

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

SENT TO D.O.

10-2-97

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Apple River Fort Site

other names/site number 11-Jd-298

2. Location

street & number 1/4 mile ESE jct. Mrytle & Illinois Sts. ☐ not for publication

city or town Elizabeth ☒ vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Jo Daviess code 085 zip code 61028

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William L. Wheeler / SHPO 9-30-97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Apple River Fort Site

Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

~~Military~~

~~Archaeology/Historic-Non Aborigin~~

Period of Significance

Late 1820s-mid 1840s, Criterion D

1832, Criterion A

Significant Dates

1832

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Euro-American

Native American/Sauk & Fox

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository:

Apple River Fort Site
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense/Fortification

Defense/Battle site

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

No style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other N/A

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Apple River Fort Site
Name of Property

Jo Daviess, Illinois
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1/2 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	15	729570	4688640
Zone	Easting	North	ing
2			

3			
Zone	Easting	North	ing
4			

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title A. Richard Harmet, Director

organization Apple River Fort Historic Foundation date 3/31/97

street & number 1090 N. Hoppe Rd. Box 72 telephone 815-845-2390

city or town Elizabeth state IL zip code 61028

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Apple River Fort Historic Foundation, Inc. Paul Kindig, president

street & number P.O. Box 206 telephone 815-858-3489

city or town Elizabeth state IL zip code 61028

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1Apple River Fort Site

Narrative Description

Apple River Fort was erected in 1832 during the Black Hawk War to protect the inhabitants of the Apple River settlement from Indian attacks. The fort site is situated on a prominent knoll near a spring along a section of what was once the Kellogg Trail. (S 1/2, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, and N1/2, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, SW 1/4, Section 19, Township 27 North, Range 3 East, Jo Daviess County). The present-day village of Elizabeth lies a short distance to the west and the Apple River lies to the north as it meanders southwest to the Mississippi River.

The early settlers were mostly miners, attracted to the area in the late 1820s by the presence of lead. They built primitive log cabins near the Kellogg Trail, which ran from Galena to Dixon's Ferry (now Dixon, Illinois). A nearby spring provided fresh water. When the settlers came under threat of attack by Black Hawk's band of Sauk and Fox in 1832 they hastily erected a fort, using two existing structures at opposite corners. Although situated on land lower than the adjacent Terrapin Ridge, the site was sufficiently removed from the nearby ridge to be out of musket range and it provided exceptional surveillance of the surrounding countryside.

The fort was constructed in May 1832. The settlers, learning of Black Hawk's rout of the Illinois militia at the Battle of Stillman's Run on May 14, erected a hastily built fortification, which they completed on May 22.

Unfortunately, few descriptions of the Apple River Fort are available. One of the more detailed is found in the 1878 The History of Jo Daviess County:

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

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Apple River Fort Site

A second account of the fort was given around 1888 by William "Bushy Bill" Johnson, who had helped defend the fort at the time of Black Hawk's attack. Johnson related:

A fort consisting of block houses and a stockade was hastily constructed, which was amply provided with provisions and munitions of war. This post was constructed just a little south of where the cemetery is now located, and was arranged in the form of a square between eighty and one hundred feet to the side. In two corners, diagonally opposite each other, log house were erected that served as barracks and storage buildings. They were provided along the outer walls, with numerous port holes. The peculiar location of these log houses was purposely designed so that there was none of the surrounding territory that could not be seen from some of the port holes. The rest of the enclosure was protected by stockades prepared by digging a deep ditch and setting heavy posts to a height of about twelve feet. Between these port holes were, also, made to see and shoot through. Within the enclosure there were also several tents and small shanties for the accommodation of the refugees and such of their household effects as could be conveniently removed from the farms. (Johnson 1888)

Initially, the fort served as haven for 22 men and 23 women and children (Kett 1878: 585). The actual number of settlers residing in, or immediately adjacent to the fort appears to have fluctuated according to the suspected proximity of Black Hawk's band. After the fort was completed and the first wave of panic subsided, many of the settlers returned to their homesteads in order to tend their crops (Johnson 1888). Captain Flack stated that the settlers regularly spent the daylight hours at their own homes, due to the limited space available in the fort. The settlers did, however, make a practice of returning to the fort at night for safety (Wakefield 1834: 34).

Black Hawk and a band of about 150 warriors attacked the fort on June 24, 1832. The battle raged for about 45 minutes without decisive results before Black Hawk's band moved off, looting the nearby cabins for supplies as they left.

The Apple River Fort remained standing into the late 1840s. Immediately after the war, which ended on August 2, 1832, the structure was occupied by the Hawk and Davis families (squatters who did not own the land). In 1847 the land on which the fort was located was purchased from

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Apple River Fort Site

the federal government by George Bainbridge. Bainbridge subsequently dismantled the fort, using the salvageable logs and timbers to build a barn at his nearby farm.

Although the fort site is located near the village of Elizabeth, it has been largely undisturbed over the intervening years. The site still provides unobstructed views of the surrounding area. Although the site had been plowed a long time ago, the area of, and surrounding the fort site, had served as a pasture for many years and thus many subsurface remains were still in place.

The fort site is presently part of a 6+ acre parcel owned by the Apple River Fort Historical Foundation, Inc., a not-for-profit corporation organized in 1994. The following year, archaeological research conducted by Fever River Research, led by Floyd Mansberger, located the exact location of the fort and uncovered numerous artifacts associated with its early history.

An initial walkover of the site identified several pre-Civil War pottery sherds (transfer printed whitewares) and mortar fragments. Next, the site was lightly disked in order to conduct a controlled surface collection. Not counting brick and stone fragments, a total of 509 artifacts were collected from 72, five meter by five meter collection units that extended over the slightly less than one-half acre site. An additional 122 artifacts were collected from the surface during subsequent research. Limited subsurface testing was then conducted with a small backhoe. Six backhoe trenches and two hand excavations pinpointed the corners of the stockade wall, a small cellar, and a trash pit.

Following discussions with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency it was agreed to strip by plowing and scraping the plow zone from a 2,700 square meter area. This activity exposed the entire stockade wall, uncovering 12 features. Each feature was partially excavated in order to determine its depth, structure, and artifact content. The stockade wall trenches were approximately 12" to 14" wide and varied in depth from 6" to nearly 18" below the 5" to 6" plow zone. The variation in depth is consistent with a hastily constructed wall. The uncovered outline of the fort measured approximately 48 feet wide by 68 feet 6 inches long, enclosing some 3,300 square feet. (Figure 6).

The following list of features is located on Figure 6.

Feature 1 is a cellar located south of the stockade wall near the southeast corner of the fort. This feature is a small post-fort cellar that contained food storage and/or a dairy processing pit.

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Apple River Fort Site

Feature 2 is a pit located inside the west wall of the fort near the west gate. The pit contained remains of a stone fireplace.

Feature 3 is the stockade wall trench that encircled the perimeter of the fort. The trench is approximately 12" to 14" wide and varied in depth from 6" to nearly 18" below the 5" to 6" plow zone. The stockade wall measured approximately 48 feet wide by 68 feet 6 inches long.

Feature 4 is a cellar located near the northwest corner of the fort, west of the log building in the northeast corner of the fort. The large earthen cellar contained many artifacts including lead balls.

Feature 5 is a cellar located near the northeast corner of the fort, just immediately west of the log building in the northeast corner of the fort. The small cellar may have been used to store gun powder.

Feature 6 is a pit located outside the east wall of the fort. The pit may have been used for daub and later was used as a trash pit.

Feature 7 is a pit located outside the southwest corner of the fort. The pit may have been used for daub and later was used as a trash pit.

Feature 8 is a large cellar at the southwest corner of the fort. The cellar, located under the block house contained some of the earliest collected material. It was used as a trash pit into the 1840s.

Features 9 and 10 are remains of posts found within the fort.

Features 11 and 12 are posts located to the northeast and southwest of the corner. It is unknown what their functions were.

The bases of the cellars and pits ranged from 1' to 3' below the plow zone. Among the more than 2,100 artifacts uncovered were small pieces of refined ceramics--undecorated creamware; undecorated, hand printed, and transfer printed pearlware and whiteware; faunal remains of fish, birds, and mammals; raw lead, processed lead, and lead shot; and such household items as nails, window glass, pipe stems, eating and serving utensils, buttons, thimbles, and marbles.

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Apple River Fort Site

The archaeology of the Apple River Fort Site has contributed significantly to an understanding of the early history of the Apple River settlement. Specifically, uncovering the actual outline of the fort corrected and supplemented the sketchy written record as to the size of the fort and the nature of its defenses. The artifacts uncovered contributed to a clearer picture of the daily life of the settlers--the foods they ate, the foodwares they used, and activities in which they engaged. Because the site was occupied only from the late 1820s to the mid 1840s, the analysis of date-specific artifacts shows how certain aspects of the settlers' lives changed over this period of occupation.

The archaeological integrity of the Apple River Fort Site extends back some 150 years. Fortunately, the site was quickly turned to light agricultural use and did not become developed as the village of Elizabeth grew. No known disturbances of or research on the site have taken place. During the recent archaeological excavations, extreme care was taken by Fever River Research to precisely document and classify the surface collection and feature excavation. Only one-half of the smaller features and one-quarter of the larger features were excavated, leaving archaeological evidence in situ for possible future investigation. Because the site was occupied for only a short period, it was uncluttered by later human settlement.

