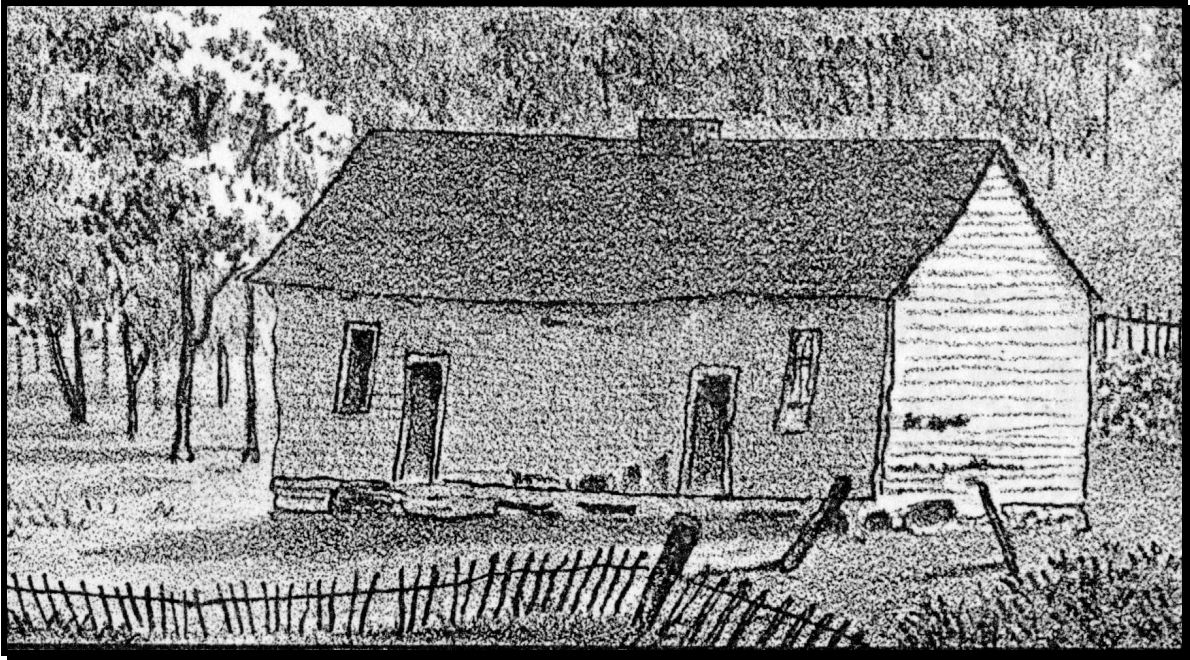


***SEARCHING FOR THE SLAVES QUARTERS:***  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**  
**AT THE**  
**MENARD HOME STATE HISTORIC SITE,**  
**RANDOLPH COUNTY, ILLINOIS**



Fever River Research  
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## *Introduction*

The Pierre Menard Home State Historic Site is located in southern Randolph County, Illinois, approximately six miles northwest of the city of Chester. The site lies on a colluvial terrace facing the Mississippi River and Kaskaskia Island beyond. A double set of railroad tracks operated by the Union Pacific Railroad runs along the river, set on a high levee. County Highway 6 passes between the railroad tracks and the historic site. The center piece of the historic site is the mansion completed by Pierre Menard in 1802. This residence is regarded as one best examples of French-colonial architecture in the upper Mississippi River Valley. Menard, an affluent merchant and prominent politician, is best known for his service as Illinois' first Lieutenant Governor (1818-1822). Menard resided in this house from 1802 until his death in 1844. In 1929, the Pierre Menard home was purchased by the State of Illinois and become a state historic site. Management of the site is done in conjuncture with Fort Kaskaskia State Historic Site, which is located on the bluff that rises directly behind the house.

One aspect of the Pierre Menard Home that has been acknowledged, but little researched in the past, is the presence of enslaved Africans on the property between 1802 and 1848. Purchased prior to statehood, these Africans' continued servitude was insured by the 1818 Illinois state constitution. Slave labor was probably employed in the construction of the house, and slaves were later engaged as house servants and as farm laborers. Although the presence of enslaved Africans at the site is well documented in census records, virtually nothing is known about their living quarters, diet, and material culture. The lives of enslaved Africans in the United States have been the subject of increased study by historians in recent years. Due to the paucity of traditional historical sources pertaining to the lives of these individuals, archaeology has the potential to play an important role in this endeavor. Aside from providing valuable site-specific information, the archaeological record can provide useful comparative data for other slave-related sites and also challenge long-held assumptions about slave life.

In March 1998, Fever River Research was requested by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency's Historic Sites Division to conduct archaeological testing in the yard lying to the south of the Menard House and within that area of the suspected cabins. The objectives of this archaeological project were threefold: 1) locate the remains of the early-nineteenth century cabins occupied by the Menard family's slaves and/or servants; 2) assess the integrity of these subsurface archaeological remains, if present; and 3) work with volunteers to promote the history of the site and an appreciation of historical archaeology. To promote the volunteer participation, we conducted the initial excavations over two weekends (June 12-14 and 20-21), followed by three days mid-week (June 24-26) to complete the initial investigations and backfill the excavation units. Both weekends were partially rained out making volunteer attendance limited, and by midweek, the temperatures had soared into the upper 90s. Based on this field work, it was decided to return to the site in the fall and excavate two more test units. These final test units were excavated over a three-day period in mid-November (November 11-13).



Although we were hampered by extremely wet and hot weather during the June excavations, we came away from the Menard Site with a much better understanding of the archaeological resources potentially present at this site. As will be discussed below, although we did not find the in-situ remains of the slaves' quarters, we did find an intact early to middle nineteenth century midden that contained demolition debris suspected as originating from these structures. The results of these investigations suggest that the remains of the slaves' quarters may, indeed, lie fairly well preserved but buried under approximately two feet of post-1870s fill.

### *Historical Setting*

The early history of the Menard house and its original owner, Pierre Menard, are intimately tied to the old town of Kaskaskia, which was situated on opposite side of the Kaskaskia River. Founded in 1703 by Jesuit missionaries, Kaskaskia was the largest town in the Illinois Country during the French period. Although Kaskaskia suffered a slow decline throughout the British and American periods, the community remained the center of the political and social life in Illinois into the first decades of the nineteenth century. Between 1809 and 1818, the town served as the capital of the Illinois Territory and subsequently served as the state capital during the first year of statehood (1818-1819). After the removal of the capital to Vandalia in 1819, Kaskaskia continued to function as the county seat of Randolph County. It served in this capacity until 1844, when the devastating flood of that year prompted the removal of the county offices to the town of Chester.

Pierre Menard's association with Kaskaskia lasted for more than half a century. Menard was born in St. Antoine-sur-Richelieu, near Montreal, Canada on October 7, 1766. At the age of fifteen he entered the fur trade, and in 1787 he moved to Vincennes, Indiana where he was employed by Colonel Francois Vigo, a merchant and fur trader. Two years later, Menard relocated to Kaskaskia and opened a store in partnership with Toussaint Du Bois. In addition to his mercantile business, he continued in the fur trade (Outdoor Illinois 1964:16).

Menard quickly rose in social and political prominence in Kaskaskia, and he was able to adapt to and flourish under the American regime far more successfully than the majority of his fellow Frenchmen were able to. Aside from achieving success in his commercial ventures, Menard had a notable political career. In 1795, a mere four years after his arrival in Kaskaskia, he was appointed major in the Randolph County militia by Governor Arthur St. Clair. He was re-appointed to this position in 1800, and in 1806 he was elevated to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the militia. In 1801, Menard was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a position which he would hold for the next ten years. Between 1803 and 1809, he was elected to consecutive terms as Randolph County's delegate to the legislature of the Indiana Territory. He continued to serve as the county's delegate following the formation of a separate Illinois Territory in 1809. Despite the intense factionalism that characterized this period of Illinois politics, Menard appears to have largely remained a political independent and was able to rely on his personal popularity to assure his success in politics (Buck 1917:202). An often cited indicator of his popularity is the fact that the 1818 state constitutional convention specifically altered the constitution's citizenship statute for state officers in order to allow him to become the state's first

lieutenant governor. As originally written, the statute required that the officer be a United States' citizen for thirty years. Menard, however, had become a citizen only two years before. Menard served as lieutenant-governor for one term (1818-1822) before retiring from elective office.

Emblematic of Pierre Menard's financial and political success was the house he erected on the east bank of the Kaskaskia River in 1802.<sup>1</sup> Located on a terrace below a long-abandoned French-era fort,<sup>2</sup> this spacious one-story, timber-frame house was built in the French-colonial style and occupied a prominent position facing the town of Kaskaskia. Menard had ready access to Kaskaskia via a public ferry he operated a short distance upstream from his house. The land on which the house was erected was part of Survey 552, Claim 240, which was an old French claim that originally had been granted by the French government to the Jesuit mission in Kaskaskia. This land presumably had been sold by the Jesuits, along with their other property, when the order had been banished from the Illinois Country by the king of France in 1763. By ca. 1800, the land was being claimed by Pierre Menard, a claim ultimately affirmed by the United States.<sup>3</sup> Menard also was granted Survey 615, Claim 1939, a smaller land claim lying along the Kaskaskia River directly north of Claim 240. Claim 1939 had originally been granted to Joseph Turpin in 1743 (Lowrie and Franklin 1834:157). It is not known to what extent either of these properties were improved prior to the construction of the Menard House, although circumstantial evidence points to one or more dwellings being located opposite Kaskaskia during the Revolutionary War.<sup>4</sup> No houses are depicted opposite Kaskaskia in Nicholas de Finiel's 1797-1798 map of the central Mississippi River Valley, which was drawn only a few years before the Menard House is believed to have been constructed. The map, however, does show several roads or paths in the immediate vicinity of the house, indicating that the area was well traveled during that period (see Figure 3).

In addition to his own family, Pierre Menard's household is known to have included a number of enslaved Africans. Under the terms of the 1818 state constitution, any African enslaved in Illinois prior to statehood remained in servitude indefinitely, unless freed by their masters. The children of slaves born after 1818 also remained in servitude until reaching a fixed age, which was set at age 30 for males and 21 for females (Buck 1917:277). Census records from 1810 indicate that Menard had seven slaves on his homestead. By 1820, this number had grown

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<sup>1</sup> Although 1802 has long been the accepted date for the construction of the Menard Home, entries in Pierre Menard's store ledgers suggest that the house may have been erected as early as 1799-1800. During those years, Menard purchased around 14,000 shingles and paid for hired labor over an extended period of time (Patterson 1983).

<sup>2</sup> This earth and wood fortification was begun by the French in 1759, and was burned down in October 1766, several years after the British occupied the Illinois Country (Alvord and Carter 1915:4n). The fort was re-occupied by the notorious John Dodge and his supporters during the period 1784-1786. By the late nineteenth century, the fort had become incorrectly identified as Fort Gage. The latter fortification, however, was located in Kaskaskia itself, on the site of the abandoned Jesuit mission.

<sup>3</sup> The U. S. land commissioners in Kaskaskia described Claim 240 as follows, "Fifteen arpents in front on the east bank of the Kaskaskia river, by sixty in depth, joining on the north Joseph Turpin; confirmed by act of Congress" (Lowrie and Franklin 1834:157).

<sup>4</sup> George Rogers Clark and his men reportedly took possession of a house on the east bank of the Kaskaskia River, prior to their attack on the village on the night of July 4, 1778 (Alvord 1987:326).

to 13. This number included nine males, two of whom were under age 14, two aged 14-25, four aged 26-44, and one who was over age 45. The four female Africans present included two women between the ages of 14 and 25 and two who were aged 26-44. By 1830, the number of slaves on the Menard property had grown to twenty-two. There is no evidence of Pierre Menard ever emancipating any of his slaves during his lifetime (Erin Bishop, personal communication). Menard died in 1844, and it is possible that his heirs held slaves until slavery was finally abolished by the 1848 state constitution. Even after that date, it is possible that some of the emancipated Africans may have remained on the property in the employ of the Menards.

The Menard Home and its associated acreage ultimately came under the ownership of Pierre Menard's son Edmund. The 1875 atlas of Randolph County designates Edmond Menard as owning nearly 1,300 acres of land in the vicinity of the house (see Figure 5). Kaskaskia by this date had taken on an air of decayed elegance. Although reduced to an insignificant farm town, Kaskaskia had a celebrated history, and the 1875 atlas devoted a full page of illustrations to it. These illustrations included a bird's eye view of the town and vignettes of historic buildings associated with it. One of the building's shown was the Menard Home (Brink 1875). In 1881, Kaskaskia's fate was sealed when the Mississippi River cut across the narrow isthmus separating it from the Kaskaskia River and flowed into the latter river's narrow channel. Kaskaskia was located just below this neck of land, and it was just a matter of time before the town was washed away. Anticipating this, residents established the town of New Kaskaskia further inland and relocated a number of buildings from the old town to the new community. Additionally, the State of Illinois in the 1890s appropriated funds for the relocation of bodies from the old Kaskaskia cemetery to a plot of land on the bluff above the Menard Home. The bodies of Pierre Menard and his family were among those that were moved. The last buildings standing in old Kaskaskia disappeared into the river ca. 1900.

During the early 1900s, a small town named Fort Gage<sup>5</sup> was platted opposite the site of old Kaskaskia, on the western half of Survey 615, Claim 1939. The Menard Home was located just south of the town's plat. Although never more than a hamlet, Fort Gage did have a number of business and institutional buildings associated with it, including a general store run by N. B. Ufflemann, an Illinois Southern Railroad Road depot, and a school house (Ogle 1919) (see Figures 12 and 13). The State of Illinois purchased the Menard Home in 1929, and over time it eventually acquired the majority of property associated with the town of Fort Gage.

### *Previous Knowledge About the Slaves' Quarters*

Unfortunately, very little is known about the location or configuration of the slave quarters that were once located at the Menard Home. Given the fact that twenty-two enslaved Africans are known to have resided on the property in 1830 (a number which potentially grew, due to new births, over the next decade), there were probably multiple slave dwellings present on the property at one time or another. Presently, only two images are known that illustrate dwellings that have been interpreted as the slave quarters. The first is a black-and-white

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<sup>5</sup> The town was named after the misnamed fort located on the bluff above it.

photograph labeled “Menard’s Mansion, Kaskaskia, Illinois” which illustrates the south and east sides of the Menard Home (Holbrook 1893:opposite page 218). Partially exposed within the right margin of the photograph, is a single-story, frame structure located in the east side yard of the house. This structure appears to be sitting on relatively tall stone piers. The only opening visible on this structure in the photograph is a single window. The photograph seems to indicate that the roof has a slight bell to it, suggesting that the structure was quite old at the time the photograph was taken (see Figure 7).

