



CARPENTER STREET UNDERPASS
SECTION 106 - CONSULTING PARTIES MEETING
August 29, 2016

WHY ARE WE HERE?

Purpose of today's Section 106 Consulting Parties Meeting is to seek input on the following:

- Results of the Phase II Evaluation
- Progress of the Section 4(f) Department of Transportation Act Resources Avoidance Study

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

Comment Sheets – Requested by September 19, 2016

Following the meeting, comments may be mailed to:

Kristina Miller

RK&K

900 Ridgefield Drive, Suite 350

Raleigh, NC 27609

E-mail: kmiller@RKK.com

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation Summary

SPRINGFIELD



RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Status Update of the Archaeological Investigations for the Carpenter Street Underpass Project, Springfield, Illinois

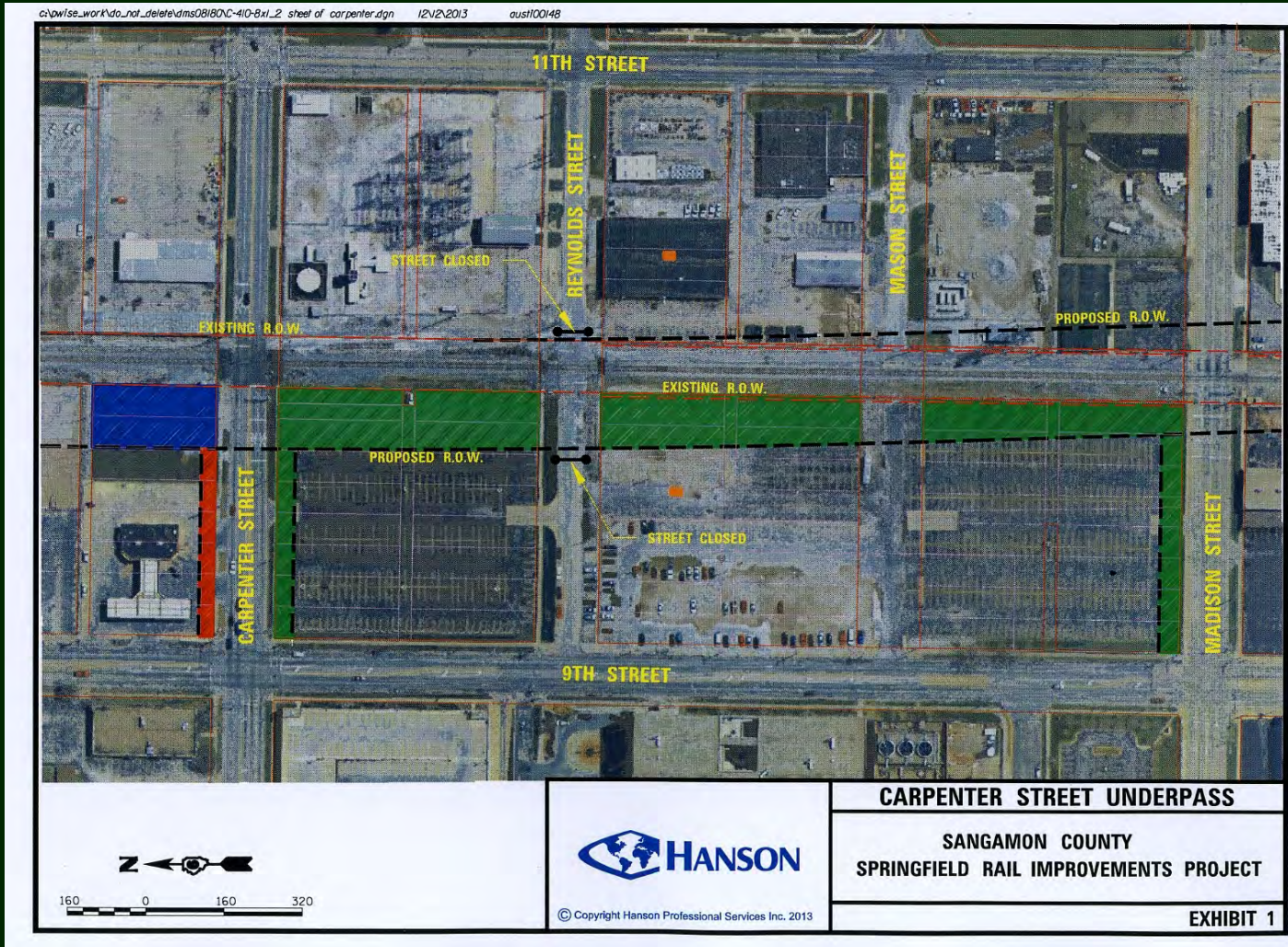
by
Floyd Mansberger
and
Christopher Stratton

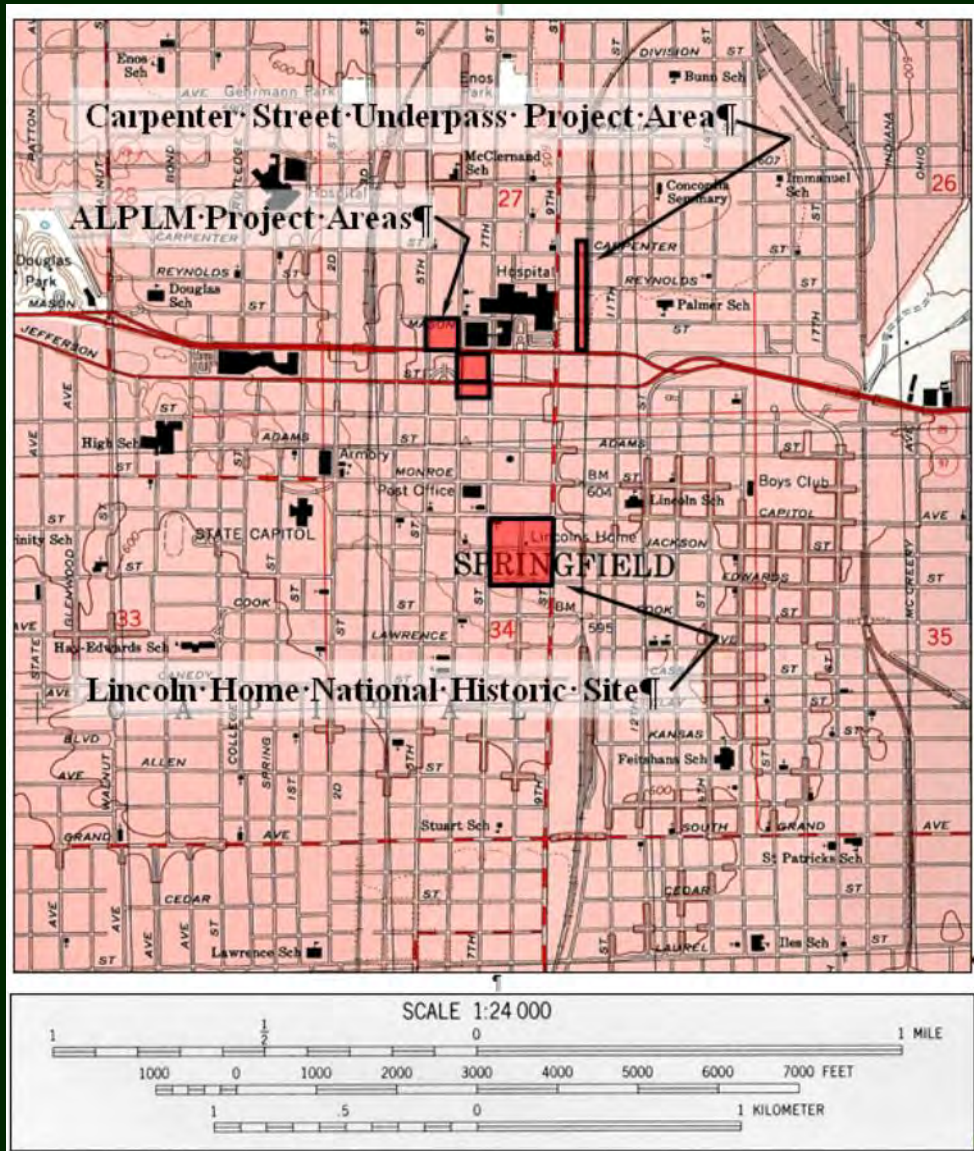
Fever River Research
Springfield, Illinois

Springfield, Illinois
August 29, 2016



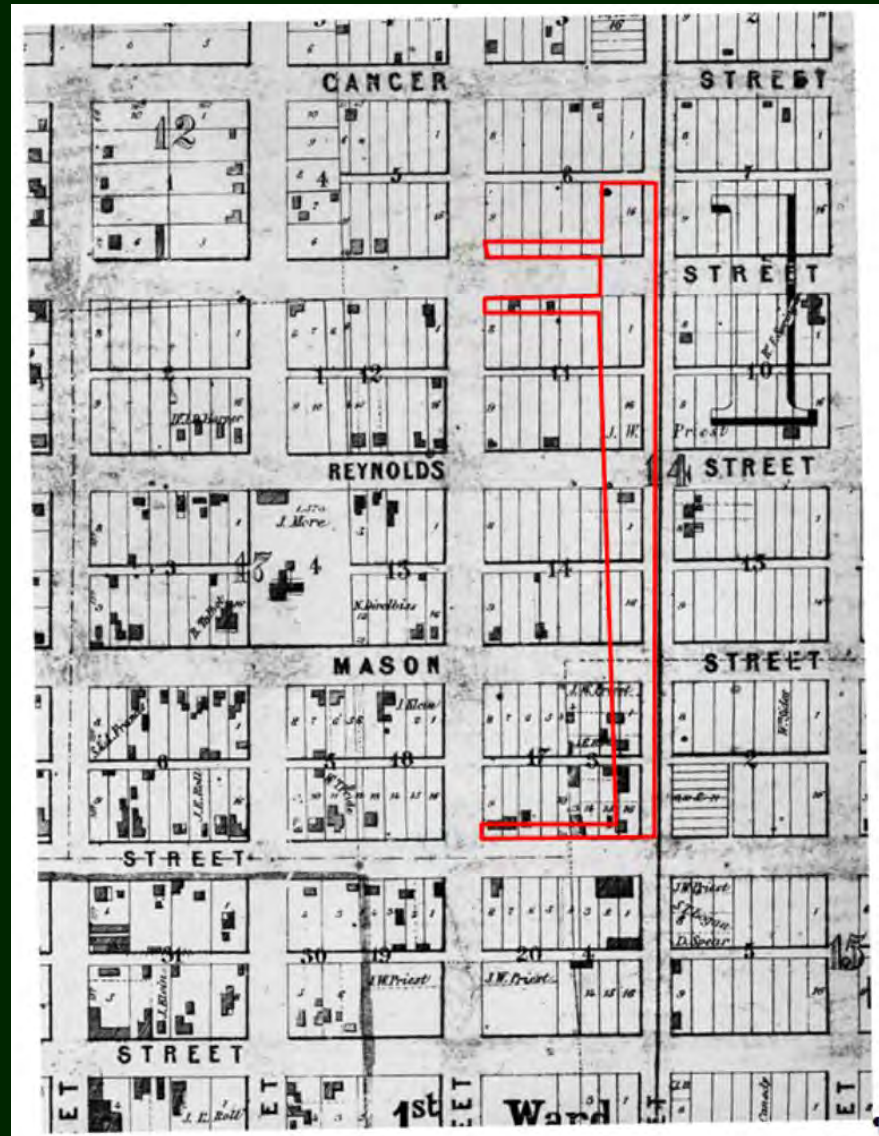
Project Location:





The Carpenter Street Underpass project area is located immediately to the east/northeast of Springfield's central business district, in an area historically known as the Near North Neighborhood.

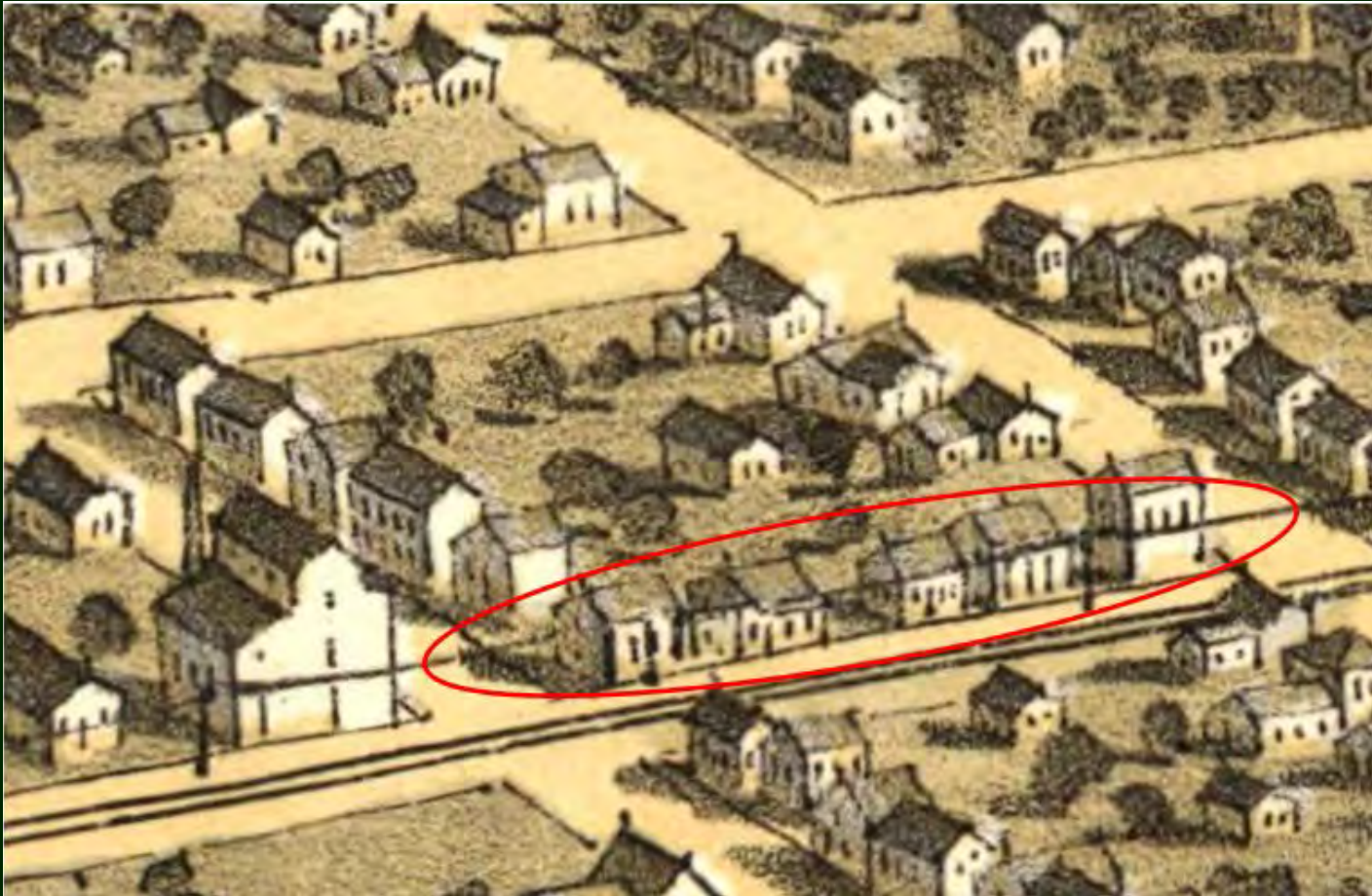
By 1858, the majority of the project area was undeveloped. That area between Madison and Mason Streets was the most heavily developed within the immediate project area, and consisted of five houses facing Tenth Street. These houses had been constructed in the middle 1840s through early 1850s and were occupied by Euro-American working class families. The rail line had been constructed through the neighborhood only a few years earlier.



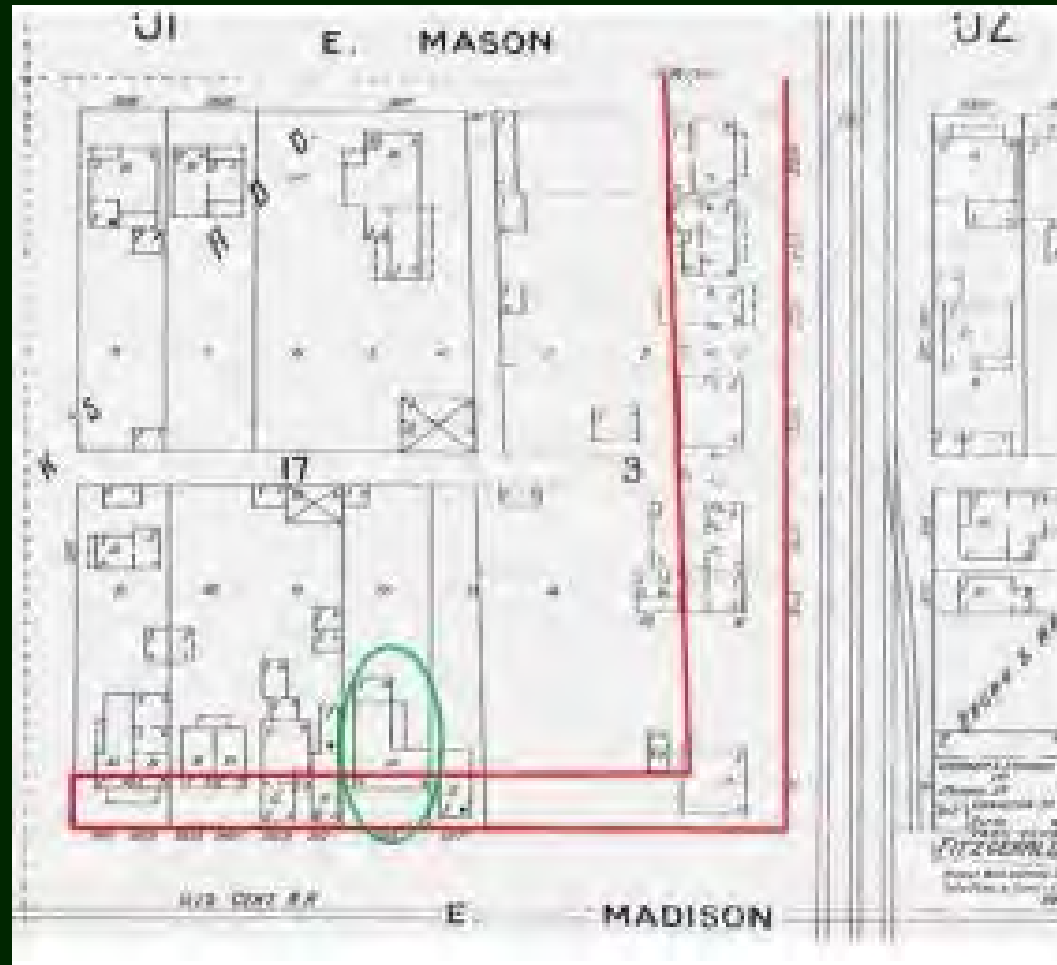
General view of Springfield's Near North Side and the Carpenter Street Underpass project area, as illustrated on the 1867 *Bird's Eye of Springfield* (Ruger 1867).



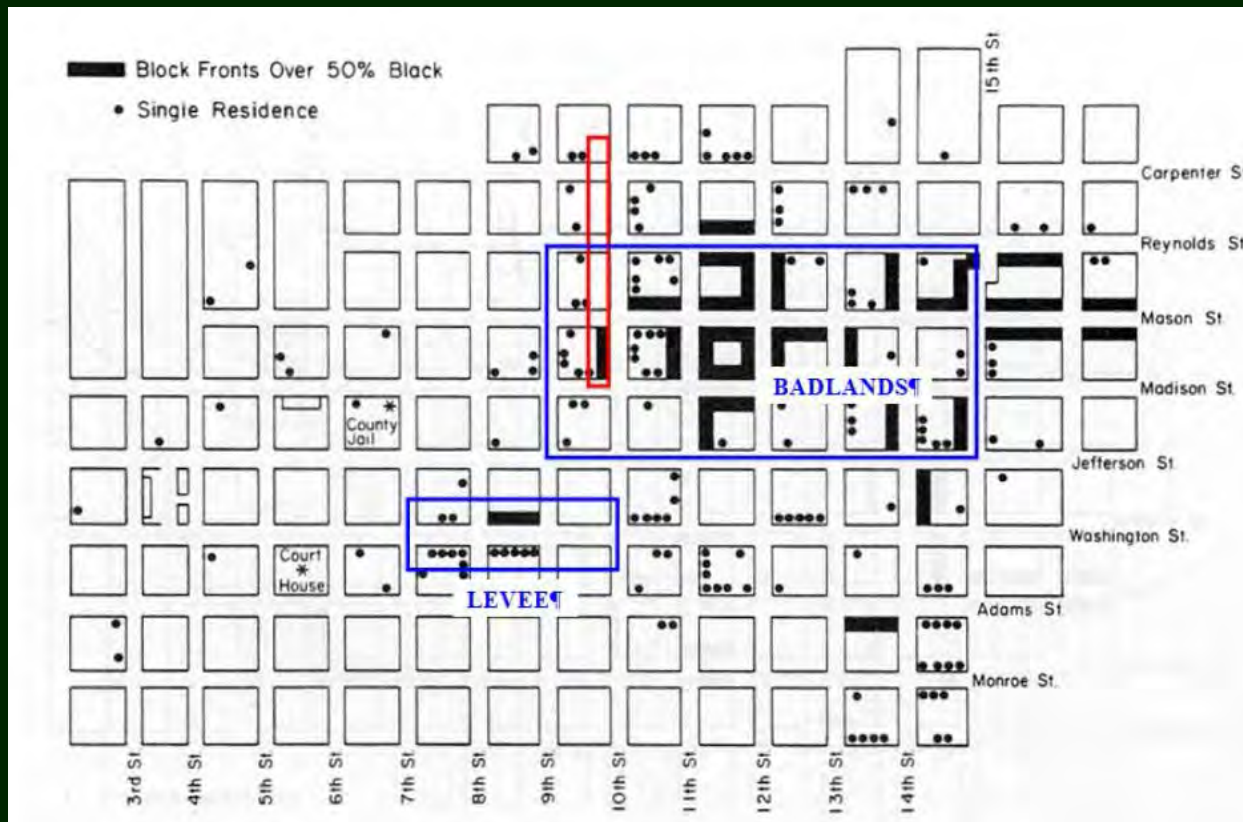
Detail of the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* illustrating the southern end of the current project area. Note the large Phoenix Mill located across Madison Street to the south.



The 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map labeled the houses along Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets as “Negro Shanties.” The red line indicates the location of the Carpenter Street project area.



By 1900, the south half of the project area was located in a predominately African-American residential neighborhood that had become known as the “Badlands.” The “Levee” was a short stretch of Washington Street known for its saloons, gambling houses, pawn shops, and prostitution. The Carpenter Street Underpass project area is outlined in red.



On August 14th, 1908, the City of Springfield erupted in racially motivated mob violence that lasted for several days, and resulted in the lynching of two African-American citizens, as well as the destruction of numerous houses and businesses within the city. Much of the violence was centered on the Levee commercial district and residential Badlands. The violence was subdued through the efforts of the Illinois National Guard.



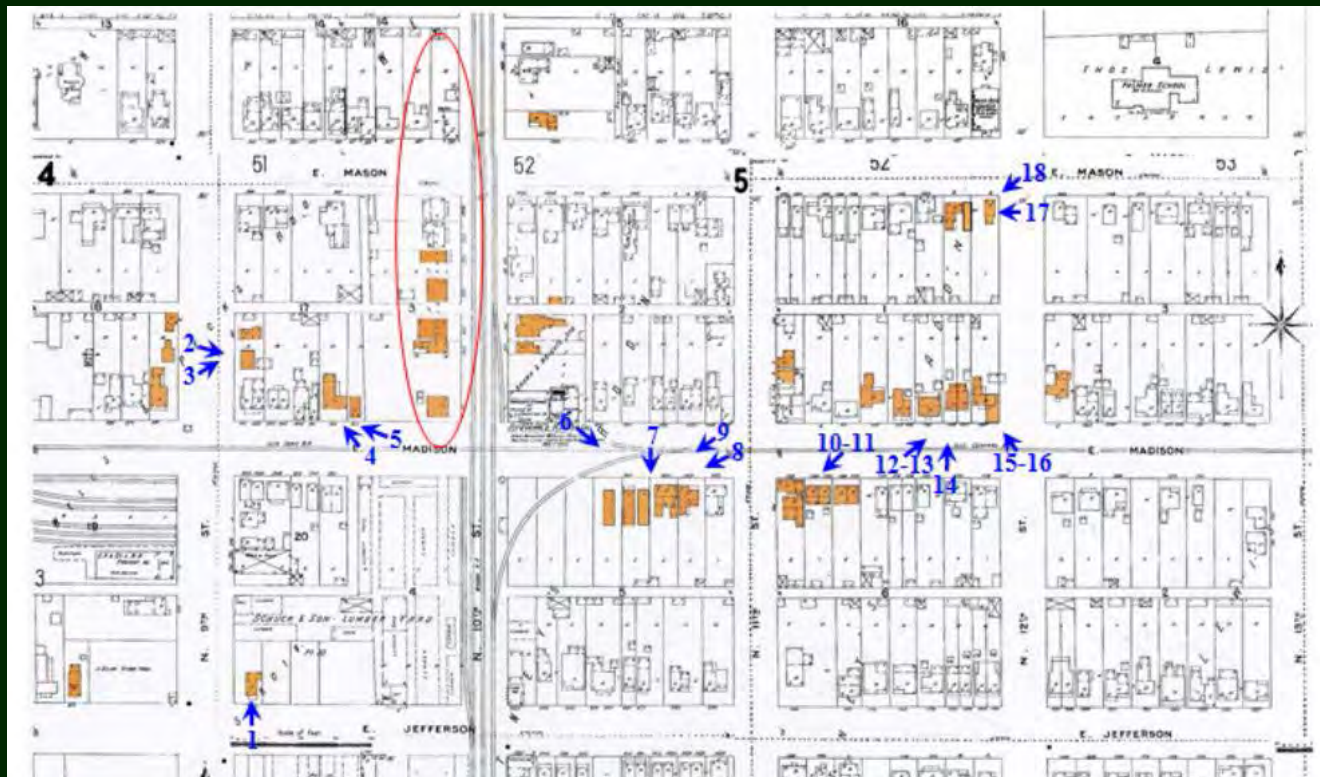
Images of scrapbook from Cultheritage.com.



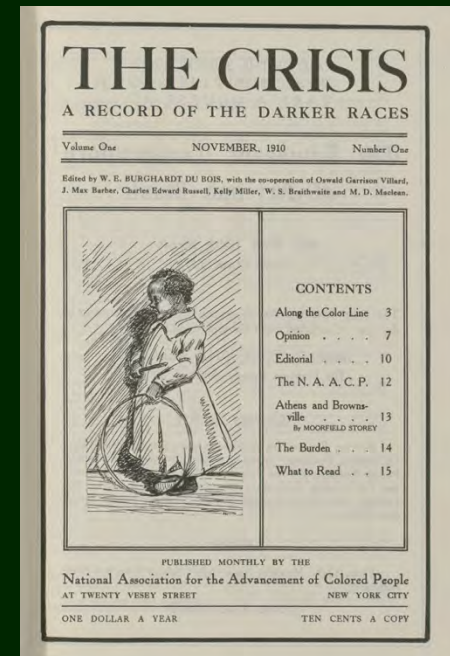
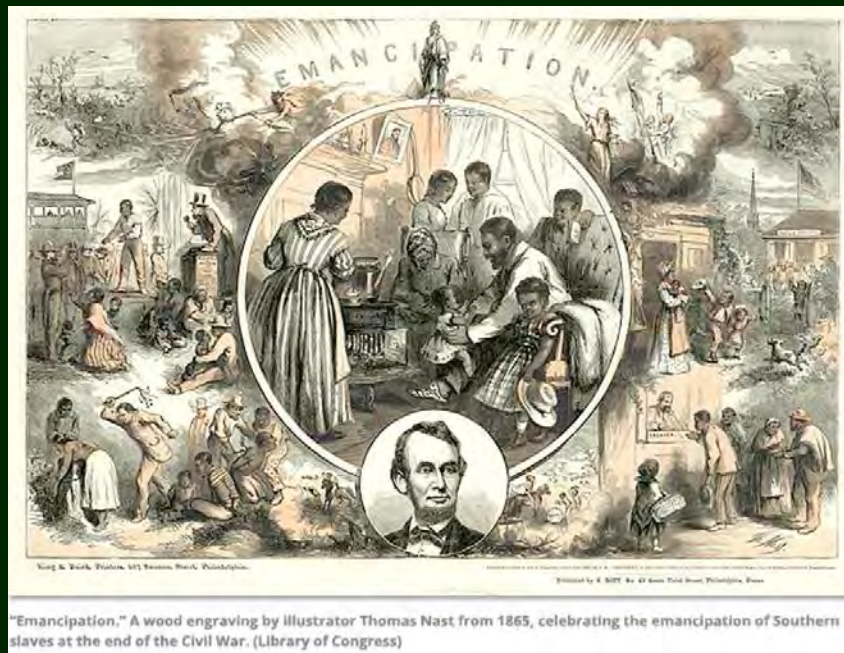
Photographs of East Madison
Street, and National Guard in
Springfield (August 1908).



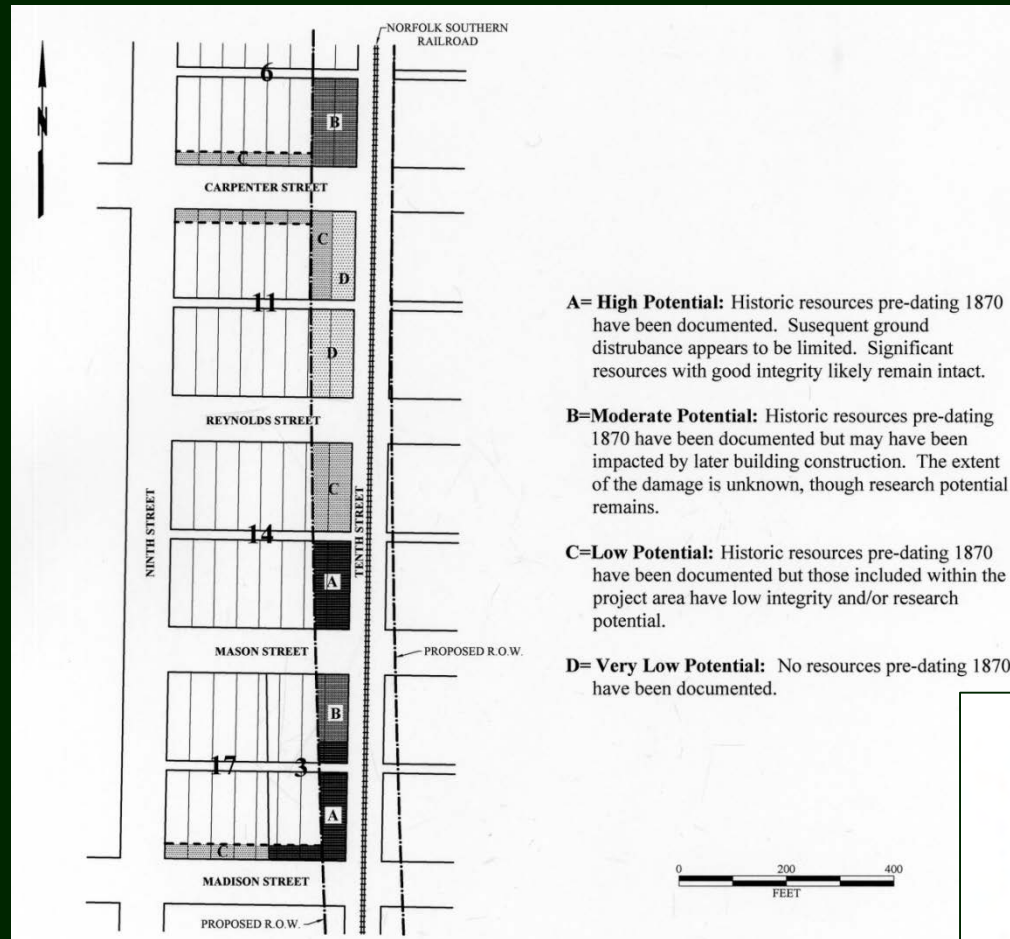
Over 40 houses and business were destroyed in the Badlands during the August 14th-15th, 1908 riot in Springfield. This map depicts the location of the houses and businesses destroyed by fire during the riots (as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map). The current project area is circled in red. The blue arrows indicate the location of perspective view historic photographs. No photographs have been located depicting the houses in the existing project area.



The Springfield Race Riot of August 1908 was one of the catalysts that resulted in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). On February 12th, 1909 (in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth), the organization was formed. As quoted in the NAACP's webpage, "The NAACP was formed partly in response to the continuing horrific practice of lynching and the 1908 race riot in Springfield, the capital of Illinois and resting place of President Abraham Lincoln."



The first step in the archaeological process was a *Phase I Survey*, which identified areas of *potential* archaeological integrity (ranked from a high potential of “A”, to a low potential of “D”).



A CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES STUDY
FOR THE PROPOSED
CARPENTER STREET UNDERPASS,
SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT



by
Christopher Stratton
and
Floyd Mauburger

Ferry River Research, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

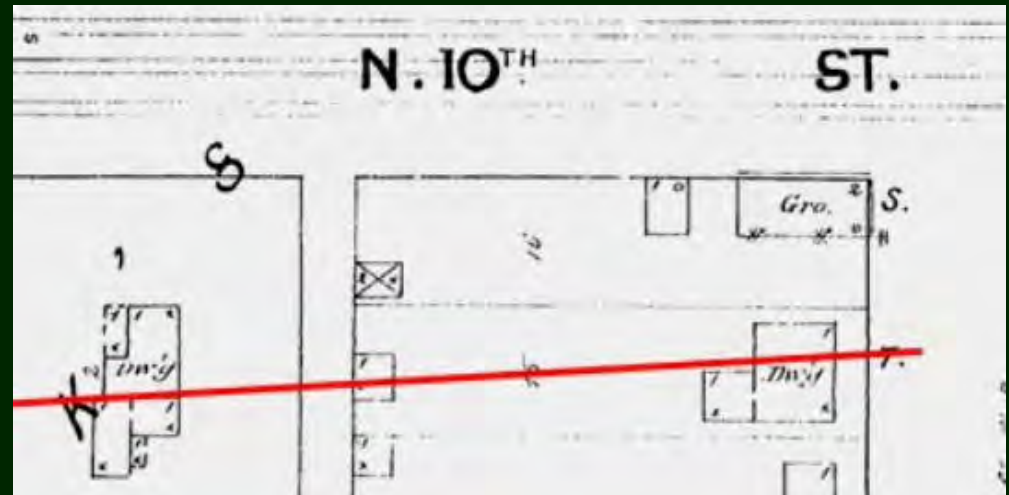
Prepared for
Hanson Professional Services Inc.

January 2014

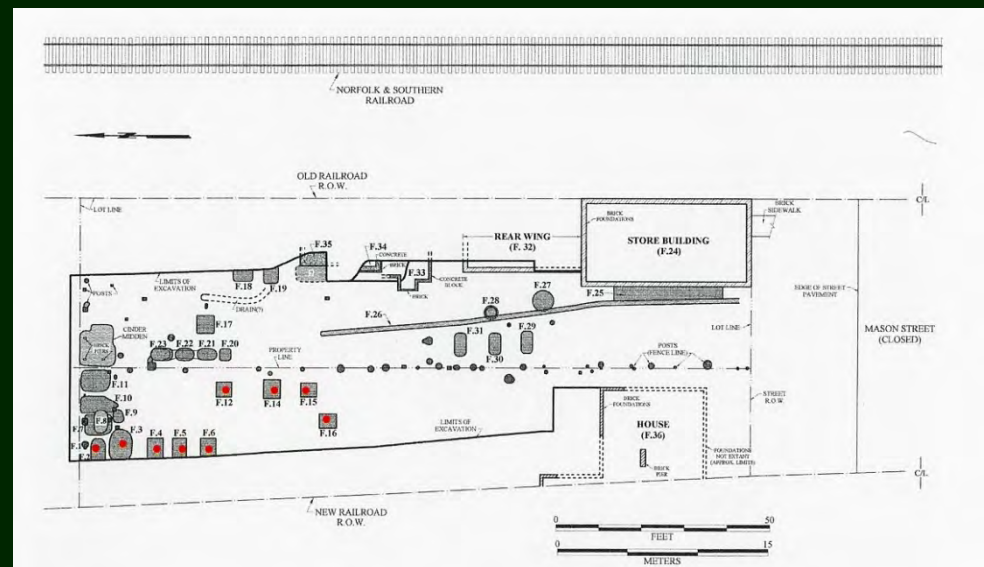
In consultation with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, it was determined that *Phase II archaeological testing* would be required for areas ranked “A” and “B.” The purpose of the Phase II testing was to determine if subsurface archaeological integrity was present, and if the sites were eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II testing required the removal of the parking lot overburden to inspect for subsurface archaeological features.



In the north third of the area tested (that area north of Mason Street and identified as Site 2; 11Sg1433), portions of two lots were stripped of overburden, exposing remains of a house (labeled “Dw’g”), a commercial grocery (labeled “Gro”), and a wide range of mid-yard and rear-yard features (including numerous privy pits. These two structures were built and occupied by Portuguese families beginning in the 1850s). Those privy pits illustrated with a red dot on them (lower right figure) were partially excavated.



Detail of 1890 Sanborn map

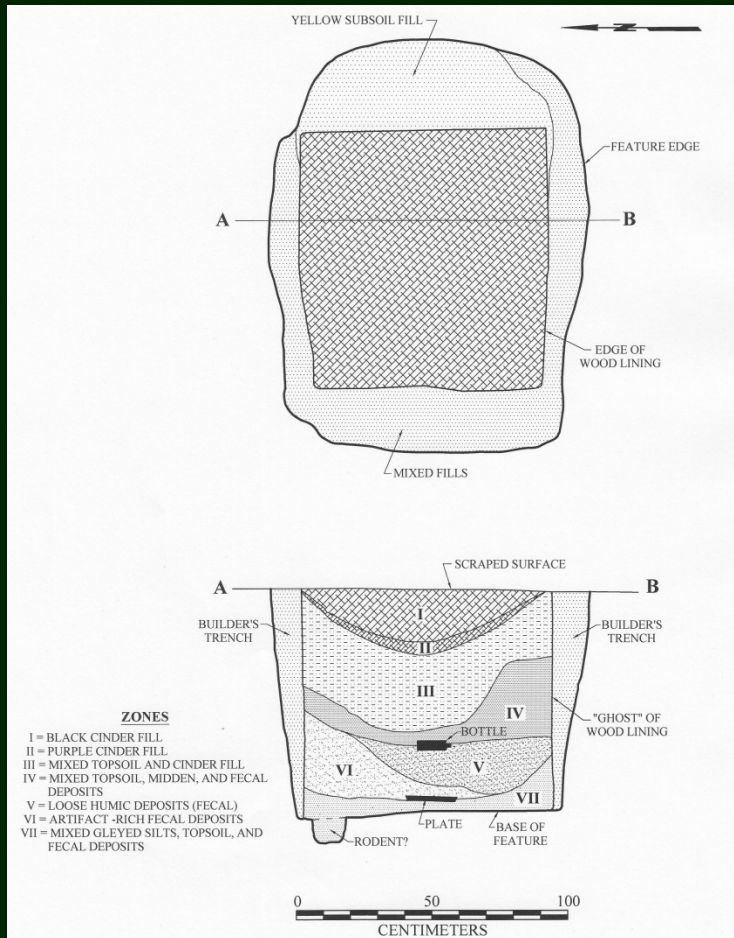


Archaeological base map of Site 2.

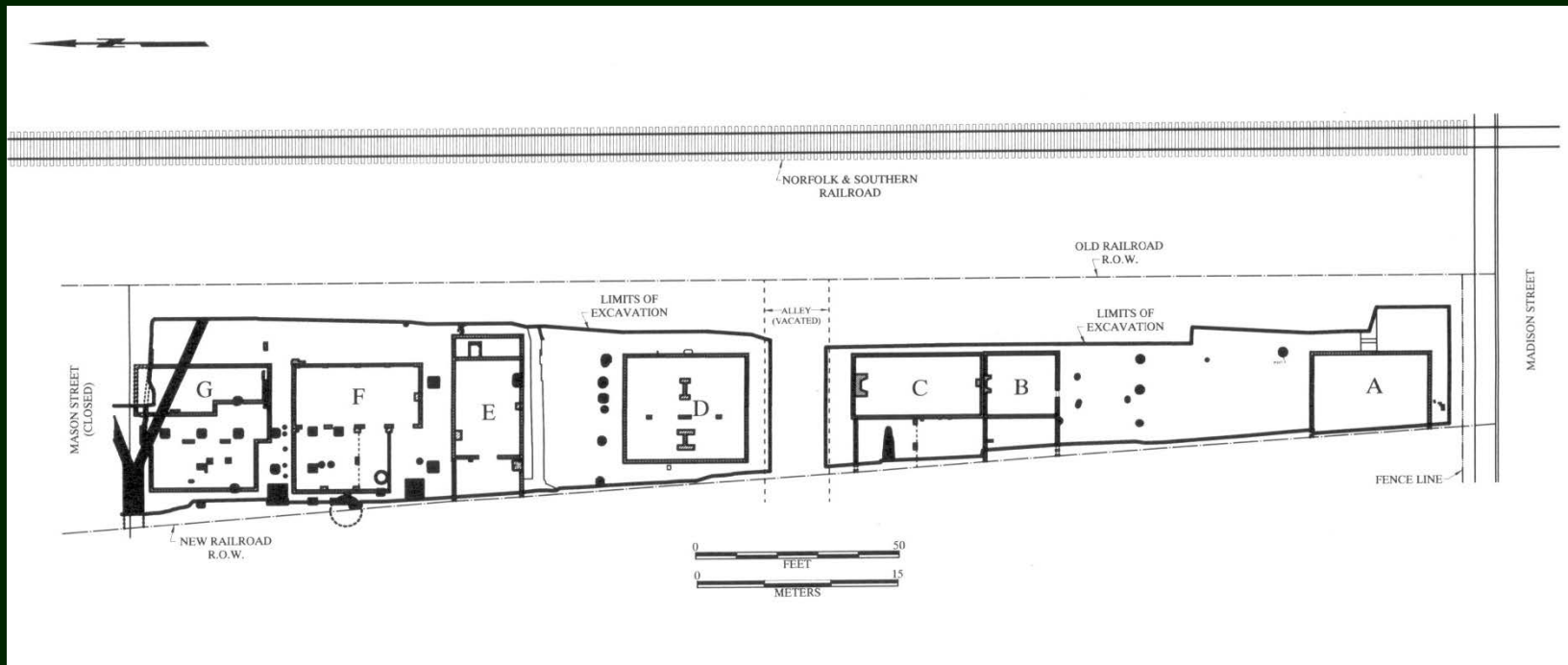
Nine of the features (all representing privy pits) were excavated to assess the age of the features, and their respective artifact content. Left: View of features after initial discovery. Right: During excavation.



The privy pits were mapped in plan view, the east half of each privy was excavated, and the profile of each privy pit was recorded. Each pit was then backfilled with clean sand. These pits were filled over multiple decades, with the earliest being filled in circa 1860 and the latest in circa 1950.



Intact resources were also found within the southern two-thirds of the project area (located between Madison Street on the south and Mason Street on the north) (Site 1; 11Sg1432). In this area, only the front of the lots once fronting Tenth Street were stripped, exposing the physical remains of seven middle nineteenth century houses. The rear yard activity areas associated with these houses lies to the west beneath the existing parking lot.



Views of Houses A (left) and B (right) during Phase II testing. House A appears to have been occupied by the Smith family at the time of the 1908 riot. House B may have been unoccupied in August 1908. Both houses were destroyed by fire in August 1908.



View of House C (left) and D (right) during Phase II testing. Both houses were destroyed by fire in August 1908.



View of one of the back-to-back fireplace foundations associated with House D.



Two views of House E (and associated brick walkway) during Phase II testing. This house was occupied by the Smith family for much of the nineteenth century. At the time of the 1908 riot, the house was occupied by M. Stoutmeyer. It, too, was destroyed by fire during the riot.



Looking west



Looking south

Houses A through E all exhibited physical evidence of having been destroyed by fire.



View of Houses F (left) and G (right). These two dwellings represent the last two houses to have been constructed along this section of Tenth Street. House G appears to have been demolished just prior to the riot (1906-early 1908). House F survived the 1908 race riot, persisting into the 1920s. The archaeological integrity of both structures had been compromised by post-1920s construction activity.



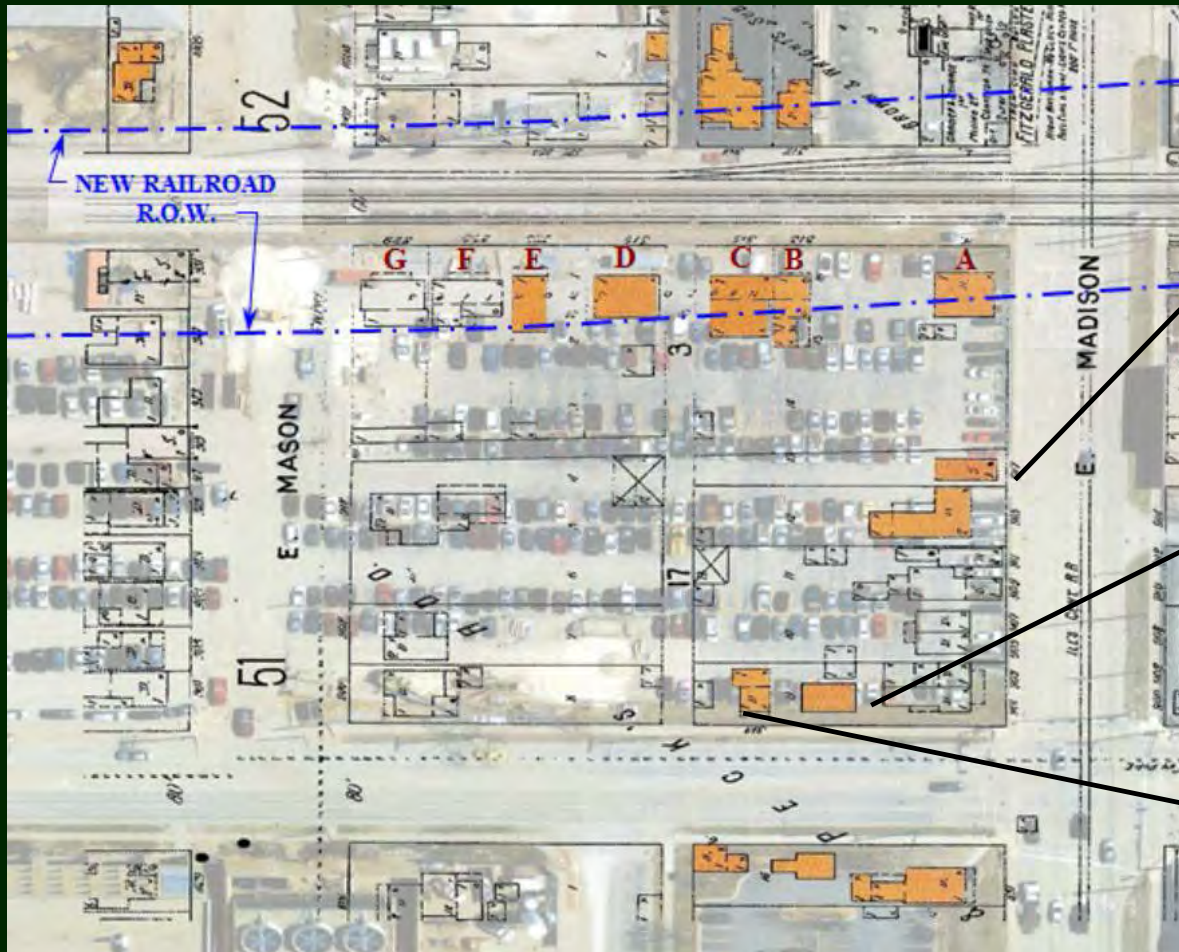
Fieldwork conducted in the fall of 2014 consisted of mapping the exposed features...



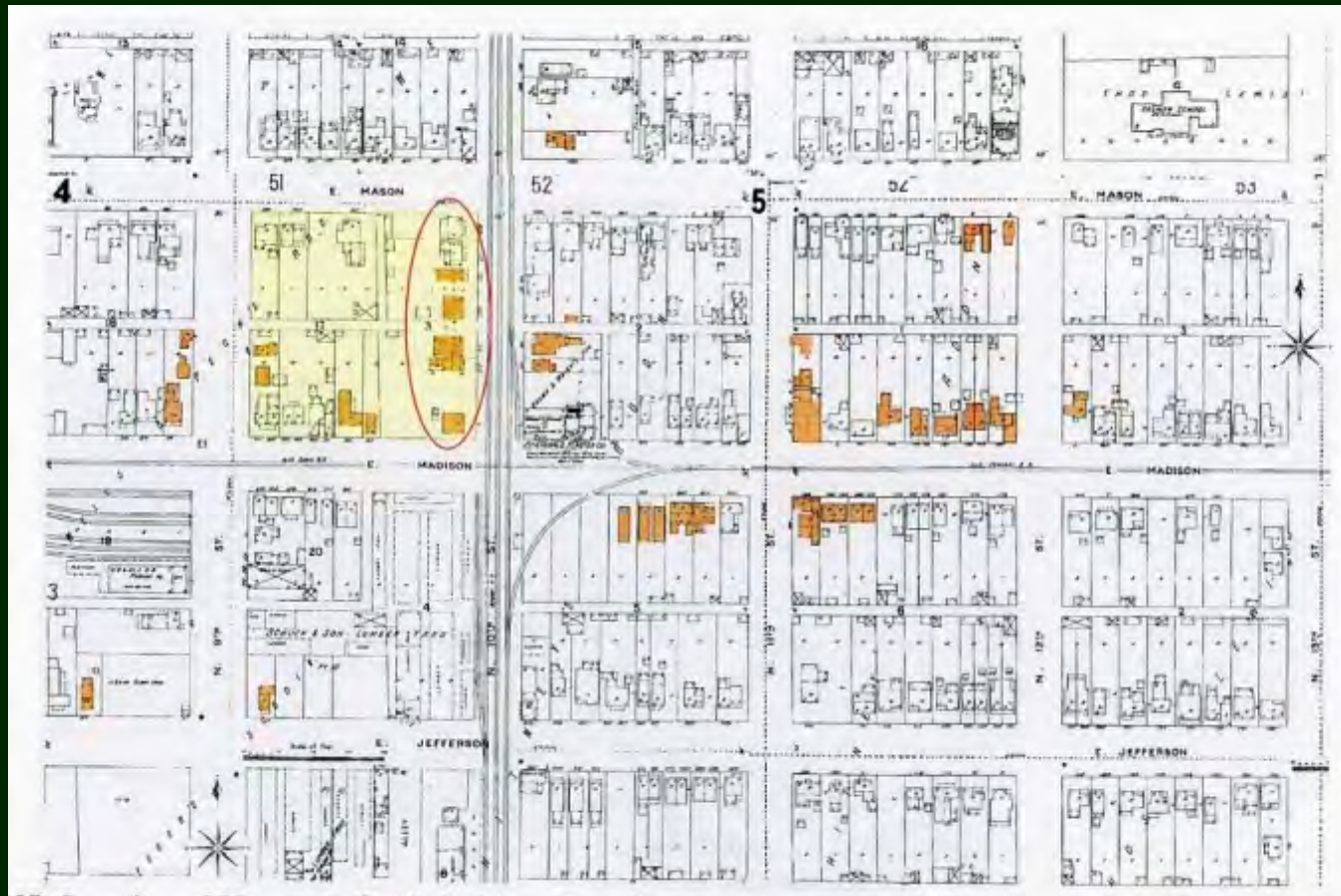
... followed by minimal testing (excavation) within each house to assess the depth of fill deposits, character of the artifacts present, and complexity of the resource. Fill depths varied by house, but pre-fire, fire (August 14, 1908), and post-fire deposits were apparent in all test units excavated.



Location of burned (A-E) and unburned (F and G) houses in the Tenth Street Corridor, overlain on existing aerial view. Buildings highlighted in orange were destroyed by fire in the August 1908 Springfield riot.

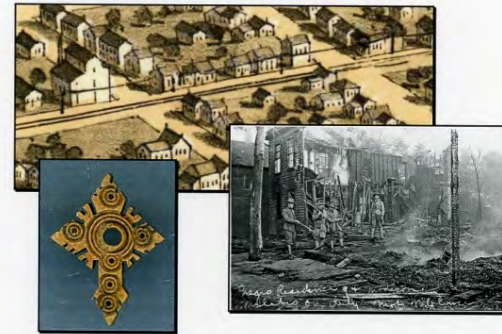


As part of the Phase II investigations, research attempted to identify all the structures damaged during the August 1908 riot (here illustrated in orange on a modified 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map). The buildings circled in red are those located in the Tenth Street project area (Site 11Sg1432).



The results of the Phase II investigations have been summarized in the report entitled *Results of the Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Sites 11SG1432 and 11SG1433 for the Proposed Carpenter Street Underpass, Springfield Rail Improvements Project, Springfield, Illinois*. This report was submitted in March 2016 and is accessible online.

RESULTS OF PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF SITES 11SG1432 AND 11SG1433
FOR THE PROPOSED
CARPENTER STREET UNDERPASS,
SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS



Fever River Research, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

2016

Both sites have been backfilled, and fenced—awaiting completion of the Section 106 process. Left: Site 2 (11Sg1433). Right: Site 1 (11Sg1432).



The Phase II report does not incorporate the inventory and analysis of the artifacts recovered from these investigations. This work is ongoing and slated for completion circa late September 2016.

All artifacts removed from the field have been washed, re-bagged in archival plastic bags, and are in the process of being inventoried. The artifacts will be discussed in terms of their context and interpretive value.



Artifacts direct from field (unwashed) (House A, Test 1)



Artifacts being inventoried (after initial washing and cross-mending).

Archaeologists study artifacts and artifact assemblages. Although individual artifacts can often be significant, to the archaeologist *artifact assemblages* (a collection of artifacts from a single *context*) often contain greater research value, as they convey information relevant to a specific *time* and *place*. Archaeologists use the term “feature” in reference to non-portable artifacts such as pits and structures. These “archaeological features” often contain large artifact assemblages.



The recovered archaeological assemblages from Site 1 (11Sg1433) and Site 2 (11Sg1432) are very different from one another, due to the differing contexts in which they were recovered.

The assemblages from Site 2 (11Sg1433) were recovered primarily from abandoned residential privy pits, and consist of a wide range of restorable household items, discarded during a relatively short time period.—such as that presented in this example.



This is an assemblage recovered from a mid-to-late 1860s privy pit excavated as part of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum Project.

The analysis of the artifacts from the privies at Site 2 (11Sg1433) is ongoing, and will be presented in a format similar to that illustrated in the previous slide. One data set of special interest from these privy pits is the faunal remains (bone) preserved within them—such as this assemblage of chicken remains (which documents the on-site butchering of a large number of mature birds).



Feature 5

In contrast, those artifacts recovered from in and around the house foundations at Site 1 (11Sg1432) are considerably different, and represented predominately by a variety of small items that were deposited in accretional middens that developed over a period of time.



Early midden material recovered from around House E.

Archaeological deposits associated with the August 1908 riot, and subsequent destruction by fire of the five houses, were also documented. These fire-deposits were best represented in House A, and to a lesser extent in the other houses. These three images depict materials presumably in House A at the time of the August 1908 house fire (Test 1).

Left: small vase (little to no fire damage)

Middle: partially melted medicine bottle and drinking glass

Right: fire smoked and broken wash basin



The artifacts recovered from the investigations come from varied contexts, with each context having a different story to tell. The three artifacts illustrated here were recovered from separate contexts (all dating from circa 1900-05) during the Phase II testing. Each artifact tells a significant and unique story different from the previous one and emphasizes the varied and divergent stories (or “voices”) the archaeology is capable of documenting.

Left: Metal bust of Abraham Lincoln recovered from the base of Feature 6 (a privy associated with a Portuguese family).

Top Right: Example of a motorman ‘s (or electric street car driver) vest button similar to one recovered from fire deposits from House C (burned in 1908).

Bottom Right: Hand made bone cross recovered from fire deposits in House D (burned in 1908).



The Phase II testing indicates that the subsurface integrity of these two sites is excellent, and that they both meet the standards for National Register eligibility under Criterion D (archaeology). Archaeology has the ability to contribute to our understanding of past lifeways in Springfield, and has both local and national relevance (or significance). On the local level, both sites can contribute to our understanding of the early settlement history of Springfield, and speak to the cultural diversity of the community in the 1840s-1860s.

Additionally, Site 1 (11Sg1432) is significant under Criterion A (social history) for its association with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, which was a seminal event in the history of the city as well as of national importance due to its role in the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). This site has the ability to “give a new voice” to the victims of the dramatic events that transpired in mid-August 1908. The period of significance for the southern site is 1840 (the approximate date of the initial settlement in the area) to 1908 (the date of the Springfield Race Riot and the physical clearance of the site of domestic properties). For the northern site (Site 2; 11Sg1433), the period of significance is 1840 to 1965 (the 50-year cut off of the National Register).

Phase II Evaluation
Open Discussion, Questions & Comments

SPRINGFIELD



RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

Meeting Break

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Overview of Section 4(f) DOT Act & Site Avoidance

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RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

What is Section 4(f)

The Department of Transportation Act of 1966 includes a special provision that stipulates that FRA and other DOT agencies can not approve the use of certain properties unless the following conditions apply:

- There is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative
- The action includes all possible planning to minimize harm
- The Administration determines the use of the property will have a *de minimis* (minor) impact

What is considered a Section 4(f) property

Section 4(f) Properties include:

- Land from publicly owned parks;
- Publicly owned Recreational areas;
- Publicly owned Wildlife and waterfowl refuges;
- Historical sites (**including archaeology**) of national, state, or local significance

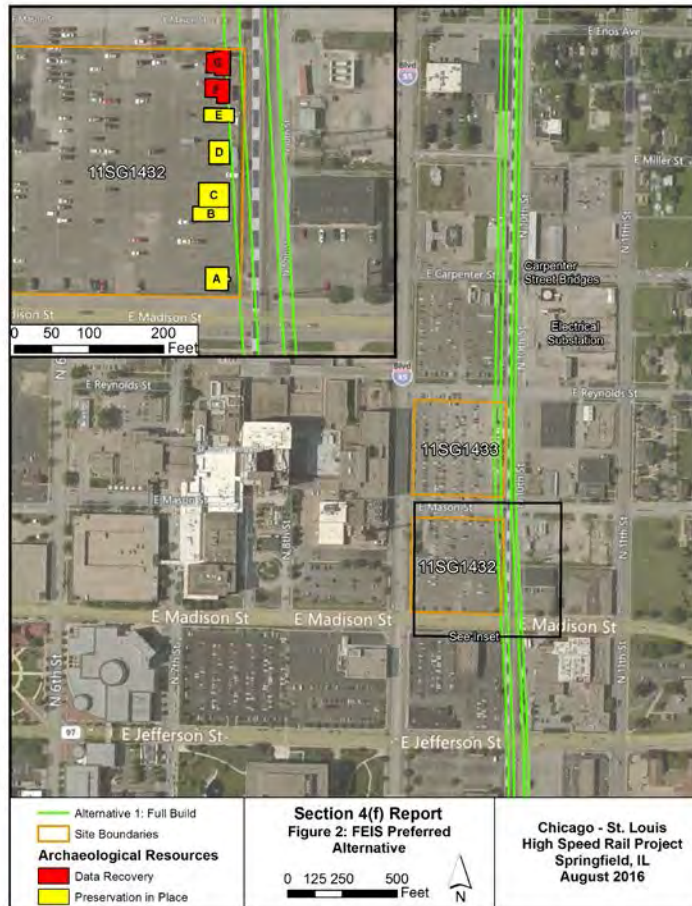
Section 4(f) and the Carpenter Street Sites

Section 4(f) Applies to Archaeological Sites when:

- A site is listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP); and
- Warrants Preservation in Place;

Determinations for NRHP eligibility and preservation in place are made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer – Illinois Historic Preservation Agency

Section 4(f) and the Carpenter Street Sites



- The proposed action would involve impacts to portions of the two identified archaeological sites
- Both Sites were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Section 4(f) and the Carpenter Street Sites



Site 11SG1432

- Eligible for the NRHP under:
 - Criterion A (Social History)
 - Criterion D (Information Potential)
- Intact foundations and structural components of the site and its association with the 1908 Race Riot warrants Preservation in Place
- Site is considered a Section 4(f) Resource

Section 4(f) and the Carpenter Street Sites



Site 11SG1433

- Eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D
- Eligibility tied to the value of the information potential that may contribute to a greater understanding of Springfield's past
- Data recovery serves as appropriate mitigation measure
- Site is not a Section 4(f) Resource

Section 4(f) and the Carpenter Street Sites

Avoidance Analysis:

- FRA may not approve the use of Section 4(f) property unless there is no feasible and prudent avoidance alternative,
- and the action includes all possible planning to minimize harm to the property (23 CFR 774.3).

Feasible and Prudent Avoidance Alternatives are defined as:

- Avoids the use of a Section 4(f) property and
- does not cause other severe problems of magnitude that substantially outweighs the importance of protecting the Section 4(f) property

Section 4(f)
Open Discussion, Questions & Comments

SPRINGFIELD



RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT

NEXT STEPS

- Collect comment sheets. (Send to Kristina by **September 19th**)
- E-mail draft meeting minutes (for your review), summary of comments, and meeting sign-in sheet to today's participants and organization representatives.
- Post updates to the Springfield Rail website:
<http://springfieldrailroad.com/newsite/>
- Complete Section 4(f) Analysis.
- Develop the Draft Memorandum of Agreement.

THANK YOU

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