After the excavation, the fort site was immediately covered with the stripped surface material and planted with grass to prevent erosion. The reconstruction of the fort, complete in June 1997, by agreement with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, was placed to the southeast, leaving the entire area of the original fort unencumbered. The reconstructed fort is not included within the property being nominated to the National Register. The reconstructed fort is made of locally grown locust wood and has a stockade of vertical posts, a log building in the northeast corner of the reconstruction, a log blockhouse in the southwest corner, a small log storage building to the west of the log house, and two bastions in the northwest and southeast corners of the fort. The ground is covered with wood chips. Narrow, concrete sidewalks lead to the buildings in the fort. A recently constructed gravel road leads from the village of Elizabeth to the west side of the reconstruction. An area to the west of the reconstructed fort will be planted in native prairie grasses.

The site of the original fort will not be marked, nor will any structures be placed on it. Finally, ownership of the fort site by the Apple River Fort Historic Foundation, Inc. will ensure its integrity in the years ahead.

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Apple River Fort Site

Presently, the Foundation is conducting a fund drive to build an Interpretive Center that will be located off U.S. Route 20, one-quarter mile from the fort. Exhibits at the Interpretive Center along the trail to the fort, and at the fort will highlight the early history of the Apple River Settlement, the Sauk and Fox tribes that inhabited the region, and the events of the Black Hawk War. The fort and its Interpretive Center will add to the inventory of historic sites in Jo Daviess County and northwest Illinois. In its efforts, the Foundation is being supported by State of Illinois tourism matching grants.

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Apple River Fort Site

Statement of Significance Summary

The Apple River Fort Site is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for Military, and Criterion D for the information potential the site has yielded and is likely to yield for Historic--Non-Aboriginal Archaeology. It has great potential for providing information on the life ways of the early settlers, mostly miners, during the late 1820s to mid 1840s in northwest Illinois. The Apple River Fort Site also contributes to an understanding of the conflict between Native Americans and American settlers for control of the land and their ways of life, in that it was an important battle site in the Black Hawk War of 1832. The Apple River Fort Site has statewide significance. Statewide, it is significant because of the important battle that took place at the site, which was part of the campaign to remove the Sauk and Fox Indians from the lands east of the Mississippi River. The fort was a major force in providing protection for American settlers who remained in the Elizabeth vicinity during the Black Hawk War. The war, fought in northwest Illinois and southwest Wisconsin, ended the threat of Indian attacks east of the Mississippi River and opened up the area to further settlement. The site also has statewide significance as the only fort associated with the Black Hawk War that has been investigated archaeologically, and contains an archaeological assemblage of a very short time span (late 1820s-mid 1840s) of the residents of the Elizabeth vicinity in the fort. Such a collection will be of value to other researchers working on properties associated with the Black Hawk War and the settlement of northwestern Illinois during this period.

Criterion A

The Apple River Fort site is historically significant for Criterion A for military as the site of the important battle that took place there during the Black Hawk War in 1832. Of some twenty forts built in northwest Illinois and what is now southwest Wisconsin during the conflict, the Apple River Fort was the only one to come under attack. The battle, which occurred on June 24, 1832, was led by Black Hawk, one of the few battles in which Black Hawk participated. The building of the fort and its defense was an important chapter in the early history of Illinois.

The so-called Indian Wars, of which the Black Hawk War was one, were desperate attempts by Native Americans to resist the incursion of American settlers on their land and ways of life. These wars began as early as 1662, when Opechancanough, a Powhatan chief, attacked the

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Apple River Fort Site

English colony at Jamestown. They ended in the Southwest, shortly after the Apache Geronimo and his band surrendered in 1886. Most of the Indian Wars were skirmishes, many led by brave warriors. Black Hawk a Sauk warrior, who led a small band against the Illinois militia and the United States Army in 1832, was one of them. (Figure 1 traces Black Hawk's route during the war)

Black Hawk or in the language of his people, M-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiak, was born in 1767 in Saukenak, a large Sauk village located at the site of the present-day city of Rock Island. He distinguished himself as a canny warrior while still in his teens, chiefly in battles with the Osage and other enemy tribes. During the War of 1812, Black Hawk fought with the British against the Americans at Detroit. While not a hereditary chief, Black Hawk had a loyal band of followers called the British Band. He often found himself in conflict with Keokuk, a Sauk chief who tried to maintain peaceful relations with the Americans.

In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson completed the Louisiana Purchase, nearly doubling the size of the United States. The next year he sent William Henry Harrison west to secure the remaining lands east of the Mississippi River. In November of 1804, Harrison engineered a treaty in which the Sauk and Fox ceded 50 million acres to the U.S. government for \$2,234.50 plus a \$1,000-per-year annuity. Subsequent treaties in 1814 and 1825 confirmed the cession. But it was not until 1829 that the lands around Saukenuk were offered for sale to white settlers and the Sauk and Fox, under Keokuk's leadership, were forced to relocate across the Mississippi, in present-day Iowa.

In 1830, Black Hawk brought his band back to Saukenuk where they spent the summer tending their corn amid increasing numbers of settlers. In the fall, they left for their traditional winter hunt out west. When they returned in the spring of 1831, federal demands that they leave were backed by Illinois Governor John Reynolds who sent 1,500 militia to the Rock River area. On June 26, 1831, Black Hawk's band returned to Iowa.

Meanwhile the presence of lead in the Fever River (now Galena) area was attracting more and more miners to the region. One of the early settlers, A. P. Van Matre found a rich lead site near the Apple River in 1825, about 15 miles east of Galena. Other miners and their families were soon attracted to the area. Their cluster of houses and cabins became known as the Apple River settlement. Several smelting furnaces dotted the area and in 1827 Labaum and St. Vrain opened the first store.

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Apple River Fort Site

The Sauk returned to Iowa in late June 1831. It was too late to plant corn; they spent a miserable winter near starvation. With discontentment rampant, Black Hawk had little difficulty rounding up a band to return to Illinois. His plan was to plant corn at the village of the Winnebago Prophet, some 30 miles up the Rock River. Black Hawk also hoped to ally his band with the Winnebago and Potawatomie tribes, and with help from the British, reclaim their land. On April 5, 1832, Black Hawk crossed the Mississippi and started up the Rock River with some 500 warriors and about 1,000 women, children, and old men. Black Hawk himself was 65 years old at the time.

Upon learning of Black Hawk's return to Illinois, Governor Reynolds called out the militia. General Henry Atkinson, who had assumed command of U.S. Army troops at Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, sent messengers to Black Hawk urging him to return to Iowa. Meanwhile, the Illinois militia had reached Dixon's Ferry on the Rock River. Black Hawk moved up the river to confer with the Winnebagos and Potawatomies, only to learn that they would not join in battle against the Americans. Nor could he expect any help from the British. When the militia destroyed the Prophet's village on May 10, Black Hawk decided to return down the Rock River to Iowa.

On May 14, Black Hawk's scouts spotted an encampment of militia under Major Isaiah Stillman north of Dixon's Ferry at present-day Stillman Valley in Ogle County. Black Hawk sent a three-man peace envoy, unarmed and carrying a white flag, to meet the white leaders and escort them back to Black Hawk's camp. The three men were quickly taken prisoner, and when the undisciplined militia spotted five braves who Black Hawk had sent to observe the proceedings, they mounted up and attacked, killing two of the braves. Enraged at what had happened, Black Hawk and 40 warriors attacked the 275-man militia force. The militia quickly broke ranks and ran, retreating all the way back to Dixon's Ferry. The Black Hawk War had begun.

The settlers, learning of the battle that became known as Stillman's Run, and other Indian attacks, were panic stricken. Many departed Galena by steamboat. At the Apple River settlement, the settlers formed a militia under Captain Vance L. Davidson. The Apple River Company consisted of 46 men with James Craig as the First Lieutenant and James Temple as Second Lieutenant. Captain Clack Stone later became head of the company. Under Captain Clack Stone the settlers built a fort, which they completed by May 22.

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Apple River Fort Site

To protect his band from the approaching militia, Black Hawk moved most of them up the Rock River into Wisconsin, near Lake Koshkonong. Then Black Hawk and his warriors engaged the militia in a number of delaying skirmishes: on June 16 at the Battle of Pecatonica (Horseshoe Bend, Wisconsin), on June 17 at the First Battle of Kellogg's Grove (Kent, Stephenson County), and on June 18 at the Battle of Waddam's Grove (Stephenson County).

The struggle in Illinois now claimed nationwide attention. President Andrew Jackson, who had gained fame in a decisive battle against the Creek Indians in the War of 1812, grew impatient with the campaign's lack of progress. On June 15, he issued orders relieving General Atkinson and replacing him with General Winfield Scott. Scott assembled a large force and set off for the frontier via the Great Lakes. But an outbreak of cholera badly decimated his troops and Scott did not reach Galena to take command until the day after the war had ended.

On June 24, four messengers--Fred Dixon, George Herclerode, Edmund Welsch, and Mr. Kirkpatrick--set off from Galena for Dixon's Ferry with messages for General Atkinson. After a brief stop at the Apple River Fort, they continued on their way, only to encounter Black Hawk's band some 300 yards from the fort. The Sauk opened fire, wounding Welsch in the thigh and knocking him from his horse. The other men managed to pick him up and hurried back to the fort. Hearing the shot, the settlers quickly ran to the fort and prepared for the worst.