The second illustration of the servants’ quarters is a small vignette included with the 1875 bird’s-eye view of Kaskaskia. The vignette is labeled “Menard’s Old House Opposite Kaskaskia” (Brink 1873). This detail of the Menard Home appears to have been contemporaneous with the photograph discussed above. The similarity in the two images (note the presence of what appears to represent frame scaffolding in front of the east dormer in both images) suggests that the lithograph may actually have been drawn from a photograph taken at the same time as the one presented here. The lithograph depicts two structures within the east yard of the Menard Home. The structure closest to the Menard Home is a single-story, double-pen, frame dwelling with a large central chimney. The presence of the large central chimney suggests that the two rooms within this dwelling were separated by large, back-to-back fireplaces that serviced each room. Each of the two rooms has a single window and exterior door on the front of the building (the west elevation). No openings were present within the east elevation. The sash within the west bay’s window appear to be missing. Similarly, the apparent loose and missing weatherboards suggest that the dwelling was in an abandoned or dilapidated state by 1875. It is difficult to determine whether the building rested on stone piers or a perimeter foundation from this illustration. The southwest corner of a second structure is also illustrated in the far margin of this lithograph. Very little can be determine about this second, single-story structure other than it appears to be sited slightly closer to the road than the previous dwelling (see Figures 8).

Later photographs of the Menard Home do not show either of the ancillary dwellings depicted in the 1875 vignette (see Figures 10 and 11). Based on their dilapidated appearance in 1875, the dwellings were likely destroyed prior to 1900. Following the purchase of the Menard Home by the State of Illinois in 1929, the large two-story, hip-roofed, brick structure located at the rear of the house was interpreted as the “Slave Quarters”. Even today, many local residents refer to this building as such. Although it is possible that this structure may have quartered slaves and/or servants at one point in time, the general form of the structure is atypical of a domestic building, and historic photographs indicate that it was originally devoid of window openings. This structure is currently interpreted as a large smoke house (see Figure 15).

### *Previous Archaeology at the Menard Home*

Previous archaeological investigations at the Menard Home have been relatively limited in scope. During the summer of 1974, several students under the guidance of Dr. Margaret Kimball Brown, conducted two weeks of investigations at the Menard Home. The Brown excavations were conducted in hopes of discovering the remains of outbuildings once located around the house. The researchers employed a broad pattern of randomly placed test units placed around the

main house, and then concentrated on the area east of the house (see Figure 16). A total of fifteen 5-foot square test units were excavated in the yard; these were designated with letters “A” through “O.” Units B, N, and O in the east yard all produced rock and brick materials that, although promising, showed no pattern indicating in-situ foundations. The soil descriptions for the units further to the east demonstrate the difficulty of doing archaeology at this site. These units were described by the 1970s investigators as being sterile just beneath the sod. Our testing has shown, however, that the upper strata in this area is sterile fill that has been placed over the earlier ground surface (and nineteenth-century midden). A wide range of cultural material was encountered during the 1970s excavations. This material dates from the 1820s to the twentieth century (Brown 1975).<sup>6</sup>

The only other archaeology known to have been done at the Menard House was a survey conducted by American Resources Group (ARG) in 1994 for the placement of a water line through the site (Howe 1994). The ARG survey came down from Fort Kaskaskia through the Menard Site, adjacent to the privy on the north side and just down-slope from the knoll occupied by the house. Screened shovel tests were placed at 9-10 meter intervals across the yard. Of these, only one test, located near the historic privy, was reported to be positive. It is not clear from the Archaeological Survey Short Report (ASSR) that describes this work where the locations of the negative shovel tests excavated by ARG were located. It is suspected that the ARG investigators did not penetrate the upper sterile fill which is located in the east yard within the area of the water line. An inspection of the backfilled water line trench indicated a wide range of early-to-middle-nineteenth-century artifacts on its surface –suggesting that the excavation of the water line trench cut into this earlier surface and its associated midden.

### ***Research Methods***

The field techniques used by Fever River Research at the Menard Home were designed to isolate a midden with the appropriate early-nineteenth-century signature (particularly domestic artifacts dating from the early to middle nineteenth century) within the side yard, followed by the excavation of 1x2 meter (m) excavation units to expose potential subsurface features (such as foundation remains).

Our initial fieldwork consisted of laying out a 10 m base line (grid east/west) that ran in a line parallel with the front of the house. This grid line began at the southeast corner of the dwelling’s foundations, which served as the datum point. Once this base line was established we excavated a series of screened post hole excavation units in hopes of locating intact midden deposits, features and previous disturbances. Near the house the nineteenth-century soils seemed to be intact at or near the existing surface. Within this area, the upper 30 to 35 centimeters (cm) was recent fill. At approximately 35 to 40 cm break, period artifacts were turned up on what appeared to be a historic ground surface.

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<sup>6</sup> An inventory of artifacts recovered from the investigations was included with the report that described the investigations. Although it is presumed that these artifacts are curated at the Illinois State Museum (Springfield), this was not verified with the Museum.

Once we had defined the midden in the immediate side yard, we laid out four test units in this area (Tests 1 through 4). Historic photographs dating to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries indicate that the east side yard was utilized as a multi-purpose work area, being used for such diverse tasks as hog butchering, fire wood storage, and wagon repair (see Figures 9 and 10). Test units 1 and 2 were laid out relatively close to the Menard Home in order to clarify the soil stratigraphy in the yard immediately adjacent to the house and assess the artifact density there. Time constraints ultimately made excavation of Test 1 unfeasible. Test 2, however, was excavated. This unit was laid out as near as determinable to Brown's Tests O and N, in the hopes of uncovering and re-assessing the brick and stone rubble encountered in those tests in 1974. Tests 3 and 4 were located further east, near the break in the slope of the knoll on which the Menard Home is situated. We placed test units 3 and 4 in this area to again verify a midden signature and possibly locate features.

As we headed east, the post hole strategy seemed to verify the site manager's suspicion that the east side yard had been badly disturbed over the years (see Figure 17). In the mid-yard (18 to 30 m east of the house) we encountered deep gravel that demonstrated the signature of the waste water leaching field recently placed in this area.

As the testing moved further eastward (35 to 60 m grid east of the house) the soils took on a very different character. The ground surface in this area slopes down from the prominent knoll on which the house sits. Post hole tests revealed very broad soil zones with some possible mixing but no artifacts. We knew from maps and conversations with the site manager that quite a bit of activity had occurred in this area. Several early-twentieth-century buildings (such as the caretaker's residence which only recently had been demolished) were once located in this area. Additionally, a large underground water line had been laid across the yard during the 1980s (see Figure 17 and discussion above about ARG work at site). With this information in hand and using the data from the post hole tests we laid out test unit 5 at a location east and south of these intrusions.

Test unit 5, also a 1x2 m unit, was taken down through thick soil zones and came down on an early to middle-nineteenth-century ground surface. The profile from this unit helped us understand that the broad zones we had encountered previously in many of the shovel tests represented fill episodes, and that the historic ground surface we were seeking was much deeper than anyone had supposed. With this in mind, we excavated four deep shovel tests (approximately 50cm square) within an area suspected as being the location of the slaves' quarters. The landscape features used to determine the location of these tests were the road and the shallow gully, or wash, cutting through the east side yard. The illustrations indicate that the western-most of the two dwellings was located slightly up-slope from the road and immediately east of the gully. The four shovel tests (designated tests A through D), although not screened, documented the presence of a deeply buried ground surface that contained a number of early to middle nineteenth century artifacts, including creamware and pearlware sherds, dark green or black bottle/container glass with a heavy patina, and demolition debris such as burned and unburned stone, brick, and mortar. Although artifacts were found on this surface in all four shovel tests, two tests --A and C-- exhibited a much higher concentration of debris. Over the two shovel tests which had the more substantial debris density, we laid out two more 1x2 m

excavation units (Tests 6 and 7) in hopes of uncovering structural remains of the early cabins. Tests 6 and 7 both revealed the early surface.

During the November 1998 excavations, two additional 1x2 m test units (Test 8 and 9) were laid out slightly up-slope from Tests 6 and 7. Having encountered the historic ground surface and demolition debris –but no in-situ foundations—in the latter tests, it was hoped that Test 8 and 9 either would reveal structural remains or at least provide some indication of the likelihood of the slave quarters being located farther up-slope. No in-situ structural remains were encountered in these tests, and it was established that the artifact density on the historic ground surface drops off precipitately as one moves up-slope. This seems to suggest that the buildings we were seeking may be located down slope from Tests 6 and 7. Figure 18 illustrates the locations of the 1x2 m test units and shovel tests excavated in 1998.

Although archival research is an integral part of historical archaeology, it represented a very minor part of the project discussed here. A detailed historical treatise on the Menard family is presently being prepared by Dr. Erin Bishop (Historic Sites Division, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency). It is hoped that this research will shed some new light on the lives of the enslaved Africans owned by the Menards, as well as the quarters that they resided in.

### *Results of Archaeological Investigations*

During the course of the 1998 investigations, a total of nine 1x2 m test units were laid out in the east side yard of the Menard Home, eight of which were excavated. Tests 2 through 4 were excavated using arbitrary levels (10 to 15 cm intervals) and were fully screened using ¼ inch hardware cloth. Tests 5 through 9 were excavated using a slightly different strategy. The upper levels of these latter tests were removed in a combination of arbitrary and natural stratigraphic levels, without screening. Upon reaching the nineteenth-century ground surface we excavated by shovel scraping and troweling in natural stratigraphic levels. The lower strata of Tests 5 through 7 were screened. Those of Tests 8 and 9, however, were not screened due to the much lower artifact density found there.

The artifacts recovered during the course of the 1998 investigations have been washed and rebagged in archival plastic. An inventory of this material is presented as an appendix to this report. Each provenience (ie test unit number and level) has been assigned an individual lot number (see appendix). The attached appendix also contains a provenience location for each lot number. Upon acceptance of the final report, these artifacts and associated notes will be curated with the Illinois State Museum.

Test 1: Test unit 1 was laid out 5 m grid-east of datum.<sup>7</sup> Due to time constraints, this test unit was not excavated.

Test 2 (See Lots 13-17): Test unit 2 was located 15 m grid-east of the datum. This unit was set out to help relocate test units “N” and “O” excavated by Brown in 1974. These earlier test units

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<sup>7</sup> The distances from datum are taken from the northwest corner of the test units, as do the depths below surface.

were of interest due to the fact that they contained a concentration of stone that Brown speculated may have been associated with the demolition of a building foundation. A similar concentration of building stone was not encountered in test unit 2, however. Instead, the unit contained a relatively light midden of coal, clinkers, brick, stone, mortar/plaster, and bone extending from the sod layer to approximately 40 cm below surface (b.s.). Once this midden ended, the northern half of unit 2 was excavated down to what appears to have been sterile subsoil. The unit was terminated at 70 cm b.s..

The several hogs teeth that were found in the midden in this test unit are indicative of the hog butchering activities conducted in the side yard and documented in the historic photographs. Photographs of this activity indicate the presence of make-shift hearths for boiling water (which was necessary for scalding the hair off the hog carcasses). The brick rubble recovered in this area (particularly that identified by Brown) may indicate the presence of these scalding hearths.

Test 3 (See Lots 18-20): Test 3 was located 23 m grid-east and 10 m grid-south of the datum. This unit had a midden composed of coal, clinkers, stone, charcoal, and some bone that extended from the sod layer down to approximately 30 cm b.s. This midden was of similar composition to that encountered in test 2 and 4. The midden terminated at approximately 30 cm b.s., beneath which was a layer of sterile silty clay. In order to verify that this layer was sterile, a shovel test was dug in the corner of the unit to a depth of 72 cm b.s.. No artifacts or depositional fill were encountered in the shovel test.

Test 4 (See Lots 22-25): Test unit 4 was located 28 m grid-east and 5 m grid-south of the datum. This unit was positioned a short distance west and up-slope from the water line trench that was excavated in 1994. As in test units 2, 3, and 4, a midden of coal, stone, and brick was encountered in the upper strata of the unit. Although the size of the material recovered was small, the artifact density was fairly high. Test unit 4 was fully excavated down to 30 cm b.s. A shovel test was excavated through the base of this test to assess the soil character and artifact content further down, and to verify that this was sterile soil. This shovel test went 66 cm b.s. and suggested that this was, indeed, the base of the midden. Although no features were encountered in this test, a number of interesting late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth-century artifacts were found, including a wide range of ceramic tablewares (faience, creamware, pearlware, and whitewares as well as an unusual piece of Egyptian Black from a suspected teapot), early container glass, both melted and cubic lead, a jew's harp, as well as a small honey-colored gun flint.

Test 5 (See Lots 26-30): Test 5 was located 59 m grid-east and 6 m grid-south of the datum. This test was the eastern-most of the 1x2 meter units excavated and was laid out in an area presumably unaffected by the considerable construction and demolition that has taken place around the Menard Home this past century. It was hoped that this unit would provide a good soil profile and establish the presence and depth of a historic ground surface. The uppermost stratum in this test (Zone I) was a dark, grayish-brown silt topsoil fill with a minimal artifact density. Below this was a thick zone of dark yellowish-brown, clayey silt (Zone II), which also had relatively few artifacts. Zone III was a brown silt, with an occasional fleck of iron deposits and little to no charcoal. Zone IV was very similar to Zone III, except that it was darker in color and



included more clay. Extending through this zone, was a narrow band of light brown silt (Zone V). Based on the mottled character of Zones I-V and the artifacts found in them, it was clear that these strata represented multiple layers of fill deposited after 1890.

The first obvious nineteenth-century surface encountered was Zone VI, located 92 cm below surface at the up-slope end of the test. Zone VI was 6-8 cm thick, dark brown in color, and represented a historic topsoil composed of mixed silts and clays. Material in this zone included weathered limestone and sandstone (some burned), brick fragments, metal, a small jew's harp, a hand forged nail, and three pieces of creamware (See Lot 30). The handforged nail has an extremely large head similar to those used in the construction of bellows (and associated with blacksmithing activities).

Towards the southern end of the test unit, a shallow trench feature was encountered running northwest by southeast, perpendicular to the orientation of the test unit. This trench feature was located approximately 82 cm below surface and measured 35 cm in width and 3 cm in depth. The fill in this trench included a concentration of burned stone, small pieces of bone, brick, metal fragments, and a piece of what may be mud daubing. Although potentially a plow scar, this feature may represent a drip line or a depression left by the wall of a horizontal log structure. Beneath Zone VI was a natural subsoil composed of gritty sand with mixed clays. In order assure that sterile soil had been reached, a portion of the test was taken down to 125 cm b.s., during the course of which bedrock was encountered.

