green/Black	2	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	
Aqua Melted	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Aqua (scroll whiskey flask)	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Vial (aqua, body)	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Smoking Pipes (Kaolin)	3	6	25	0	0	0	0	0	
Smoking Pipes (Non-Kaolin)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total PERSONAL	19	18	64	3	0	0	1	0	105

CLOTHING

Buttons (bone)	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Buttons (milk glass)	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Buttons (composite)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Shoe eyelets	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Hook and Eyelet	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Metal clothing stay	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hair pin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shoe leather	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jewelry Chain	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Total CLOTHING	3	4	9	4	0	0	0	0	20

HOUSEHOLD AND/OR FURNISHINGS

Chimney globes	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Lantern globe	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Porcelain figurine	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Padlock	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	

Total HOUSEHOLD	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	6
ARCHITECTURAL									
Window Glass (aqua)	20	21	45	0	1	0	0	3	
Window Glass (clear)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nails (forged)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Nails (machine cut)	29	32	61	16	6	8	3	0	
Nails (wire drawn)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Cast Iron Butt Hinge	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Forged strap hinge	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Forged door keeper	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Stamped leaf hinge	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Total ARCHITECTURAL	55	53	111	16	8	8	4	3	258
LABOR AND/OR ACTIVITIES									
Blacksmithing/Metal Working									
Triangular file	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Whiffletree hook	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Horseshoes	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Iron stock	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Coal	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Clinker	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
Harness buckles	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Lead ore	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Melted lead	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Honing stone	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Writing									
Writing slate	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Miscellaneous									
forged hook	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Screw	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Iron nut with handle)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Steel wire	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Rivet (brass)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Iron hoe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Trident (4-armed)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Total LABOR	2	3	33	1	0	0	1	1	41
UNIDENTIFIED									
Metal/iron	19	1	7	0	0	0	3	0	
Metal/cast iron	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Metal/zinc	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mussel shell	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Barrel hoops	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	
Total UNIDENTIFIED	20	5	14	0	0	0	3	0	42
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	217	204	952	46	10	8	20	6	1463

APPENDIX IV
REVISED ILLINOIS STATE SITE FORMS

ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORM

County: Jo Daviess

Site Name: Millville

Revisit: Y

Field Number:

State Site No.: 142

Quadrangle (7.5'): Elizabeth (1968)

Date Recorded:

LEGAL DESCRIPTION (to quarter quarter section)

Align: SE 1/4s: NE SE SW SE SE SW NW SW SE SW SW SE
Align: SE 1/4s: NE SW SE SE SW SE
Align: 1/4s:
Align: 1/4s:

Section: 4 Township: 28 N Range: 4 E
Section: 4 Township: 28 N Range: 4 E
Section: Township: Range:
Section: Township: Range:

UTM Coordinates (by ISM): UTM Zone:

UTM North:

UTM East:

Ownership: Public

ENVIRONMENT

Topography: Bluffbase

Elevation (in meters): 243

Nearest Water Supply: Apple River

Drainage:

Soil Association:

Description: This abandoned tow site of Millville is located at the confluence of the main branch of the Apple River with the South Fork Apple River. The town site extends from the narrow floodplain adjacent to the river, up onto the bluffs lying south

SURVEY

Project Name: IDNR Millville Project

Site Area (square meters):

Ground Cover (List up to 3): Grass

Forest

Brush

Visibility (%): 0

Survey Methods (List up to 2): Shovel Test

Machinery

Standing Structures: N

Site Type (List up to 2): Habitation

Commercial

SITE CONDITION

Extent of Damage: Moderate

Main Cause of Damage: Vandalism

MATERIAL OBSERVED

Number of Prehistoric Artifacts (count or estimate): 10

Number of Historic Artifacts (count or estimate): 2000

Prehistoric Diagnostic Artifacts: N

Historic Diagnostic Artifacts: Y

Prehistoric Surface Features: N

Historic Surface Features: Y

Description: The field investigations resulted in the documentation of features and middens associated with multiple activity areas (or "sites") within the platted limits of the town of Millville.

TEMPORAL AFFILIATION (check all that apply)

Prehistoric Unknown: Y

Late Archaic:

Mississippian:

Colonial (1673-1780):

Paleoindian:

Woodland:

Upper Mississippian:

Pioneer (1781-1840): Y

Archaic:

Early Woodland:

Protohistoric:

Frontier (1841-1870): Y

Early Archaic:

Middle Woodland:

Historic Native American:

Early Industrial (1871-1900): Y

Middle Archaic:

Late Woodland:

Historic (generic):

Urban Industrial (1901-1945):

Post-War (1946-present):

Description: Documentary records indicate that the site of Millville was occupied during the period 1835-1892. The majority of the artifacts recovered date from the middle nineteenth century (see survey report; Stratton and Mansberger 2002).

Surveyor: C. Stratton

Institution: FRR

Survey Date: 8/14/2001

Curation Facility: FRR

Site Report by: Stratton/Mans.

Institution: FRR

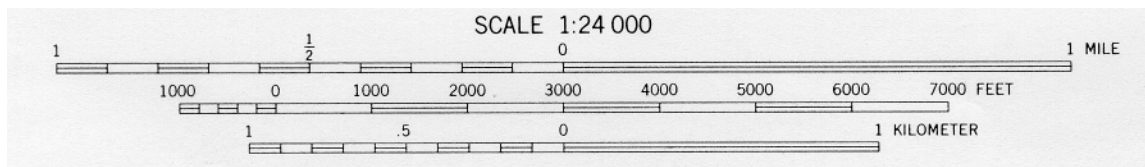
Date: 6/25/02

IHPA Log No.: None

IHPA First Sur. Doc. No.:

Compliance Status:

NRHP Listing: N



United States Geological Survey topographical map showing the location of Apple River Canyon State Park and the archaeological site of Millville (IAS Site 11JD142) (USGS Elizabeth, Illinois Quadrangle 1968).