About 45 men, women, and children were inside the fort when Black Hawk and some 150 warriors attacked. The men scrambled for their guns, leaped to the firing benches and took their places at the block house portholes. The women huddled in the cabins. Then, Elizabeth Armstrong rallied the women. They molded musket balls and loaded weapons so that the men could keep up a steady stream of fire. The battle raged for about 45 minutes. Black Hawk, thinking that the fort was heavily armed, abandoned the battle, raiding the nearby cabins for supplies as he and his warriors departed. Considering the ferocity of the fighting, casualties were light: the messenger, Welsch and another man were wounded and George Herclerode was killed; the number of Sauk casualties was undetermined.

The next day, at the Second Battle of Kellogg's Grove, the sudden arrival of U.S. Army troops forced Black Hawk to retreat north to Lake Koshkonong. Finding his band there hungry and disheartened, Black Hawk decided to lead his followers west to the Mississippi River and into Iowa.

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General Atkinson now had over 3,000 militia, 500 U. S. Army infantry troops, and several companies of mounted scouts under his command. By July 16 they set off on the trail of the elusive Sauk. The army troops caught up with the fleeing band on July 21 as they were attempting to cross the Wisconsin River. Black Hawk and his warriors fought a holding action in what became known as the Battle of Wisconsin Heights (twenty-five miles northwest of what is now known as Madison, Wisconsin). Some of his band floated down the Wisconsin River, most of whom were killed by waiting soldiers when they reached the Mississippi. The rest safely crossed the Wisconsin River that night and struggled on to the Mississippi River below the mouth of the Bad Axe River, midway between Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, Wisconsin.

There they were met by the steamboat Warrior, which had been sent upriver from Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Black Hawk attempted to surrender, but instead was fired upon by the Warrior. Later that afternoon, the Warrior ran low on wood and returned to Prairie du Chien. Black Hawk then fled to the north, leaving a detachment of braves to decoy the army away from the river crossing. But the next morning, on August 2, at the Battle of Bad Axe, the Warrior returned and the army caught the Indians attempting to cross the river. Large numbers were killed, many more were drowned. Of the 1,500 who had started out with Black Hawk, some 15 weeks earlier, only about 150 survived. Black Hawk was captured by the Winnebagos on August 27 and turned over to the federal government.

When news of the Battle of Bad Axe reached the Apple River Fort, the settlers decided to celebrate the victory by firing the lead cannon that they had earlier cast but not used. They loaded the cannon to the muzzle and touched it off, whereupon the weapon burst, killing a soldier standing nearby. In 1868, when the Apple River settlement voted to incorporate as a village, it chose the name Elizabeth, in honor of the three brave Elizabeths who helped defend the Apple River Fort--Elizabeth Armstrong, Elizabeth Van Volkenburg, and Elizabeth Winter.

The end of the Black Hawk War allowed the settlement of northern Illinois and Wisconsin. Vast numbers of New Yorkers, New Englanders, and in time immigrants from Europe came into the northern counties of Illinois ending the dominance of southerners who had settled the southern part of Illinois. The construction of the Erie Canal and the opening of steamboat navigation on the Great Lakes provided a new avenue for settlement into the northern part of the state. The end of the Black Hawk War also allowed for the continued development and expansion of lead mining in Jo Daviess County.

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Apple River Fort Site

Criterion D

The Apple River Fort site is archaeologically significant for Criterion D because the subsurface archaeological information it has yielded--and can continue to yield--regarding the structure of this fort and the life ways of the area's settlers. Little documentary information is available describing the fort, its defenses, or the daily life of its occupants. The only accurate structural data pertaining to the fort's size and plan has been obtained through the interpretation of the archaeological resource that is still intact at this site. The unexcavated portions of the subsurface features at the Apple River Fort site represent significant cultural deposits that can likely yield, a wide range of information regarding the late 1820s through the mid 1840s life ways in this region.

A number of research questions can be addressed with data sets from the Apple River Fort site. For example, what was the nature of settlers' cabins and homes in northwest Illinois in the late 1820s and early 1830s? What was the size and configuration of a stockade erected by civilians during the Black Hawk War of 1832? What fortifications were built into its structure? What was the type and bore size of the defenders' weapons?

The data sets from the Apple River Fort site can also answer a wide variety of questions about the life ways of its occupants. What kind of food service and eating utensils did they use? Did these items change over the period the site was occupied? What did their diet consist of? How much of their meat came from wild game? From domestic sources? The data from the Apple River Fort site can also be used to compare and contrast life in this late 1820s to mid 1840s mining community with communities in other parts of the country and at other times.

Archaeological research was conducted at the site of the Apple River Fort during the summer of 1995 by Fever River Research, led by Floyd Mansberger. The initial walkover survey identified some pre-Civil War pottery sherds and mortar fragments. The site was then lightly disked in order to conduct a controlled surface collection.

The surface collection yielded a wide range of transfer printed and hand painted ceramics, minor amounts of dark green container glass, thin window pane glass, tableware glass, and personal items. Brick and stone structural items were also found in minor amounts. Evaluation of the surface collection strongly suggested that the occupation of the site did not extend past 1860 and

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represented a relatively short term early 19th century occupation. Figure 2 shows surface collection being conducted at the site.

Limited subsurface testing was then conducted with the aid of a small backhoe. This activity identified several subsurface features interpreted as sections of the stockade wall as well as two pit features--a small cellar and a trash pit. A lead musket ball on the exposed surface of the stockade wall trench brought the Apple River Fort to life. (Figures 3 and 4.)

Because the written record of the fort was sketchy, it was then decided--in consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency--to strip the site of its plow zone, map and partially excavate any features uncovered, and then cover the site to preserve it. In addition, it was agreed that the future reconstruction of the fort would be positioned so as not to disturb the archaeological remains.

The archaeological evidence for the fort site contrasts dramatically with two documentary accounts that describe the fort. Kett (1878) erroneously noted that the fort "enclosed about one hundred square feet of ground." If this were the case, the fort would have only measured 10 feet by 10 feet. One may assume that Kett meant that the fort was 100 feet by 100 feet square, enclosing some 10,000 square feet. Johnson (1888) noted that the fort "was in the form of a square between eighty and one hundred feet to the side," enclosing from 6,400 to 10,000 square feet. Both accounts dramatically overstate the size of the fort. The uncovered outline of the fort measured approximately 48 feet wide by 68 feet 6 inches long, thus enclosing some 3,300 square feet. (Figure 5.)

Documentary evidence indicates that the fort incorporated two horizontal log structures. One of these structures was reported to be an existing settler's cabin; it is unclear if the other, described as a block house, predated the fort or was built specifically as a block house. Archaeological investigation substantiated that the fort was stockaded, that two horizontal log structures were located at two opposite corners, and that bastions were positioned in the remaining two corners. The inside dimensions of the northwest bastion were 3 feet 3 inches by 4 feet; the inside dimensions of the southeast bastion were 4 feet by 5 feet 4 inches. A 4 feet 2 inch gap along the west wall appears to have been the gate to the fort. Figure 6 shows the site plan as revealed by archaeological research.

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Based on the distribution of surface artifacts the horizontal log structure located in the northeast corner of the fort appears to have been associated with a pre-fort occupation. This log structure could be interpreted as either a log cabin or a log house. Based on the size of the opening in the stockade wall, the log structure was probably a single pen building approximately 16 feet square and either one or one and one-half stories in height. The absence of stone or brick around this structure suggests that the building's fireplace and associated chimney were of the "mud and stick" variety. The location of a daub pit to the east of the structure suggests that the chimney was probably located along the east wall and fits in with the interpretation that the cabin was a gabled structure with its roof line running east to west.

The gap in the southwest corner of the stockade wall has been interpreted as the location of another horizontal log structure. Depending on how one interprets the documentary information about the fort, this structure was either a block house that was constructed specifically for the defense of the fort or a second log structure that pre-dated the fort and was incorporated into the fort. Given the short time in which the fort was erected, it is probable that it was a second log cabin or outbuilding that was converted into a block house. Based on the gap in the stockade wall, this structure measured approximately 16 feet square. With an additional two feet overhang around all four sides, the upper story would have been about 20 feet square.

The interior of the fort is difficult to assess. The written record mentions "several tents and small shanties." Mansberger proposes that a crude log structure stood over Feature 4, serving as an outbuilding for the adjacent log building to the east prior to the construction of the fort. Feature 4 is a large earthen cellar that contained many artifacts including lead balls.

Some 632 artifacts were collected from the surface of the fort site, another 2,164 were uncovered in the partial excavation of 12 fort features. Together, they provide valuable information about the lifestyle of early miners and settlers in Jo Daviess County from the late 1820s through the middle 1840s. Table 1 classifies both surface and feature artifacts into functional classifications.

Artifacts were further analyzed in terms of three short-term components: 1) pre-fort (late 1820s through early 1832); 2) fort (summer of 1832); and 3) post-fort (late 1832 through circa 1847). This analysis compares the culture of the initial frontier miners to that of the more settled families of the post-war period.

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Foodway services. An analysis of foodway services present at the fort site provided information on the kind of food service and eating utensils that were used at the Apple River settlement from the late 1820s through 1840s. It also provided answers to how these items changed over the period the site was occupied.

Creamware is a finely potted earthenware with distinctive yellow or greenish colored glaze. It was produced from circa 1760 through the 1820s. Although found in limited amounts at the fort site, its presence is significant and indicative of the earlier 1820s occupation.