Test 6 (See Lots 31-36): This unit was located 42.5 m grid-east and 6.5 m grid-south of datum and laid out over shovel test "C". Test C had yielded a high density of stone and mortar at a depth of 80 cm b.s., which suggested the possibility of foundation remains in the area. Having determined the approximate depth of the fills in this part of the yard through the excavation of shovel test C and nearby Test 5, the upper strata in Test 6 (Zones I-IV) were grossly excavated without screening. The levels beneath it were shovel scraped and troweled. The first zone encountered below the present topsoil was a light subsoil fill, which represented the most recent fill episode in the yard (Zone I). This was followed by a thin, buried topsoil (Zone II), beneath which was a fairly thick band of reddish-brown silt fill that was heavily compacted (Zone III). Extending along the base of Zone III was a layer of mottled gray clay (Zone IV). The material found in these upper zones represented a mixture of nineteenth and twentieth-century artifacts—a mixing presumably due to the fill episodes and re-grading that has occurred in the yard. Zone V was a thick band of grayish-brown silt fill with coal and charcoal flecking. The material found in this zone primarily date to the nineteenth century, with the most obvious exception being the wire nails found there. Located below Zone V was a nineteenth century midden (Zone VI) located approximately 60 cm b.s. Below this midden was a concentrated band of stone and mortar rubble and blocky, mottled clay (Zone VII). The artifact density dropped dramatically as one progressed through these two zones. Toward the base of Zone VII, the stone and mortar rubble became more dense and took on linear character. This line of rubble extended diagonally through the unit, running northwest by southeast. Although this rubble was not in-situ, its compactness and the presence of dense mortar, rather than soil, between the stones suggests that it had not been moved far from its point of origin. It is possible that the debris may represent a collapsed foundation pier. The artifacts mixed in with this rubble and along the base of Zone VII included black bottle

glass with a heavy patina, machine-cut nails, and hand-painted pearlware and brown transfer-printed whiteware ceramics. Lying immediately below Zone VII was a very thin lens of light-colored, water deposited? sand (Zone VII). The test unit was terminated at 102 cm b.s. No cultural material was found below the base of Zone VII (82 cm b.s.).

Test 7 (See Lots 37-43): This unit was located 46.5 m grid-east and 9.5 m grid south of datum and was laid out over shovel test "A". Shovel test A had a high density of early artifacts and had come down on a packed "floor" located one meter below surface, both of which presented the possibility of the test having come down on a feature. The soil zones encountered in excavating Test 7 largely corresponded to those found in Test 6. The first zone below the present topsoil was a mottled subsoil that represented the most recent fill episode in the yard (Zone I). Beneath this was a buried humic topsoil (Zone II). This was followed by a fairly thick stratum of yellowish brown, slightly red-colored silt fill that was essentially devoid of artifacts (Zone III). The level below this was a gray-brown silt fill with chunks of charcoal present (Zone IV). The surface of Zone IV is irregular and undulating, suggesting that it may represent an animal-trodden surface. Based on the artifacts found, Zones I-IV represent fill episodes deposited after circa 1890. A dark brown midden or fill zone with demolition debris (stone, mortar, brick) and nineteenth-century artifacts was encountered 82 cm b.s. (Zone V). This zone appears to represent an intact ground surface and midden dating to the middle-to-late nineteenth century. Artifacts found near the top of Zone V date to ca. 1870, and they got progressively older as one moved deeper into that zone and the underlying deposits. Zone VI was a layer of dark-brown, sandy-clay silt which may represent slack-water deposits. Artifacts found in this zone date to the 1830s and 1840s. Beneath Zone VI was a thick lens of dark sand (Zone VII) that appeared to be sterile. No artifacts were recovered and there were no signs of features within this lower midden. In order to be certain of this, the north end of the test unit was excavated down to a depth of 142 cm b.s.. Before terminating the excavation, a natural stratum composed of light sand (Zone VIII) was encountered.

Test 8 (See Lots 45-47): Test 8 was laid out 5 m up-slope from Test 7, placing it 46.5 m grid-east and 2.5 m grid-south of the Menard House. The unit was excavated at levels determined by soil deposition. The first zone encountered below the existing ground surface was a orange-colored subsoil (Zone I). This was followed by a thick band of yellowish-brown-colored, calcareous silt fill mottled with buff silts (Zone II). Below Zone II was an irregular band of laminated silts (Zone III) resting on top of what is believed to be the ca. 1890-1930 ground surface. This buried ground surface is represented by a zone of gray silt with charcoal and cinder mottling (Zone IV). A nineteenth-century midden composed of mortar, stone, brick, and ceramics (Zone V) was encountered at about 95 cm b.s. This midden was fairly thin (5 cm), and the cultural material found in it was smaller in size and much less dense than that found in Tests 6 and 7. The soil zone below the midden (Zone VI) began as a blocky black-colored clay and quickly became lighter and sandier with depth. Excavation was terminated at 110 cm b.s. once it became clear that Zone VI was sterile.

Test 9 (See Lots 48-50): Test 9 was laid out 2 m up-slope and 1 m east of Test 8, placing it 48.5 m grid-east and 1.7 m grid-north of the Menard House datum. The upper four zones of this unit (Zones I-IV) were identical in character to those found in Test 8. Unlike the latter test, however,

there was no midden present in Test 9. Instead, the ca. 1800-1890 ground surface (Zone V) was located immediately below Zone IV at 105 cm b.s. At this level, a rectangular-shaped feature measuring 50x85 cm was delineated in the southeast corner of the unit. This feature was filled with differential silts and basined-in with depth. The feature bottomed-out at 145 cm b.s. within the test unit, but appeared to continue to slope downward north/northeast away from the unit. No artifacts were recovered from the feature, although a large stone was found near the bottom of it. It is uncertain whether this pit represents an early feature or modern trenching activity associated with an older waste water leeching field. A buried, old waste water line was located nearly on-line with the east wall of Test 9 and immediately upslope of this test.

### *Summary and Conclusions*

The results of the 1998 archaeological investigations at the Menard Home suggest that the remains of the slave and/or servants quarters may indeed lie fairly well preserved, but buried, under approximately 2-3 feet of post-1890s fill. Although we had initially suspected that this area had been impacted by the construction and subsequent demolition of multiple buildings during the early to middle-twentieth century, these deposits appear to have been partially preserved beneath this fill. Presently we do not know if this material (which appears to be resting on an intact ground surface) has been redeposited from farther upslope. This may have occurred during the early-twentieth century when the caretakers residence (and other buildings) was constructed. Nonetheless, based on the results of Test 5, we suspect that intact deposits will be located. Future investigations will be necessary to determine whether these deposits are indeed in situ. Future research should focus on identifying this buried surface and determining the presence of intact features (such as foundation remains). Although we are confident that an early-to -middle-nineteenth-century ground surface is intact in the east yard, we cannot be certain how much structural integrity might remain of the buildings that are depicted in the ca. 1875 lithograph and photograph. More extensive excavations would be needed to assess the integrity of the structural remains and associated activity areas associated with the early occupation of this site.

Although we did not uncover any intact subsurface features dating from the early occupation of this site, we did uncover a wide range of artifacts dating from this early period. The materials recovered during the course of our investigations, although limited, include a range of domestic-related artifacts, including tablewares (primarily pearlware and creamware as well as occasional fragments of faience), bottle glass, multiple Jews harp fragments, and kaolin pipe stems. A fragment of what may be an "Egyptian Black" teapot was also recovered. The Egyptian Black sherds (similar to ones recovered from the Jarrot Mansion in nearby Cahokia) represent fairly high status items for this colonial period. Arms-related artifacts were also recovered; these include a small honey-colored gun flint as well as several pieces of melted and cube lead potentially associated with the manufacture of musket balls. The faience and heavily patinated dark green/black container glass recovered offers tantalizing evidence for a late-eighteenth-century component on the site –a possibility that might be addressed through the documentary research currently being conducted by Dr. Bishop.

The material recovered during the course of these investigations leads us to believe that we were very close to the location of a structure in the east side yard, just southeast of the knoll on which the Menard House sits. The midden data coupled with the structural debris --especially the presence of mortar in context with stone--strongly substantiates this hypothesis. Based on the dramatic difference between the artifact densities between Tests 6/7 and Tests 8/9, this structure seems more likely to have been located slightly east or south of Tests 6 and 7, rather than further up-slope. This is also suggested by the soil profiles in Tests 6 and 7, which suggest that the downward slope of the historic ground surface extended further east than would be expected from looking at the existing ground surface (see Figure 27). This means that the gully -- which is a key indicator of the one dwelling's location-- was further east as well. The trench feature and demolition debris encountered in Test 5 offers the potential for another structure being located in that area of the yard, possibly the second of the dwellings depicted in the 1875 lithograph. The test unit placed closest to the Menard House (particularly Test 2) yielded very few artifacts and none of these date any earlier than the middle-nineteenth century. This suggests that this area of yard, while documented as a work area in the late-nineteenth century, may have seen less use earlier in the century. In contrast, Tests 3 and 4 appeared to have a relatively high number of early artifacts in the near-surface midden, suggesting that these tests may have been in close proximity to the cabins.

Apart from the historic materials recovered, the soil profile also supports the opinion that an intact prehistoric site may also be present beneath the post-1890s fill in the yard. The chronological deposition of the material under the fill suggests that from this time and earlier the soil profile is fairly stable. Lying beneath the earliest historic materials, prehistoric flakes appear. Although a few units, such as ours, would not determine the prehistoric potential for the site, the location of the site is ideal for such an occupation. Any deeply excavated improvements to the site should also be considered for prehistoric potential in the future.

Although the results of the 1998 investigations were not earth shattering, they did document the presence of a buried ground surface with what appears to be an intact early to middle-nineteenth century midden. The possibility that this ground surface contains intact features once associated with the slave and/or servant quarters is high, and we recommend future work in this area to continue the search for these remains.

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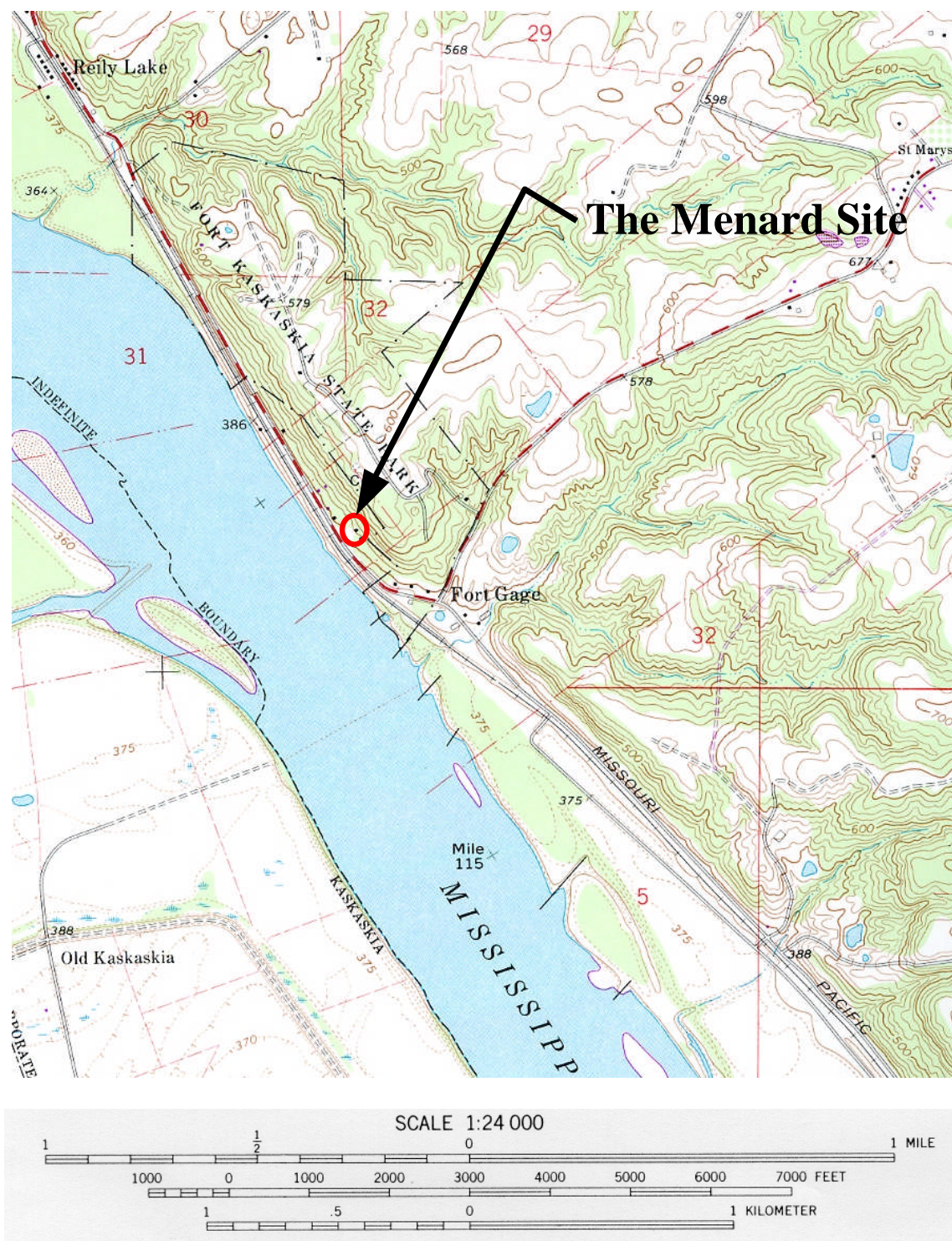
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**Figure 1. Location of Menard Home State Historic Site in Randolph County, Illinois (Kaskaskia USGS Topographical Quadrangle, 1982).**

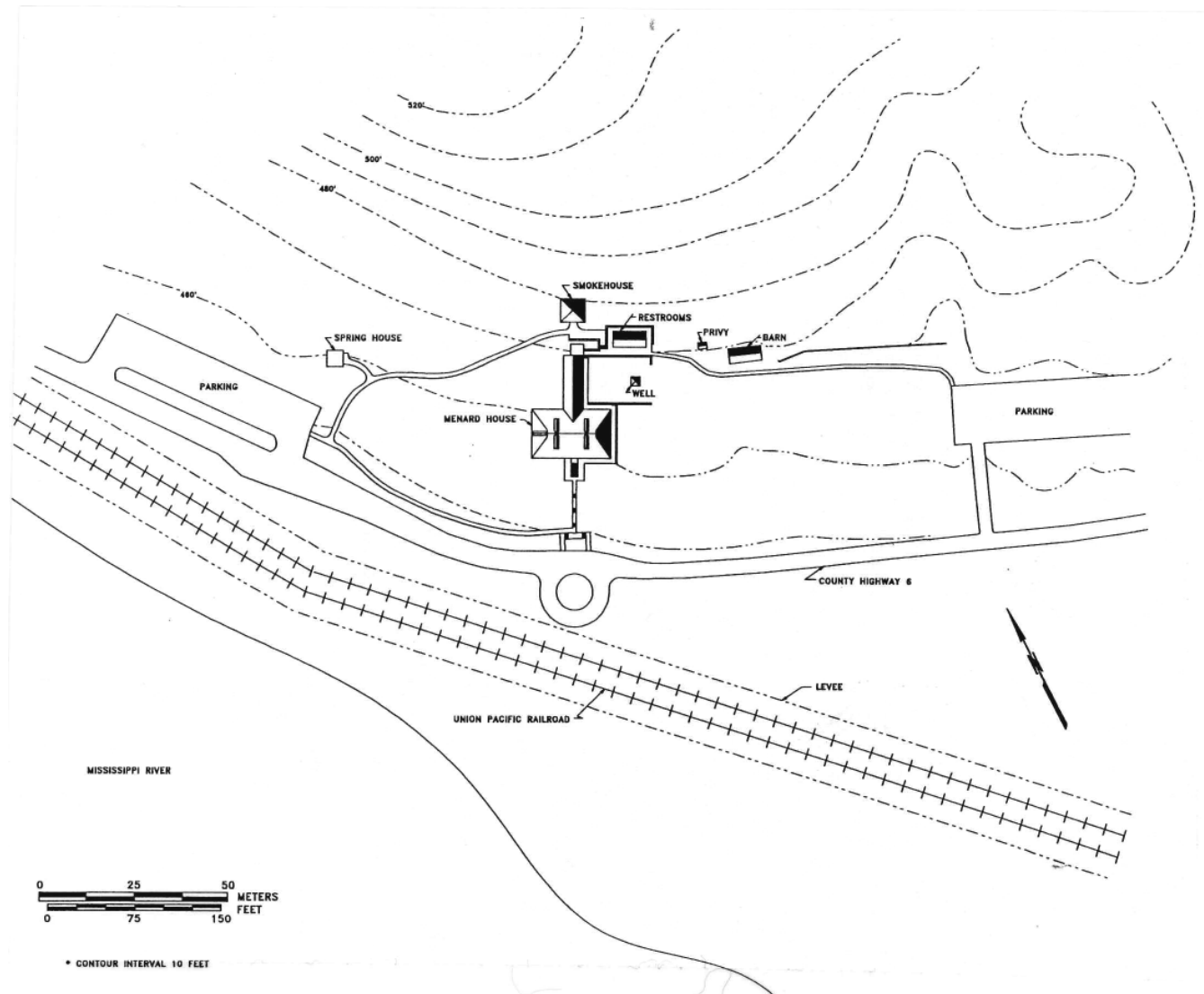


Figure 2. Site plan of Menard Home State Historic Site, 1998.



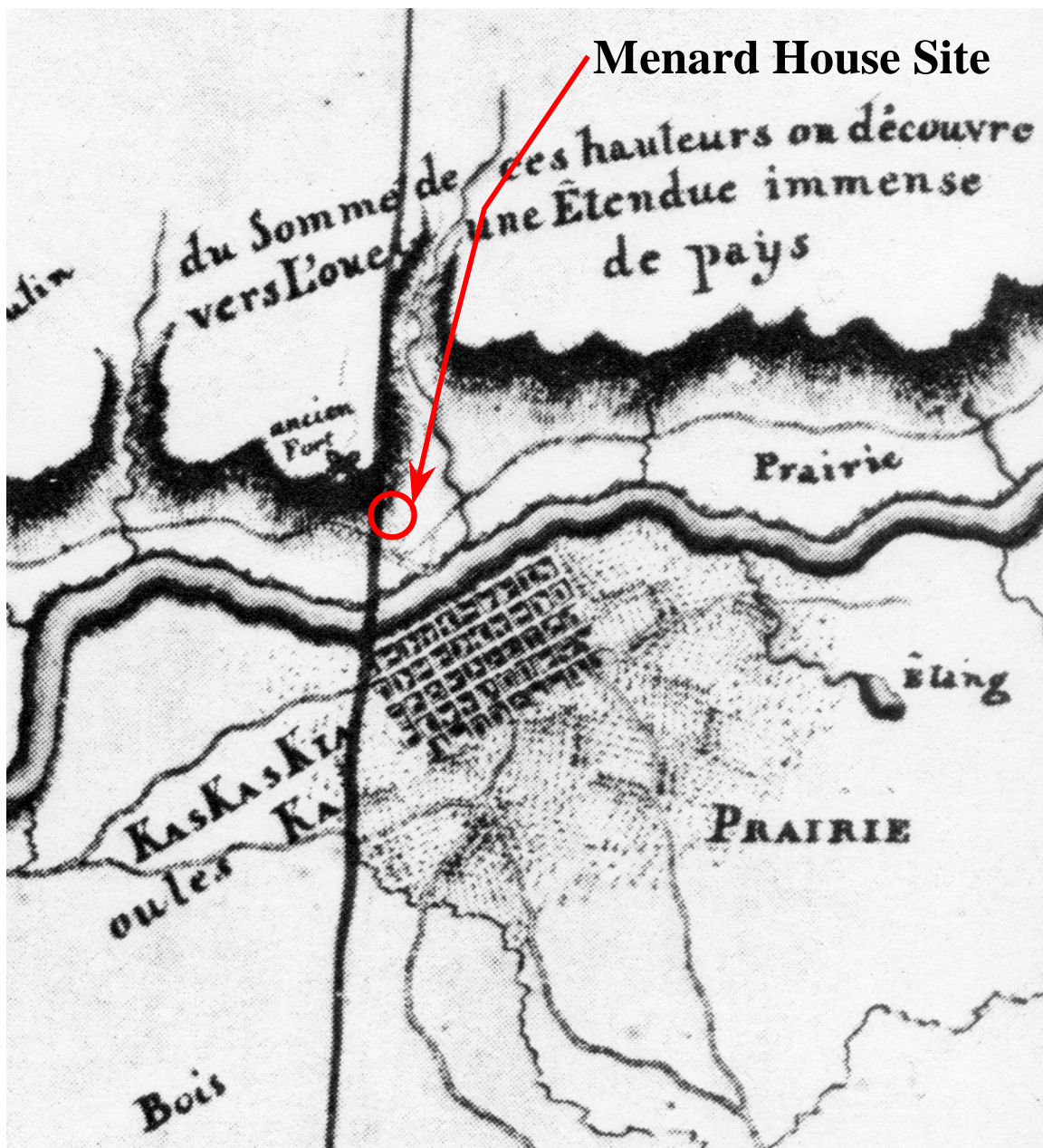


Figure 3. Location of the Menard House, as illustrated on the 1797-1798 de Finiel's map. This map was drawn just a few years before the Menard Home is believed to have been constructed. Significant features on the map include the town of Kaskaskia and the long-abandoned French fort on the bluff opposite the town. Although the map illustrates no houses on the east bank of the Kaskaskia River, historical accounts suggests that there was a dwelling(s) opposite the town during the eighteenth century. This is also suggested by the discovery of French-era faience in the east yard of the Menard Home (map on file, Fever River Research, Springfield).



**Figure 4. Pierre Menard (Buck 1917: opposite 312).**



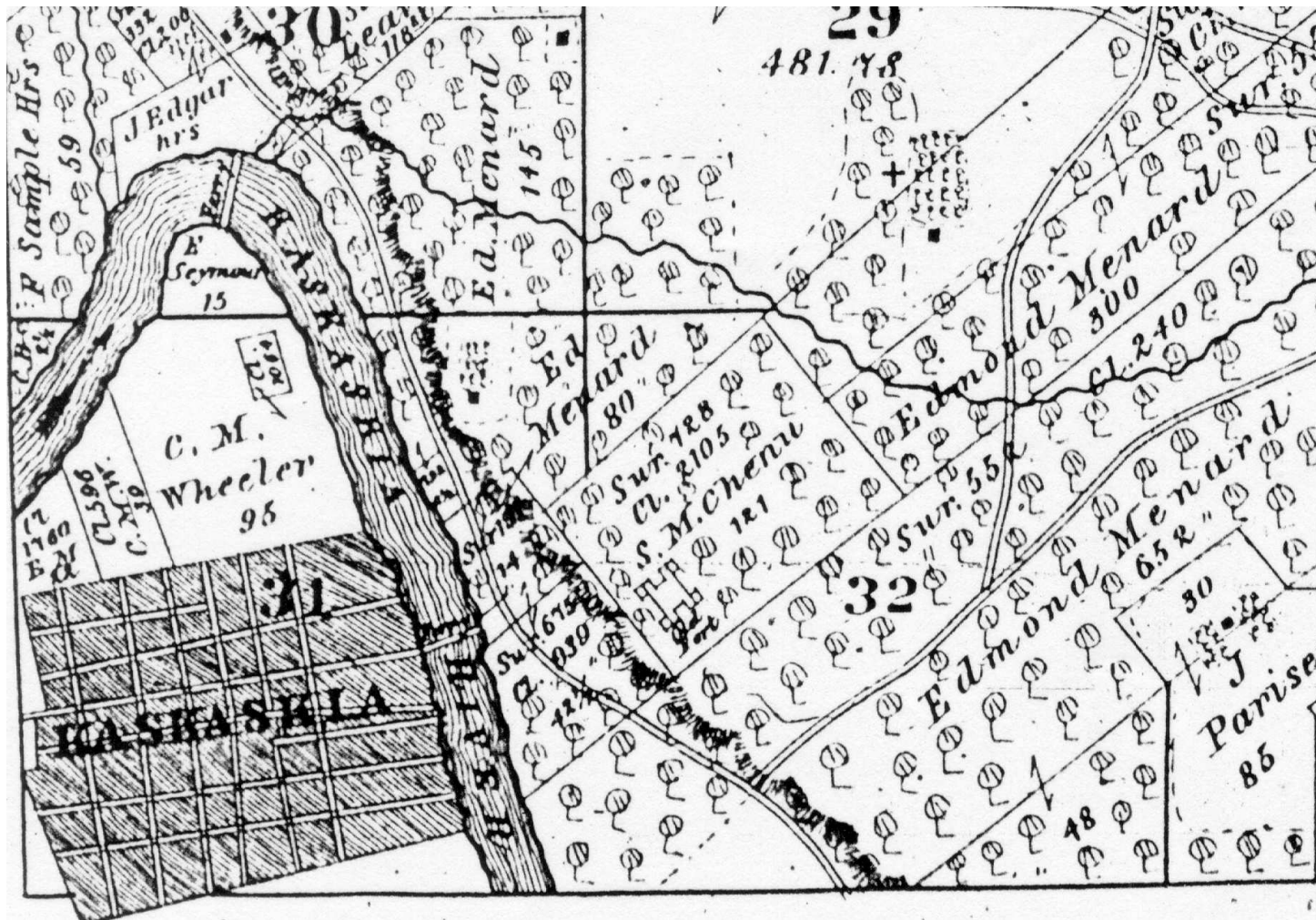
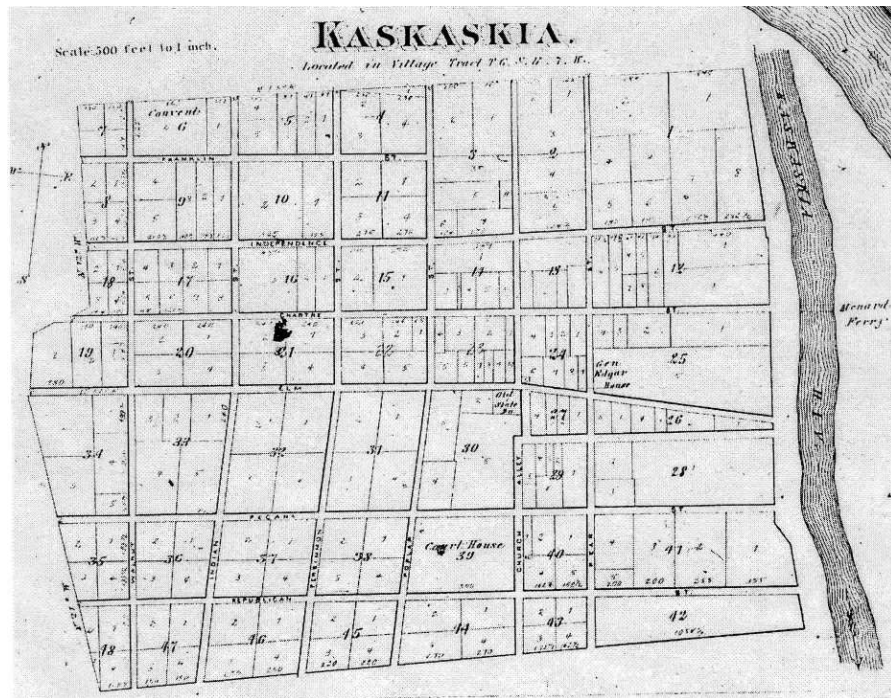


Figure 5. Location of the Menard Home as depicted in the 1875 atlas of Randolph County. The house itself appears to have been omitted from the atlas (Brink 1875:40).



**Figure 6.** Detail of the 1875 map of the town of Kaskaskia. Note the Menard Ferry across the Kaskaskia River on the right of the map (Brink 1875:25).



**Figure 7.** Detail of circa 1870s photograph of the Pierre Menard House illustrating the corner of the suspected slave quarters (at right) (Holbrook 1893: opposite page 218).