Pearlware is a finely potted, white paste earthenware with a clear lead glaze. It was developed in England in the 1780s. By the early 1830s, pearlware had run its course in America and was being replaced by heavier whitewares. Pearlware was well represented at the Apple River Fort site, comprising 17.2 per cent of all the refined ceramics recovered from the surface and 49.7 percent of all the refined ceramics recovered from the feature contents. Domestic sites that were occupied during the 1820s and 1830s should exhibit a significant percentage of pearlware sherds. The longer the sites' occupation persist into the 1840s, the less percentage of pearlware sherds will be recovered. This was well represented by the two concentrations of surface artifacts. Concentration 1 is located to the northeast including the log building in the northeast corner of the fort. It was occupied during the very late 1820s and abandoned shortly after the autumn of 1832, was comprised of 16.4 per cent pearlware sherds. Concentration 2 is located southwest of the fort. It was initially occupied during the late 1820s or early 1830s and abandoned sometime prior to the site's razing in 1847. Concentration 2 was comprised of only 4.5 percent pearlware sherds. The feature analysis showed this pattern to an even greater extent. (Figure 5)

Whiteware, a refined white paste earthenware with a clear, colorless, alkaline glaze, comprised the vast majority of the ceramics from the surface collections (80.1 percent) and nearly half (49.2 percent) of those from the feature contents. The early assemblages of whiteware had nearly equal amounts of hand painted and transfer printed wares. The later assemblages had a hand painted to transfer printed ratio of 14:100. One obvious interpretation of this shift is that hand painted ware fell from popularity during the later 1830s in favor of the more fashionable transfer printed wares. Another possibility is that the newer transfer printed wares became more accessible to the settlers as their economic condition improved. However, only a single sherd of porcelain, an expensive translucent ceramic ware recognized as a sensitive indicator of status, was recovered from the surface, and only two sherds from feature 3. For photos of hand printed and transfer

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printed pearlwares uncovered at the site, see figures 7 and 8, for details of ceramics by ware type, see tables 2, 3, and 4.

Foodway remains. This category of artifacts showed a striking transition from frontier to post-frontier animal utilization at the Apple River settlement. One of the most obvious changes was the decreasing significance of wild foods in the diet. Based on the number of identified specimens, the percentage of wild food remains is considerably higher in the earlier assemblage at Concentration 1 (16.4 percent) than in the later assemblage at Concentration 2 (3.3 per cent). Compared as a ratio of wild food remains to domestic food remains, the early assemblage is extremely high (227:100), while the later assemblage is low (8:100). See table 5.

Comparing the relative importance of domestic species from the early and late assemblages shows an increase in pork consumption, a dramatic decrease in beef consumption, and a sizable increase in the importance of fowl. Butchering practices also changed between the early and late assemblages. The early assemblage is characterized by bone that was cut by a meat cleaver or ax. Minor amounts of saw cut bone were noted in the later assemblages.

Specialized activities. As would be expected, artifacts associated with firearms were fairly plentiful at the Apple River Fort site. Musket balls, lead shot, and gun flints were found on the surface of the site as well as in the majority of the feature contents. The presence of both raw and melted lead indicates that lead was melted and cast into musket balls within the confines of the fort--a task documented by the historical accounts of the battle.

Raw lead, in the form of Galena crystals, was found in features 1, 4, 6, and 8. Galena in this form is found naturally throughout the region and was the very mineral that brought the frontier miners to the area. The vast majority of lead crystals were found in feature 8, which appears to represent a large cellar beneath the floor of the block house. It is interpreted that this raw led was stockpiled at this location during the fort's occupation.

Melted lead, presumed to have originated from the casting of musket balls, was found in features 2, 3, 4, 5, and 8. Feature 4, which has been interpreted as the remains of a shallow cellar beneath a primitive log shelter, contained the greatest concentration of melted lead. This cellar also contained the greatest concentration of lead musket balls. Thus it is probable that the melting of the raw lead and casting of the musket balls was conducted in the hearth once associated with this structure and that the musket balls were stored there. See figure 9 and table 6.

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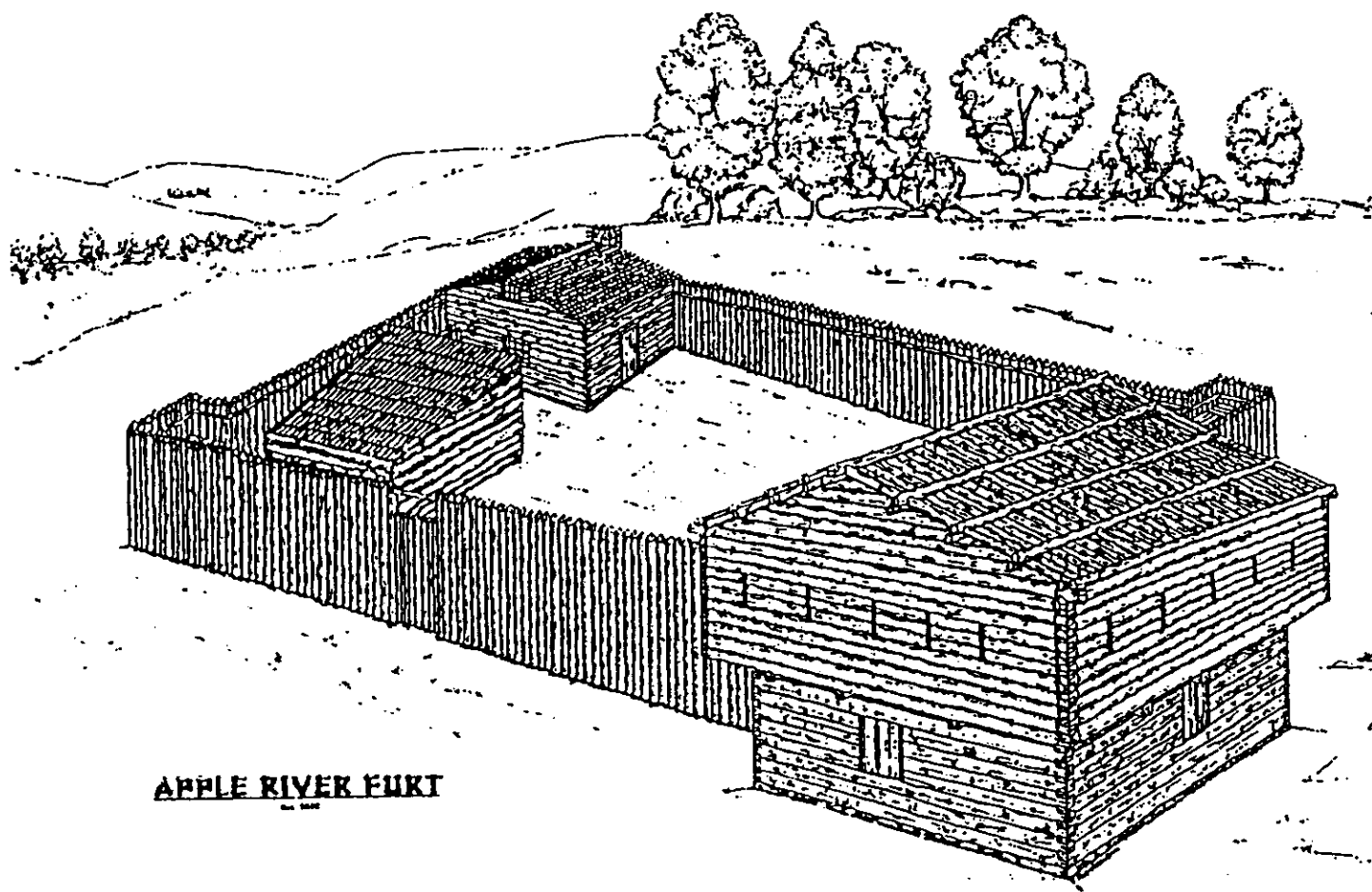
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Verbal Boundary Description

The Apple River Fort Site is located in the South 1/2 of the Northeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of the Southwest 1/4 of the Southeast 1/4 of the Northwest 1/4 of the Southwest 1/4 of Section 19, Township 27 North, Range 3 East, JoDaviess County, Illinois. Located south of the former right of way of the Chicago & North Western Railroad and east of the access road to the property