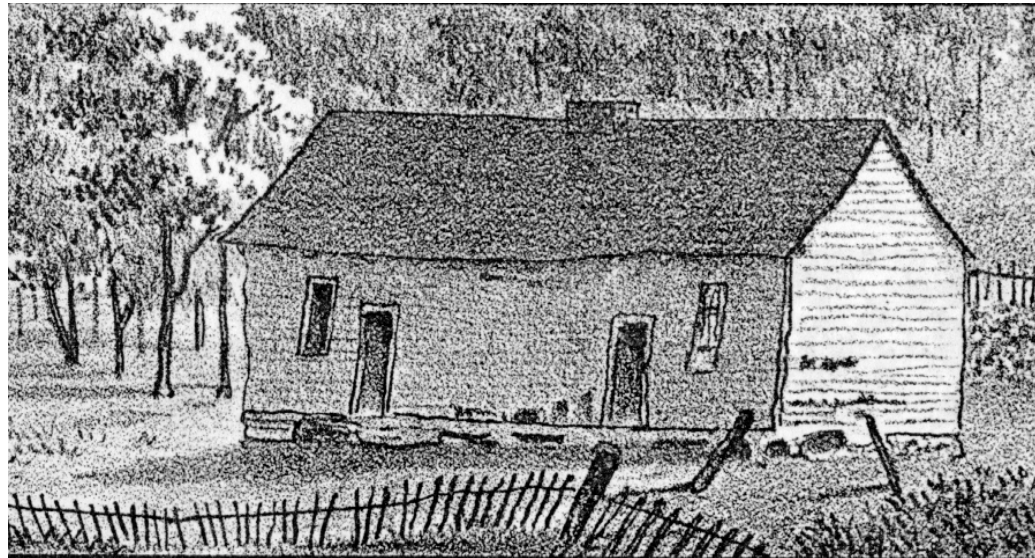
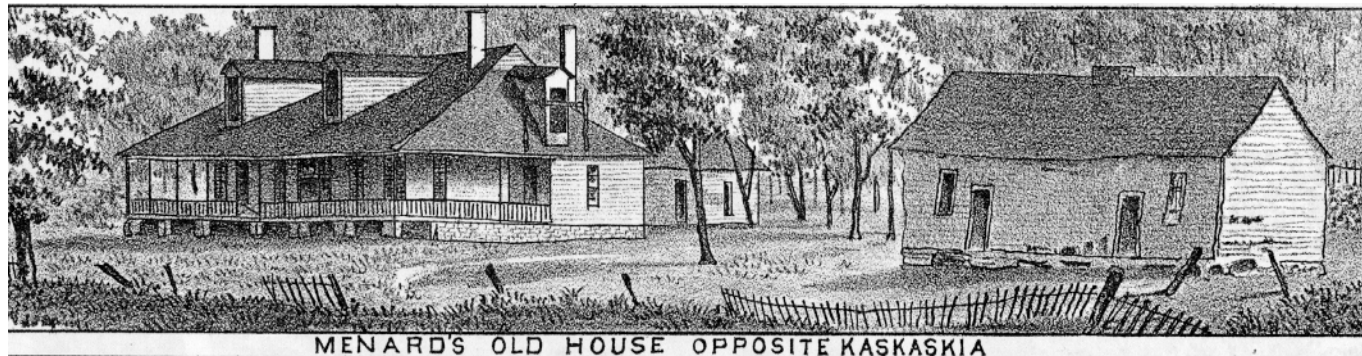


Figure 8. **Top:** Vignette from an 1875 lithograph of Kaskaskia, Illinois depicting “Menard’s Old House Opposite Kaskaskia.” The two buildings illustrated at the far right of the vignette are suspected to be the former slave quarters (Brink 1875). **Bottom:** Detail of one of the suspected slave dwellings. Note the central chimney, stone foundations, and double-pen footprint of the dwelling.



**Figure 9. View of the Pierre Menard House during the middle to late-nineteenth century (Photograph on file, Menard House State Historic Site). Note the removal of the western dormer. The east side yard immediately adjacent to the house is being used as a staging area for wagons and fire wood. Note the relatively uniform slope along this area and its relative height to the adjacent building. Today, this area appears to have a much different slope with a surface that is much higher in relationship to the building. As such, it appears that the side yard has received considerable amount of fill during the very late-nineteenth and/or early-twentieth centuries.**





**Figure 10. Middle to late-nineteenth century photograph of the Pierre Menard House illustrating use of the side yard as a hog butchering area. Iron scalding kettles with wood fires beneath them are in the foreground. Scalded and recently gutted hog carcasses are trussed up on temporary cross arms positioned in the side yard. The recovery of numerous hog teeth within Test 2 confirms this activity within this area.**



**Figure 11. View of the Pierre Menard House during the flood of 1903. The building to the left of the photograph is the Illinois Southern Railroad depot (On file, Pierre Menard House State Historic Site).**





Figure 12. Location of the Menard Home, as depicted in a 1919 atlas of Randolph County, Illinois. By this date, the site of Old Kaskaskia had been washed away by the Mississippi River and the town of Fort Gage had been platted immediately north of the Menard Home (Ogle 1919).

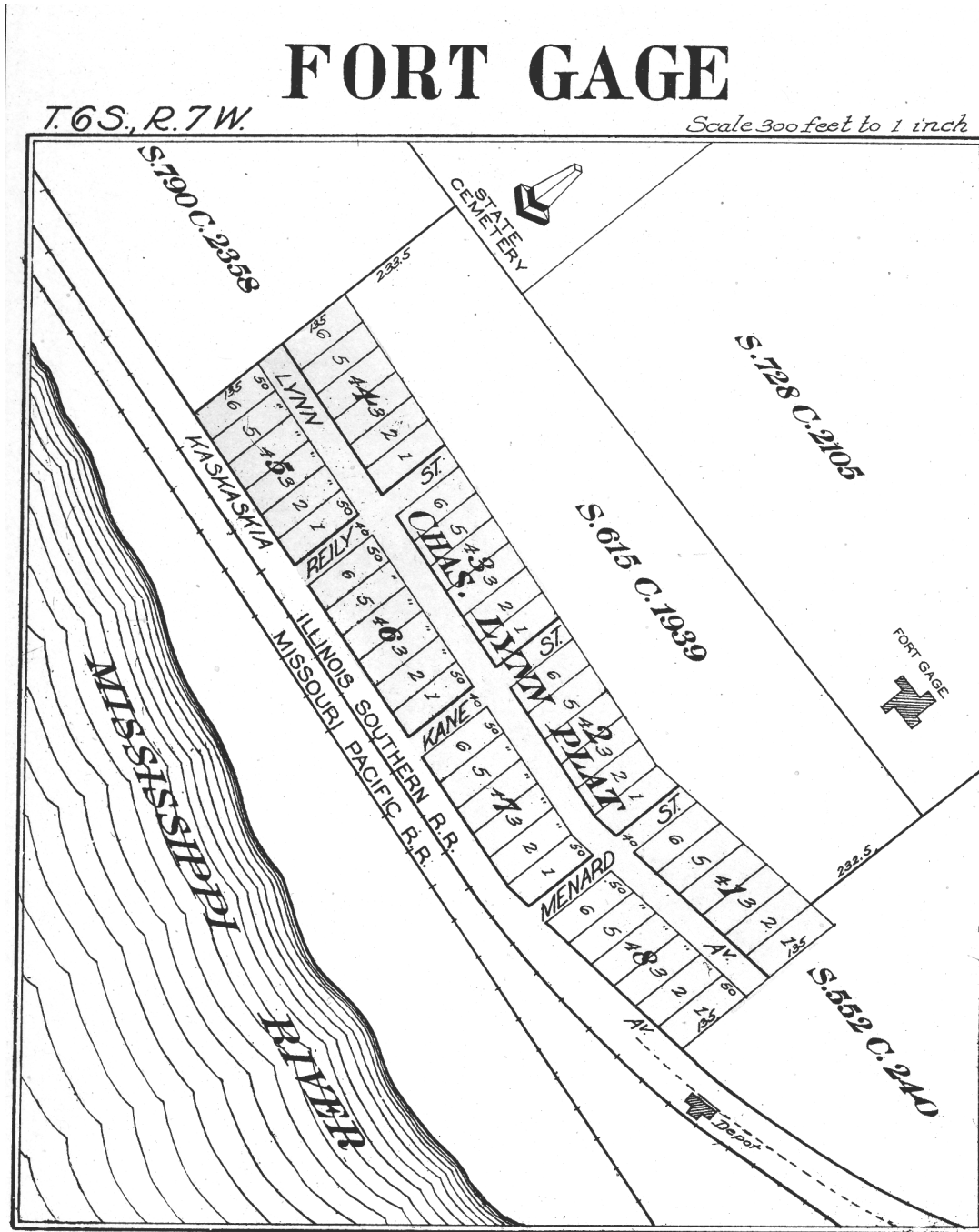


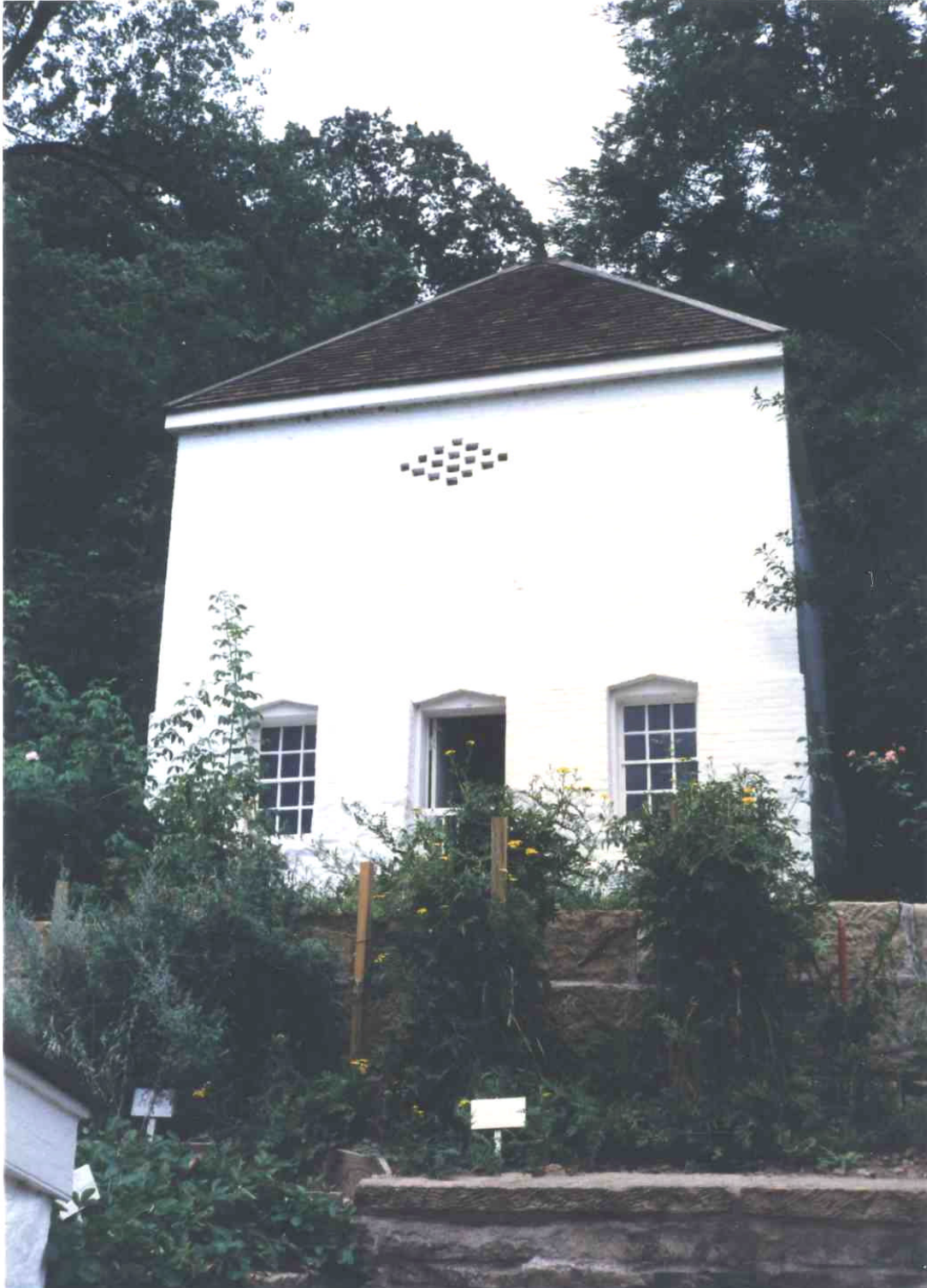
Figure 13. Plat of the town of Fort Gage. Note "Fort Gage" and the "State Cemetery" on the bluff behind the town. The graves in the cemetery, which included those of Pierre Menard and his family, had been relocated from Kaskaskia during the 1890s.



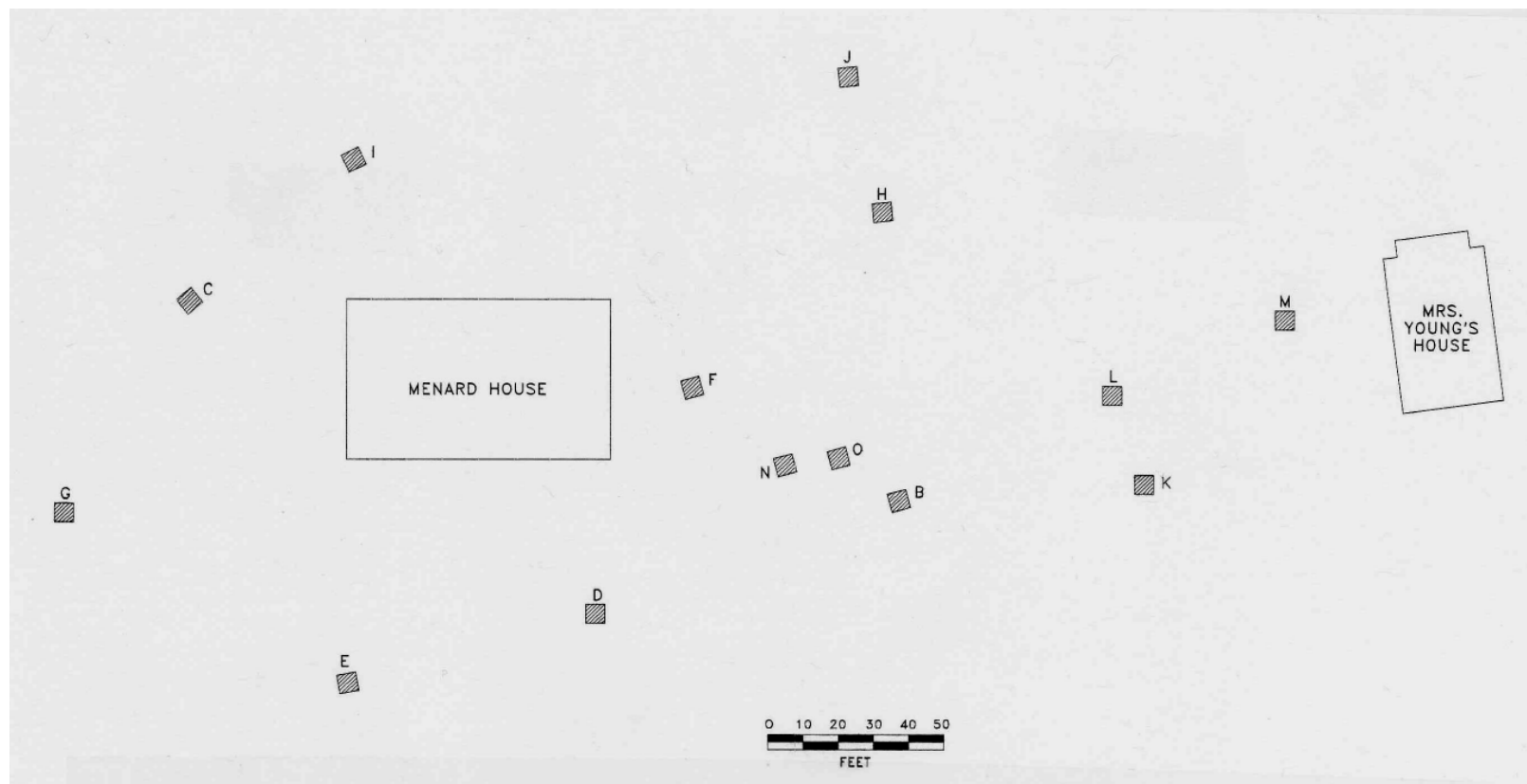


**Figure 14. Photograph of the Menard Home, showing present conditions.**





**Figure 15.** Photograph of the smokehouse located behind the Menard Home. Until recently, this building was interpreted as the “slave quarters.”



**Figure 16. Plan map for Margaret Brown's excavations in 1975 (redrawn by C. Stratton, 1999).**

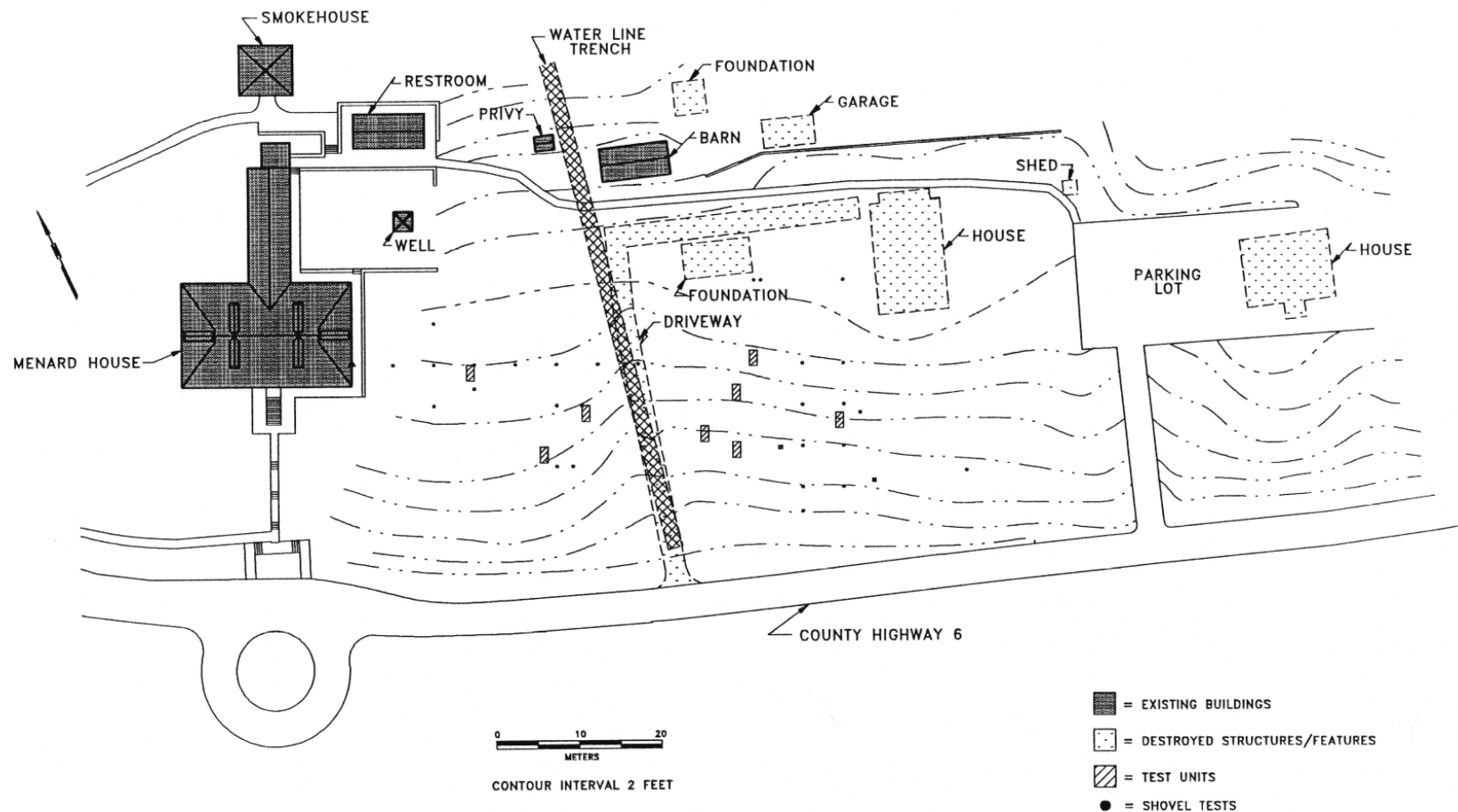
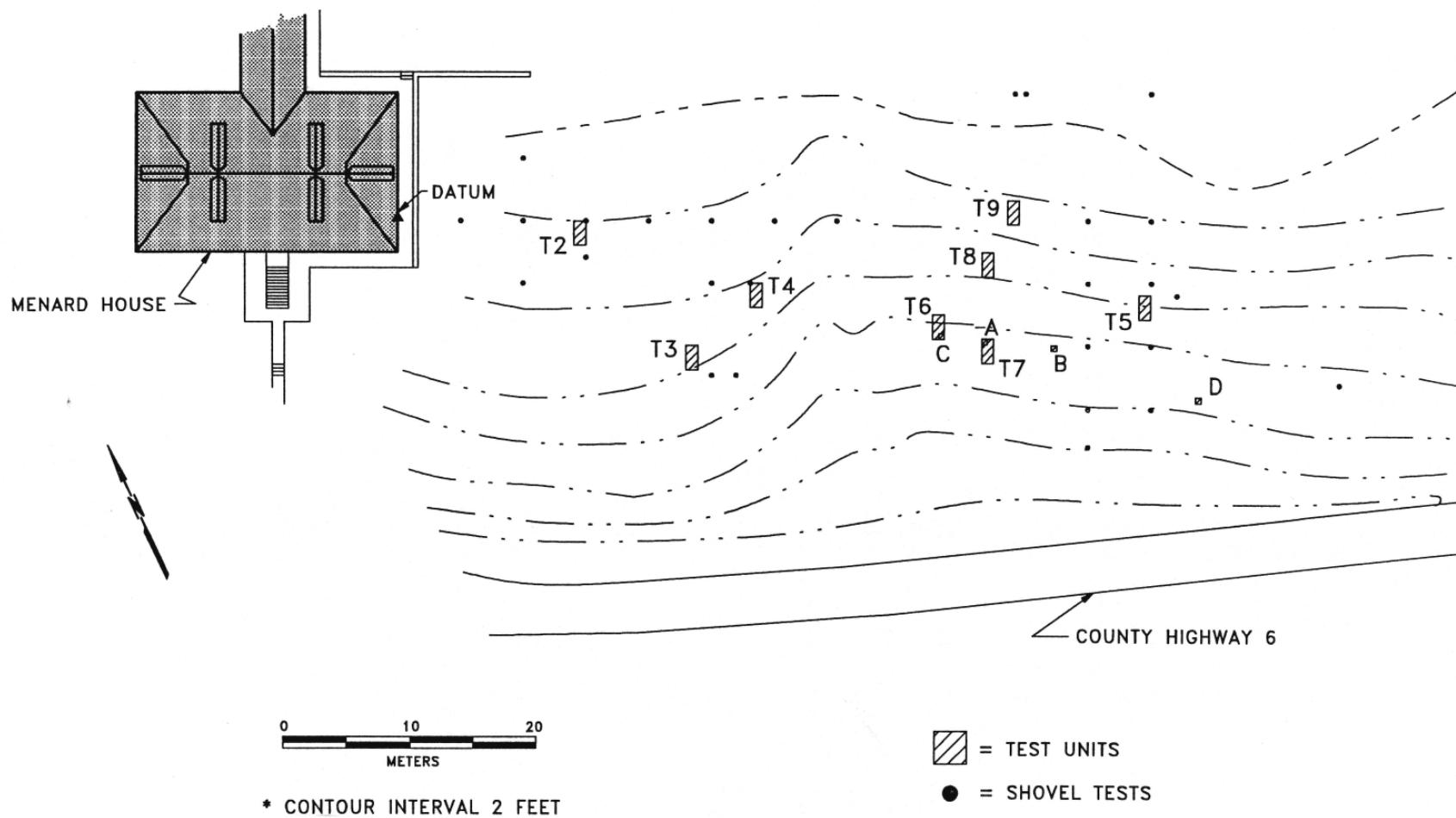


Figure 17. Site map showing intrusions in east side yard of the Menard Home and locations of test units and shovel units excavated by Fever River Research in 1998. The water line trench surveyed by American Resource Group in 1994 is shown at the left-center of the figure.



**Figure 18. Map showing the locations of shovel tests and test units excavated by Fever River Research in 1998.**

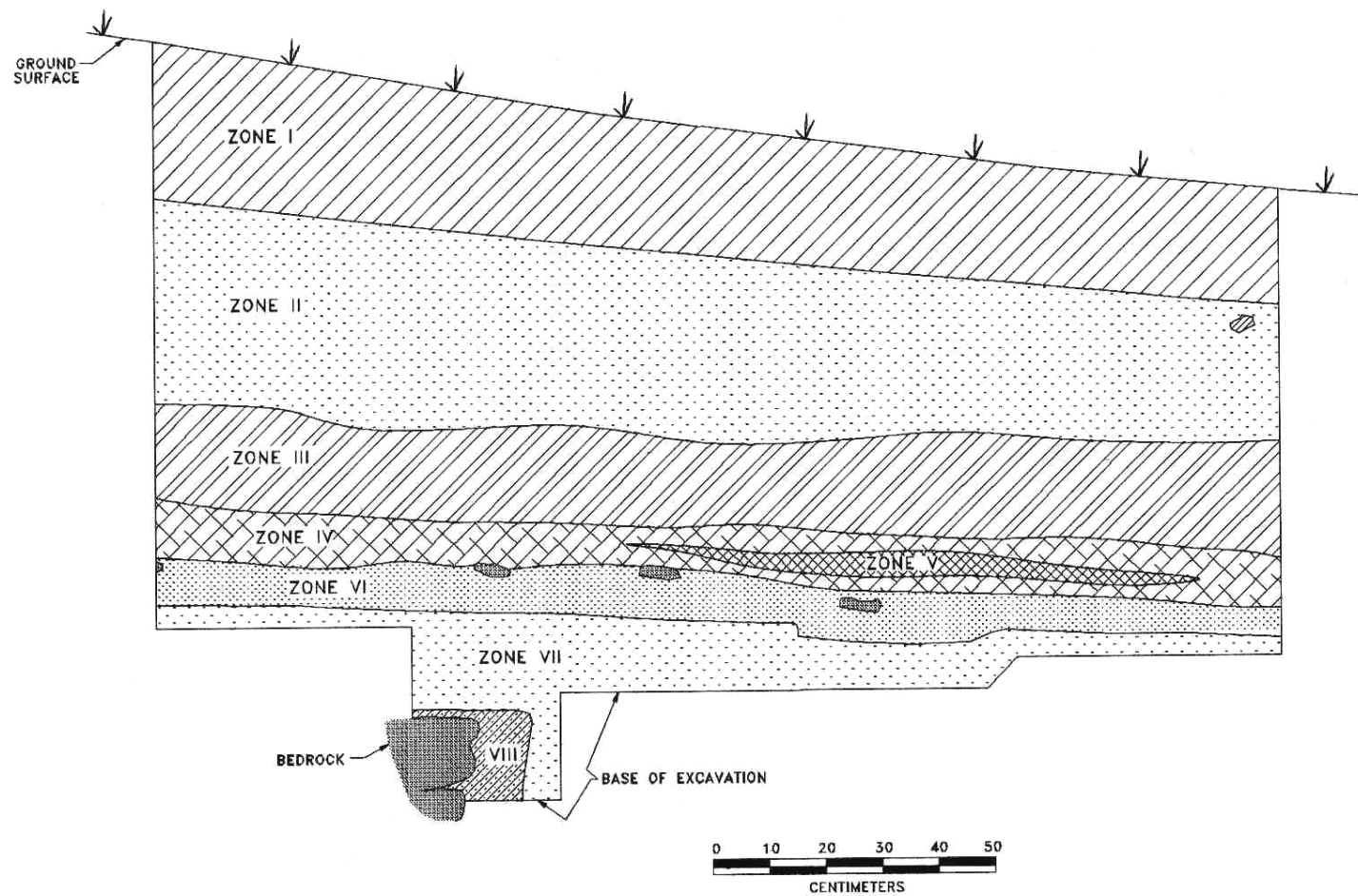


Figure 19. East wall profile of Test 5.





**Figure 20. View of the shallow trench feature encountered at the base of Test 5. The fill in this trench included brick, stone, and possible daubing, all of which are indicative of construction and/or demolition activity. It is possible that the trench represents either a drip line (potentially one associated with the southern of the two outbuildings illustrated in the 1875 vignette of the Menard Home) or a plow scar.**

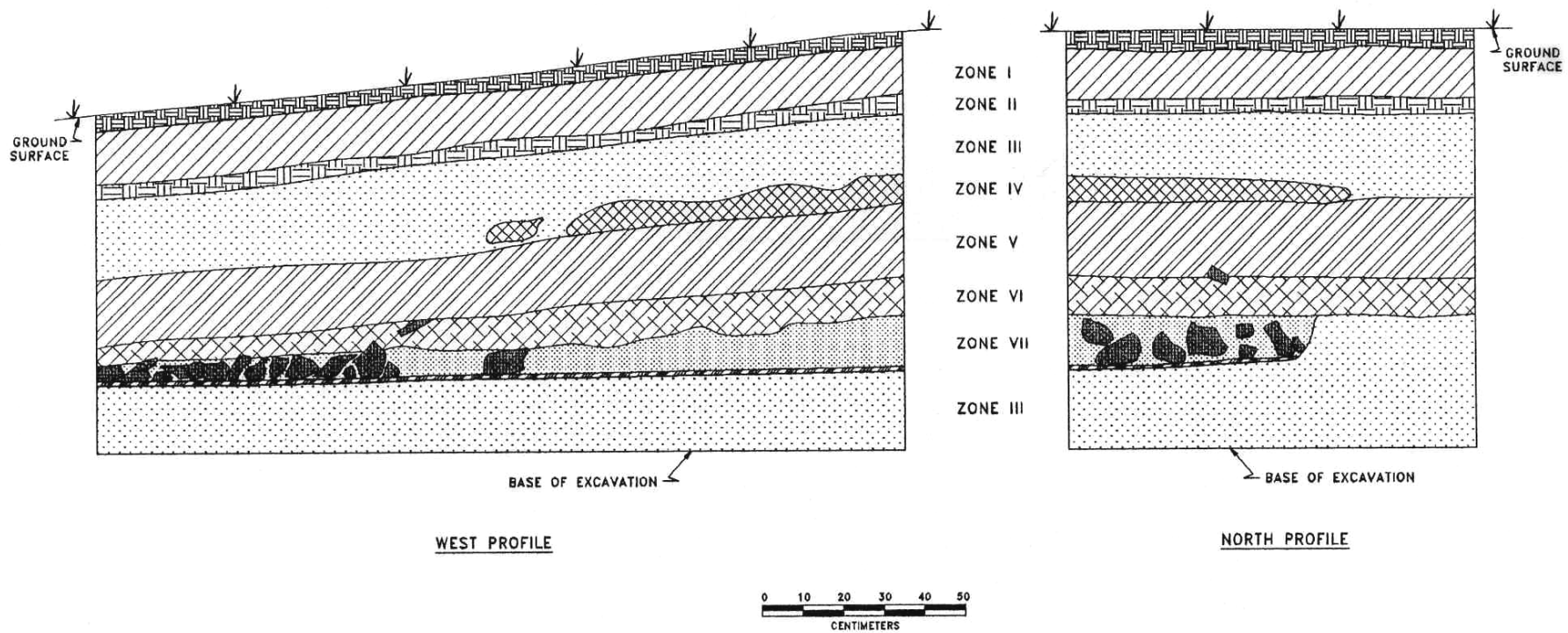


Figure 21. North and west wall profiles of Test 6.



**Figure 22. View of the concentration of stone and mortar encountered near the base of Test 6. Although this stone was not in-situ, its linear character –coupled with the density of mortar between the stones-- suggests that it may represent a collapsed pier or similar demolition-related activity.**



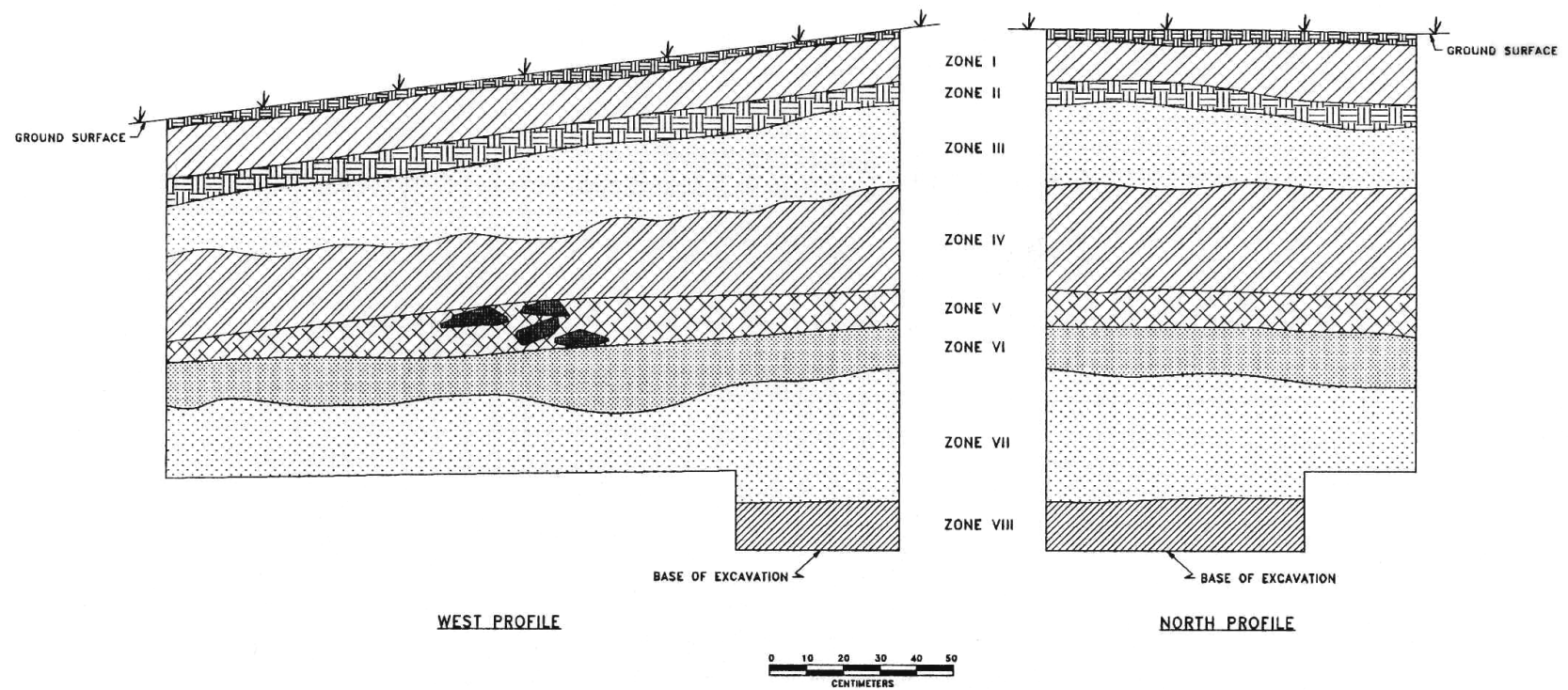
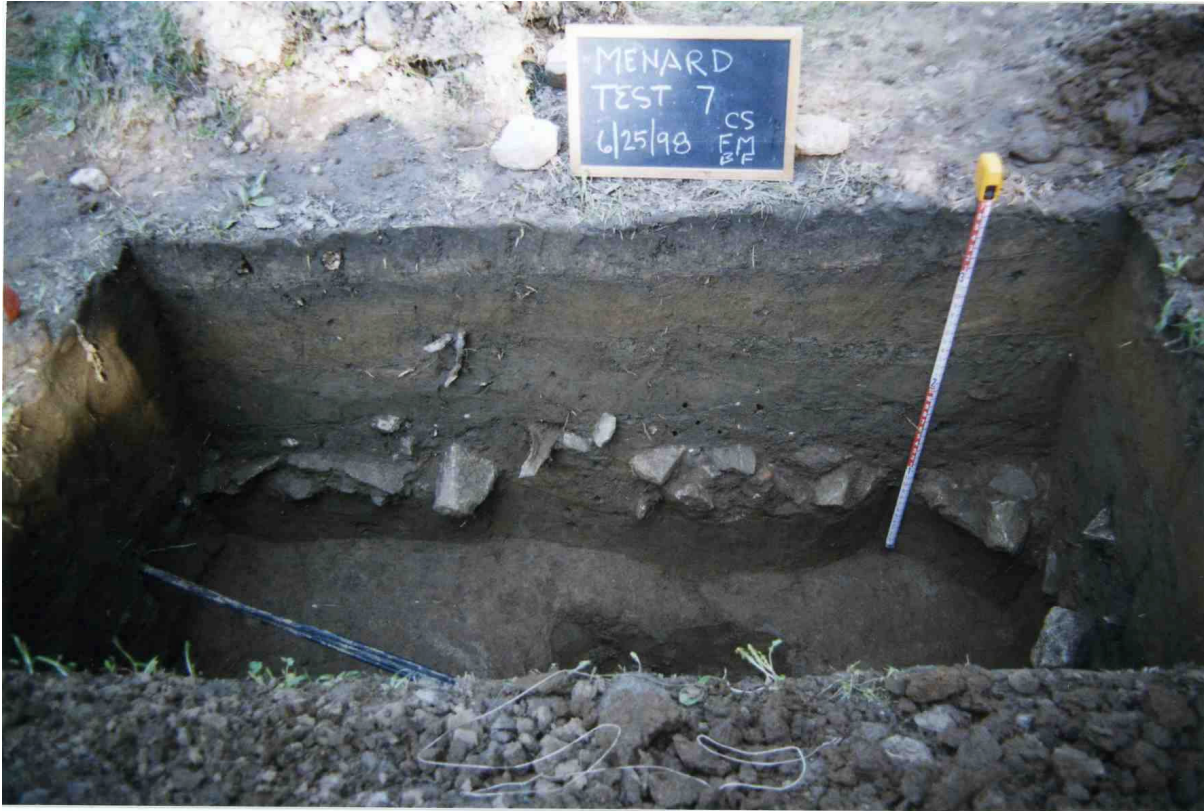


Figure 23. North and west wall profiles of Test 7.



**Figure 24. View of the west wall profile of Test 7. Note the deep character of the fills and the concentration of stone lying on top of the ca. 1800-1890 ground surface.**

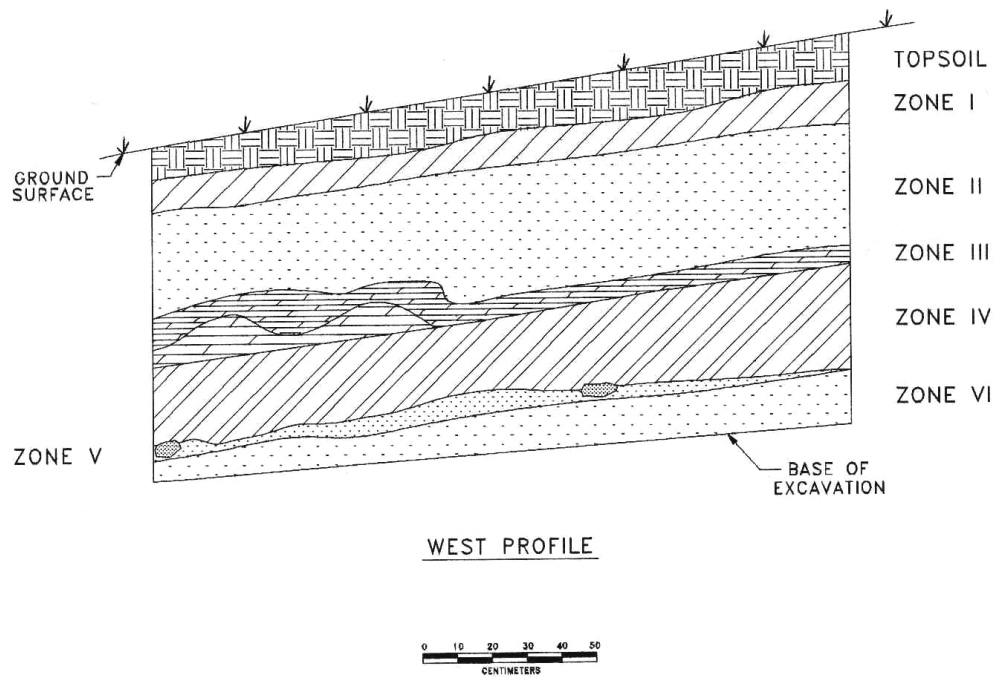


Figure 25. West wall profile of Test 8.

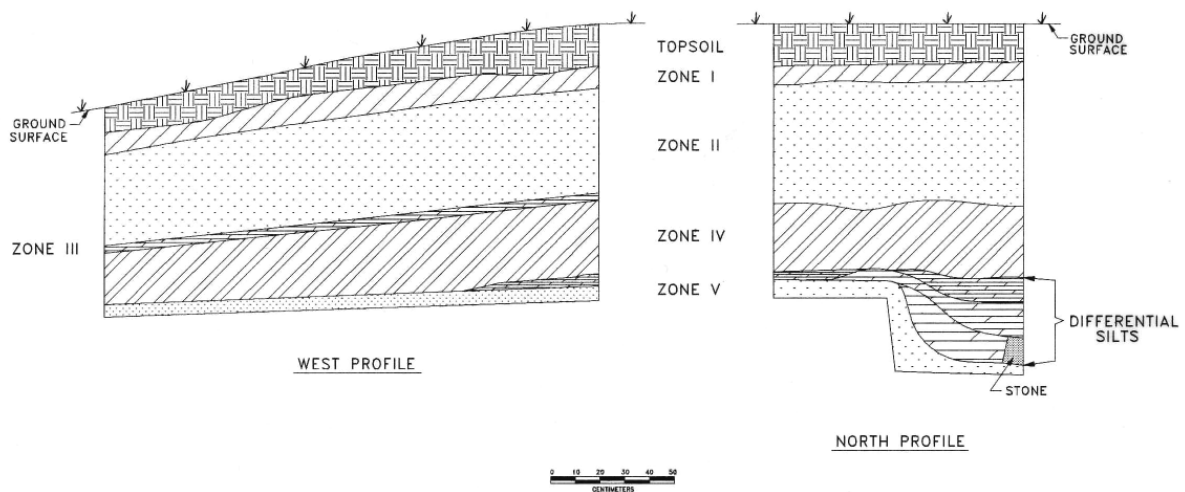
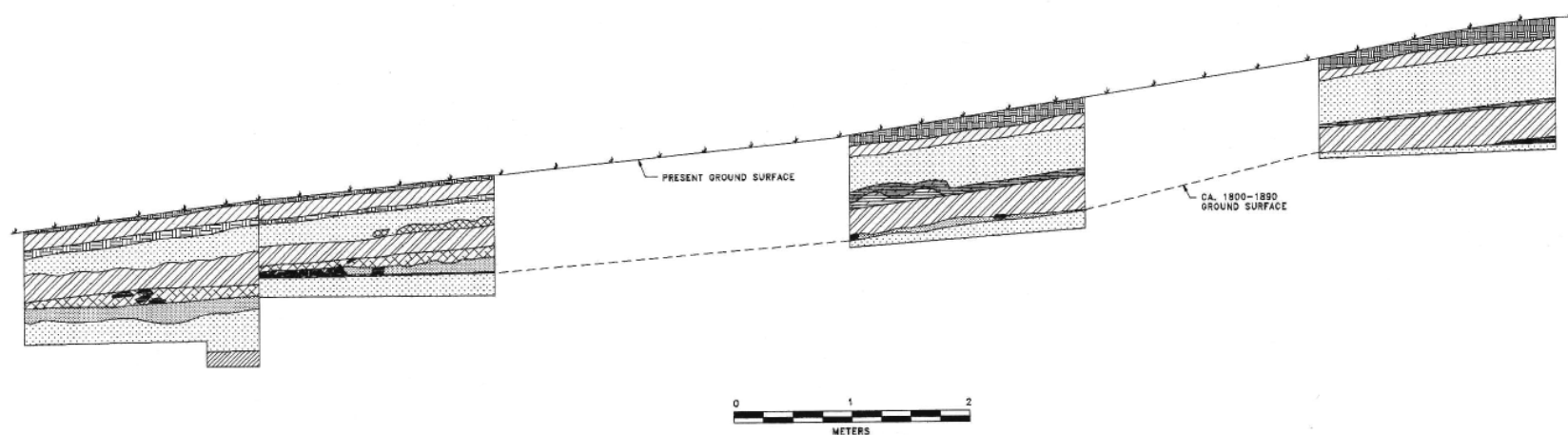


Figure 26. North and west wall profiles of Test 9.



**Figure 27. Composite of the west wall profiles of Tests 6, 7, 8 and 9 illustrating the present ground surface in relation to the ca. 1800-1890 ground surface. Nearly one meter of twentieth-century fill separates these surfaces. The marked dip in lower soil strata seen between Tests 6 and 7 suggests that the downward slope of the historic ground surface continued further east than would be expected from looking at the existing ground surface. The present ground surface around Test 7 dips slightly to the west, towards the gully in which the water line was laid in 1994.**

**Appendix I**  
**Lot Provenience**

<b><u>Lot</u></b>	<b><u>Provenience</u></b>
1	Shovel Test 1
2	Shovel Test 2
3	Shovel Test 3
4	Shovel Test 4
5	Shovel Test 5
6	Shovel Test 11
7	Shovel Test 21
8	Deep Shovel test A
9	Deep Shovel test B
10	Deep Shovel test C
11	Deep Shovel test D
12	Surface around tree between tests 3 and 4
13	Test 2, Level 1
14	Test 2, Level 2
15	Test 2, Level 3
16	Test 2, Level 4
17	Test 2, Level 5
18	Test 3, Level 1
19	Test 3, Level 2
20	Test 3, Level 3
21	Unassigned
22	Test 4, Level 1
23	Test 4, Level 2
24	Test 4, Level 3
25	Test 4, Level 4
26	Test 5, Level 1
27	Test 5, Level 2
28	Test 5, Level 3
29	Test 5, Level 4 (in trench fill)
30	Test 5, Level 4 (surrounding midden)
31	Test 6, Level 2
32	Test 6, Base of modern fill
33	Test 6, Mortar from stone layer
34	Test 6, Trench (depression) fill
35	Test 6, Level 3
36	Test 6, Level 4
37	Test 7, Level 1
38	Test 7, Level 1 (Feature fill)
39	Test 7, Level 2
40	Test 7, Level 3
41	Test 7, Feature in Northwest corner of test 80-90 cm b.s.



42	Test 7, 80-90cm bs fill in center of test
43	Test 7, 80-90cm bs fill in east side of trench
44	Test 7, west profile wall
45	Test 8, Level 2
46	Test 8, Level 3
47	Test 8, Level 4
48	Test 9, Level 2
49	Test 9, Level 3
50	Test 9, Level 4

**Appendix II**  
**Lot Inventories**

**Lot 13**

- 1 milk glass
- 1 unidentified metal
- 1 clinker
- 6 coal
- 4 small brick fragments
- 4 bone
- 1 small piece concrete

**Lot 14**

- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 decal decorated whiteware
- 1 buff-pasted, unglazed earthenware
- 11 clear glass container
- 7 aqua glass container
- 5 wire-drawn? nail fragments
- 3 soft-mud brick
- 1 coal
- 6 clinkers
- 1 melted aqua? Glass

**Lot 15**

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 brown transfer printed (bat printed?) creamware (?)
- 1 undecorated soft-paste porcelain
- 1 dark slip glazed earthenware crockery
- 1 salt glazed stoneware bowl (hand turned)
- 5 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua? melted glass
- 1 clear glass container
- 1 bone
- 3 bone (hog? teeth)
- 3 unidentified metal
- 1 prehistoric flake
- 3 wire-drawn? nails

**Lot 16**

- 3 blue transfer printed pearlware
- 16 nail fragments (unidentifiable to type)
  - 1 clear glass medicine bottle (oval base, 3-piece plate bottom mold,  $\frac{3}{4}$ "x1  $\frac{1}{4}$ "x3  $\frac{3}{4}$ ", prescription lip, improved tool, base embossed "M.B.P. Co.)

- 7 clear glass container
- 1 aqua glass container
- 2 aqua flat glass
- 1 dark green/black glass container
- 1 pointed screw
- 3 sheet metal fragments
- 1 unidentified metal
- 7 bone
- 4 soft-mud brick fragments
- 1 hard-paste brick fragment
- 3 mortar
- 1 prehistoric flake
- 1 prehistoric biface fragment

#### Lot 17

- 2 machine-cut nails
- 1 piece twisted wire
- 12 small wire fragments
- 16 sheet metal fragments
- 1 fence staple
- 1 bone
- 2 soft-mud brick fragments
- 1 burned sandstone sample

#### Lot 18

- 2 undecorated whiteware (?)
- 2 undecorated creamware (?)
- 1 undecorated yellowware
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 clear container glass
- 1 machine-cut nail
- 1 wire-drawn (?) nail
- 1 unidentified nail
- 1 unidentified metal (button?)
- 4 coal/clinker
- 1 prehistoric flake
- 7 soft-mud brick (small)

#### Lot 19

- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated creamware
- 1 undecorated pearlware
- 1 undecorated pearlware flatware foot (prominent cut foot)
- 1 aqua flat glass

- 1 amber container glass
- 8 clear container glass
- 2 aqua container glass
- 4 dark green/black container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass (heavy patina)
- 3 wire-drawn nails
- 1 machine-cut nail
- 1 unidentified nail
- 1 piece wire
- 3 unidentified metal fragments
- 4 bone
- 1 mortar
- 5 prehistoric flakes
- 1 prehistoric flake (polished hoe flake?)
- 1 soft-mud brick
- coal sample
- stone sample (limestone and sandstone)

#### Lot 20

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 1 green edge-decorated whiteware (?) with scalloped edge
- 1 red paste stoneware smoking pipe (molded hair style similar to the George Washington pipe found at the Washburn Site in Galena)
- 1 salt glazed stoneware jar handle
- 3 aqua container glass
- 2 clear container glass
- 2 dark green/black container glass
- 2 bone
- 8 prehistoric flakes
- 1 fence staple
- 2 wire-drawn roofing nails
- 1 piece twisted iron wire
- 3 machine-cut nails
- 1 wire-drawn nail
- stone (limestone and sandstone)
- soft-mud brick
- coal

#### Lot 21 (Unassigned)

#### Lot 22

- coal sample
- mortar sample
- soft-mud brick sample

stone sample

Lot 23

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated creamware (?)
- 1 brown transfer printed creamware (?)
- 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 undecorated yellowware
- 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
- 1 undecorated porcelain (pipe fragment or doll leg?)
- 2 dark green/black container glass
- 1 aqua container glass
- 14 aqua flat glass
- 1 clear container glass, melted
- 2 bone
- 5 prehistoric flakes
- 1 melted lead
- 3 machine-cut nails
- 2 unidentified nails
- 1 wire-drawn nail
- 1 wire-drawn roofing nail
- 1 metal washer
- 4 unidentified plastic
- soft-mud brick
- stone sample
- coal/clinker

Lot 24

- 2 unidentified refined tablewares, burned
- 2 undecorated faience
- 1 Egyptian black stoneware (teapot?)
- 1 cube lead
- 2 clear (lead) glass tableware
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 6 undecorated pearlware
- 2 undecorated creamware
- 2 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 2 undecorated ironstone
- 1 blue transfer printed pearlware
- 2 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 3 undecorated yellowware
- 3 salt-glazed stoneware
- 3 redware
- 1 redware jar rim



- 7 dark green/black container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass, highly patinated
- 8 aqua container glass
- 3 aqua flat glass
- 6 machine-cut nails
- 7 prehistoric flakes
- 1 unidentified metal
- 7 bone
- coal/clinkers
- soft-mud brick
- stone (limestone and sandstone)

#### Lot 25

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated pearlware (?)
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 undecorated yellowware
- 1 buff-paste, unglazed earthenware
- 2 aqua container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 3 machine-cut nails
- 1 soft-mud brick
- 2 prehistoric flakes
- 1 iron Jew's harp
- 1 iron chisel (?)
- 1 small, honey-colored gun flint

#### Lot 26

- 4 undecorated pearlware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- soft-mud brick
- stone
- mortar

#### Lot 27

- 1 large yellowware bowl (base)
- 3 amethyst container glass
- 2 aqua container glass
- 1 wire fence staple
- 1 machine-cut nail
- 1 wire-drawn nail
- 1 hand forged nail
- 1 prehistoric flake

Lot 28

- 2 Albany-slipped earthenware jars
- 2 wire-drawn nails
- 1 wire
- 1 prehistoric flake
- 1 daub or prehistoric ceramic stone

Lot 29

- 5 bones
- 4 soft-mud brick
- 3 prehistoric flakes

Lot 30

- 3 undecorated creamware (?)
- 5 unidentified nails
- 3 machine-cut (?) nails
- 1 unidentified piece of ferrous metal
- 1 hand-forged nail (large head, short shank –like a bellows nail)
- 1 small Jew's harp
- 11 soft-mud brick (fairly large pieces, well fired, many with glazed exterior surface)
- 3 prehistoric flakes
- 5 bone

Lot 31

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 2 Albany-slipped stoneware jar
- 1 unglazed, red-paste earthenware flower pot(?)
- 3 aqua flat glass
- 2 flat cast-iron fragments (Dutch oven?)
- 3 unidentified metal
- 10 wire-drawn nails
- 15 machine-cut nails
- 2 wire
- 1 bent wire (headless wire-drawn nail?)
- 3 soft-mud brick
- 1 glazed soft-mud brick stone

Lot 32

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 green transfer-printed whiteware (late century pattern)

- 1 unglazed, buff-paste earthenware crockery
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 1 dark green/black bottle lip (applied tool finish)
- 1 aqua bottle lip (prescription finish; machine-made)
- 1 hand-forged door keeper
- 2 machine-cut nails
- 2 unidentified nails
- 1 hand-forged nail
- 3 iron wire
- 1 cast iron container (Dutch oven?)
- 1 copper wire
- 4 soft-mud brick
- 1 twisted iron wire handle (?)
- 1 prehistoric flake

#### Lot 33

mortar sample

#### Lot 34

- 2 undecorated creamware (?)
- 5 undecorated pearlware
- 3 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 1 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 3 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 handpainted (brown stemmed, broad floral polychrome) pearlware
- 1 softpaste porcelain handle (cup?)
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 7 dark green/black container glass
- 1 clear (lead) glass tumbler (?)
- 1 aqua flat glass
- 1 22-short rim-fire cartridge
- 1 decorative brass tack head
- 1 hand-forged nail (1 ¾" long)
- 4 hand-forged (?) nails
- 1 large machine-cut nail (3" long)
- 42 unidentified nail fragments (probably machine-cut nails, very small size)
- 3 cast iron container (Dutch oven?)
- 1 bone
- 1 stone (burned igneous?)
- 4 soft-mud brick
- 5 prehistoric flakes
- 1 chert nodule
- mortar

Lot 35

- 1 aqua container glass
- 3 prehistoric flakes

Lot 36

- 3 prehistoric flakes
- 1 prehistoric biface fragment

Lot 37

- 1 undecorated ironstone
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 relief decorated ironstone
- 1 wire-drawn nail
- 1 machine-cut nail
- 1 aqua container glass

Lot 38

- 1 clear container glass
- 1 wire-drawn nail (4 ¾" long)
- 1 strap ferrous metal (1/2" by 5")
- 2 soft-mud brick  
mortar
- 1 prehistoric flake

Lot 39

- 3 Albany-slipped earthenware jug
- 2 machine-cut nails (2 ¾" to 3" long)
- 1 aqua container glass
- 1 loop shank brass button
- 1 brass suspender clip
- 1 prehistoric flake

Lot 40

- 3 undecorated ironstone/whiteware (burned)
- 1 indeterminate refined ceramic (burned)
- 1 dark blue transfer printed pearlware (burned)
- 1 blue edge-decorated (scalloped) pearlware plate/platter
- 12 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Rockingham-glazed earthenware
- 1 undecorated creamware (?)
- 2 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 soft paste porcelain
- 3 undecorated yellowware bowl
- 1 annular decorated (brown bands) yellowware

- 5 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 2 undecorated pearlware
- 6 dark blue transfer printed pearlware
- 3 blue transfer printed whiteware
- 6 aqua container glass
- 1 aqua/dark blue container glass (embossed "...N...")
- 11 dark green/black container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass (applied tool lip finish)
- 4 dark green/black container glass (heavily patinated)
- 1 purple transfer printed whiteware (with backstamp of a New Orleans importer, marked  
...ANT/ ...ORLEANS/ J. C./ ...ANTINOPLE")
- 1 unidentified piece of brass
- 12 machine-cut nails (mostly 2 3/4" to 3" long)
- 1 iron wire
- 4 hard paste, glazed brick
- 1 hand-forged nail (2 1/2" long)
- 2 hand-forged nails (large spikes; incomplete)
- 1 cast iron container
- 9 bone (large mammal, heavily patinated and shattered)
- 5 bone (small mammal?)
- 6 prehistoric flakes

#### Lot 41

- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 red transfer printed whiteware
- 1 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 1 hand painted (green fine lined) whiteware
- 1 undecorated yellowware
- 2 dark green/black container glass
- 1 clear (lead?) glass container (heavily patinated)
- 1 aqua container glass
- 2 unidentified cast iron
- 1 soft-mud glazed brick

#### Lot 42

- 1 dark green/black bottle glass (base with kick-up)
- 1 cast iron stove fragment
- 1 bone
- 1 mussel shell
- 2 prehistoric flakes
- 1 igneous cobble

#### Lot 43

- 2 dark green/black container glass
- 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware bowl



Lot 44

- 1 large cast iron stove fragment

Lot 45

- 1 clear container glass
- 5 unidentified nails
- 2 wire-drawn nails
- 1 bone
- 6 iron wire
- 1 stone
- 2 asphalt shingle fragments
- 10 prehistoric flakes
- mortar

Lot 46

- 12 Albany-slipped and salt-glazed, shouldered stoneware jug
- 6 clear glass lamp globe (?)
- 2 dark green/black container glass (heavily patinated)
- 13 aqua flat glass
- 8 nail fragments (machine-cut?)
- 1 wire (?)
- 1 wire fence staple
- 4 wire-drawn nails
- 1 large horseshoe (broken)
- 1 U-shaped iron object (unidentified)
- 1 hand-forged nail head (?)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 brass buckel
- 1 soft-mud brick
- 2 bone
- coal
- stone

Lot 47

- 2 brown transfer printed whiteware
- 2 undecorated pearlware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 slip-decorated redware (flatware?)
- 1 dark green/black container glass
- 1 dark green/black container glass (heavily patinated)
- 1 clear container glass
- 1 aqua flat glass
- 5 unidentified nails
- 3 hand-forged (?) nails

- 2 machine-cut (?) nails
- 7 soft-mud brick
- 2 stone
- 5 lime and/or mortar samples
- 5 prehistoric flakes

Lot 48

- 3 prehistoric flakes

Lot 49

- 1 steel sickle blade
- 2 unidentified metal
- 3 wire
- 3 wire-drawn nails
- 2 machine-cut nails
- 4 prehistoric flakes
- 1 prehistoric biface fragment

Lot 50

- 1 wire-drawn nail
- 7 wire-drawn (?) nails (?)
- 7 unidentified nail (?) fragments
- 4 small metal (tin) container fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 3 coal
- small seeds (as if part of a fecal deposit)