Boundary Justification

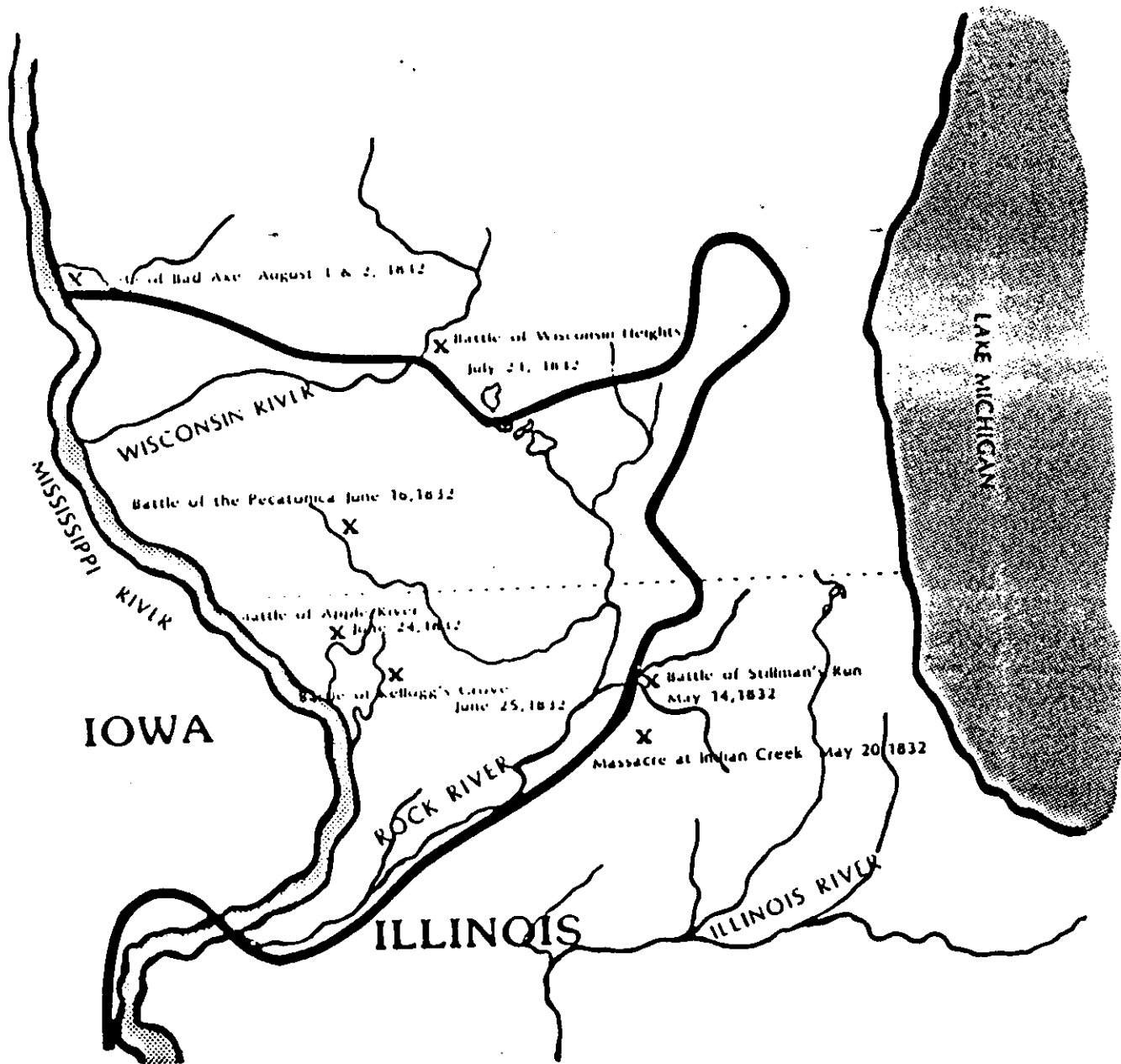
The boundary only includes the site of the Apple River Fort and the immediate surrounding land. These boundaries encompass all of the archaeological deposits and features historically associated with the Apple River Fort and that maintain historic integrity.



APPLE RIVER FORT

Artist's interpretation of the Apple River Fort (based on archaeology and documentary evidence) as drawn by Arnold Construction and Wood Products, Stockton, Illinois. The interpretation of the shed-roofed outbuilding has been changed to a gable roof.

FIGURE 1



BLACK HAWK'S MAIN TRAIL
FROM APRIL 5, 1832 TO AUGUST 2, 1832
WITH THE MAJOR BATTLES
OF THE BLACK HAWK WAR

10 20 30 scale of miles

Source: Along the Black Hawk Trail by William F. Stark
Copyright 1984 by William F. Stark
Zimmermann Press, Sheboygan, Wisconsin

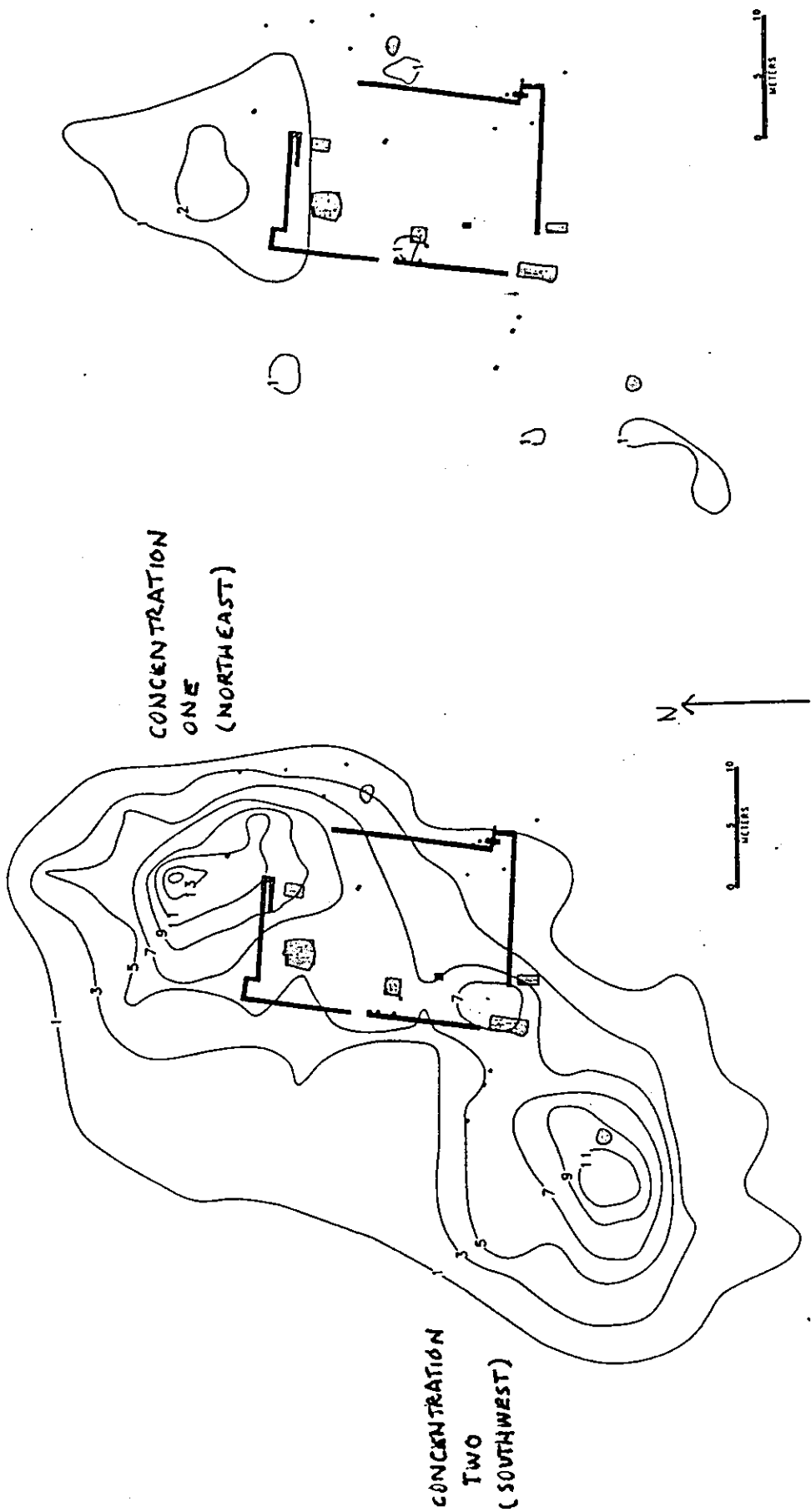


Figure 5. Distribution of Total Artifacts (left) and Personal Artifacts (right) from the surface of the Apple River Fort Site. The outline of the fort and the various features uncovered during the subsequent investigations is also shown in this and the following illustrations.

FIGURE 6
SITE PLAN, APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

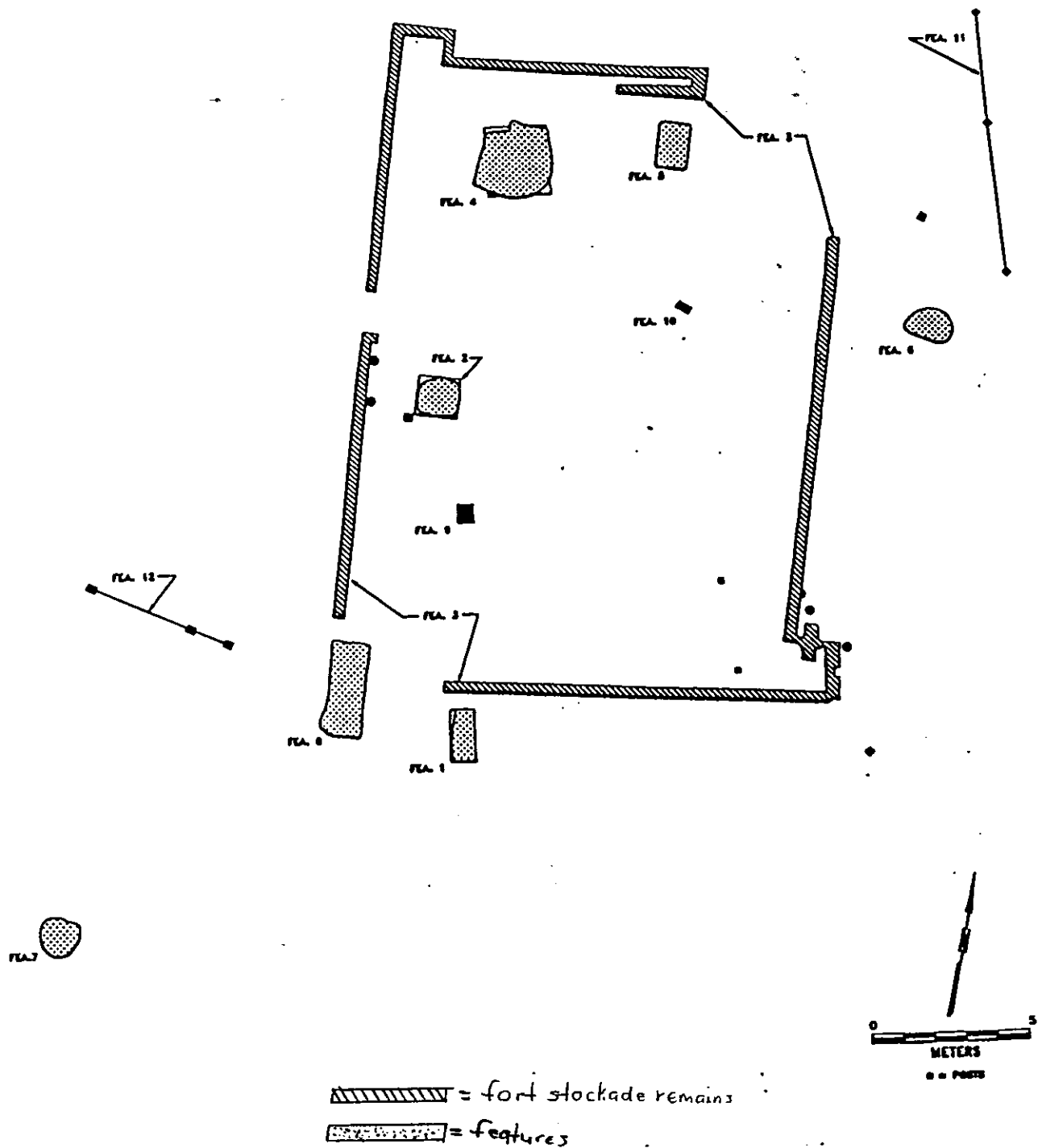


TABLE 1
FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF ARTIFACTS
FROM SURFACE AND CUMULATIVE FEATURE CONTEXTS,
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

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

TABLE 2
REFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM THE SURFACE OF THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE
(AND SELECT CONTEMPORARY SITES FOR COMPARISON)

	TOTAL SURFACE		AREA 1		AREA 2		ALEXANDER		BRIDGES	
	ARTIFACTS						SITE		SITE	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Creamware										
undecorated	7	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	33	4.4	0	0.0
edge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
total	7	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.5	36	5.0	0	0.0
Pearlware										
undecorated	10	2.2	1	1.5	0	0.0	108	15.1	19	26.0
edge decorated	13	2.8	1	1.5	1	1.5	51	7.1	8	11.0
annular decorated	3	0.7	0	0.0	1	1.5	4	0.6	1	1.4
handpainted										
monochrome	11	2.4	2	3.0	1	1.5	4	0.6	19	26.0
polychrome	7	1.5	2	3.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
w/ sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed										
dark blue	36	7.9	5	7.4	0	0.0	40	5.6	0	0.0
brown/black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
total	80	17.5	11	16.4	3	4.5	209	29.3	47	64.4
Whiteware										
undecorated	224	48.9	33	49.2	37	55.2	310	43.4	20	27.4
edge decorated	19	4.1	3	4.5	2	3.0	15	2.1	1	1.4
annular decorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
handpainted										
monochrome	7	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5	48	6.7	2	2.7
polychrome	11	2.4	1	1.5	2	3.0	7	1.0	0	0.0
w/sponge	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
sponge decorated	4	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
transfer printed										
light blue	53	11.6	10	14.9	13	19.4	35	4.9	3	4.1
brown/black	12	2.6	3	4.5	1	1.5	7	1.0	0	0.0
other colors	37	8.1	2	3.0	7	10.4	7	1.0	0	0.0
w/ handpainted	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0
total	367	80.1	53	79.1	63	94.0	433	60.6	26	35.6
Porcelain										
undecorated	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	32	4.5	0	0.0
handpainted	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
lustre	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.4	0	0.0
total	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	5.2	0	0.0
Tin Glazed (Delft)										
undecorated	3	0.7	3	4.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
TOTALS	458	100.0	67	100.0	67	100.0	715	100.1	73	100.0

TABLE 3
REFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM INDIVIDUAL FEATURE CONTEXTS,
THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

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

TABLE 4
REFINED CERAMICS BY WARE TYPE
FROM INDIVIDUAL FEATURE CONTEXTS,
THE APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

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

TABLE 5

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

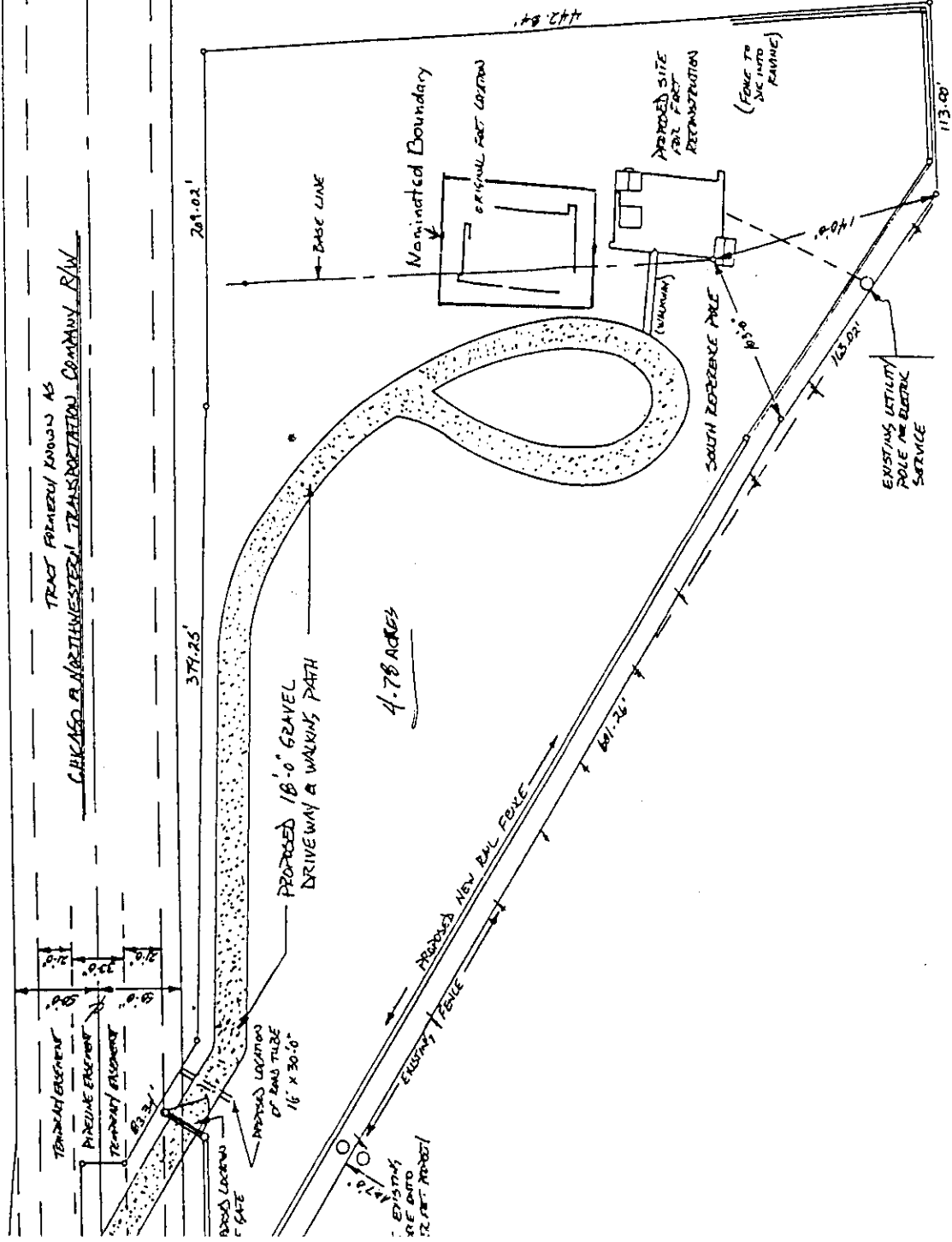
TAXA	FEATURE NUMBER-----								Total
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	
<u>PELECYPODA</u> , freshwater mussel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
<u>FISH</u>									
Ictiobus sp., Buffalo sucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
Moxostoma sp., redbreast sucker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
Micropterus sp., freshwater bass	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	2(1)
Indeterminate Fish	0	0	0	2(1)	0	0	0	8(-)	10(-)
<u>Total Fish</u>	0	0	0	3(2)	1(1)	0	0	10(2)	14(3)
<u>AMPHIBIAN</u>									
Bufo sp., toad	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)
<u>Total Amphibian</u>	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	1(1)
<u>REPTILE</u>									
Chelydra serpentina, snapping turtle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
<u>Total Reptile</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
<u>BIRD</u>									
Anas platyrhynchos/rubripes, mallard/black duck	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	17(3)	1(1)
Gallus gallus, chicken	0	0	0	0	3(1)	0	0	2(-)	20(4)
cf. Gallus gallus	0	0	0	0	1(-)	0	0	2(1)	3(-)
Meleagris gallopavo, turkey	0	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	1(-)	3(2)
cf. Meleagris gallopavo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(-)
Phasianides, pheasants, grouse, quail	0	0	0	0	2(1)	0	0	0	2(1)
cf. Ectopistes migratorius, passenger pigeon	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	0	1(1)
Indeterminate Bird	0	0	0	3(-)	10(1)	0	0	8(-)	21(-)
<u>Total Bird</u>	0	0	0	5(2)	17(4)	0	0	30(4)	51(9)
<u>MAMMAL</u>									
Felis silvestris, house cat	0	0	0	8(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	9(1)
Sus scrofa, domestic pig	0	0	0	2(1)	7(1)	2(1)	1(1)	63(3)	75(3)
cf. Sus scrofa	0	0	0	0	0	1(-)	0	4(-)	5(-)
Odocoileus virginianus, white-tailed deer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3(1)	3(1)
Bos taurus, domestic cattle	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	4(1)	4(1)	7(1)	12(1)	31(1)
cf. Bos taurus	0	0	0	1(-)	1(-)	1(-)	0	1(-)	4(-)
Ovis/Capra, sheep or goat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2(1)	2(1)
Sciurus sp., tree squirrel	0	0	0	4(1)	1(1)	0	0	0	5(2)
Mus musculus, house mouse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1(1)	1(1)
Rattus spp., Norway/black rat	0	0	0	1(1)	8(1)	0	0	3(1)	12(2)
cf. Rattus spp.	0	0	0	1(1)	0	0	0	2(1)	3(2)
Sylvilagus floridanus, cottontail rabbit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3(1)	3(1)
Indeterminate Mammal	2(-)	4(-)	4(-)	28(-)	55(1)	22(-)	38(-)	135(-)	285(1)
<u>Total Mammal</u>	3(1)	5(1)	5(-)	44(4)	77(4)	30(2)	44(2)	229(10)	434(16)
Indeterminate Vertebrate	0	0	0	1(-)	0	0	0	0	9(-)
<u>TOTAL NONE</u>	3(1)	5(1)	5(1)	55(10)	96(12)	30(2)	44(2)	249(17)	515(31)

TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF RAW LEAD, PROCESSED LEAD, AND LEAD SHOT
BY FEATURE
APPLE RIVER FORT SITE

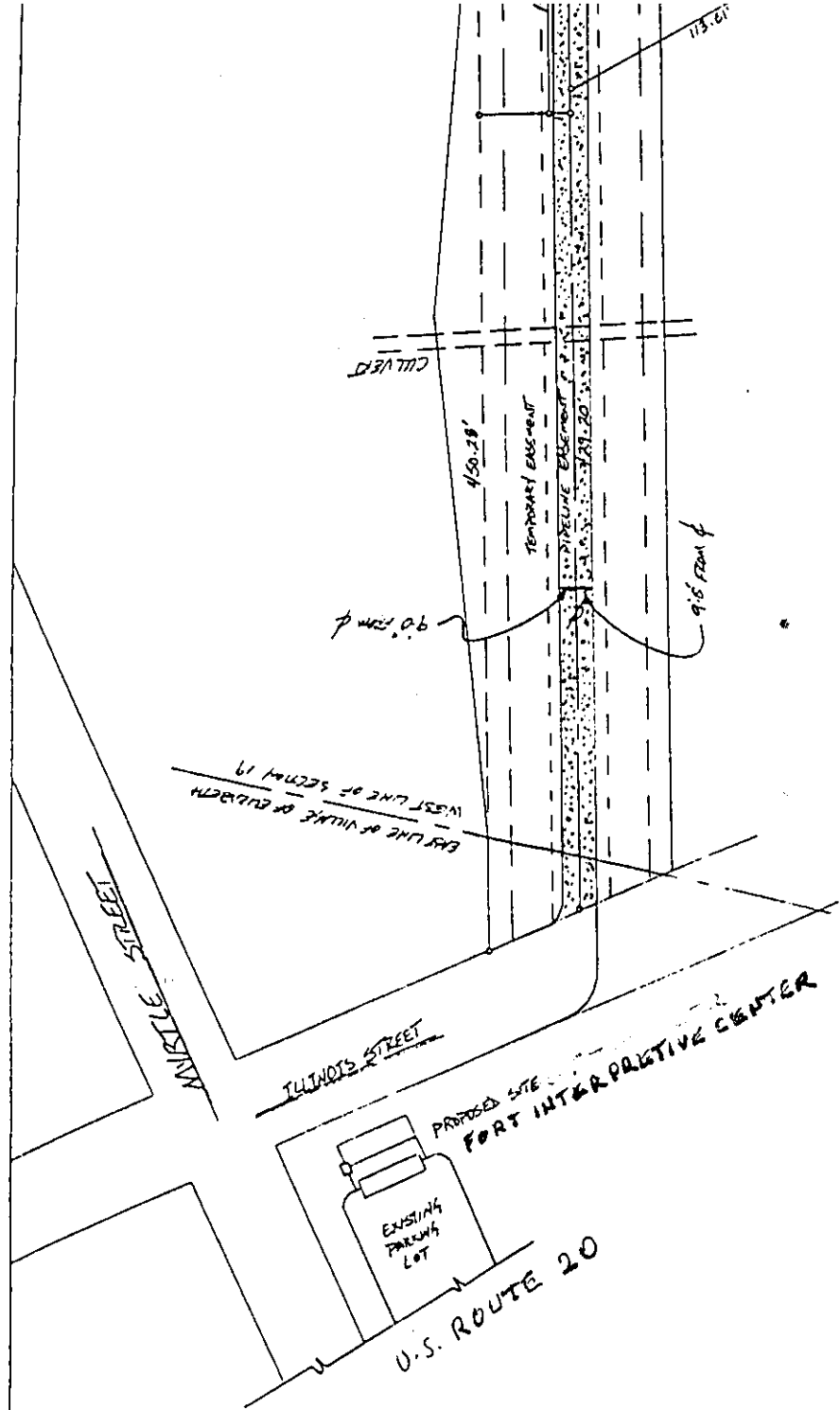
	Surface		-----Feature #-----													
	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt	#	wt
<u>Raw Lead</u>	7	144	1	44	0	-	0	-	1	104	0	-	1	2	34	125
<u>Processed Lead</u>	5	1031	0	-	1	2	1	5	6	22	1	5	0	-	1	8
<u>Lead Shot</u>																
.30-.34"	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
.42-.44"	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	-	1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

(wt = weight in grams)

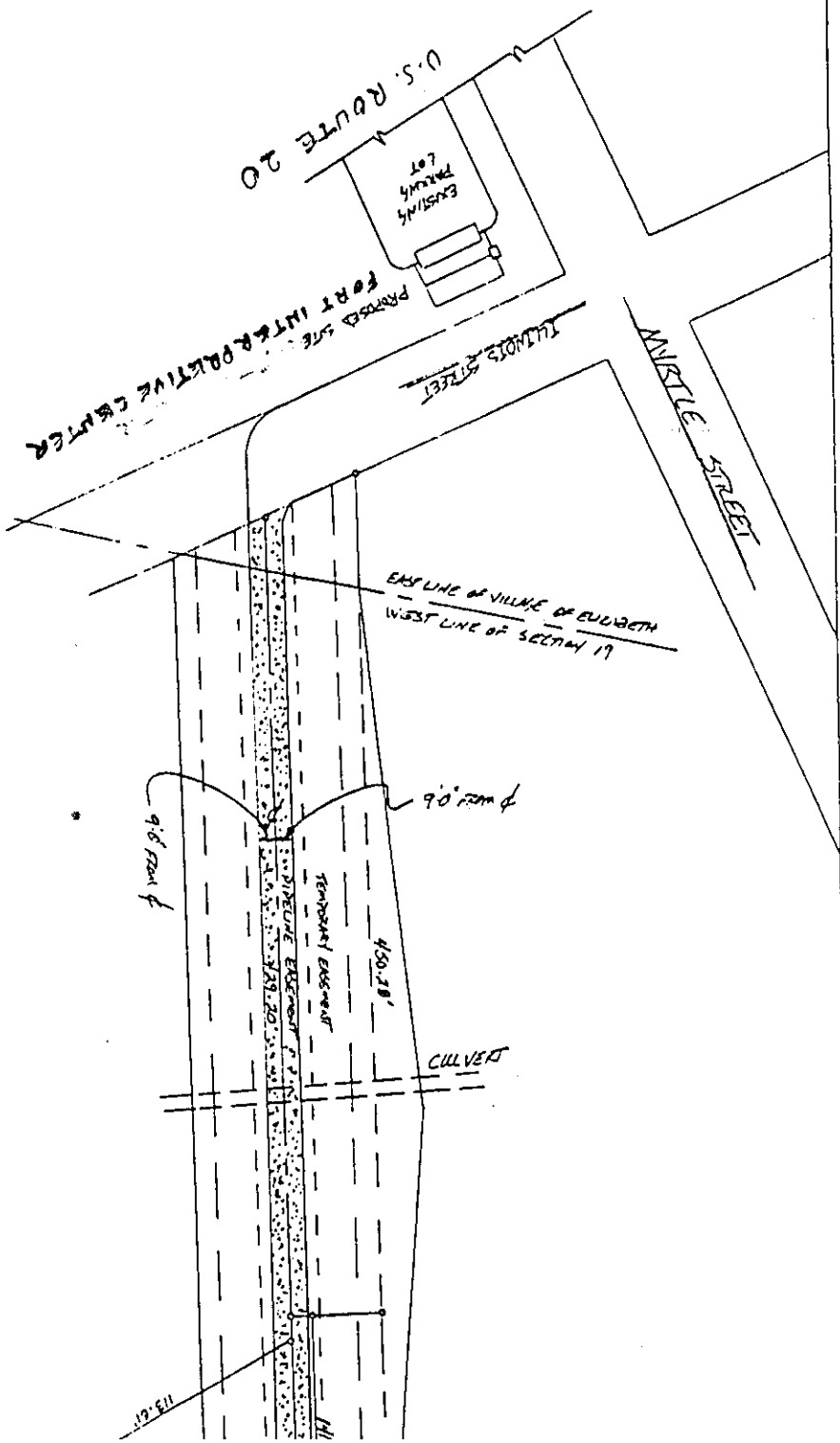
LIZABETH, IL

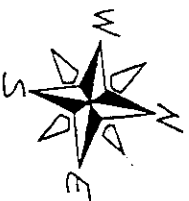
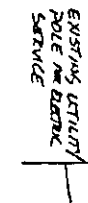


SITE PLAN, APPLE RIVER FORT,



SITE PLAN, APPLE RIVER FORT.







United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to announce actions on the following properties for the National Register of Historic Places.

For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 343-1572, fax (202) 343-1836 or E-mail: Edson_Beall@nps.gov

Visit our web site at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/nrhome.html>

NOV 14 1997

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 11/03/97 THROUGH 11/07/97

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARIZONA, COCONINO COUNTY, Lee's Ferry and Lonely Dell Ranch, Confluence of Colorado and Paria Rs., near Utah and Arizona border, Marble Canyon vicinity, 97001234, LISTED, 11/04/97

FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY, Homestead Town Hall, 43 N. Krome Ave., Homestead, 97001327, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Homestead MPS)

FLORIDA, DUVAL COUNTY, Atlantic National Bank Annex, 118 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, 97001328, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Downtown Jacksonville MPS)

FLORIDA, MARTIN COUNTY, Martin County Court House, Old, 80 E. Ocean Blvd., Stuart, 97001329, LISTED, 11/07/97

GEORGIA, DODGE COUNTY, Williamson Mausoleum at Orphans Cemetery, Orphans Cemetery Rd., jct. of US 23 and US 341, Eastman vicinity, 97001331, LISTED, 11/07/97

GEORGIA, RICHMOND COUNTY, Liberty Methodist Church, 2040 Liberty Church Rd., Hephzibah, 97001330, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Bailey--Rug Building, 219-225 N. Neil St., Champaign, 97001337, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Building at 201 North Market Street, 201 N. Market St., Champaign, 97001335, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, Building at 203-205 North Market Street, 203-205 N. Market St., Champaign, 97001336, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, Apple River Fort Site, 0.25 mi. ESE of jct. of Mrytle and Illinois Sts., Elizabeth vicinity, 97001332, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, JO DAVIESS COUNTY, White, W.E., Building, 100 N. Main St., Stockton, 97001339, LISTED, 11/07/97

ILLINOIS, LA SALLE COUNTY, Armour's Warehouse, Jct. of William and Bridge Sts., Seneca, 97001333, LISTED, 11/07/97

KENTUCKY, ADAIR COUNTY, Giles, Janice Holt and Henry, Log House, 302 Spout Springs Rd., Knifley vicinity, 97001237, LISTED, 11/06/97

KENTUCKY, BOURBON COUNTY, Snow Hill, 4100 Little Rock--Jackstown Rd., Little vicinity, 97001341, LISTED, 11/07/97

KENTUCKY, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, Salversville Bank, Jct. of W. Maple and N. Church Sts., Sayersville, 97001340, LISTED, 11/07/97

MISSISSIPPI, CHOCTAW COUNTY, Weir, Col. John, House, 102 Ann St., Weir, 97001378, LISTED, 11/07/97

MONTANA, LEWIS AND CLARK COUNTY, Wolf Creek Hotel, Jct. of Main St. and Bissonnett St., Wolf Creek, 97001381, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, GENESEE COUNTY, LeRoy House and Union Free School, 23 E. Main St., Leroy, 97001388, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, ONONDAGA COUNTY, Plymouth Congregational Church, 232 E. Onondaga St., Syracuse, 97001384, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Stillwater Bridge, Dam Rd. over Salmon R., Stillwater vicinity, 97001385, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, SARATOGA COUNTY, Saratoga Reformed Church, Old, Jct. of Burgoyne and Pearl Sts., Schuylerville, 97001387, LISTED, 11/07/97

NEW YORK, TIOGA COUNTY, Waverly Junior and Senoir High School, 443 Pennsylvania Ave., Waverly, 97001389, LISTED, 11/07/97

OKLAHOMA, OSAGE COUNTY, Barnsdall Main Street Well Site, W of jct of OK 11 and Main St., Barnsdall, 97001153, LISTED, 10/01/97 (Energy-Related Properties in Northeastern Oklahoma MPS)

PENNSYLVANIA, LACKAWANNA COUNTY, Lackawanna County Courthouse and John Mitchell Monument, Bounded by Washington Ave., Linder St., Adams Ave., and Spruce St., Scranton, 97001257, LISTED, 11/05/97 (Anthracite--Related Resources of Northeastern Pennsl MPS)

SOUTH DAKOTA, CODINGTON COUNTY, Citizens State Bank of Henry, Jct. of Main and 2nd Sts., Henry, 97001391, LISTED, 11/07/97

SOUTH DAKOTA, LAWRENCE COUNTY, Toomey House, 1011 Main St., Spearfish, 97001390, LISTED, 11/07/97

SOUTH DAKOTA, ROBERTS COUNTY, Stavig, Andrew and Mary, House, 112 First Ave. W, Sisseton, 97001392, LISTED, 11/07/97

VIRGINIA, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Burrland Farm Historic District, Burrland Ln., Middleburg vicinity, 97001406, LISTED, 11/07/97

VIRGINIA, FAUQUIER COUNTY, Number 18 School in Marshall, Jct. of VA 55 and VA 622, Marshall vicinity, 97001405, LISTED, 11/07/97

VIRGINIA, NORFOLK INDEPENDENT CITY, Poplar Hall, 400 Stuart Cir., Norfolk, 97001402, LISTED, 11/07/97

WASHINGTON, KING COUNTY, Thorton, William Harper, House, 17424 95th Ave. NE, Bothell, 97001408, LISTED, 11/07/97 (Bothell MPS)

WISCONSIN, LA CROSSE COUNTY, Cass and King Street Residential Historic District, Roughly bounded by State, S. 21st, and Madison Sts., and West Ave. S, La Crosse, 97001410, LISTED, 11/07/97

WYOMING, SWEETWATER COUNTY, Our Lady Sorrows Catholic Church, A at Broadway, Rock Springs, 97001326, LISTED, 11/06/97

ILLINOIS HISTORIC SITES SURVEY INVENTORY

1. Name of site: Apple River Fort Marker

Common

Historic

201093

2. Location: U.S. 20

Street and number

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Woodbine
Range

19
1/4 Section

Eliza ~~27A~~
County

T27N
R3E

SW1/4

Jo Daviess
3. Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

() District () Building
(X) Site () Structure

() Altered () Unaltered
() Moved () Original Site

4. Ownership

Status (check one)

() Private
(X) Public

() Occupied
() Unoccupied
() Preservation work in Progress

Access to Public

() Yes () Restricted (X) Unrestricted () No

Present Use (check one or more)

() Agricultural () Industrial
() Commercial () Military
() Educational () Museum
() Entertainment () Park
() Government () Private Residence

() Religious
() Scientific
() Transportation
() Other (specify)

5. Ownership of Property

Owner's name

State of Illinois

Street and number

Phone Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

6. Description cast metal state historical marker

Condition

(X) Excellent () Good () Fair () Deteriorated () Ruins () Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway? () Yes (X) No

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

() Archaeological Site (Pre-Columbian)
() Archaeological Site (Post-Columbian to 1673)
() French Influence 1673-1780
() Illinois Frontier (1780-1818)
(X) Illinois Early (1818-1850)
() Illinois Middle (1850-1900)
() Illinois Late (1900-present)
() Famous People (give names & dates)

8. Specific Date: 1832

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Music |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Political |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates.) Use additional sheets if necessary. Commemorate activity in the area during Blackhawk War.

9. Form prepared by:

Name and title: _____ Date: _____
Organization: _____
Street and number: _____
City or town: _____ County _____ Zip Code _____
Phone Number: _____

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for references for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.

APPLE RIVER FORT

Here, during the Black Hawk War, was located Apple River Fort. On June 24, 1832, it was attacked by 200 warriors. Within were many women and children, but few men. Mrs. Elizabeth Armstrong rallied the women and inspired the defenders until relief arrived. Elizabeth is named in her honor.

Erected by the State of Illinois 1934

Erected: 1934

Location: On north side US 20 at Elizabeth, Illinois 5 miles east

Information:

Remarks:

