

***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

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## *Abstract*

The current report summarizes the methods and results of the Phase II archaeological investigations conducted in late 2014 at archaeological sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433, which are located in downtown Springfield, Illinois. These two archaeological sites were identified during the Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass project, which is being undertaken by the City of Springfield in anticipation of proposed rail improvements along the Tenth Street rail corridor. The remains of seven nineteenth century houses (six of frame construction, one of brick construction; all pre-dating circa 1870) were documented within that portion of Site 11SG1432 that lies within the proposed project right-of-way. Similarly, Site 11Sg1433 contains the physical remains of a frame house, an adjacent commercial building, and the rear yard activity areas associated with both nineteenth century structures. 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). Both sites have local significance in respect to their potential to contribute substantially to our understanding of the lifeways of the various ethnic/racial groups in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, archaeological site 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). A formal determination of eligibility is recommended.

## *Table of Contents*

Introduction	1
Research Methods	5
Previous Research (Phase I)	5
Current Research (Phase IB/II Testing)	8
Historical Context	14
Early Development of Springfield (1819-1865)	14
Springfield's Post Civil War Development	20
Springfield's Near North Side	22
Springfield's Vice District and the Badlands	25
Springfield and the Race Riot of August 1908	47
Results of the Phase II Archaeological Investigations	61
Site 11Sg1432	61
Summary of Archival Research	61
Summary of Field Investigations	84
House A	84
House B	104
House C	128
House D	147
House E	167
House F	188
House G	215
Site 11Sg1433	226
Summary of Archival Research	226
Summary of Field Investigations	239
Lot 15	239
Lot 16	245
Conclusions: Site Significance	271
Site 11Sg1432	272
Site 11Sg1433	277
Summary and Recommendations	280
References Cited	285
Appendices	
I. Archaeological Site Forms: Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433	291
II. The 1908 Springfield Race Riot: Burned Building Locations and Other Historic Photographic Views	296
III. Summary of <i>Springfield City Directories</i> by Street Address, Site 11Sg1432	339

IV.	Summary of Newspaper Research by Street Address, Site 11Sg1432	343
V.	Summary of Newspaper Research for “Tenth and Madison” Location, Site 11Sg1432	351
VI.	Summary of Newspaper Research for “Shinbone Alley” and “Cocaine Alley” Locations, Springfield, Illinois	355
VII.	Summary of Newspaper Research for Landowner Isadore Kanner	377

## *Introduction*

The City of Springfield proposes to construct a vehicular underpass along Carpenter Street (between Ninth and Eleventh Streets). This underpass will replace a grade-level rail crossing for the Norfolk Southern Corporation's rail line, which runs along Tenth Street. This proposed construction is the first stage of the greater Springfield Rail Improvements Project, which is part of the Illinois High-Speed Rail Chicago to St. Louis program. The Springfield Rail Improvements Project involves the consolidation of rail lines in Springfield along Tenth Street, and improving rail crossings throughout the city.<sup>1</sup> The project ultimately will involve the reconstruction of approximately four miles of new rail corridor, eight new underpasses, one new overpass, and reconstruction of four existing underpasses, and ultimately will reduce the number of at-grade rail crossing in the city from 68 to 32 (<http://www.hanson-inc.com/news.aspx?page=news-release-text&articleid=hanson-submits-preliminary-plans-for-carpenter-str>; <http://springfieldrailroad.com/newsite/>).

Participants in the Springfield Rail Improvements Project include the City of Springfield, the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), the Illinois Commerce Commission (ICC), Norfolk Southern Corporation, and the Union Pacific Railroad Corporation. Funding sources for the Carpenter Street Underpass project—which is one of many planned components of the larger Springfield Rail Improvement Project—are varied, and include major sources of federal funding, including a Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant, as well as monies from the Grade Crossing Protection Funds managed by the ICC.

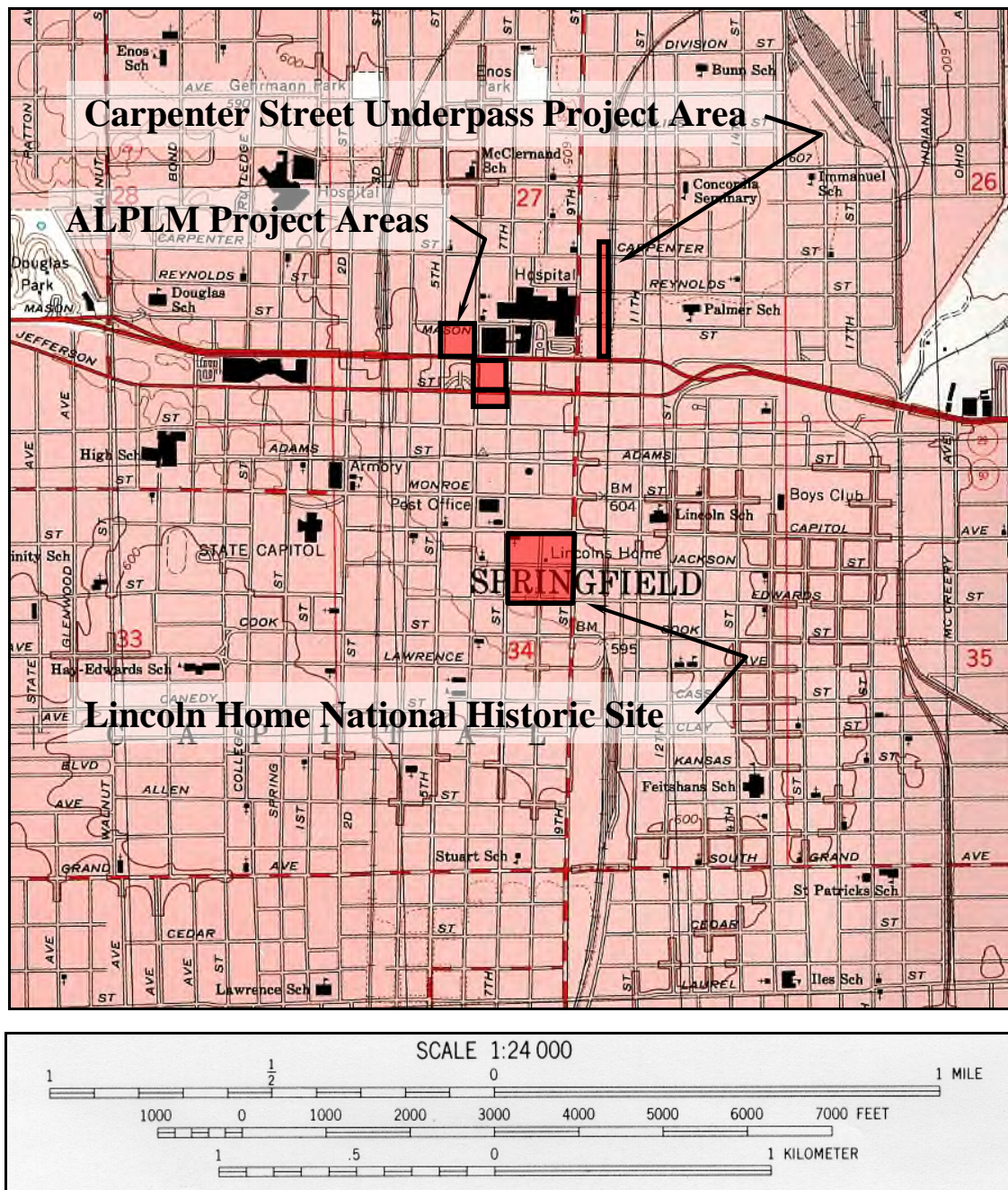
The Carpenter Street Underpass project area is identified as the western side of the existing Tenth Street right-of-way beginning a half block north of Carpenter Street and proceeding south to Madison Street (Figures 1-2). The proposed new right-of-way is approximately 130-ft (39.63m) wide on the north end of the project area (near Carpenter Street) and 75-ft (22.86m) wide on the south end of the project area (at Madison Street). Additionally, approximately 50-ft (15.24m) of new right-of-way along the north side of Madison Street (from Ninth to Tenth Street) and 40-45-ft (12.19-13.72m) along both the north and south sides of Carpenter Street (from Ninth to Tenth Street) are required for development of the underpass.

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<sup>1</sup> The purpose of the Springfield Railroad Improvements Project is to accommodate a projected increase in passenger and freight rail traffic through Springfield in the near future. There presently are three principal rail lines passing through Springfield: the Union Pacific (UP) Railroad, which runs down Third Street; the Norfolk Southern (NS) Railroad, following Tenth Street; and the Canadian National (CN) Railroad, centered on Nineteenth Street. The UP alone expects to increase the number of freight trains it runs through the city per day to twenty-two over the next few years. In the event funding is secured for high-speed passenger service between Chicago and St. Louis, eighteen passenger trains could also pass through Springfield on the UP's tracks per day, thereby bringing the total daily traffic on this line to forty trains (a figure independent of the current or future traffic on the NS and CN lines). An increase in the rail traffic of this magnitude will present significant challenges to the residents of Springfield—challenges the Springfield Railroad Improvement Project will address (See Stratton and Mansberger 2011).

In late 2013, in compliance with the provisions of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (36 CFR 800, et. seq.), Fever River Research conducted a cultural resource assessment (literature search) of the Carpenter Street Underpass Project area for the City of Springfield (under subcontract to Hanson Professional Services, Inc., Springfield, Illinois) to assess the impact of the proposed construction activity associated with the new underpass on the historic resources within the project area. The results of that Phase I archaeological survey is detailed in the report entitled *A Cultural and Historical Resources Study for the Proposed Carpenter Street Underpass, Springfield Rail Improvements Project* (Stratton and Mansberger 2014).

The Phase I archaeological survey identified two potentially significant archaeological sites (Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433) that were recommended for Phase II archaeological testing. In late summer and fall 2014, Phase II archaeological investigations of these two sites were undertaken by Fever River Research, Springfield, Illinois. The current report summarizes the methods and results of the Phase II archaeological investigations conducted in late 2014.



**Figure 1.** Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998*). The location of both the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project area also are indicated. Significant subsurface archaeological resources have been identified in both urban areas.





Figure 2. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (Hanson Professional Services, Inc. 2013). The areas of new right-of-way are color coded (red, green, and blue) by existing property owner.

## ***Research Methods***

### **Previous Research (Phase I Survey)**

Ultimately, the objectives of the cultural and historical resources study were to identify historic properties potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places in the Carpenter Street Underpass project area. As the current project area was located in an urban environment, which was completely covered with pavement, a traditional Phase I archaeological survey was not feasible. In heavily built-up urban environments, where most of the ground surface has been paved and/or covered with extensive fill deposits (such as the current project area), traditional Phase I archaeological reconnaissance surveys are difficult to conduct—often requiring extensive disruption of the existing landscape (such as the excavation of backhoe trenches) to accomplish the survey. This was, indeed, the case with the current project, which was entirely paved at the time of the survey.

The objectives of the Phase I archaeological reconnaissance survey was to 1) conduct a literature and/or archival search to assess site-specific documentary records pertaining to the project area land use through time, 2) develop an historical context for the project area to assist with the evaluation of potential resources, 3) prepare a predictive model of potential archaeological resources within the project area to assist with the excavation of backhoe trenches, if warranted, and 4) prepare a report that discusses the methods and results of these investigations.

The literature search consisted of a systematic assessment of archival resources in order to locate site-specific information pertaining to the historic land use in the project area. A wide range of archival resources was used to achieve this task. Of particular interest were two middle nineteenth century city maps (Potter 1854, Sides 1858), three bird's eye views of Springfield (Ruger 1867, Beck and Pauli 1872, and Koch 1873) as well as several late- nineteenth and early twentieth century fire insurance maps (Sanborn 1884, 1890, 1896, 1917). The 1854 and 1858 city maps, combined with information obtained from land sales and/or deed records, allowed researchers to assess the pre-Civil War land use of each block. Similarly, the fire insurance maps allowed the researchers to assess the late- nineteenth and early-twentieth-century land use history of each location—particularly the presence of second (or third) generation building episodes that might impact on the earlier historic resources. The literature search was conducted at various local repositories including the Sangamon Valley Collection at the Lincoln Library (Springfield City Library) and the Illinois State Library. The vertical files at the Sangamon Valley Collection, as well as the county histories, city directories, and biographical sources were consulted for general historical background and site-specific information.

By looking at the many historic documents available for this area (such as late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Sanborn fire insurance maps) and the character of the recently demolished buildings (such as presence or absence of deep basements), a predictive model outlining the probability of intact archaeological resources in the project area was prepared. The modeling is based on two primary factors: 1) the probability of early

archaeological resources with good integrity being present; and 2) on whether the suspected resources have a significant research potential (i.e. can provide significant data to address relevant research questions). A greater emphasis was placed on early archaeological resources, with 1870 serving as the benchmark date. Later archaeological components do exist within the project area but are considered to have less significance—one exception being those specifically related to the 1908 Race Riot.

With the information compiled from the Phase IA survey, each parcel of ground within the project area was assessed for its archaeological potential, and ranked from very low to high potential. The Carpenter Street Underpass project area consists of four discreet areas located along the west side of the Tenth Street rail corridor. From north to south, these consist of: 1) an area north of Carpenter Street (in Block 6, Wells and Peck's Addition), 2) an area bounded by Carpenter and Reynolds Street (in Block 11, Wells and Pecks Addition), 3) an area bounded by Reynolds and Mason Street (in Block 14 Wells and Pecks Addition), and 4) an area bounded by Mason and Madison Streets (in Block 3 Jonas Whitney's Addition) (see Figure 2).<sup>2</sup> Figure 3 summarizes the archaeological potential of each parcel in the greater project area based on the literature search. The following discussion defines each of the categories used in this model, and the location of each ranking within the four areas of the project.

Areas identified as ***Very Low Potential*** on the map indicates that no early (pre-1870) resources were identified for this area. The only areas falling into this category are Lots 1 and 15-16 of Block 11, which were developed between 1873 and 1896.

Areas identified as ***Low Potential*** on Figure 3 indicates 1) that historic resources associated with a pre-1870 component were identified for this area but 2) that these resources have a low research potential. Low research potential may be due to loss of integrity, caused by the subsequent building construction (particularly in the case of buildings with deep basements) or other disturbance. Such is the case with Lots 1-2 of Block 14, which is the site of an early house pre-dating 1854 and destroyed prior to 1867, but which also witnessed multiple later building episodes involving multiple dwellings and (later on) a wholesale grocery store. Lot 2 of Block 11 also was developed prior to 1870, but the early house here was replaced by a second-generation dwelling later in the century, which likely impacted the earlier resources. The accessibility of archaeological resources (and/or the presence of the resource within the project area) also impacts research potential. The project area includes narrow easements along both sides of Carpenter Street (impacting Lots 9-14 of Block 6 and Lots 3-8 of Block 11) and along the north side of Madison Street (impacting Lots 9-12 of Block 17). Most of the lots in question were developed prior to 1870; indeed several of those on Block 17 had been built up by 1854. Even so, the easements will encroach upon only what historically were the front yards of these properties and possibly clip the front edge of whatever building remains may still be present as well. The rear yards of these properties—typically the most fertile area of archaeological

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<sup>2</sup> The later parcel, located on the far southern end of the project area, is comprised of two parcels of land from two separate additions to the city, which together form the typical city block. The eastern third of this block—and that portion which comprises the majority of the project area in this block—was platted as Block 3 of the Jonas Whitney Addition. The western two-thirds of this block—only a small portion of which, fronting Madison Street, is located within the project area—was platted as Block 17 of Wells and Pecks Addition. As discussed below, both additions were platted during the later 1830s (circa 1836-37).

investigation—generally will not be impacted. One exception to this was that portion of the easement along Madison Street through Block 3, which represented the rear yard of the south 80-ft (24.38m) of Lots 12-16 historically (and associated with the Westenberger family early on). This segment of the easement has a higher probability of archaeological resources being present.

Areas identified as *Moderate Potential* on Figure 3 indicates that 1) historic resources associated with a pre-1870 component were documented for this area and 2) that subsequent disturbances associated with the construction of later buildings have occurred but the extent of its impact to the early archaeological component remains undetermined. One area considered to have moderate potential was Lots 15-16 of Block 6. Both lots were developed in the late 1850s or early 1860s but have seen later building activity. A small commercial building was erected on the rear of Lot 16 early in the twentieth century, and a modern commercial structure has since been erected on the two lots. While this later construction activity likely impacted the early domestic component to some degree, the extent of damage remains to be determined. The use of a slab foundation for the modern commercial building may have had a minimal impact on the subsurface archaeological resources in this area. Another area of moderate potential was the northern three-quarters of Lots 1-4 of Block 3. This area was fully developed by 1867, with some parcels having houses on them by 1854. By the late-nineteenth-century, this area had become a black enclave, which would be targeted in the 1908 Race Riot. As such, it represented a prime area of research potential. Yet, the construction of a large building here by the Barker Lubin Company in the middle twentieth century raises questions as to integrity of the subsurface archaeological resources. However, if this building had a slab foundation (as we suspect it did) its construction and subsequent demolition may have had minimal impact on these resources.

Areas identified as *High Potential* on Figure 3 indicate that 1) historic resources associated with an early component (pre-1870s) were documented for this area and 2) subsequent disturbances associated with later construction are suspected as being light. These areas also have a direct association with several significant research themes, including the early period of settlement in Springfield, the city's Portuguese community (one of the earliest in the Midwest), and the 1908 Race Riot. Two of these themes overlap on Block 3, which contained early-settlement-period housing that later was occupied by black residents and destroyed during the race riot. The south 40-ft (12.19m) of Lots 1-4 and Lots 13-16 of Block 3 appear to have been exposed to limited construction activity after 1908, being left vacant initially, later incorporated into the Barker Lubin lumber yard, and finally used as a surface parking lot. Similarly, mid-nineteenth-century buildings on Block 14 persisted post-1950 and were later replaced by a parking lot. Springfield's early Portuguese community on the Near North Side extended onto Block 14, and two lots here within the project area were developed by and occupied by Portuguese immigrants in the late 1850s—specifically Lot 15, which had a residence, and Lot 16, with a grocery store. These buildings persisted post-1950 and were later replaced by a parking lot. Should subsurface resources (such as privy pits, carriage houses, cisterns, and rear yard middens) remain intact on Blocks 3 and 14 they would have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of early lifeways in Springfield, including those related to several immigrant groups—the Portuguese, of course, but also Germans as represented by the Westenberger family on Block 3. The archaeological resources on Block 3 also offer the potential to illuminate the material culture of blacks in Springfield at the turn of the twentieth century. Indeed, the fact that this block was cleared of housing in one devastating event and



never reoccupied, presents a unique opportunity to examine one enclave of black residents at one pivotal point in time. The archaeological resources may have the potential to represent a significant alternative source of information on a community that often was neglected or painted in an unfavorable light by contemporary written sources.

The recommendations in the Phase I report focused on the need to conduct Phase IB/II investigations in areas identified as having *High Potential*. Additionally, the report noted that Phase IB/II investigations in some areas identified as having *Moderate Potential* may also be warranted. The Phase IIB/II archaeological testing was recommended to “ground truth” the earlier archival research and model building to determine if intact archaeological deposits are present in the identified areas, and whether or not those subsurface archaeological resources have integrity and research potential. The recommended method of conducting this Phase IB/II investigations will consist of the excavation of a series of backhoe trenches within the areas of high and moderate archaeological potential, removing the upper deposits to inspect for intact archaeological features. If features are encountered, it would be the goal of the investigations to assess the integrity of the feature(s) and determine potential age, function, and research potential. Full scale excavation (and/or Phase III archaeological mitigation) is not the objective. The number, size, and location of backhoe trenches in these areas will be determined in consultation with the SHPO’s Chief Archaeologist (Preservation Services Division, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency). During the course of these Phase IB/II investigations, additional site-specific documentary research, particularly early chain-of-title research and a more thorough understanding of the early city directories, will be conducted.

In consultation with the IHPA, areas identified as *Very Low* and *Low* Potential were determined to not require Phase II testing, whereas areas identified as *Moderate* and *High* Potential were in need of Phase II archaeological testing. This report discusses the results of the Phase II archaeological testing conducted within those areas identified as Moderate and High Potential.

### **Current Research (Phase IB/II Testing)**

Based on the Phase I survey (and in consultation with the IHPA), three areas were identified within the greater four-block project area were ranked with a *Moderate* or *High* Potential, and thus warranted Phase IB/II archaeological testing. Areas ranked with a *High* potential were located in the south half of Block 14, and the south half of Block 3 extending into the southern quarter of the north half of that block. Areas ranked with a *Moderate* potential were located in the remaining section of the northern half of Block 3, and in the south half of Block 6. Thus the areas determined in need of Phase IB/II archaeological testing were 1) the south half of Block 6, 2) the south half of Block 14, and 3) all of Block 3 (see Figure 3).

In late September-November 2014, Fever River Research conducted Phase II archaeological investigations in two of the three areas identified for Phase II testing by the IHPA. That area located in Block 6 is currently located beneath an extant, late twentieth century building that currently is *not* slated for demolition within the immediate future. Phase IB/II archaeological investigations were not conducted in this area, as the building has not, as yet, been demolished. The Phase II investigations in this area will have to be conducted at a future

date. Similarly, no Phase IB/II archaeological testing was conducted within Block 11, as all of this area had a ranking of *Low* or *Very Low* potential.

The two areas subjected to the Phase IB/II archaeological testing are located at the south end of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area. The southern portion of the area tested consists of the two half-blocks located along Tenth Street between Mason and Madison Streets, and is discussed below as the *Block 3 Investigations (Site 11Sg1432)*. Similarly, the northern third of the area tested consists of a two-lot area located north of Mason Street is discussed below as the *Block 14 Investigations (Site 11Sg1433)* (Figure 4).

Upon completion of the Phase I archaeological survey, these two areas were identified as individual archaeological sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433, respectively. In each case, the archaeological site boundaries were defined as the entire block, with the adjacent streets demarking the site edges. Although these city blocks were part of a much larger geographical area—the City of Springfield—which might have been identified as the actual site, this approach is not practical due to the large, complex nature of this community. As both sites were occupied during the historic period (and dating from a period after the 1830s platting of these neighborhoods), there was little potential for individual components identified in each of these sites to overflow into the surrounding street. An alternative approach might have been to identify each individual platted lot as a site. Unfortunately, as with the current project, these lot boundaries do not equate with the individual components (individual buildings—often houses—and their adjacent activity areas) on a city block, with various lots (and portions of lots) often being reorganized through time to suit changing landscapes (and the needs of the lot owners and/or occupants). By identifying the city block as the archaeological site, overlapping historic components—each with distinctively different geographical limits and/or boundaries—generally all fall within a single block and ultimately share a common border. This is the practice that has been followed in Springfield for many years regarding the identification of site limits.<sup>3</sup>

Prior to the archaeological investigations, the asphalt parking lot in each of the two site areas was saw-cut along the entire length of the project area's western edge, after which the general contractor removed the asphalt pavement and gravel underlayment exposing the underlying pre-parking lot ground surface. Once this had been accomplished, the Phase IB/II archaeological investigations were initiated by Fever River Research, beginning within the southern end of Site 11SG1432 (at Madison Street).

The initial field strategy was to excavate a series of parallel backhoe trenches along the length of the project area, parallel to Tenth Street, with work beginning at the southern end of the project area (at Madison Street) and proceeding north. This work was initiated, and immediately upon opening the first backhoe trench, it became clear that intact structural remains were present, and the field strategy shifted from the excavation of trenches to larger block excavations. The shift in strategy was employed to better facilitate the exposure of the house foundations, with the

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<sup>3</sup> With this in mind, the following report discusses predominately that area of each site located within the existing project right-of-way, and not the site as a whole. Although the archaeological integrity of those areas located outside of the existing project area has not been assessed, the absence of subsequent construction activity in these areas suggests that the areas outside of the existing project area also have a high probability of exhibiting excellent archaeological integrity.

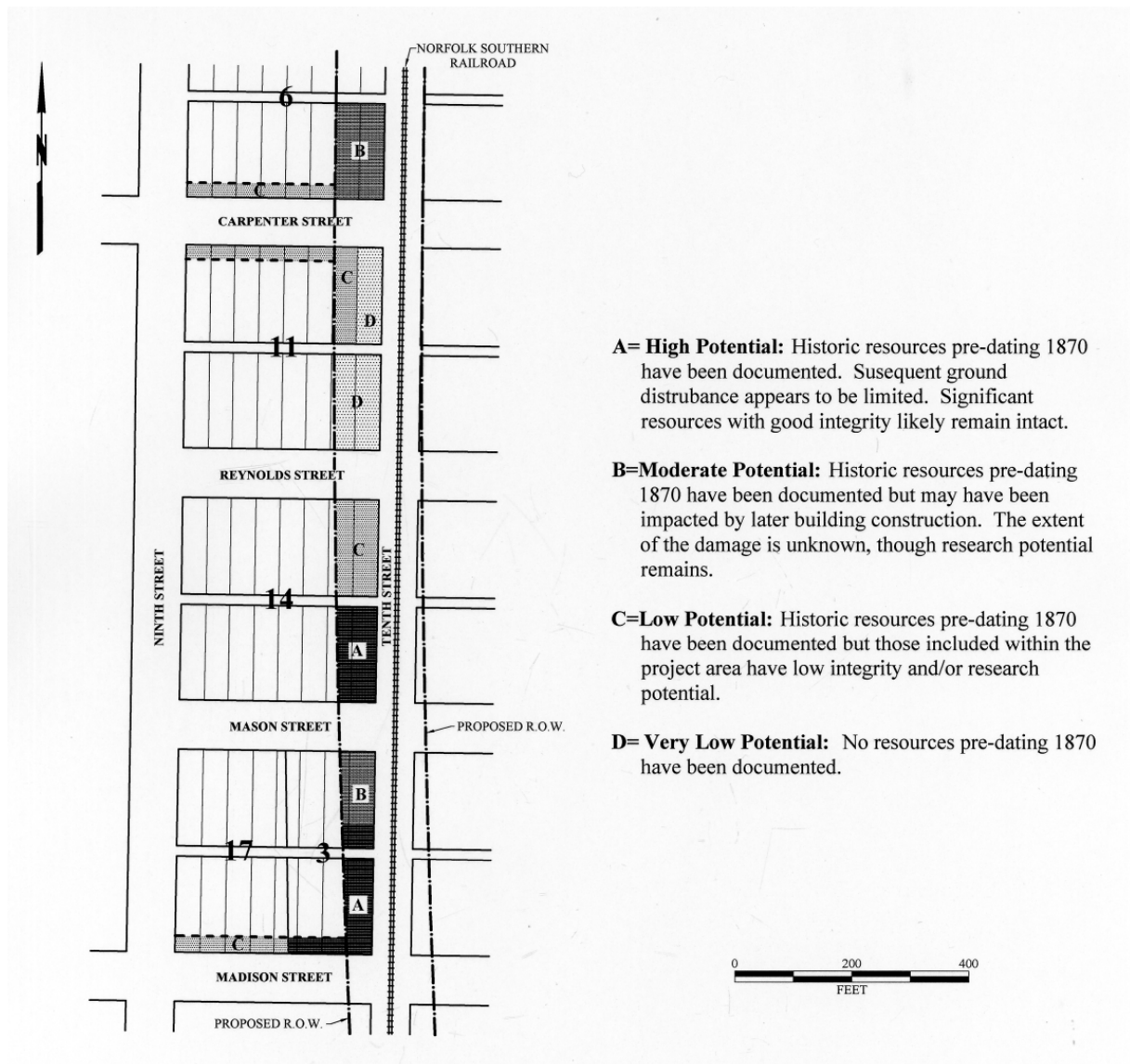


block excavations being located along the west side of the right-of-way, and the placement of the backdirt along the front (eastern) edge of the property. The excavation of a series of closely spaced trenches creates a problem with the placement of the backdirt (due to a lack of space), and it was felt that this strategy would allow for the greatest exposure of intact features with the placement of the backdirt in an area of low-feature density (the front yards). This strategy was discussed, and accepted, by the IHPA. The fieldwork proceeded from south to north along the entire length of the Tenth Street frontage (between Madison and Mason Streets) (Figure 5).

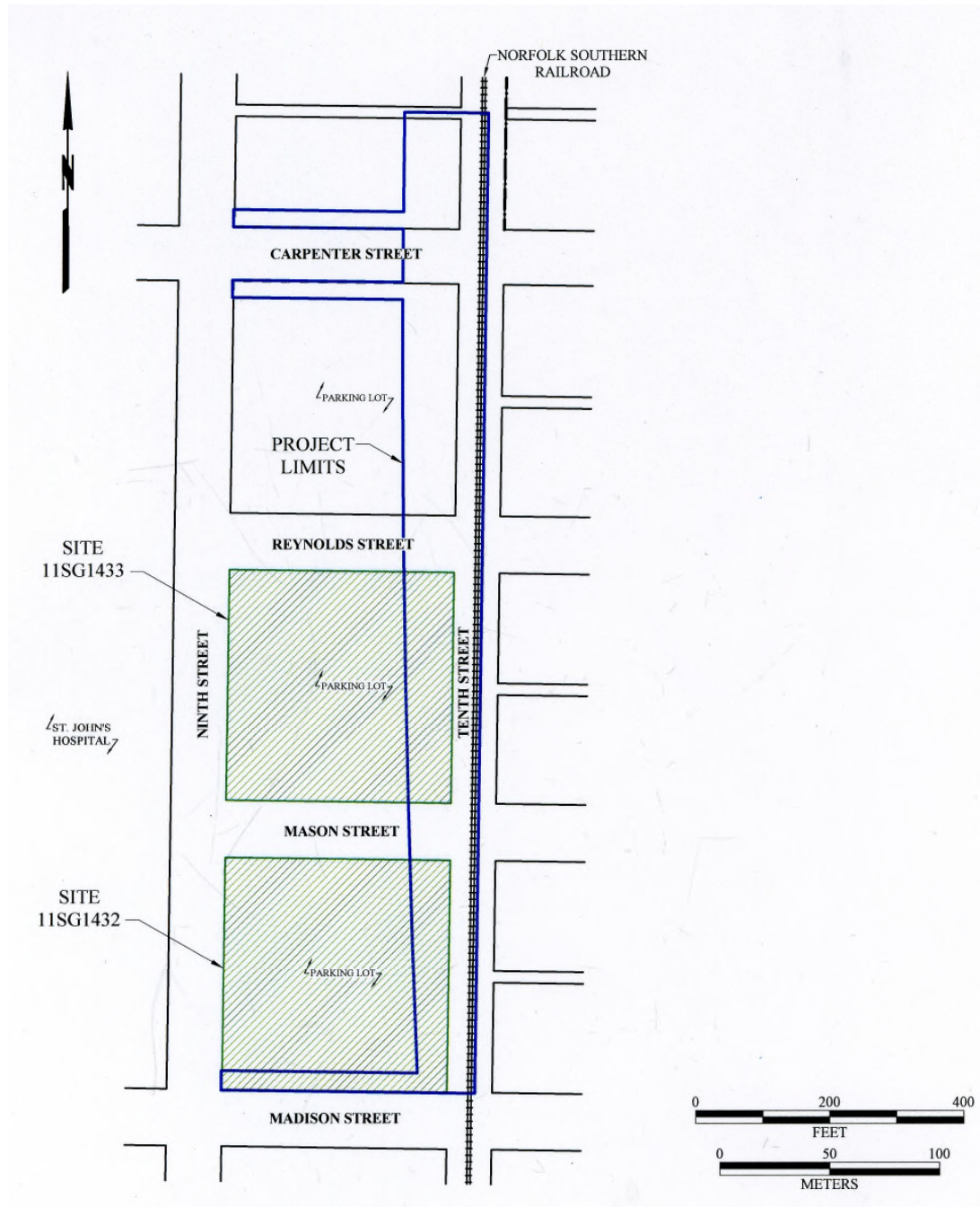
The Phase II investigations at Site 11SG1432 exposed the structural remains of seven houses (all fronting Tenth Street to the east). Figure 29 illustrates the location of the seven houses, identified in the field as Houses A through G (from south at Madison Street proceeding north to Mason Street). In order to better assess the depth of the archaeological deposits, the presence or absence of basement cellars, and the complexity of the fill deposits in each house, at least one test unit (1m x 2m in size) was hand excavated within each of the first five houses (Houses A-E). In most instances, two tests were excavated—one in each section of the house (i.e. main dwelling and rear service wing)—to determine comparative fill sequences in each section of the structure.

The initial stripping of the houses indicated that the archaeological integrity of Houses A through E was excellent, whereas the integrity of Houses F and G had been compromised. Houses F and G were located in an area crucial for the construction of an underground electrical utility line servicing power to St. John's Hospital and requiring boring beneath the existing rail corridor. As the integrity of both House F and G was poor, an effort to clear the area for the construction of the underground utility line was made in consultation with the IHPA. The remains of these two houses were mapped, and additional stripping was done in the area to verify that no additional features were present in this area.

The Phase II investigations conducted at Site Sg1433 (Lots 15 and 16, Block 14) located north of Mason Street and south of Reynolds Streets followed a similar strategy. Unlike the properties located to the south which fronted Tenth Street, the improvements on these two lots faced Mason Street. A backhoe was used to remove overburden within a wide block excavation area running down the center of the area of effect, exposing the east half of Lot 15 and the west half of Lot 16. Backdirt was placed along the eastern edge of the project area (covering the east half of Lot 16). An unexcavated swath of ground approximately 12-15ft wide was left unexcavated along the west side of the project area (consisting of the west half of Lot 15) (see Figure 116 for site plan). Several pit features were identified and partially excavated to assess the age of the deposits and potential significance. In addition to the field investigations, additional archival research was conducted as part of these Phase II investigations, and addressed both site specific questions and general context development.



**Figure 3. View of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area illustrating the archaeological probability areas identified during the Phase I archaeological survey (Stratton and Mansberger 2014).**



**Figure 4. Site plan showing the relationship of Sites 11SG1432 and 11Sg1433 (hatched in green) in relationship to the Carpenter Street Underpass Project Area (outlined in blue) and surrounding vicinity. Site 11SG1433 corresponds to Block 3 of J. Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition to Springfield. Site 11SG1432 corresponds to Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition.**





**Figure 5. Phase II archaeological investigations in process. Top: Initial investigations opening area north of House A, using a small tractor-mounted backhoe. Bottom: Continuation of stripping near House D, using a larger trackhoe.**

## *Historical Context*

### **Early Development of Springfield (1819-1865)**

Historically, Springfield was part of a vast, environmentally diverse and agriculturally rich region of central Illinois known variously as the San-gam-ma, Sangamo or, most recently, Sangamon County. By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, much of the upper reaches of the Sangamon River valley were occupied by the Kickapoo Indians. Although early traders and trappers no doubt temporarily camped within the Sangamo County at an early date, the first Euro-American awareness of the splendor of the Sangamo Country was developed during the War of 1812, when several military expeditions launched against the Kickapoo passed through the valley. The route followed by the American troops became known as the Edwards Trace—in honor of Ninian Edwards, then Territorial Governor of Illinois. The Trace passed directly through the future site of Springfield.

The earliest known Euro-American settlement in the vicinity of Springfield occurred in 1819, when the Kelly family arrived from North Carolina. The Kellys constituted a large extended family and, by the end of 1819, they had erected at least four cabins within the present limits of Springfield. Over the next two years, several other families settled in the vicinity of the Kellys. In 1821, Elijah Iles arrived and opened the first mercantile in the area. The Kelly settlement, although loose and unorganized, represented the largest population center in Sangamon County upon its organization in 1821, and it was selected to serve as the temporary county seat (Wallace 1904:5-6; Inter-State Publishing Company 1881:563).

In November 1823, a government land office was established in Springfield. Pascal P. Enos, a native of Connecticut, was appointed by President Monroe to serve as receiver at the land office, and Thomas Cox was appointed register. Enos and Cox purchased two (of the four) quarter sections of land on which the original town of Springfield would be platted out. The other two quarter sections were purchased by John Taylor and merchant Elijah Iles. Before the end of the year (1823), Enos, Cox, Taylor, and Iles platted a town and arranged to have it surveyed. The base line for the survey was the rough line of cabins that extended east and west of Elijah Iles' store. The trail passing between these structures eventually became Jefferson Street. The plat of the town called for twenty-three blocks (each with eight city lots) and a public square. Madison Street, one block north of Jefferson, marked the northern edge of the town, while Monroe Street was the southernmost street. The north/south streets were numbered, beginning with First Street on the west and ending with Seventh Street on the east. Disliking the name of Springfield, the proprietors of the town decided to name it Calhoun. Calhoun, however, never really was accepted (partially due to the fact that a Springfield post office had been established before the town's formal platting), and the name was officially dropped in 1833 (Wallace 1904:7; Enos 1909:198-9).

In December 1824, the State Legislature passed legislation requiring the selection of a permanent seat of government in Sangamon County. Springfield, which had served as the temporary county seat since 1821, had considerable support, but it also faced several rivals. The

most significant rival was Sangamo Town, which was located on a bluff overlooking the Sangamon River, eight miles northwest of Springfield. Platted in June 1824, Sangamo Town was little more than a cluster of cabins when it was considered for the county seat, but its riverine setting seemed more advantageous than Springfield's location on the prairie—especially given the importance of water-borne commerce during the period. Nonetheless, Springfield prevailed, and in March 1825 it was designated as the permanent county seat. Soon after, a two-story, frame courthouse was erected on the public square (Wallace 1904:7-8). In April 1825, the *Edwardsville Spectator* ran an advertisement for the Town of Springfield noting that the Sangamo County Clerk, Charles Matheny, was offering for sale, thirty lots in an area “delightfully situated on the border of a handsome prairie,” with plenty of timber nearby.

By 1830, Springfield had a population of around 500. The major east/west thoroughfare through the community at that time was Jefferson Street, which was the site of Elijah Iles' store, the government land office, and many other early businesses. Jefferson Street continued west of town and eventually forked, with one road leading to Beardstown on the Illinois River, and the other to Jacksonville in Morgan County. The other major road servicing Springfield corresponded to the old Edwards Trace and ran north from Edwardsville, in Madison County. South of Springfield, this road intersected with a road from Vandalia, which was then the state capital. The Edwardsville road entered Springfield via First Street, turned east on Jefferson, and then headed north again on Fourth Street. Beyond Springfield, the road continued northward to Peoria and the lead mining district around Galena (Wallace 1904:9).

The manufacturing concerns in Springfield during this period were relatively limited and were designed to meet a local need. This was due in part to Springfield's inland location and difficulty of transporting goods long distances by wagon. Prior to 1831, this transport would have primarily been conducted along the Edwards Trace. After that date, regular steamboat service was available at Beardstown, forty-six miles west of Springfield, and this town quickly developed into a port of entry for supplies and people into the Sangamo Country. Although the Beardstown route was certainly an improvement over the Edwards' Trace, it still presented the inconvenience of hauling goods overland, over poorly developed roads, for forty-six miles. For a time it was hoped that the Sangamon River would be navigable for steamboats as far as Portland Landing, which was located four miles north of Springfield. This route was successfully negotiated in March 1832 by the steamboat *Talisman*, but was never attempted again due to the Sangamon's inconsistent water level and twisting course. Another proposal put forward to solve the transportation problem involved the construction of a canal between Beardstown and Springfield and the improvement of the Sangamon River's channel as far as Macon County. Canals had proven to be an economic success in New York, Ohio, and other states further east, and this proposal was received enthusiastically in Springfield, and in 1836, the state legislature chartered the Beardstown and Springfield Canal Company. The project was dropped when it was discovered that it would take an estimated \$811,082 to construct the canal (Howard 1974:25).

In 1837, the State Legislature voted to move the capital from Vandalia to Springfield. This move is commonly attributed to the “log-rolling” affected by Sangamon County's large legislative delegation of seven representatives and two senators. The delegation, which included a young Abraham Lincoln, was referred to as the “Long Nine” due to their above average height.



Recent research, however, has raised doubts as to the effectiveness of the "Long Nine" in getting the capital moved. Regardless, the move of the capital from Vandalia to Springfield simply made a great deal of sense. Settlement in Illinois was rapidly moving northward, and given the difficulty of travel during the period (especially in a state the size of Illinois), it was more convenient to have the capital near the geographic center of the state. Springfield agreed to pay the state \$50,000 in order to cover the costs of the move, and also gave the state the public square for the state house (Inter-state Publishing Company 1881:568-9). The county courthouse, which occupied the square, was demolished in order to make way for the new capitol building, and a new courthouse was erected on the east side of Sixth Street (Russo et al. Mann 1995:10).

Another legacy of the 1836-7 legislative session in Illinois was the ill-starred internal improvement bill. This bill provided for the construction of a network of railroads throughout the state and several river improvements, all of which was to be state funded. One railroad, called the Northern Cross, was to run across the central part of the state and pass through Springfield. While this bill was visionary in its recognition of the future importance of railroads, it proved to be a financial fiasco. The State proposed to construct the entire network all at once, when it had neither the proper funding nor expertise to do so. Whatever chance of success there may have been was erased by the Panic of 1837, which was the worst financial crisis the country had seen up to that point. By 1839, the state was deeply in debt and work on the system was at a virtual standstill. Final abandonment of the internal improvement system occurred during the 1840-1 legislative session (Howard 1972:200-2).

The only portion of the proposed railroad network actually put in operation at the time was the section of the Northern Cross between Springfield and the town of Meredosia, located on the Illinois River. Work on the fifty-nine mile line began in the spring of 1838 and continued over the next four years. The first train arrived in Springfield on November 14, 1842. Rail service continued over the next five years, but it was erratic at best. The one locomotive operating on the line often broke down, and in 1844 it was retired altogether. At that point, the railroad started using mules to pull the rail cars. In 1847, the state sold the Northern Cross to private interests for a mere \$21,100, which represented only a fraction of what it had cost to build the railroad. The businessmen, who purchased the Northern Cross, renamed it the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad. They also rebuilt the entire line and re-routed its western terminus from Meredosia to the town of Naples. The Sangamon and Morgan Railroad opened for traffic in 1849 and initially offered two trains daily (Howard 1972:200-2; Bateman and Selby 1912:773-4).<sup>4</sup>

Springfield's railroad service expanded dramatically during the 1850s. In 1852, the Alton and Sangamon Railroad reached Springfield and established direct rail service to St. Louis (via Alton in Madison County). Over the next couple of years, the line was extended northward, reaching Bloomington in 1854 and Joliet in 1856. At Joliet, it linked with the Joliet and Chicago Railroad, which had been completed in 1855. The Alton and Sangamon was renamed the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad in 1855. It operated under this name until 1857, when it was reorganized as the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. The line was renamed once again, in 1861, as the Chicago and Alton Railroad (Bateman and Selby 1912:775). For clarity,

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<sup>4</sup> Some of the other proposed railroads, such as the Illinois Central, would eventually be constructed, but this work would not occur until the 1850s.

the railroad will be referred to as the Chicago and Alton when discussed in this report. Unlike the Northern Cross—which, in its reduced form, supplemented river transport and provided a distinctly local service—the Chicago and Alton was tied into a national rail system and connected Springfield with regional and national markets. For most of its route through Springfield, the Chicago and Alton Railroad ran along Third Street. On the city's north side, however, it turned to the northeast, following Peoria Road.

The Sangamon and Morgan Railroad also provided increased rail service during the 1850s to Springfield. By 1854, the railroad had constructed a line laid along the centerline of Tenth Street, which extended through Springfield terminating in Decatur.<sup>5</sup> It is believed that the stretch of rail line located along Tenth Street within the Carpenter Street Underpass project area was constructed sometime between 1849 and 1853. In 1859, the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad consolidated with the Wabash and St. Louis Railroad and the Toledo and Illinois Railroad and became part of the Great Western Railway. This line later was incorporated into the Wabash system (Bateman and Selby 1912:774). Its route through Springfield mostly followed Tenth Street, passing through the current project area.

Corresponding with the improvement in rail service was an expansion of Springfield's industrial base. Several brick yards, such as John Nolin's brickyard located at the southeast corner of Madison and Tenth Streets, were established in the community (SCD 1855). Flour and grist milling—an industry that dated to the earliest years of the community—boomed between 1845 and 1865 (Inter-state Publishing Company 1881:577). One such mill established during these years was the Francis and Sanford mill located at the intersection of Tenth and Madison Streets (adjacent to the existing project area). Later known as the Phoenix Mill, it was purchased by William Grimsley in early 1845 (*Illinois State Journal*, February 27, 1845).<sup>6</sup> The Springfield Woolen Mills also blossomed during this period. The woolen mill was an outgrowth of a humble, two-man wool carding operation established in 1834. The business started cloth production in 1848, and by 1857 it was producing "one hundred yards of flannel, fifty yards of jeans, and fifty pounds of stocking yard per day." In 1860, the woolen mill erected a large, three-story, brick factory building on the corner of Fourth and Jackson Streets. There were also several "heavy" industries established during this period. The Aetna Iron Works was founded sometime prior to 1848 on the corner of Second and Adam Streets, and the Excelsior Foundry and Machine Works was established by John Rippon in 1854 (Inter-state Publishing Company 1881:575, 578).

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<sup>5</sup> The Great Western Railway depot located at Tenth and Monroe originally was constructed in 1852, at the point in time when the rail line was being extended further eastward towards Decatur and ultimately the Illinois-Indiana state line. It is believed that the stretch of rail line along the Carpenter Street Underpass project area was first laid at that time.

<sup>6</sup> The William Grimsley Estate apparently sold the property in circa 1863. Amelia Grimsley advertised "Mill Property For Sale" beginning April 28<sup>th</sup>, 1863 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, August 28, 1863 for a copy of the advertisement). At that time, the mill was described as "one of the best in the city... [with] attached a large warehouse, stable, and three good wells. The ground on which the mill and other buildings is situated embraces some four lots, and is enclosed by a strong board fence." This mill was an anchor adjacent to the south end of the current project area. In 1867, Jacob Tigar offered the steam mill (and associated improvements) for sale (*Illinois State Journal*, February 6, 1867). The mill was demolished in 1885.

Springfield received its first institution of higher learning in 1852, when Illinois State University moved to the community. This school had been founded by the Lutheran Church in 1848, and was originally named Hillsboro College due to its location in Hillsboro, Montgomery County, Illinois. The inducements offered to the school to make the move from Hillsboro to Springfield included a ten-acre tract of land located north of the city (donated by the children of Pascal P. Enos) and \$37,000 that was to be used for the construction of a university building and for scholarships. The land donated by the Enos family was located between Twelfth and Fifteenth Streets and Moffat and Matheny Streets. Classes were held in temporary quarters until the university building was completed in 1854. Despite its ties to the Lutheran Church, the university tried to be non-sectarian in its teaching, and its arrival was warmly welcomed by Springfield residents, most of whom were not Lutheran. Members of some of Springfield's most prominent families attended the university, including Abraham Lincoln's oldest son, Robert. Another prominent student was future Secretary of State John Hay, who came from Pittsfield, in Brown County, to attend school. The student body also included members of Springfield's growing Scandinavian population (Evjen 1931:56-71; Campbell 1976:83). Unfortunately, many of the American students held nativist beliefs, and this proved to be a decisive factor in causing the Scandinavian students to withdraw from the school en masse in 1860. Dropping enrollment exacerbated the university's persistent financial woes, and the institution was forced to close its doors in 1868. The university buildings were occupied in 1874 by Concordia College.<sup>7</sup>

Aside from the Scandinavians, several other immigrant groups made their appearance in Springfield during the period 1840-1860. Germans began arriving in large number in Illinois during the early 1830s, and they played a prominent role in Springfield's business community. Not surprisingly, the Germans dominated Springfield's brewery industry. The earliest brewery in the city was erected by Franz Reisch in 1848. Over the next thirty years, at least seven other breweries are known to have operated in-- or immediately adjacent to--Springfield. The Reisch Brewery proved to be the most successful of the lot and stayed in business until 1966. Three breweries (Kun; Ackermann and Nolte; and Reisch) were situated relatively close to one another on the city's northwest side, and the area around them developed into a distinctively, working-class, German neighborhood. This neighborhood, which was centered on west Carpenter Street, was also home to several other German-dominated trades, including sausage manufacturing and soda bottling, and eventually became known as Old Goose Town (Mansberger 1993:19-25). Springfield's earliest Jewish residents arrived in the 1840s and were mostly German as well (Campbell 1976:68). Another early ethnic group who settled in Springfield around this time was the Portuguese from the Madeira Island, about whom more is said below. Free blacks also began arriving in Springfield during the 1840s (Campbell 1976:58-59, 68).

Between 1850 and 1860, the population of Springfield nearly doubled from 4,533 to 9,320, and the city was destined to experience a comparable increase over the course of the following decade (Campbell 1976:352). Unfortunately, this population growth outpaced the developments in infrastructure, and the community was desperately lacking in city improvements

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<sup>7</sup> Concordia College, originally established as Concordia Theological Seminary, was maintained by the Lutheran Church for the training of its ministry. Established in 1846 in Fort Wayne, Indiana, it moved to St. Louis ca. 1861 prior to moving to Springfield, Illinois. It is one of two seminaries in the United States that is maintained by the Missouri Synod. In 1976, the college closed its doors in Springfield (Sangamon Valley Collection, Vertical Files, Concordia College).

prior to 1855. Visitors to the state capital were often surprised at its filthy, unorganized appearance. Describing the city's muddy streets in 1848, Norwegian immigrant Frithjof Meidell wrote:

It would be very beautiful here if the streets were paved. But picture to yourself a town laid out on the blackest mold without pavement, and add to this that swine, Irishmen, cows, and Germans walk around loose in this slush and you have a pretty good idea how the streets look (Campbell 1976:63).

In 1853, the editor of the *Rockford Forum* was equally critical. He lambasted the city on its backwardness, observing:

Springfield presents neither a pleasant nor cheerful appearance, nor does it give any demonstrations of great enterprise, either public or private. There does not appear to be much taste in the arrangement of things, either of a private or public character, especially of a public, judging from the streets, alleys, sidewalks, etc....As to city improvements, it is horrible to think of a city containing seven or eight thousand inhabitants, with all the boasted wealth of this city, and so favorably patronized too, without a single good sidewalk in it, or even a public lamp to light a street (Campbell 1976:76).

Similar criticism was no doubt delivered by Springfield citizens as well, and the city council eventually responded to the complaints. Starting in 1855, board sidewalks were laid out in the downtown commercial district. Around the same time, a contract was let for the installation of gaslights in the city (Power 1871:52, Campbell 1976:76). The city's first fire company was organized in 1857 and was followed within months by two others. The first attempts at establishing a reliable public water supply (albeit unsuccessful) were also made in 1857 (Campbell 1976:87; see also Mansberger and Stratton 2012). The city council also showed its willingness to engage in urban planning in 1859, when it expanded the corporate boundaries one mile in each direction from the city center. The limits of the city were defined by four Grand Avenues (North Grand, East Grand, etc.) (Russo et al 1995:12). Similarly, there were efforts made during this period in the way of cemetery design. In 1855, the city council purchased a tract of land north of town that was to be used for a new cemetery named Oak Ridge. Two older burying grounds were located within the city limits, but these were nearly full and couldn't meet future needs. Unlike its predecessors, Oak Ridge Cemetery was designed by an architect. It was dedicated in May 1860 (Campbell 1976:77). Unfortunately, the dirt (often mud) streets of Springfield were not paved for another decade (Campbell 1976:119, 140).

During the Civil War, Springfield functioned as an important military center, largely due to its recently expanded rail facilities and political connections to Lincoln. In August 1861, Camp Butler was opened at Clear Lake, east of Springfield. Over the course of the war, thirty regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery were mustered into service at Camp Butler, making the camp second only to Camp Douglas, in Chicago, as a mobilization center. Camp Butler also functioned as a prisoner-of-war camp between February 1862 and May 1863 (Campbell 1976:96-8). The Springfield Woolen Mills added to the war effort by producing uniforms and blankets for the troops. Due, in part, to political connections

with Lincoln, Springfield received its fair share of military contracts bringing relatively good economic times to the community.

### **Springfield's Post-Civil War Development**

Except for a brief decline following the disastrous Panic of 1873, Springfield's industrial growth largely continued unabated during the latter half of the nineteenth century. This growth was spurred in part by the discovery of immense coal reserves in Sangamon County. Coal began to be mined on a large scale in the county following the Civil War, and by 1900, the coal industry was Springfield's biggest employer. Unlike the ante-bellum industries in the city (many of which were located adjacent to, or near, the commercial district) most of Springfield's late-nineteenth century manufacturing interests were constructed on the periphery of the city. While this movement of industry away from the city center may have been a result of improved urban planning, it's also likely to have been caused by lack of building space and inflated real estate prices in the older sections of town. Residential construction was continuing apace with the growth in population (which had climbed to 24,963 by 1890), and the city was rapidly expanding outward (Campbell 1976:352).

Springfield's industrial growth was closely allied with the development of its coal mining industry. The first significant discovery of coal within Sangamon County was made by P. L. Howlett in April 1866, after drilling an exploratory hole at a location seven miles east of Springfield (at the little community of Howlett, formerly known as Jamestown). By September 1867, Howlett had sunk a shaft to the coal and was supplying a local market. After being purchased by Jacob Bunn in September 1869, the mine was leased to C. O. Godfrey of Hannibal, Missouri who operated it for a short while prior to its sale to the Western Coal and Mining Company in May 1870. The Western Coal Company had several other mines and began the large scale, commercial production of coal in the region. Although Howlett was the first to discover coal, the first coal to be removed from a shaft in the county was by J. G. Loose, who, upon learning of Howlett's discovery, proceeded to sink a shaft. Working through the winter, Loose was able to supply the local markets with coal by April 1867. Loose equipped his mine with a steam engine, hoisting equipment and pumps at a cost of \$80,000, and generally employed 50 to 100 miners at a time, taking out about 200 tons per day. Loose's coal mine was located south of Springfield (Power 1871:46-48; Russo et al. 1995:62-63).

The excavation of the first coal mine shaft along the north edge of Springfield was commenced by William Saunderson and William Beard in February 1867 (at a location about 1.5 miles north of the State Capital Building at the east side of the Chicago and Alton Railroad lines). After hitting a vein of quicksand, they began a second shaft on the west side of the tracks. By September 1867, the shaft had been completed and the necessary buildings and machinery were in place for commercial production. The total investment was \$40,000. During the winter months, the firm employed about 60 miners, laying off approximately half during the summer months. The average daily output was 100 tons per day. Being situated adjacent to the rail lines, the firm was "finely situated to attract manufactories around them [and were] prepared to offer special inducement in the way of land grants, and the cheapest and best fuel, to parties desiring to engage in any branch of manufacturing" (Power 1871:48-49).

Other mines were opened throughout the city, especially along the northern fringe of the community. One such mine was opened by the Co-Operative Coal Mining Company in 1874 near the intersection of Eleventh and Ridgely Streets. One of the original stockholders in this company was Robert Solomon, who eventually became a “prominent mine operator of Sangamon County” (Sangamon Valley Collection, Vertical Files). Another nearby mineshaft was opened by the Lincoln Park Coal and Brick Company in 1901. This mine was located along the north side of Springfield, immediately south of Oak Ridge Cemetery. In 1928, this company sold its mine to the Panther Creek Mine. Panther Creek Mine No. 2 was closed in 1949 and the structures demolished in 1967 (Russo et al. 1995:63, Krohe 1975). Similarly, during the early twentieth century, the Capital Coal Company opened a shaft at Tenth and North Grand Streets.<sup>8</sup>

One early North End industry that developed side-by-side with the coal mines was the Springfield Iron Company (commonly known as “the Rolling Mills”), which was situated on approximately 50 acres located north of town at the junction of the Chicago and Alton, and Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad lines. Organized in 1871 by Colonel H. B. Hayes of Boston and Charles Ridgely of Springfield, the firm first produced iron in the fall of 1872. The Springfield Iron Company was established for the production of iron rails for the railroad trade and were “at once taking rank as one of the most important rail mills in the country” (*Illinois State Journal* 1892:83). Beginning in 1882, the firm ceased production of rails to manufacture “merchant iron and steel,” specializing in railroad splice bars and bar iron for car building. The firm also maintained a large machine and blacksmith shop. This firm supplied their furnaces with gas generated from coal mined on their own property—an innovative process for which they became fairly well known. This firm employed from 800 to 1200 men continuously and “have probably added not less than 5,000 people to the population of the city and suburbs” (*Illinois State Journal* 1892:83-84). The Springfield Iron Company was sold to the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Chicago in 1900. Shortly thereafter, the company shut down, and the plant was dismantled in 1905 (Inter-State Publishing 1881:573-74; Russo et al. 1995:66).

Springfield’s rail network also expanded following the Civil War. Aside from the two lines that existed before the war, the railroads that would ultimately service Springfield included: the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern Railroad (1870); the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad (1870); the Springfield and Northwestern (1877); the St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, known as the “Wing Road” (1886); and the Indianapolis, Decatur, and Western Railroad (1902). Nearly all of these railroads were intra-state lines that were eventually bought out and integrated into larger systems. The Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield, for instance, was purchased by the Illinois Central in 1877, and the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern was acquired by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad (Bateman and Selby 1912:776-7). These railroads provided vital transportation services for Springfield’s industries, and they also created a wide-range of jobs. The 1910 population census of Springfield listed 553 residents who had railroad-related occupations, including 150 locomotive engineers, 261 railroad laborers, and 142 men who were employed as switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen. This represented approximately 3% of Springfield’s working population (Senechal 1990:202).

The year 1908 was a year of social and political turmoil for the City of Springfield.

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<sup>8</sup> A picture of the Panther Creek Mine No. 2 is in Russo et al. (1995:63). A picture of the Capital coal Company mine is the Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library (VF95-494).



During the late summer of that year, the city was embroiled in a race riot, which became the catalyst for the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (Senechal 1990:2). Between August 14 and 16 of that year rioting ravaged the community and left two blacks and four whites dead, injured scores of others, and resulted in the destruction of dozens of black homes and businesses (Senechal 1990:140-141). The details of the riot are discussed in further detail in the section “Springfield and the Race Riot of August 1908” (page 47).

During the 1920s and 1930s, strife between the United Mine Workers of America, the Reorganized United Mine Workers of America, and later the Progressive Miners of America, again brought violence to Springfield. These turbulent times resulted in the bombing of several buildings in town by disgruntled mine workers. This same period, however, also marked a time of great Progressivism in respect to municipal governance, most notably with the development of Lake Springfield and construction of the city-owned water treatment and power plants (see also Mansberger and Stratton 2012). Following World War II, Springfield saw a decline in its industrial and manufacturing base, but an increase in white-collar jobs related to State government, insurance, and various service industries.

### **Springfield’s Near North Side**

The current project area is located on the eastern end of Springfield’s Near North Side. As discussed here, the Near North Side is delineated by Madison and Carpenter streets on the south and north and more roughly by First and Twelfth streets on the west and east. The Near North Side lies just outside the Original Town Plat for Springfield (Madison Street being the northern boundary of the plat) but was one of the earliest areas incorporated into the community in the 1830s. The area developed as a residential neighborhood initially, but its proximity to the Central Business District eventually encouraged the development of commercial and institutional buildings here as well. The presence of several railroad lines from the 1850s onward also encouraged light industrial development there. The mixed character of the Near North Side made it distinct from the predominately residential (and more upper income) Enos Park Neighborhood to the north of it .

Multiple additions to Springfield were platted on the Near North Side during the early and middle 1830s. Two of these directly that relate to the current project area are: 1) Wells and Peck’s Addition, and 2) Jonas Whitney’s Addition. The former was laid out by Thomas N. Wells and Stiles C. Peck late in 1836, with the plat being officially recorded on December 2 of that year (Sangamon County Deed Record [SCDR] K:107). It consisted of seventeen blocks lying north of Madison Street, between Eighth and Twelfth streets. Some of the numbered blocks in the addition were partial rather than full city blocks. When Wells and Peck’s Addition was platted, present-day Carpenter and Miller streets had astrological-orientated names, being named Gemini and Cancer streets, respectively. An ordinance changing the names of Gemini and Cancer Streets to Carpenter and Miller Streets respectively was passed on July 23, 1860.

Jonas Whitney’s Addition was laid out directly east of Wells and Peck’s Addition, the plat being recorded on April 17, 1837. It comprised six blocks (two being partials) extending north of Jefferson Street, west of Twelfth Street, south of Mason Street, and east of Ninth Street

(SCDR K:553). Both of the additions in question were platted out at the end of the land speculation boom preceding the Panic of 1837. The Panic, which began with a suspension of specie payments by banks in New York City on May 10, ushered in a nation-wide recession that would last for seven years. It is little surprise, then, to find no land sales recorded for lands within immediate project area until 1839. And in the case of the former, the earliest transactions involved Wells and Peck dividing the lots in their addition between themselves, as opposed to selling them to other parties. Land sales within the two additions would increase as the economy recovered in the early-to-middle 1840s (Sangamon County Tract Books [SCTB]).

Although far-less prestigious than “Aristocracy Hill,” on the south side of Springfield, the Near North Side nonetheless attracted a number of prominent figures who had residences here by circa 1850. One such person was James H. Matheny,<sup>9</sup> a lawyer and long-term public servant, who built a home on the northeast corner of Mason and Ninth streets. Another was merchant Thomas Lewis, who resided on Mason at Eighth Street. Lewis’ house lot actually bisected Eighth (between Mason and Reynolds), which provided a commanding view down that street. The neighborhood in which these men lived was remarkably diverse socio-economically during this period. The 1850 federal census and 1855-6 Springfield city directory present the eastern end of the Near North Side as being comprised of households headed by professionals, merchants, tradesman, craftsmen, and laborers, all living in close proximity to one another<sup>10</sup> (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1850:75-79; *Springfield City Directory* 1855). Springfield was still very much a rather circumscribed “walking city” during this era, and it was only later in the nineteenth century, after the community had expanded physically and in population (coupled with the development of a mass-transit system), that the socio-economic lines between its neighborhoods began to harden.

Immigrants comprised a significant segment of the population on the Near North Side by the 1850s. This is attested to by the array of ethnic/racial-specific churches established in the neighborhood during this period. The Nast Memorial German Methodist Evangelical Church, which was organized as a mission in 1849, had a church on the northeast corner of Eighth and Miller, while SS. Peter and Paul’s, Springfield’s first German Catholic congregation, had a church on the southeast corner of Sixth and Reynolds Streets. The Westenbergers, a family of cabinet makers who resided on Block 3 of Whitney’s Addition may have attended one of these German churches. Two Portuguese Presbyterian congregations also had churches in the neighborhood. The First Portuguese Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1849, eventually occupied a building at Seventh and Reynolds. The Second Portuguese Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858 and worshipped in a church at the corner of Eighth and Miller until 1896, when it consolidated with the First Portuguese (Koch 1873; Bateman and Selby 1912:858, 863, 869).

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<sup>9</sup> James H. Matheny was the son of early Springfield resident Charles R. Matheny. The father came to Springfield in 1821 at served concurrently as county clerk, auditor, and circuit clerk when Sangamon County was first organized. James H. Matheny was appointed deputy clerk to the Illinois Supreme Court in 1839 and 1840, became deputy to the Circuit Clerk of Sangamon County in 1841, and then served as Circuit Clerk himself for four years, beginning in 1852. He was elected Judge of Sangamon County for a four-year term in 1873 (Power 1876:479-480).

<sup>10</sup> Mixed socio-economic neighborhoods such as this were not at all unusual in ante-bellum Springfield, as attested to by the diversity seen among Abraham Lincoln’s own neighbors along South Eighth Street circa 1860.

The two Portuguese churches mentioned were founded by immigrants from the Madeira Islands who were converts to the Presbyterian faith and had immigrated to the United States after being persecuted by the Catholic authorities in their homeland. The first Portuguese arrived in Springfield in 1849,<sup>11</sup> and by 1855 some 350 were living in the city. The majority settled as a group along Miller and Carpenter Streets, between Ninth and Tenth (Garvert et al. 1997:27). As will be discussed below, however, by the middle 1850s several Portuguese families—Gomez, Mendonca, Rodrigues, and Ferriera—had purchased lots on Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition on the north side of Mason Street. Joseph Rodrigues would establish a neighborhood grocery store on the northwest corner of Mason and Tenth streets by 1860. Springfield's Portuguese was one of the first to be established in the Midwest and stood out in respect to its deep inland location.<sup>12</sup>

The first known Jewish residents of Springfield arrived in the 1840s. A large segment of this population also appears to have been centered on the Near North Side at different times, with separate waves of Jewish immigrants from Western and Eastern European countries occurring. Three synagogues ultimately came to be built within a few blocks of one another on the Near North Side. The earliest of these was located at 426 North Fifth Street and was built by a Reformed congregation that was the ancestor of present-day Temple B'Rith Shalom. This was in place by 1867 and likely was founded by Jews from Western Europe. Eastern European Jews formed the B'Nai Abraham Congregation in the 1880s, and in 1895 this group purchased a former Methodist church at Seventh and Mason for use as their synagogue. The Isadore Kanner Memorial Synagogue, located at Mason and Eighth Streets was completed in 1915 (Russo et al. 1998:118; Ruger 1867).

The earliest picture we have of the structural developments on the Near North Side is provided by two maps of the city published in 1854 and 1858 (Figures 6-7). Both of these sources illustrate principal buildings as well as some outbuildings. The maps depict the blocks located within the project area as being lightly developed, with the notable exception of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition. The latter block was unique within the project area in that its lots, as sold and developed, were reoriented to face Tenth Street rather than the east-west streets adjoining it, as platted. Railroad lines are shown running down Third and Tenth streets on both the 1854 and 1858 maps. These lines attracted shipping-dependent industries to their environs, particularly flour and/or grist mills. The Phoenix Mill, for instance, was built adjacent to the Sangamon and Morgan (later Great Western) Railroad on the southwest corner of Madison and Tenth Streets (immediately south of the project area). Mills were built adjacent to the Chicago and Alton Railroad on Third Street as well. The Chicago and Alton also had a maintenance yard and shops on the Near North Side, which covered a three-block area between Madison and Carpenter Streets (Potter 1854; Sides 1858; see Figure 7).

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<sup>11</sup> A related group of Portuguese from Madeira arrived in nearby Jacksonville at this same time. The north side neighborhood the Portuguese settled in became known as "Madeira." Another rural enclave developed outside of Jacksonville and was known as Portuguese Hill (Doyle 1983:128-31).

<sup>12</sup> The Portuguese population in United States was relatively small at this time, and the majority was concentrated in coastal areas, where the group was prominent in the fishing industry and other seafaring occupations.

Bird's eye views of Springfield published in 1867 and 1873 indicate an extensive build-up of the blocks within the project area since the late 1850s (Ruger 1867; Koch 1873; see Figures 8 and 9). At this time, the project area was not that far removed from the northeastern edge of the platted community—lying only two to three blocks from the edge of the town. Nonetheless, by 1870, the neighborhood had become well integrated into the city landscape—with gas lines being laid along Mason Street (from Sixth to Tenth Streets) in late 1870 and early 1871 (*Illinois State Journal*, December 1, 1870). In 1868, a much improved railroad depot was constructed on the west side of the Tenth Street rail corridor, between Jefferson and Washington Streets. A short section of newly platted street identified as the “Wabash Alley” was laid out along the western side of the depot—which was located only 1½-blocks south of the project area. Also, in circa 1870, the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad laid track down the center of Madison Street, dramatically changing the character of the southern end of the current project area. By this date, the Tenth and Madison Street intersection was a major crossroad of industrial activity, with major rail spurs servicing an expanding warehouse district beginning at Eighth Street and extending to the west.

Though some empty lots remained in the streetscape, the street frontage within the project area was well developed by this time. One feature of note on the 1873 bird's eye view is the line of box cars parked on the railroad running down Tenth Street, directly in front of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition. Two sets of tracks are shown on the bird's eye (and a third would be added by 1884). Railroad traffic obviously was a constant feature in the daily lives of the residents along Tenth Street during this period—a fact painfully apparent to previous resident Elizabeth Smith, whose young son James was hit and killed by a train in the 1850s. The earliest housing on Block 3 of Whitney's Addition actually was built before the railroad was laid down Tenth Street, but even after the railroad was completed, the socio-economic make-up of this block does not appear to have significantly changed for some time afterwards. Later in the nineteenth century, however, as the city expanded and urban transportation improved, older housing directly adjacent to the railroad was considered less attractive, either due its age, modest size (by Victorian standards), and regular exposure to train traffic. Residents of poorer means often had no other alternative, but those who had the financial means built or purchased houses away from the railroad. A similar situation would develop in respect to Madison Street after the Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad [later named the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad] laid track down it in circa 1870 (see Figure 9-12). Additional activity during the later nineteenth century affecting the character of this Near North neighborhood included the demolition of the old Phoenix Mill (also referred to as the old Wackerle Mill) at the southwest corner of Tenth and Madison Street. This occurred in the late summer of 1885 (*Illinois State Journal*, August 12, 1885). The demolition of this large industrial complex opened up a large tract of land at the southwest corner of this intersection, which was quickly re-developed by the Schuck and Son Lumber Yard and Planning Mill.

### **Springfield's Vice District and the Badlands**

Springfield is no stranger to vice. Although the local newspapers of the period made reference of prostitutes and “houses of ill fame” in the 1830s and 1840s, no such references were found relating to these activities in Springfield during this period. When the Capitol City published its new ordinances in October 1844 (Andrew McCormick being the mayor at the

time), the first item in the list of “Special Ordinances” pertained to “Houses of Ill Fame.” Specifically, this ordinance identified a “bawdy house” as “a house or any apartment of a house for prostitution” and banned such bawdy houses from within the city limits. This ordinance, which also set a fine of \$10 for any person who maintained a bawdy house within the city limits, addressed the operators of such facilities (and not the workers or clients).<sup>13</sup>

It is not until the later 1850s that specific references to illicit sexual activity taking place in Springfield are found in the local newspapers.<sup>14</sup> The first reference to prostitutes working in Springfield occurred in January 1859. At that time, Harvey Taylor was accused of “keeping a house of ill fame, contrary to the ordinance...” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 21, 1859). Besides Taylor, one Frances Warren, an “inmate of Taylor’s house,” was also arrested.<sup>15</sup> Again in April 1859, Taylor was in front of the Circuit Court for “keeping a house of bad character on Adams street” (*Illinois State Register*, April 26, 1859; April 30, 1859). It is suspected that the “house of bad character” being operated by Harvey Taylor was a euphuism for a “house of ill fame.”<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> By 1851, the fine had been raised to \$50 (*Illinois Weekly State Journal*, October 10, 1844).

<sup>14</sup> Similarly, published histories contain very little information on prostitution in the Capitol City, and when mentioned it is generally brief and in reference to Madame Taylor. Hickey (1965:24) contains a paragraph relating to Madame Taylor’s activities in 1865 Springfield. Angle (1971:196) contains a single sentence that simply states “Houses of ill fame were numerous.” Russo (1983:21, 48-49) has a short reference to “Fort Taylor” (and Madame Lucinda), and discusses efforts to clean up the vice district in the early years of the twentieth century. Quinn (1991:63-64) briefly discusses the Taylors (and the problem of prostitution) during the Civil War years. Mann, Russo and Garvert (1996:94-95) contains a short chapter entitled “Walk on the Wild Side.” One of the more lengthy discussions of prostitution in Springfield is by Mann (2008) who discusses Harvey and Lucinda Taylors exploits.

<sup>15</sup> The “inmate” arrested was variously referred to as Francis Warner, and Frances Warren. The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Harvey Taylor was a saloon operator residing on the north side of Madison Street, between Second and Third Streets—well to the west of the current project area, as well as the central business district. Lucinda Taylor purchased a house from James Weiss on the west side of Fourth Street on February 8, 1860. Weiss, a carpenter, purchased the lot from Isaac Diller in 1856, and may have constructed the house at this location sometime shortly thereafter. In February 1861, Lucinda purchased from Weiss the adjacent house to the north for the sum of \$1,000 (Mann 2008:3).

<sup>16</sup> In 1859, according to the news story, Taylor’s place of business was on Adams Street, “opposite the *Register* office...”, which placed in squarely in the downtown central business district. Taylor may have been operating a saloon at this address, in conjunction with his “house.” In early May 1859, after refusing to allow several men to enter his place of business for a drink, an altercation ensued that resulted in a rather nasty shooting affair, which injured at least two men. “Much indignation was felt against Taylor, and he was speedily arrested by officer Elkin; but returning with the officer to the house, on the plea of getting his breakfast before going to jail, he escaped out of the back door, and up to dark last evening, had eluded the search of the police” (*Illinois State Journal*, May 4, 1859). After his escape “the inmates of his house moved out yesterday, bed and baggage, though the latter, we understand has been attached at the suit of Taylor’s bondsmen” (*Illinois State Journal*, May 5, 1859). A couple of days later, Harvey was re-arrested while trying to flee to Pana (located along the Illinois Central Railroad’s main line in Christian County—approximately 40 miles southeast of Springfield) (*Illinois State Journal*, May 7, 1859; May 9, 1859). While being returned to Springfield, his unnamed wife, and a woman named Ada Johnson, attempted to free him by unsuccessfully slipping him a revolver. Harvey’s trial was well covered in the local newspapers (*Illinois State Register*, May 10, 1859).

The “Ada” Johnson mentioned in the newspaper article is believed to be Ida Johnson. The 16-year old Ida Johnson was enumerated by the 1860 U.S. census as living within the Christian County community of Pana in that year. At that time, Johnson was living in a household of four young white women—all of whom were labeled with the

Harvey Taylor's "house of ill fame" was not the only business of its kind in Springfield at the time. On May 3, 1859, "the case of Mrs. Nash for keeping a house of ill fame was tried before Justice Francis on yesterday. Of course, a large crowd assembled to hear the disgusting details of the case" (*Illinois State Journal*, May 3, 1859).<sup>17</sup> This same newspaper noted that "Eight negroes [were] arrested in a den of iniquity, on Jefferson street...".<sup>18</sup> Again on July 21, 1859, The *Illinois State Register* reported that "Susan Weisert, a prostitute, was arrested for drunkenness and vagrancy, and sent to the lock up. Kate O'Hara, a notorious and utterly depraved prostitute who has infested our streets so long, was fined \$50, and sent up to work it out."

During the ten years from 1850 to 1860, Springfield's population had more than doubled in size, and the city was experiencing problems typically associated with larger communities.<sup>19</sup> In August 1859, in an effort to curb some of these illicit activities, the City of Springfield passed "*An Ordinance in Relation to the Sale of Liquors, Gambling and Other Misdemeanors*" which, among other things, made those individuals who "contribute to the support of any disorderly, gaming or bawdy house, house of ill fame, or of assignation, or any place used for the practice of fornication" a misdemeanor "subject to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars" (*Revised Ordinances Passed Since 1858*; 1861:43).<sup>20</sup> By late 1859, although no further occurrences are noted in the newspapers regarding specific illicit sexual activities in the Capitol City for that

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appellation of "Fancy House." The presumed "head" of the household was a 28-year old English-born woman named Jenny Soar. Living with Soar was Mary Alle (?) (a 29-year old Ohio-born woman), Jenny Young (a 15-year old Kentucky born woman), and Ida Johnson (a 16 year old New York born woman). All of the girls were listed as white, and none of them had any real estate evaluation. Only Jenny Soar had a personal property evaluation, consisting of \$50. Presumably, Harvey and his wife Lucinda had some connection with this "Fancy House" located in Pana, and may have been expanding their illicit activities to the Capital City.

<sup>17</sup> The news article continued by noting that "a jury was duly summoned and about fifteen witnesses were examined, but none of them knew anything about Mrs. Nash or her house, and so accordingly the Jury brought in a verdict of acquitting the woman. It is a little singular that persons who when out of Court know so much of the character of the premises in question, remember so little when under oath."

<sup>18</sup> This is one of the few references in the Springfield newspapers that associate prostitution with blacks. Generally speaking, throughout the middle and later nineteenth century, the "business" of prostitution was a business that was a segregated business owned and staffed by whites for white clientele, with little mention—at least in Springfield—of "houses" catering to black clientele. This changed quickly at the turn-of-the-century—as is discussed in the following pages.

<sup>19</sup> Between 1850 and 1860, the population of Springfield more than doubled, increasing from approximately 4,500 individuals in 1850 to slightly over 9,300 in 1860. By the end of the Civil War, in 1865, the City of Springfield had reached a population of approximately 16,000 individuals—nearly doubling again in the five years from 1860-65 (Gross 1865).

<sup>20</sup> The wording of this portion of the amendment appears to have first appeared in late 1856 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, September 27, 1856). Specifically, it reads "*Be it enacted by the City Council of the city of Springfield: That whoever shall, within the city of Springfield, or within two miles of said city, keep, maintain, frequent, be an inmate of, or connected with, or contribute to the support of any disorderly, gaming or bawdy house, house of ill fame, or of assignation, or any place used for the practice of fornication, or shall knowingly suffer or permit any premises owned or occupied by him, or under his controll [sic], to be used for any such purposes shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars.*"



year, the need had apparently crossed the minds of some city fathers for a new ordinance. In mid-January 1860, the city council passed a new ordinance entitled “*An Ordinance Supplemental to Chapter Nineteen (XIX) of the Revised Ordinances of the City, Entitled Misdemeanors*” which was printed throughout the local newspapers that same month (and signed by then mayor William Jayne on January 16, 1860). For reasons unknown, this ordinance did not ban individuals from participating in illicit sexual activity within the community—but on the contrary—seems to condone it. Specifically, this ordinance stipulated that

No person shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in said section, or any penalty whatever for frequenting or being an inmate of any disorderly, gaming or bawdy house; house of ill fame or of assignation, or any place used for the practice of fornication... (*Illinois State Journal*, January 20, 1860).

Apparently, Harvey Taylor was not deterred very long from his chosen profession. In July 1860, the U.S. census enumerated the Harvey Taylor residence in Springfield. Even though Taylor had made a splash in the community with his criminal exploits the previous spring, he was back at it, operating another resort by the summer of 1860. By this time, Harvey had relocated his “house” to a fourth Street location.<sup>21</sup> The 1860 U.S. census suggests that he had re-established a “house of ill fame” in Springfield by this date. This census listed the 38-year old Harvey, his 35-year old wife Louise (a.k.a. Lucinda), and their two-year old, Illinois-born son (Alfonzo) as living within the household. Both Harvey and Louise had been born in Ohio. Although Harvey’s occupation was listed simply as “Boarding House,” one must question whether this, too, was simply an euphuism for “house of ill fame,” as living within this same dwelling—albeit in a separate “household” listing—were four young white women named Jenny Jackson (a 22-year old dress maker from Ohio), Rosa Smith (a 28-year old French-born woman), Martha Davis (a 19-year old domestic from Ireland), and Kate Holliday (a 16-year old domestic from Germany). The presence of the four young women in the house strongly suggests that Mr. Taylor and his wife were operating a “house of ill fame” at this location by that date.

As one might suspect, the city ordinance passed in January 1860 condoning illicit behavior in the local bordellos did not persist for very long, as it was appealed in March 1861, slightly over one year after its initial passage (Gross 1865). Just prior to its repeal, the exploits of one Jenny Gray appeared in the local newspapers. In late January 1861, Jenny Gray was arrested for “keeping a disreputable house,” and soon was tried “for keeping a house of ill fame.” Much to the dismay of the prosecutors, she apparently was acquitted of charges as “there was not sufficient testimony to establish the charge” (*Illinois State Register*, January 29, 1861; January 30, 1861). Again in February 1861, she was fined \$50 for “presiding over a disreputable establishment” (*Illinois State Register*, February 11, 1861). By early 1861, without a doubt, Harvey and Lucinda Taylor were clearly in the prostitution business in Springfield by that time. In March of that year, Harvey Taylor “and his amiable Lucinda [were] both arraigned for

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<sup>21</sup> The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the H. Taylor residence was located on the west side of Fourth Street, between Madison and Gemini (Carpenter) Streets. The 1863 city directory simply states that the house was located on North Fourth Street. The 1866 city directory notes that the house was located on the west side of Fourth Street, seven houses north of Madison. It is odd that the 1866 city directory lists Harvey Taylor as a “farmer.” The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* indicates the Harvey residence as being located at 93 North Fourth Street.

superintending the management of a bawdy house in this city” (*Illinois State Register*, March 20, 1861).

The repeal of the later referenced ordinance was none-too-soon. Only a couple of months after its repeal, on April 12, 1861, Confederate forces fired upon Fort Sumter in South Carolina, and on April 15<sup>th</sup> President Abraham Lincoln called for the recruitment of 75,000 soldiers for putting down the rebellion. The following day, April 16, Governor Yates appealed to the citizens of Illinois for 6,000 volunteers to meet President Lincoln’s call for volunteers. Over the next four years, nearly 260,000 soldiers were recruited from Illinois—a large percentage of them passing through Springfield on their way to the front lines.<sup>22</sup>

Though located far from the battlefields of the American Civil War, Springfield, Illinois made an important contribution to the Union’s successful war effort. For a variety reasons—including its role as State Capital, its rail connections, and the equally important political consideration of it being President Abraham Lincoln’s hometown—Springfield was selected by the U. S. Government to serve as a military training and supply center during the war. Camp Yates was established on the west side of the city in April 1861, and it was here that Ulysses S. Grant received his first commission during the war. This encampment shortly was succeeded by Camp Butler, which was located six miles east of Springfield and served as one of two primary training centers in Illinois (the other being Camp Douglas in Chicago). Ultimately, an estimated 200,000 Illinois troops would process through Camp Butler, which also was used as a Confederate prisoner-of-war camp for a time. Aside from this, several prominent Springfield industries were awarded government contracts to supply war materials, including uniforms and general commodities.

Springfield may have been on the home-front, yet the city still regularly was exposed to the war through its war-related facilities and industries, the steady stream of soldiers passing through it, and the volatile political climate created by the conflict. The war, for all of its destructive tendencies, was a decided boon to the local economy on multiple levels. Major industries were obvious benefactors, but the war also generated opportunities for more mundane, if not illicit, businesses. Concentrations of single young men in a community required outlets for leisure activity, and this need became more pronounced in a war-time setting. Bars, saloons, and houses of prostitution were available for their use in Springfield. The exact number of such businesses present in the city prior to 1861 is poorly documented, but it undoubtedly increased during the war when Camp Butler barracked several thousand troops at any one time and many other veterans were passing through Springfield on their way home on furlough or after mustering out.

Contemporary accounts of soldiers causing troubles at saloons or houses of prostitution are quite common in Springfield papers during these years. Almost immediately after the initiation of the conflict and the arrival of troops in Springfield, the local newspapers began carrying news stories about the presence of “bawdy houses” in town. One of the first occurred

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<sup>22</sup> <http://www.nps.gov/liho/planyourvisit/upload/Civil-War-Site-neighborhood-Bulletin.pdf>. Springfield was one of the main debarkation points for Illinois soldiers during the Civil War, in part to the presence of the state Capitol, as well as the Chicago and Alton Railroad line (see also Mansberger and Stratton 2014).

only two weeks after Governor Yates' call for volunteers. The *Illinois State Journal* (April 30, 1861) wrote that:

Two soldiers from one of the Chicago companies visited the fancy house kept by Jennie Gray, on the Great Western Railroad, this morning, and signalized their entrance by a cruel and unprovoked attack upon a boy who was on the premises, beating him severely, and pursuing him, all over the yard maltreating him in various ways. They also attacked a colored man who made his appearance, and beat him considerably, when he drew a knife and stabbed one of the ruffianly assailants in the leg, inflicting a deep, but not dangerous, wound. The soldiers were brought to the calaboose, but released on the solicitation of the commanding officer, who promised to keep them in camp under strict guard for the future.

As noted earlier, Jennie Gray apparently had established a bawdy house in Springfield sometime earlier, perhaps in late 1860 or very early 1861. The location of her "house of ill fame" along the route of the Great Western Railroad (the current Tenth Street rail corridor) was no coincidence. A location adjacent to the depot would have been an opportune location for Madame Gray's "house" given the numerous male travelers coming and going through the Great Western Depot (located at the southwest corner of Monroe and Tenth Streets)—a situation that increased dramatically after the influx of soldiers during the Civil War. Additionally, the great influx of young men to Springfield during these years resulted in the movement of young women from the surrounding communities into the Capitol City. The very same issue of the *Illinois State Journal* (April 30, 1861) also carried a story about a Mary Walter, which stated that she was

rather a good looking Dutch girl, somewhat stumpy, but on the whole prepossessing. She came from Chicago on Friday last, and was captured on the streets Saturday night, in company with several soldiers, and indulging in conduct very unbecoming in a lady. She claims to have a father and several brothers in the camp, but the Justice regarded this as a mere pleasant fiction of Mary's, and accordingly remanded her back to the city prison for a short time, in the hope that she would resolve to discard the bad company and ways of living she has been indulging in. We certainly hope she will.

A couple of months later, a disastrous fire struck downtown Springfield "issuing from the rear of a livery stable on Washington street, between Seventh and Eighth, the property of Henry Carrigan..." (*Illinois State Journal*, April 22, 1861). Among the buildings destroyed by that fire was Withey's new carriage factory, as well as "a brick building occupied by Aggie Preston as a house of ill fame. The furniture in the house was most removed, the occupants however, were obliged to complete their toilets in the street, so rapid was the progress of the fire" (*Illinois State Journal*, April 22, 1861).<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> Although the 1860 *Springfield City Directory* does not list an Aggie Preston, it does note that the Withey carriage factory was located on the south side of Washington Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets—an area that was soon to become identified as the Levee. As the fire spread west from the carriage factory, the Preston "house" appears to have been located along the south side of Washington Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, approximately 1½-blocks east of the public square—not quite half way between the Great Western Depot and the Courthouse.

By the spring of 1861, Harvey and Lucinda Taylor were operating their “house” on the west side of Fourth Street, north of Madison (*Springfield City Directory* 1860, 1863).<sup>24</sup> Apparently by this date, the young Miss Ida Johnson (who had earlier tried to slip a revolver to Harvey while in police custody) was operating a competing “house” within relatively close proximity—her “house” being located at the corner of First and Madison Streets (*Springfield City Directory* 1863).<sup>25</sup> Both houses were located northwest of the central business district, potentially located in this vicinity due to the proximity of the Chicago and Alton Depot. It appears that Ida and Lucinda were once friends and/or co-workers who had come to Springfield together, with Harvey, in circa 1859-60.<sup>26</sup> Within a short time of their arrival in Springfield, the two women apparently had become fierce rivals of each other—with Harvey apparently taking “favors” from both his wife and the much younger Ida. By mid-June 1861, the rivalry had become violent, with:

Mrs. Harvey Taylor, in a fit of jealous anger, fired upon Mrs. Ada Johnson with a shotgun. The load of buckshot killed Mrs. Johnson’s riding horse, and she was slightly wounded, but she procured a pistol and returned the fire. Mrs. Taylor was not injured. Officers disarmed both women (*Illinois State Journal*, June 23, 1861, as reprinted in June 23, 1928).

The following day, the *Illinois State Journal* noted, in a tongue-and-cheek manner, that:

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<sup>24</sup> By this date, Lucinda Taylor owned two side-by-side houses, both of which may have been operating as resorts under her guidance at the time. In May 1861, several soldiers were arrested for throwing bricks at “Taylor’s institution.” At the court hearing, “Madame Taylor drove up to the magistrate’s office in one of the finest vehicles to be found in the city, and delivered her evidence with as much effrontery as if were one of the most orderly and respectable persons in the city. Will the time never come when this insufferable nuisance shall be abated, or at least not allowed to flaunt so barely in the eyes of decent people?” (*Illinois State Journal* May 18, 1861).

North Fourth Street had more than one “bawdy houses” in operation in 1861. In October of that year, The *Illinois State Journal* reported that an Isaac Sisson, “the proprietor of a den of infamy on North Fourth street,” was fined \$50 and costs “for keeping a bawdy house” at that location (*Illinois State Journal* October 10, 1861). Mann (2008:4) indicates that “the stretch along north Fourth Street where Taylor’s house was located was considered the sinkhole of the city, being infested with ‘bawdy houses.’”

<sup>25</sup> Unlike Harvey Taylor, Ida Johnson does not appear listed in the 1860 *Springfield City Directory* (apparently still residing in Pana at that date). Miss Ida Johnson first appears listed in the 1863 *Springfield City Directory*. Both the 1863 and 1864 city directories indicate that Miss Ida Johnson was residing at the corner of First and Madison Streets (*Springfield City Directory* 1864). In 1866, the city directory indicates that Ada Johnson was living at the southwest corner of Madison and First Streets. In 1868, the *Springfield City Directory* notes that the widow, Mrs. I. Johnson, was residing on Madison street, near Klein.

<sup>26</sup> Harvey Taylor and Lucinda Johnson were married on August 1, 1852 in Clark County, Illinois (Mann 2008:5). In 1850, Lucinda was living in Clark County within the Thomas and Sarah Johnson household. In that year, Lucinda was 22-years old and had a 3-year old son named Simpson. As Mann (2008) suggests, Lucinda may have been an unmarried daughter, or daughter-in-law of the Johnsons. The young Ida Johnson, who would have been about 6 years old in 1850, is not enumerated. It seems reasonable to suspect that, as Ida and Lucinda may have been related given that they shared a common last name..

Madame Lucinda Taylor [who] has previously been immortalized in these columns... we record the humiliating fact that this distinguished and universally respected lady passed the weary hours of last night and the night before in the solitude of a cell in Sangamon county jail. Listen to the sad story of her disgrace, young men and maidens of Springfield, and take warning from her example. It is a current belief amongst certain malignant and evil-disposed people of this city that the establishment over which Mr. Harvey Taylor and Madame Lucinda preside is not of a character to warrant its being on the visiting list of fashionable people (*Illinois State Journal*, June 24, 1861).

The reporter continued by writing that “there is another similar institution, conducted by Mademoiselle [sic] Ada Johnson, which Harvey occasionally visits, much to the annoyance of his loving spouse...” (*Illinois State Journal*, June 24, 1861).<sup>27</sup> The two competing “houses of ill fame” were colloquially known as Forts Taylor and Johnson (cf. *Illinois State Register*, October 14, 1864; October 21, 1864; January 24, 1865).

It appears that Madame Taylor befriended another “prominent” Springfield woman fairly soon upon arriving in Springfield. That woman’s name was Emeline Gladden (alias Emma Nash) “who readily” put up bail for Mrs. Taylor in June 1861 (*Illinois State Journal* June 25, 1861).<sup>28</sup> Earlier that same month, the local newspaper reported that Emeline Gladden, “better known as Emma Nash” was fined \$50 and costs “for keeping a house of ill fame.” The newspaper continued by noting that “this is the first pull the police have had on Emma for some time,” suggesting that she may have been in the business for some time prior to this June 1861 date (*Illinois State Journal*, June 11, 1861). The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Mrs. Emma Nash resided on the east side of Eighth Street, between Washington and Jefferson Streets—which would have placed her within a block of the house operated by Aggie Preston. The 1860 U.S. census enumerated the Emma Gladden household, which in late July 1860 consisted of Emma Gladden (31 years of age and Illinois-born), Ada Smith (a 20-year old female seamstress from New York), Martha Stewart (a 22-year old black servant from Alabama),<sup>29</sup> and

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<sup>27</sup> This jealous feud between these two madams continued for some time. The September 24, 1861 issue of the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a riding accident that occurred and nearly resulted in the death of the “frail Ada.” Harvey Taylor had given the horse to Ada. The accident occurred while riding in a buggy under the care of a certain African-American servant, who was subsequently beaten severely by Harvey for his “negligence” (*Illinois State Journal*, September 24, 1861; September 25, 1861). Again in October 1863, Lucinda fired shots at Ada (*Illinois State Journal*, October 26, 1863; October 27, 1863), and once more Emma Nash posted bail for Lucinda Taylor.

<sup>28</sup> “Madame Taylor was brought yesterday [in front of the court] and was “held to bail in the sum of \$500. Her friend, Emeline Gladden, alias Emma Nash, readily went her security, and the madame [sic] was out taking the air in her buggy yesterday afternoon, in the delectable society of her loving spouse” (*Illinois State Journal*, June 25, 1861). In February 1863, Harvey and Lucinda Taylor deeded their two houses and associated lots to Emmaline Gladden for the sum of \$5,000—perhaps as collateral to secure bail paid by Emma. Two weeks later Emma deeded the property back to the Taylors for only \$500 (Mann 2008: Part III, 5).

<sup>29</sup> The June 3, 1862 issue of the *Illinois State Journal* noted that “Martha Stewart became incensed against Mary Hall, and used language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. [She was] fined \$5 and costs.” Later, in September of that same year, the *Illinois State Journal* noted that a Maggie Stuart had been committed to jail on the charge of stealing \$25 from Harvey Taylor. Maggie was “an inmate of the house of Harvey Taylor.” One might question if the Martha Stewart enumerated in the 1860 census in the Gladden household may not be the same

Dick Nash (a 3-year old black child born in Illinois).<sup>30</sup> Emma Gladden, who was listed as the head of the household, was operating a boarding house with a real estate evaluation of \$2,500 and personal property value of \$1,400—both of which were quite high for the time, suggesting that the Gladden/Nash “house of ill fame” may have been a fairly upscale resort well established by the mid-summer of 1860.<sup>31</sup>

By the early months of the Civil War, it would appear that there were at least three prominent “houses of ill fame” in Springfield at that time. The competing “houses” operated by Harvey and Lucinda Taylor, and that operated by Ada (aka Ida) Johnson—known as Forts Taylor and Johnson, respectively—were located in the northwest corner of the city in close proximity to the Chicago and Alton Railroad depot. In February 1865, at least twenty-two women (referred to as “W.E.V’s”) were working between the two “houses” (*Illinois State Journal*, February 16, 1865).<sup>32</sup> The other well-known establishment was that operated by Emma Gladden (aka Nash) on South Eighth Street (between Washington and Jefferson Streets). The *Illinois State Journal* noted the arrests and fines placed on Lady Ada Johnson, Gentleman Harvey Taylor, and Lady Emma Nash for “keeping a disreputable house” (*Illinois State Journal*, July 24, 1861).<sup>33</sup> Other less prominent houses were, no doubt, also present in the community during these years. By the middle 1860s, two distinct areas of the community had developed into what might be called “red light districts”—one near the Chicago and Alton depot, the other half-way between the Great Western depot and the central business district (an area soon to be identified as the Levee). These “houses” continued in operation throughout the duration of the war years.

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individual—and thus documents the character of the Gladden household at that 1860 date (*Illinois State Journal*, June 3, 1862; September 24, 1862).

<sup>30</sup> If this young boy was, indeed, Emma’s child it would suggest that she may have been living with an African-American man at one time. It would appear that Emma would be going by the Nash name within a short time after the 1860 census was taken. At a much later date, in the 1870s, she may have taken the name “Taylor.”

<sup>31</sup> The three houses enumerated immediately ahead of the Gladden household was that of Rachel Clay (a 47-year old black wash woman from Missouri), Harriet May (a 54-year old black wash woman from Maryland), and Nancy Freeman (a 42-year old white wash woman from North Carolina). The Clay household included Mary (8 years old), Adaline (14-years old) and Sarah (19 years old)—all born in Missouri, and John Haywas (?) (a 20-year old black man), and his one month old daughter (Eveline)—both from Illinois. The May family included David (14-years old) and Eveline Haywas (?) (a 22-year old black woman from Alabama). The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Harriet May resided on the west side of Eighth Street between Washington and Jefferson Streets. In total, approximately 13 black individuals were living among four families near this Eighth Street location—making it a relatively large enclave of black individuals in 1860 Springfield.

<sup>32</sup> Although it is clear that the acronym “W.E.V.” was used in reference to prostitutes during the Civil War era, the exact meaning of the term is not understood.

<sup>33</sup> Although Ada Johnson and Harvey Taylor were both fined, a change of venue to Christian County for Lady Emma Nash was obtained “owing to imputations against her character for chastity in the *Journal and Register*...” (*Illinois State Journal*, July 24, 1861).



The end of the Civil War brought a fairly abrupt end to the careers of Harvey and Lucinda Taylor, and Ada Johnson.<sup>34</sup> Business quickly dropped off, and on August 22, 1865, the City of Springfield passed an ordinance declaring “certain houses in the Second Ward, owned by Ida J. Reynolds *alias* Ida Johnson, and Lucinda Taylor, and kept as houses of ill fame, be declared nuisances, and the city police be instructed to remove such nuisances and call on any citizen to aid them” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 22, 1865). Subsequent news stories suggest that the City of Springfield was not immediately successful in closing down the Johnson and Taylor “houses of ill fame.” Nonetheless, the Taylor house was put up for sale at a sheriff’s sale in May 1866 (*Illinois State Register* April 26, 1866). Whether the sale ever went forward is not known. Similarly, whether it was a result of the city ordinance or not is also unknown. The Harvey-Lucinda relationship became further estranged in early 1867 with Harvey threatening the life of his wife in January of that year (*Illinois State Register*, January 4, 1867). Nonetheless, Lucinda was still practicing her trade with minimally five “W.E.V.” inmates in March 1867, suggesting that the Taylors may not have lost their house after all (*Illinois State Journal*, March 18, 1867). The last raid of the Taylor “house of ill fame” reported within the local newspapers occurred on May 13, 1867 (*Illinois State Journal*, May 13, 1867). The big downfall of the Taylors occurred shortly after that time, in September 1867, when the couple (with the assistance of Lucinda’s son) robbed the dry goods firm of W. H. Johnson and Company of over \$7,000 worth of silk, and the auction house of H. C. Meyers and Son of \$300-\$500 worth of jewelry, knives, and pistols (*Illinois State Journal*, January 18, 1868). Eventually, after escaping from jail and being recaptured, Harvey Taylor was convicted and sentenced to six years in jail, only to be pardoned by Governor Palmer in 1873 (*Illinois State Register*, January 13, 1869; *Illinois State Journal*, January 4, 1873). Lucinda Taylor was released from jail “on condition that she leave the State immediately”—a condition that she ignored (*Illinois State Journal*, January 14, 1869; *Illinois State Register*, March 8, 1869). By 1872, Lucinda Taylor was “pursuing her career of crime in Chicago where she “re-appeared among the criminal classes of Chicago. A day or two since she was arrested and convicted on a charge of enticing young girls to a life of crime, and appears to be pursuing her criminal career with energy, and in defiance of the law and its officers” (*Illinois State Register*, September 14, 1872).

Life for Ida Johnson was also in transition, albeit a bit less dramatic. In late December 1864, a serious altercation between Ida and a couple of soldiers in her “house” resulted in her shooting one of the soldiers who subsequently died from his wounds. Ida was arrested but soon acquitted with a determination that the shooting was in self-defense (*Illinois State Journal*, December 31, 1864; January 2, 1865). In the subsequent February 1865, both Forts Taylor and Johnson were raided, with a total of twenty-two inmates being arrested collectively between the two “houses” (*Illinois State Journal*, February 16, 1865). Again, in early August 1865, Ida’s “house” was raided. At that time, she had only six working women present—documenting the sharp decline in her business over the past few months. City raids were few in number in 1866 and subsequent years. A raid in late October of that year resulted in only seven “W.E.V.’s” (inmates) being arrested between both Lucinda’s and Ida’s “houses” (*Illinois State Journal*,

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<sup>34</sup> On April 9, 1865, the Army of North Virginia, under the command of General Robert E. Lee, surrendered to General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia—thus initiating a series of events leading to the eventual cessation of the conflict. It was not until May 26, 1865 that the majority of the Confederate troops had surrendered. Naval troops aboard the *CSS Shenandoah* did not surrender until November 1865 (in Liverpool, England), and it was not until late August 1866 that President Andrew Johnson formally declared the war ended.

October 27, 1866). Both houses were again raided in very early 1867, with seven inmates from the Taylor “house” and only four from the Johnson “house” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 8, 1867). Again in 1868, the police raided the Johnson establishment only twice. During the first of those raids (on February 4), Ida had only two inmates present, and on the second raid (on September 3), she had only three inmates present (*Illinois State Journal*, February 4, 1868; September 3, 1868). No further notices were published regarding Ida Johnson’s infamous “house of ill fame” after that date. On September 8, 1868, the newspapers reported on a fire that destroyed several buildings, including the barn on Ida’s property.<sup>35</sup>

Whereas the “sporting” establishments located in the northwest quarter of the city seem to have been eliminated—or greatly curtailed—by circa 1869, those within the near east side of Springfield continued to flourish. Lady Emma Nash’s “house” was located along the east side of the 100-block of South Eighth Street (north of Washington Street). A resort persisted at this location into the early years of the twentieth century.<sup>36</sup> Aggie Preston’s house, which was destroyed by fire in 1861, was also located in this immediate area (along Washington Street). In 1868, a greatly enlarged new Wabash depot was constructed along the west side of the Tenth Street corridor, extending the length of the entire block from Jefferson to Washington Streets--and immediately to the south of the current project area.<sup>37</sup> A new stretch of street, appropriately named Wabash Alley, was constructed along the west side of the depot allowing access to the building. The construction of this new depot gave impetus for the commercial development of Washington Street—a district that quickly became known for its saloons, pawn shops, gambling dens, and “houses of ill fame” (and nicknamed the Levee). By 1872, George Bailey was operating a saloon along Washington Street (between Ninth and Tenth), and occupying a house at 325 North Tenth Street (House F in the existing project area). Additionally, the laying of track down the center of Madison Street and the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad

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<sup>35</sup> Although the August 1865 city ordinance suggested that Ida Johnson had married a man named Reynolds by that date, she apparently continued to operate the business under her name. Although the 1866 *Springfield City Directory* had indicated that Ada Johnson was living at the southwest corner of Madison and First Streets, the 1868 city directory indicated that the widow Mrs. I. Johnson was residing on Madison Street, near Klein. The 1869 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that A. J. Johnson was residing at the southwest corner of Madison and First Streets. Ida was not listed within the 1872 *Springfield City Directory*. The December 23, 1869 issue of the *Illinois State Register* indicates that Ida Johnson Reynolds owed for taxes on Lot 1, Block 1 of J. Mason’s Addition to Springfield (*Illinois State Register*, December 23, 1869). After that date, no further news items have been located regarding Ida’s activities in Springfield.

<sup>36</sup> The Nash “resort” appears to have been in operation at this address by July 1860, being operated at that time by Emma Gladden (aka Emma Nash). By 1872, Emma Nash had relocated her “house of ill fame” to the north side of Madison Street, mid-way between Ninth and Tenth Streets (what eventually became 915 E. Madison Street and later the location of Mabel Baxter’s infamous resort). Lady Nash’s “house of ill fame” located within the 100 block of South Eighth Street appears to have continued under the management of Maggie Brown. “Big Maggie” Brown operated her resort from this location for nearly forty years (from circa 1872 through circa 1910). The house at this Eighth Street location was in operation as a “house of ill fame” from at least July 1860 through at least early 1910 (every bit of fifty years duration). By 1910, this house was clearly a Springfield landmark. The house, which was variously described as a “mansion” and a “palace,” was destroyed by fire in 1915 (*Illinois State Register*, December 8, 1915). At the time of the fire, the house was listed as 118 North Eighth Street.

<sup>37</sup> The 1867 *Bird’s Eye of Springfield* illustrates this block with a limited number of structures—and oddly devoid of trees. The circa 1873 *Bird’s Eye View of Springfield* illustrates the recently completed depot.

Depot (along the north side of the 200 block of East Madison Street) further helped to isolate this “Near East” neighborhood and to funnel new clientele into the district.

By 1875, Springfield’s fight with vice—which appears to have taken on a new vigor shortly after the end of the Civil War—was an on-going struggle that many of the city’s inhabitants thought they were losing. In August 1875, the *Illinois State Register* carried the following story.

**LIVELY TIMES.** The Police on Saturday and Sunday nights pulled the houses of prostitution presided over respectively by Mag. Brown, Fanny Peebles, Lavinia Girard, Cynthia Myers, Clara Lee, Jessie Brown, Eva Montague, Kate Robbins and Emma Taylor. Add to these the “inmates,” male and female, captured, and a very few “drunk and disorderlies” [sic] that were taken in, and you will have a total of seventy-five, which seem to indicate that the social evil is not yet quite extinct in the city (*Illinoi State Register*, August 23, 1875).

Seven of these nine “houses of ill fame” noted in this article were located within the two-block area soon to be referenced as the Levee.<sup>38</sup> These “houses of ill fame”—which were all operated by white women, with white working girls—seem to have clustered near Jefferson and Eighth Streets (and the location of the infamous Emma Nash’s and Maggie Brown’s resort). By 1880, at least three “houses” were located in the 700 block of East Jefferson, one within the 800 block of East Jefferson, and others located along Eighth and Ninth Streets in close proximity to Washington or Jefferson Streets. By 1884, a large “Fancy House” with attached saloon had been constructed fronting Jefferson Street (806-808 Jefferson), and a large “Dancing Hall” extended from the rear of the “house” south to the alley.<sup>39</sup> The illicit commercial activity of this two-block area located north of Washington Street (much of which fronted Jefferson Street and was operated by white entrepreneurs) developed hand-in-hand with the Washington Street Commercial District—otherwise known as the Levee. It would appear that this illicit “red-light” district had its beginnings in the Civil War era resorts established in this area, and pre-dated the development of the commercial establishments fronting Washington Street.

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<sup>38</sup> In circa 1872, Mag Brown took over Emma Nash’s resort on the east side of the 100-block of South Eighth Street. Fanny Peebles “house” was located along South Washington Street, two houses east of Eighth Street by 1875. In 1876, her “house” had an address of 814 East Washington Street. Lavinia Gerard had a “resort” at 818 East Washington Street by 1876. Cynthia Myers was variously located on the west side of Ninth Street, between Washington and Jefferson Streets in 1873, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Washington Streets in 1874, and at 103 North Ninth Street in 1876. Clara Lee—who most likely was Cora Lee—was residing at 114 South Ninth Street in 1876. An Annie Lee was listed that same year as residing at 103 North Ninth Street—the same address as the Myers resort. In 1876, a Minnie and Mattie Lee were noted as residing at 915 and 910 East Madison Street (one of which was the location of Emma Nash’s new house; see discussion below). A Kittie Robbins (perhaps the Kate Robbins mentioned in the article) was listed as residing at 898 East Jefferson Street in 1876. All of these addresses are located in what was to become known as the Levee in circa 1875-76. In 1874, Jessie Brownie was operating a “house” at 1016 East Mason Street, but by 1879, she had relocated to 729 East Jefferson Street—a location within the Levee in which she remained for many years.

<sup>39</sup> The early resort operated by Emma Nash (and later Maggie Brown) fronted Eighth Street and by 1884 backed up against this large dance hall. The saloon (and potentially “house of ill fame”) was variously owned by Peter Burns (1880), Thomas Sheedy (pre 1890), W. J. Ward (circa 1890), and Dan Smith (1890s).

Washington Street, which fronted the northern edge of the Public Square (and the State Capitol building), extended east four blocks to the Tenth Street rail corridor (and immediately south of the existing project area). With the construction of the new Wabash Depot at the intersection of Washington and Tenth Streets, the commercial establishments along East Washington Street began expanding east from the Public Square. By the early 1870s, this “near east” neighborhood had a mixed residential and industrial character. Located at the southeast corner of Seventh and Jefferson Streets was a large grist mill complex (the Exchange Mill). The Withey Brothers carriage manufactory, which had burned in 1861, was rebuilt near the southeast corner of Eighth and Washington Streets (along the south side of Washington Street). In the adjacent block, fronting the north side of Washington Street between Eighth and Ninth Streets were both the Booth and McCosker’s Wagon Works and Jonathan Foster’s Livery and Undertaking business. Across the street, at the southwest corner of Washington and Ninth Streets, was the street car stables and car house. Interspersed among these industrial establishments were several small frame dwellings (many labeled “tenements”) as well as small shops occupied by tradesmen (barbers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, undertakers) and an occasional merchant (grocer). Several large boarding houses and small hotels were located along Seventh Street. At the northeast corner of Seventh and Adams Streets was the large Everett House hotel, and at the southeast corner of Seventh and Washington Streets was the Jefferson House. Dispersed among these industrial properties was a mix of residential housing occupied by a variety of working class families. Over the next twenty years, this stretch of East Washington Street between Seventh and Ninth Streets was re-developed with a second generation of commercial buildings fronting both sides of the street. This secondary commercial district—known in the community as the *Levee*—housed the majority of the black-owned and/or operated businesses in Springfield, perhaps in part due to the earlier presence of a small black enclave living at this location by 1860.

One of the first mentions of the term “levee” in the local newspapers in reference to the East Washington Street commercial district occurred in March 1886.<sup>40</sup> In describing a fight at P. Quinn’s saloon on East Washington Street, the headline read, in part, “*Cutting Affray on the Levee*.” In concluding the story, the reporter felt that he needed to define his term, and wrote that “that portion of Washington Street upon which the affair occurred is called by the police ‘the levee’ and abounds in grogeries, at which the worst characters of the city congregate” (*Illinois State Journal*, March 28, 1886). Another occurrence of the term was in October 1888, when the

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<sup>40</sup> The term “levee” has its origins in archaic French meaning “to raise,” as with a lever. By the 1850s, the term had multiple meanings that included 1) “the concourse of persons who visit a prince or great personage in the morning,” (as in “raising” the King in the morning), and 2) “a bank or causeway, particularly along a river, to prevent inundation” (the “raising” of the bank along the river edge) (Webster 1854:660). In light of the second definition, the term came to designate the river landings in major river ports throughout the Midwest (such as the Levee at the St. Louis riverfront). In light of the first definition, and being a young democracy that bucked European aristocracy, the term “levee” had also become a term used to describe the event we might today refer to as a “reception,” a “party,” or a “soiree.” By the 1860s and 1870s, the term is found throughout the local newspaper in reference to such social events, as the levee at Hecht’s new store on Fifth street (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1877), or the levee being held at the Leland Hotel for the arrival of a celebrated individual (*Illinois State Register*, February 11, 1879; see also June 1 1887). By the middle 1880s, the term apparently had become applied in a colloquial manner to the Washington Street district in reference to the social gatherings and/or partying activities that occurred in this area. In essence, it was referring to the area as a “party district.”

*Illinois State Register* contained a minor reference to two men being arrested “last evening for fighting on the levee” (*Illinois State Register*, October 14, 1888). The term was little used during the later 1880s and early 1890s in the newspapers.<sup>41</sup> Beginning in the middle 1890s, the term is increasingly associated with the illicit activities of Springfield’s Washington Street commercial district. In March 1894, the newspaper noted that “May Smith and Lou Maxwell, two colored chippies on the levee, had a fight at Eighth and Washington streets...” (*Illinois State Journal*, March 20, 1894). Very quickly this “near east” neighborhood became known for its violence.<sup>42</sup>

Senechal (1990:16) suggests that, by circa 1905, the Levee was thought of as a much larger area than noted above, and was “roughly bounded by Seventh and Tenth streets on the east and west, and East Jefferson and East Washington streets on the north and south.”<sup>43</sup> As she points out, at the turn of the century, the Levee was characterized by two and three-story brick commercial buildings that housed a variety of businesses, many of which were associated with illicit activities that included gambling, alcohol, sex, and drugs. Although technically illegal, it was “unofficially sanctioned as long as it remained within traditional and recognized geographic bounds—that is, away from the more respectable business and residential districts to the west and south” (Senechal 1990:16). Although the local newspapers give extensive accounts of the activities undertaken in the Levee throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth century years, one particular expose published by a “zealous anti-saloon crusader” in 1909 and entitled *Hell at Midnight*, contains vivid descriptions of the late-night activities in this district. This correspondent noted that the district was “a mass of dive saloons, pawn shops, questionable hotels, fourth rate lodging houses and brothels from the lowest ramshackle hovels to the most richly and elaborately equipped which can be found anywhere in the State” (Senechal 1990:16-18). As Senechal (1990:16-18) also notes, the expose’s author clearly showed his “middle-class and nativist bias” in describing the “negro dive” and “Bohemian” saloons (of which he noted twenty-five within this short four-block stretch) which were “blazing lighthouses of Hell and recruiting stations for the penitentiary.”

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<sup>41</sup> Additional references to the term can be found in the *Illinois State Journal* (July 24, 1890; January 14, 1891; October 19, 1895; October 27, 1895).

<sup>42</sup> One 1906 article about Washington Street notes that “This street for years was known as ‘bloody row,’ but time has erased this title, and only the older residents recall the large number of fatalities that have been recorded there.” The article continues by noting that “Since the Civil War days, seventeen men have been killed in the block... Perhaps the first serious battle engaged in within the boundaries of the ‘block of crime’ was during the Civil war. On Christmas day, 1865, a large number of soldiers were in the alley between Seventh and Eighth streets and Washington and Adams streets. The police and soldiers clashed. One soldier was killed and an old resident named Dick Woods was shot and killed.” The article further notes that “Police records show that no less than twenty-five men have been brutally assaulted within this district” (*Illinois State Journal*, July 2, 1896; see also November 26, 1905 and August 16, 1908).

<sup>43</sup> At what point Jefferson Street became incorporated into the greater Levee district is unknown. Although Jefferson Street was well known for its saloons and “houses of ill fame,” the businesses along that street were predominately white-owned and operated. Nonetheless, by the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, Jefferson Street—and the vice associated with it—was associated with the greater Levee district (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, April 27 1908).

By the early 1890s, a new menace—cocaine—began terrorizing the Levee district.<sup>44</sup> This drug quickly became one of the more sought after substances by a variety of Springfield's less-than-desirable citizens, and its presence was well noted in the East Washington Street commercial district. By this time, both the east/west alleys located to the north and south of this short stretch of East Washington Street had apparently attained their own notoriety. It was in the south alley (between Washington and Adams Streets) that police fired on off-duty soldiers in late 1865. These alleys became the location of a variety of "behind-the-scenes" illicit activity that included the sale of cocaine. By the late 1890s, the alley located on the south side of the Levee commercial district was a notorious region of downtown Springfield known as "Cocaine Alley."<sup>45</sup> According to the *Illinois State Journal* (July 3, 1899):

The expressive appellation, 'Cocaine alley,' is applied to a portion of the district bounded by Eighth and Ninth streets and Washington and Adams streets. Huts along this alley are occupied by some of the outcasts of the city, and the places they call homes are the abiding places of filth and squalor of the direst sort. Negroes and whites live together in these houses, and their debauches and the resulting outbreaks have caused the police much trouble.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Cocaine was first extracted from coca leaves in 1859 by a German chemist, but it was not until the 1880s that it became popular among the medical profession. The drug was early recognized as a cure for opium and/or morphine addiction (often referred as the "old soldier's disease" due to opiate addiction during the Civil War years). By the 1880s, additional uses, such as a topical anesthetic, were recognized. The use of the drug greatly increased in the middle 1880s with the publication of a treatise by Sigmund Freud for the use of cocaine to treat depression and sexual impotence in 1884. By this time, cocaine was being added to a variety of proprietary medicines (from hair tonics to teething drops for infants), and even soda waters (such as Coca-Cola, beginning in 1886; removed from the soda water in 1903). Although pure food and drug laws passed in the first decade of the twentieth century cut down on the use of cocaine in proprietary medicines and foods, it remained legal to use through 1916. Burnett's Cocaine was a popular product marketed nationally during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Agitation to change the laws regarding cocaine began much earlier than 1916. For example, a Springfield newspaper carried a story regarding the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association's annual meeting in Chicago in August 1905, noting that "Among the interesting subjects on the program for discussion will be the need of a narcotic law to effectually put the 'dope' fiends out of business in Illinois" (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905). Local pharmacist R. N. Dodd was secretary of the organization.

<sup>45</sup> The first use of the term "Cocaine Alley" found in the local newspapers occurred in mid-summer 1898 regarding a robbery of an individual who ventured into the alley (*Illinois State Journal*, July 21, 1898). This news story reports of the robbery of one Isham Sharp as he sat on a railroad track, and his friend went into a house adjacent—suggesting that the event may have occurred adjacent to an unknown location adjacent to either the Tenth Street or Madison Street rail corridors.

<sup>46</sup> Another source noted that, "'Cocaine alley' is located in the rear of the business houses on the south side of Washington street, between Eighth and Ninth streets. Men and women, both negroes and whites, and all ages, congregate there daily to indulge in the deadly dissipation. It is in this alley that many of the robberies of visitors to the city have been committed. Like the victim of the morphine or opium habit, the cocaine fiend will go to any length to obtain money with which to purchase the drug. Innocent strangers and adventurous countrymen are enticed into these places under various pretexts and then are set upon and robbed, sometimes suffering severely at the hands of their assailants" (*Illinois State Journal*, July 24, 1899). In 1903, the newspapers reported that "'Cocaine alley' is to be exterminated for sanitary reasons. It is claimed that the place is filthy and dirty beyond description, whites and blacks living together in the little shacks that serve as houses for the residents" (*Illinois State Journal*, January 19, 1903).



Similarly, the newspaper noted that:

The place known as 'Cocaine alley' is in the rear of an old tumbled-down house occupied Bob Winston on Washington street between Eighth and Ninth streets. Every day men and women congregate there and drink beer and snuff cocaine. When thoroughly under the influence of the drug the negresses go into the alley and terrorize the community by their conduct. Drunken men are enticed there and then relieved of their valuables. The last victim was Frank Rogers of Taylorville. He was robbed of his gold watch and chain, forty dollars, and a pair of shoes.

'Cocaine alley' will soon be a thing of the past. So numerous have been the complaints of persons who have been robbed there, that the police have decided to rid the city of the characters which inhabit the place. Already one of the women has been arrested. She is a negress named Ella Brown, better known as 'Slough Foot Lou,' and she has caused the police much trouble within the last few years. She will be given a hearing before Justice Brinkerhoff tomorrow. A number of other arrests will follow (*Illinois State Journal*, May 30, 1899).

This illicit use of cocaine was not confined to the south alley, and by 1900 both alleys flanking Washington Street were notorious for their concentration of "dope fiends."<sup>47</sup> The newspapermen were quick to associate the drug problem with the local African-American population.<sup>48</sup> By early 1902, city authorities were mounting some of the first efforts to clean up the vice district, beginning with "Cocaine Alley." These efforts were being promulgated by the Springfield Health Department citing public safety concerns: "'Cocaine Alley' [is] one of the worst neighborhoods in the city, [and] will be wiped out of existence as soon as warm weather sets in" (*Illinois State Journal*, February 12, 1902). These efforts were hampered by legal issues; and the clean-up of Cocaine Alley was not successful at this time.<sup>49</sup>

By the later nineteenth century, the area north of the Levee had taken on an air all its own. Sandwiched between the rail corridor running down Madison Street, and the ever more developing commercial district of East Washington Street, the several blocks stretching between

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<sup>47</sup> In 1903, the newspapers report as many as fifty "shacks" located in the alley and housing cocaine "fiends" (*Illinois State Journal*, January 5, 1903) [See also "From Life's Other Side: Some Pictures of Degradation in the Capital City. Places Where Blacks and Whites Mingle and Hit the 'Pipe of Imaginations'—a Few High Grade Dens of Vice," *Illinois State Register*, December 24, 1900)]. At one point, a newspaperman unfamiliar with the City's vice districts gave the name "Cocaine Alley" to the alley between Mason and Madison Streets, extending from Tenth to Twelfth Streets—a district more correctly referred to as "Shinbone Alley" in (see discussion below) (*Illinois State Journal*, December 3, 1909).

<sup>48</sup> The *Illinois State Register* (July 11, 1898) carried a long news story entitled "ARE COCAINE FIENDS: Springfield Negroes Go Wild Over The Drug. Woman from the East Starts the Habit Among Colored People in the City—While Under the Influence They Do Many Queer Things."

<sup>49</sup> One issue that city officials ran into was the fact that a large portion of the property fronting the alley was owned by William Florville, reportedly the wealthiest African-American living in Springfield, and he was not interested in complying with the city's requests (*Illinois State Journal*, January 19, 1903; *Illinois State Register*, January 1, 1903, March 4, 1903).

Seventh and Ninth Streets, between Madison and Jefferson Streets, continued to maintain a residential character, albeit interspersed with many small saloons, lunch rooms, and boarding houses. As noted earlier, by the 1870s, this “near east” neighborhood—which became known as the “Badlands”—was the heart of the “red light” district of Springfield. The neighborhood’s name was derived, in part, from its being home to a number of gambling dens, brothels, and saloons, and thereby representing an extension of Springfield’s notorious Levee District on East Washington Street.

The first occurrence of the term “Badlands” encountered by the current research in reference to a Springfield neighborhood in the local newspapers was in the late summer of 1894. At that time, the *Illinois State Journal* (August 13, 1894) reported the arrest of a man named J. W. Day in the “Bad Lands.” Day was attempting to sell a stolen watch. An adjacent story in the newspaper—although not noting the location as being in the Badlands, reported on the attempted hanging of one of the inmates at the infamous Lou Grant “house of ill fame on Madison between Seventh and Eighth streets.”<sup>50</sup> The October 26, 1894 issue of the *Illinois State Register* noted “there was trouble up in the bad lands last evening” with the beating of Dora McDonald by her husband. “Dora and Ike McDonald are lovers living in one of the little shanties on the east side of Eighth street, near Madison street...”. In November 1894, the *Illinois State Register* noted that the police

were scouring the bad lands last night in the neighborhood of Eighth and Madison streets in search of one Ernest Knight. Ernest came to the city from Auburn some time ago. He fell into bad company, and finally decided not to return to his little country home, as the charms of city life were so much greater. He met Ada Anderson, who resides in a rookery at No. 220 North Eighth street, and has since been adherent to her many charms....

A search of the Springfield newspapers resulted in locating only four short news briefs relating to Springfield’s Badlands that year (1894). These early news stories pertaining to the “Badlands” all reference that area of the city near the intersection of Eighth and Madison Streets. At least two of these stories note that the “Bad Lands” were located along Madison Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets at the time (cf. *Illinois state Register*; August 13, 1894).

The following year (1895), the local papers published no less than thirty-five news stories relating to the nefarious activities of the Badlands. The activities reported by the newspapers ranged from fights, beatings, thefts, illegal gambling, and prostitution. One such story, related in February 1895 by the *Illinois State Register* (February 15, 1895) noted that Pearl Goldsmith—“a girl of the bad lands near Eighth and Madison streets” was arrested for her involvement in the death of two Fairfield men. One report, from November 1895, indicates that “the police are still continuing their raids on all the resorts in [the] bad lands. Yesterday morning they made raids on

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<sup>50</sup> Lou Grant’s “house of ill fame” was located “on Madison between Seventh and Eighth streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1894).

some resorts run by white women and arrested twelve inmates” (*Illinois State Journal*, November 30, 1895).<sup>51</sup>

Although these early references to the Badlands appear to reference an area centered at Eighth and Madison Streets, the designation quickly became associated with a much larger area extending farther to the east. In her seminal work on the 1908 race riot, Senechal (1990:16) defined the Badlands as this expanded region, noting that it extended “northeast of the Levee (between Reynolds and Jefferson streets on the north and south, and east of Ninth Street for several blocks).” Her definition of the Levee did not include that region west of Ninth Street, which was the core of the early district. Senechal (1990:16) further states that, in this area “lay a large settlement of poor blacks known as the Badlands. This neighborhood, like others of its kind in American cities, was vulnerable to invasion by gambling dens, brothels, and other assorted ‘dives’” (Senecal 1990:16). Well-visited “resorts” from the middle 1890s located in the expanded Badlands region included: Malinda Reed’s “house on Tenth Street” (*Illinois State Register*, May 1, 1896); Mabel Baxter’s “house of ill repute on Madison street, between Ninth and Tenth streets” (*Illinois State Register*, December 21 1892);<sup>52</sup> Lizzie Cousin’s “house of ill fame at Tenth and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Register*, October 5, 1895); and Lou Barnes “house” at 1016 East Mason Street (*Illinois State Register*, December 19, 1889)—all within or very close to the current project area.<sup>53</sup> At this time, Mollie Drennan’s “house of prostitution on Jefferson street” was also referenced as being “in [the] bad lands...” (*Illinois State Register*, Dec 28, 1896). The number of news briefs during the later 1890s and early years of the twentieth century referencing the Badlands increased exponentially, and by the early years of the new century, the red-light district known as the Badlands had expanded dramatically. In late summer 1905, the red-light district was reported to be located along Madison and Mason Streets, between Ninth and Twelfth Streets (*Illinois State Register*, August 22, 1905). As noted earlier, Senechal (1990) suggests that the Badlands had shifted a bit more to the east by 1908, and covered an area roughly bounded by Ninth Street on the west, Fifteenth Street on the east, Jefferson Street on the south, and Reynolds Street on the north (see Figures 13-14).

By the early 1890s, the heart of the illicit activity generally associated with the Badlands was located at the intersection of “Tenth and Madison” Streets—which corresponds to the south

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<sup>51</sup> The newspaper noted raids on “some resorts run by white women” and named Lillie Reeves, Hattie Spencer, and Goldie Werner as being “charged with keeping houses of ill-repute.” Goldie Werner, and her husband Joe, were arrested again in December 1895. Joe was charged with “keeping a house of ill fame,” whereas Goldie was charged with “being an inmate.” The newspaper reporting the arrest noted that “this pair is part of a tribe in the bad lands which the police are endeavoring to run out of town” (*Illinois State Register*, December 3, 1895). The *Illinois State Register* (May 1, 1896) noted that Abraham Hamilton, a farmer, “went into the bad lands yesterday afternoon with a friend, and dropped into a colored joint at No. 314 North Tenth Street. When he got ready to go he found that he had been touched for \$15, and he immediately swore out a warrant...”. This resort was located immediately across Tenth Street from the current project area.

<sup>52</sup> Mabel Baxter’s resort was located along the north side of Madison Street, midway between Ninth and Tenth Streets—immediately adjacent to the rear of House A. By 1896, Charles Baxter had opened up a saloon along Madison street, immediately adjacent to his wife’s “resort”—both of which were destroyed by the mob in August 1908 (*Illinois State Register*, August 11, 1896).

<sup>53</sup> This house was labeled “Old Point Comfort” on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map.

end of the current project area. This locational designation first appears in the local newspapers in the middle 1860s in reference to the Old Phoenix Mill located on the southwest corner of this intersection. Occasional references to the intersection—many of them rail related—occur through the 1870s and early 1880s.<sup>54</sup> Beginning in early 1885, these news stories increased in number, and dramatically changed in character. At this time, the newspapers began to document a range of illicit activity being conducted at that location. The first of these news stories reported the arrest of four women on charges of vagrancy. In describing these four women, the newspaper stated that “the entire quartette are dusky damsels of doubtful character, who were arrested a day or two ago at Dan Sutton’s ranch, corner of Tenth and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1885).<sup>55</sup>

It would appear that Dan Sutton’s “ranch” was not the first of its kind in this vicinity, and that this Tenth and Madison Street location had become a destination point for “sporting” gentlemen by a fairly early date. In 1875, the three “resorts” not located within the immediate area of the original Eighth Street “red light district” (the two-block area located north of Washington Street between Seventh and Ninth Streets) discussed earlier consisted of those operated by Jessie Brownie/Eva Montague, and Emma Nash/Taylor. These two “resorts” were located within a new area that had expanded to the northeast (just east of the new Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Depot, and north of the new Wabash Depot). These new “sporting” establishments were located along Mason and Madison Streets, respectively, within a half block of the current project area on Tenth Street—the heart of the area that was soon to be known as the Badlands.<sup>56</sup> The establishment of these two resorts at this location may have been an early

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<sup>54</sup> In November 1883, the *Illinois State Journal* (November 24, 1883) mentioned the need for the establishment of a new depot at the corner, which was never constructed. Change began to occur in at the intersection about this time. In 1885, the old Phoenix Mill (located at the southwest corner of the intersection) was demolished, and replaced by a large lumber yard. In 1890, the Fitzgerald Plaster Company constructed a large 3-story brick manufacturing plant on the northeast corner of this intersection (*Illinois State Journal*, January 25, 1890). At the southeast corner of the intersection was a large rail spur allowing rail traffic to make the curve between Madison and Tenth Streets. By 1890, the only non-industrial corner of this intersection was that located at the northwest corner (House A, current project area).

<sup>55</sup> Although Dan Sutton was living on the south side of Madison Street, he may have been operating a “resort” at the Tenth and Madison Street location—*potentially in House A*. By 1888, the local newspapers note a woman named Mollie Lynch was operating a resort at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets, clearly within House A (*Illinois State Journal*, May 28, 1888).

<sup>56</sup> In 1874, Jessie Brownie was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street. By 1879, she had apparently relocated to 729 East Jefferson Street—a location within the Levee. Eva Montague was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street in 1876, having probably taken over the earlier Jessie Brownie resort. This location—1016 East Mason Street—was to persist as a “house of ill fame” for several decades. In circa 1886, this house was taken over by Lou Barnes, who continued to operate it through circa 1899. In 1896, the Sanborn fire insurance map designated this property as the “Old Point Comfort.” Emma Taylor appears to be the one-and-only Emma Nash who relocated her “house of ill fame” to 915 East Madison Street in circa 1872. Emma Gladden married a Robert B. Taylor on April 21, 1864 (Mann 2008: Part III, page 5). Robert Taylor, who was operating a “bawdy house” in close proximity to Lucinda Taylor’s place in 1862, may have been related to Harvey Taylor (perhaps a brother?). Emma continued to be a regular fixture in the local newspapers through late October 1887, when she and “a quartette of highly improper female boarders” were arraigned for prostitution. By 1891, Mabel Baxter was operating the business from this location and her husband Charles ran a rather notorious saloon next door beginning in late summer 1896. Mabel Baxter’s Ranch was rather well known through circa 1905.

(circa 1870) attempt by the proprietors to relocate and “upscale” their businesses outside of the earlier Eighth Street district (which have become rather “seedy” and crowded by that date). At any rate, by the middle 1890s, illicit activity was well recognized as taking place at the Tenth and Madison Street intersection.

In 1880, all of the “resorts” documented in the Badlands were operated by white women utilizing white prostitutes (whether male or female), and catering to white clientele. The business of prostitution was clearly dominated by—at least in the sporting districts of downtown Springfield—by whites. But this was to quickly change during the 1890s. By the 1890s, the profession had greatly expanded, and many of the “houses” in the Badlands were being operated and/or staffed by African-American women. In an article entitled *Negro Dives Raided: Wholesale Capture of Male and Female Inmates Last Night* (*Illinois State Register*, November 28, 1895), the local newspaper wrote:

The police have at last decided to drive the negro thieves—men and women alike—from the city, or else keep them on the rock pile all the time. The negro dives of the city, located around Tenth and Madison streets, have been running wide open since the fair, which brought a bad crowd of St. Louis negroes here, and they have become so bold that it is now dangerous for a white man to even go on the streets where these dives are located, even when on business and in broad daylight.<sup>57</sup>

Although most of the more established “houses” in Springfield at this time (1890s) were operated by whites, the public anger appears to have been directed at the “negro dives.” The crusade against the “negro dives” continued for many years. In 1902, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that:

Vice has taken such a strong hold on the disorderly districts of Springfield that the conditions are alarming. Chief of Police Herring realizes the danger and yesterday he commenced a crusade on the negro dives. Nearly forty keepers and inmates of these places were taken into custody. They include men and women of the most depraved character and among them are a score of white persons. [Herring stated that] “Matters have become serious in the disorderly district. The keepers and inmates of negro dives are swelling in number so that it will be necessary to drive them out of town. Heavy fines will be imposed on them and if they cannot pay they must either go to prison or leave town. In this way I hope to free Springfield of a majority of these people” (*Illinois State Journal*, April 9, 1902).

Around that same time [circa 1902], the City of Springfield launched a campaign to clean up the district and began their efforts on Cocaine Alley. With the assistance of the Board of

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<sup>57</sup> The reporter further noted that the police “captured fourteen negroes, including men and women. All were booked as disorderly, but the police believe that in some of the cases they can prove the women prostitutes, in which case they can be fined heavier than on a charge of disorderly conduct.” A couple of days later, the *Illinois State Journal* (November 30, 1895) reported that “the police are still continuing their raids on all the resorts in [the] bad lands. Yesterday morning they made raids on some resorts run by white women and arrested twelve inmates.”

Public Health, the City emphasized the unsanitary conditions and danger to the public (particularly related to the spread of contagious diseases such as smallpox). Describing “Cocaine Alley,” Mayor Phillips described the area as “one of worst plaque spots in the city...” and “one of the worst thoroughfares in the bad lands,” and in consultation with the Board of Health, developed a plan to condemn “the wretched shanties that line the alley on either side and have them torn down for sanitary reasons” (*Springfield News* June 3, 1902). Unfortunately, although this was hoped to be the beginning of a major cleanup of the Badlands, the project ran into a variety of legal problems and was ineffective in getting results.<sup>58</sup>

By 1905, the “red light district” was a hot political topic for city officials, many of whom were intent on cleaning up the neighborhood. In a news story entitled *Investigate Nuisances*, the *Illinois State Register* (August 12, 1905) discussed the city’s efforts to clean up the neighborhood, noting that “Madison and Mason streets, from Ninth to Twelfth streets, the red light district, will be the object of a visit from the police committee and it is thought that many places will be torn down at the instance [sic] of the officials.” The following day, in an article entitled *Vile Shacks To Be Torn Down*, the City (and Mayor Devereux) discussed in more detail their plans to demolish “a number of unsanitary buildings... most of them are harboring places for petty criminals and are said to be in a filthy condition” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905).

If plans laid by city officials and members of the health board are executed, Springfield soon will be rid of a number of unsanitary buildings in the Seventh and First wards. A crusade against unsightly structures in ‘Shinbone alley,’ and other well-known places is to be investigated under the direction of the board of health.

A few days ago Superintendent of Health Sutton and other city officials went on a tour of investigation and found a large number of huts which they believe should be declared nuisances, and so reported to the mayor. These buildings long have been noted as fences for petty thieves and other persons who are constantly giving the police trouble and to destroy the buildings is one of the plans laid to rid the northeast part of the city of a number of its resorts. In ‘Shinbone alley,’ which extends from Ninth street to Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets, there are a number of hovels which the health officers found in a filthy condition and the attention of the council will be called to the matter.”

Two years ago war declared on similar resorts in old ‘Cocaine alley,’ which has since passed into history. The alley was the loafing place for hundreds of whites and negroes who refused to work and notwithstanding the efforts of the police they continued to exist on money derived from the sale of stolen property. Finally it was determined to condemn the old shacks in which these people lived, and in the course of a few weeks all the places had disappeared, and with them went their occupants.

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<sup>58</sup> It appears that much of the land that comprised “Cocaine Alley” was owned by William Florville at the time. Florville was probably the wealthiest black man in Springfield at the time, and he was not agreeable to the demolition of his properties.



After being driven from their old haunts many left the city and, believing the plan to be a good one, it is probable that it will be executed again (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905).

Although the newspaper suggests that the City apparently had had success earlier cleaning up Cocaine Alley, the same article concluded by noting that there had been issues with using this strategy.

The City officials have condemned several buildings around the city, but in every instance they have experienced difficulty in carrying out the requirements of the city code. Suits have been filed for damage done to property, but in no instance has judgement been secured against the city. The members of the fire department will be called upon to destroy the old buildings, if necessary, and in the course of a few months, it is said, only a few of the old haunts will be in existence. Several of these places are looked upon as landmarks, but they must also go...

In the red light district there are a hundred shacks which are on the list and the crusade will probably be commenced this week, or as soon as those who are to have charge of the work can arrange a meeting.

"To destroy the shacks in the northeast part of the city, which are merely fences for thieves and criminals, should meet with public approval," said a city official yesterday. "In the last few years several building have been destroyed by order of the board of health and in spite of the complaint which has been made by the owners, not a single judgement has been secured. I believe the law gives the city the right to do away with unsightly and unsanitary buildings and it is the duty of the officials to comply with the ordinances on the books."

Superintendent of Health Sutton is anxious to take up the task and he will be assisted by the members of the council. To tear down the large number of old houses in the northeast part of the city would be a move for better buildings, as in most cases the ground is owned by persons who are financially able to erect more desirable buildings. This move, I believe, will be carried out to the letter and in the course of a few months, the red light district which for years has been a detriment to Springfield, will be forced out of the way (*Illinois State Journal*, August 13, 1905).

Again, the efforts to clean up the city were fraught with difficulty and, to many city inhabitants, the process was not moving fast enough. One newspaper noted, over a year later, that "There is an effort being made to purify the 'red light' district in New York city. Springfield has two or three such districts and there is no effort made to purify them. It's somebody's time to move" (*Illinois State Register*, November 19, 1906).

Cleanup efforts were not sufficient to stem the tide of the illicit activities, and the Badlands continued to thrive as a wide-open district in which you could obtain about anything

one might want—legal or otherwise. Just prior to the race riot of August 1908, in a story relating to arrests made in the City of Springfield the previous year (1907), the *Illinois State Journal* wrote that

[Call] Box No. 13, located at Eleventh and Madison streets, is the one in which the patrol wagon made a majority of trips. Since the police alarm system was inaugurated, ten years ago, policemen have known this box as the ‘hoodoo.’ It is located in the outskirts of the red light district. It is estimated that 800 persons were sent to headquarters from that station during the year (*Illinois State Journal*, January 6, 1908).

After the riots of August 1908, many things in the Badlands continued as before, with little having changed. Efforts prior to the riots to clean up the Badlands had been fraught with difficulty, and such was the case even after that eventful summer. In early 1911, vice still ran rampant in Springfield. Mrs. C. L. Wolfe, President of the Hyde Park Anti-vice Crusade, visited Springfield in support of proposed new anti-vice legislation at the Statehouse. At an anti-vice meeting held in the Sangamon County courthouse she reported on her work in Chicago, and claimed that “As far as vice and wickedness are concerned, Chicago is nothing compared to Springfield in proportion to their population.” Specifically, in regard to Springfield, Mrs. Wolfe noted that “this very city is one of the wickedest I have ever known. I have been in the badlands of Springfield and know it to be a terrible place of crime and iniquity... In years to come you will look back on these days and wonder why such places were permitted” (*Illinois State Journal*, May 9, 1911).<sup>59</sup>

Shortly thereafter, in the spring of 1913, Springfield’s vice district came under scrutiny during hearings conducted by the Illinois Senate over the morality of the state’s lieutenant governor (*Illinois State Register*, May 11, 1913). In late 1914, the Russell Sage Foundation sponsored a multi-faceted study of the “social health” offered by the public services in the City of Springfield in an effort to identify specific needs of the community. This study outlined many of the problems facing the city at the time—not the least of which was inadequate housing for the “Negro District,” unsanitary conditions in the older sections of the community, and an over-reliance on liquor license fees to fund the City treasury. Subsequent civic reforms forthcoming from this work included the closing of many saloons within the Levee district, and improvements in the water and sewer services to the older sections of the town (Ihlder 1914; Decker and Harrison 1917; Harrison 1920; Russo 1983:48-49).

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<sup>59</sup> The news article was entitled “Calls Tenderloin Here Among Worst: Mrs. C. L. Wolfe, At Anti-Vice Meeting, Tells of Vice in Springfield” (*Illinois State Journal*, May 9, 1911). The reporter further wrote that “Mrs. Wolfe’s talk was one of the most impressive addresses on the condition in the underworld of Chicago and this city that ever has been given in Springfield. Mrs. Wolfe told of her work in Chicago, where she has accomplished much in her fight against vice. She gave in detail the story of how she stood in the doorways of many resorts pleading with men not to enter; of how she was attacked on one occasion; and in one instance narrowly escaped death. The police threatened her and gave every protection in their power to the dives, she claims, but regardless of this, she has been able to save many a young man from a life of shame.”

## Springfield and the Race Riot of August 1908

Although vice certainly was prevalent in the Badlands in circa 1900, equally important in the derivation of its name was the fact that a large number of poor black families resided there (Senechal 1990:16). “Badlands” was a label produced from white racism, with the composition of the neighborhood’s population factoring into its unsavory reputation as much as the character of the businesses located there. Contemporary newspaper accounts also refer to the area as the “Black Belt” and describe it in overtly racist terms.<sup>60</sup>

Blacks had been living in Springfield since the 1830s, but the number was limited due to the restrictive Black Codes practiced in Illinois prior to the Civil War.<sup>61</sup> The African-American population in Springfield increased considerably after the war, and by 1900 the city had 2,227 black residents (representing 6.7% of the total population). While there were several black enclaves within the city, many blacks chose to settle on the city’s Near North Side (Senechal 1990:60-61, 66). By 1873, there were two African-American congregations in this area: an African Methodist Evangelical Church situated on Fourth Street, between Madison and Carpenter, and the Colored Baptist Church, located on the northwest corner of Carpenter and Eighth. The Colored Baptist Church (later renamed Zion Baptist) later erected a permanent church at the corner of Carpenter and Ninth streets in 1877 (Russo et al. 1998:101).<sup>62</sup> Another African-American congregation, Union Baptist, had erected a church on the northwest corner of Mason and Twelfth streets by 1896 (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:52). Senechal (1990:69-70) documents a sharp increase in black-occupied residences and businesses in the Badlands and vicinity between 1892 and 1907. A number of these residences were located within the current project area, with a particularly heavy concentration being located on Block 3 of J. Whitney’s Addition (see Figures 13 and 14).

The Springfield Race Riot of August 14-16, 1908 had a dramatic impact on the Near North Side and the current project area. Figures 15-18 illustrate several views of houses and streetscapes in Springfield immediately after the rioting (see also Appendix II). The two incidents primarily cited as igniting this riot both occurred in the Enos Park neighborhood. One of the incidents involved the stabbing death of Clergy Ballard in the front yard of his house at 1135 North Ninth Street. During the night of July 4, 1908, Ballard’s young daughter awoke in her bedroom to find an intruder at the foot of her bed. Upon pursuing the intruder out of the house, Clergy Ballard was stabbed. Prior to his death, Ballard stated that his assailant was black, and early the next morning, a black man by the name of Joe James was arrested in the neighborhood. Ballard was a long-time resident of the north end and had been employed at various times on the railroad, coal mines, and at the Illinois Watch Factory (Senechal 1990:19-20). The second incident that precipitated the riot involved Mabell Hallam, the wife of a city streetcar driver, who claimed she’d been attacked by a black man in her home along north Fifth

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<sup>60</sup> The term “black belt” had been in use for many years, particularly in describing the population of the South. The term was first used in reference to Springfield in circa 1906, in describing voter fraud in the city (cf. *Illinois State Register*, November 7, 1906).

<sup>61</sup> The 1850 census reported 171 blacks living in Springfield (Senechal 1990:60).

<sup>62</sup> This congregation remained at this location until the 1970s (Russo et al. 1998:101).

Street on the night of August 13, 1908. Although Hallam initially identified George Richardson, a black hod carrier, as her attacker, she later recanted her statement and admitted that it was her white lover who had assaulted her (Senechal 1990:25-6, 158-9). Her initial charge, however—coupled with Ballard’s murder the previous month—was enough to stir a mob of angry whites to gather at the county jail on August 14 to demand that James and Richardson be lynched.<sup>63</sup> Fearing such an outcome, the sheriff had arranged for the prisoners to be secretly spirited out of town in the automobile of Harry Loper, a local restaurateur. Once this was discovered, the enraged mob descended upon Loper’s restaurant, destroyed it, and set his automobile ablaze. The mob then moved on to systematically attack black businesses and residences in the Levee and nearby Badlands. The *Illinois State Register* described the course of the rioting on August 14 as follows:

The mob then deserted the jail and wreaked vengeance on the negro [?] along Washington Street. Every piece of plate glass window in a negro establishment was smashed to bits. Then the matter of shooting into the second stories of buildings along the street was taken up. Thousands of shots were fired.

It required only mention from one of the leaders of the mob to take the thousands of men running to the corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, where the barber shop of Burton Scott was doomed to fall prey to the firebrands of the mob. The shop was completely destroyed together with its contents. This morning the bare walls, and not much of the walls at that, are left standing to tell of the revenge of the riotous feelings of the motley gang. Not content with the destruction of this place, but determined to wipe out every negro residence and dwelling in the city, the mob started out with revenge aiding their firebrands.

Going to Madison street, the house occupied by negroes on the corner of Ninth and Madison was burned. That was but the beginning. Twenty-six houses and one negro church were destroyed before the flames had been brought to a stop. The mob was at fever heat. Nothing would stop them. With the determination fired by mob spirit, they wrecked and burned right and left. The houses burned were as follows:

Three at Tenth and Madison streets.  
Two at Eleventh and Madison streets, Nos. 815 and 817 East Jefferson streets, occupied by whites—Mary Smith at 815 and Ira Smith at 817.  
One at Twelfth and Madison streets.  
Four on Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets.  
One at Twelfth and Mason streets.  
Four at Eleventh and Madison streets.  
Union Baptist (colored) church  
One on Eleventh street, between Madison and Mason streets.

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<sup>63</sup> In a 1973 interview, Ross Wright described the crowd at the county jail (Alexander 1973:2): “...the group was packed in solid on Seventh Street from Madison to Washington and half-way between Sixth and Seventh clear to Eighth Street. You could have walked over their heads and never fell down...”.

The firemen were helpless to do anything with the flames. The fires were burning in half a dozen places at one and the same time. The members of the mob would cut the hose when the firemen seemed to be getting control of a fire. On Madison street between Ninth and Tenth streets, a house was burned which was occupied by a family of white people... (*Illinois State Register* 15 August 1908, p. 2, col. 7).

In its account of the rioting, the *Illinois State Journal* stated that, "The entire district between Mason and Jefferson streets and Ninth and Eleventh streets, covering four square blocks, was wiped out. From one point eighteen fires were counted at one time (*Illinois State Journal* 15 August 1908, p. 1, col. 3). Continuing, the *Journal* reported:

Along the north side of Madison street from the middle of the block south [east?] of Ninth street four houses in a row were totally destroyed. At Tenth and Madison streets the flames were at their highest. On both sides of Tenth street north of Madison street, there were a row of huts, which were destroyed by the torch of the mob.

On the west side of this street, however, there are some white people, and members of the mob secured all the available buckets in the neighborhood and assisted firemen in keeping the flames from reaching these residences.

On the southeast corner of Tenth and Madison street, a family of white people live, and their home and a saloon owned by William Smith at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, were not set ablaze.

Immediately across the street from Smith's saloon a negro lunch room, which was formerly a saloon, met the fate of the other negro holdings (*Illinois State Journal* 15 August 1908, p. 1, col. 3).

The *Journal* continued the reporting the following day:

The 'bad lands,' a territory east of Eighth street between Jefferson and Mason streets, once the scene of activity and infested with negroes, is now spread with ruin and desolation. The majority of huts that were occupied by negroes are now smouldering ashes, while those still standing are occupied by colored men who are guarded from any outbreak by members of the Fifth regiment.

The old fashioned brick chimneys are in many places the only evidence that homes once existed.

Here and there in a negro home which had been overlooked by Friday night's mob were clustered aged negroes, cooped up together, with despair and moroseness written upon their countenances. They were surrounded by the troops, and many of them were practically prisoners in their own homes (*Illinois State Journal* 16 August 1908, p. 3, col. 6).

Scott Burton, whose barber shop was torched before the assault on the Badlands, was lynched by the mob at Eleventh and Madison Streets after he attempted to defend his nearby home. State militia troops, summoned by Governor Charles Dennen, ultimately dispersed the mass of rioters from the Badlands early in the morning of August 15. Scattered mob violence continued into a second day (August 15), however, when William Donnegan, a prominent and long-time black resident of Springfield, was lynched. In addition to Burton and Donnegan, four whites were killed during the riot. Scores of others were injured (Senechal 1990:39-45).

The black residences on Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition were at the beginning of the mob's route through the Badlands and clearly were targeted during the August 1908 riot. The 1917 Sanborn map suggests that these homes were all destroyed during the riot or removed shortly afterwards (Sanborn Map Company 1917:34). In the 1930s, a large portion of the Badlands to the east of Eleventh Street was cleared, and the Federal-funded public housing project known as the John Hay Homes were constructed there.

The commercial activity in and around the project area expanded during the middle twentieth century. The automobile played a role in this, with Ninth Street becoming part of U. S. Route 66 and serving a major north-south corridor through the city. Carpenter and Madison streets also developed into important commercial arteries through the Near North Side. By 1950, the Barker Lubin Company, a building materials supplier, had built a warehouse and lumber yard at Mason and Tenth streets, which covered the full extent of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition.

In recent decades, the project area—and surrounding neighborhood—has been most noticeably impacted by the growth of St. John's Hospital. St. John's was founded by a group of German nuns belonging to the Hospital Sisters of St. Francis, who arrived in Springfield in 1875. The Sisters initially opened a hospital (Springfield's first) in a home on South Seventh Street, but by 1878 were able to move to a more commodious structure built expressly for them on Mason Street at Eighth street, at the former site of Thomas Lewis' residence. The hospital enjoyed dramatic growth in the years that followed, and by 1912 it was ranked as the largest in Illinois outside of Chicago. Multiple additions were made to the original hospital building, including a massive twelve-story wing built in 1938 (Russo et al. 1998:124-5). St. John's eventually came to occupy the two-block area bounded by Seventh, Ninth, Mason, and Carpenter Streets. Subsequent expansions have since been undertaken. The result has been the transformation of the Near North Side from a predominately residential neighborhood to one large hospital district, centered on St. John's and Memorial Medical Center to the west of it.<sup>64</sup> The greater portion of the project area currently is used as surface parking for St. John's.

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<sup>64</sup> Fever River Research documented some of properties on the Near North Side in 1992, prior to the proposed expansions of St. John's Hospital and Memorial Medical Center (see Mansberger et al. 1992).

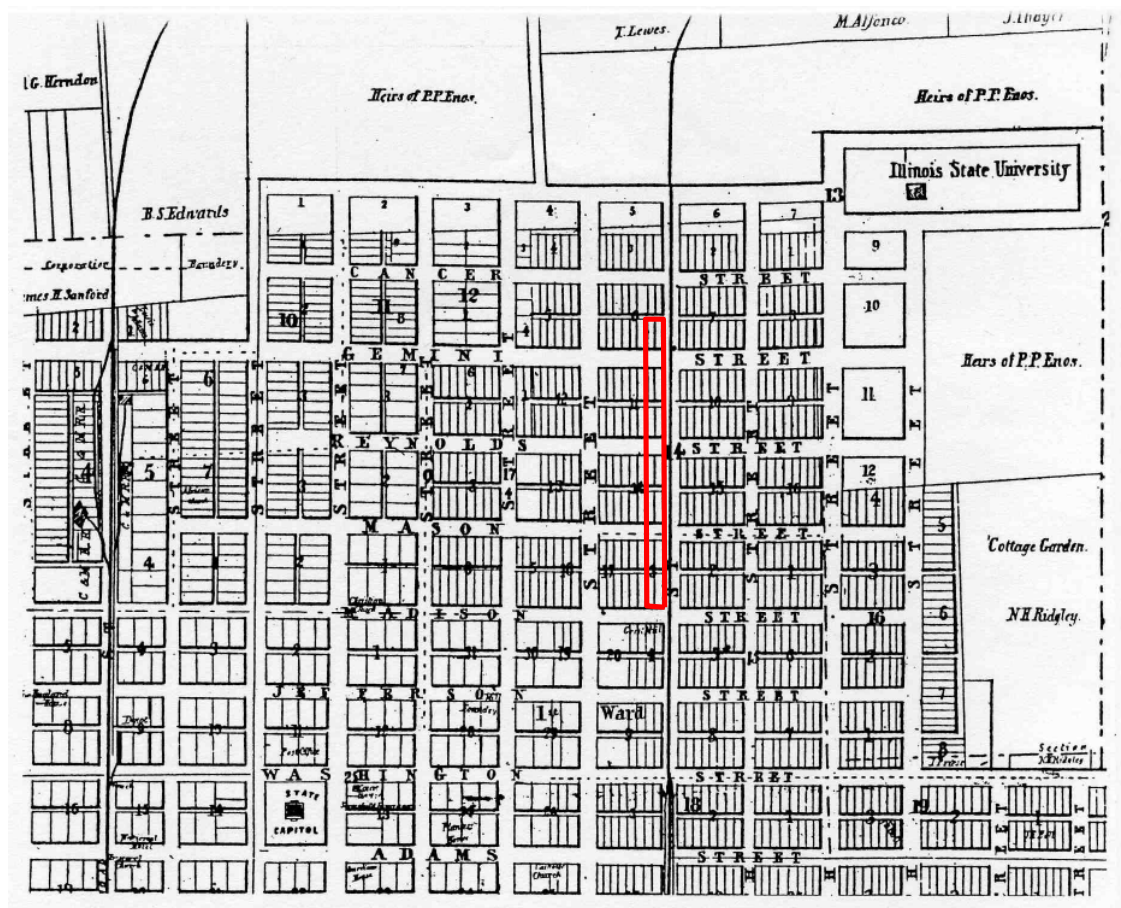
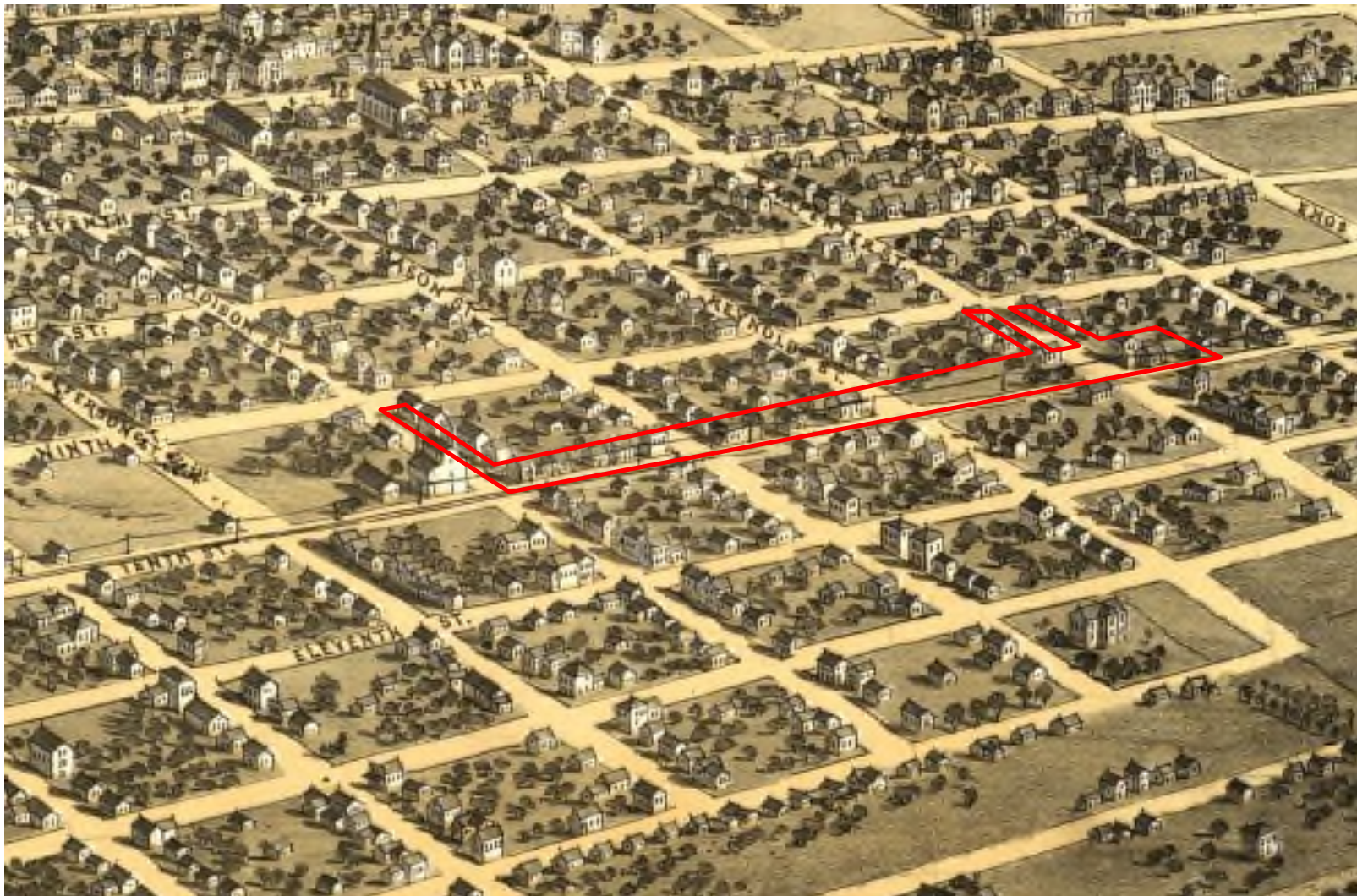


Figure 6. Detail of the northeast section of the City of Springfield, Sangamon County, Illinois illustrating the Carpenter Street project area neighborhood in 1855-56 (*Springfield City Directory and Sangamon County Advertiser 1855-56*). The approximate project area is outlined in red. Gemini Street was later changed to Carpenter Street, and Cancer Street to Miller Street.



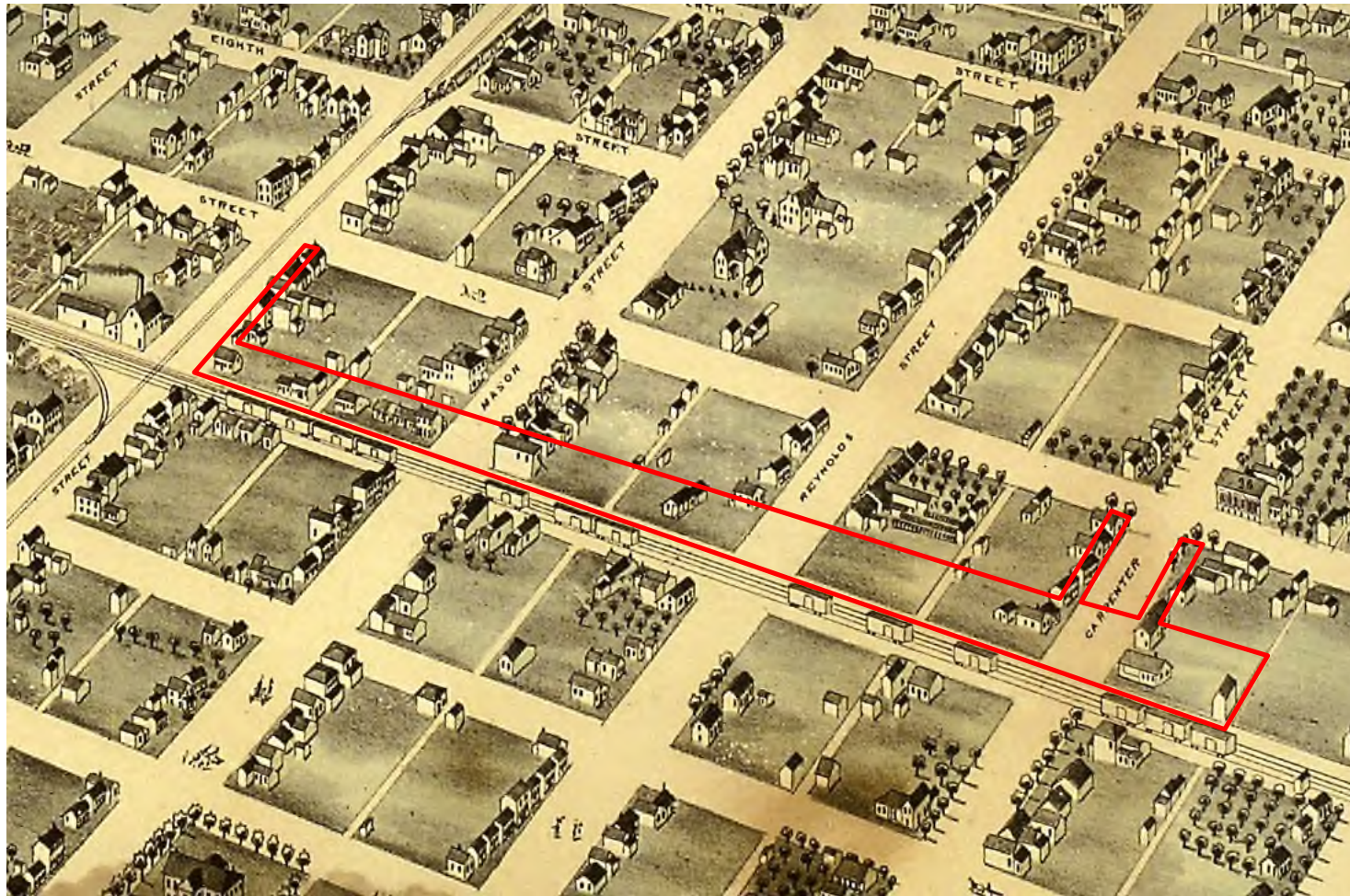






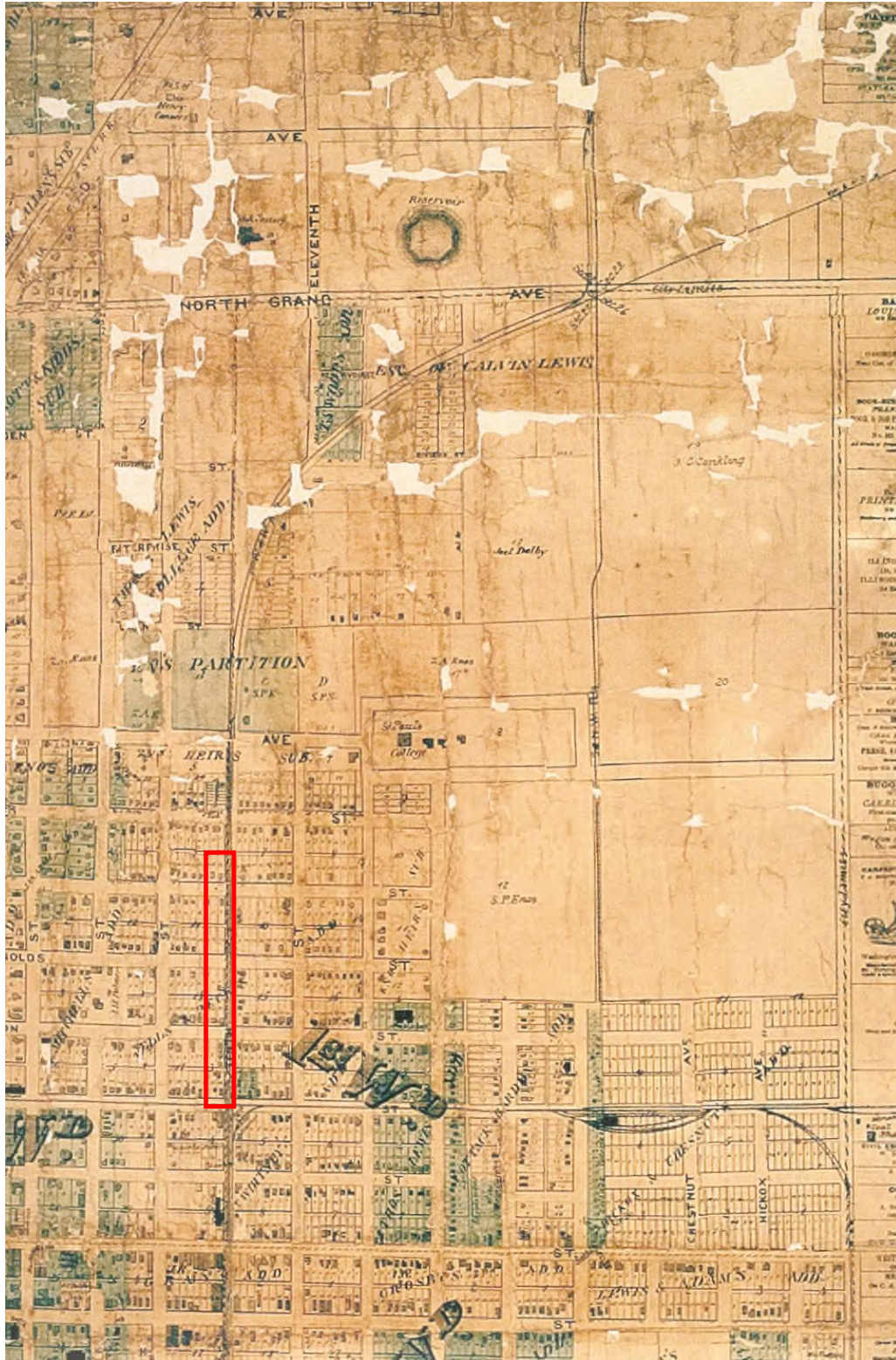
**Figure 8. General view of Springfield's Near North Side and the Carpenter Street Underpass project area, as illustrated by an 1867 bird's eye view. The approximate project area is outlined in red (Ruger 1867). Note the large undeveloped plot of ground south of Jefferson Street—soon to become the location of the new railroad depot, only one block south of the project area.**





**Figure 9.** The approximate location of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area (outlined in red) as illustrated by the *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873).





**Figure 10.** The approximate location of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area (outlined in red) as illustrated by an 1876 *Map of Springfield* (Bird 1876).

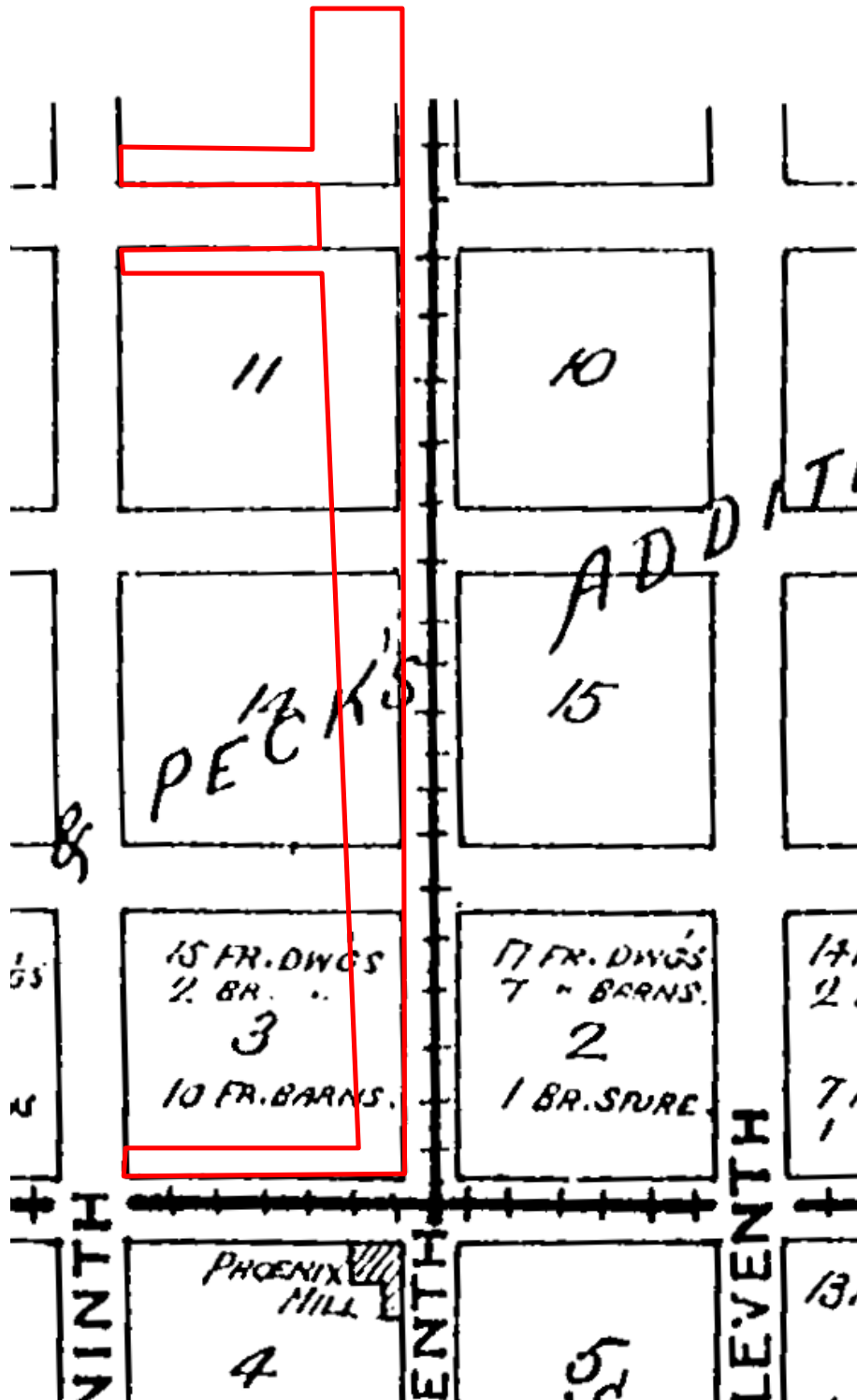


Figure 11. The Carpenter Street Underpass project area (outlined in red), as illustrated on the 1884 Sanborn index map. The Sanborn maps published this year do not illustrate the buildings on three blocks located within the project area. However, they do note that the southernmost of the blocks within the area (Block 3) contained fifteen frame dwellings, two brick dwellings, and ten frame barns (Sanborn Map and Publishing Company 1884).

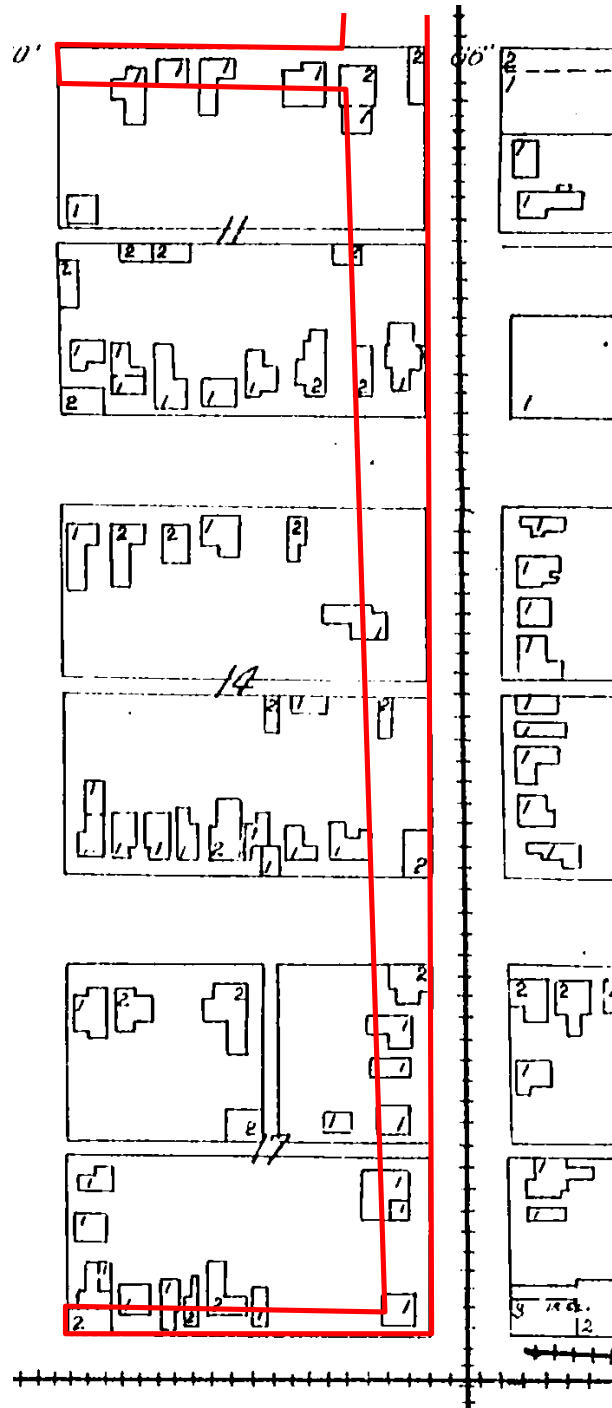


Figure 12. The approximate location of the Carpenter Street project area (outlined in red) in 1906, as illustrated on a *Block Map of Springfield's Central Business District* (Sanborn Map Company 1906). This map was produced just two years before the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, which would devastate the southern end of the project area.



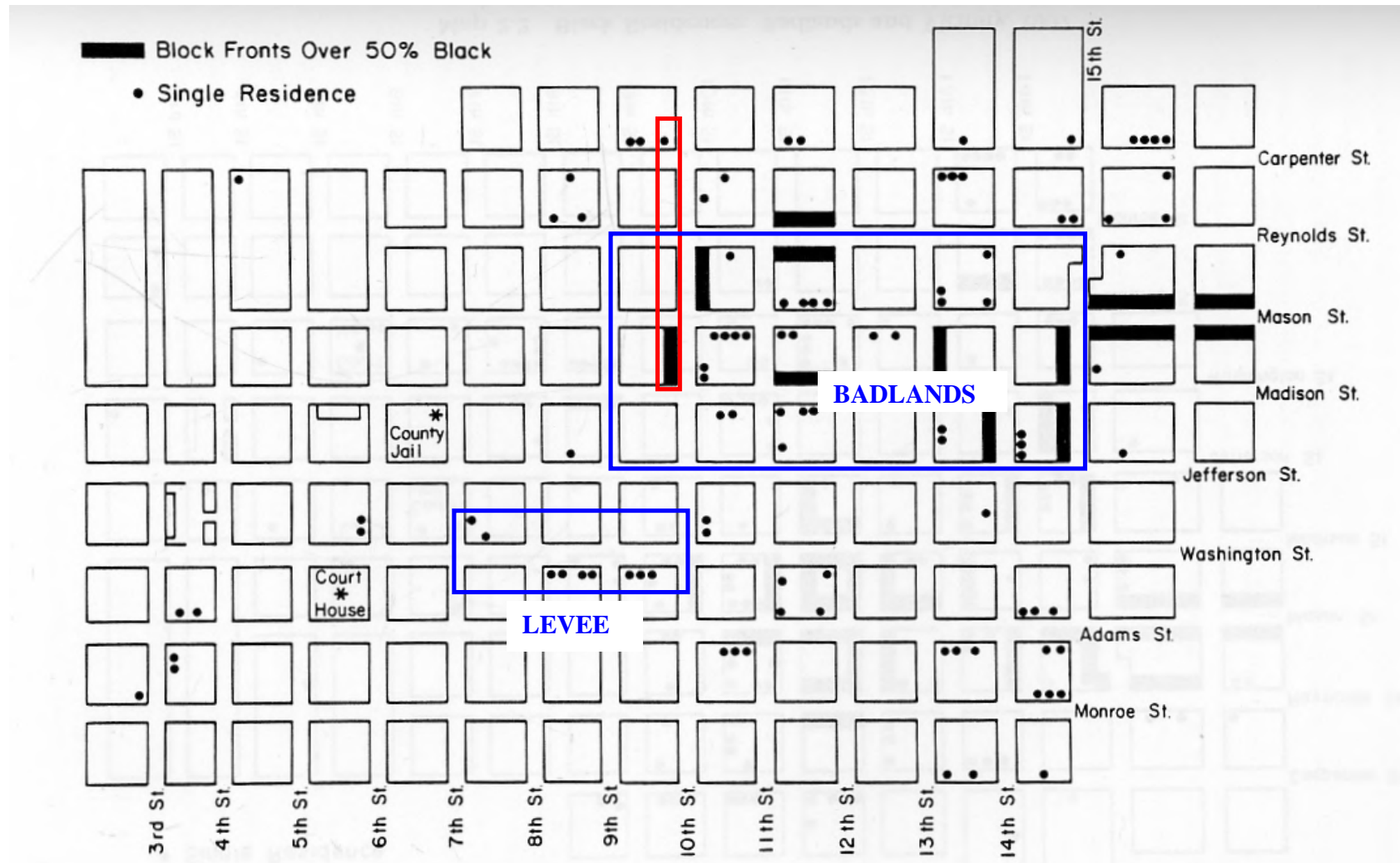


Figure 13. Black residences and businesses in the Badlands and vicinity in 1892 (Senechal 1990:Map 2.1). The Levee District and Badlands are outlined blue. The project area is outlined in red.



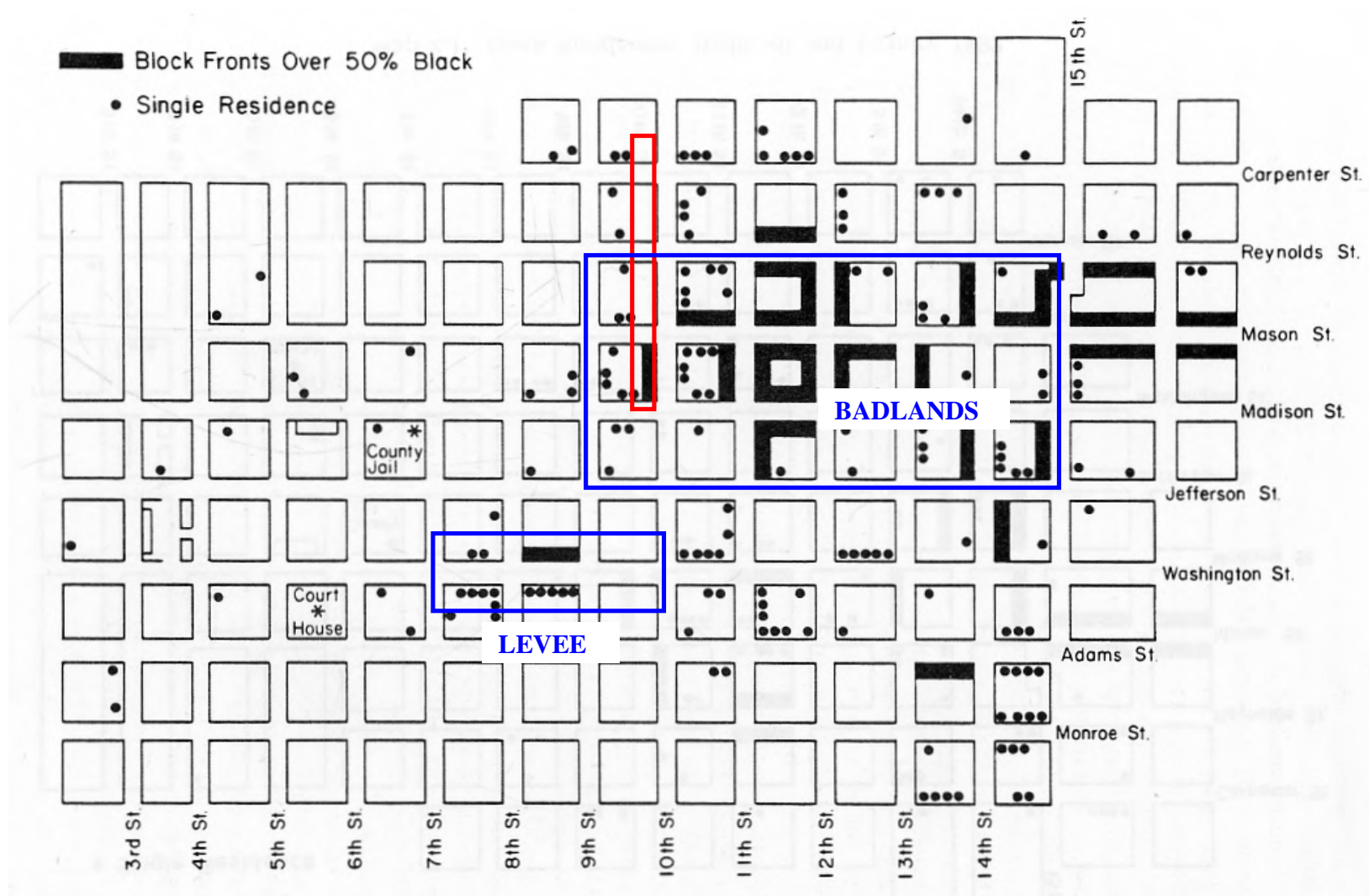


Figure 14. Black residences in the Badlands and vicinity in 1907 (Senechal 1990:Map 2.2). The Levee District and Badlands are outlined in blue. The project area is outlined in red.



**Figure 15.** Photograph taken in the immediate aftermath of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, entitled: “Scene on East Madison Street: In the Heart of the Black Belt.” The gutted houses shown in the background appear to be of brick construction and are 1-1/2 to two-stories in height. They belie the impression conveyed by contemporary newspaper accounts that the black housing destroyed in the riot was “huts” or “shacks”. The image depicts the south side of the 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking southwest. The gutted two-story, brick house at 1022 East Madison appears in background. This image was published in the *Illinois State Register* (August 16, 1908).



**Figure 16. Three views of the devastation suffered by black residences in the Badlands during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Top: Black firemen hosing off the remains of homes located at the southwest corner of Mason and Twelfth Streets. South side of the 1100 block of East Mason Street, looking west and showing ruins of houses at numbers 1128 and 1130 in foreground and damaged house at 1126 in background (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5793). Middle: South side of 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking south and showing house numbers 1018, 1020 and 1022 (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5804). Bottom: North side of 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking north and showing ruins of house numbers 1113 through 1129. The building shown at far right is the saloon where Scott Burton was lynched (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5797). Similar scenes of destruction occurred on the southern end of the project area (see Appendix II).**



**Figure 17. View of “Negro Residence” identified as being located at Ninth and Madison Street. Research indicates that this “house” was located mid-block at 915 East Madison Street. A dwelling of similar size and footprint (two-story I-house with rear ell) is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map at this address but is absent from the 1917 Sanborn. The house in question was once located on Lot 12, Block 17 of Wells and Pecks’ Addition. Current research indicates that this was the location of Emma Nash Taylor’s, and later Mabel Baxter’s “House of ill fame”—one of the more infamous landmarks in the Badlands. In 1908, the house was occupied by Daniel Neal (an African-American) who operated a saloon from the adjacent building to the east (which was completely destroyed by the fire) (Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library).**



**Figure 18.** Top: Burned-out houses at 312 and 314 North Ninth Street, looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection PC11a). Bottom: Burned homes at 313 North Ninth Street (at left), looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection NG5795). These dwellings were similar to the “negro shanties” burned on Tenth Street.

## *Results of the Phase II Archaeological Investigations*

The following sections discuss the results of the Phase II archaeological investigations of the Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433.

### **Site 11Sg1432**

**Summary of Archival Research.** This site is located partially in Block 3 (Jonas Whitney's Addition) and partially in Block 17 (Wells and Peck's Addition), Springfield, Illinois. Together, these two irregular parcels comprise a typical city block bounded on the north by Mason Street, on the south by Madison Street, on the west by Ninth Street, and on the east by Tenth Street (and the existing railroad right-of-way). Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition occupies the eastern half of the city block, whereas Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition occupies the western half of the city block in question. Although Block 3 and Block 17 were platted separately, their lot numbering was complimentary in order to provide a consistency between them—sixteen lots being the norm in the full blocks within the respective additions. Lots 1-4 of Block 3 and Lots 4-8 of Block 17 faced onto Mason Street, while Lots 9-13 of Block 17 and Lots 13-16 of Block 3 faced onto Madison Street (the two Lot 4s and two Lot 13s being partial lots adjoining one another). Block 3 represents one of the more interesting segments of the project area due to its comparatively early date of development and connection to events that occurred during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot.

In early 1837, James Whitney acquired title to, and consolidated 22 acres in the southeast corner of Section 27 by purchasing interests from P. Bergen, Ninian Edwards, and Francis Bristow. His plat was filed with the county in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). Despite their original orientation to Mason and Madison streets, the lots in Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition were subdivided early in their history in order to be reoriented towards Tenth Street. Lots 1-4 on the north side of the alley, for instance, were partitioned into four parcels described as the N1/2, N1/2, the S1/2, N1/2, the N1/2, S1/2, and the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4. This process began in November 1839 with the sale of N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 by Thomas N. Wells to Stiles C. Peck (House G).

<sup>64</sup> Two years later (November 1841), Jonas Whitney sold the entire S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (Houses D and E) to Thomas Lewis. Then in May 1842, Whitney sold the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House F) to William W. Hall. The S1/2 of Lots 1-4 came to be divided into two halves in December 1849, when John E. Roll (who had acquired the parcel from Thomas Lewis in May 1842) sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House E) to Isaac H. Smith (SCTB 1:302-303; SCDR DD:120).

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<sup>64</sup> The house designations assigned to each legal description refer to the dwellings later constructed on these parcels of land, and are given here as reference to the following discussions of the seven parcels of land and their associated improvements. None of the seven houses, more than likely, had as yet been constructed in 1841-42 at the time of these transactions.



Lots 13-16 of Block 3 were subdivided in a similar fashion as Lots 1-4, with four parcels of equal frontage facing Tenth Street. This process, as with Lots 1-4 on the north half of the block, began sometime prior to mid-1842. Tract Book listings generally describe the parcels as the North 38½-ft, the S1/2, N1/2, the North 40-ft of the South 80-ft, and the South 40-ft of the South 80-ft of Lots 13-16. Several of these parcel descriptions are cumbersome, and for convenience, the following designations are used in the discussion below: the North 38½-ft of Lots 13-16 is referenced as the N1/2, N1/2; the North 40-ft of the South 80-ft as the N1/2, S1/2; and the South 40-ft of the South 80-ft as the S1/2, S1/2—all in reference to the “re-packaged” Lots 13-16.<sup>65</sup> Jonas Whitney sold off these tracts in a series of transactions conducted in 1841-1842. The first of these involved the sale of the N1/2, S1/2 (the vacant parcel north of House A) to Michael Mergenthaler, which occurred on July 23, 1841. It was followed by the sales of the N1/2, N1/2 (House C) to William Barnett on January 10, 1842, the S1/2, N1/2 (House B) to Francis B. Aldridge on April 8, 1842, and the S1/2, S1/2 (House A) to John Meyers on November 3, 1842 (SCTB 1:302-303).

The early subdivision of Lots 1-4 and Lots 13-16 suggests an intention to improve the parcels involved, and potentially to orient these improvements to the recently constructed and/or proposed railroad. The 1854 map of Springfield indicates that five of the eight parcels had been built upon by that early date (Figure 19). Buildings are shown on the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (presumably House E), the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (presumably House D), the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (presumably House C), the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (presumably House B), and the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 (presumably House A). The latter parcel was the most developed of the five, having a total of four structures upon it; the western of these may have fronted Madison Street, while those on the east appear oriented to Tenth Street (Potter 1854). Census records and city directories suggest that most of the improvements shown on the 1854 map were residential in character. Besides those structures fronting Tenth Street, the only other buildings on this block were three houses located at the northeast corner of the Madison and Ninth street intersection (straddling Lots 9, 10, and 11 of Block 17 in Wells and Peck’s Addition). The 1858 map of Springfield shows the same suite of buildings on Block 3 as were illustrated on the earlier 1854 map (Sides 1858; Figure 19). The 1860 U.S. Census indicates the neighborhood as being occupied by predominately white working class tradesmen.

The 1867 birds’ eye view of Springfield shows five dwellings on the west side of Tenth Street on Block 3, two of which are located on Lots 13-16 (south of the alley dividing the block) while the other three are on Lots 1-4 (Figure 20). They are depicted as side-gabled structures, mostly one or 1-1/2-stories in height, one exception being a two-story building located on the southwest corner of Tenth and Mason Streets. The latter building (House G) is not illustrated on the 1858 map and hence would appear to have been built during the intervening period (sometime between 1858 and 1867). This house (House G) was located on the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4—a tract owned by John W. Priest in 1858 but not ever occupied by him personally.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> The revised lot descriptions used in this report refer to the North 38-ft of Lots 13-16 as the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16; the North 40-ft of the South 80’ as the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16; and the South 40-ft of the South 80’ as the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 [In each case, the 40’ metric equivalent is 12.19m, and the 80’ metric equivalent to 24.38m—which is too cumbersome to include in the legal descriptions throughout the remainder of the report.]

<sup>66</sup> John W. Priest resided elsewhere in Springfield (Power 1876:581).

Outbuildings on Block 3 are poorly represented on the 1867 bird's eye. However, this source does show what appears to be a front-gabled building on the west end of the Westenberger tract on Lots 13-16 (and fronting Madison Street), the use/function of which remains unclear (Ruger 1867). The 1870 U.S. Census also depicts a neighborhood of predominately white working class families.

The 1873 bird's eye view provides a more detailed illustration of the structural developments on Block 3 than that depicted on the 1867 view (see Figure 21). This 1873 view not only depicts principal structures with greater clarity but also shows outbuildings. Seven principal buildings—all dwellings apparently—are shown fronting Tenth Street. Discussing the individual parcels on Block 3 in order (from north to south), the 1873 bird's eye illustrates a two-story, side-gabled, three-bay residence on the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House G), with a small shed-roofed outbuilding (privy?) to the rear. On the adjoining parcel (i.e. the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4) a one-story, side-gabled, five-bay house is shown (House F), with a modest-sized outbuilding (possibly a small carriage barn) to the rear. This residence was not illustrated on the 1858 city map, nor was it clearly indicated on the 1867 bird's eye view, suggesting a construction date of 1867-1873. On the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, a one-story, side-gabled, three-bay (?) dwelling is depicted, along with an outbuilding comparable in size to that shown on the tract to the north of it (House E). On the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, the bird's eye view shows a one-story, side-gabled, five-bay, single pile residence with a shed-roofed rear wing or extension (House D). A fairly substantial gable-roofed outbuilding (possibly a carriage barn?) is shown to the rear of this residence, fronting the east/west alley dividing the block. The orientation of this outbuilding is opposite that shown here on the 1858 city map. Moving to south side of the alley, a one-story, side-gabled, single pile dwelling with an extended rear wing is depicted on the tract described as the North 38-ft of Lots 13-16 (House C). A sizable outbuilding also is shown on the rear of this parcel. Another single-story, side-gabled, single pile dwelling, with three-bay façade, is shown on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B). The latter dwelling appears to be attached (or immediately adjacent to) to that on the North 38-ft of Lots 13-16—an articulation also suggested by the 1854 and 1858 city maps. The dwelling on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B) is not clearly indicated on the 1867 bird's eye view, but this may be due its close proximity to that on the North 38-ft of these lots (House C). Indeed, the 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest these two residences were attached. No outbuildings are shown to the rear of the dwelling on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B). The seventh residence fronting Tenth Street on Block 3 illustrated by the 1873 bird's eye view occupies the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets and is located on the South 80-ft of Lots 13-16 (House A). It is a 1-1/2-story, side-gabled, five-bay, single pile structure. A separate building (or cluster of small outbuildings) is depicted on the west end of this tract and appears to correspond to that shown in various forms on the 1854 and 1858 maps and 1867 bird's eye views. The 1873 bird's eye view depicts this second building as having three distinct parts: a principal section with a gable-end fronting Madison Street; a shed-roofed, rear extension on the north; and a shed-roofed wing on the east, along Madison (Koch 1873).

Archival research suggests that by this early 1870s date, the Tenth Street neighborhood had begun to change character. By this date (1873), the north/south Great Western rail line running down the center of Tenth Street intersected the more recently constructed east/west Gilman, Clinton and Springfield Railroad's tracks running along the centerline of Madison Street



(which had been constructed in circa 1870), and the new Wabash depot had been constructed along the west side of the Tenth Street tracts only a block south of the project area. Located at the southwest corner of this intersection was the large Phoenix Mill. The intersecting rail lines and presence of the Phoenix Mills (and adjacent lumber yard to the south of the mill) gave the Madison and Tenth Street intersection a distinctive industrial character. Additionally, the residential character of the neighborhood had begun to change. By circa 1872, two prominent “houses of ill fame” had been established within the immediate project vicinity.<sup>67</sup> Over the next decade, a dynamic shift is observed in the character of the neighborhood occupants with the introduction of a greater number of low-income, black families (many of whom are listed as laborers). One of the first individuals of color documented as living in the neighborhood was Coleman Hill, a laborer who appears in the 1868 *Springfield City Directory* as living on the west side of Tenth Street, between Mason and Madison Streets; his exact location is unknown. The 1870 census indicates numerous black families scattered throughout the greater Near North neighborhood surrounding this Tenth Street location.

The 1880 U.S. Census of Population enumerated the occupants along Tenth Street in Ward 5 (Springfield’s Enumeration District 227), and with the assistance of contemporary *Springfield City Directories* (particularly the 1879 and 1880 directories) it was possible to assign occupants to all seven houses located within the project area (Table 1). In 1880, there apparently were eleven families (thirty individuals) living within these seven houses—with both Houses D and G apparently each subdivided into three units by that time.<sup>68</sup> Of the eleven families living within the neighborhood at this time, only three of the eleven (or approximately 27% of the households) had a male “Head of Household.” These traditional families included a livery stable operator (Belleville Watkins) living in House B with his wife and a servant, and those of two laborers (John Bell living in House E with his wife, and John Cantrall living in one of the apartments in House G with his wife and young child). The other eight household “Heads” (comprising nearly 73% of the households in the project neighborhood) were all females with occupations listed as “Keeping House.” This preponderance of female “heads of household” is striking for this early date. Of the eleven families, all but one were white, with House C being occupied by an black family named Fero. Additionally, an black servant was living within the Watkins house (House B). Besides the eleven occupations listed as “Keeping House,” five were listed as “laborer,” three listed as “servant,” one listed as “At Home,” one listed as “Livery Stable,” and two listed as “Prostitute.” The two females listed with occupations of “Prostitute” were boarders, with one each living in Houses D and F. Subsequent research suggests that at least one of these houses was operating as a “house of ill fame” by this date.

Unfortunately, the Sanborn fire insurance maps published for Springfield in 1884 do not illustrate the buildings on Block 3. However, the index map for these maps does note that the block consisting of the joint Block 3 of Jonas Whitney’s Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck’s Addition contained fifteen frame dwellings, two brick houses, and ten frame barns at that

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<sup>67</sup> These included Emma Nash (a.k.a. Emma Taylor’s) house at 915 East Madison Street immediately behind House A, and Jessie Brownie’s (later Eva Montague’s and Lou Barnes’) house at 1016 East Mason Street. The later house was known as “Old Point Comfort.”

<sup>68</sup> Potentially House D may have been subdivided only into two units with an additional apartment located in a rear dwelling located behind the main house and facing the alley.

point in time (Sanborn Map Company 1884; see Figure 22). One of the brick houses was located within the project area (House B).<sup>69</sup> The vast majority of these seventeen houses appear to have been constructed by the time of the 1873 bird's eye view, with the majority of them having been in place by the time of the 1867 bird's eye view (one exception being House G in the project area, which was constructed sometime between 1867 and 1873).

The earliest set of Sanborn maps to illustrate Block 3 in detail was published in 1890. This map documents the continued presence of seven frame houses fronting the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason streets (now numbered as the 300 North block). As in 1873, four of these homes were located on Lots 1-4, while the other three were situated on Lots 13-16. One change indicated by the Sanborn map, however, is the presence of a second dwelling on the S1/2, S1/2 Lots 1-4, facing onto the alley. It's not entirely clear whether this dwelling was constructed after 1873 or represents a conversion of the carriage barn illustrated on the 1873 bird's eye view of Springfield (which was located immediately west of, and outside of, the current project area). The 1890 Sanborn map also indicates the removal of the building(s) shown by earlier views on the western end of the South 80-ft of Lots 13-16 (that property occupied by the Westenberger family and used as a carpenter shop; House A) (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1890:12; see Figure 23).

The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts a landscape not too dissimilar from that depicted on the 1873 bird's eye view. Predominately, the block was dominated by smaller, one-story, traditional frame housing presumably occupied by working class families. Three larger two-story dwellings were located on the block—one in the center of the block facing Madison Street, one in the center of the block facing Mason Street, and the third at the intersection of Mason and Tenth (House G). What is of great significance at this time, is the appearance of a one-story addition onto the front of the frame house fronting Madison Street (and located three buildings east of the Ninth Street intersection, immediately west of the house occupied by Mabel Baxter and her "house of ill fame").<sup>70</sup> This new addition onto this dwelling was marked "Sal.", and represents the introduction of a commercial saloon into this domestic neighborhood—coupled with the earlier introduction of the "houses of ill fame"—document the dramatic change in the dynamics of this neighborhood ongoing during these years. This change coincides with the demolition of the old Phoenix Mill in 1885, further changing the character of the neighborhood. Although 1890 was a decennial Federal census year, the census returns for Illinois for that year were destroyed by fire and are not available for the project area. By the middle 1880s, the Springfield newspapers began carrying a variety of news stories of events that occurred at the "Corner, Tenth and Madison Streets" (See Appendix x). Of particular note is the appearance of both "Dan Sutton's Ranch," and the "Lynch Resort" at this intersection location in the 1885 newspapers—both of which were probably being run from House A.

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<sup>69</sup> The second brick house was located at the northeast corner of Ninth and Madison Streets. By 1906, an addition was constructed on the front of the house, which was converted into a saloon.

<sup>70</sup> Although identified as "V.I." on the 1890 map, this building was identified as 909 East Madison Street, on the 1896 Sanborn map.

**Table 1**  
**Details of House Occupancy in Project Area,**  
**1880 U.S. Census of Population**

<u>House</u>	<u>Family</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Race</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
A		Eva Westenber[er]	White	70	Keeping House
B		Bell Watkins	White	44	Livery Stable
		Lyda	White	41	Keeping House
		Allie Hall	Black	18	Servant
C		Mary Fero	Black	45	Keeping House
		Joseph	Black	30	Laborer
		Eva	Black	27	Servant
		Carrie	Black	23	Servant
		Laura	Black	21	
		Georgie [?] Allen	Black	27	
D	1	Sarah Williams	White	28	Keeping House
		Joseph Howard	White	26	Laborer
		Maude Lyddie	White	23	Prostitute
	2	Elizabeth May	White	29	Keeping House
		William	White	12	
	3	Lucy Roderick [?]	White	28	Keeping House
		Nellie	White	2	
		Hattie Smallwood [?]	White	24	
E		John Bell	White	20	Laborer
		Lizzie	White	30	Keeping House
F		Lizzie Kendal	White	22	Keeping House
		Orie	White	3	
		Julia Williams	White	24	Prostitute
G	1	Fanny Howell	White	50	Keeping House
		Fanny	White	18	At Home
		William	White	15	Laborer
	2	Nellie Luce	White	28	Keeping House
	3	John Cantrall	White	26	Laborer
		Carrie	White	23	Keeping House
		Ida	White	1	

**Table 2**  
**Changing House Numbers As Depicted**  
**on the 1890, 1896, and 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps**

	<u>1890</u>	<u>1896</u>	<u>1917</u>
House A	SI	K	x
House B	311	313	x
House C	313	315	x
House D	LI	319	x
House E	323	323	x
House F	325	325	325
House G	KI	329	x
x = House not illustrated			

The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map is the first map resource for the existing project area that assigns house numbers to specific buildings. From south to north, the house numbers assigned to the seven houses on the west side of Tenth Street on the 1890 Sanborn map were “S.I.”, 311, 313, “L.I.”, 323, 325, and “K.I.”. Although it is unclear as to what the Sanborn map is referencing with the three houses identified by the paired letters, it appears that the letters were used in absence of clear posting of house numbers. Other buildings with similar designations are scattered throughout the neighborhood, and appear to represent the entire alphabet (A-Z), followed by an “I.” Unfortunately, the house numbers are not consistent from year to year—which makes the site-specific research for each of the houses identified in the project area difficult. Table 2 details the various designations for the seven houses on the 1890, 1896, and 1917 Sanborn maps.

The 1896 Sanborn map suggests that relatively few structural changes had occurred on this block over the previous six years. Continuing in the tradition noted earlier on the 1890 Sanborn map, another commercial structure (labeled “S.”, for “Store” and/or “Saloon”) was constructed at 917 East Madison Street immediately to the east of Mabel Baxter’s “house of ill fame,” and in close proximity to the rear of the Westenberger property (House A).<sup>69</sup> The earlier commercial structure located immediately to the west of Madame Baxter’s resort (which

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<sup>69</sup> This small frame building was probably constructed in circa 1895 as a small restaurant/lunch room. It was unsuccessful, and soon taken over by Charles Baxter who operated a saloon in this building for nearly a decade. His wife, Mabel, operated a well-known “resort” from the adjacent building located at 915 East Madison Street. Both buildings were burned by rioters during the 1908 race riot.

previously had been labeled “Sal.” for “saloon”) was similarly was labeled “S.” at this time, suggesting that both structures were occupied by saloons by 1896. Additionally, a small frame house located at 911 East Madison Street was apparently moved from the mid-yard to a position with a similar setback to the surrounding houses. Significantly, however, the map labels the six northern dwellings within the project area fronting Tenth Street (extending from the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 northward) as “Negro Shanties”—a label not used on the Sanborn map issued six years before, nor applied on other properties in the adjoining neighborhood (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:4; see Figure 24). The labeling used on the map is even more curious when one considers that the 1896 city directory reported only half of the eight addresses<sup>70</sup> on the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street (i.e. Block 3) as having black residents, though this obviously could have varied by month or year.<sup>71</sup> One thing that can be said about the residents on the block at this time—both white and black—is that they appeared to be lower income and working class. All of the males reported on the block in the directory (consisting of four blacks and three whites) were employed as laborers. Females, with no reported occupations occupied three of the residences (*Springfield City Directory* 1896:120).<sup>72</sup> Only two years earlier, in 1894, the local newspapers used the term “Bad Lands” to describe the general project area for one of the first times.<sup>73</sup> Heavily integrated racially, the neighborhood consisted of working class and poor families.

By the 1890s, this neighborhood had declined considerably, and it was not a very safe place for the naïve and faint-of-heart—whether during the day or the night. By this time, the Tenth and Madison Street intersection had become the center of a wide range of illicit, late night activity. The existing project area represented the western edge of the predominately black neighborhood referred to as the “Badlands.” St. John’s Hospital (at Ninth and Carpenter Streets) effectively separated the western edge of the district from the more respectable neighborhoods to the northwest (Enos Park). Located to the southwest was the older “vice district” located along Jefferson and Madison Streets (between Seventh and Ninth Streets) and effectively segregated from this Tenth Street location by the Madison Street rail line (with their multiple side tracks and freight warehouses).

By the early 1890s, the alley running through the Tenth Street project area (running from Ninth to Tenth Streets, between Madison and Mason Street) was known as “Shinbone Alley.” The first reference to this location occurs in an early 1893 news account reporting on the attempted rape of a 9-year old girl “who resided with Rose Reed in her hut in ‘Shinbone alley,’ between Madison and Mason streets, near Tenth street” —presumably to the rear of House D

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<sup>70</sup> The number of addresses listed on the block is one greater than number of residences (n=7) known to have fronted Tenth Street, though the directory may have included the secondary house on the rear of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, which fronted the alley (and previously discussed in respect to the 1890 Sanborn map).

<sup>71</sup> Senechal (1990:69, fig. 2.1) suggests that Block 3 was entirely composed of black residents in 1892.

<sup>72</sup> The 1896 directory of Springfield, and others of its era, made a point of distinguishing black residents in the city from their White counterparts, with the former having a “C” in parentheses after their names (indicating “Colored”).

<sup>73</sup> At that time, the newspapers note that the “Bad Lands” were located along Madison Street, *between Seventh and Eighth Streets* (*Illinois State Register*, August 13, 1894). One of the more notorious dives at this location was Lou Grant’s “house of ill fame.”

(*Illinois State Register*, March 8, 1893). Although often confused with nearby Cocaine Alley, Shinbone Alley appears to represent a distinctive locale centered on the existing project area.<sup>74</sup> The local newspapers contain numerous accounts of the nefarious activities conducted at this location throughout the middle to late 1890s. In one 1898 account, the newspaper reported on the presence of a “robber’s roost” located mid-block across the tracks from the immediate project area.

Trouble has broken out among the cocaine fiends in Shinbone alley. Fannie Wilson and Carrie Scott are sisters and are the white wives of two colored fiends. Fannie went into the warrant business on a wholesale scale yesterday and with a suddenness that caused her sister and brother-in-law to plead guilty, the former to keeping a house of ill fame and the later to being an inmate, before they hardly had time to realize what they were doing.... Mrs. Wilson charges that Scott and his wife run a robber’s roost at No. 322 North Tenth Street. She lived with them awhile, but left, she alleges, when they sought to compel her to administer ‘knockout drops’ to a victim that Scott lured into their den of iniquity. Mrs. Wilson charges that when Scott enticed his victim into his lair he purchased cocaine and instructed her to put it in his beer. This would render him unconscious and she was to go through his clothes. Mrs. Wilson alleges that she revolted at this villainous suggestion and put the intended victim on his guard, and then sought other quarters, but that Scott and her sister followed and beat and abused her (*Illinois State Register* May 25, 1898).

In mid-summer 1899, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on a ruckus that occurred at the Tenth and Madison Street locations. The story reports on the arrest of one William Smith (occupant of House A, and potentially the same individual who received a severe beating at this location during the 1908 riots):

William Smith says he is a greatly injured individual. He is under arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct, a charge which he declares to be without warrant and wholly beyond the bounds of reason, especially when it is considered that the arrest followed close upon a robbery by which he lost \$2.60. William was arrested in the unplatted court near Tenth and Madison streets which, for want of better designation, is popularly known as ‘Shinbone alley.’ The police allege that William was raising a disturbance in the neighborhood and was threatening to ‘clean out’ the shanty of one of the residents of the alley. William, on the other hand, avers that he was only protesting, in a mild and gentle voice, against the robbery which had deprived him of his \$2.60.

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<sup>74</sup> One account in early 1894 reports on a fire “in a one room house in ‘Shinbone’ alley, between Eighth and Ninth and Adams and Washington streets” (*Illinois State Register*, March 13, 1894). This would more appropriately have been referred to as Cocaine Alley. Another account, details the arrest of one “May Overton, who was found in the retail cocaine joint in Shin Bone alley, conducted in a woodshed” (*Illinois State Register*, October 12, 1906). It is unclear as to whether the latter example was in reference to Cocaine Alley or to Shinbone Alley. To further complicate the issue, the *Illinois State Register* in late 1909 reported on the robbery of Claud Hansy “while talking with Lizzie Jones, colored, in ‘Cocaine alley,’ between Madison and Mason streets and Tenth and Twelfth streets”—clearly that area known as Shinbone Alley (*Illinois State Register*, December 3, 1909).

Just what Maggie Howey had to do with the affair is not quite plain. She was on the scene when the police arrived, and as she had the appearance of a woman who would be as well satisfied in the city prison as anywhere else, they took her along. Yesterday they told Justice Early they thought the woman had been “bittin’ the cocaine,” but she wearily and dreamily replied that “it was no such thing.” The couple declined to plead guilty to the charges of disorderly conduct which were booked against them and their cases were continued a week (*Illinois State Journal*, July 23, 1899).<sup>75</sup>

The above-quoted news story is of great interest due to its reference to “*the unplatted court* near Tenth and Madison streets which, for want of better designation, is popularly known as ‘Shinbone alley.’” By the middle 1890s, the Westenberger House (House A), located at the northwest corner of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection, was no longer owner-occupied (and presumably was being operated as a house of ill fame”). Located immediately to the west of the corner house (House A), fronting Madison Street to the south, was Mabel Baxter’s infamous “house of ill fame” flanked each side by a saloon. Located along Tenth Street to the north of the corner house (House A) was a very small brick dwelling followed by a row of “negro shanties” pierced by the east/west running alley (as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map). Located behind one of these “shanties”—on the north side of the alley behind House D—was another small dwelling (occupied by Rosa Reed during the 1880s and also operated as a “house of ill fame”). By this time, all of the outbuildings once located behind the Westerberger house (House A) had been demolished, and the family had constructed a large billboard along the much of the Madison Street frontage, which would have shielded the large open area located to the north of Madison Streets and behind the Tenth Street dwellings (many of which were being operated as “houses of ill fame” by this time). As such, this large open area located behind the south half of the project area and within the heart of the city’s red-light district would have been surrounded by saloons and “houses of ill fame,” and well-shielded from view from Madison Street—creating an ideal “sporting” environment at the turn-of-the-century. By 1906, another saloon had been constructed onto the front of the house located at the northeast corner of Ninth and Madison Streets, further increasing the number of non-domestic establishments along this block.

Subsequent city directories indicate that the racial composition of Block 3 did become solidly black with time. The 1907 city directory, for instance, lists five addresses on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason Streets: 301, occupied by William Smith; 311, occupied by Susie Newton; 313, with Lloyd Thomas and Warren Bernard as residents; 323, listed as vacant; and 325, with M. C. Jones as the occupant. All five of the residents identified in the directory on this block were black, and many of them—such as Lloyd Thomas—had extremely notorious reputations (*Springfield City Directory* 1907).

The block’s racial composition, coupled with its proximity to the Levee District, would expose it to great damage and violence during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Newspaper accounts of the riot indicate that the white mob, after attacking black businesses in the Levee,

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<sup>75</sup> The news story was entitled “PLEAS OF NOT GUILTY. William Smith and Maggie Howey Refuse To Waive a Jury Trial.” William Smith is suspected as being the occupant of House A. The Maggie Howey may represent the Martha Howell that occupied House G in the later 1870s and 1880s.

proceeded north on Ninth to Madison Street and from there moved eastward, systematically looting and burning homes occupied by black families on Madison Street and adjoining side streets. Block 3 was one of the first residential areas hit by the mob and suffered accordingly. The *Illinois State Journal* reported that:

Along the north side of Madison street from the middle of the block south [east?] of Ninth street four houses in a row were totally destroyed. At Tenth and Madison streets the flames were at their highest. On both sides of Tenth street north of Madison street, there were a row of huts, which were destroyed by the torch of the mob (*Illinois State Journal* 15 August 1908, p. 1, col. 3).

Taking a tally of homes destroyed in the riot, the *Illinois State Register* counted multiple ones on or adjacent to Block 3, including “three at Tenth and Madison” and “four on Tenth street between Madison and Mason streets” (*Illinois State Register* 15 August 1908, p. 2, col. 7). Based on these accounts, the so-called “Negro Shanties” on Block 3 had to have been targeted by the mob. William Smith, described as an elderly, invalid black man, was dragged from his home at 301 North Tenth Street (House A, once occupied by the Westenberger family) and savagely beaten. Eventually, a concerned bystander intervened and was able to remove Smith to safety. This event was featured in contemporary newspaper accounts and also is recounted in Roberta Senechal’s *The Sociogenesis of a Race Riot: Springfield, Illinois, in 1908* (Senechal 1990:37-38; see also Landis 2002, Merritt 2008). The impact of the 1908 race riot on Block 3 is clearly evident on the 1917 Sanborn map. This map illustrates only one building on the entire block, this being a residence on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House F). All of the other housing shown on previous maps was gone, cleared away, along with associated outbuildings (Sanborn Map Company 1917:33-34; see Figure 26. The residence on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House F) eventually would be removed as well; it was demolished in circa 1924-25.<sup>76</sup>

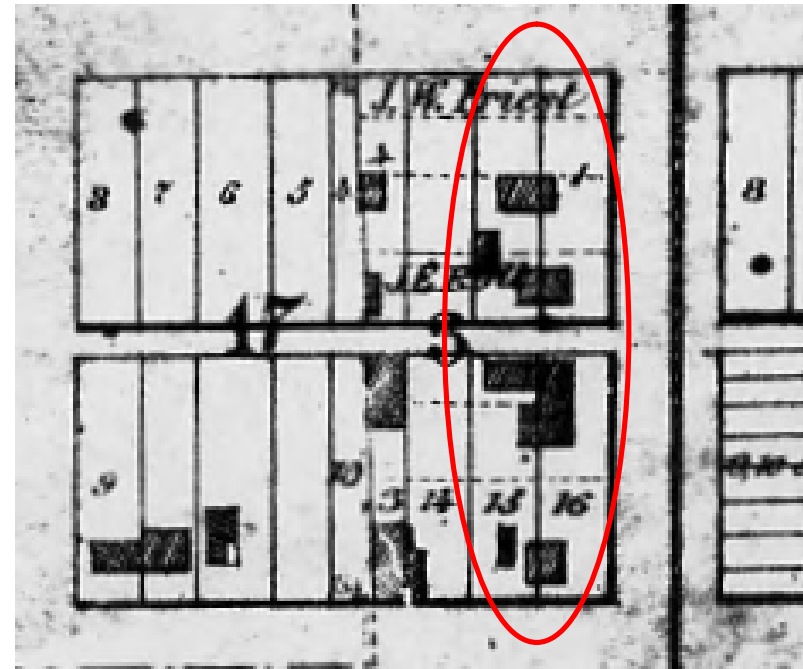
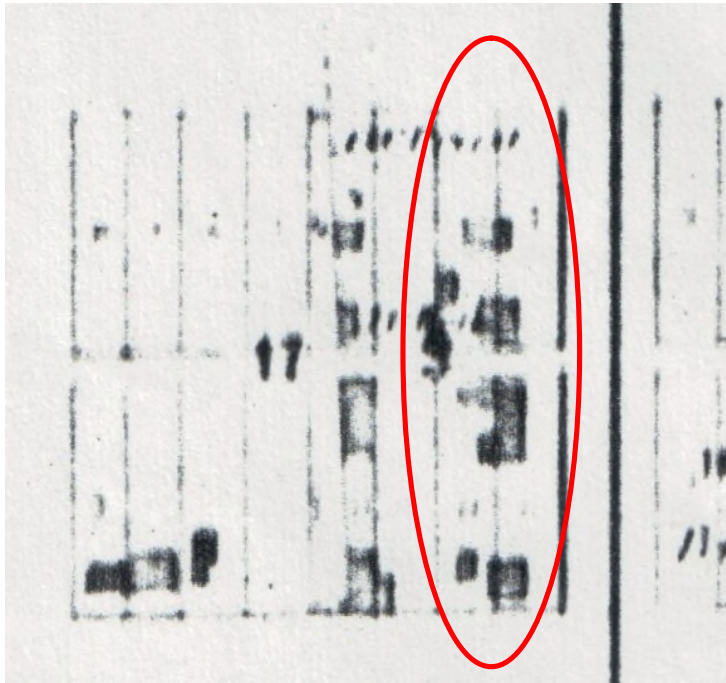
The 1950 Sanborn map depicts all of Block 3 as occupied by the Barker Lubin Company (supplier of lumber and building materials). This large firm had its main offices in a large masonry building located at 300 North Ninth Street. This firm was formed in early 1932 with the consolidation of two of Springfield’s larger wrecking and building materials firms—Goldman and Lubin Company, and the Morton Barker Company. The Barker Manufacturing Company was the older of the two firms, having been established in circa 1910. The firm had their manufacturing plant and scrap yards at Eleventh and Madison Street. The wrecking firm of Goldman and Lubin Company was begun in 1922, by Sam Goldman and Adolph Lubin (*Illinois State Journal*, April 6, 1932). Advertisements placed as early as April 19, 1924 by the Goldman and Lubin firm note: “all kinds of junk bought, rags, magazines, iron, etc.—Tenth and Mason Streets” and suggests that they may have been established on the southwest corner of the Tenth and Mason Street intersection in 1922, and gradually expanded onto the adjacent properties (after demolition of House F in circa 1925) (cf. advertisement in *Illinois State Journal*, September 6,

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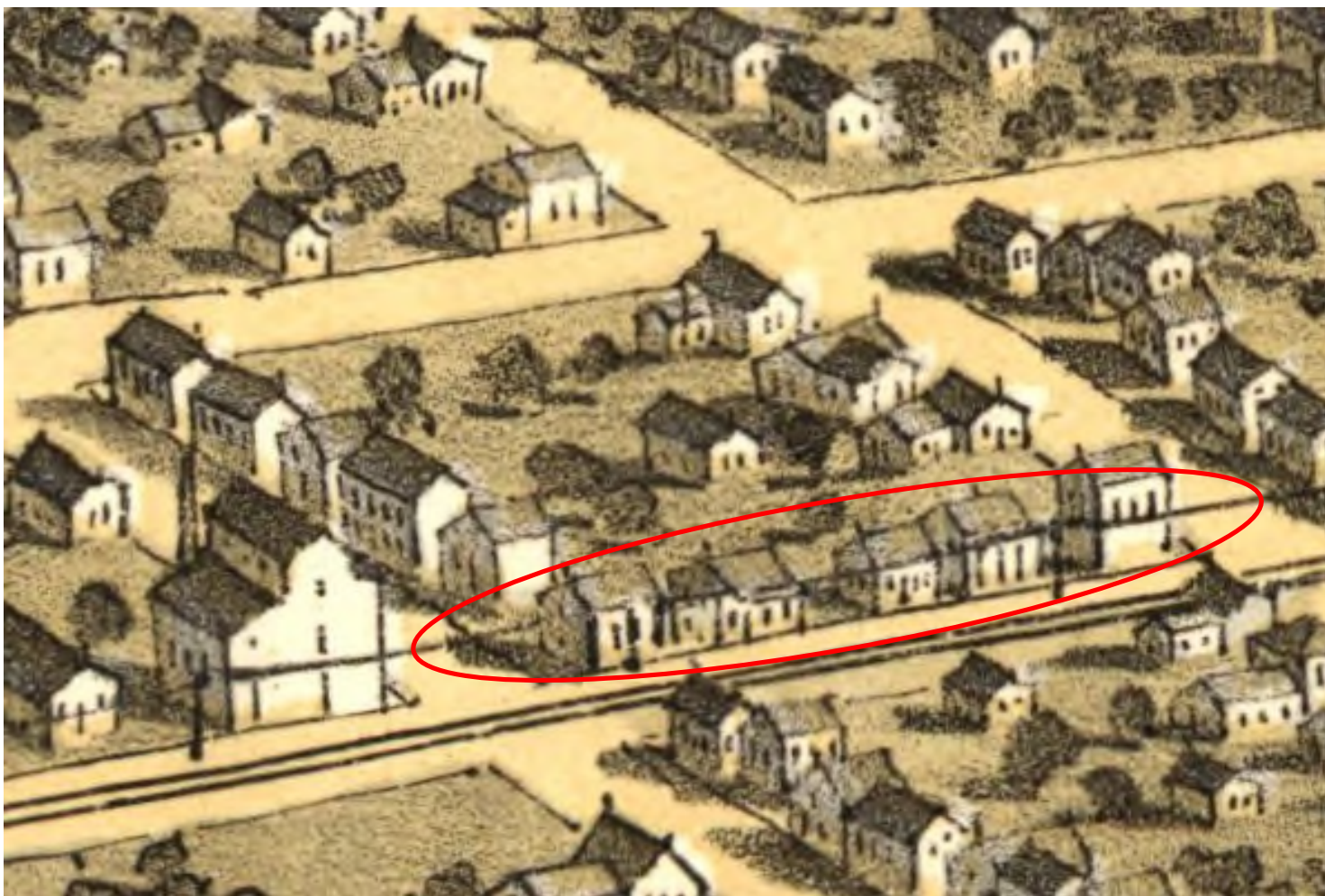
<sup>76</sup> Shortly after the riots, the *Illinois State Register* (March 28, 1910) again report on the illicit activities occurring in Shinbone alley. In an story entitled “Negress Was on War Path. With a Big Gun Etta Denard is Charged With Terrorizing ‘Exclusive Shin Bone Alley’ District.” The story reports that “Etta Denard, a husky wench residing near Twelfth and Madison streets... was terrorizing the ‘shin bone alley’ district. Etta is said to have imbibed too freely and with a big gun in hand went in search of her better half, but the quest was fruitless. This seemed to anger Etta and the wrath she had stored up for the purpose of venting upon her husband, was poured forth upon her neighbors.” This was the last reference to Shinbone Alley in the local newspapers.



1925). Upon merging in 1932, the firm became known as the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company, with the new headquarters located near the northeast corner of the Ninth and Madison Street intersection. The new building contained large showroom for building materials and a large building complex on the northern three-quarters of Lots 1-4, sections of which were used for material storage, a planning mill, carpentry shop, and lime and cement storage. The large storage building principally was one-story in height, had concrete floors, and wood support posts on the interior. The S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 and Lots 13-16 of Block 3 were used as a lumber yard by the company (Sanborn Map Company 1950:34; see Figure 27). The 1972 Sanborn map of Springfield indicates that Barker Lubin still had their building complex and a lumber yard on Lots 1-4 of Block 3. The size of the lumber yard was significantly reduced from 1950, however. Lots 13-16 were being used as surface parking by this date (Sanborn Map Company 1972:34; see Figure 28).

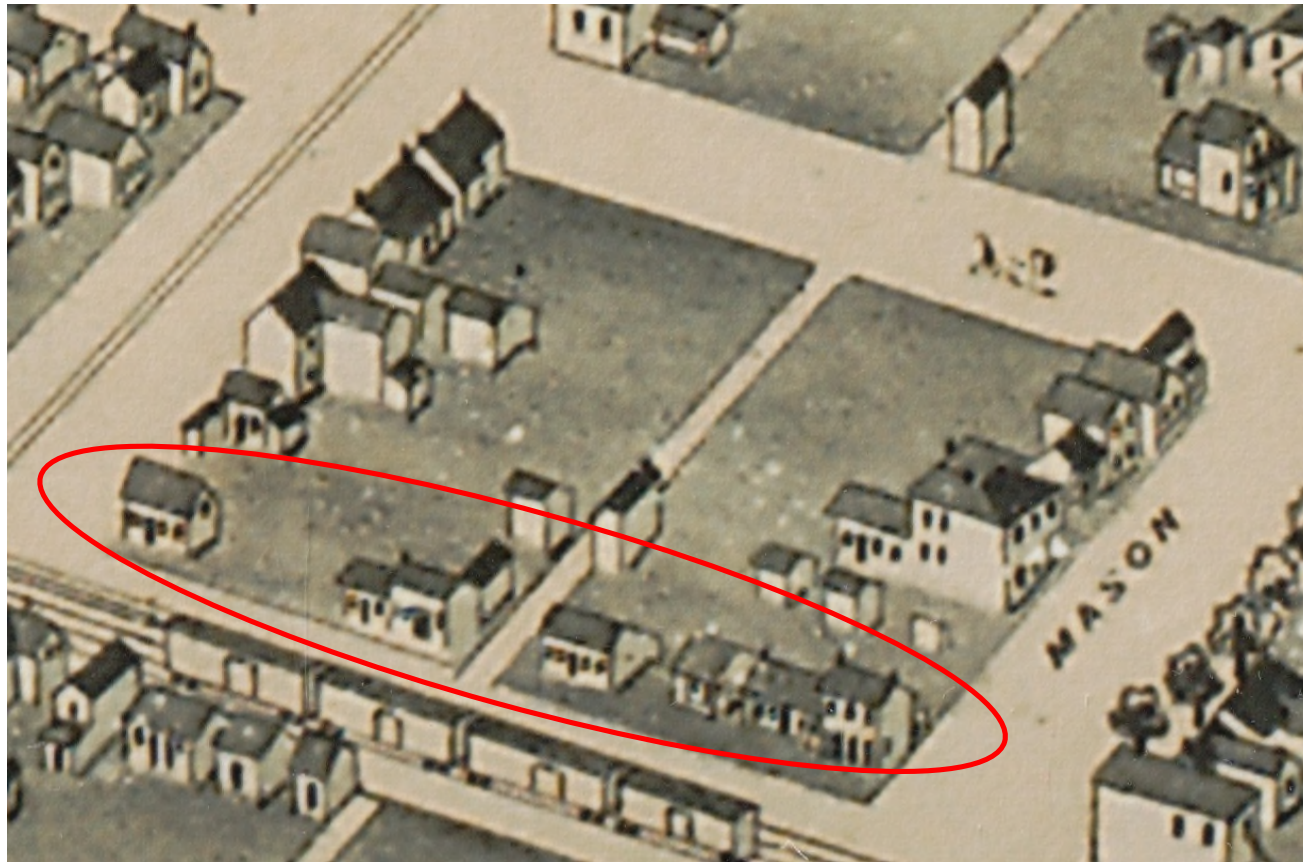


**Figure 19. Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition, as illustrated on the 1854 (LEFT) and 1858 (RIGHT) maps of Springfield. The frontage along Tenth Street in Block 3 was well developed by this date, with five residences present. Several buildings also had been constructed along Madison Street by this time as well. The dark line running down the center of Tenth Street represents the Great Western Railroad (Potter 1854, Sides 1854). The project area is circled in red.**



**Figure 20. Detail of the 1867 bird's eye of Springfield showing Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition. Note the row of one to 1-1/2-story residences facing Tenth Street (circled in red). Larger two-story residences front Madison Street. The large structure in the lower left corner of this view (occupying the northwest corner of Madison and Tenth Streets) is the Phoenix Mills, a flouring mill (Ruger 1867). The project area is circled in red.**





**Figure 21. Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition as illustrated on the 1873 Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois (Koch 1873). Note the presence of the second rail line running down the center of Madison Street, which had been constructed only a couple of years earlier, in circa 1870. The project area is circled in red.**

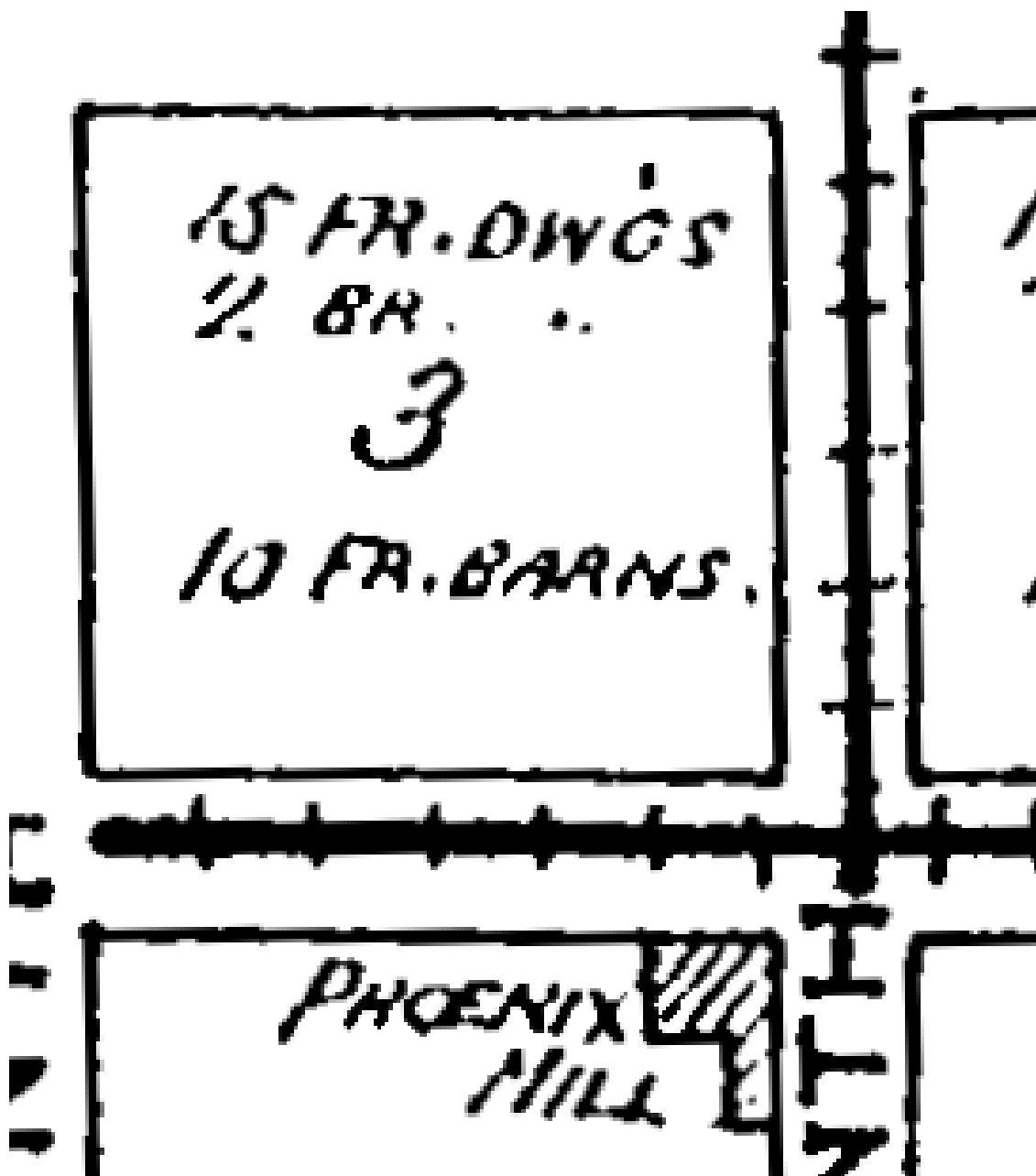
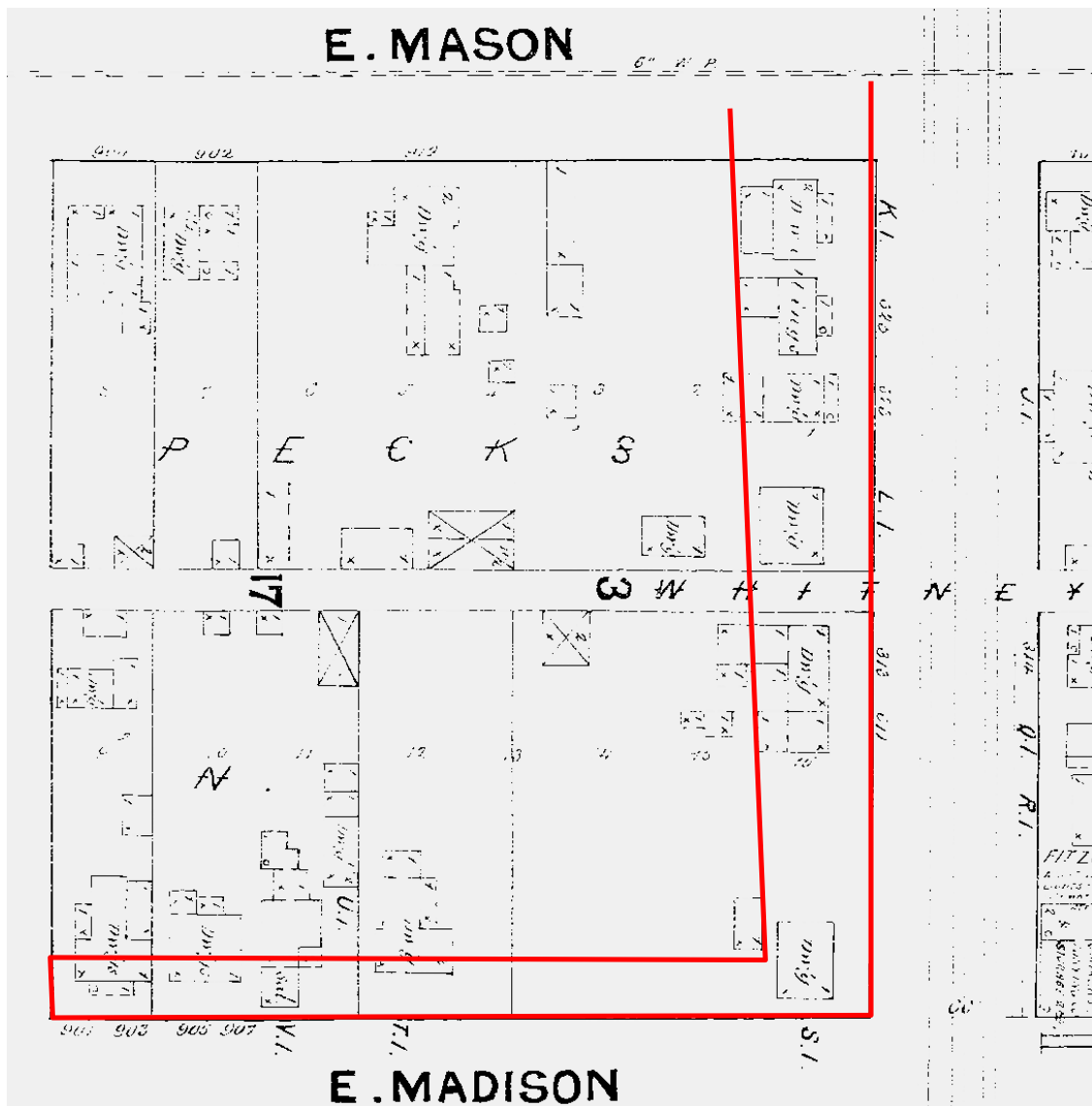


Figure 22. Index map for the 1884 Sanborn map of Springfield, showing Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition. The Sanborn maps published this year do not illustrate buildings within the project area. However, they do note that Blocks 3 and 17 contained fifteen frame dwellings, two brick dwellings, and ten frame barns. The Phoenix Mills, located immediately south of the project area, was still present at this date (Sanborn 1884). Note the presence of the second rail line running down the center of Madison Street, which had been constructed in circa 1870.



**Figure 23. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. The buildings predominately are residential in character, though a small saloon is depicted in the front of a residence facing Madison Street (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1890:12). The red line indicates the edges of the current project area.**

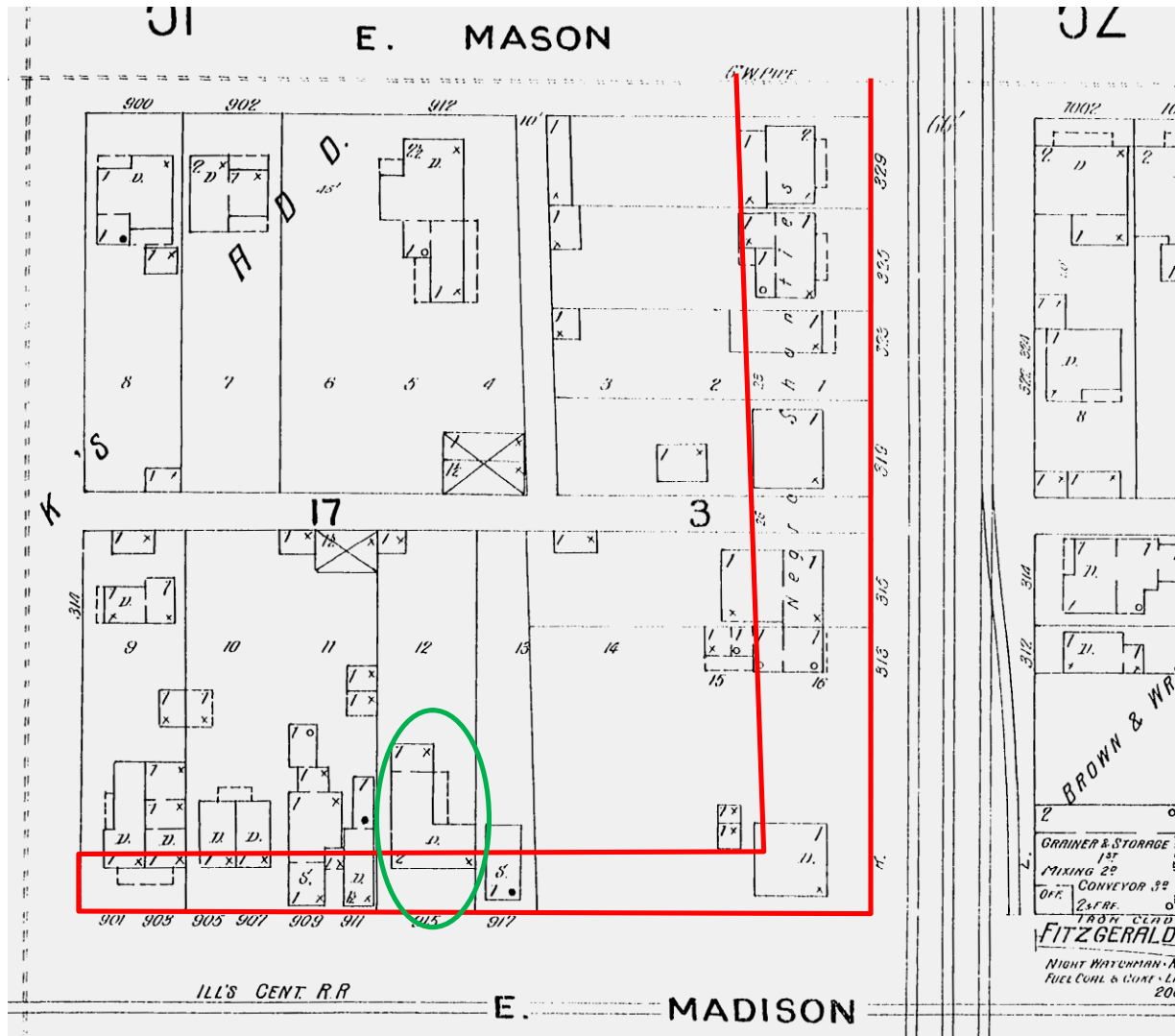
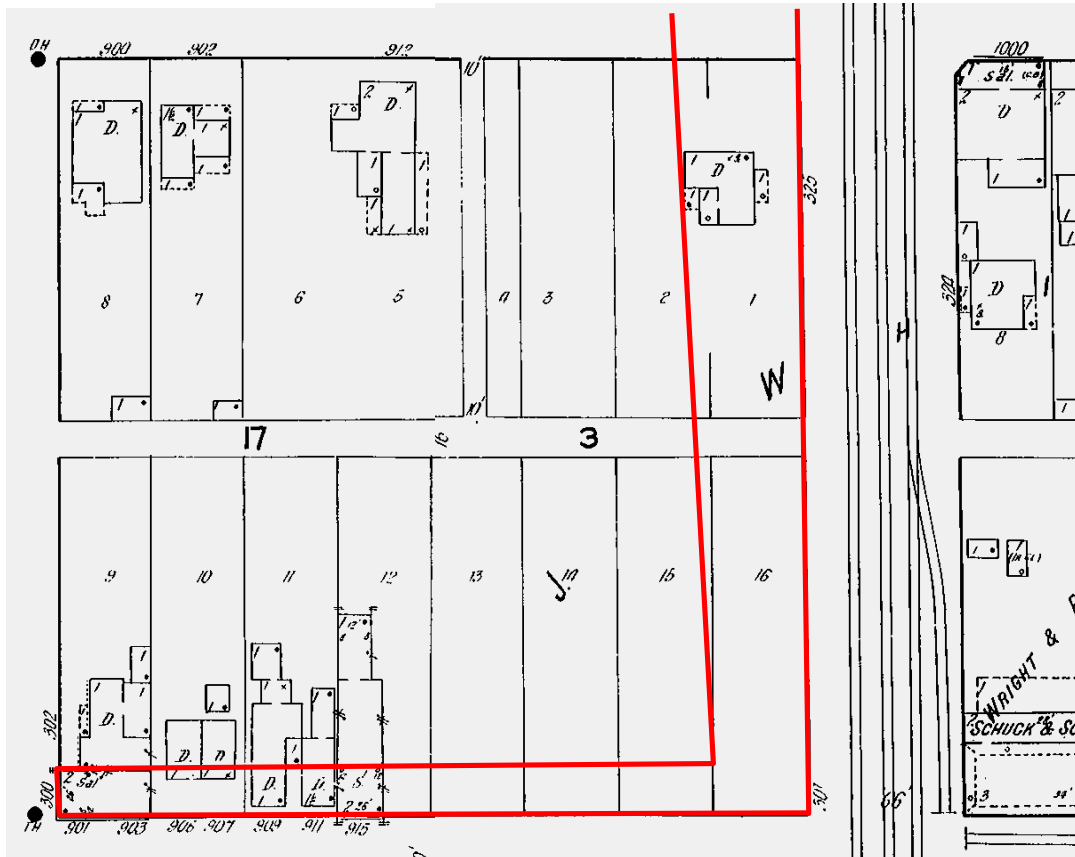


Figure 24. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:4). The housing facing Tenth Street within the block is labeled "Negro Shanties." The housing in question was forty to fifty years old by this date. The house circled in green represents Emma Nash (a.k.a. Emma Taylor's and later Mabel Baxter's) "house of ill fame" which was demolished during the riots of 1908 (see attached picture of fire remains, Figure 17). The red line indicates the edges of the current project area.



**Figure 25.** View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from a Block Line Map of Springfield's Central Business District, published by the Sanborn Map Company in 1906 (Sanborn Map Company 1906). This map suggests that the blocks had changed very little since 1896, in respect to structural developments. Dramatic changes would soon occur here, however, as a result of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. The red line indicates the edges of the current project area.





**Figure 26. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn Map Company 1917:33-34). Only one of the six houses shown facing Tenth Street in 1906 remained standing by this date, the others having been destroyed in the 1908 race riot. The red line indicates the edges of the current project area.**

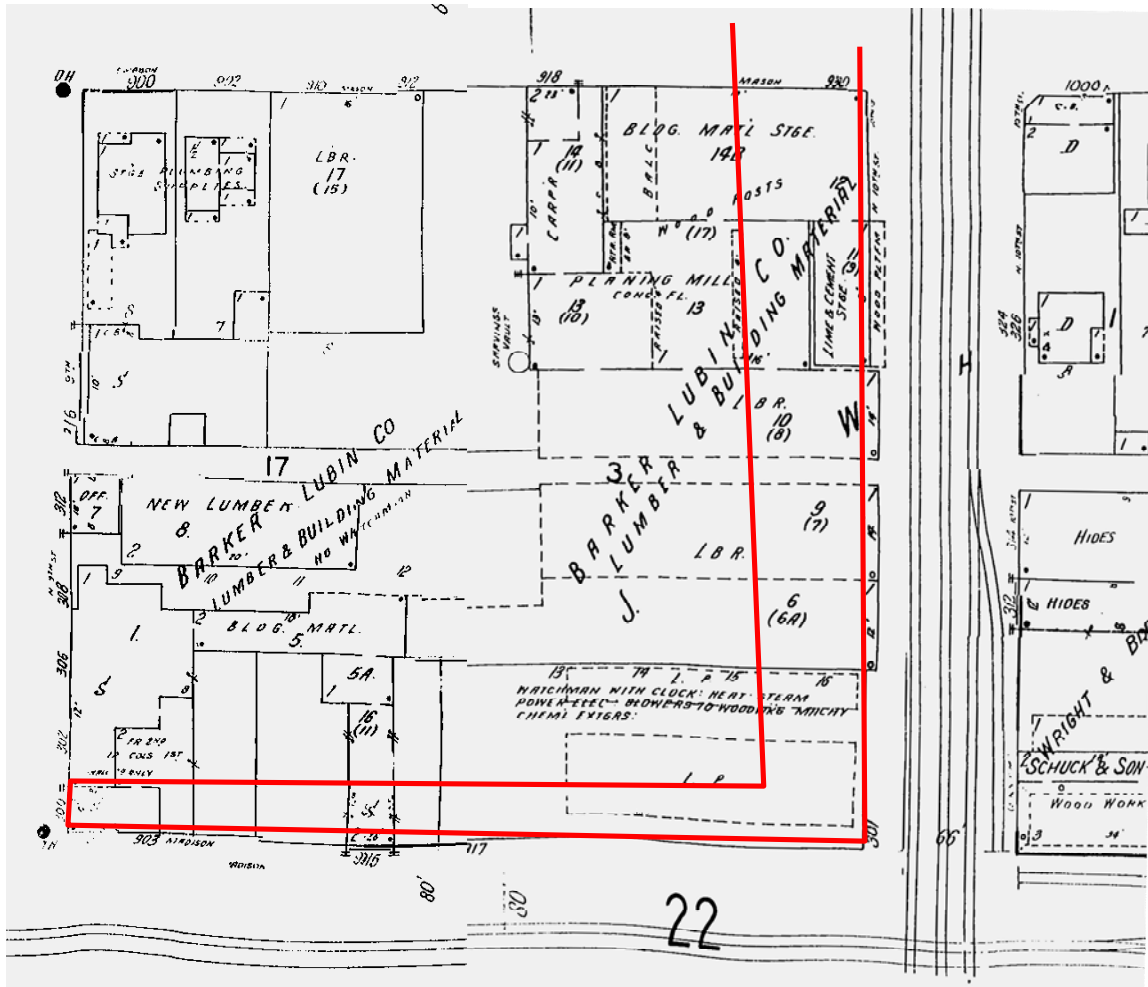


Figure 27. Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn Map Company 1950:33-34). By this date, the Barker Lubin Company, a lumber and building materials supplier, occupied a large portion of this block. The red line indicates the edges of the current project area.

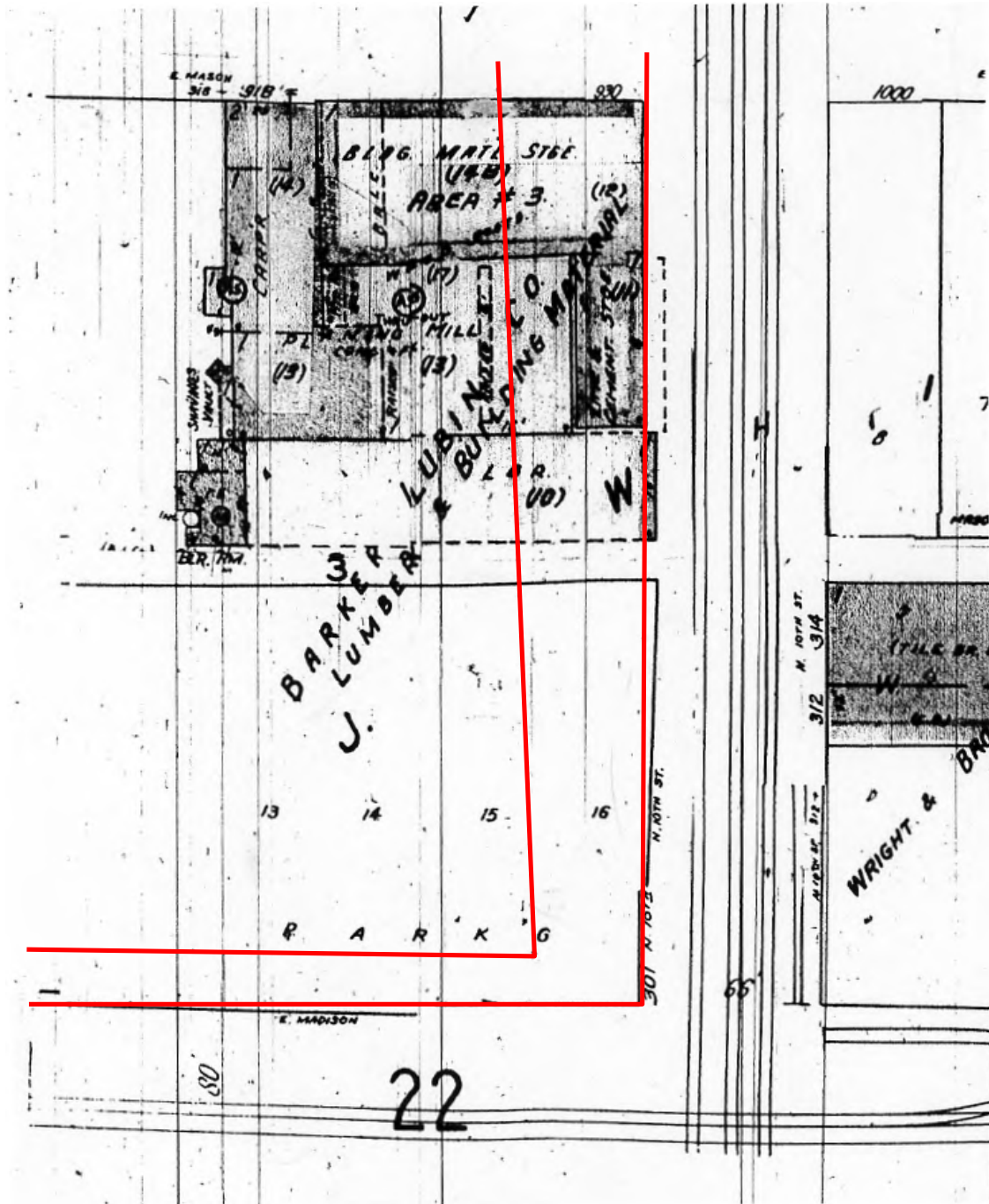
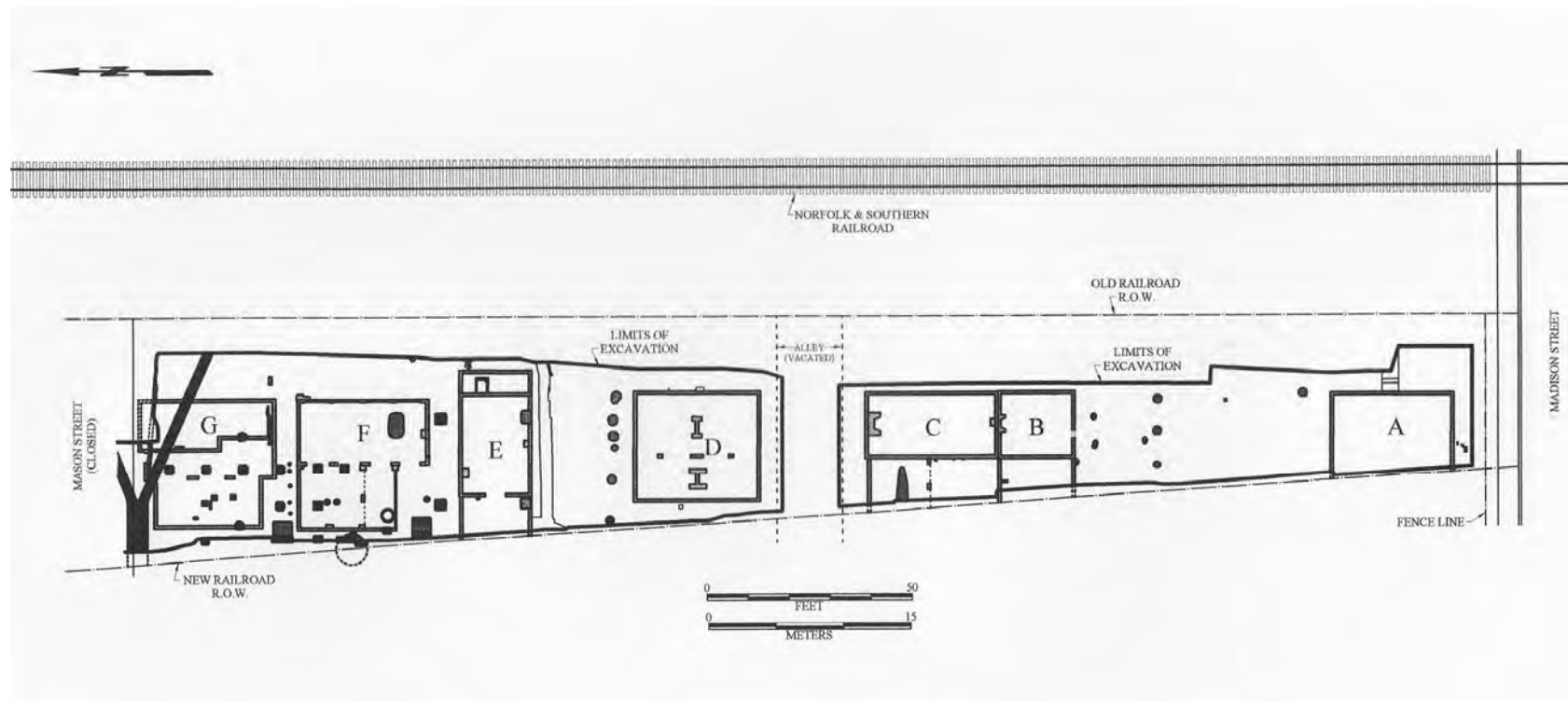


Figure 28. Block 3 of J. Whitney's Addition from the 1972 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. At this time, the Barker and Lubin Company still had buildings on the northern half of the block, while the southern half was used for parking (Sanborn Map Company 1972:34). The red line indicates the edges of the current project area.



**Figure 29.** Plan map of the Site 11Sg1432 illustrating the limits of the excavations at this site, with seven house foundations exposed. The houses are labeled A through G, from south to north. Houses A through E were constructed in the 1840s-early 1850s. Houses F and G were constructed slightly later (probably in the 1860s). House A (Figure 31), Houses B and C (Figure 43), Houses D and E (Figure 64), and Houses F and G (Figure 86) are presented in more detail in each of the aforementioned figures.

**Summary of Archaeological Field Investigations.** As discussed above, the archival research suggested that seven houses were once located within the current project area located along Tenth Street (see Figures 19-28) (and identified as Site 11Sg1432). As suspected by the preliminary research, the Phase II archaeological investigations exposed the structural remains of seven houses within this area. Figure 29 illustrates the location of the seven houses, identified in the field as Houses A through G (from south at Madison Street proceeding north to Mason Street).

***House A (301 N. Tenth Street)*** (Figures 29, 30-39) is located at the northwest corner of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection, on land identified as the South 80-ft (which equates to the S1/2) of Lots 13-16, Block 3, Jonas Whitney's Addition, Springfield. House A sits on the South 40-ft (or S1/2), S1/2 of Lots 13-16, with the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 being an empty lot and/or side yard once associated with the house. The house is situated approximately 8-ft (2.44m) from the south edge of the property line (and the Madison Street right-of-way), and 2-ft (0.61m) from the north property edge of the original landholding (S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16). The front of the house is set back approximately 19-ft (5.79m) from the Tenth Street corridor. Although the majority of this dwelling was exposed during the archaeological investigations, the west end of dwelling extended into the adjacent parking lot and was not exposed.

**Results of Archival Research:** As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 13-16 were initially oriented towards Madison Street to the south. Sometime prior to 1842, Whitney "re-packaged" Lots 13-16, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until mid-1842 that the "re-packaged" lots began to sell. In July 1842, Whitney sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 (the vacant lot adjacent to House A) to Michael Mergenthaler (SCDR T:381), and in November of that year he sold the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House A) to John Meyers (or Mayers) (SCDR S:115). Each of these parcels had an approximate 40-ft (12.19m) frontage on Tenth Street.

John Meyers sold the S1/2, S1/2 to Peter Westenberger on September 1, 1848. Westenberger purchased the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 from Michael Mergenthaler on February 26, 1850 (SCDR BB:51, EE:440)—thus consolidating the two parcels into an 80-ft (24.38m) wide lot. Currently it is not known whether Meyers sold a vacant lot to Westenberger, or whether it was Meyers who improved the property with a dwelling prior to the sale. Further research may address this issue.

Peter Westenberger was a German cabinet maker and carpenter/builder who had immigrated to the United States in 1848. Traveling through the Port of New York, Westenberger and his family arrived in Springfield in July 1848 (Interstate Publishing 1881:726; Wallace 1904:912). Although he devoted his life to cabinet making upon arrival in the United States, he also was a carpenter/builder in Germany prior to immigrating. The 1850 census reports him as age 61 and residing with his wife Eve (age 40)<sup>77</sup>, daughter Margaret (age 7), and son Valentine (age 5). The census indicates Westenberger's real estate value at \$550. His household also included a second family group—a young married couple named Gerhardt and Frederica Wilkenberg, the former being a blacksmith (USBC 1850:75). Based on his proximity to other

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<sup>77</sup> His wife's maiden name was Eva Boll (Ancestry.com).

known property owners and/or residents on Block 3 in the census, Peter Westenberger likely was residing on the S1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House A) in 1850. The 1854 and 1858 maps illustrate a total of four buildings on this tract. That shown on the eastern end of the tract—at the northwest corner of the Tenth and Madison streets—is believed to represent the Westenberger residence. The 1859 and 1860-1 city directories both place his residence on the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison Streets. Westenberger’s cabinet shop probably was located within one of the frame buildings located on the rear of the property and illustrated on these two 1850s-era maps.<sup>78</sup>

The 1860 U.S. census indicates two households that appear to have been living within House A. The first, and most obvious, was that of Peter Westenberger. At that time, Peter was listed as a 72 year-old cabinet maker, apparently still practicing his trade despite his advanced age (and he would continue to do so for some years to come). His personal household consisted of his wife (Eve; age 50), son (Folly, age 15), and daughter (Margaret, age 18). By this date, Peter’s oldest son Gerhardt had left the family business (and was potentially working in Taylorville at the time). Peter Westenberger’s real estate had risen in value to \$2,000 by this date, while his personal property had an estimated value of only \$75 (USBC 1860:212). The second household potentially living within House A at that time was that of a wood turner named Eber B. Bowen.<sup>79</sup> The 1860 census indicates the Eber, who had a real estate evaluation of only \$60, was living with his wife Mary (age 48) and their five children (B. F., age 17; George, age 15; Eliza, age 11; Rebecca, age 9; Christian, age 7). All of the family members were born in Ohio. By 1864, Bowen was listed as living on West Adams Street.<sup>80</sup>

The 1868 Springfield City Directory lists several Westenberger family members as residing at, or very near, this location. Peter is listed as a cabinet maker with his residence on the north side of Madison, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. Similarly, John is listed as a blacksmith who was boarding at the same location/address. Valentine was listed as a cabinet maker with his residence at the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets. These slight differences in

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<sup>78</sup> The 1866 city directory suggests that Peter Westenberger’s cabinet-making business was fairly substantial. In addition to Peter, George and Valentine Westenberger also were employed as cabinet makers, and all were residing at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets—presumably in House A. The directory also notes D. P. and F. Westenberg as cabinet makers “employed by Westenberger” (Springfield City Directory 1866:238-239). The 1869 Springfield City Directory lists both Peter and John residing at this location, with George residing at 812 N. Fifth Street, and his furniture shop located at 39 W. Adams (Springfield City Directory 1869).

<sup>79</sup> The enumerator listed the family as that of E. B. Brewer, but the 1860-1 *Springfield City Directory* indicates an Eber B. Bowen, turner, living at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison Streets. Besides Brewer, this city directory also listed Henry R. Grape as residing at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets (*Springfield City Directory* 1860). Grape is not listed in the 1860 census for Springfield. As noted above, “E. B. Brewer”, was listed in the census returns immediately before Peter Westenberg. It’s unclear whether “Bowen” and “Brewer” represent the same man, or are two different individuals. The census also indicates that Brewer was employed as a wood turner [maybe in Westenberger’s shop?]. Oddly, his household is assigned a dwelling number in the census but no family number (USBC 1860:212).

<sup>80</sup> Little is currently known about Mr. Bowen. The *Illinois State Journal* (December 2, 1856) listed Mr. Bowen as having mail to be picked up at the post office (suggesting that he may have been in the Springfield area by that date). In the spring of 1868, the *Illinois State Journal* (May 1, 1868) reported that Mr. Bowen was nominated as the Market Master by City Alderman Vredenburg.

listings may suggest that the original dwelling had been subdivided into at least two units by this time, with one having an entrance facing Madison Street, and the other facing Tenth Street.<sup>81</sup>

Sometime in 1869, at 82 years of age, Peter Westenberger died (Interstate Publishing 1881:726). After her husband's death, the widow Westenberger (Eva) apparently continued to live at the family home. In 1870, shortly after her husband's death, the U.S. Federal census enumerator documented Eva Westenberger as living within the John Dickerson household. Dickerson was listed as a 33-year old, Prussian-born cabinet maker. Besides Eva (age 60), Dickerson was living with his wife Margaret (age 24) and their young son, Theodore (age 1).<sup>82</sup> This household was documented while the enumerator traversed along Madison Street, and was not tallied with the other nearby Tenth Street properties, and may corroborate that the house had been subdivided into two units earlier (with one unit fronting Madison Street).

The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* indicates Eva Westenberger as a German-born widow and property owner residing at 301 N. Tenth Street. Although the 1879 *Springfield City Directory* does not list Eva in the directory, the 1880 U.S. Federal census lists the 70-year old Eva Westenberg [sic] as living by herself, presumably in the family home (House A). The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists Mrs. Eva Westenberger as residing at 716 E. Mason Street. The next available city directory, from 1887, indicates that Eva Westenberger was the widow of Peter Westenberger, and was boarding at 1005 N. Fifth Street (which was her son's Gerhardt's address). The date of Eva Westenberger's death, which presumably occurred sometime after 1887, is unknown.<sup>83</sup> Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that the S1/2 of Lots 13-16 was still in Peter Westenberger's name at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889), and deed records confirm that the property remained in the hands of the Westenberger family through the early years of the twentieth century (SCTB 1:302-303). A Master-in-Chancery Deed dated March 1903 to Gerhart Westenberger may suggest that Eva Westenberger died in circa 1902-03 (SCDR 70:227).

Little is currently known about the use of the older Westenberger house after it was vacated by Eva. In early 1885, the *Illinois State Journal* noted that "Dan Sutton's ranch" was located at the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets (*Illinois State Journal*, January 3, 1885).<sup>84</sup> Although unconfirmed, it is suspected that this "resort" was located in House A. A couple of years later, the same newspaper reported on the potential suicide of a man at the "Lynch Resort" and specifically notes its location at the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison Streets—presumably House A. The "landlady" of the Lynch Resort was a Mollie Lynch. Little historical information has surfaced regarding Mollie Lynch and her "resort."

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<sup>81</sup> Brother Gerhardt's residence at this time was listed as 812 N. Fifth Street.

<sup>82</sup> In 1897, John Dickson [sic, Dickerson?] quit claimed an undivided fifth of the property to Gerhart Westenberger, suggesting that Dickerson may have held partial title to the property, and may have been family through the marriage of Peter's daughter Margaret (?). Between 1896 and 1901, several quit claim deeds document the transfer of interest in the property from Westenberger family members to Gerhart.

<sup>83</sup> Several Westenberger family trees on Ancestry.com all indicate that Eva Boll Westenberger died in 1858. Unless Peter had two wives named Eva, our research suggests that this is not correct.

<sup>84</sup> In 1880, Sutton was living along the south side of Madison Street, near Tenth (*Springfield City Directory* 1880).

In 1893, a news story noted that “Malinda [sic] Reed’s negro house of ill fame” was located “at Tenth and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Register*, September 19, 1893).<sup>85</sup> Melinda Reed was described by contemporary reporters as “a notorious levee negress... known to be a crook and has been in the police courts before on various charges. She belonged to the Etta Page gang before that crowd was broken up by the police recently” (*Illinois State Register*, August 19, 1897). By February 1894, Melinda appears to have relocated her “colored resort” to East Washington Street (*Illinois State Journal*, February 25, 1894, March 1, 1894).<sup>86</sup> The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Melinda was residing at 313 North Tenth Street (presumably House C). Contemporary newspaper accounts from 1896 also indicate that she was living on Tenth Street at that date (cf. *Illinois State Register*, April 28, 1896, May 1, 1896). Unfortunately, it is unclear as to whether she was living in House C or D at that time, and for how long she continued to reside at this Tenth Street location.<sup>87</sup>

The *Illinois State Register* (October 5, 1895) indicates that “Lizzie Cousins’ house of ill fame” was located “at Tenth and Madison streets.” Again, although unconfirmed, it is believed to have operated from House A. After an physical altercation (a fight) between Melinda and Lizzie, the house was continued under Lizzie Cousins guidance. Another “resort” potentially being operated from House A was that of Etta Page, who was noted as being “a negro proprietress of a house of ill fame on North Tenth street” in 1896 (*Illinois State Register*, May 8, 1896). Etta apparently was the “ring leader” of the “Etta Page Gang” which “was broken up by the police” in late summer 1897. She and Malinda Reed (occupying nearby House D) apparently were cohorts in a variety of shady activities (*Illinois State Register*, August 19, 1897). Page apparently was “living in adultery” with a George Lewis in early 1898 (*Illinois State Register*, February 24, 1898). Although the exact location of Etta’s “house of ill fame” is unknown, it may have been operated from House A—as it was during those years that the house was occupied by the Tina Lewis family, and George was Tina’s son. By 1898, Page’s “house of ill fame” appeared to be out of business. It is unclear if this is coincidence, or not. Later, in 1906, the house was occupied by the Page family, even after the death of Tina. Mrs. Lina [sic] Lewis passed away “at the family residence, northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets, of asthma” on February 10, 1902 (*Illinois State Journal*, February 11, 1902).

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<sup>85</sup> Accounts of Melinda Reed’s activities first appear in the local newspapers in November 1890, when she filed a complaint on a local black man (*Illinois State Register*, November 15, 1890).

<sup>86</sup> This move may have been precipitated by a fight between her and Lizzie Cousins in May 1893 (*Illinois State Register*, May 9, 1893). For a short time thereafter, the “resort” located at Tenth and Madison Streets was known as “Lizzie Cousin’s house of ill fame” (*Illinois State Register*, October 5, 1895).

<sup>87</sup> Malinda does not appear listed in the 1898 city directory. In March 1898, she married Horace Grison. The marriage license noted that Malinda was 34 years old, and was residing at 1008 East Mason Street at the time (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1898). Later that same summer, Grison was arrested for shooting a man at the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets for accosting Malinda (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1898). Little is heard regarding Melinda until early 1902 when the newspapers reported a man being robbed of \$25 “in a resort conducted by Malinda Reed, a negress, on Ninth street, between Mason and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, April 15, 1902). The 1902 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Melinda Reed was a roomer at 320½ South Fifth Street. From this point, Melinda does not appear in the city directories, and no further news is found relating to Melinda Reed.



The city directories paint a completely different picture than that presented above and documented in the local newspapers. The city directory street listings beginning in 1891 suggest that the Westenberger's family residence was rental property through the 1890s during their ownership of the property. During these years, the house appears to have been occupied predominately by black families (see Table 3). In 1891, the house appears to have been occupied by the James Graberg family; in 1892, the M. Howard family, and by 1896 by Mrs. Lina Lewis (who remained in the house through early 1902.) Mrs. Lina Lewis died "at the family residence, Tenth and Madison streets" on February 13, 1902 (*Illinois State Journal*, February 13, 1902). In 1903, House A was occupied by Mrs. Anne Conley (*Springfield City Directory* 1903). Annie Conlee [sic] was one of twenty-eight women "arrested" in "Cocaine Alley" for disorderly conduct in July 1900 (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1900). Family surnames associated with this address in the city directories, besides those noted above, from 1904 through 1908 include Darden, Johnson, Hymes, and Smith.<sup>88</sup> In 1905, the *Illinois State Register* (August 27, 1905) reported on a fire at 310 [sic] North Tenth Street, where "a frame house owned by Gerhard Westenberger and occupied by Maude Johnson, was damaged. The roof was ablaze and it was necessary to tear off a lot of the shingles to subdue the flames."<sup>89</sup>

The first specific reference to the property within the local newspapers occurred in early 1899 with the notification of the death by consumption of the 24-year old Henry Moore in his home at this location (Table 4). Subsequent newspaper entries through 1908 document a series of everyday life experiences (births, deaths, marriages, and work) associated with the occupants of this house. Family surnames associated with these events include Moore, Hughes, Williams, Allen, Oglesby, Johnson, Conley, Page, and Smith. The 1900 U.S. census indicates that two families were residing at 301 N. Tenth Street (House A) at this time. The first was the black Louis [Lewis] family, which consisted of Tina Louis (age 44) and her four sons (ranging in age from 17 to 25). Tina was listed as a widow, with an occupation of "washing." Her four sons all worked as laborers, or delivery men.<sup>90</sup> The second family was represented by William Hughes (age 45) and his 26 year old wife, Flora. Hughes' occupation was listed as "waiter." Several newspaper accounts from circa 1899-1900 document Hughes' (a.k.a. "Tea Rose Willie") activities, many of which were fairly violent affairs located within the immediate project area (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, April 13, 1900; *Illinois State Register*, November 28, 1899, April 24, 1900). The *Illinois State Journal* (August 26, 1900) documents Hughes release from jail and subsequent abuse of his wife at their Tenth and Madison Street residence.

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<sup>88</sup> Springfield city directories list a James Graberg (col) living at 303 N. Tenth Street in 1891, a M. Howard at 306 N. Tenth Street, and a Mrs. Ling Lewis as living at 307 North Tenth Street in 1896. These entries are suspected as having incorrectly listed the house number for these residences.

<sup>89</sup> Maude Johnson's maiden name may have been Conlay. As such, she may have been related to the Annie Conley living in the house in 1903. Maude was divorced from her husband, William, in 1904 (*Illinois State Journal*, November 4, 1904). Maude married William Johnson on February 13, 1893, and they lived together through May 1, 1904. According to the divorce papers, "her husband beat her until she became unconscious... he often kicked her... [and he] is now living with another woman."

<sup>90</sup> Mrs. Lina Lewis died in February 1902 "at the family residence, Tenth and Madison streets" (*Illinois State Journal*, February 13, 1902).

The archival record and physical remains suggest the house, which was owned by George Westenberger at the time, was occupied in August 1908 by tenants, and thoroughly destroyed by fire during the riot. A panoramic photograph taken of the north side of Madison Street a day or two after the riot illustrates the remnant chimney of House A, and a substantial billboard stretching across nearly the entire backyard of the property (facing Madison Street). It is no surprise that one of the prominent advertisements on this billboard was for G. Westenberger's furniture store.<sup>91</sup> Archival evidence suggests that House A was occupied at the time of the riot by, among others, Callie, Mary, and William Smith—all of whom filed claims against the City of Springfield after the riot. Currently, the relationship of these three individuals is unknown. William Smith (Jr.?) was a black invalid that was dragged from the house, severely beaten, and tied to a telegraph pole on Madison Street during the first night of rioting in 1908 (Senechal 1990:37-38; *Illinois State Register*, 15 August 15 1908). Newspaper accounts from shortly after the riot indicate that a Harrison West—a 65 year old black man “living by himself at Tenth and Madison streets since he came to this city thirty years ago, was attacked by a mob and badly beaten over the head with a club before he was rescued by the police” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 15, 1908). The most likely location for the West residence would have been in House A. No reference to a Harrison West was found in a search of the Springfield city directories (1898, 1906, or 1907), however.

Early plats (1854 and 1858)—as well as the majority of the Sanborn fire insurance maps, suggest that House A had a square footprint. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps illustrate the house with a large outbuilding adjacent to the northwest corner of the house. This building probably represented a summer kitchen. Additionally, these maps depict several rear-yard outbuildings fronting Madison Street (at far western edge of the property), which may represent the family's workshop. By 1890, the rear-yard activity area was devoid of outbuildings. The 1873 bird's eye view, and the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map, both depict the dwelling with a rectangular footprint with its long axis running north/south. Whether this house had a rectangular or square footprint is unknown. The 1867 bird's eye view suggests that this was a 1½-story, side-gable, double-pile frame structure with a central doorway along its eastern elevation, fronting Tenth Street. One post-fire photograph taken along Madison Street potentially depicts the remains of this house (Figure 30). This photograph appears to document a large brick chimney stack, with fireplace, located towards the rear of the structure (presumably on the north wall, near the northwest corner of the structure, just outside of the current project area).

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: Immediately upon the initiation of the backhoe trenching, the physical remains of a brick perimeter foundation was encountered, 16-ft (4.88m) north of Madison Street, and approximately 2-ft 4-in (0.72m) below the surface of the

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<sup>91</sup> Prominently located on the western end of this billboard were three identical placards promoting the appearance of John C. Weber and his band performing at the White City amusement park on East Capitol Avenue in Springfield the week of the riots. Similar broadsides were posted on many of the burned houses in the district, and a large banner announcing his arrival was stretched across the burned out remains of Loper's Restaurant. The aftermath of the riot was a sightseeing extravaganza that brought many individuals to downtown Springfield. Photographic souvenir books and postcards of the burned out properties and National Guardsmen on the streets of Springfield were almost instantaneously produced for sale to tourists and sightseers. Placement of these broadsides on the burned-out houses, and Loper's restaurant was an opportunistic advertising strategy conducted by Weber's promoters.

asphalt parking lot (Figure 32). Subsequent work with the backhoe exposed three brick foundation walls (representing the north, south, and east walls) of a building, with the east wall setting approximately 19-ft (5.79m) west of the Tenth Street right-of-way. Additionally, the remains of a stone, two-step entrance stoop, and two brick sidewalks were located in association with this building. The north and south foundation walls extended into the unexcavated portion of the St. John's parking lot located to the west of the project area. As such, the west end of this structure was not encountered by the excavations (Figure 21).

The perimeter foundation walls were constructed with hand-struck, soft-mud brick set in a very soft lime mortar. The foundation walls were two bricks wide (approximately 9-in or 23cm). The base of the foundation wall did not have a spread footing, and was set in a very shallow builder's trench, with the base of the foundation walls being only about 3-in (8cm) below the pre-settlement ground surface. The first course of brick work, at least in the area of Test 1, was a rowlock course, capped by five courses laid in a running bond. In total, approximately 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) of brick work has survived of this structure. No interior walls or fireplace/chimney foundations were noted. The structure documented by these perimeter foundation walls measure approximately 30-ft 0-in (9.14m) wide (north/south), by an indeterminate depth (east/west). Minimally, House A measures 20-ft (6.09m) in depth, with the rear unexposed portion of the building extending into the unexcavated parking lot to the west. Assuming a square footprint, an additional 10-ft (3.05m) of the house may extend into the adjacent parking lot. As noted above, although there is no indication of any chimneys nor fireplaces being present, they may exist beneath the yellow capping fills and/or be located immediately outside of the excavated area to the west (as suggested by the extant photograph).

The stoop and steps, which were located in the front of the house, was 4-ft 0-in (1.22m) wide, and fabricated from two slabs of local limestone stacked one on top of the other (Figures 33-34, 37-38). The lower step was a slab of stone that measured 6-in (15cm) high by 1-ft 6-in (47cm) deep. The upper step measured 5-in (12cm) thick by 2-ft 0-in (61cm) deep, and left exposed a 12-in (0.30cm) wide lower step. The stone slabs had been squared up and tooled along their edges. The steps were located one foot (30cm) off-center of the house's front elevation (being slightly closer towards the north side of the house).<sup>92</sup> At the base of the steps was located a heavily worn and disturbed brick sidewalk that ran in an easterly direction (presumably intersecting a north/south brick sidewalk located further to the east of the house). This walk, which abutted the base of the stone step, was made using soft-mud brick laid in a pattern suggestive of a modified and/or repaired herringbone design. The stone step and stoop rested on deteriorated brick wing walls. Several bricks laid on the original ground surface along the outside edge of the southern foundation wall may document the location of a secondary entrance fronting Madison Street. By 1908, the brick walk and the entire bottom step on the east had been completely covered with coal ash, clinkers, and topsoil fill, raising the grade of the front yard by at least 8-in (20cm). The backside of both steps had settled at least 2-in (6-7cm) with both being in major disrepair (and hazardous by today's standards).

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<sup>92</sup> The one foot off-center nature of this stoop probably indicates the presence of two unequal-sized rooms within the front half of this structure. The larger, northern room probably measured approximately 16-ft (4.87m) in width, with the smaller southern room measuring approximately 12-ft (3.04m) in width. No central hallway would have been present in this house.

A single one-meter by two-meter test unit was excavated within the interior of the house, along the northern wall adjacent to the west right-of-way edge (Figure 35-36). This test unit was excavated to the base of the brick foundation, exposing approximately 1-ft 6-in (46cm) of fill deposits. The test unit exposed a narrow builder's trench into which was set the first course of brick—a rowlock course. Capping the original ground surface, and presumably deposited after construction of this foundation system, was a thin 2-in to 3-in (6-8cm) thick deposit of homogeneous topsoil fill (Zone VI), and/or pre-fire deposits. Capping Zone VI was a similarly thin 2-in to 3-in (6-8cm) thick deposit of burned wood, charcoal, ash, and domestic artifacts (Zone V)—representing the physical remains of the burned structure and its contents that collapsed into the shallow basin during the fire. Capping the fire debris represented by Zone V was Zone IV, which although contemporary with Zone V, consisted mostly of demolition debris (plaster) and ash. Zone IV was, in turn, capped by a very clean, yellow silt loam (Zone I) which extended over the top of the foundations onto the fills surrounding the exterior of the building. Zone I represents a post-fire capping episode placed over the burned structure. This fill was probably placed over the burned remains sometime shortly after the fire—late 1908 or early 1909.

Zones IV and V appear to have been disturbed along the northern edge of the test unit. Zones II and III are located within a shallow trench that extends to the base of the fire deposits along the edge of the brick foundation wall. These two fill zones suggest that someone may have dug into the fire debris shortly after the 1908 fire and prior to the capping of the house ruins with clean fill. This digging activity may have been undertaken in an attempt to recover personal items from the house rubble. The excavations indicate that the interior fire deposits (construction rubble with household artifacts), albeit relatively thin, are well preserved beneath a thin cap of yellow silt loam, and a thin deposit of pre-fire materials are present on a relatively undisturbed topsoil beneath them.

The excavations also documented the presence of the narrow side yard facing Madison S Street. The narrow area between the edge of the house and the street right-of-way is approximately 8-ft (2.43m). It was in this area that the large bill board documented in the historic photograph of the site was located. Although little of this area was excavated, a dense concentration of electrical insulators were located along the outside edge of the south perimeter foundation wall. Similarly, a much wider side yard was documented along the north side of the dwelling. The north edge of this yard was demarcated by a line of posts (representing an east/west fence line) located approximately 42-ft (12.80m) to the north of the house (and consistent with the 80-ft/24.38m-wide subdivision partitioned off Lots 1-4 in the 1840s). This fence line was represented by a series of approximately 2-ft (0.61m) diameter circular post holes. Except for an additional post near the northeast corner of the structure, no additional features were noted in the north side yard. An early domestic midden was present in the northern side yard of the house, with several small fragments of transfer printed whitewares (typical of an 1840s occupation) and small fragments of bone being recovered. The front yard of the house was only minimally investigated. A small remnant of a north/south trending brick walkway was located along the east edge of the excavation block.

Conclusions: House A was probably constructed by, or for, either John Meyers in late 1842, or Peter Westenberger in late 1848. The archaeological integrity of this frame house is

excellent. Post-fire archaeological evidence, suggests that the house was capped with clean subsoil fill, and that the lot located immediately to the north of the house remained open for a time. The presence of a thick fill deposit containing early twentieth century artifacts over the fire deposits suggest that this area was used as an open landfill, with a considerable amount of post 1908 dumping taking place. The property was finally capped during the circa 1920s and leveled off—presumably by and/or for the Barker Lubin Company.

**Table 3**  
**Details of Occupancy, 301 North Tenth Street (House A)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<u>Date</u>		<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1876	301	North Tenth St.	Eva Westenberger
1891	303[sic]	North Tenth St.	James L. Graberg (col)
1892	306[sic]	North Tenth St.	M. Howard (col)
1894	301	North Tenth St.	Mrs. L. Lewis (col)
1896	307[sic]	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Lina Lewis
1902	301	North Tenth St.	E. Louis (col)
1904	301	North Tenth St.	Mrs. A. Conley (col)
1905	301	North Tenth St.	Maude Johnson (col)
1905	301	North Tenth St.	T. A. Hymes
1906	301	North Tenth St.	Robert Darden (col)
1907	301	North Tenth St.	Wm. Smith (col)
1908	301	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Smith, Jr. (col)

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.

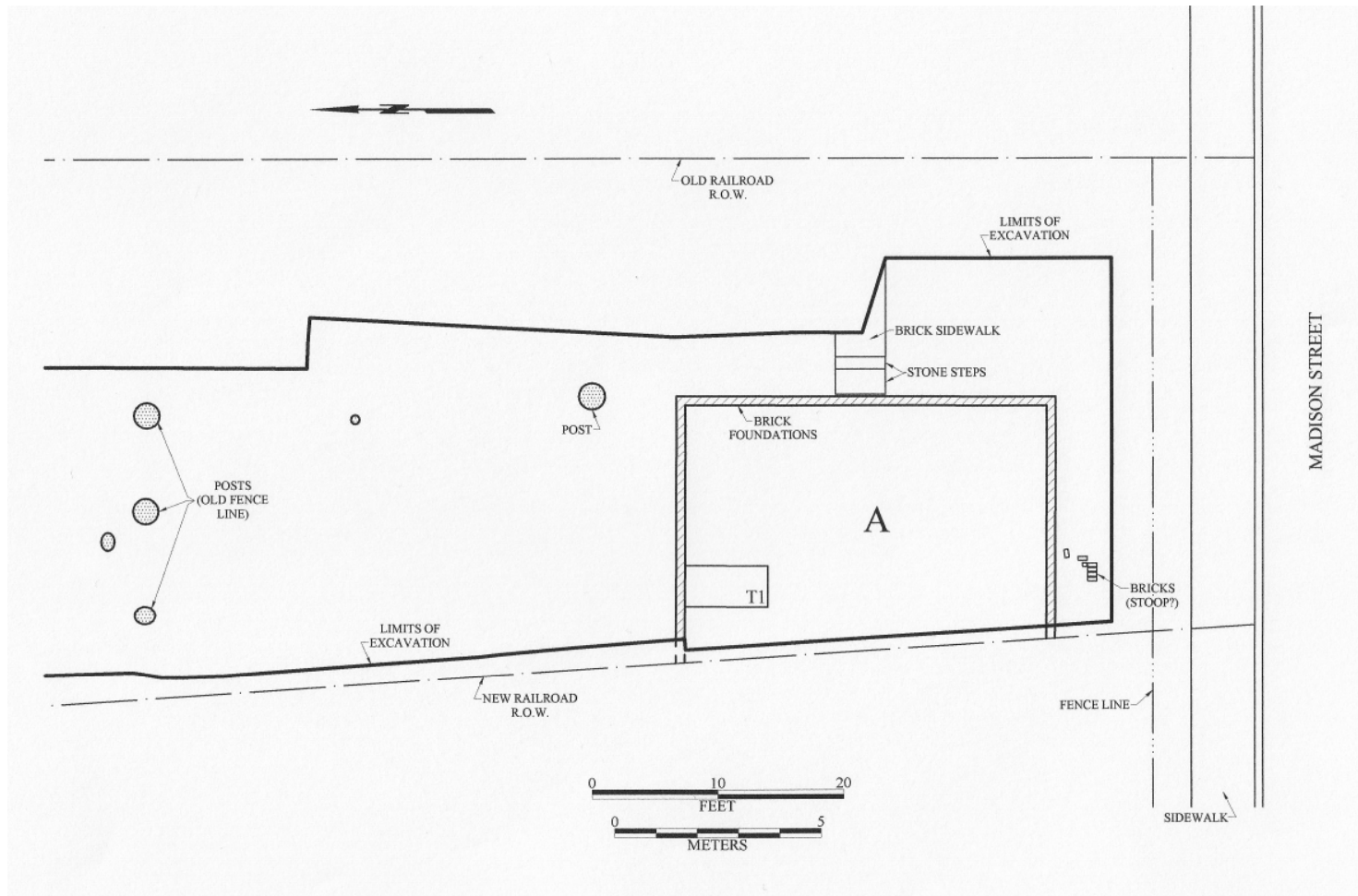
**Table 4**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers Regarding 301 North Tenth Street (House A)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
2/6 1899	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Henry J. Moore	Died of Consumption at his home (24)
7/7 1899	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	William T. Hughes & Florence Williams	Marriage license recorded (aged 25 and 26 resp.)
2/13 1902	DISJ	Tenth and Madison	Lina Lewis	Obituary
12/4 1902	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Harriet W. Allen	Infant son died at family residence
12/5 1902	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Harriet W. Allen	Funeral for infant son
8/22 1903	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Mr. & Mrs. William Oglesby	Birth of fourth son
6/19 1904	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Wm. Johnson	\$2; groceries
4/23 1905	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Anna Conley	Death of complication of diseases (42)
4/27 1905	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Anna Conley	Funeral
1/17 1905	DISJ	301 North 10th St.		Wanted-Work by the day by competent woman
1/29 1905	DISJ	301 North 10th St.		Experienced Colored Lady Cook Wanting Work
6/16 1905	DISR		Mary Smith	Received aid for burial and grave: \$5
10/13 1905	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Winnetta Conley	Received marriage license (18)
9/18 1906	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Grace Page	Received \$2 for grocery assistance
9/13 1908	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Callie Smith	Claim Filed Against City
9/13 1908	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Mary Smith	Claim Filed Against City
8/18 1908	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Will Smith	Badly Beaten
8/16 1908	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Will Smith	Revised List of Casualties (badly beat face, chest, arms)
8/29 1908	DISR	North 10th St.	Will Smith [Sr.]	Claim Filed Against City
8/29 1908	DISR	North 10th St.	Will Smith, Jr.	Claim Filed Against City
9/5 1908	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Will Smith	List of damaged properties; owner and occupant
9/13 1908	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Mary Smith	Filed Suit Against City, for personal property valued at \$302.83
9/13 1908	DISR	301 North 10th St.	Callie Smith	Filed Suit Against City, for personal property valued at \$268.15
9/5 1908	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	George Westenberger (owner)	Riot: Frame residence destroyed
9/5 1908	DISJ	301 North 10th St.	Will Smith (occupant)	Riot: Frame residence destroyed



**Figure 30. Bottom:** View of the ruins of the house and adjacent saloon at 913-915 and 917 East Madison Street (far left) and House A (far right; circled in red). **Top:** Enlarged detail of burned remains of House A. This seems to be the only image of the burned houses in the immediate project area (ALPLM Ides Collection, NG5792; see also <http://alplm-cdi.com/chroniclingillinois/items/browse?collection=221>).





**Figure 31. Site plan illustrating exposed House A in relationship to property line boundaries.**



**Figure 32. Top: Initial backhoe excavations uncovering House A and side yard to the north of the house; looking north Bottom: Sample of artifacts recovered from the lower midden adjacent to the north edge of House A. These items included transfer printed whitewares and redwares consistent with the 1840s occupation.**





**Figure 33. View of House A, shortly after initial stripping of overburden. This house was constructed in the 1840s by a German tradesman. By 1900, the house was occupied by working class black families. In August 1908, the house was occupied by, among others, an elderly invalid named Will Smith. Smith was pulled from the house and severely beaten by the mob during the riot.**



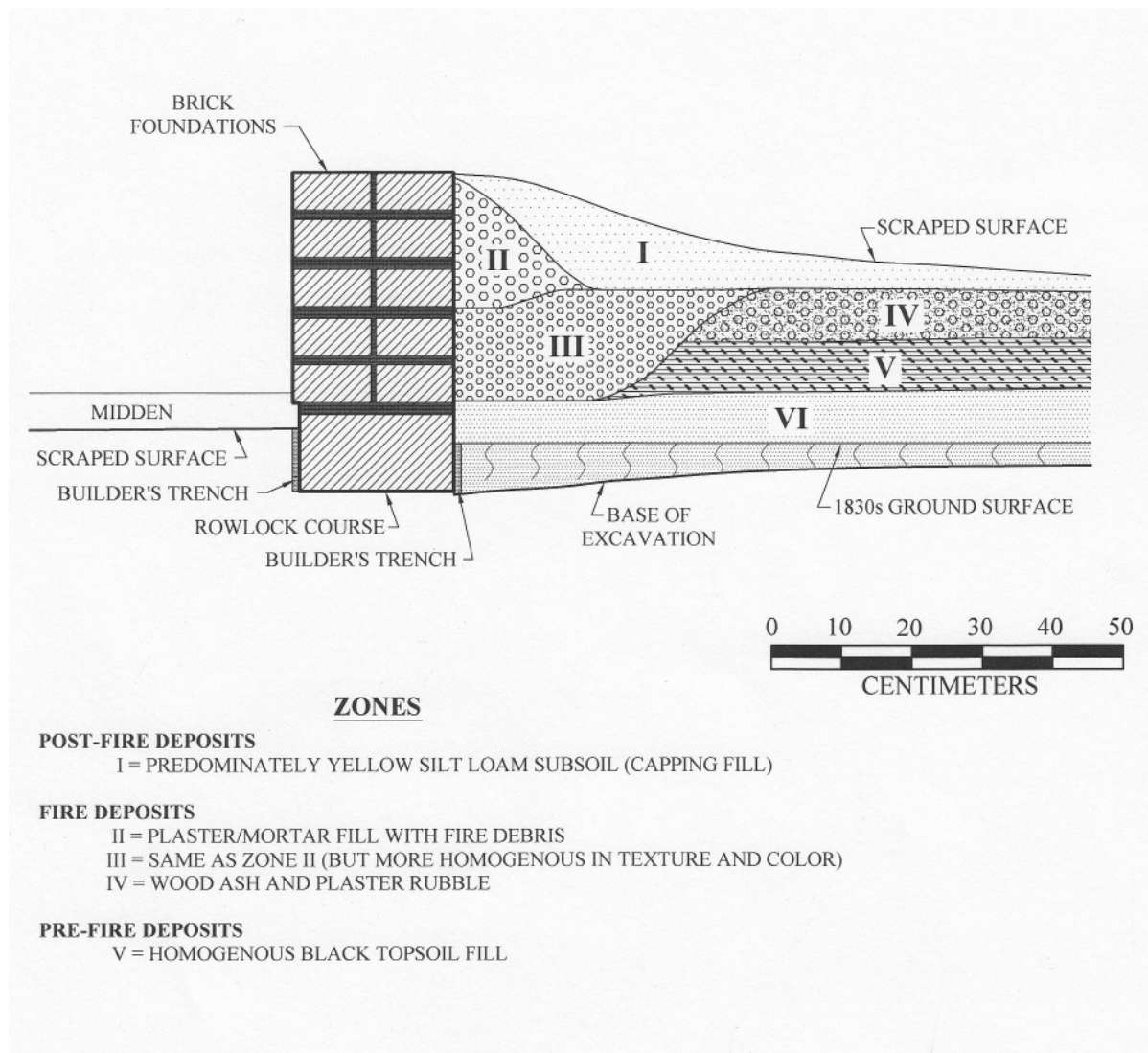


**Figure 34. Top: Detail of the front stoop of House A. Bottom: Documenting the steps during the Phase II investigations.**

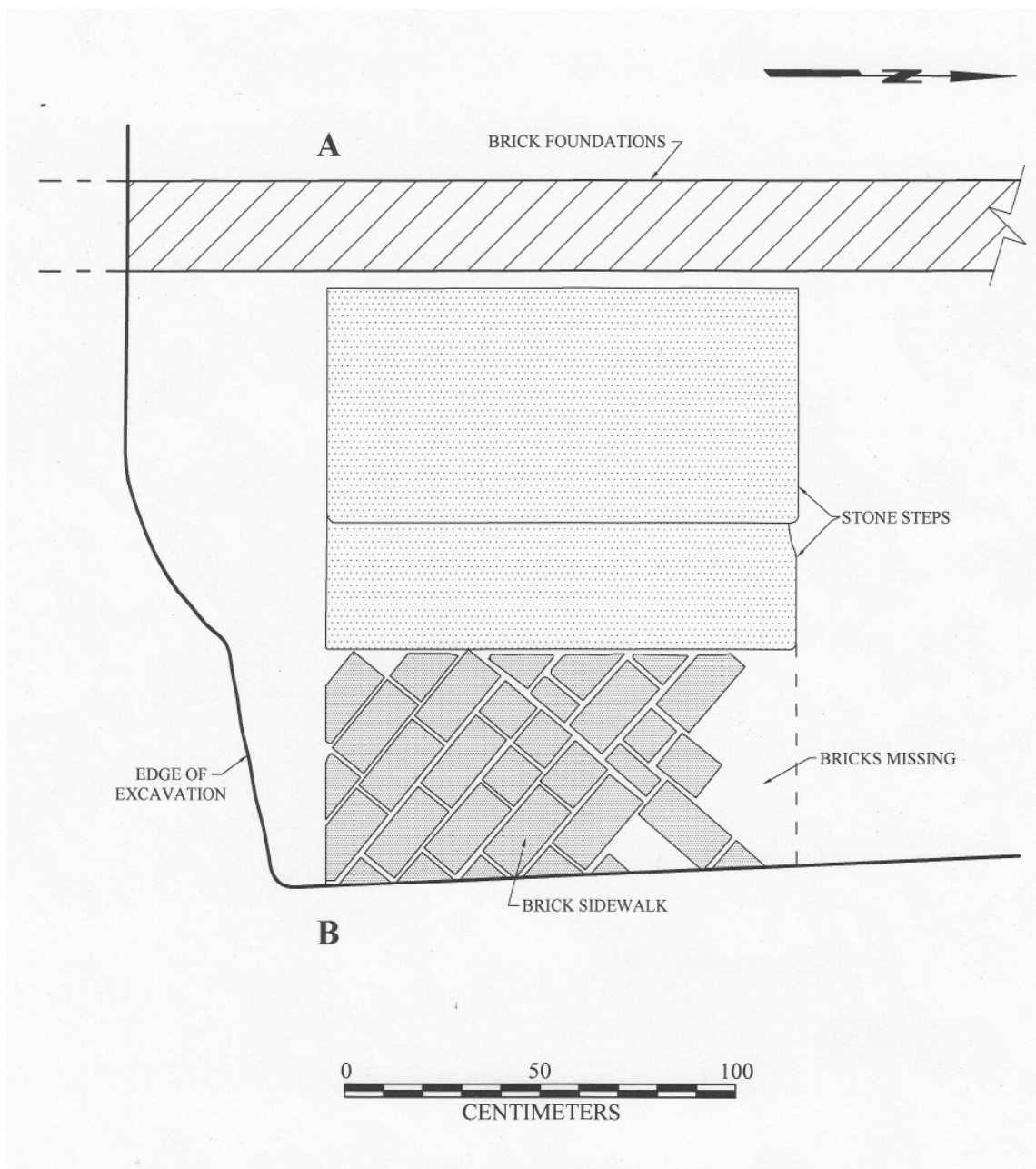




**Figure 35. Two views of Test 1, located in House A. Top: This test indicates the relatively thin lens of burned remains associated with the 1908 fire event, which is situated on top of an older ground surface. The fire-deposit contains a variety of artifacts (albeit burned and/or melted) associated with the house and its contents. The fire-deposits were capped with a clean, loess fill. Bottom: Note the presence of the rowlock stretcher course on the bottom of the wall.**

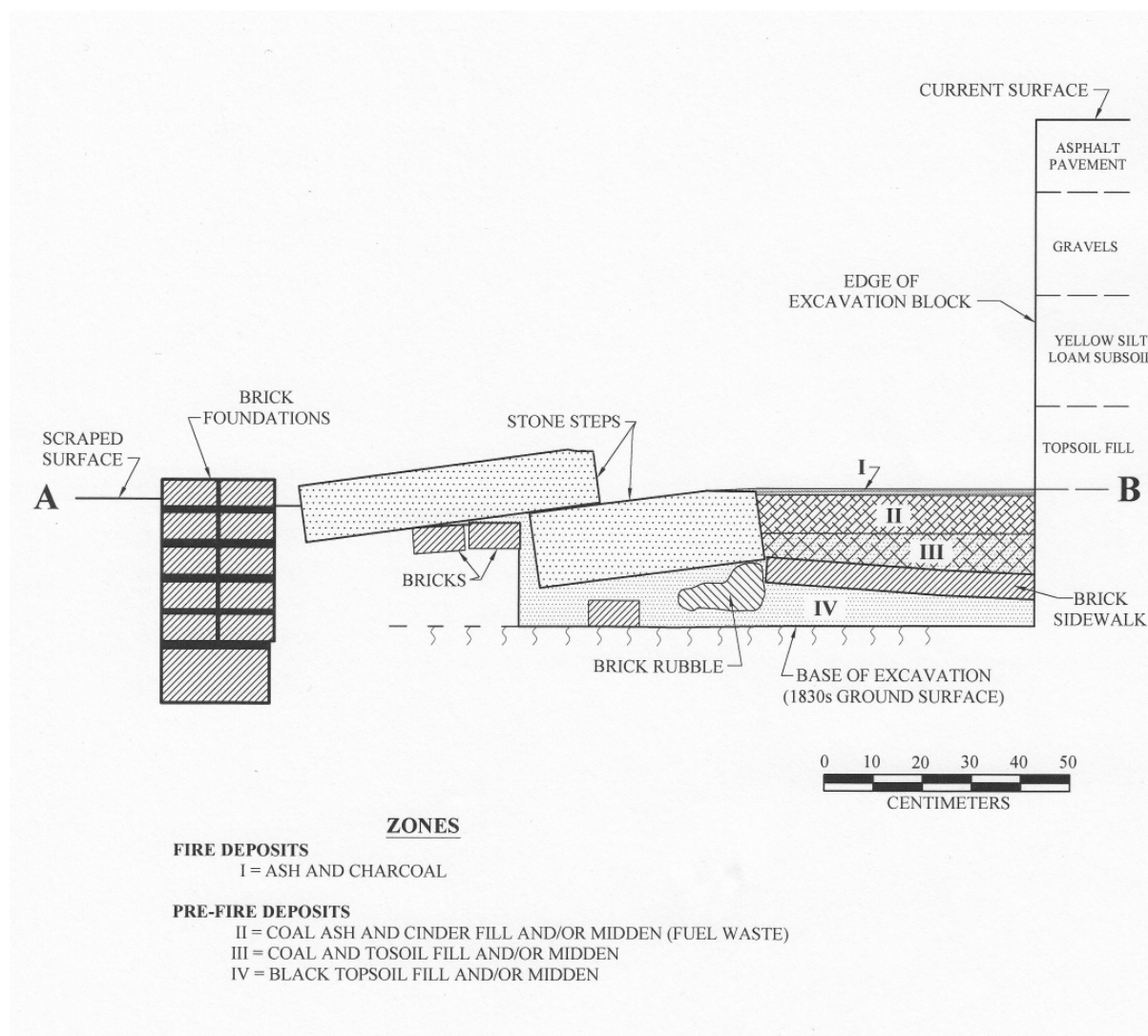


**Figure 36. East wall profile, Test 1, House A.**



**Figure 37. Plan view of stone steps and brick sidewalk, House A.**





**Figure 38. Profile through House A stoop.**



**Figure 39. Photo illustrating potential step supports located along the south side of House A. These disturbed brick were laid in a line once parallel with the south foundation wall.**

***House B (311/313 N. Tenth Street)***<sup>93</sup> (Figures 29, 41-54) is located approximately 62-ft (18.90m) north of House A on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16, Jonas Whitney's Addition, City of Springfield. The house sits 20-ft (6.10m) north of the southern property line, and immediately adjacent to the northern property line of this 38-ft 6-in (11.74m) wide lot. The northern wall of House B lies on the property line and abuts the southern wall of the adjacent House C. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest that the dwellings located on the N1/2, N1/2 (House C) and S1/2, N1/2 (House B) of these two lots may have been physically connected. Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate that House B was of brick construction—and represents the only non-frame house in the project area. Although the majority of this dwelling was exposed during the archaeological investigations, the west end of the rear service wing of this structure extends into the adjacent parking lot and was not exposed.

Results of Archival Research: As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 13-16 were initially oriented towards Madison Street to the south. Sometime prior to 1842, Whitney "re-packaged" Lots 13-16, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until mid-1842 that the "re-packaged" lots began to sell. In April 1842, Whitney sold the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B), with its 40-ft frontage, to Frances Aldridge (SCDR T:57).

The 1850 census enumerates a "B. F. Aldridge" living in this immediate vicinity of Block 3. Given the similarity in the names, it's possible that this "B. F." actually was Francis B. Aldridge, and the census taker simply got the initials reversed. The Aldridge listed in the census was a 35-year-old drayman from Ohio, whose real estate was valued at \$750. His household at the time included his wife Elizabeth (age 30) and 7-year-old Lucy Peel (USBC 1850:76). The Aldridges may have been residing in a house located on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B) at this time, in the home later depicted at that location on the 1854 and 1858 city maps. As indicated by the later 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map (Figure 41), this house was of brick construction—and would have stood in contrast to the neighboring frame dwellings.

The S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B) experienced a rapid change in ownership during the 1850s, making it difficult to ascertain who actually occupied the tract during this period. Francis Aldridge sold the property to Lewis Keeling on January 2, 1852 (SCDR HH:316). A succession of owners followed: Sarah A. Ailes (1854), Samuel S. Hake (1854), Bennett W. Osborn (1854-1856), Mary Ann Rites (1856-1857), John and Eliza Rites (1857), James D. Van Meter (1857-1860), William Kelly (1860-1863), and Charles Read (1863-64) (SCTB 1:302-303). None of these individuals are listed as residing in the vicinity of Block 3 in the 1857 or 1860 city directories.

The 1860 census lists the presence of two dwelling units between Lewis Apgar's residence (suspected as being the location of House C) and the Westenberger/Bowen residence (House A). Both of these dwelling units, presumably located in House B, were listed as "unoccupied" at the time.

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<sup>93</sup> In 1890, the Sanborn fire insurance maps list the house as 311 N. Tenth Street, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. Tenth Street.

Deed records suggest that Charles Reed sold this property to Ann E. Dick in July 1864 (SCDR 20:294). The 1864 *Springfield City Directory* does not list the Dick family as being in Springfield at that time. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Lida Dick, Thomas Dick's widow, was residing in a house on the west side of Tenth Street, two houses west [sic; north] of Madison Street—which would place their residence at the time in House B. That same year, the August 22, 1866 *Illinois State Register* carried a public notice (Chancery Notice) attempting to locate Thomas Dick (as defendant) by Ann E. Dick (as complainant) (Figure 40). Presumably, Mrs. Dick—who was passing herself off as a widow in the city directories—had been abandoned by her husband and was attempting to find him (presumably to pursue a divorce). Both the 1875 and 1876 Springfield city directories indicate that Ann E. Dick was residing at 311 N. Tenth Street at that time (which would place her in House B).<sup>94</sup> Records from the Illinois State Archives indicate that an Ann Eliza Pollard married Thomas Dick in Sangamon County in August 1862.<sup>95</sup>

Analysis of the 1870 Federal census did not find a listing for an “Ann Dick” within that document. Her absence in the 1872, 1873, and 1874 city directories might suggest that she had potentially moved from Springfield at that time. It is interesting, though, to note that the 1870 census indicates that the dwelling located immediately south of House C (then occupied by the Seaman family) was occupied by a Lida Pollard, a 30-year old Missouri-born woman with a real estate value of \$1,500. No other occupants were listed within this household.<sup>96</sup> To further confuse the issue relating to the occupancy of House B during the early 1870s, the 1873 *Springfield City Directory* lists both Miss Lydia May (a saleslady with J. La F. King) and Mrs. Lydia May as residing on the west side of Tenth Street, two house north of Madison—which would place them in House B.<sup>97</sup>

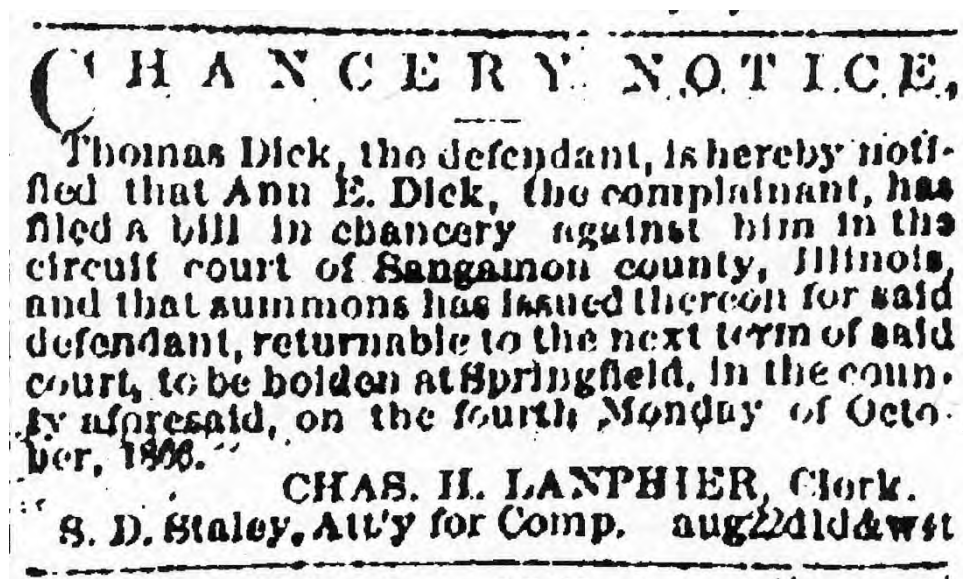
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<sup>94</sup> The 1869 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the widow Mrs. Lidd [sic, Lida] Dick resided in a house on Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds—which would place her residence one block north of House B. It is unclear as to whether this is an error, or not. The 1872, 1873, and 1874 Springfield city directories do not list the widow Dick. Mrs. Dick is also absent from the 1879, and subsequent city directories.

<sup>95</sup> One might speculate that the young Mr. Dick may have been a casualty of the Civil War? A Thomas Dick is listed as having been mustered into the 4<sup>th</sup> Illinois Cavalry in December 1862. Unfortunately, no other information (place of residence or muster location) is available on the Illinois State Archives database regarding this individual's enlistment.

<sup>96</sup> Who was Lida Pollard? One possible interpretation is that she was Ann's sister or sister-in-law. It seems more likely, though, that Ann Eliza Pollard Dick gave the name “Lida Pollard” to the census enumerator in 1870. Pollard was her maiden name, and it would appear that she was later using the name “Lida,” as the 1880 census suggests. The 1880 census indicates that she was living with Belle Watkins in 1880, albeit unmarried, and using the nickname “Lida” at that time). If so, was she trying to hide from her married name of Dick? The 1870 census indicates that she was 30 years old at the time, which corresponds well with the age given in her death certificate, as well as with the 1880 census. Similarly, her place of birth (Missouri) is in agreement. In March 1895, her death certificate indicates that she was 56 years of age (Illinois State Archives Death Index, Pre-1916 Database for Ann E. Watkins). The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* lists a Lyd Pollard as a boarding house operator/owner at “55 Tenth Street.” Although the address is confusing (with this and all other addresses listed by number in this directory), one might question that Ann Dick (a.k.a. Lyda Pollard) was operating a boarding house in House B at this time. Lida Pollard is not represented in any other Springfield city directories.

<sup>97</sup> The 1880 U.S. census noted the 29-year old Elizabeth May as residing in House D—perhaps this is the same woman?



**Figure 40.** Chancery Notice filed on Ann E. Dick’s behalf, August 22, 1866 (*Illinois State Register*).

Although the widow Dick had not been listed in the earlier 1872-74 directories, the 1875 and 1876 *Springfield City Directories* both list Ann Dick as residing at 311 N. Tenth Street—presumably in House B. The next available city directory (1879) again does not list the widow Dick. The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* also listed a home owner named Belle Watkins with an address of 313 N. Tenth Street—presumably living in the adjacent (and attached) House C. Belle Watkins (with an occupation listed as “horse dealer”) first appears in the Springfield city directories in 1874, with an address at the time being listed as 311 N. Tenth Street.<sup>98</sup> The 1875 Springfield City Directory indicates that Watkins was a “horse dealer,” and appears to list his residence as “stable rear of Everett House.”<sup>99</sup> The following year, 1876, the Springfield city directory lists Belle’s address as 313 N. Tenth Street. The 1880 Springfield City Directory lists Bell Watkins as residing at 311 N. Tenth Street. The 1880 U.S. Federal census suggests that House B was occupied by “Bell Watkins” (age 44) with his wife Lyda (age 40), and a black female servant named Allie Hall (age 18) (USCB 1880). It would appear that Watkin’s wife, Lyda, probably is the earlier Lyda Pollard noted in the 1870 census. Even though they were, as yet, not married, it would appear that Lyda Pollard (aka Ann Dick) may have been living with Bell Watkins as a married couple.<sup>100</sup> At this time, Watkin’s occupation was listed as running a “Livery Stable.”

<sup>98</sup> Belleville Watkins does not appear enumerated in the 1869 *Springfield City Directory*. The 1873 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that “Belleville Watkins” was operating a boarding stable, with a residence located on Adams Street, at the northeast corner of Eleventh Street. Although the 1876 *Springfield City Directory* indicates Watkins as residing at 313 North Tenth Street, the 1879 directory listed him as residing at 311 North Tenth Street. At that time, he still was operating as a horse dealer.

<sup>99</sup> The Everett House was located one block east of the public square, at the corner of Adams and Seventh Streets.

Deed records suggest that Ann Watkins and her husband (Belle) sold this property in September 1883, to a John Rubenstein (SCDR 32025). At some point, the couple apparently moved into a newer house at 1211 East Adams Street (1887 *Springfield City Directory*), thus ending a nearly 20 year occupancy by Ann Dick Watkins.<sup>101</sup> Little is known regarding the potential inhabitants of House B during the 1880s. On October 27, 1887, the *Illinois State Register* noted that

early yesterday morning, Sarah Clark, a white woman, was found dead in her bed at the second house from the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison streets. The cause of her death was exposure, hunger, and a loathsome disease. She had been in the habit of living with colored men, and is the mother of several colored children... Sarah Clark was about 37 years of age, born in Ohio, and has lived in Illinois about seventeen years.<sup>102</sup>

Sarah Clark may have lived in House B.

Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that “J. C. Rathenstein” was the owner of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 13-16 at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889). John Rubenstein owned the property associated with House B through 1891, selling it to Dane Desper in June 1891 (SCDR: 45650). The Sangamon County Tract Book suggests that this house (House B) was owned by Dane Desper for a short time in 1891, and subsequently purchased by Henry Schwartz later that same year (December 1891) (SCTB 1:302-303). Henry Schwartz was a tavern keeper, with his saloon located on Jefferson Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Schwartz seems to have run a questionable tavern, as many news briefs of his run-ins with the police appear in the 1880s and 1890s newspapers.<sup>103</sup>

During the 1890s, the Sanborn fire insurance maps depict House B with both a 311 and 313 North Tenth Street listing. Nonetheless, it would appear that the 311 North Tenth Street listing is the appropriate listing—with the 313 representing an error on the maps. Table 5 lists the occupants of 311 North Tenth Street during the very late nineteenth and early twentieth century years. By this time, House B was a rental property occupied predominately by black families. Various surnames associated with the 311 N. Tenth Street address in the city directories include Donnegan, Bosley, Jones and Newton. The first reference to the 311 address within the local newspapers occurred in late 1873 in reference to an unnamed housekeeper living

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<sup>100</sup> Ann E. Pollard Dick married Bellfield Watkins on August 2, 1883 in Macoupin County (Illinois State Archives Statewide Marriage Index).

<sup>101</sup> Rubenstein is not documented in either the 1887 or 1891 city directories. The 1891 *Springfield City Directory* does list Isaac Rubenstein, a rabbi with the Hebrew Temple, residing at 405 North Seventh Street.

<sup>102</sup> The *Illinois State Journal* noted that Sarah Clark had “DIED ALONE... in a dilapidated tenement house, near the corner of Tenth and Madison streets... At what time she died perhaps will never be known, for she was unattended and alone, even those of her kind avoided her. The cause of her death was disease, brought on by her life of wantonness, and exposure...”. She was buried in the “potters field” (*Illinois State Journal*, October 27, 1887).

<sup>103</sup> The 1880s newspapers contain numerous accounts of his selling liquor to minors at his “old stand” on Jefferson Street. Henry Schwartz died in April 1894. His wife, Theresa, continued to manage his properties after his death.

at this address seeking employment (presumably Lyda Pollard Dick?) (Table 6). Subsequent newspaper entries through 1908 document a series of everyday life experiences (births, deaths, marriages, and work) associated with tenants living at this address. Family surnames associated with these events are similar, with some additions, to those noted above.

The 1900 U.S. census documents a single family living within House B (311 N. Tenth Street). At that time, the black family living in this house consisted of William Bosley (age 72), his wife Mary (age 45), their three children (ranging in age from 15 to 24), and two step sons (Robert and John Jones, age 24 and 23, respectively). The elder Bosley worked at “Washing and Ironing”, whereas his sons and one step son worked as laborers. The youngest step son (John) worked as a “porter in saloon” (USBC 1900).

Newspaper accounts indicate that “Miss Ora Jones, colored, aged 22 years” died “at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary Jones, 311 North Tenth street” in May 1902 (*Illinois State Register*, May 23, 1902). In 1905, 311 North Tenth Street was occupied by Mrs. Mary Jones, and her daughter Clara Jones Carvington was living in a nearby house “across the street.” Clara Jones was murdered at her residence in that year (see discussion, House C).<sup>104</sup> Although the 1907 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that 311 North Tenth Street was occupied by a black woman named Suzie Newton, both the 1906 and 1908 *Springfield City Directories* suggest that 311 North Tenth Street was vacant during those years.<sup>105</sup> Mary Jones apparently married Henry Williams in January 1904 (*Illinois State Register*, January 12, 1904).

Shortly after the riots in the late summer of 1908, the local newspapers list the damaged properties and claims filed against the City of Springfield. According to these newspaper accounts, 311 North Tenth Street (which was completely destroyed by the riots) was owned by Ed Payne, and may have been unoccupied at the time of the riots. Nonetheless, the newspapers also note that an individual named R. N. Wright was a resident at 311 North Tenth Street, and that he had filed a claim against the City for loss of personal property valued at slightly over \$180 in September 1908 shortly after the riot (*Illinois State Journal*, September 11, 1908).<sup>106</sup> Similarly, the newspapers noted that an unknown trio identified as “Fitz, Westenberger & Moore” also filed a claim against the City for furniture lost at 311 North Tenth Street. John Fitze and Frank Westenberger operated a Furniture and House Furnishings store at 519 East Monroe

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<sup>104</sup> There is some thought that the house numbering system at this time is not correct, and these two individuals may have been living in Houses C and D instead of Houses B and C.

<sup>105</sup> In late 1901, the *Illinois State Journal* (September 29, 1901) note that “two colored women, Mary Jones and Mary Newton, who frequently have aired their troubles in police courts, have again had an altercation.” Apparently Mrs. Newton threatened to kill Mary, having threatened “to blow out her brains and put her in the black box, meaning a coffin. The women are neighbors and their troubles date back to a time when the Jones woman borrowed some cooking utensils from her neighbor.” This may suggest that House B, was indeed, multi-family and that the two women were living at this location as early as 1901. Apparently Mrs. Jones maiden name was Harris, and that she may have been born in Shelbyville, as was her brother John (*Illinois State Journal*, April 18, 1899). Her mother was Mrs. Celia Jane Bosley (*Illinois State Register*, January 30, 1892). She had six siblings—one of which was Mrs. Lucy Wilson (perhaps the Madame Lou Wilson who operated a resort on adjacent Mason Street?).

<sup>106</sup> The 1908 *Springfield City Directory* does not contain a listing for a R. N. Wright, nor does it indicate anybody by the surname Wright living on North Tenth Street.



Street (cf 1908 *Springfield City Directory*), and it is possible that they filed for damages of furniture being paid for on account by the house occupants (who failed to pay after the fire).

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: Physical remains of House B, consisting of a series of brick perimeter foundations, were located 62-ft (18.90m) north of House A (Figure 43-44). These brick foundations were located approximately 20-ft (6.10m) north of the fence line demarcating the southern property line (which corresponds to the northern edge of the large side yard located north of House A). The front of House A and House B appear to align very closely, being approximately 19-ft (5.79m) from the Tenth Street right-of-way. The original structure identified on this parcel of land consists of a rectangular, perimeter foundation that measured 18-ft 9-in (5.72m) long (north/south) by 16-ft 6-in (5.03m) wide (east/west). The foundation walls were approximately 9-in (0.23m) thick and constructed using soft mud, hand-struck brick laid in a lime mortar. Except for portions of the west wall, which were capped with early twentieth century fill, the entire perimeter foundation wall appears to be intact. A 1-ft 11-in (0.58m) wide opening in the wall, presumable for a window or vent, was identified in the south wall of the foundation (Figure 46). Similarly, an interior fireplace foundation was integrated into the north wall of the structure (Figure 45). The fireplace measured 1-ft 1-in (0.34m) deep by 4-ft 8-in (1.42m) long, not counting the thickness of the outer wall of the structure (as the back firewall of the firebox was integrated into the outer brick wall of the structure). The firebox measures approximately 1-ft 1-in (0.34m) deep, with a 3-ft 2-in (0.98m) wide mouth, and 2-ft 0-in (0.61m) wide fireback. Unlike House C, the fireback was incorporated into the exterior brick wall.

As originally constructed, this small, single-room, brick structure represents the minimal housing unit of the 1840s—albeit constructed with a high-value product (brick). Although small, the house was constructed with a quality material. Sometime during the middle nineteenth century, a frame addition was construction onto the rear (west side) of this small dwelling. This addition, which was in place by 1890, was represented by two segments of east/west bearing perimeter foundation walls (representing the south and north walls of the addition) that extended into the unexcavated portion of the adjacent parking lot outside of the project area to the west. This addition extended the entire width of the original house, and—based on the Sanborn fire insurance maps—probably extended about 13-ft to 15-ft (3.96-4.57m) to the west. The foundations of this rear service wing were constructed of similar soft mud brick, and abutted the original foundation walls. Approximately 8-ft to 10-ft (2.43-3.05m) of this wing was exposed by the archaeological investigations.

More than likely, this single story rear addition, which was constructed during the middle nineteenth-century, probably functioned as a kitchen. The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance maps also depict two small detached frame outbuildings located immediately north of the northwest corner of the rear service wing. These two outbuildings may have functioned as summer kitchen, wood house, and/or even a privy. By 1896, these two detached frame outbuildings had been demolished and another large frame addition had been constructed onto the rear of the dwelling—extending the structure minimally an additional 20-ft (6.10m) to the west. During this same six year period, the small courtyard to the north, behind House C, had been enclosed, creating a large contiguous mass of attached buildings (Houses B and C).

Two test units were excavated in the rear of House B, and document a complex stratigraphic sequence of structural features (living surfaces, foundation walls, piers, and cellar) associated with this dwelling. Test 1, which measured 1m wide by 2m long, was located in the southeastern corner of the rear service wing. This test unit, which would have been located in the immediate rear yard adjacent to the southwest corner of the original house, was excavated to a depth of approximately 1-ft 4-in (0.40m) below the scraped surface, at which time it was determined that a relatively deep cellar was apparently located within the northern third of the test unit. As sufficient room was not available to excavate the test to the base of the cellar, a small one-meter square test (Test 2) was excavated along the northern edge of Test 1. The excavation of Tests 1 and 2 yielded a complex set of features and fill deposits that document dramatic changes through time associated with this small structure. The following discussion will discuss the results of the excavation of Tests 1 and 2 in terms of the sequential evolution of House B (Figures 49-54).

As originally constructed, the foundation wall of House B was constructed by initially laying a rowlock course of brickwork on, or very near, the pre-settlement ground surface. On top of the rowlock course, the mason began laying brick in a running bond pattern. At the southwest corner of the building, nine courses of brickwork (including the base rowlock course) are intact. Located at the southwest corner of the original house was a large 1-ft 4-in to 1-ft 6-in (40-46cm) diameter, ash-filled post hole. Although the function of this post as either a fence post or remnant of a post-in-ground structure is unclear, it clearly dated to the early years of the site occupation. As originally constructed, the small brick dwelling probably did not have a cellar beneath it.

Sometime during the middle nineteenth century shortly after construction of this small house—and presumably prior to 1854—a rear service wing was constructed onto the dwelling. By this time, approximately 4-in (10cm) of fill (or midden) had been deposited on the pre-settlement ground surface. It was upon this fill that the brick perimeter foundation wall of the first rear service wing addition was constructed. Currently, six courses of brickwork of this addition survive, and abut the adjacent southwest corner of the original dwelling (Figure 46). Unlike the earlier generation of brickwork, this wall was not constructed on a rowlock course. It appears that the interior of this rear service wing may have originally had a dirt and/or flagstone floor. Remnants of a heavily disturbed sandstone pavement (constructed with flagstones approximately 1-in to 2-in (or 3-5cm) thick)) was present on the inside of this wing (Figure 51). This paved surface was located approximately 2-in (5-6cm) above the base of the foundation wall. The surface of the remnant flagstones were slightly reddened, and exhibited evidence of in situ burning (presumably from the 1908 fire).

At some point during the middle nineteenth century, potentially at the same time that this rear service wing was constructed, a cellar was excavated beneath the front portion of the dwelling. The archaeological testing indicates that the floor of the cellar is located approximately 4-ft 3-in (1.30m) below the current scraped surface. The entrance steps into this cellar were located within a bulkhead entranceway that projected through the western foundation wall of the original house into the adjacent rear service wing. When constructed, the contractor opened a hole in the brick wall that was approximately 4-ft 1-in (1.25m) wide, presumably to burrow under the original dwelling to construct the cellar. Upon completion of the cellar

excavation work, the perimeter of this cellar—or at least the entranceway of the cellar—was laid up with an 8-in to 9-in (0.23m) wide brick perimeter wall laid around the edges of the cellar. Three courses of this brickwork projects west of the house foundation wall into the bulkhead, forming what appears to be a small 9-in (0.23m) square pier (perhaps functioning as support for the bottom step leading into the cellar). A sloped and/or stepped bulkhead extended from the cellar entrance west into the rear service wing, much of which was exposed in Test 2. Other than the two short brick piers at the bottom of the bulkhead, no other brickwork was present in this bulkhead entranceway. The steps, and presumably sidewalls of this bulkhead entranceway apparently were constructed with wooden planks, which appear to have either deteriorated (or more likely have been dismantled) by the time of the 1908 fire. The presence of burned in-situ floor joists along the north wall of the rear service wing suggests that floor joists and a wooden floor were added to this wing sometime during the later nineteenth century—and the cellar may have been abandoned at that point in time.

At the time of the August 1908 fire, the cellar beneath House B appears to have been partially filled. Located on the base of the cellar is approximately 1-ft 4-in (0.40m) of humic topsoil fill (with artifacts) (Zones V, VI, and VII) that suggests that the cellar was abandoned well before the 1908 fire. Capping these pre-fire deposits was a series of distinctive ash and brick rubble fills associated with the August 1908 fire (Zones III and IV) and subsequent demolition of the dwelling. Artifacts within the fire-deposits consist of a variety of domestic items suggesting that the house may have been occupied at the time of the fire. Large fragments of the building's brick wall appear to have been pushed over into the cellar and/or bulkhead. These fire deposits were subsequently capped with a thick deposit of yellow silt loam subsoil (Zone II) and cinders (Zone I). Post-1908 fill consist of a thick deposit of domestic trash dating from the 1910s and 1920s, which extended into the low-lying area immediately the south of House B. The post-fire debris is relatively thick and appears to document an open land-fill during the immediate post-fire years. Finally capped during the circa 1920s and leveled off—presumably by and/or for the Barker Lubin Company.

House B represents another early structure potentially constructed in the early 1840s by, or for, Francis Aldridge (who owned the property from 1842 through 1852). After 1852, the house exhibits multiple, and rapid changes in ownership. The combined archival and physical evidence suggests that the house was originally constructed as a one-story, single pen dwelling. A single fireplace foundation is centrally located along the north wall of the structure. At the time it was constructed, this house would have represented the “minimal” standard for a single family residence—typical of many one-room log structures constructed prior to the Civil War years in Illinois. A rear addition was constructed onto the structure sometime shortly after it was constructed. Although the 1867 and 1873 bird's eye views do not seem to indicate the presence of this back wing, an inspection of both the 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest that the rear wing was in place by the middle 1850s. House B was the only structure of the seven houses investigated at this site to have a substantial cellar beneath the house. The archaeological integrity of this house is excellent.

Conclusions: House B, the only brick structure in the project area, represents one of the earlier dwellings constructed in this row of housing. This small house was probably constructed by, or for, Francis Aldridge in mid-1842. The archaeological integrity of this house is excellent.

Unlike the other houses in the project area, this structure had a formal basement cellar. Post-fire archaeological evidence, suggests that the house was capped with clean subsoil fill, and that the lot located immediately to the south of the house (and this unfilled house cellar) remained open for a time. The presence of a thick fill deposit containing early twentieth century artifacts over the fire deposits suggest that this area was used as an open landfill, with a considerable amount of post 1908 dumping taking place (over the partially filled cellar and foundations). The property was finally capped during the circa 1920s and leveled off—presumably by and/or for the Barker Lubin Company.

**Table 5**  
**Details of Occupancy, 311 North Tenth Street (House B)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1874	311 North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1875	311 North Tenth St.	Ann E. Dick
1876	311 North Tenth St.	Ann E. Dick
1879	311 North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1880	311 North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1887	311 North Tenth St.	Henry Horn
1891	311 North Tenth St.	Quinn Donnegan (col)
1892	311 North Tenth St.	Quinn Donnegan (col)
1894	311 North Tenth St.	Wm. Bosley (col)
1894	311 North Tenth St.	Robert Jones (col)
1896	311 North Tenth St.	Wm. Bosley (col)
1898	311 North Tenth St.	Wm. Bosley (col)
1902	311 North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones
1904	311 North Tenth St.	Mary C. Jones (col)
1905	311 North Tenth St.	Mrs. Mary Jones (col)
1906	311 North Tenth St.	vacant
1907	311 North Tenth St.	Suzie Newton (col)
1908	311 North Tenth St.	vacant

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.

**Table 6**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers Regarding 311 North Tenth Street (House B)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
10/27 1873	DISJ	311 North 10th St.		Housekeeper seeks Work
5/22 1902	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Ora Jones	Daughter of Mary Jones; died of consumption (22)
9/1 1902	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Edward Jones	Son of Wm. Jones; Funeral
9/12 1902	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Grocery Assistance
12/12 1902	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Mary Scott	Received aid for groceries; \$10
9/4 1903	DISJ	311 North 10th St.		Young Colored Man Seeks Job as Coachman
3/14 1903	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for groceries; \$4
3/15 1904	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$9
4/5 1904	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Willie Jones and Viola Johnson	Receive marriage license (22 and 20, respectively)
6/19 1904	DISR	311 North 10th St.	Mary Scott	\$2; groceries
9/20 1904	DISR	311 North 10th St.	Mary Scott	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$2
11/15 1905	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Mrs. Hester Butler	Died of Hemorrhaged Brain (52); getting water
3/08 1905	DISR	311 North 10 <sup>th</sup> St.	Mrs. Mary Jones	Dau. Clara shot by Wm. Jackson; body brought to house.
3/20 1906	DISR	311 North 10 <sup>th</sup> St.	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for coal; \$7.50
9/5 1908	DISR	311 North 10 <sup>th</sup> St.	Ed Payne	Owner of unoccupied (?) house; destroyed by riot
9/5 1908	DISJ	311 North 10 <sup>th</sup> St.	Ed Payne	Owner of unoccupied (?) house; destroyed by riot
9/11 1908	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	R. N. Wright	Claim Filed Against City
9/11 1908	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	R. N. Wright	Filed Claim Against City; Personal Property; \$180.50
9/11 1908	DISJ	311 North 10th St.	Fitz, Westenberger & Moore	Filed Claim Against City; Furniture; \$78.00

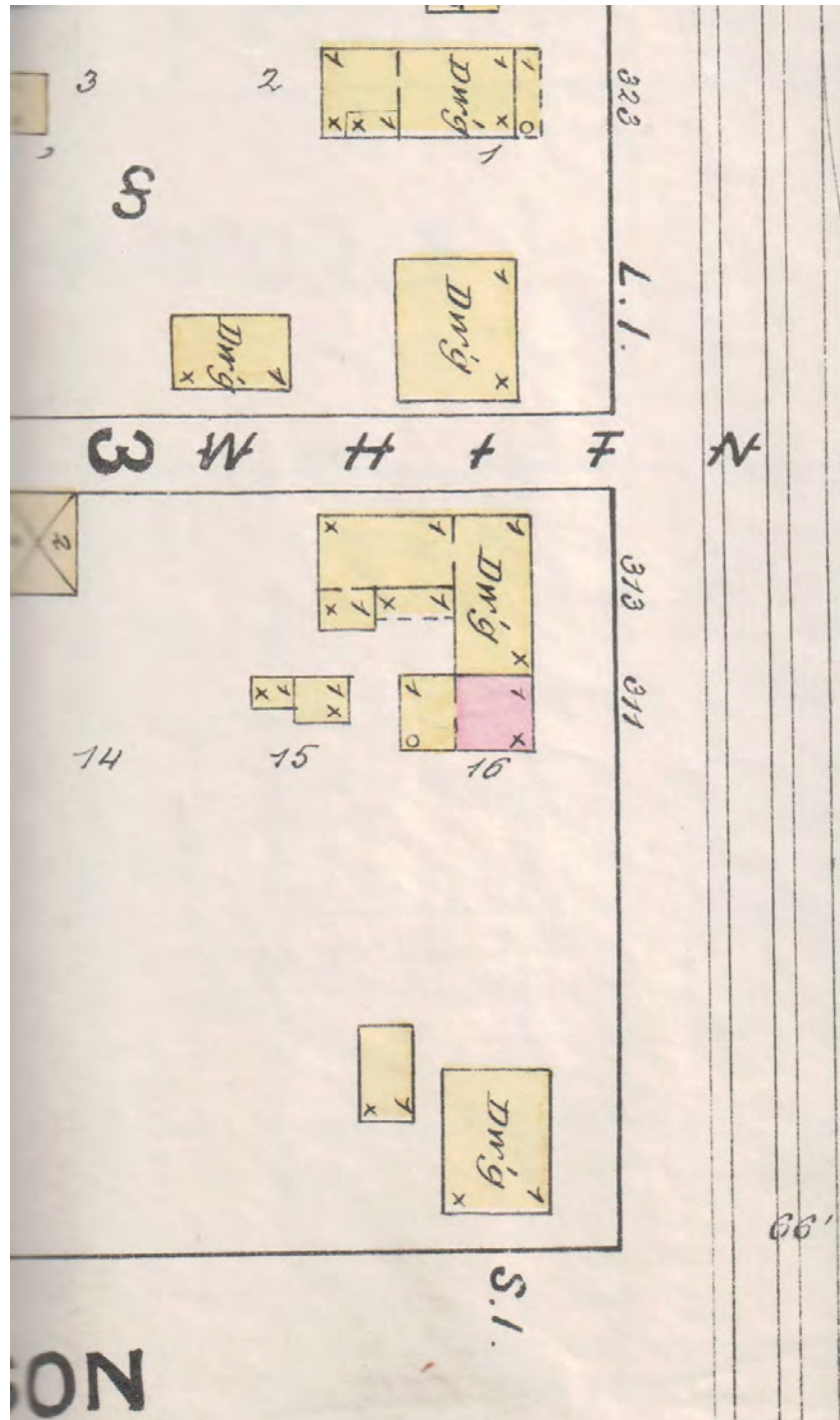
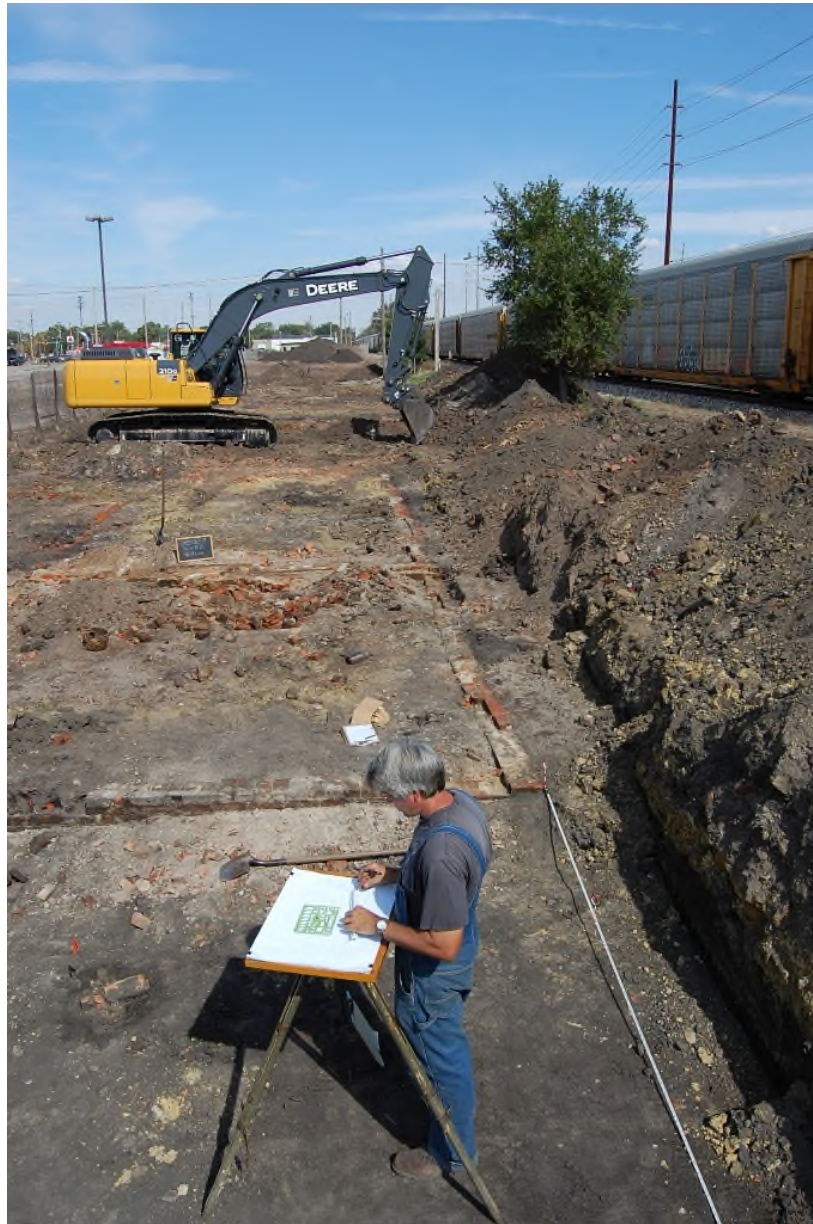
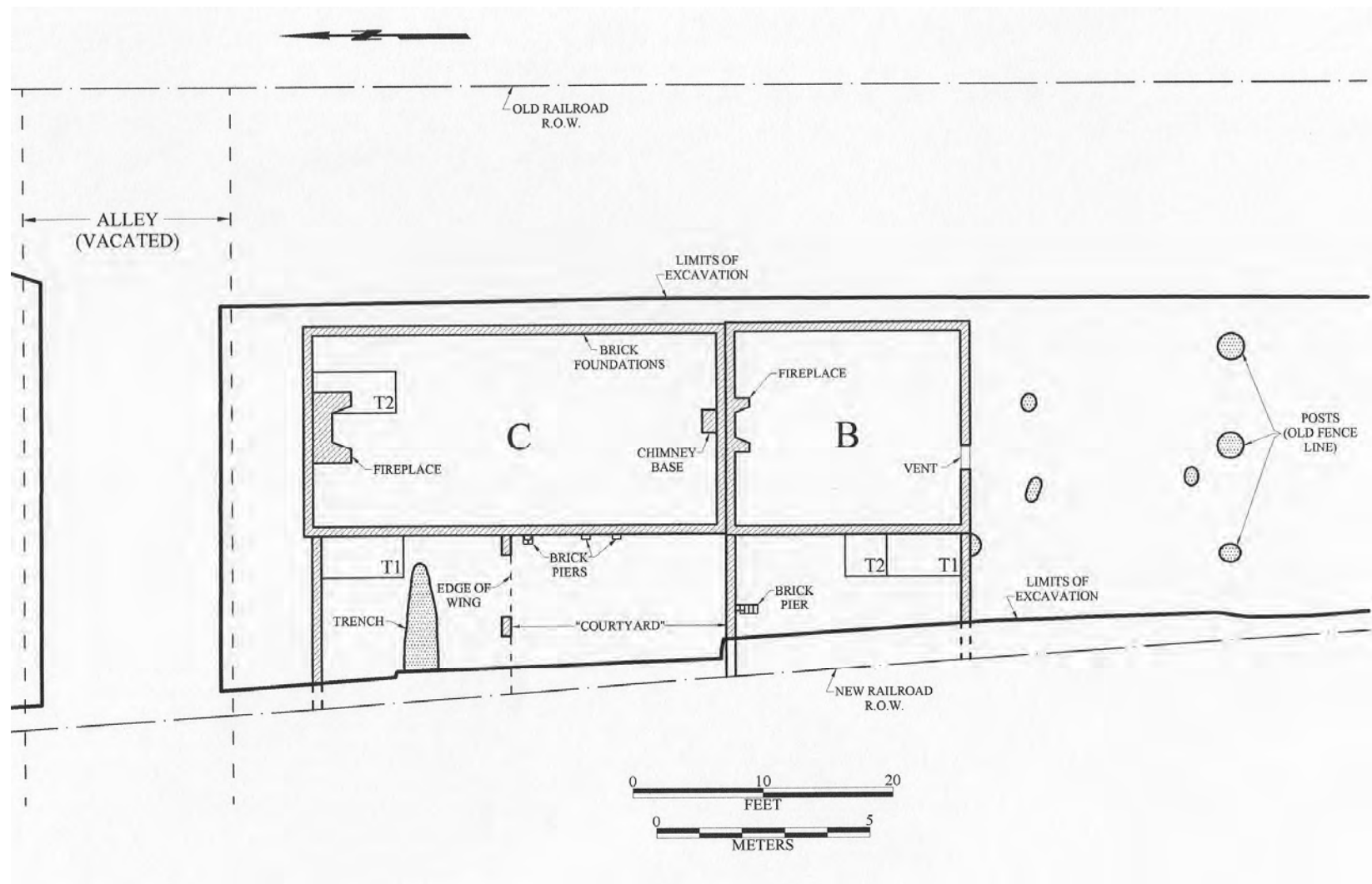


Figure 41. Detail of 1890 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, in color, illustrating the original portion of House B as being of brick construction.



**Figure 42. View of the Phase II investigations of House B and C in progress, looking north.**



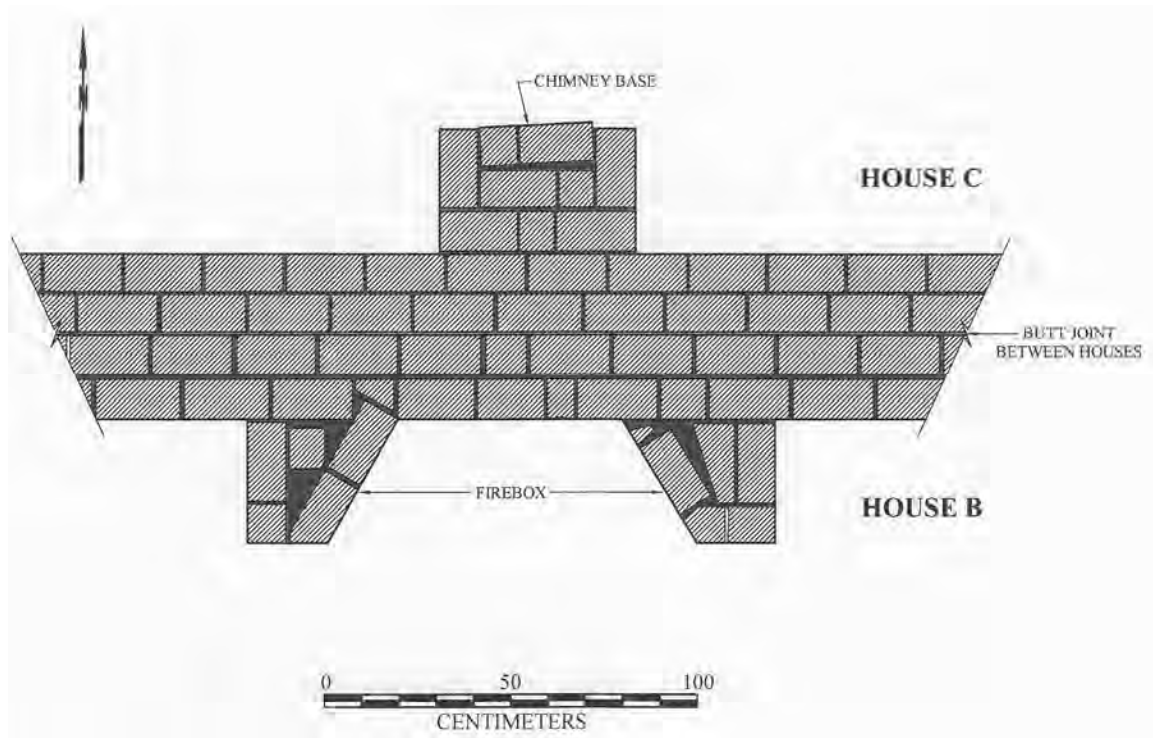


**Figure 43. Plan view of Houses B and C (illustrating limits of excavation in relationship to vacated alley, east property line, and proposed new right-of-way).**



**Figure 44. View of House B (which abuts House C on the right) in the process of being exposed for mapping. Both House B and House C were constructed in the 1840s. View is looking west.**





**Figure 45. Detail illustrating the back-to-back, abutting walls associated with Houses B (with fireplace foundation) and C (with chimney only). View is looking north.**





**Figure 46. Top: Detail of the southwest corner of the original house, illustrating the rear service wing and the underlying post hole. Bottom: Detail of window opening in south wall of the original house foundations. Both views are looking north.**



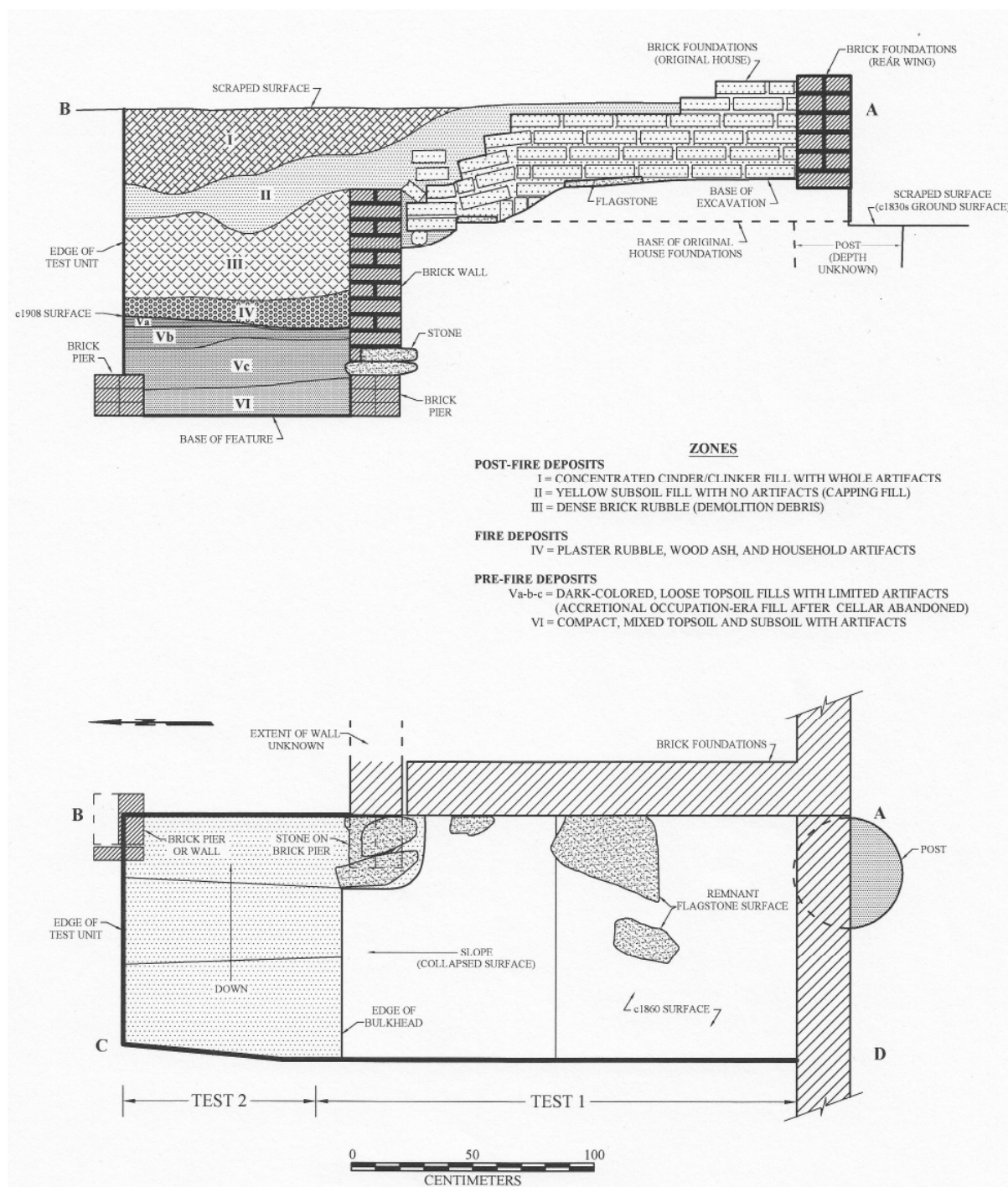


**Figure 47.** View of the adjoining north wall of House B (left) and the south wall of House C (right). The fireplace foundation is present in House B, opposite the chimney foundation of House C. View is looking west.



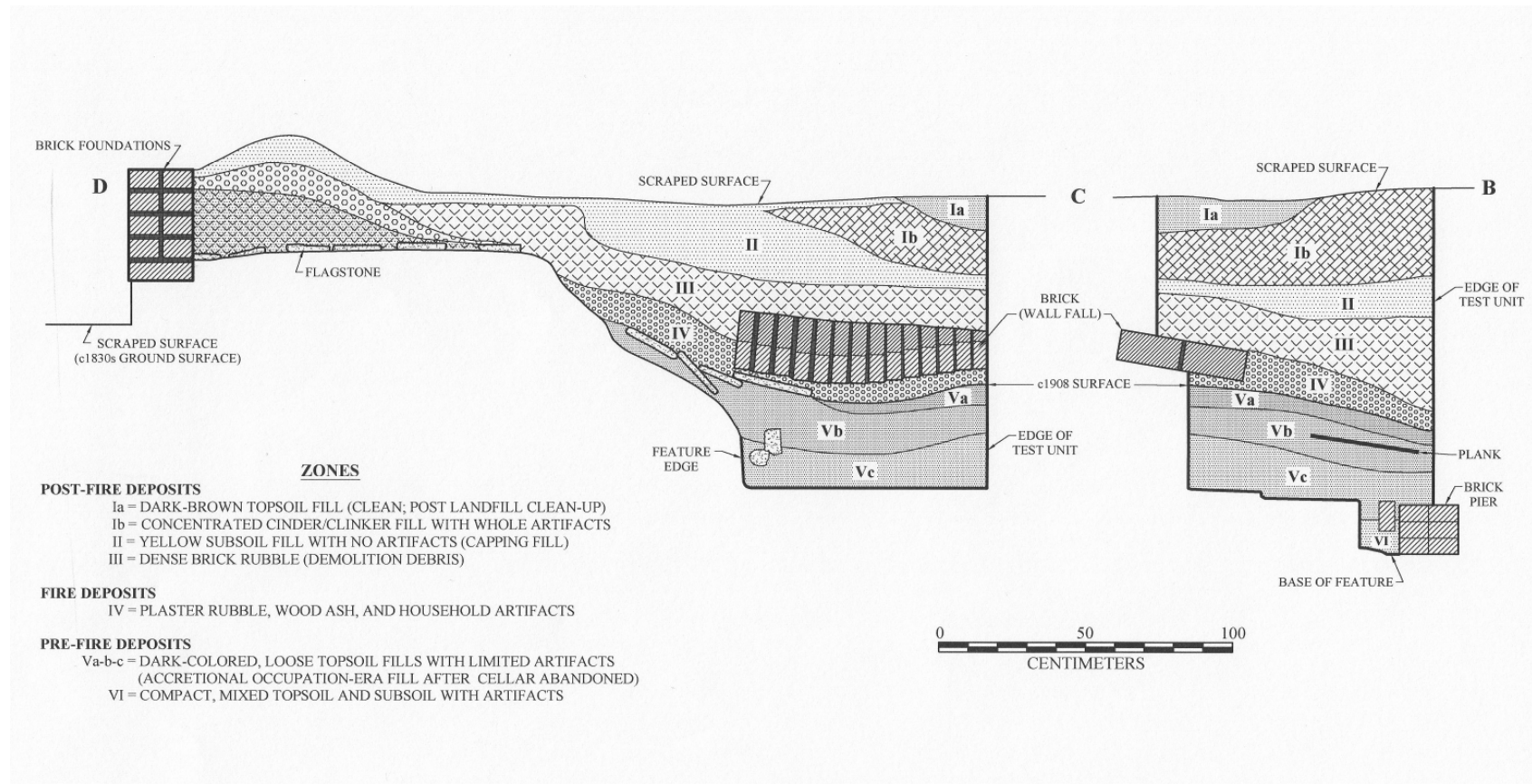


**Figure 48. At the scraped surface, House B exhibited strong evidence of having been destroyed by fire. Subsequent test excavations indicate that five of the houses (Houses A through E) had been destroyed by fire—presumably during the evening of August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1908.**



**Figure 49. Plan view (center) and profile views (top and bottom) of Tests 1 and 2 in House B. The excavation of this test indicated complex stratigraphy associated with multiple building episodes, and the presence of a relatively deep basement or cellar.**





**Figure 50. Plan view (center) and profile views (top and bottom) of Tests 1 and 2 in House B. The excavation of this test indicated complex stratigraphy associated with multiple building episodes, and the presence of a relatively deep basement or cellar.**



**Figure 51. Test 1, House B at approximately 30cm below the scraped surface. Note the disturbed flagstone pavement background) and the ash and brick filled bulkhead entranceway to the adjacent cellar (foreground). View is looking south.**





**Figure 52. Detail of the east wall of Test 1 and 2, House B. View is looking east.**





**Figure 53. Detail of the base of the bulkhead entranceway adjacent to the northeast corner of Test 2 (left; north edge of bulkhead as it cuts through foundation wall, looking north) and adjacent to the southeast corner of Test 2 (right; looking south).**





**Figure 54. View of the west wall of Test 2 illustrating the base of the bulkhead entrance way into the cellar and the collapsed brick wall of the rear service wing.**

**House C (313/315 N. Tenth Street)**<sup>107</sup> (Figures 29, 55-63) is located on the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16, Block 3, Jonas Whitney's Addition, City of Springfield. With an approximate 38-ft (11.58m) frontage, the house fronted Tenth Street to the east, with the front of the structure roughly in line with Houses A and B, and set back approximately 19-ft (5.79m) from the Tenth Street right-of-way. The south wall of House C was located immediately on the property edge and abutted the north side of House B. The north wall of the house was located 5-ft 6-in (1.68m) south of the 16-ft (4.88m)-wide east/west alley once located in the center of the block. Although the majority of this dwelling was exposed during the archaeological investigations, the west end of the rear service wing of this structure extended into the adjacent parking lot and was not fully exposed.

**Results of Archival Research:** As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 13-16 were initially oriented towards Madison Street to the south. Sometime prior to 1842, Whitney "re-packaged" Lots 13-16, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until mid-1842 that the "re-packaged" lots began to sell. In January 1842, Whitney sold the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House C), with its 38½-ft frontage, to William Barnett (SCDR T: 94). William Barnett owned this parcel for a very short time, selling it to John T. Briscoe in 1843 (SCDR V:503). Briscoe may have hailed from nearby Menard County, as a notice for him to appear in the Menard County circuit court appeared in the March 15, 1853 *Illinois State Journal*. Briscoe held title to this property through June 1850. Unfortunately, we have no information regarding Barnett or Briscoe's place of residency during their period of ownership. In June 1850, Briscoe sold this property to Jacob Tigar (SCDR DD:516). Tigar and his family are listed within the 1850 U.S. census for Springfield, living in a location presumed to be that of House C. Tigar's residence in this census is listed only two doors away from Isaac Smith's in the census (occupant of House E), making it plausible that he was residing on the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (in House C) at this time. The census reports Tigar as a 27-year-old miller and native of Ohio, whose real estate was valued at a modest \$350. At this time, he was married to Effa Ann, who was age 25 and from New Jersey. The couple had five children between 1 month and 7 years of age. A fellow miller named Thomas Billington, age 28 and from England, also was living in the household at the time (USBC 1850:76).<sup>108</sup> Tigar was probably working at the adjacent Phoenix Mills.<sup>109</sup>

Jacob and Effa Anna Tiger sold the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 to Lewis Apgar on August 8, 1853 (SCDR LL:637). Lewis Apgar's name is not included in the 1855 city directory, but does appear in the 1860-1 directory, which places his residence on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason (presumably in House C). At the time, the directory notes that Apgar was an "engineer." The 1860 census lists Lewis Apgar two doors down from Elizabeth Smith's household (presumably House E), which fits with the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House

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<sup>107</sup> In 1890, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps listed this house as 313 N. Tenth Street, whereas in 1896, it was listed as 315 N. Tenth Street. The 313 N. Tenth Street listing is probably the most accurate.

<sup>108</sup> Billington was later to buy a house on the north half of this block (see House G discussion).

<sup>109</sup> By 1867, Jacob Tigar apparently was the owner of the Phoenix Mill, which was located at the southwest corner of Madison and Tenth Streets. Notices published in February 1867 newspapers by Jacob Tigar advertise for the sale of the "Old Phoenix Mill" at auction (*Illinois State Journal*, February 6, 1867).

C). Apgar is reported in the census as 35-year-old New Jersey native, who was employed as a “fireman in mill” (possibly at the nearby Phoenix Mill). He was married to Mary Ann (age 26), and had three children between the ages of 9 and 12. His real estate had an estimated value of \$2,500, while his personal property was worth \$100 (USBC 1860:211). The Apgars apparently relocated not long after this census was taken, as they sold the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 on August 16, 1860 to George McDaniel (SCDR 8:495). Although McDaniel is not noted in the 1863 city directory, the 1864 city directory indicates that he is a teamster living on Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets at the time. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* is slightly more specific, indicating that McDaniel (a farmer) was residing on the west side of Tenth Street, three houses north of Madison (presumably in House C). McDaniel was not listed in the 1869 city directory.

The 1870 U.S. Census of Population suggests that the Seaman family was residing in House C in that year. At the time, the head of household was listed as 47-year old, Virginia-born Ann Seaman. Also residing in the house were her seven children (Joseph, age 27; Annie, age 23; Hattie, age 19; Mary, age 15; Charles, age 17; Lulu, age 13; and Jonacetta, age 11). All of the children were born in Illinois. Joseph was listed as a laborer. Besides these family members, 68-year old Elizabeth McDaniel, and two-year old Georgie Turley were also residing in the house with the family. It is interesting to note that the elder Elizabeth McDaniel may have been George McDaniel’s widow, and thus the owner of the property, which may suggest that the Seaman and McDaniel families were related by marriage. The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Ann Seaman was a widow residing on Tenth Street between Madison and Monroe. Similarly, the 1873 *Springfield City Directory* further notes that Ann Seaman was living on the west side of Tenth Street, three houses north of Madison—which would place her in House C. The widow Seaman was living on Jefferson Street by 1874.<sup>110</sup>

In July 1878, Ann Seaman deeded the property to Joseph Faro (SCDR 21:979). There does not seem to be an earlier deed record documenting the sale from the McDaniel family to the Seaman family, which may corroborate the fact that Ann Seaman was George McDaniel’s daughter. Based on the Springfield city directories, it would appear that the Faro family was living at this location by 1875—several years prior to the purchase of the property in 1878.<sup>111</sup> The 1875 *Springfield City Directory* listed both Joseph and Daniel Faro as black laborers residing at 313 N. Tenth Street (House C). In October 1878, only a few months after his purchase of the property, Joseph Faro died “at his residence, 313 North Tenth Street.” His obituary states that

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<sup>110</sup> The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* lists Mrs. Ann Seaman as living on Klein Street, between Jefferson and Madison Streets. It is interesting that she is listed in this manner, without reference to a husband, or as a widow. The fact that the Seaman listing in the directory is not by the husband’s name suggests that the husband may have been separated from the family for some time.

<sup>111</sup> The 1870 U.S. census suggests that the Joseph Faro, Sr. family were living in the block immediately to the north of the project area. At that time, the family consisted of Joseph (age 36; laborer), his wife Mary (age 19; keeping house), Daniel (age 15), Caroline (age 14), Laura (age 12), and Ellen Taylor (age 13). All of the family members had been born in Kentucky. Mary Faro’s obituary states that she was a former slave born in Kentucky (*Illinois State Journal*, January 9, 1916; see also *Illinois State Register*, January 20, 1916).



He was a member of St. Paul's A. M. E. Church, and was a devoted and zealous Christian. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his loss. In the death of Joseph Faro this community loses a good citizen and his church an upright member (*Illinois State Journal*, October 16, 1878, page 5).

The 1879 city directory listed a total of five Faro family members associated with this address, including Joseph (Clerk), Daniel, Jr. (laborer), Carie [sic], and Laura—who all were listed as residents, as well as Edith who was listed as “help at 313 N. Tenth Street.” An Adah Faro had no listing for residence, but was simply listed as “help at 725 Fourth Street.” Similarly, Carie’s occupation was listed as “help at 912 Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth.” The 1880 U.S. Federal Census suggests that House C was occupied by the black Faro family. Mary was enumerated as being 45 years old, with an occupation of “Keeping House.” Living with her at that time were her four step-children (Joseph, age 30; Eva, age 27; Carry, age 23; and Laura, age 21), all born in Illinois. Georgie Allen, Mary’s 17-year old niece, was also living in the house at the time. The 1880 city directory listed Mary Faro as a widow residing at 313 N. Tenth Street (House C). By 1887, Mary was listed as a “domestic” living on the east side of Seventh Street, near Monroe. Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that “Mary Fero” was still the owner of the property at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889).

The occupants of House C during the later 1880s are unclear. Although the widow Faro appears to have vacated the property, we currently do not have any record of her selling it. In 1891, W. H. Colby (Master in Chancery) deeded the property to Rachel Rubinsky (SCDR 45:650). This deed may indicate that the Faro family maintained ownership of the property through that date. Further deed research is needed to fill in this gap in the chain of title. Rachel Rubinsky continued to own this property through 1903 when she sold it to Charles Sullivan (SCTB 1:302-303; SCDR 14:400, 21:979, 45:650, 70:944). Neither Rubinsky nor Sullivan occupied this house.

During the 1890s, the Sanborn fire insurance maps depict House C with both a 313 and 315 North Tenth Street address. Nonetheless, it would appear that the 313 North Tenth Street address is the appropriate listing—with the 315 listing representing an error on the maps. Table 7 lists the occupants of 313 North Tenth Street during the very late nineteenth and early twentieth century years. By the early 1890s, House C was a rental property, and from that date the house was occupied predominately by black families. In 1891, an African American named John Bailor was listed as occupying 313 North Tenth Street. The city directory for 1896 is confusing, as the street index suggests the house was occupied by Theorore Esslinger, a white laborer, but the actual name directory lists Melinda Reed at 313 North Tenth—potentially in error, as the street index for that year has her living at 312 North Tenth Street (across the street to the east). Besides Bailor, surnames associated with this address in the city directories through 1895 include Harris and Fry—both black families. Various surnames associated with the 315 N. Tenth Street address in the city directories include Bailor, Harris, Fry, Esslinger, Butler, Skelski, Conley, Jones, Smith, and Minard. The first reference to this property by address in the local newspapers is from January 1889, which notes that a Jerry McKinney was deathly ill at his mother’s house on Tenth Street (Table 8). McKinney was a Cincinnati railroad worker of unknown race (possibly employed by the Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Western Railroad). Subsequent newspaper entries through 1908 document a series of everyday life experiences

(births, deaths, marriages, and work) associated with tenants living at this address. Family surnames associated with these events are similar to those noted above, with some additions [See discussion of Bosley family, House B].

The 1900 U.S. Federal Census indicates that House C (313 N. Tenth Street) was occupied by Hattie Butler (age 46), who was operating a boarding house at this location in that year.<sup>112</sup> Hattie apparently was the only permanent resident in the house at this time. The census enumerated seven individuals in the house besides her. These included four “roomers” (one with a daughter), and two boarders. The “roomers” included Edna Crouch (age 24; laborer), Mary Kelleher (age 34; washing) and her daughter (age 9), John Lutrics (age 52; laborer), and Henry Lutrics (age 41; laborer). The “boarders” included Albert Thrasher (age 27; laborer), and Lilly Schribner (age 27; dress maker). All inhabitants of this house were white. A search of the Springfield newspapers indicate numerous news stories relating to Hattie Butler, beginning in the early 1880s and carrying through circa 1901. These news accounts suggests that Hattie had a “colorful” past which included numerous allegations of theft, general illicit behavior, and for a time during the early 1890s she reportedly ran a “house of ill fame” at Ninth and Madison Streets referred to as “Hattie Butler’s Ranch” (cf. *Illinois State Register*, December 3, 1893). Similarly, both Edna Crouch and Mary Kelleher were relatively well-known in the neighborhood for their illicit activities (as reported in the newspapers). Although there is no direct reference to Hattie operating a “house of ill fame” in 1900 within House C, the possibility is strong that she was still in the “resort” business. [There is also some possibility that Hattie and her “boarding house” were located in House D (see discussion, House D).]

In 1905, House C apparently was occupied by Clara Jones. Newspaper accounts detail the tragic shooting of Clara in a jealous outrage by her lover William Jackson, who subsequently shot himself. According to the accounts, “Jackson... has had a reputation of being a bully. It is stated by them [the authorities] that he is also married, although he has been living for some time with the Jones woman.” Jackson died almost immediately. Whereas Jones was suspected to survive, she ultimately died of her wounds. Clara’s mother—Mrs. Mary Jones—lived at 311 North Tenth Street (presumably in House B).<sup>113</sup>

Both the 1906 and 1907 *Springfield City Directories* indicate that the house at 313 North Tenth Street was occupied by an individual named Lloyd Thomas. A news account from December 1900 indicates that Thomas, an black hod carrier, was arrested for disorderly conduct and “for some time has been living with a woman in a resort on North Tenth street” (*Illinois*

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<sup>112</sup> The term “boarding house” was often an euphemism for a “house of ill fame.” In late December 1901, the *Illinois State Register* (December 5, 1900) reported that Lloyd Thomas “has been living with a woman in a resort on North Tenth street...” We later know that Thomas was living in House C, and as such, it is very possible that it was Hattie Butler who he was living with—and House C was the new location of Hattie Butler’s Ranch.

<sup>113</sup> The initial account by the *Illinois State Journal* states that the event occurred at Clara’s house on North Tenth Street, between Mason and Jefferson Streets. A later account by the *Illinois State Register* states that Clara lived on North Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason (*Illinois State Journal*, February 9, 1905, February 11, 1905, March 8, 1905; *Illinois State Register*, February 9, 1905, February 10, 1905, March 8, 1905, March 10, 1905). These accounts also state that Clara’s mother lived across the street—potentially making reference to the alley between Houses C and D.

*State Register*, December 5, 1900). In 1906, the *Illinois State Register* reports that Thomas was charged with inducing a young woman recently released from the Jacksonville asylum with cocaine to enter a house of ill fame.

Thomas is alleged to have taken the young woman to the bad lands district and to have loaded her with the drug... Lloyd... is known far and wide as the “king of the bad lands” and has an unenviable name in police records. He is a dealer in cocaine and runs a resort in Shin-Bone alley. He is a bad character and known to all who have dealings with him to be bad (*Illinois State Register*, September 13, 1906; see also September 22, 1906).<sup>114</sup>

Although the 1908 *Springfield City Directory* does not have an entry for 313 or 315 North Tenth Street (suggesting that House C may have been unoccupied and/or vacant during the late summer of 1908), it appears that Lloyd Thomas continued to reside at this location through the late summer of 1908—presumably living in House C at the time of the riots. On September 10, 1908, Lloyd Thomas filed a claim with the City of Springfield for personal property lost at 313 North Tenth Street (valued at \$316.25) during the riots. At the same time, Mrs. T. Schwartz filed for damages to her house at 313 North Tenth Street in the sum of \$1,800 (*Illinois State Register*, September 10, 1908; July 15, 1909; *Illinois State Journal*, July 15, 1909).<sup>115</sup> Another possibility is that this house was considered part of 311 North Tenth Street (House B) at that time. In 1908, 311 North Tenth Street was listed as “vacant,” and as the two residences were attached it is possible that this referred to both locations—and would thus suggest that 313 North Tenth Street referenced House D, and not House C.

Newspaper accounts summarizing the property damage after the 1908 riot indicate both a Mrs. T. Schwartz and Theresa Schwartz as filing claims against the City of Springfield for destruction of property at both 313 and 317 North Tenth Street.<sup>116</sup> Later, in 1911, Schwartz was cited by the health department for allowing weeds to grow up on a vacant lot she owned on north Tenth Street, between Mason and Madison (*Illinois State Journal*, August 26, 1911). In 1912, although claiming \$2,000 in damages, Schwartz was awarded \$750 for the loss of a house on Tenth Street during the race riot (*Illinois State Journal*, February 2, 1912).

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<sup>114</sup> Although Lloyd Thomas was charged with a variety of crimes over the years (including disorderly conduct and assault with a deadly weapon), he seems to have avoided serving any serious prison time through 1908 (*Illinois State Journal*, July 1, 1907; *Illinois State Register*, July 1, 1907). Although once known as “Lord Thomas, King of the Badlands”, Thomas’ fall from grace apparently was rapid. In late December 1909, Thomas—then known by the nickname “Short and Dirty” was arrested for stealing chickens (*Illinois State Journal*, December 31, 1909). For their chicken heist, Thomas and his accomplice (William Bell) were “given an indeterminate sentence in the Chester penitentiary” (*Illinois State Register*, February 12, 1910). By 1917, Thomas was back in Springfield and up to his previous fowl behavior. The *Illinois State Journal* noted that Thomas “an old offender with chicken stealing... [who] has served time for a similar offense, was arrested by the police last night. Three chickens were recovered” (*Illinois State Journal*, December 1, 1917).

<sup>115</sup> It seems that many of the less-than-upstanding citizens of Springfield, such as Mr. Thomas, were generally not accounted for in the city directories.

<sup>116</sup> Theresa Schwartz was the widow of Henry Schwartz, a local bartender and property owner.

The Oral History Office (Sangamon State University) conducted an interview with Mr. Ross Wright in 1973. Wright was an eleven year old boy at the time of the 1908 riots, and with his father, he saw many of the events of the August riot firsthand. In 1973, when asked about the conflicting reports as to the number of casualties that occurred that night, he potentially made reference to the overgrown lots owned by Mrs. Schwarz, when he noted that:

I only know of two that actually came out. But there is a place on Tenth and Madison, and it's behind Barker-Lubin's [Luber City]. It was allowed to grow up in weeds and it was rumored they don't know how many was killed and throwed [sic] in there (Alexander 1973:4).

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: House C, which was represented by brick perimeter foundations, brick piers, and both chimney and fireplace foundations, consisted of two distinct parts—the front section (or main body), and the rear service wing (Figure 43, 55). The main body of this dwelling was represented by a rectangular perimeter brick foundation wall two bricks wide (approximately 9-in) which measured 16-ft 2-in (4.93m) wide (east/west) by 35-ft 6-in (10.82m) long (north/south). Abutting the south wall of this foundation was a rectangular pad 1-ft 0-in (33cm) wide by 1-ft 9-in (53cm) long, which represents the remains of an internal chimney (Figure 45). Similarly, abutting the north wall of this foundation was a large fireplace foundation, which measures 2-ft 2-in (0.66m) wide by 5-ft 0-in (1.53m) long (Figures 56-57). Both the chimney and fireplace foundations were set slightly off center (not on the ridgeline) and closer to the front (east side) of the building. The firebox measures 2-ft 11-in (0.89m) wide at the front, and 2-ft 1-in (0.64m) wide at the back firewall. The firebox is 1-ft 5-in (0.43m) deep. Unlike the fireplace foundation associated with House B, the double-course brick wall comprising the back wall of the firebox abuts the two-course foundation wall, due to the house being of frame construction versus the brick construction of adjacent House B.

The rear service wing of House C was represented by a brick perimeter wall along the north side of the wing, and two brick piers along what is interpreted as the south side of the wing. This service wing measures 15-ft 3-in (4.65m) wide by minimally 12-ft (3.66m) long. The west end of the rear wing was not exposed by the archaeological investigations, and extended into the adjacent parking lot to the west. The northern wall was two bricks (approximately 9-in or 23cm) wide, and offset approximately 10-in (25cm) from the northwest corner of the adjacent main body of the house. The two brick piers located along the south wall of the service wing measured approximately 9-in (0.23m) wide by 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) long, with a gap of 5-ft (1.52m) between them. Assuming an equal spacing of the piers along this wall, the rear service wing would have had a length (east/west) of approximately 14-ft 6-in (4.42m). This is considerably shorter than the length determined from the available archival data (Sanborn fire insurance maps), which suggests that this rear service wing was approximately 25-ft to 26-ft (7.63-7.93m) long (east/west). The brick perimeter foundation wall, and eastern brick pier of the rear service wing, both abutted the adjacent main house foundation wall, suggesting that the rear service wing of House C was not original to the dwelling, but represented a later addition constructed onto the original house. Both sections of the building were constructed with soft-mud, hand struck brick. The foundations were two courses wide (approximately 9-in or 23cm) and were constructed without a spread footing.

Three small brick piers abutted the west wall of the main body of the dwelling, just south of the rear service wing, and probably represent supports for a porch and/or entrance steps (accessing either the rear service wing or the main body of the house prior to the construction of the rear service wing). A long, narrow brick-rubble filled depression (potentially representing a filled in utility trench?) ran in an east/west direction down the center of the rear service wing. The function of this potential feature is unknown. No features were noted in the adjacent alley frontage.

The north wall of the adjacent House B, in conjunction with the west wall of the main body of House C, created a small enclosed courtyard south of House C's rear service wing. The width of the associated porch of the service wing is unknown. Assuming that this porch was approximately 6-ft (1.83m) wide, this enclosed courtyard would only have been about 10-ft (3.05m) wide. Sometime between 1890 and 1896, this small rear courtyard was enclosed with the expansion of the rear service wing to the south.

Two test units (1m x 2m in size) were excavated within the confines of House C—one in the main body of the dwelling adjacent to the fireplace foundation, and the other in the northeast corner of the rear service wing. Test 1 was located within the rear service wing at the junction of the north wall of the rear service wing and the main body of the house (Figures 58-60). The undisturbed pre-settlement ground surface was located approximately 8-in to 10-in (20-25cm) below the scraped surface. The excavations indicated that both foundation walls were set within a narrow (approximately 4-in or 10cm wide) builder's trench which extended below the circa 1840 ground surface. The depth of these foundations is not known. Lying along the inside of the north wall of the rear service wing was a single width brick wall which had been laid up alongside the original wall at some later date. This secondary wall was badly deteriorated, and constructed on the circa 1840 surface. Capping the circa 1840s surface was a thin 2-in to 3-in (5-8cm) thick topsoil midden (Zone VIII), which consisted predominately of black silt loams with minor inclusions of artifacts. This midden pre-dates the service wing, and was cut through by the builder's trench associated with the north wall of the rear service wing. Above Zone VIII were Zones II-V, which were cumulatively thicker along the north wall of the service wing. Zone II is a thin lens of black soot and light plaster fragments. Zone III is predominately plaster rubble with light soot. Zone IV is predominately coal and coal ash (both black and purple in color)—potentially representing fuel stored in the building prior to the fire. Zone V is coal mixed with gritty topsoil and small brick fragments. Both Zones IV and V are mounded against the inside edge of the north wall, and capped by Zones II and III. The character of these fills, which represent circa 1908 fire debris and/or post-fire demolition activity, suggest that the rear service wing of this house may not have been heavily damaged by the 1908 fire. Zone I is a yellow silt loam capping the demolition debris, as well as the foundation walls. It represents the deposition of clean fills in a final clean-up activity. Cutting through Zone III, and lying on the circa-1840 ground surface was linear deposit of pea gravel, which runs up to, and abuts the main house foundation. Although the function of this feature is unknown, it may represent an early walkway predating the rear service wing. Zone VI is a concentration of brick and mortar rubble overlying the pea gravel, and is potentially coincidental to Zone VII (and probably representing 1908 fire debris).

Test 2 was located adjacent to the east end of the fireplace foundation within the main block of the dwelling (Figures 61-62). The circa-1840 ground surface was encountered at approximately 1-ft 2-in to 1-ft 4-in (35-41cm) below the scraped surface. The circa-1840 ground surface was slightly deeper along the foundation wall at the north end of the test unit, apparently having been scraped down slightly during construction of the house. A narrow (2-in to 3-in (6-7cm) wide)) builder's trench was identified along the inside of the north foundation wall, and extending around the base of the fireplace foundation. The base of the foundations was not encountered.

The circa-1840 ground surface was capped with 2-in to 4-in (5-10cm) of a black topsoil fill mixed with minor amounts of mortar and brick debris associated with the construction of the dwelling (Zone VI). Zone VI was capped with fire deposits (Zone V), and post-fire cleanup activities (Zones I-IV). Zone V consisted of a dense concentration of plaster and mortar rubble with charcoal and wood ash. Zone IV consisted of brick rubble with mortar and plaster mixed within it. Zone III consisted of mixed yellow silt loam and topsoil. Zone II consisted predominately of clean yellow silt loam. Both Zones II and III were clean fills laid over the remains of the burned-out house. Zone I consisted of dense concentration of brick and mortar rubble lying along the foundation wall, and apparently capping the clean fills. The small area excavated within the fire box had a distinctive fill which consisted of heavy concentrations of wood ash and charcoal mounded against the back of the firebox. Although this may represent 1908 fire deposits, it might also represent debris present in the firebox at the time of the fire. It is interesting to note that a series of small finds (i.e. buttons) were found in the thin midden beneath the firebox and immediately in front of it (Figure 63).

Conclusions: House C was probably constructed by, or for, either William Barrett in early 1842, or John Briscoe in 1843. By 1850, the house was occupied by John Tigar (a miller). Physical evidence suggests that House C was a one-and-a-half story, frame, single pile dwelling with a side-gable roof. The original house had a fireplace centered in the north gable-end wall, and a chimney (for use with a stove) on the south wall. As originally constructed, the house probably had two ground-floor rooms, probably without a central hallway, and definitely without a rear service wing. A single story service wing was constructed onto the rear of the house sometime shortly after the initial construction. This wing was in place by 1854. Post-fire disturbances are minimal, and the archaeological integrity is excellent.



**Table 7**  
**Details of Occupancy, 313 North Tenth Street (House C)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1875	313 North Tenth St.	Daniel Faro (col)
1875	313 North Tenth St.	Joseph Faro (col)
1876	313 North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1879	313 North Tenth St.	Faro Family [multiple entries]
1880	313 North Tenth St.	Mary Faro
1891	313 North Tenth St.	John S. Bailor (col)
1892	313 North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1894	313 North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1894	313 North Tenth St.	Thomas Fry (col)
1896	313 North Tenth	Melinda Reed
1896	313 North Tenth St.	Theodore Esslinger
1898	313 North Tenth St.	T.E. Butler
1898	313 North Tenth St.	John Skelski
1902	313 North Tenth St.	Mrs. A. Conley
1904	313 North Tenth St.	Mrs. H. Butler
1904	313 North Tenth St.	Clara Jones
1905	313 North Tenth St.	vacant
1906	313 North Tenth St.	L. Thomas (col)
1906	313 North Tenth St.	J. Smith (col)
1907	313 North Tenth St.	Lloyd Thomas (col)
1907	313 North Tenth St.	Warren Minard (col)

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.

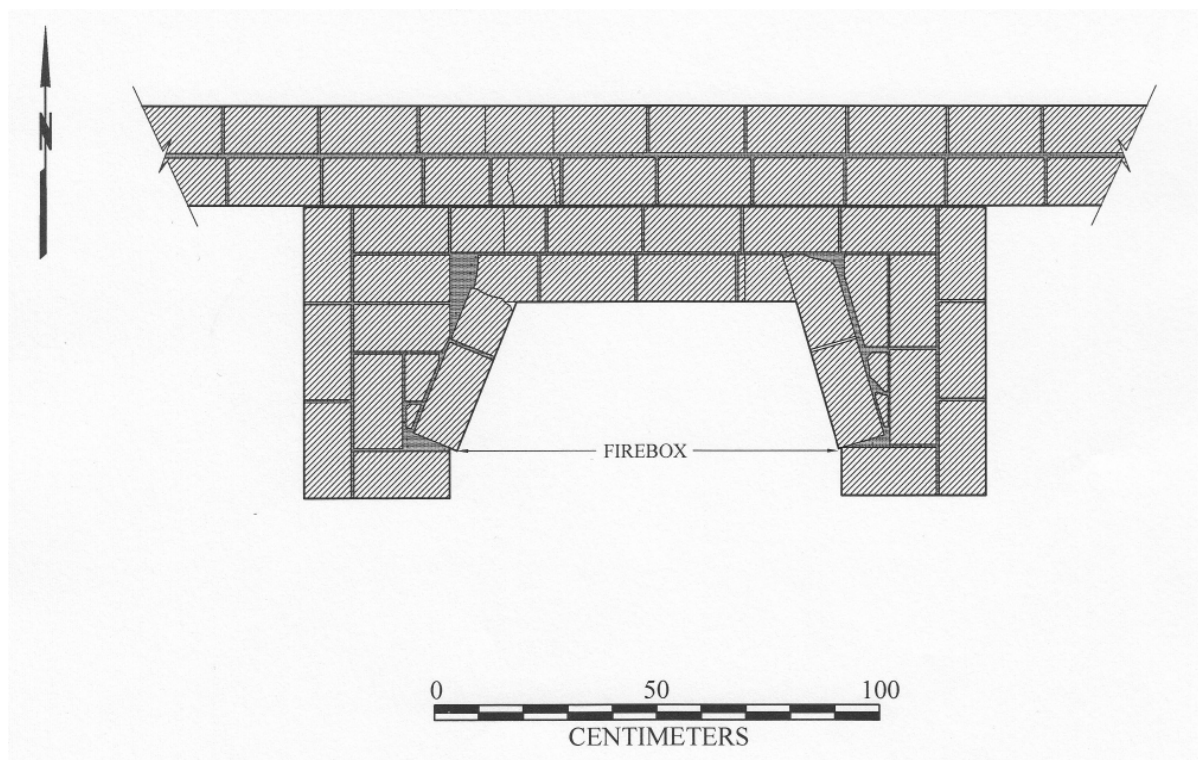
**Table 8**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers Regarding 313 North Tenth Street (House C)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
1/18 1889	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Jerry McKinney	Cincinnati railroad worker; dangerously ill at house of mother
7/9 1891	DISR	313 North 10th St.	John S. Balor	Residence; City directory errors noted
7/9 1891	DISR	313 North 10th St.	William H. Balor	Boarder; City directory errors noted
1/30 1892	DISJ	313 North 10th St.	Celia J. Bosley	Death notice (69)
2/6 1892	SC	313 North 10th St.	Mrs. Celia Bosley	Obituary
2/22 1898	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Mrs. J. Bryant	Moving to Beardstown
11/22 1898	DISJ	313 North 10th St.	Mr. & Mrs. John Swaringer	Death of infant son (3 months old)
4/30 1899	DISJ	313 North 10th St.	Thomas Butler	Death of consumption (37 year old horse trader)
11/22 1902	DISJ	313 North 10th St.	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Curtis	Death of only child of pneumonia (2 months old)
11/25 1902	DISJ	313 North 10th St.	Ada Huey	Funeral notice; suicide (carbolic acid)
11/26 1902	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Julia Haughey	Funeral notice
7/24 1904	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Bert Thrasher	Scavenger Arrested
6/15 1905	DISR	313 North 10th St.	John Davis	Received aid for groceries; \$2
6/16 1905	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Erle Davis	Received aid for groceries; \$4
3/12 1908	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Warren W. Minard	Cook at St. Nicholas; dropped dead (56 years old)
9/10 1908	DISR	313 North 10th St.	Mrs. T. Schwartz	Files Claim with City for Damage to House, \$1,800
9/10 1908	DISR	313 North 10 <sup>th</sup> St.	Lloyd Thomas	Files claim against City for personal property, \$316.25
9/16 1908	DISR	313 North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 317; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
9/21 1908	DISR	313 North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 317; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
7/15 1909	DISJ	313 North 10th St.	Theresa Schwartz	Files Claim with Court for Damage to House, \$2,000



**Figure 55. View of House C during initial exploratory investigations (looking northwest).**



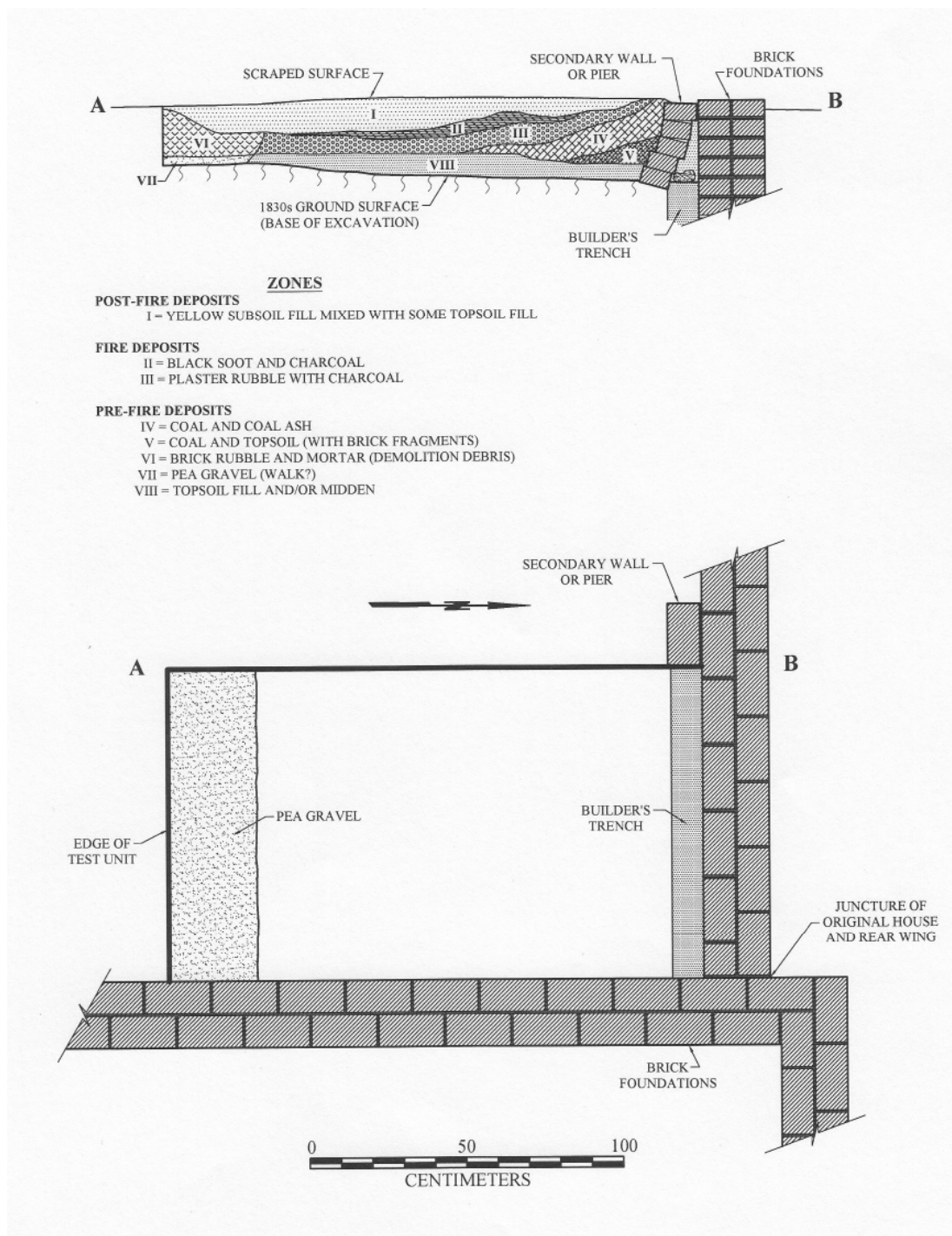


**Figure 56.** Plan view of north end wall of House C, illustrating the foundation of a fireplace. Opposite this fireplace, located on the south wall of the house, was a chimney foundation (no fireplace; see Figure 20).





**Figure 57. Two views of House C. Top: Looking south. Bottom: Detail of fireplace foundation.**



**Figure 58. Plan view and section of Test 1, House C. This test was located with the rear service wing of the dwelling.**





**Figure 59. Two views of Test 1, House C. Left: Looking north. This test was located within the northeast corner of the rear service wing. The brick wall on the right is from the original dwelling (main house), and the deteriorated wall on the north end of the test unit is that of the rear service wing. Right: Looking northwest.**





**Figure 60. Two additional views of Test 1, House C. Top: Looking west. Note the pea gravel along the south edge of the test unit. Bottom: Looking northwest.**

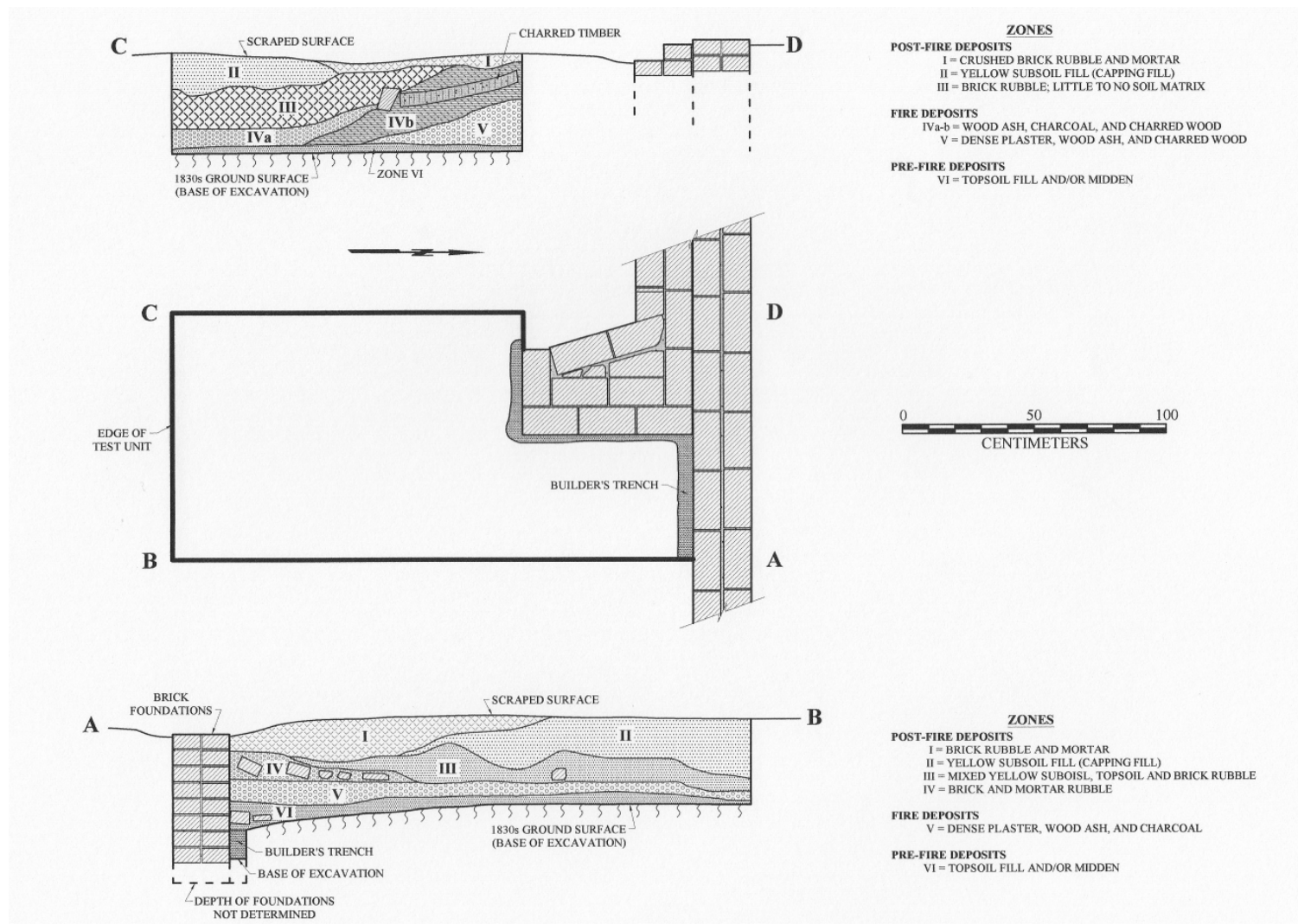


Figure 61. Plan view and sections of Test 2, House C. This test was located in the original portion (front section) of the dwelling.





**Figure 62. Three views of Test 2, House C. Top: Looking north at fireplace foundation. Middle: Looking northwest. Bottom: Looking east.**



**Figure 63.** Several distinctively embossed, loop-shank buttons (similar to those illustrated here) were recovered from the fills of Test 2). These buttons document the potential presence of both a motorman and conductor—or at least their clothes—within House C. A motorman was the individual that drove the electric streetcars that plied the city after circa 1890, whereas the conductor was the individual that dealt with the public on the streetcar—opening doors, collecting fares, etc. The motorman’s job was the more skilled position. Photographs of Springfield electric streetcars (and the men that operated them) are presented in Russo, Garvert, Mann (1995:22-24).

***House D (315/319 N. Tenth Street)***<sup>117</sup> (Figures 64, 65-72) is located on the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, J. Whitney's Addition, City of Springfield. The house is situated to the north of, and across the alley from, House C. House D sits approximately 4-ft (1.22m) north of the alley right-of-way, and 4-ft (1.22m) south of the north property line. The entire footprint of this frame house was exposed during the archaeological investigations, with the west end of the dwelling being located approximately 3-ft to 5-ft (0.91-1.52m) from the western edge of the excavation block.

**Results of Archival Research:** As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 1-4 were initially oriented towards Mason Street to the north. Sometime prior to 1839, Whitney "re-packaged" Lots 1-4, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until late 1839 that the "re-packaged" lots began to sell. In November 1841, Jonas Whitney sold the entire S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (Houses D and E) to Thomas Lewis (SCDR R:10). A few months later, in May 1842, Lewis sold the two lots to John Roll (SCDR Y:54). The S1/2 of Lots 1-4 came to be subdivided into two halves in December 1849, when John E. Roll sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House E) to Isaac H. Smith (SCTB 1:302-303; SCDR DD:120). Roll, a prominent carpenter-builder in Springfield, owned the property through December 1849, and it was during those years (1842-49) that Roll presumably constructed both Houses D and E (see discussion, House D). In December 1849, Roll sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (and presumably the recently constructed House E) to his sister and brother-in-law (Isaac H. and Elizabeth Smith) (SCDR DD:120).

John Roll was a local carpenter/builder who "learned the trade of a plasterer and brick mason, and for thirty years followed the business of building and dealing in real estate, having built about one hundred houses, on his own account, in Springfield" (Power 1876:628).<sup>118</sup> Sometime after his purchase of this property, Roll apparently constructed two houses (Houses D and E) on the S1/2 of Lots 1-4. In late December 1849, Roll sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (and potentially a newly constructed House E) to Isaac H. Smith (SCDR DD:120). Both the 1854 and 1858 maps note John E. Roll as the owner of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, which had a residence upon it at this time. Roll is one of only two landholders on Block 3 to be specifically identified on these maps. Yet, he is not known to have lived on the block. The 1855 city directory lists his residence as being located on Jefferson, near Fifth Street (*Springfield City Directory* 1855). His tract on Block 3 would thus appear to represent an investment property (one of many he owned in Springfield at different points in time), and which he may have constructed. Deed records suggest that Roll maintained ownership of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 through at least 1894 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, April 4, 1894).

The 1850 U.S. census suggests that House D was occupied by the Philip Gysenger family [sic Geisenger]. This household listing in the census was located between the Jacob Tigar (House C) and Isaac Smith (House E) households. Gysenger was reported as a German-born,

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<sup>117</sup> In 1890, the house is listed simply as "L.I.", whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. Tenth Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 315, 317, or 319 N. Tenth Street.

<sup>118</sup> John E. Roll assisted Abraham Lincoln in constructing the flatboat he took down to New Orleans in 1831. Roll and his family were residing at Sangamo Town at the time (Power 1876:628). Additionally, Roll is known to have worked on remodeling Abraham Lincoln's Springfield home in 1849 (Temple 1984).



43-year old laborer living with his wife Eva (age 40) and their four children (Eliza, age 12; Catharine, age 10; Mary, age 8; and Philip, age 1). Philip Gysinger had no real estate value listed—suggesting that he was indeed, a tenant. The Gysinger family is poorly represented in the Springfield city directories. The earliest city directory to document the Gysinger family was the 1866 *Springfield City Directory* which listed Eve, a widow of Philip, living on the north side of Carpenter Street, five houses west of Rutledge.

It is unclear as to how long the Gysinger family lived in House D. A search of the city directories indicated a John Menill residing on the west side of Tenth Street between Mason and Madison Streets in 1857. Assuming Menill was a tenant, he most likely would have resided in House D in that year. During the later 1850s, most of the houses in the project area were owner occupied, with John Roll's House D being the only likely rental property available for him to have occupied. Menill worked at Coat's Shingle Machine [Company] (presumably making wooden shingles). He does not appear in subsequent city directories.

The 1860 U.S. census suggests that House D potentially was occupied by Ralph Jackson in that year. The 1860 census places the Jackson household between those of Elizabeth Smith and Lewis Apgar, which are known to have been located on the N1/2, S1/2 of Lot 1-4 (House E) and the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House C), respectively. The 1860-1 city directory also notes Jackson's residence as being on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason.<sup>119</sup> Jackson was a hatter and reportedly owned \$6,000 in real estate in 1860; yet, he is not known to have owned any property on Block 3 (USBC 1860:211; *Springfield City Directory* 1860). Numerous advertisements began appearing in the Springfield newspapers for Jackson's store in 1858, and continue through circa 1860. Jackson apparently entered the U.S. military during the Civil War, joining the 55<sup>th</sup> Illinois Regiment. In 1862, Jackson was listed as a patient at the Presbyterian Church Hospital in Paducah, Kentucky suffering from inflammation of the lungs. Although his condition was noted as "favorable" no further news is recorded in the newspapers after that date regarding Jackson (*Illinois State Journal*, March 21, 1862). Little is known regarding the occupants of House D during the 1860s.

The 1870 Federal census suggests that House D was occupied by the Judge Hayward family. The census places the Hayward household between the Billington family (suspected as living in House F or G) and the Seaman family (believed to be living in House C). Mr. Hayward was a 45-year old black laborer living with his wife Francis (age 33), and their four children (Benjamin, 12; Judge, Jr., 4; John 3; and Francis 1). Hayward was born in South Carolina, and his wife in Kentucky. All four of the Hayward children were born in Illinois, which suggests that the family had been in Illinois since 1858, and thus represent a pre-Civil War free-black family in Springfield. The Hayward family represents one of the first black occupants of the project area. It is unclear as to when Hayward and his family may have moved into House D.<sup>120</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> The earlier 1857 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that R. Jackson, a hatter, was boarding at the Sangamon House.

<sup>120</sup> The only Hayward documented in the early Springfield city directories is a clergyman named Henry L. Hayward who shows up in the 1860 city directory.

The census also suggests that House D may have been subdivided into two units by this date, and that the second unit in House D was unoccupied at the time of this census.<sup>121</sup>

The 1873 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that House D was occupied by James Howey. Howey, a laborer, was noted as residing on the west side of Tenth Street, four houses north of Madison, which would place the family in House D. The 1876 city directory suggests that P. Howey, a widow, was living at 331 N. Tenth Street in that year (potentially House G?). It would appear that James may have died, and his widow moved to a new location a couple of houses to the north during the intervening years. The 1875 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that an Aaron Jenkins was residing on North Tenth Street, four doors north of Madison Street. This would place him, presumably, within House D. Jenkins was an African American plasterer. Jenkins is not listed in the subsequent 1876 city directory at this, or any other, location.

The 1880 U.S. Federal Census indicates that House D may have been subdivided into two, if not three, separate rental units by this date (as three separate families were enumerated within what probably was this dwelling). Another more likely possibility is that the house had been subdivided into two rental units, whereas another structure located along the alley in the rear of the property (and facing the alley) was occupied by the third family—all being enumerated under the same address. The first family noted at this location was the 28-year old Lucy Roderick (widowed), who was living with her young daughter Nellie (age 2) and a female boarder named Hattie Swallow (?)(age 29).<sup>122</sup> The second family listed at this location was 29-year old Elizabeth May (widowed) and her son William (age 12).<sup>123</sup> The third family listed at this location was 28-year old Sarah Williams (divorced). Ms. Williams had two boarders—a young male laborer named Joseph Howard (age 26),<sup>124</sup> and a female prostitute named Maude Lyles (divorced).<sup>125</sup> The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists a Mrs. Sadie Williams as residing on the west side of Tenth Street, near Mason—presumably this is the Sarah Williams who resided in House D. Howard and Williams (a.k.a Sadie Woods) reportedly were living together “in an open state of adultery and fornication” and were eventually charged with these crimes

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<sup>121</sup> Judge Hayward died in June 1895 at his son’s residence at 515 N. Second Street. He was 72 years old at the time of his death and “was a well-known colored man, a laborer by occupation” (*Illinois State Register*, June 28, 1895).

<sup>122</sup> A Hattie Swallow was listed as a seamstress in the 1876 *Springfield City Directory* as living at 1100 East Reynolds Street.

<sup>123</sup> The 1874 *Springfield City Directory* lists the widow Elizabeth May as residing at 1003 South College Street. The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* lists a widow named Elizabeth May as living at 421 East Monroe Street at that time. No occupation was given. The 1879 *Springfield City Directory* indicates an Elizabeth May as living at 317 North Eleventh Street—again with no occupation listed. This directory may have incorrectly listed the address as Eleventh Street, instead of Tenth Street. The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates an Elizabeth May, widow of William May, as living at 1000 East Monroe Street.

<sup>124</sup> Howard was a disreputable character well-known in police circles by the early 1880s. Howard first appears in the local newspapers in 1879, in the “Police Pickings.” For the next several years, news briefs appear frequently relating to his exploits—which include assaulting a Portuguese man, carrying concealed weapons, beating his wife, as well as robbery.

<sup>125</sup> This is the first reference to prostitutes living in the neighborhood. No information has been found on Ms. Lyles.

(*Illinois State Register* February 21, 1882).<sup>126</sup> Sadie first appears within the Springfield newspapers in March 1879—with her arrest for prostitution.<sup>127</sup> In September 1880, the City of Springfield charged Sadie Woods with keeping a house of ill fame (presumably in House D), and Alexander Madison and James Ansley for being found in a house of ill fame. Although testimony for the city “indicated that the woman and the house in which she dwelt had bad repute,” the defendants beat the charge as they argued “that Sadie kept a boarding house and that no unbecoming conduct took place” (*Illinois State Register*, September 23, 1880).<sup>128</sup> By the early 1880s, the neighborhood was beginning to change character rather quickly—and dramatically.

Unfortunately, we have little insights into who occupied House D during the middle to late 1880s. Presumably, the house was still owned by John Roll during the 1880s and 1890s.<sup>129</sup> Table 9 lists the potential occupants of House D during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, it has been difficult to determine the house number assigned to this property during these years. To complicate the issue, a second house appears to have been constructed on the back of the lot associated with this property sometime during the 1880s. This house, which is documented on the 1890 Sanborn map, fronted the alley and appears in the location of an earlier carriage barn. As noted earlier, this structure may have been at this location by 1880. By the time the Springfield city directories begin listing their street indexing in the early 1890s, three addresses (315, 317, and 319 North Tenth Street) stand out as potentially representing House D (by then a duplex) and the adjacent house in the rear. Based on

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<sup>126</sup> In February 1882, Howard and Sadie Woods are arrested and “charged with living together in an open state of adultery and fornication... Howard is a negro. The woman is ‘poor white trash’ of the most debased character” (*Illinois State Journal*, February 21, 1882; *Illinois State Register*, February 21, 1882). Sadie was sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail, whereas Howard was sentenced for three month. In May 1884, Howard was convicted of robbery and sent to the Joliet penitentiary for a term of one or two years (the news stories are conflicting as to his sentence). Howard was not heard from after that point in time. Joseph Howard may be the husband of Minnie Howard (a.k.a. Minnie Bright)—a notorious prostitute plying her trade in the neighborhood during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century.

<sup>127</sup> The newspaper noted that “Jennie Mack, Maggie Hendricks and Sadie Woods, badly soiled white doves... were arrested at the paper mills... about four o’clock yesterday morning” (*Illinois State Journal*, March 29, 1879).

<sup>128</sup> Life did not improve over the years for Sadie. Throughout the 1880s Sadie is a common fixture in the newspapers, for a variety of charges including prostitution, running a house of ill fame, and general larceny. In January 188, the *Illinois State Journal* noted that Sadie Woods “is neither good nor virtuous” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 26, 1888). In July 1891, St. Clair Todd and Sadie Woods had been living together on East Mason Street, drinking and raising a general disturbance and charged with disorderly conduct (*Illinois State Register*, July 30 1891). In September 1891, she was arrested for “being an habitual drunkard” and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. Sadie offered “to sign the pledge if the Justice would allow her to go, but he told her she had better remain in jail long enough to get sober and he would then consider the question” (*Illinois State Journal*, September 17, 1891).

<sup>129</sup> No deed record has been located documenting the sale of the property by the Roll family. Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that John Roll still the owner of the property at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889). Similar newspaper listings from 1894 and 1903 indicate that the property was still in John Roll’s name at those times (*Illinois State Register*, April 4, 1894; see also *Illinois State Journal*, April 28, 1903). John Roll died in April 1901, and his estate was settled during over the next few years. The 1903 listing may indicate the last year that this property was in the Roll name. More research is needed to resolve this question.

the current research it seems likely that the two houses on this lot may have been referred to in the 1890s by the 317 and 319 North Tenth Street addresses. By the early 1900s, it appears to have been referred to as 315 North Tenth Street. Unfortunately, the assignment of house numbers during these years is fraught with difficulty.

Even a quick perusal of the individuals noted as residing at these addresses indicates that the locale was well known to the police department by the early 1890s. A review of the newspaper accounts relating to these addresses also attests to the nefarious activities taking place at this location at the turn-of-the century (Table 10). In 1891, the city directories indicate that a Rosa Reed (widow of Norman Reed) and a Miss Mamie Reed (a domestic) both resided at 319 North Tenth Street. Both Rosa and Mamie were listed as being “colored.”<sup>130</sup> Rosa appears in the local newspapers operating a “house of ill fame” as early as 1883.<sup>131</sup> Contemporary news stories from the early 1890s note that “Rosa Reed, a colored woman, who has figured in police circles for the past eight or ten years, has been lying flat on her back *in a little shanty in the alley near Mason Street* for the past several weeks, she claims, from the effects of a dose of poison administered to her by Bob Cummins, a colored man, seven weeks ago” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 18, 1891). As such, it would appear that the 319 North Tenth Street address probably referred to the small house fronting the alley behind House D, and that this house was being used as a “house of ill fame” as early as circa 1890.<sup>132</sup> Apparently Rosa recovered from the poison, as in April 1892 the newspapers reported the capture of two “tough negroes... who have been committing numerous robberies throughout the city the past week.” The two young men were “found at *Rosa Reed’s place* in the alley running west of Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, April 6, 1892).<sup>133</sup> News accounts note the activities of Mamie Reed in 1889 and 1890, but after that date she is no longer reported on in Springfield.<sup>134</sup>

Neither the 1894 *Springfield City Directory* nor subsequent city directories document Rosa Reed in Springfield, suggesting that she had either moved from town or died by that date.

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<sup>130</sup> Rosa first appears in the September 5, 1883 issue of the *Illinois State Register* when she and Lizzie Webster were convicted and each fined \$10 and court costs “for being inmates of a house of ill fame.”

<sup>131</sup> In July 9, 1885, the *Illinois State Journal* reports that Rosa (with Lucy Boon and Georgie Denton) were “charged with being inmates of a house of ill fame” (*Illinois State Register*, September 5, 1883; *Illinois State Journal*, July 9, 1885).

<sup>132</sup> The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that both Rosa Reed and Miss Mamie Reed were residing at 1004 E. Monroe Street at that time. This was located immediately adjacent to the east side of the Tenth Street tracks, across from the old Wabash freight depot and the older horse-drawn street car barn—and would have been an ideal location for an early “resort.” By 1890, it would appear that Rosa moved her “house” to the North Tenth Street location—which was more centrally located in the newly developing vice district.

<sup>133</sup> The *Illinois State Journal* (April 6, 1892) noted that Egbert Russell and Essex Jones were “a pair of tough negroes [who] were captured by the police last night... Both are rather young and are loafers of the worst sort, spending their time with bad women and in tough crap joints.”

<sup>134</sup> In 1889, the newspapers report that “a negro named Alonzo Jones [was] accused of assaulting a negress named Mamie Reed and with attempting to drown her by throwing her in the Sangamon river” (*Illinois State Register*, April 28, 1889). In 1890, Mamie Reed, along with Lucy Boone, were “each fined \$3 and costs for disorderly conduct” (*Illinois State Register*, October 7, 1890).

Similarly, nothing more is noted regarding Mamie Reed after 1891. The 1894 city directory does, nonetheless, list a Melinda Reed (widow of William Reed)<sup>135</sup> as residing at 317 North Tenth Street (presumably House D). Melinda Reed was described by contemporary reporters as “a notorious levee negress... known to be a crook and has been in the police courts before on various charges” (*Illinois State Register*, August 19, 1897). In 1893, “Malinda [sic] Reed’s negro house of ill fame” was located “at Tenth and Madison streets” (presumably in House A) (*Illinois State Register*, September 19, 1893).<sup>136</sup> The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* presents conflicting information, with the alphabetical listing for her name as being 313 North Tenth Street (presumably House C).<sup>137</sup> The street index listing, nonetheless, suggests that she was residing at 312 North Tenth Street, across the street from Houses C and D, living with a black carpenter named David Sappington. The alphabetical entry for Sappington indicates that he was living at 312 North Tenth Street, suggesting that Melinda’s entry may have been in error. Contemporary newspaper accounts from 1896 also indicate that she was living on Tenth Street at that date—presumably on the east side of Tenth Street at that time (cf. *Illinois State Register*, April 28, 1896, May 1, 1896).<sup>138</sup>

Although it is unclear as to whether Melinda Reed ever operated a “resort” from House D, it seems clear that one was operated at that location by 1894. In that year, Minnie Howard was documented as living at 315 North Tenth Street (House D). Minnie Howard (a.k.a. Minnie Bright) was well known to the police department by the middle 1890s, and may have been operating a “house of ill fame” from House D at this time.<sup>139</sup> Definitely by the spring of 1896, Minnie was working from her house on Tenth Street (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1896). Things got a bit more complicated for Minnie in late 1896 when she “was indicted for allowing unmarried females under 18 in a house of ill fame” (*Illinois State Register*, October 19, 1896).

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<sup>135</sup> A William Reed (a black man from Petersburg) was arrested in early 1887 in Springfield for passing counterfeit bills. According to Reed, he and his wife operated a laundry in Petersburg. The newspaper account of his arrest noted that “his prospect for a term in the state penitentiary is very promising” (*Illinois State Register*, February 27, 1887). If this is the same family, it is for this reason that Malinda Reed may have relocated to Springfield, and had been considered a “widow.”

<sup>136</sup> Accounts of Melinda Reed’s activities first appear in the local newspapers in November 1890, when she filed a complaint on a local black man (*Illinois State Register*, November 15, 1890).

<sup>137</sup> It is interesting to note that she was not listed as being “colored” at that time.

<sup>138</sup> Malinda does not appear listed in the 1898 city directory. In March 1898, she married Horace Grison. The marriage license noted that Malinda was 34 years old, and was residing at 1008 East Mason Street at the time (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1898). Later that same summer, Grison was arrested for shooting a man at the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets for accosting Malinda (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1898). Little is heard regarding Melinda until early 1902 when the newspapers reported a man being robbed of \$25 “in a resort conducted by Malinda Reed, a negress, on Ninth street, between Mason and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, April 15, 1902). The 1902 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Melinda Reed was a roomer at 320½ South Fifth Street. From this point, Melinda does not appear in the city directories, and no further news is found relating to Melinda Reed.

<sup>139</sup> The first appearance of Minnie Bright in the local newspapers occurs in June 1895, when she “was arrested early in the morning on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame.” In November of that same year, Minnie Bright (“a negro”) and Carrie Bell (“a white woman”) reportedly were charged with being “inmates of a low resort on East Mason street” (*Illinois State Journal* June 5, 1895; *Illinois State Register*, November 19, 1895). By 1896, Minnie was “well known in police circles” (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1896).

Although Minnie goes relatively undocumented in the city directories during the middle to late 1890s, she apparently was residing in a residence along North Tenth Street at that time—potentially House D. In 1898, the *Illinois State Register*, in discussing cocaine use in Springfield, notes that “Minnie Bright, a woman who lives on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets, also uses cocaine.”<sup>140</sup> The following year, Minnie Bright was found guilty “of keeping a disorderly resort” and “house of ill fame” and was fined \$25 and costs (*Illinois State Journal*, June 11, 1899; *Illinois State Register*, June 10, 1899). In July 1900, Minnie and twenty-seven other women were arrested for disorderly conduct while drinking with soldiers while visiting “Cocaine Alley.”<sup>141</sup> Again in early 1903, Bright ran afoul with the authorities for “harboring females in a house of prostitution who are under the age of eighteen years... The Bright woman is alleged to have been harboring Clara York, a pretty mulatto girl, who is only fifteen years old” (*Illinois State Register*, March 12, 1903; March 15, 1903; March 17, 1903). The newspaper states that Bright’s “house” was located on North Tenth Street—an address at which she may have resided until the August 1908 riot.<sup>142</sup>

The 1900 U.S. census lists only one individual as residing at 317 N. Tenth Street (presumably House D)—Carrie Wurzberger (age 25). Wurzberger’s occupation is listed as “washing.” It is interesting to note that Wurzberger, who was white, was listed as a “roomer,” as if a carryover from the previous House C listing of Hattie Butler’s presumed boarding house (at 313 North Tenth Street) (see discussion House C). Nonetheless, the Wurzberger entry has a separate address, house number and family number—suggesting that it was, indeed, a separate dwelling. House D would have been a fairly large dwelling for a single woman to occupy. Another possible interpretation, albeit not one that seems very plausible, is that the 313 North Tenth Street designation in the 1900 census was referring to House D residents—and the 317 listing referred to the rear dwelling fronting the alley.

The 1905 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that 315 N. Tenth Street (presumably House D) was occupied by J. W. Diggs and L. Thomas, both of whom were black. L. Thomas—and his clashes with the authorities—were previously documented in House C (see House C discussion). It is unclear as to whether Mr. Thomas was moving from house to house (which is a strong possibility), or whether there is inconsistencies in the house numbering system during this time. In 1906, the Springfield city directory suggests that 315 North Tenth Street (presumably House D) was vacant, and that the dwelling in the rear of House D was occupied by W. W. Minard. Minard was a black man who also had numerous encounters with the police. Neither the 1907 or 1908 city directories contain a street index listing for 315 North Tenth Street.

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<sup>140</sup> “Are Cocaine Fiends: Springfield Negroes Go Wild Over the Drug,” *Illinois State Register*, July 11, 1898.

<sup>141</sup> The women were held in prison until after the soldiers encampment left town (“Raided ‘Cocaine Alley.’: Twenty-Eight Women Taken in Charge by The Police Officers,” *Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1900). Other women of note arrested that day were Hattie Butler (House C), and Annie Conlee (sic, Conley) (House A).

<sup>142</sup> In 1914, Minnie Bright was residing only a block north, at 425 North Tenth Street. In September of that year, Bright attempted suicide multiple times. In December 1916, Bright was successful in her attempts to take her life by drinking carbolic acid. At that time, she was residing at 1223 East Madison Street (*Illinois State Journal* September 18, 1914, September 19, 1894; December 29, 1916; December 31, 1916).



After the August riots, newspaper accounts suggest that Mrs. Theresa Schwartz filed claims against the City of Springfield for damages incurred at both 313 and 317 North Tenth Street—both being locations with houses that were apparently destroyed during the riots. The newspaper accounts fail to list occupants of these houses, suggesting that they may have been vacant at the time of the riot.

The archival evidence suggests that the front portion of the house was a one-and-a-half story, single pile structure with a side-gable roof fronting Tenth Street, with a single-story shed-roofed rear service wing running the entire width of the structure. The 1873 bird's eye view strongly suggests that the house had a five-bay façade with a central door (two windows each side of a central entrance door). This configuration is similar to that associated with House A.

Results of the Archaeological Field Investigations: The archaeological remains of House D is represented by a brick perimeter foundation, three interior brick piers, and two interior fireplace foundations (Figure 64-65). The house has a nearly square footprint with four interior fireplaces (represented by two H-shaped foundations, each representing two back-to-back fireboxes). The archaeological remains of House D consist of a large slightly rectangular perimeter foundation that measures 31-ft 2-in (9.50m) north/south by 27-ft 3-in (8.31m) east/west. This perimeter foundation wall is approximately 9-in (0.23m) wide. The location of the rear wall separating the two sections of the house (the front 1½-story and the rear single story) is indicated by the presence of three interior brick piers. These three piers, which are located in a north/south line approximately 16-ft (4.88m) west of the front wall of the house, are of two sizes. The two piers at each end of this line of piers measure 9-in (0.23m) wide by 12-in (0.30m) long, whereas the larger central pier measures 9-in (0.23m) wide by 3-ft 0-in (0.91m) long.

An H-shaped foundation for two back-to-back fireplaces (with a common chimney stack) is present in the approximate center of each of these two sections of the house (Figures 66-68). The two fireplace foundations are of different sizes, with the rear foundation being the larger of the two. The front fireplace foundations measures 2-ft 6½-in (0.78m) deep by 5-ft 1-in (1.55m) long. Each of the two fireboxes in this stack measures 2-ft 11½-in (0.90m) wide, with the southern firebox being 10-in (0.25m) deep, and the northern firebox being only 8½-in (0.22m) deep. This chimney stack was located slightly off center to the west side of the two rooms (suggesting the potential presence of a doorway on the east side of the two rooms). In contrast, the rear fireplace foundations measures 3-ft 11-in (1.20m) deep by 4-ft 11½-in (1.51m) long. Each of the fireboxes in this chimney “stack” measures 2-ft 11½-in (0.83m) wide by 1-ft 5-in (0.43m) deep. Unlike the fireplace foundations located in the front section of the house, this rear set of foundations is located more closely to the center of this section of the building. The firewall between the two fireboxes in each chimney “stack” was 1-ft 1-in (0.33m) wide. The larger two fireboxes located in the rear of the dwelling probably functioned as cooking fireplaces, in contrast to the two smaller heating fireplaces located to the front of the building. The cooking fireplaces were constructed with older, non-Rumsford style fireboxes (with square, non-flaring side walls).

These four fireplaces document four primary interior rooms within the dwelling. The two equal-sized front rooms would have measured approximately 15-ft (4.57m) square, whereas the

two equal-sized rear rooms would have measured approximately 10-ft 9-in (3.27m) by 15-ft (4.57m) in size. Whereas a doorway may have been present between the two front rooms (and located towards the east side of the chimney stack). There is not sufficient space for a similar door between the two rear rooms. The structural evidence indicates that both the front and rear sections of the house were built in a single episode of construction—presumably sometime shortly after Roll purchased this property in the spring of 1842. The symmetrical layout of this structure, with the presence of the two cooking fireplaces, hints at the possibility that it was constructed as a “double house” (or duplex), and may explain some of the confusion with the house numbering noted in the earlier discussion. The structural integrity of the house is excellent. The 1858 city map suggests that a large addition was constructed onto the northwest corner of this dwelling by that date—perhaps in an effort to expand on the kitchen and/or dining space available for use in the house. Additionally, a large outbuilding straddling along the rear property line was also present during these early years. Neither the detached or attached structure depicted on the 1858 maps appear on the later 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map—suggesting that they may have been demolished by that time.

Two test units (each 1m x 2m in size) were excavated within House D. Test 1 was located within the northeast (front) corner of the dwelling, whereas Test 2 was excavated in the northwest (rear) corner of the dwelling. Both test units documented a very similar stratigraphic profile with three primary fill zones (Figures 69-71). The circa-1840 ground surface was located approximately 1-ft 2-in (0.36m) below the scraped surface. Located on top of the undisturbed ground surface was a thin zone of topsoil (approximately 2-in to 3-in or 5-8cm thick) with inclusions of mortar and small clean brick fragments—representing construction debris (Zone III). This fill was slightly thicker against the north wall of Test 1. Although artifacts were few in number from this zone, an occasional item was found, and these represent materials that accumulated beneath the floor of the building during the life of the building. Among the items recovered from Test 2 from the surface of this zone was an 1863 one-cent coin. Capping this fill zone was a thick deposit of wood ash and charcoal, plaster and brick rubble, and topsoil fill representing the 1908 fire and immediate post-fire demolition activity (Zone II). Capping Zone II was a thick deposit (in places more than 10”/25cm thick) of coal and clinkers, plaster rubble, and domestic artifacts (Zone I, Test 2) or clean yellow silt loam (Zone I, Test 1)—both of which represent post-fire clean-up activities capping the foundations. The back of the house exhibits less evidence of burning and the presence of a relatively thick coal-rich midden, complete with artifacts dating from circa 1908 (Figure 72).

In both Tests 1 and 2, the base of the perimeter foundation wall encountered. This wall was constructed on top of the circa 1840 ground surface without the presence of a spread footing. In Test 1 (front of the building), only four courses of brickwork were extant. In contrast, six courses of brickwork were extant in Test 2 (rear of the building).

Conclusions: House D was probably constructed by John Roll sometime shortly after his purchase of the property in May 1842. Roll, and/or his family, retained ownership of the rental property through the remainder of the nineteenth century. The archaeological integrity of this frame house is excellent. Physical evidence suggests that House C was a one-and-a-half story, single pile dwelling with a side-gable roof, and a one-story, shed-roof kitchen wing. As originally constructed, the house probably had four ground-floor rooms, without a central

hallway (with each room accessing a fireplace). There is a possibility that this was a double-house. Post-fire disturbances are minimal, and the archaeological integrity is excellent.

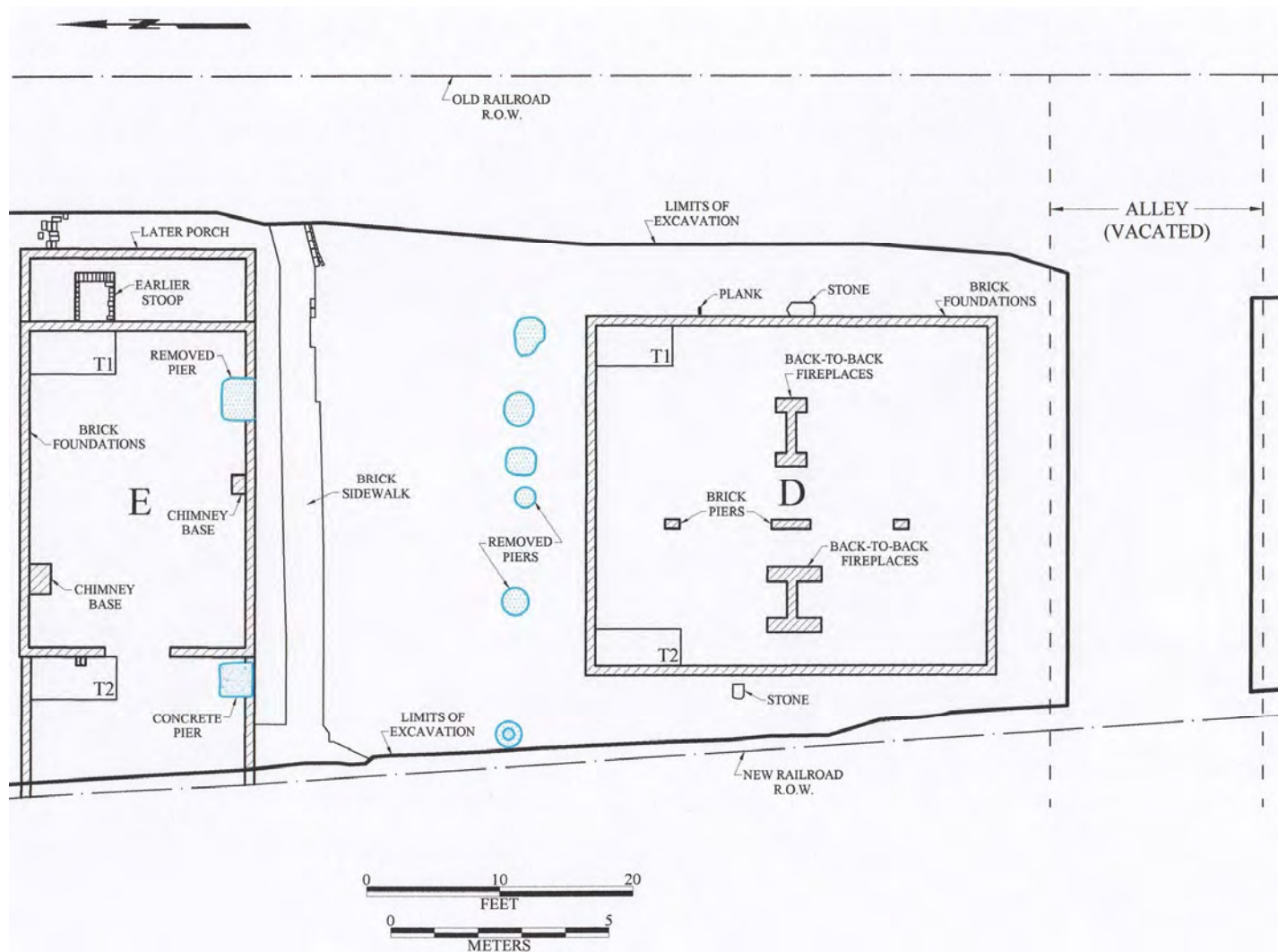
**Table 9**  
**Details of Occupancy, 315-317-319 North Tenth Street (House D)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<u>Date</u>		<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1894	315	North Tenth St.	Minnie Howard
1902	315	North Tenth St.	S. Greenlee (col)
1902	315	North Tenth St.	A. Jones (col)
1904	315	North Tenth St.	S. Greenlee (col)
1905	315	North Tenth St.	J. W. Diggs (col)
1905	315	North Tenth St.	L. Thomas (col)
1906	315	North Tenth St.	vacant
1906	315	North Tenth St. (rear)	W. W. Minard (col)
1894	317	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. Reed (col)
1898	317	North Tenth St.	Samuel Jones (col)
1898	317	North Tenth St. (rear)	Mrs. M. J. McCochran
1898	317	North Tenth St. (rear)	Nelson Mitchell
1891	319	North Tenth St.	Miss Rosa Reed (col)
1892	319	North Tenth St.	Mrs. R. Williams (col)
1892	319	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Mollie Lee (col)
1894	319	North Tenth St.	vacant
1896	319	North Tenth St.	Allen Crannberry
1896	319	North Tenth St.	Syrus Greenlee (col)
1898	319	North Tenth St.	vacant

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.

**Table 10**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers**  
**Regarding 315-317-319 North Tenth Street (House D)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
11/6 1895	DISR	315 North 10th St.	Lillie Williams	License to marry
8/17 1897	DISR	315 North 10th St.	Mrs. Wallace	Warrant; Keeping House of Ill Fame
9/8 1897	DISJ	315 North 10th St.	Mrs. Walker	Accused of Prostitution; Dismissed
8/29 1900	DISJ	315 North 10th St.	Grant Ramsey & Lillie F. Schribner	Received marriage license
4/10 1903	DISJ	315 North 10th St.	Clara York	Youth sent to juvenile home
4/10 1903	DISR	315 North 10th St.	Minnie Bright	Madame Arrested; House of Prostitution
3/3 1905	DISR	315 North 10th St.	William and Viola Jones	Assault and Battery against wife
3/9 1905	DISJ	315 North 10th St.	Massie S. Cain	Wanted: Place to Work advertisement
6/15 1905	DISR	315 North 10th St.	Lloyd Thomas	Received aid for groceries; \$2
9/21 1908	DISR	317 North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 313; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
9/16 1908	DISR	317 North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 313; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000



**Figure 64. Plan view of Houses D and E, illustrating the vacated alley, limits of excavation, and right-of-way edges. Those features highlighted in blue represent post-1925 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Lubin buildings.**





**Figure 65. View of House D, looking west. Note the bilateral symmetry documenting a four-room structure (which may represent a double house).**



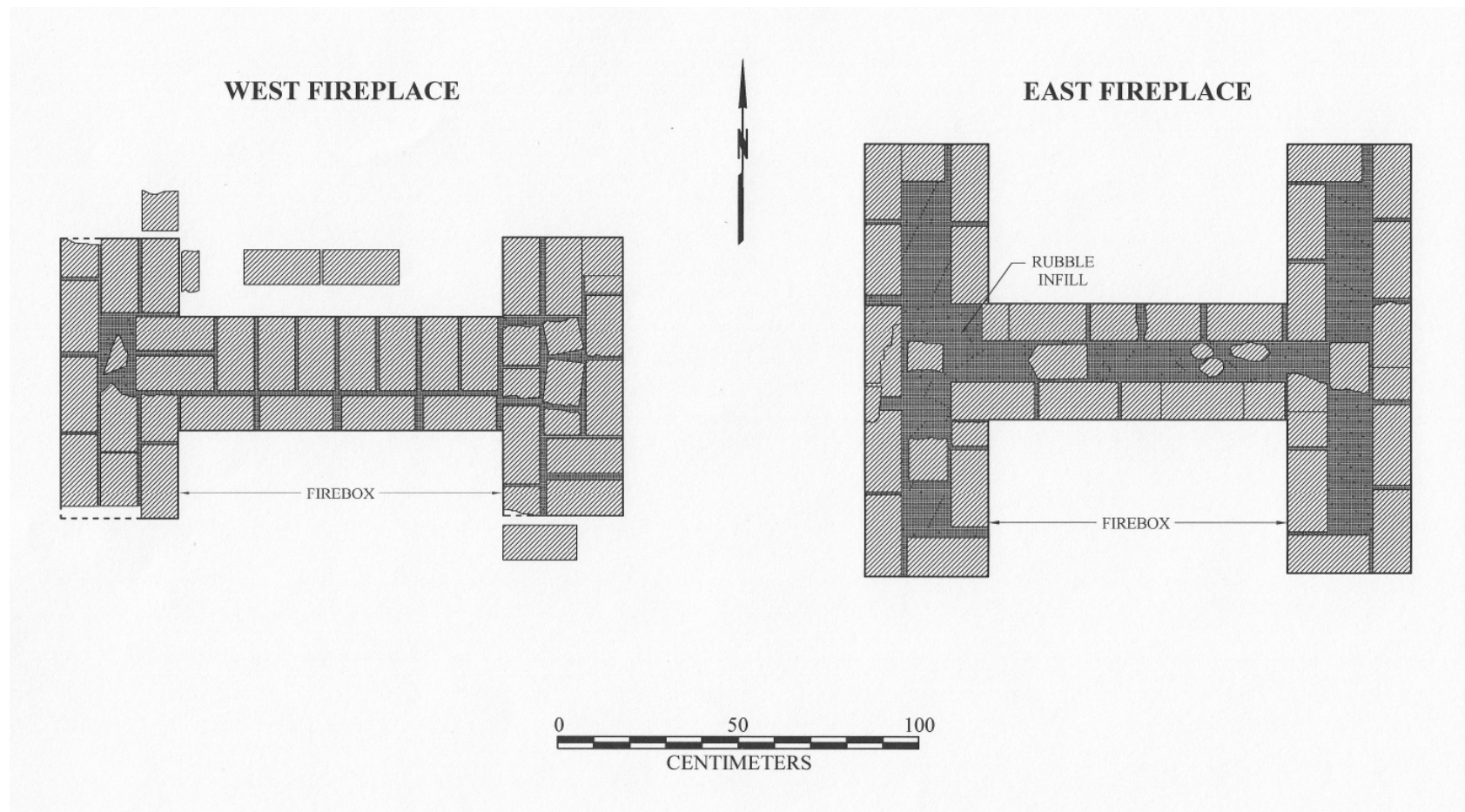


**Figure 66.** View of the two fireplace foundations (chimney “stack” foundations; each representing two back-to-back fireplaces) located in the center of House D (looking west). Also note the central brick pier midway between the two large chimney stacks.





**Figure 67. Views of the two back-to-back fireplace foundations from House D. Top: View of the western (rear) fireplace complex, looking north. This is the larger of the two chimney stacks, and probably represents two back-to-back kitchen fireplaces. Bottom: View of the eastern fireplace complex on the front of the dwelling, looking north. These probably represent smaller heating fireplaces.**



**Figure 68. Plan view of the two sets of double (or back-to-back) fireplace foundations within House D. The differences in size and form probably suggests the difference between fireplaces associated predominately with a heating function (left) and those associated with a cooking and heating function (right).**



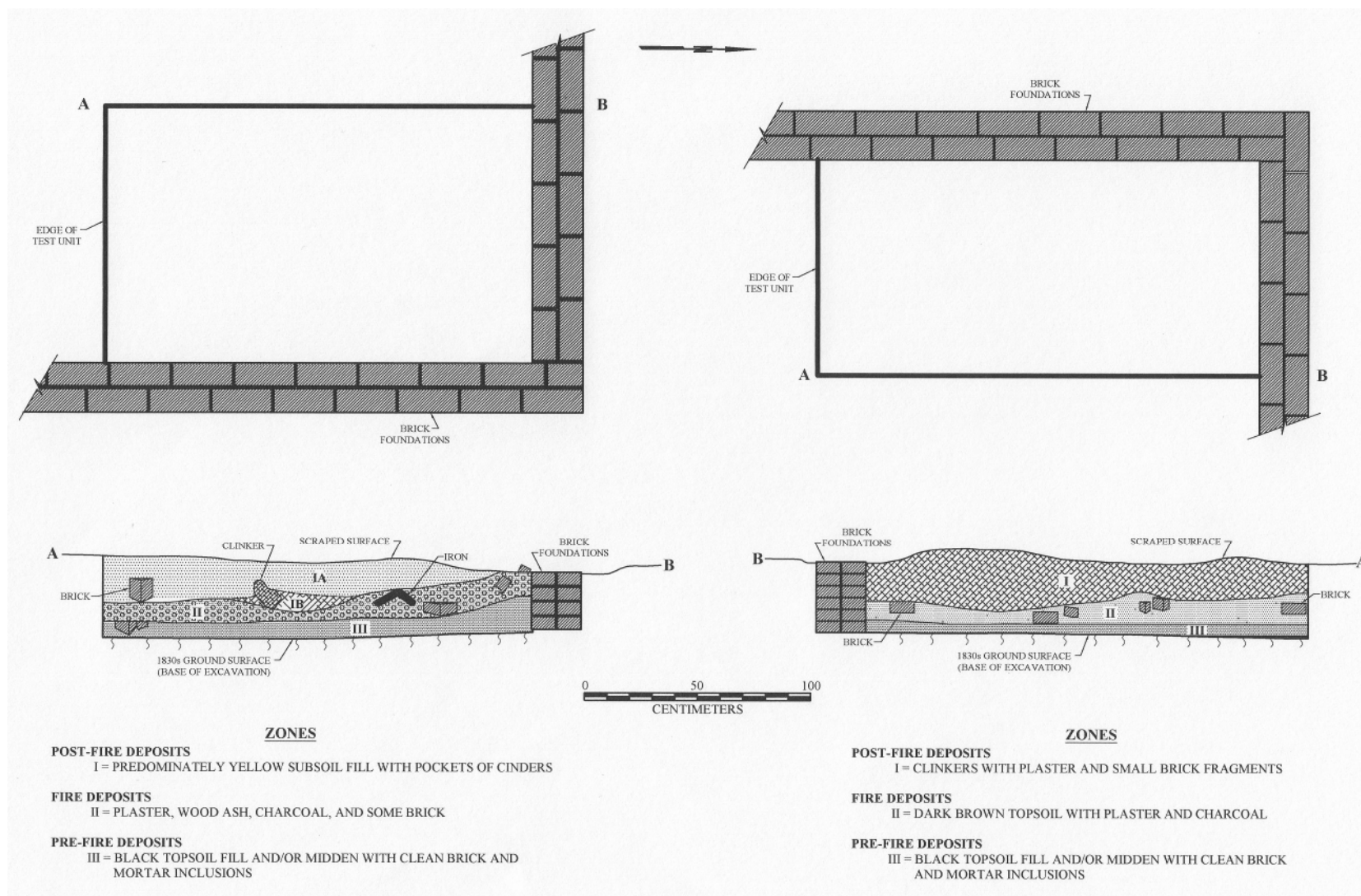


Figure 69. Plan and sectional views of Tests 1 and 2, House D.





**Figure 70. Three views of Test 1, House D. This test unit was located in the northeast (front) corner of the dwelling. Top: View looking west. Middle: View looking north. Bottom: View looking south.**



**Figure 71. Two views of Test 2, House D. This test unit was located in the northwest (rear) corner of the dwelling. Left: View looking north/northwest. Right: View looking east.**





**Figure 72.** This small bone artifact represents a hand-manufactured (fret sawn and drilled) stylized cross, similar to rosary crosses which held a small Stanhope in the center opening (Galloy 2007:20). The Stanhope was a small magnifying lens which contained an image. Although images depicted in Stanhopes—particularly those associated with rosary crosses—often were of a religious nature, they also included landscapes, famous individuals, and even erotica. This rosary cross, which may suggest the presence of someone practicing the Catholic faith at this site, was recovered from the upper fills of House D (Test 2) (Twice actual size).

**House E (323 N. Tenth Street)**<sup>143</sup> (Figures 64, 73-85) is located in the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4. The house is located north of House D and south of House F. Although House E sits fairly tight against House F (with only 7-ft 5-in or 2.26m separating the two dwellings), there is a 25-ft (7.62m) wide, open yard between House E and House D to the south. House E sits approximately one foot (0.30m) south of the north property line, and 20-ft (6.10m) north of the south property line. A three-foot (0.91m) wide brick walkway runs the length of the house along its south side, connecting the front yard of the dwelling with the rear service wing and other rear yard activity areas. Approximately 2-ft (0.60m) separates the walk from the house.

Results of Archival Research: As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 1-4 were initially oriented towards Mason Street to the north. Sometime prior to 1839, Whitney “re-packaged” Lots 1-4, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until late 1839 that the “re-packaged” lots began to sell. In November 1841, Jonas Whitney sold the entire S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (Houses D and E) to Thomas Lewis (SCDR R:10). A few months later, in May 1842, Lewis sold the two lots to John Roll (SCDR Y:54). The S1/2 of Lots 1-4 came to be subdivided into two halves in December 1849, when John E. Roll sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House E) to Isaac H. Smith (SCTB 1:302-303; SCDR DD:120). John Roll had acquired the S1/2 of Lots 1-4 from Thomas Lewis in May 1842. Roll, a prominent carpenter-builder in Springfield, owned the property through December 1849, and it was during those years (1842-49) that Roll presumably constructed both Houses D and E (see discussion, House D). In December 1849, Roll sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (and presumably the recently constructed House E) to his sister and brother-in-law (Isaac H. and Elizabeth Smith) (SCDR DD:120).

The 1850 census for Springfield reports Isaac H. Smith as a 33-year-old plasterer, who was a native of South Carolina and owned real estate valued at \$800. Smith’s occupation as a plasterer may suggest that he was working with Roll in the construction trades. In 1850, Elizabeth Smith was reported as age 30, and at the time, the Smiths had five children: William (age 10), James (age 7), John (age 5), Eliza (age 3), and Edwin (4 months old). Several of the Smiths’ neighbors in the 1850 census match those of individuals known to have owned property on Block 3, which strongly suggests that the family was residing on the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 at this time—something corroborated by later city directories (USBC 1850:76). Isaac H. Smith reportedly died in 1851, leaving the widowed Elizabeth to raise their five young children. Their son James later was killed by a passing train, while still a child, very likely on the railroad tracks running down Tenth Street in front of the family’s home (Power 1876:628). Although absent in the 1855 city directory, Elizabeth Smith is listed as living on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason streets in the directories published in 1857 and 1860 (*Springfield City Directory* 1857, 1860). House E is depicted on both the 1854 and 1858 Springfield city maps.

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<sup>143</sup> Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 323 N. Tenth Street. The House designations assigned to each legal description refer to the dwellings later constructed on these parcels of land, and are given here as reference to the following discussions of the seven parcels of land and their associated improvements. None of the seven houses, more than likely, had as yet been constructed in 1841-42 at the time of these transactions.

The 1860 U.S. census suggests that the occupants of House E were “E. W. Smith” and notes that Mrs. Smith then owned \$2,000 worth of real estate and \$75 in personal property. Her eldest son, William M., who was age 20 and single, was still residing in her household; he was employed as a plasterer, following the same trade as his father and uncle before him. Three other children also were present in the household: James R. (age 17), Eliza (age 12), and a boy “E. W.” [presumably Edwin] (USBC 1860:211). Deed records suggest that William H. Smith, Isaac’s oldest son, received partial interest to the house at some point after his father’s death, and in May 1868, he deeded an undivided quarter of the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 to G. Mott (SCDR 34:371). George Mott was married to William’s sister Elizabeth (who was Isaac and Elizabeth Smith’s only daughter).<sup>144</sup> The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* places widow Smith’s residence as being located on Tenth Street between Madison and Mason (*Springfield City Directory* 1866:224).

The 1870 federal census suggests that House E was still occupied by the Smith family. This census enumerated widow Smith (age 45 years) as the head of the household, with an occupation of “Keeping House.” Living with her at this time, presumably in House E, was her 16-year old son, Edwin, and the George Mott family (consisting of George, his wife Elizabeth, and their three-year old son, William). Mott was listed as a 26 year old Illinois-born merchant or salesman (listed with an occupation of “Boot and Shoe Store”). His wife Eliza was 28 years old at this time. The 1873 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Elizabeth Smith (a widow) and her son Edwin (a salesman) both resided on the west side of Tenth Street, three houses south of Mason Street. The 1874 city directory also documents her at this same location.<sup>145</sup>

The 1880 U.S. census suggests that House E was occupied at that time by a young laborer named John Bell (age 20?) and his wife (?) Lizzie (age 30).<sup>146</sup> This family was sandwiched between the Lizzie Kendall household (House F) and the multi-family listing suspected as being in House D. Little is known about the Bell family. The 1879 *Springfield City Directory* lists a Lizzie Bell residing at 63 North Ninth Street, a Kate Bell as residing on the south side of Madison, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, and John Bell (a moulder) residing on North Fifth Street, between Mason Alley and Carpenter Street. None of these individuals are noted in the 1880 *Springfield City Directory*. A Lizzie Bell is noted in the newspapers as operating a “house of ill fame” on Ninth Street, between Jefferson and Madison Streets in the late 1870s—and presumably was the Lizzie Bell noted in the 1879 city directory (cf. *Illinois State Register*, July 31, 1878; *Illinois State Journal*, December 20, 1878). In May 1883, Lizzie Bell was in the

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<sup>144</sup> Deed records also suggest that William Smith had purchased the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (the lot immediately to the north of House E, on which House F is located) from William Officer in November 1864 (SCDR 24:498). Based on the sale price of only \$12, it would appear that this lot had not been developed by this late 1864 date. As will be discussed below, an early domestic midden (identified as Feature 4, House F) was located on this parcel of land, and is believed to have been associated with the early occupation of House E. It seems that the Smith family may have been using the land adjacent to their house, even though they had not purchased it.

<sup>145</sup> A search of the local newspapers uncovered little information on the Mott family. A news story from December 1885 documented a George Mott, a railroad brakeman in Pennsylvania, who was badly injured in train accident. It is doubtful that this is the same man (*Illinois State Register*, December 30, 1885).

<sup>146</sup> It is unclear as to John’s age, and the relationship between John and Lizzie, as the census return is difficult to read.



county jail for keeping a house of ill fame (*Illinois State Journal*, May 3, 1883). It is unclear as to whether or not this is the same Lizzie Bell as that living in House E.

The first entry in the Springfield city directories with a listing for 323 N. Tenth Street appears in the 1891 city directory (Table 11).<sup>147</sup> In that year, the city directory lists a Mrs. S. Harris (black) as residing at that location. Surnames of the occupants of this house during the 1890s include White and Clark. The first reference to this address in the local newspapers occurs in July 1895 (Table 12). The 1900 U.S. census indicates that House E (323 N. Tenth Street) was occupied by two families at that time. The first was the Joseph Kieling [Keeling] family. Joseph (age 47) was a black carpet fitter living with his wife Martha (age 45; white). The second family was represented by Jim Little (age 23; janitor) and his wife Mary (age 23). Both Jim and Mary Little were black. In 1906, the city directory suggests that this house was occupied by Ella Bailey, who also was black. Ella apparently was a large woman, and was arrested for physically carrying a passerby off the street into her house “in the vicinity of Tenth and Mason streets” and robbing him (*Illinois State Journal*, June 6, 1907). The 1907 and 1908 city directories note the residence as “vacant.” Newspaper accounts from 1906 and 1907 note both the Lewis and black families as residing at this address and receiving aid from the city in the form of groceries. Newspaper accounts from September 1908 indicate that this house was owned by R. L. McGuire, and that it was occupied by an M. Stoutmeyer. The dwelling was a total loss on account of the riot (*Illinois State Journal*, September 5, 1908).<sup>148</sup>

Archival evidence, which is contradictory, suggests that the dwelling may have been a single-story, single-pile structure with a side-gable roof similar to the other houses along this row. Physical evidence, and later Sanborn maps, suggests that the house was a long rectangular structure with its long axis oriented perpendicular to the street (Figure 73).

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: The archaeological investigations documented a series of perimeter foundations that were once associated with the domestic structure at this location (House E). As originally constructed, House E measured approximately 17-ft 8-in (5.38m) wide (north/south) by 25-ft 4-in (7.72m) long (north/south). The brick perimeter foundation wall was 9-in (0.23m) wide, with an internal chimney foundation abutting both the north and south perimeter foundation walls (Figure 77). The southern chimney foundation measured 1-ft 0-in (0.23m) by 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) in size, and was located just off-center, slightly closer to the front of the dwelling. In contrast, the northern chimney base was slightly larger, measuring 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) by 2-ft 4-in (0.71m) in size, and located considerably closer to the northwest corner of the dwelling, than the northeast corner. The western foundation wall had a 5-ft 0-in (1.52m) wide opening in the center of the wall. It is unclear as to whether

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<sup>147</sup> To further complicate the issue, the street indexes in the Springfield city directories have several listings for 321 North Tenth Street. It is unclear as to whether or not this may also represent one of the units in House D or E. These listings occur in 1891 (Milton Boon, occupant), 1892 (vacant), and 1896 (Miss Minnie Howard, occupant)(see Appendix).

<sup>148</sup> Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that the Smith heirs were the owner of this property at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889). It is not known as to when McGuire purchased the property.

this opening was original to the house or not. The top of the undisturbed house foundation was only 1-ft 2-in (35cm) below the surface of the parking lot.

Two segments of what probably represents a single perimeter brick foundation wall associated with a rear service wing and/or addition onto the dwelling was identified at the rear of the structure. These foundation walls abutted the original house foundation, and were slightly offset from the original foundations, at least along the north wall of the structure. Minimally, this addition extended 10-ft (3.05m) to the west (and into the adjacent parking lot). Based on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps, it would appear that this rear service wing extended approximately 12-ft to 16-ft (3.66-4.88m) to the west of the original building. Physical evidence of an early stoop and later full-length replacement porch—both pre-dating this rear wing addition, are present (see discussion Test 2). Clearly, this rear service wing was in place by 1890. Unfortunately, the 1867 and 1873 bird's eye views are not detailed enough to determine if this rear service wing was in place by those dates. Nonetheless, based on the size of this house on the 1858 map—and its relationship to House D to the south, it would appear that this service wing had been constructed onto the original dwelling by that date (1858).

Foundation remnants were identified on the front of the original dwelling that represents the remains of both a small, front stoop, and a later full-length porch (Figures 74-76). The earlier stoop measured approximately 3-ft (0.91m) wide by 3-ft 9-in (1.14m) deep. The side walls of this stoop (and related step) foundation were constructed with a variety of small brick fragments, and appears to represent an expeditiously constructed feature built with salvaged materials. Based on the location of this stoop, the center of the front door of the house was located 5-ft 6-in (1.68m) from the northeast corner of the house. In contrast, the later porch rested on a well-built perimeter brick foundation that measured 5-ft 6-in (1.68m) deep by the full width of the house (17-ft 8-in or 5.38m). A remnant of a badly disturbed brick pavement (or walkway) was located near the northeast corner of this porch foundation. Based on the Sanborn fire insurance maps, this full-length porch was in place by 1890.

Running along the entire length of the south side of House E was a brick walkway (Figure 78). This walkway was 3-ft (0.91m) wide and set back approximately 2-ft (0.61m) from the house at the southeast corner of the dwelling, and 2-ft 6-in (0.76m) from the southwest corner. As originally constructed, the walkway did not have a border or edging. Near the southeast corner of the later porch, the walkway made a slight jog to the north. At this point, the walkway appears to have been repaired and/or rebuilt. The newer section of the walkway has a single course of brick work laid on edge for a border. Near the western edge of the excavation block, the walkway turned both to the north (into the rear service wing/addition), as well to the southwest. This particular area of the walkway—located to the south of the rear addition—exhibits substantial evidence of having been rebuilt and/or repaired. The original walkway was constructed using soft-mud brick laid in a running bond pattern without mortar.

Physical evidence suggests that House E, when originally constructed, may have consisted of only two rooms—a front room which measured approximately 14-ft (4.27m) by 16-ft 6-in (5.03m) (with a small chimney in the southwest corner of the room), and a back room that measured approximately 10-ft (3.05m) by 16-ft 6-in (5.03m) (with a relatively large chimney centrally located along the north wall of the room). Physical evidence of an early stoop suggests

that the main entrance to the house was located in the northeast corner of the front room. Archival evidence (i.e. bird's eye views) strongly suggests that this house had a side-gable roof. The most likely manner in which a side-gable roof would have fit on this double-pile structure is for the front section of the dwelling to be 1½-stories in height and the rear only one story in height—a trait that was shared by with both Houses A and D. As such, it appears that the original House E represents a nearly equivalent copy, albeit probably a slightly later example, of one of the dwelling units located in House D. Whereas House E represented a single stand-alone dwelling, House D represented two attached versions of the same house—both structures (all three dwelling units) constructed by Roll during the 1840s. Neither of these dwelling units had cellars, as originally built. The archaeological integrity of House E is excellent.

Two excavation units (each 1m x 2m in size) were excavated within this house—one within the front of the original structure (Test 1), and the second within the rear addition onto the house (Test 2) (Figure 79). Test 1 was located in the northeastern corner of the original dwelling (Figures 80-82). The excavation of Test 1 indicates that a shallow basin-shaped cellar is present beneath the front section of the dwelling, and that this cellar is capped by thick post-1908 cinder fills. The cellar floor is located approximately 2-ft 6-in (0.78m) below the scraped surface. The edge of this cellar is slightly inset from the outer perimeter foundation walls. This earth-walled cellar has concave walls. The floor of the cellar has a thin deposit (Zone VII) of topsoil fill potentially dating from the occupation of the house. This thin deposit is, in turn, capped by dense plaster fill mixed with ash and charcoal (Zone VI) which was deposited during the 1908 fire. Zones III, IV, and V represent a variety of plaster, charcoal, wood ash, topsoil, and domestic artifacts associated with the post-fire demolition of the dwelling. These deposits are thickest along the outside brick wall. Zones I and II represent distinctively different topsoil and cinder-rich fills deposited over the remains of the burned house, and potentially represent materials laid down immediately after the riot. The excavation of Test 1 indicates that the house's perimeter foundation was constructed at or near the circa-1840 ground surface without the use of a spread footing. Approximately six courses of brick work (12-in or 0.31m) are extant. The excavation of this test also indicated that, although the northern foundation wall (and corner of the eastern wall) was two courses wide, the majority of the eastern wall appears to have been constructed with a single width of brickwork laid in a running bond and sitting on a single header course of brickwork. A similar method was also used in the adjacent House F (between the support piers in the front of the house).<sup>149</sup>

Test 2 was located in the northeast corner of what was suspected as being a rear addition constructed onto the house (Figure 83). The excavation of this test noted the presence of shallow fire-deposits (Zones I and II) overlying a similarly shallow pre-fire midden (Zone III) which had been deposited on an intact pre-settlement ground surface. No cellar was noted in this portion of the structure. The original, circa-1840 ground surface was located 2-ft (0.62m) below the surface of the adjacent parking lot, and approximately 1-ft (0.29m) below the scraped surface. Located on this early surface was an occasional fragment of well-weathered mammal bone. Zone III (which was approximately 4-in (10cm) in thickness)) represented a mixed dark brown

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<sup>149</sup> There were slight differences in these two foundations. In House E, the upper courses of brickwork rested on the outer edge of this spread footing. In House F, the upper courses of brickwork were centered on the spread footing. Further fieldwork may indicate that the eastern foundation wall of House D was two courses wide throughout the entire length of the wall, and the existing condition of the wall in Test 2 is due to post-fire demolition activity.

topsoil and yellowish brown subsoil fill with minor amounts of brick flecking and mortar present. This zone probably represents a post-construction fill deposit and/or inner yard midden that may have developed beneath a rear porch or stoop. A small brick pier identified along the outside edge of the original house foundation in this test unit was constructed on the 1840 pre-settlement surface and terminated at the surface of Zone III. This small pier measured only 9-in (0.23m) square probably represents structural remains of an early stoop or porch centrally located along the rear wall of the original structure. The fill of Zone III was relatively loose and/or un-compacted and contained a light density of artifacts, including a range of small personal items associated with the middle nineteenth century. Of particular interest from this zone was the recovery of a series of bone and ebony dominos. Whereas the fill of Zone III had been laid up against main house foundation (which was set into a shallow builder's trench that cut into the underlying soil), the foundations of the rear service wing had been laid into a more substantial builders trench that cut through Zone III, and rested directly on the pre-settlement ground surface. Only four courses of this foundation wall were intact. Zone II was a dark-colored, humic topsoil fill with mortar, plaster, and light wood ash mixed throughout. This zone contained a considerable amount of artifacts mixed throughout. A thin lens of mortar associated with the demolition of the adjacent wall, fingers into this zone along its north edge. Zone II probably was deposited during the immediate post-fire clean-up activities. Zone I was a very thin deposit of red and black cinders and clinkers with considerable amount of burned wood mixed in. It represents the final post-fire clean-up activity. The excavation of Test 2 indicated that the north foundation wall of the service wing clearly abutted the northwest corner of the original house, and was offset 2-in (5cm) from the corner. This wall exhibited considerable damage, presumably caused during the demolition of the structure after the 1908 fire. The east end of this wall, where it abuts the northwest corner of the original structure, appears to rest on top of a small pit or post that extends into the underlying topsoil. A variety of mid-century domestic artifacts were recovered from the surface of this feature (the function of which is unknown).

A well-preserved and encapsulated midden was identified immediately to the north of House E, within that portion of the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (and associated with House F). This early midden was located stratigraphically beneath fills once associated with House F, and appear to pre-date that house. Although our current understanding of the landownership history does not indicate that the Roll or Isaac Smith family owned this property to the north of House E, it seems probable that the early midden at this location was associated with the early construction and occupation of House E.<sup>150</sup> After removal of the overlying deposits associated with House F with a backhoe, a series of twelve 1m by 2m test units were laid out within this midden and hand excavated, which resulted in the recovery of an early (circa 1840s and 1850s) artifact assemblage associated with the early occupation of either House E or F.

Conclusions: House E was probably constructed by John Roll sometime shortly after his purchase of the property in May 1842. Roll sold the frame house to his brother-in-law in late 1849. As originally constructed, the house was a small, 1½-story, single pen dwelling with a single story, shed-roofed kitchen wing. A single story service wing was constructed onto the

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<sup>150</sup> It appears that William Smith may have owned this property to the north of House E for a few months in late 1864 and early 1865 (see discussion, House F).

rear of the house sometime shortly after the initial construction. Post-fire disturbances are minimal, and the archaeological integrity is excellent.

**Table 11**  
**Details of Occupancy, 323 North Tenth Street (House E)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>Address</u></b>	<b><u>House Occupant</u></b>
1891	323 North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1892	323 North Tenth St.	W. White (col)
1896	323 North Tenth St.	Mrs. Lou Clark
1898	323 North Tenth St.	vacant
1902	323 North Tenth St.	J. Keeling (col)
1904	323 North Tenth St.	J. Keeling (col)
1905	323 North Tenth St.	L. Mitchell (col)
1906	323 North Tenth St.	Ella Bailey (col)
1907	323 North Tenth St.	vacant
1908	323 North Tenth St.	vacant

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.



**Table 12**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers**  
**Regarding 323 North Tenth Street (House E)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
7/4	1895	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	Lincoln Morgan	Shot in hand
12/24	1895	DISR 323 North 10th St.	John Blue	Killed in Industrial Accident at Rolling Mills
12/25	1895	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	John Blue	Funeral at House
12/26	1895	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	John Blue	Funeral at House
1/24	1898	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	Jane Watson	Funeral notice
3/14	1903	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	Jennie King	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$8
3/21	1903	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	Joseph Keeling	Advertisement: Carpet cleaning, fitting, laying
8/11	1903	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Joseph Merry & Jennie Green	Received license to marry (38 and 30, respectively)
12/14	1906	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries: \$4
12/21	1906	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$4
3/15	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Jessie Black	Received aid for groceries; \$10
3/15	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$8
3/19	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$8
6/13	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Jessie Black	Received aid for groceries: \$4
6/13	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries: \$2
6/14	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Jessie Black	Received aid for groceries: \$4
6/14	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries: \$2
9/13	1907	DISR 323 North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$4
9/5	1908	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	R. L. McQuire (owner)	Frame residence destroyed
9/5	1908	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	H. Stoutmeyer (occupant)	Frame residence destroyed
9/12	1908	DISJ 323 North 10th St.	R. L. McQuire (owner)	Files claim against city; multiple properties



**Figure 73. View of House E, and associated brick sidewalk, looking west. This house has two chimneys (lacking fireplaces), with one on each of the side walls of the house.**





**Figure 74. View of front porch foundations, House E, looking south.**





**Figure 75. Two views of the original front porch stoop foundations. Top: Looking east from inside house. Bottom: Looking west from outside house.**





**Figure 76. Left: Detail of south wall of second porch illustrating near total demolition of the foundations after abandonment of the house. Right: view of in situ burned floor joist in rear service wing, House E.**





**Figure 77. House E lacked fireplaces, and in their place were two chimney stacks for the use of cast iron and/or sheet metal stoves. Top: Chimney foundation along south wall, towards the front of the house. Bottom: Chimney foundation along north wall, towards the rear of the house. This chimney was slightly larger than the front chimney.**



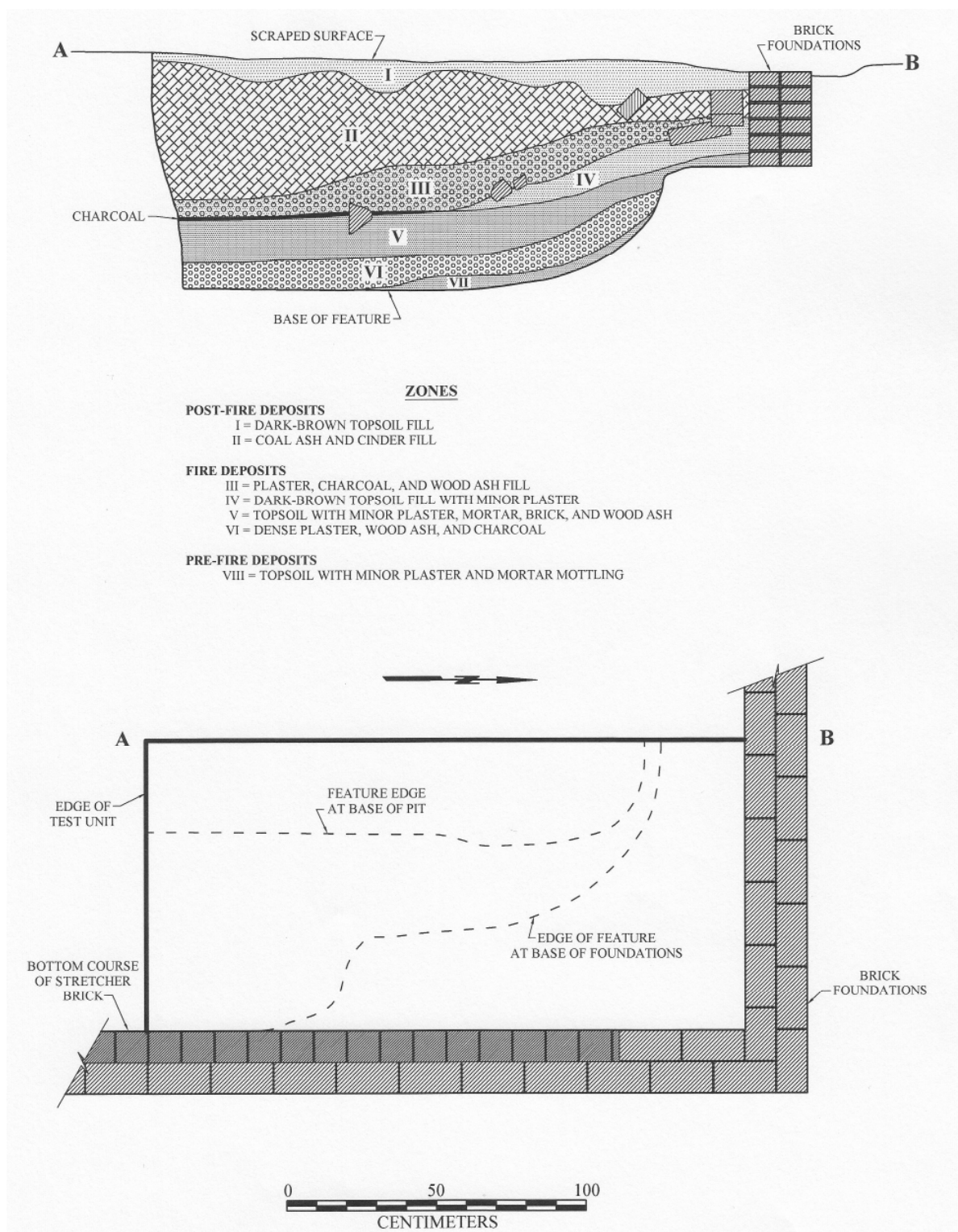


**Figure 78. Two views of the brick sidewalk located along the south side of House E (both looking west). Right: Detail illustrating repair and/or rebuilding at eastern end. The later manifestation of the walk appears to have had an edging. The sidewalk was capped with yellow subsoil fill.**





**Figure 79. Excavating test units in House E. Test 1 was located in the main section of the dwelling, and documented a shallow, basin-shaped cellar. Test 2 was located in the rear of the dwelling and documented that the cellar did not extend into the rear of the house, and that the rear portion of the dwelling represented an addition onto the original structure. Fire deposits were clearly evident in both Tests 1 and 2. An interesting assemblage of pre-fire artifacts were recovered from these test units, particularly from Test 2.**



**Figure 80. Plan view and west wall profile, Test 1, House E. This house appears to have a shallow basin-shaped cellar.**



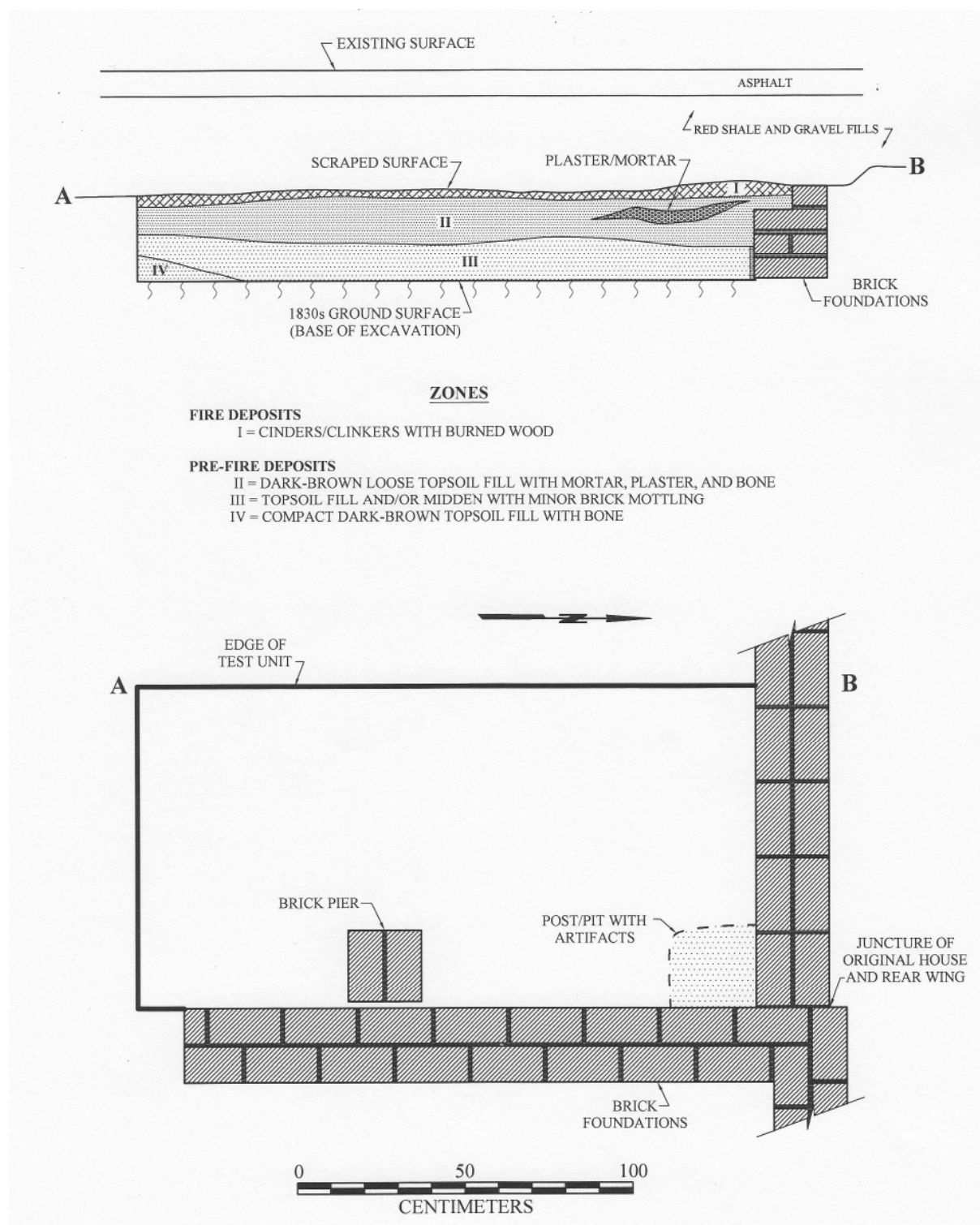


**Figure 81. Two views of Test 1, House E. Test 1 documented a shallow, expedient, basin-shaped cellar beneath House E.**





**Figure 82. Two additional views of Test 1 after excavation. Top: Looking northeast. Bottom: Detail of northeast corner of foundation wall indicating presence of L-shaped double wide wall transitioning into a single course wall. The single course brick wall was laid on an initial header course which corresponded to the same width as the double-course wide wall. A similar method was also observed in the adjacent House F, and may represent a characteristic employed by Mr. Roll in his buildings.**







**Figure 84. View of site looking north with House E, F, and G (from south to north). The small dirt pile rests on the edge of the abandoned stretch of Mason Street, with the backhoe in the background across the street. The bulldozer is sitting on Site 11sg1433.**





**Figure 85. View of site looking south, with House D (background) and E (foreground). House A can be seen in the far background.**

***House F (325 N. Tenth Street)***<sup>151</sup> (Figures 86, 87-101) is located immediately to the north of House E, on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4. The north edge of this house is situated only 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) from the north property line, and approximately 5-ft 3-in (1.60m) from House G (located to the north). Similarly, the south edge of House F is located 7-ft 5-in (2.26m) from the north edge of House E (approximately 6-ft or 1.83m north of the property line). The front of the house is located approximately 19-ft (5.79m) from the Tenth Street right-of-way, and is aligned with House G immediately to the north, and set back slightly (approximately 1-ft 6-in or 0.46m) from House E to the south. The lot on which the house sits is approximately 38-ft 6-in (11.73m) wide (north/south). The entire house was exposed during the current investigations.

**Results of Archival Research:** As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 1-4 were initially oriented towards Mason Street to the north. Sometime prior to 1839, Whitney “re-packaged” Lots 1-4, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until late 1839 that the “re-packaged” lots began to sell. In May 1842, Whitney sold the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House F) to William W. Hall (SCDR T:109). Subsequent deeds relating to this property include William Hall to Isaac Hall in June 1857 (SCDR ZZ:410), Isaac Hall to John McKay in March 1863 (SCDR 14:442), Johnathan McKay to R. Officer in May 1864 (SCDR 19:533), William Officer to William Smith in November 1864 (SCDR 24:498), William Smith to Toys Tyson in June 1865 (SCDR 23:223), and Toys Tyson to Thomas Billington in November 1865 (SCDR 23:576).<sup>152</sup>

Cartographic information suggests that the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 remained undeveloped for many years, and that House F was the last house to be constructed within the project area. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps (Figure 19) do not illustrate a house at this location. Similarly, the 1867 *Bird’s Eye View of Springfield* (Figure 20) does not illustrate a house at this location—as there appears to be only three houses on the north half of the block, with a vacant space between Houses E and G. House F first appears illustrated on the 1873 *Bird’s Eye View of Springfield* (Figure 21), suggesting that the house was probably constructed sometime between 1867 and 1873. The 1873 *Bird’s Eye View* depicts a small, single-story, single-pile, potentially five-bay, side-gable dwelling at this location, and does not appear to indicate the presence of a rear service wing at this time.

The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Thomas Billington, a miller, was living on Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets at the time.<sup>153</sup> Although it seems most likely that Billington was living in a house on his property (S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4), the cartographic evidence does not suggest that a house had been constructed on that property at that

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<sup>151</sup> Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 325 N. Tenth Street.

<sup>152</sup> This deed was for the S1/2 of Lots 1-4. One might question if this should read the S1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4. The original deed needs to be checked.

<sup>153</sup> In 1850, young Thomas Billington was enumerated in the 1850 census as residing with the Jacob Tigar family (presumably in House C). In 1860, Billington was listed as residing on the south side of Monroe Street, between Pasfield and Lewis Streets. In 1863, Billington apparently returned to the Tenth Street neighborhood, and was residing along Madison Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.



time.<sup>154</sup> Although Billington is not listed in the 1869 *Springfield City Directory*, he and his family were enumerated within the 1870 census. Additionally, tax assessments for both 1870 and 1879 indicate that Thomas Billington was the owner of the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4.<sup>155</sup>

The 1870 U.S. census suggests that Thomas Billington was living at this location during late June of that year. The census enumerates the Thomas Billington family between a duplex occupied by the Wesley Ford and Henry Johnson families (both of whom were black) and the Elizabeth Smith family (occupants of House E). Although it is unclear as to where the Ford and Johnson families were residing, they may have been residing in the larger two-story house constructed by Priest on the adjacent N1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4 (House G).<sup>156</sup> As such, the combined archival information suggests that House F had been constructed by 1870 and was occupied by the Billington family at that time. The 1870 census listed Billington as a 47-year old miller from England with a real estate value of \$1,200. He was living with his 39-year old, Pennsylvania-born wife (Rachel) and their five Illinois-born children (Louis, age 16; Sarah, age 12; Medora, age 11; Julia, age 6; and Alice, age 2). Although Billington also was listed at this location in the 1872 *Springfield city directory*, he no longer was documented in any subsequent city directories.

The 1873 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Elizabeth Smith (a widow) resided on the west side of Tenth Street, *three houses south of Mason Street*. Knowing that the widow Smith was living in House E immediately to the south, this would suggest that Houses F and G had both been constructed by this date—a fact substantiated by the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield*. The 1873 *Springfield City Directory* also lists a George Boyle (laborer), and Patrick Carmody (puddler) as residing on the west side of Tenth Street, two houses south of Mason (presumably in the newly constructed House F). Neither man is listed in the 1872 or 1874 city directories. The 1875 city directory lists a George Bailey (occupation listed simply as “Agent”) as residing at 325 N. Tenth Street (potentially in House F). The 1876 directory notes Bailey still at this address, and that he was an Irish travel agent. The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that George Bailey was a saloon operator, residing at and a saloon from a Washington Street location between Ninth and Tenth Streets. George was not documented in either the 1873 or 1874 city directories.

The 1880 U.S. Federal Census suggests that House F was occupied by Lizzie Kendal[l] (age 22; occupation listed as Keeping House), her 3-year old daughter (Orie), and a 24-year-old

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<sup>154</sup> As no house is identified at this location on the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield*, it is possible that Billington may have been living in the adjacent house to the north which was owned by John Priest (House G).

<sup>155</sup> Tax assessments published in late 1870 suggest that the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 was owned by Thomas Billington, and the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 was owned by John Priest. Billington's property was assessed a value similar to that assessed both the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House E), and the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House D). The corner lot owned by Priest (N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 occupied by House G) was assessed a value approximately 36% higher than the other three properties on this lot. When comparing only those sections of the Lots 1-4 on which the actual houses were located, Priest's property was assessed a value 60% higher than the other three properties (*Illinois State Register*, September 17, 1870; see also *Illinois State Journal*, June 21, 1879).

<sup>156</sup> If, perchance, these two families were living at another location (such as north of Mason Street), then Billington may, indeed, have been residing in House G in 1870.

woman named Julia Williams (a boarder whose occupation was listed as “prostitute”).<sup>157</sup> All occupants of the house were “white.” Julia had been born in Switzerland. Lizzie Kendall was listed in both the 1879 and 1880 *Springfield City Directories*. The 1879 directory lists Lizzie with an address of “325, west side Tenth, between Madison and Mason.” Similarly, the 1880 directory listed “Miss Lizzie Kendall” as living at “325 N. Tenth Street.” Additionally, the 1880 *Springfield City Directory* has a listing for a Miss Julia Vineyard as a boarder at 325 N. Tenth Street.

Apparently, Lizzie Kendall was “keeping house” in a very specific and atypical manner. In August 1880, the *Illinois State Register* reported that “Miss Kendall is charged with being the proprietress of a “guilded [sic] palace of sin” (*Illinois State Register* August 15, 1880). Although this was Miss Kendall’s first entry in the local newspapers, it definitely was not her last. In January 1881, the same newspaper reported that a Daisy Morrison—a “painted woman who makes her home in the fashionable bagulo [sic] presided over by Madam Lizzie Kendall”—had been assaulted while on the job (*Illinois State Register*, January 4, 1881). Again in February 16, 1881, Lizzie was arrested and charged with eight others for keeping “houses of ill fame” (*Illinois State Journal*, February 16, 1881).<sup>158</sup> Again, in July 1882, she was charged with operating a “house of ill fame” at this location (*Illinois State Register*, July 7, 1882). It is unclear as to how long Lizzie may have continued operating at this Tenth Street location. In February 1882, the *Illinois State Journal* (February 4, 1882) indicates that “the house of Lizzie Kendall, a prostitute, [was located] on East Mason street...” Although the newspaper’s reference to an East Mason Street location may indicate that Lizzie had moved to a new location by early 1882, the newspaper account may be in error as the East Mason Street location is in close proximity to her Tenth Street house. Lizzie’s reputation was fairly well-known during the early 1880s, and the *Illinois State Journal* (March 2, 1882) noted that she was the “proprietress of a noted bagnio of the city...”<sup>159</sup> No less than 32 entries relating to Lizzie Kendall’s exploits appear in the local newspapers during the years 1880 through 1885. In January 1884, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that “Lizzie Kendall’s house was burglarized Tuesday night. Three men entered the house, choloroformed [sic] the fair Lizzie, and captured some jewelry, a revolver and a lot of trinkets” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 12, 1884). The last entry detailing her life as a “madam” was in March 1885 (*Illinois State Journal*, March 19, 1885). Apparently Lizzie Kendall married a local Springfield man named Frank Ryan in May 1882. Ryan had divorced his wife, married Lizzie, and soon drifted away from Springfield only to re-appear in the news in early 1888 accused of having murdered a woman in Omaha, Nebraska (*Illinois State Register*, March 6, 1888). Lizzie filed for a divorce in October 1883 on grounds of desertion and cruelty (*Illinois State Journal*, October 3, 1883). No further stories appear in the local newspaper regarding Lizzie Kendall Ryan after that 1888 news story.

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<sup>157</sup> No Julia Williams is listed in the Springfield city directories or newspaper accounts from this period. There is a newspaper account regarding a Jennie Williams, who was charged with the theft of linen goods from the St. Nicholas Hotel in May 1870 (*Illinois State Register*, May 3, 1870). These probably are two different people.

<sup>158</sup> In October 1881, Kendall was described as keeping a “bawdy house”—yet another name for her trade (*Illinois State Register*; October 2, 1881).

<sup>159</sup> A “bagnio” is a brothel or bath house (especially in Turkey).

The next known entry in the Springfield city directories regarding this address is in 1887, when a Frank Hickox (with an occupation of “hackman”) was listed as living at 325 N. Tenth Street. Subsequent entries for the 1890s indicate that the property was subdivided into multiple rental units by that time. This address was associated with two family names during much of the 1890s—Alfred White and J. Jones. Alfred White appears on a couple of occasions in the local newspapers. The first was in January 1890, when he was arrested for assault and battery while “practicing bare fisted boxing on his wife, Eliza” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 31, 1890). Subsequent entries detail his eloping with a 13-year old girl (*Illinois State Register*, August 16, 1891), and a charge of larceny for borrowing a brass horn and refusing to return it to its rightful owner (*Illinois State Journal*, December 29, 1893). Alfred White (who was born in Mobile, Alabama) died at his residence at 325 North Tenth Street on December 10, 1898 (*Illinois State Journal*, December 11, 1898). He was survived by his wife, a daughter (Addie Jones of Springfield), and a son (in Chicago). The 1900 U.S. census indicates that House F (325 N. Tenth Street) was occupied the Addie Jones family—Alfred White’s daughter. Addie (age 36) worked as a cook, and lived with her daughter Hazel White (age 14; at school), her mother Eliza White (age 84; retired),<sup>160</sup> and a “roomer” named Abraham Myers (age 33; “porter in saloon”). All inhabitants of this house were black. In January 1892, Addie White married James Jones at the family residence (*Illinois State Register*, January 17, 1892). Eliza—Alfred’s widow—died at her family residence at Tenth and Mason Streets, on January 16, 1904. Eliza, who was 72 years of age, was born in Virginia, and came to Illinois in 1864, which was the same year that she married Alfred White. Eliza was survived by five children who included two daughters (Mrs. Addie Barton and Mrs. Lizzie Cozzen—both of Springfield) (*Illinois State Journal*, January 17, 1904).

Tax assessments published in 1889 suggest that the house was owned by R. McGuire at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889). The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map depicts a single-story house with an L-shaped footprint (with a rear service wing in line with the north half of the main body of the house). A small front porch is illustrated on the house. The 1896 Sanborn map depicts a structure nearly identical to that illustrated on the 1890 map, albeit with the addition of a rear porch located within the reentrant angle formed by the junction of the main body of the house and rear kitchen wing. The simplified block line Sanborn map from 1906 illustrates a similar structure. The 1917 Sanborn map illustrates only one house along the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason Streets—and that dwelling is House F. This isolated dwelling was little changed from its 1890-96 configuration. This house was probably demolished sometime during the early to middle 1920s.<sup>161</sup>

Family names associated with the tenant occupants of this property through the 1890s and 1900s include Jones, White, Mallory, Barton, January, Clay, and Williams families (Table 13). At the time of the 1908 race riot, the house was occupied by Mrs. M. C. Jones, who was black. Mrs. Jones had apparently moved into this house sometime prior to 1906, and she appears

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<sup>160</sup> Eliza’s age apparently was listed incorrectly in the 1900 census, as her obituary in 1904 would suggest that she was only 68 in 1900. Her obituary also indicates that she immigrated to Springfield in 1864, and represents one of the immigrants that arrived in Springfield from the South during the Civil War.

<sup>161</sup> This date was based on the appearance of news articles relating to this address through the spring of 1922 (see Table 14).

to have remained at this location through at least 1910. In March 1910, the house had a roof fire and Mrs. Jones does not appear to have lived at this location past that date. It remains a mystery as to why her home did not suffer the same fate as those located south of it during the 1908 race riot.

House F (325 N. Tenth Street) is the only house within the project area which survived through 1910. Houses A through E were destroyed in August 1908 during the race riot, whereas House G was apparently demolished in circa 1907. The 1910 U.S. Census indicates that Mary Jones (aged 45) was living in House F in 1910. Mary had no occupation listed. A single lodger, Lucy Boon (age 52) was living in the house with Mary. Neither Mary nor Lucy had an occupation listed; both individuals were listed as widowed black women.

A search of the Springfield city newspapers resulted in locating numerous news articles relating to this dwelling. The first reference occurs in January 1892 with the announcement of the wedding of Addie White and James Jones at their residence. The last news article found relating to this house was in April 1922 which reported on the theft of cash from the house occupant, Louise Thomas. Throughout these thirty years, the house appears to have been occupied by black tenants. Although most of the news stories relating to this address report on everyday life occurrences (such as marriages, deaths, and illnesses) of the house occupants, two stories stand out as rather horrific. The first event is reported in several November 1916 news stories, which report on the axe murder of “Mother” Davis at her residence. The second event was reported in several news stories beginning in late August 1920. At that time, Morris “Headlight” Howard was shot in the house by Augustus Robinson (for beating his mother). Howard later died of his injuries, and Robinson was charged with murder (see Table 14).

This address (325 North Tenth Street) last appears in the street index of the 1924 *Springfield City Directory*. At that time, the house was occupied by Charles Darnall (black). No further listings are present for this property, suggesting that House F was demolished sometime in circa 1925.

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: The initial archaeological investigations at this location documented a series of brick perimeter foundation walls, brick piers, and a brick-lined well (Figure 86). As originally constructed, House F consisted of a rectangular dwelling that measured 16-ft 0-in (4.88m) (east/west) by 32-ft 2-in (9.80m) (north/south). The original house rested on a series of 9-in (0.23m) wide brick piers, constructed at—or very near—the circa-1840 ground surface. These foundation remnants were shallow, and at most, only two courses of brickwork was preserved in place. An L-shaped pier was located at each corner, with three piers in each of the east and west walls, and one centered in each of the north and south walls. The space between each of the piers in the east, north and south walls had been infilled with a single-course brick wall (Figures 87, 89-90). A brick pad indicated the presence of a chimney centered within the south gable-end wall of the dwelling. The chimney foundation measured approximately 1-ft (0.30m) by 2-ft (0.61m) in size, and abutted the central pier along the south foundation wall. No chimney was noted in the opposite north wall (Figure 90). These brick piers, and infill walls, were constructed of soft-mud brick with a lime-rich mortar; no spread footing was present with the piers. The single-course-wide brick walls were constructed on a single course spread footing. The infill between the piers appears to have been



contemporaneous with the piers, and would have given the impression from the street of a continuous perimeter foundation wall (Figure 91). No physical evidence of a front porch was noted by the archaeological investigations. Archival sources suggest that this dwelling had a side-gable roof, and was either 1- or 1½-stories in height. The 1873 bird's eye view suggests that the house may have had a central entrance door along the east façade, flanked each side by two windows (a five-bay dwelling). This house probably had two rooms, each about 15-ft (4.57m) square. It is doubtful if this small house had a central hallway separating the two rooms.

At some point in time, a rear service wing was constructed onto the west side of the house (Figures 92-93). Based on the Sanborn fire insurance maps, this wing had been constructed by 1890—presumably sometime shortly after the original construction of the house. This wing was 16-ft 2-in (4.93m) deep (east/west) by 16-ft 6-in (5.03m) wide (north/south). The north and west walls of this wing were represented by a perimeter brick foundation wall, whereas the south wall was represented by three piers (the western-most corner pier being integrated into the perimeter foundation wall located on the west side of the wing). At the northeast corner of this wing, the perimeter foundation wall turned the corner forming a short L-shaped pier which abutted the original foundation wall (clearly indicating that these two sections of the building had been constructed at separate times). A similar L-shaped corner was present at the southeast corner of this perimeter foundation wall. A small foundation representing an interior chimney was located slightly off-center of the west wall of the wing (Figure 94). This chimney foundation measured 9-in (0.23m) by 1-ft 10-in (0.56m) in size.

Two brick foundation walls (one on the west, and the other on the south), and a single brick pier represent the remnants of a 7-ft 9-in (2.36m) wide south-facing porch that ran the length (east/west) of this rear service wing. The original porch appears to have been supported by a large pier abutting the original house foundation at the southeast corner of the porch, and a short segment of foundation wall along the west end of the porch. This large pier measured approximately 12-in (0.30m) by 18-in (0.46m) in size—and is similar to the oversized pier that anchored the southeast corner of the service wing. It is possible that these two piers represent remnants of an earlier porch associated with a doorway exiting the main house at this location prior to the construction of the rear service wing onto the house. A short section of a 9-in (0.23m) wide foundation wall was located along the west end of the porch. This short wing wall abutted the southwest corner of the rear service wing—suggesting that it may not have been original to the wing. At a later date, a single-width brick wall was constructed beneath the south edge of the porch. The available archival information (predominately the 1896 and 1917 Sanborn maps) suggests that an L-shaped porch was present on the rear of House F, extending from the southwest corner of the rear service wing to the southwest corner of the original house. No archaeological evidence was found for the north/south leg of this porch. This south-facing porch would have taken advantage of the limited sunlight and exterior exposure to the outside available to the occupants of this house.

A brick-lined well (House F, Feature 2) was located near the southwest corner of the rear service wing, beneath what would have been the south-facing porch (Figure 97). This well probably pre-dated the rear service wing, and would have been located approximately 12-ft (3.66m) directly outside the suspected location of the rear door of the original house. This feature measured 3-ft 4-in (1.02m) in outside diameter and was lined with soft-mud brick similar

to those used in the construction of the house foundations. The feature was mapped in plan view, and hand excavated to a depth of approximately 3-ft (0.92m) below the scraped surface. The fill in the upper reaches of the well consisted of predominately cinder-rich deposits with a variety of industrial artifacts (including large electrical insulators) probably dating from the 1930s or later). Hand excavations were abandoned, and after the excavation of the surrounding midden (see discussion below), a backhoe was used to continue the excavations of the well (Figure 97). The machine excavations were continued to a depth of 14-ft (4.27m) below the scraped surface, which was the extent of depth capable with the existing backhoe. The well contained a variety of twentieth-century industrial waste at this depth. The base of the well could not be reached, and its depth could not be determined.

As noted earlier, no physical evidence was found that House F was destroyed in the August 1908 rioting. No fire deposits were identified during the investigations of this house, and the foundation remnants uncovered were shallow and poorly preserved. Additionally, the shallow fill deposits identified with these foundations appeared to post-date the 1908 period of significance. In consultation with the IHPA, and in anticipation of underground electrical work in this area scheduled as part of the existing construction project, additional stripping with a backhoe was undertaken to remove the foundation remnants and to inspect for additional features. Upon the removal of upper fill and structural components, this fieldwork indicated that a thin midden capped with clean fill approximately 6-in to 8-in (0.15-0.20m) thick, was located on the southwestern corner of this exposed house lot. Although our initial thoughts were that this midden predated the circa-1870 construction of the main house (and associated with an earlier component—potentially associated with House E to the south), our current interpretation is that this domestic midden dates from the early years of the original House F occupation (circa 1867-1875). Besides this domestic midden, the additional backhoe work located a small inner yard cellar (House F, Feature 1), a cistern (House F, Feature 3), as well as a construction midden (associated with the construction of the original house) (House F, Feature 4).

Although no test units were excavated within House F prior to the backhoe stripping, twelve 1m by 2m test units were laid out in the small inner-yard activity area once located behind the original house (Figure 96). These twelve test units were hand excavated with all fill being screened. These tests documented a short-term domestic midden that was most dense around the well (Feature 2). Although the midden quickly declined in density as one moved to the north (and under the rear service wing), the presence of the well and the midden beneath the porch strongly suggests that this midden pre-dated the rear service wing (with the recovery of mid-century printed and painted ceramics, redware, and container glass). The future analysis of the material collected from these twelve excavation units will document the material culture of this short-term circa-1870 component, as well as help establish a date of construction for the rear service wing.

Feature 1 (House F) was a small rectangular pit identified along the southern property line of the lot and approximately 4-ft (1.22m) southwest of the well (Feature 2) (Figure 98). At the scraped surface, Feature 1 measured 4-ft 8-in (1.43m) wide (north/south) by 5-ft 0-in (1.52m) long (east/west). The pit was located approximately 13-ft (3.96m) west of the original house, with the south edge of the feature being closely aligned with the south edge of the original house. The pit appears to have cut through the early midden identified at this location. The flat base of

the pit is situated approximately 1-ft 4-in (0.40m) below the pre-settlement ground surface (which is 2-in or 5cm below the surface of origination). At the base, well preserved planks were intact, and strong evidence of plank sidewalls were present. Based on the limited evidence, it would appear that the original plank-constructed box set into this pit measured approximately 4-ft 0-in (1.22m) square. Two prominent fill zones were noted within the feature. The bottom fill (Zone III) consisted of a silt loam rich in organic material, wood ash, and small domestic artifacts reminiscent of household slop buckets. The upper fill (Zone I) consisted of a topsoil fill with a considerable amount of plaster, mortar, and small brick fragments mixed throughout—as if the feature was capped off during a construction event (such as the construction of the adjacent rear service wing). Several large brick fragments were concentrated at the base of this fill zone. The feature contained an interesting assortment of mid-century artifacts believed to have been deposited in circa 1870-75. The location of this feature suggests that it was a small inner-yard cellar associated with the original House F, and the presence of a similar feature in the same location behind House G would corroborate this interpretation.

Feature 3 (House F) was a brick-walled cistern located along the far western edge of the excavation block adjacent to the southwest corner of the service wing addition (Figures 99-101). Only a small section of the feature was exposed in the excavation block, with the majority of the feature extending into the unexcavated parking lot to the west. Additionally, a large L-shaped concrete pier rested on top of the eastern end of the feature. Based on the limited exposure of this feature in the excavation unit, it was difficult to get an accurate measurement of the feature—which approximated 7-ft 6-in (1.98) in diameter. The eastern edge of the feature was located only 1-ft (0.30m) west of the rear service wing foundation wall. The southern edge of the cistern appears to align closely with the southern wall of the service wing. The cistern was mapped in plan view, and after the excavation of the surrounding midden (and in consultation with the IHPA), a backhoe was used to excavate along the outside edge of the cistern to a depth slightly below the base of the feature. With the aid of the backhoe, the cistern wall was cut through (minimally disturbing the feature) in order to prepare a sectional drawing and to assess the character of the fills within the feature. The interior fill of the feature was left undisturbed, and after documenting the structure of the feature, it was backfilled to prevent slumping. This feature lies on the edge of the project right-of-way, and it is recommended that it remain undisturbed by the proposed undertaking.

The base of the cistern was located 3-ft 5-in (1.05m) below the pre-settlement ground surface—and 4-ft 7-in (1.41m) below the surface from which it was constructed. The surface from which this feature was constructed is located approximately 1-ft 6-in (0.45m) below the surface of the adjacent parking lot. The base of the feature consisted of a single course of brickwork laid in a running bond flat on the base of the pit. The sidewalls were constructed by laying brick on their long edge (as a rowlock stretcher). Nine courses of brickwork brought the side walls, which were originally vertical, to the 1840 pre-settlement surface. The tenth course of brickwork initiated what was originally a brick dome. Currently, the upper section of the sidewall has splayed outward approximately 3-in (8cm), allowing the dome to drop and flatten with time. It would appear that the dome may have been relatively flat when originally constructed. At least two episodes of thick mortar has been applied to the inside surface of the cistern (including the underside of the dome. An unglazed earthenware drain tile penetrates the dome (as an inlet tube). The central opening (and/or throat) of the cistern was not exposed. The

fill in the cistern consisted predominately of cinder fill (with no artifacts observed). The stratigraphic profile adjacent to the edge of the cistern indicates the presence of a lower midden (Zone IV) which was approximately 6-in (0.15m) thick. This lower midden consists of a lime mottled fill (Zone IVc) that was probably laid down during the construction of the original House F (circa 1870) and an upper deposit (Zone IVa) which consists of a thin topsoil midden with domestic artifacts deposited by the occupants prior to the construction of the rear service wing. This lower midden was capped by 8-in (0.20m) of mixed topsoil and subsoil fill (Zone III). Zone III probably was deposited after the construction of the adjacent service wing addition (or other structure). It was from the surface of Zone III that the cistern was constructed. Capping Zone III (and deposited over the completed cistern dome) was a yellow subsoil fill (Zone II) which was subsequently capped with a thick cinder-rich topsoil midden (Zone I). With this in mind, the cistern was probably constructed sometime shortly after the construction of the rear service wing (potentially during the later 1870s or 1880s?).

Conclusions: House F was the latest house to be constructed within the project area. This house was probably constructed by, or for, Thomas Billington sometime between circa 1867 and 1870. Physical evidence suggests that House C was a one-and-a-half story, frame, single pile dwelling. As originally constructed, the house did not have a rear service wing. Shortly after construction, a small one-story kitchen wing was built onto the rear of the dwelling (giving the house an L-shaped footprint). Archival and physical evidence suggests that this house survived the 1908 riot, and was not demolished until the middle 1920s. Post-abandonment disturbances consisted of a series of large concrete piers once associated with the Barker-Lubin lumber company buildings constructed on this property during the later 1920s-30s. Except for Feature 3 (a cistern located on the edge of the project right-of-way), the archaeological investigations have resulted in the complete excavation of this structure and the associated features. No further archaeological work is necessary within this area, as all archaeological features within this house lot were documented through excavation. Feature 3 (the cistern) should be protected from future construction activity.



**Table 13**  
**Details of Occupancy, 325 North Tenth Street (House F)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

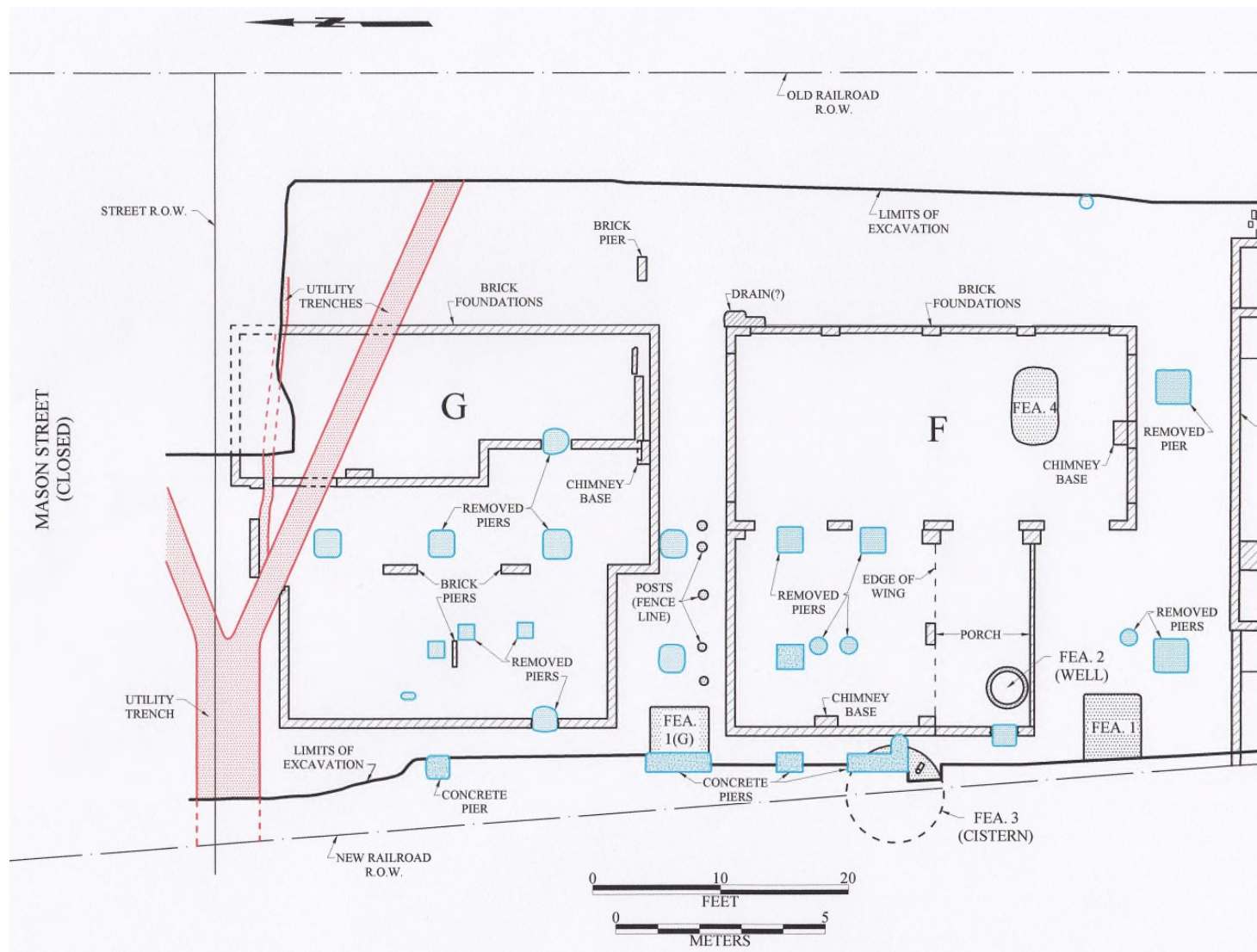
<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1875	325 North Tenth St.	George Bailey (col)
1879	325 North Tenth St.	Lizzie Kendall
1880	325 North Tenth St.	Lizzie Kendall
1880	325 North Tenth St.	Miss Julia Vineyard
1887	325 North Tenth St.	Frank Hickox
1891	325 North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1892	325 North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1892	325 North Tenth St.	J. Jones (col)
1894	325 North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1894	325 North Tenth St.	J. Jones (col)
1896	325 North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1898	325 North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1898	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. J. Words (col)
1902	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. E. White (col)
1902	325 North Tenth St.	E. Mallory (col)
1902	325 North Tenth St.	B. Barton (col)
1904	325 North Tenth St.	H. January ?? (col)
1904	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. White (col)
1905	325 North Tenth St.	Laura Clay (col)
1905	325 North Tenth St.	H. Williams (col)
1906	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones
1907	325 North Tenth St.	M. C. Jones (col)
1908	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones (col)
1909	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones (col)
1910	325 North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones (col)
1918	325 North Tenth St.	J. R. Irvin
1924	325 North Tenth St.	Charles Darnall (col)

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.

**Table 14**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers Regarding 325 North Tenth Street (House F);**  
**(Edited; See Full List in Appendix X)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
1/17 1892	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Addie White and James Jones	Married at House
5/22 1895	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Lilly Doyle	Licensed to Marry [with Macon Thompson?] (25)
12/11 1898	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Alfred White	Death notice [daughter is Addie Jones]
7/22 1899	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Edward Mallory	Marriage license (27)
7/22 1899	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Mabel Day	Marriage license (26)
10/29 1899	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	James Jones	Funeral notice
12/12 1902	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Eliza White	Received aid for groceries: \$6
2/13 1903	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Miss Hazel White	Ill at St. John's; Relocated home
3/14 1903	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Eliza White	Received aid for groceries: \$6
5/26 1903	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Hazel White	Feared eloped with young white Hebrew man
5/26 1903	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Addie Barton	Mother of Hazel; feared eloped with white man
9/15 1903	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Eliza White	Received aid for groceries: \$9
12/15 1903	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Eliza White	Received aid for groceries: \$9
3/6 1904	DISJ	325 North 10th St.		Wanted: Washing to Take Home
3/12 1904	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$20
3/12 1904	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$9
3/15 1904	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$20
3/15 1904	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$9
3/15 1904	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$9
6/1 1904	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Elizabeth Cozzens	Death notice [sister is Addie Barton]
6/21 1904	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$10
6/21 1904	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$6
3/18 1905	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for coal: \$4.50
5/18 1905	DISJ	325 North 10th St.		Wanted By Competent Woman: Family Washing
12/19 1905	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for groceries: \$2
12/19 1905	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Eliza Lee	Received aid for coal: \$4
3/20 1906	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$7
10/15 1906	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	William Jones (age 24)	Died after extended illness, complication of diseases
10/15 1906	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary C. Jones	Mother of William (deceased)
10/16 1906	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	William Jones	Funeral notice
3/15 1907	DISR	325 North 10th St.	William Bosely	Received aid for coal: \$5
11/30 1907	DISJ	325 North 10th St.	William Bosely	Funeral notice
3/10 1910	DISR	325 North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary Jones	Roof Fire
3/10 1910	DISR	325 North 10th St.	T. K. Tanner	Owner of house; House occupied by Mary Jones

2/15	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary January	Patient at St. John's; awaiting surgery
6/12	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	James January	Auto Accident; Badly Crushed chest
11/6	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Alice Davis	Beer Party Followed by Host Slain With Axe
11/7	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Louis McCloud	Arrested for murder of "Mother" Davis
11/10	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lee Hey	Chinaman sought in murder of "Mother" Davis
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Solomon Large	Hit by Train and Killed
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Ruth Irwin	Large's Daughter
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Solomon Large	Killed by train (86)
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Ruth Irwin	Daughter of Solomon Large
3/5	1918	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Solomon Large	Killed by train (86)
5/20	1919	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Joseph B. Lawson	Soldier Returns From Overseas
8/31	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Morris "Headlight" Howard	Shot while beating Robinson's Mother
8/31	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Augustus Robinson	Shot Howard for Beating Mother
9/13	1920	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Morris "Headlight" Howard	Shot while beating Robinson's Mother
9/13	1920	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Augustus Robinson	Shot Howard for Beating Mother
9/29	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Morris "Headlight" Howard	Died of gunshot wounds
9/29	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Augustus Robinson	Arrested for murder of Howard
8/16	1921	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Edmund Richmond	Admitted to hospital
8/28	1921	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Kittie Richmond	Left Hospital after receiving treatment
4/4	1922	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Louise Thomas	Robbed of cash in sock by W. L. Griffin
4/6	1922	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Louise Thomas	Drops charges on W. L. Griffin



**Figure 86. Plan view of Houses F and G, illustrating vacated Mason Street, limits of excavation, and right-of-way edges. The features highlighted in blue represent post-1925 disturbances associated with the Barker-Lubin buildings. The features highlighted in red represent relatively recent underground utility lines.**





**Figure 87. View of House F during excavation (looking northwest).**





**Figure 88. Upon initial stripping of overburden over the north end of House F, remnants of a rail spur (as noted here by the ghosts of the spur's timber ties) was uncovered. This rail spur was probably constructed for the Barker Lubin Lumber Company, and would have accessed the lumber sheds and/or storage buildings (see Figure 27).**

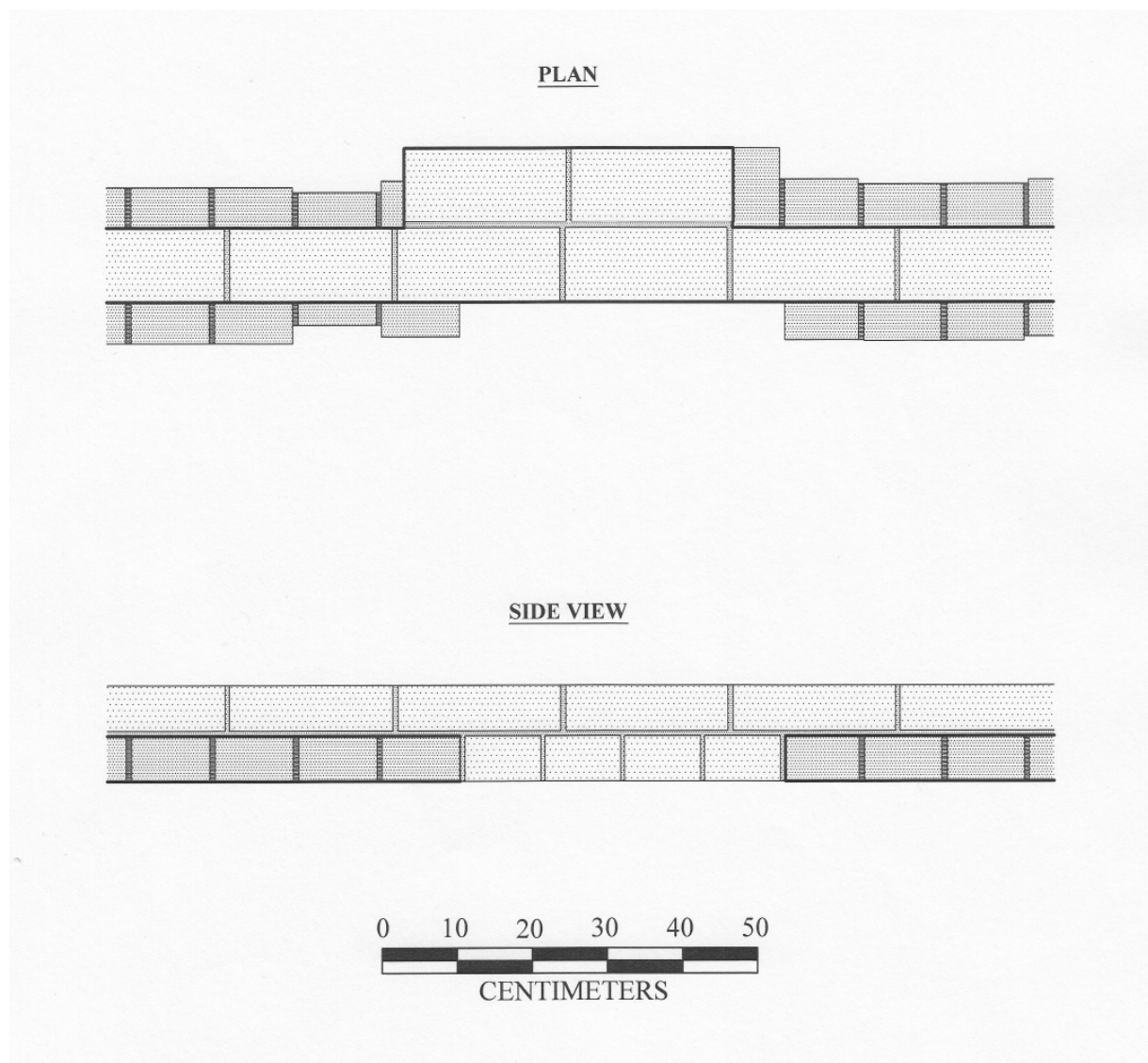




**Figure 89.** Details of the east foundation wall (original, front section) of House F. The double-wide brick pier and adjacent single-wide brick “curtain” wall were constructed in a single episode.



**Figure 90.** Detail of the chimney foundation, south wall of the original section of House F.



**Figure 91. Detail of east wall construction, House F. This wall consisted of a series two-course wide piers with the space between them infilled with a single-course wide “curtain wall.” Both the piers and the curtain wall between them were constructed in the same episode.**





**Figure 92. Two views along the rear wall of the front section of House F. Left: Looking north from the southwest corner of the house. Right: Looking south from the northwest corner of the house.**





**Figure 93. Two views of the rear service wing, House F. Left: Looking north from the southwest corner along the entire length of the wall. Note the unusual character of the wide pier integrated into the southern end of the wall. Right: piers located adjacent to the west wall of the original structure. Notice how the two piers abut one another.**



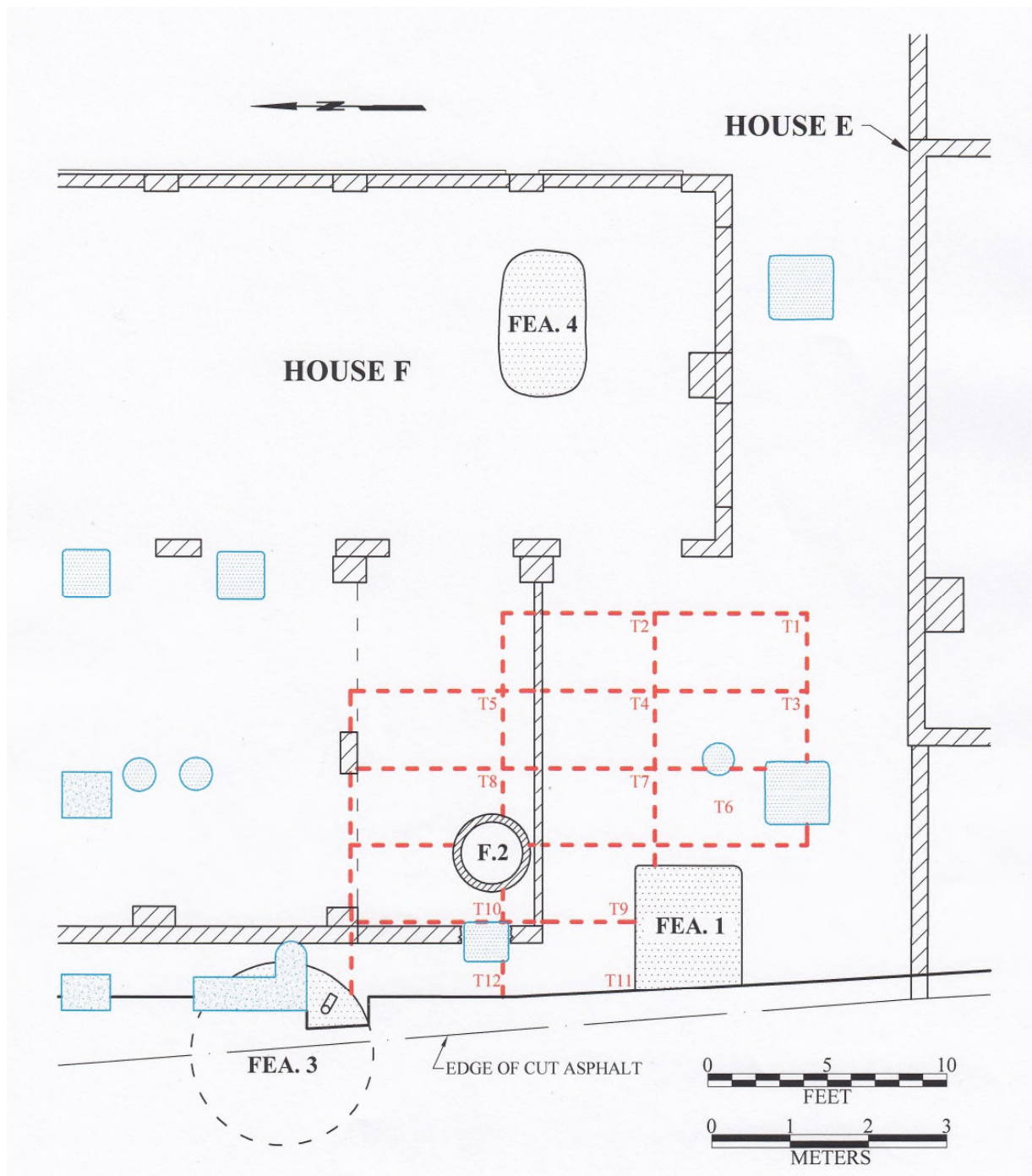


**Figure 94. Detail of chimney foundation of the rear service wing, House F.**





**Figure 95. Detail illustrating the two abutting foundation systems for the front and rear sections of House F. These foundations were constructed at different times, indicating that the rear service wing of House F was not original to the dwelling. Top: Detail of southeast corner of rear service wing. Bottom: Detail of northeast corner of rear service wing.**



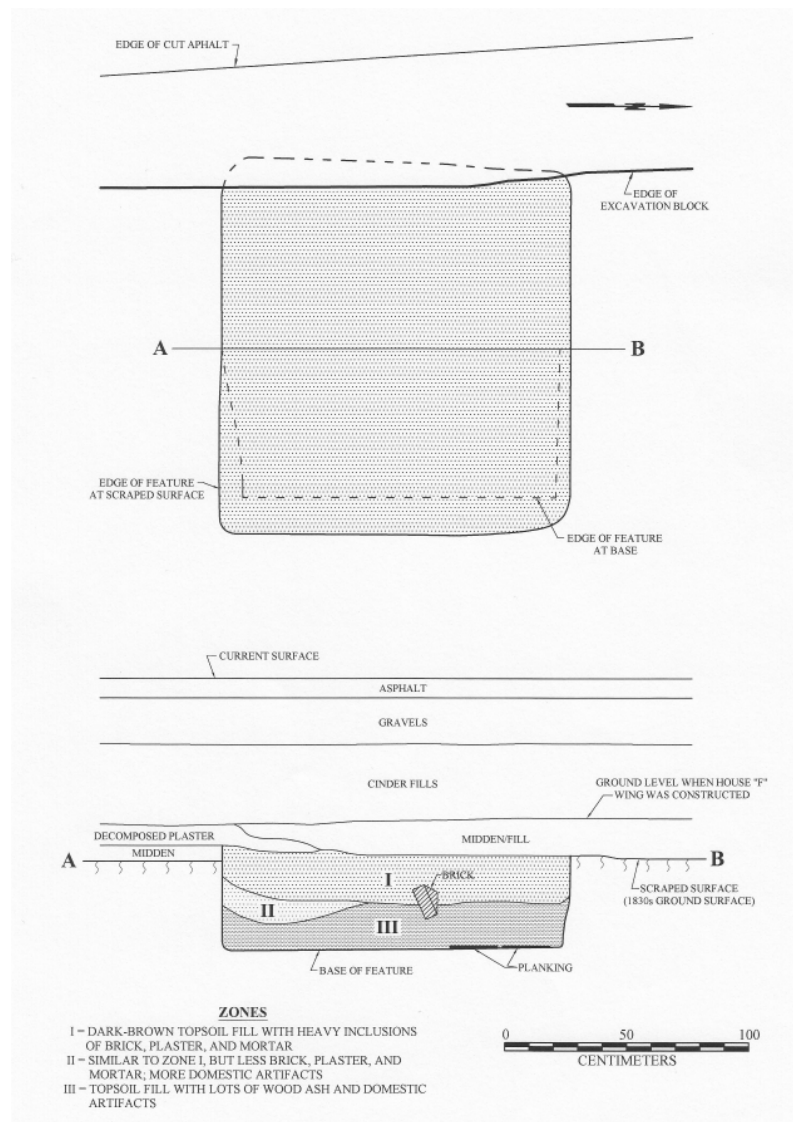
**Figure 96. Plan detail of features (middens, well and cellar) and test units associated with House F. The twelve test units (outlined in red) were laid out and excavated after the removal of the House F foundations. The features highlighted in blue represent post-1925 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Lubin buildings. Feature 3 (a cistern) is the only feature that is still extant.**





**Figure 97. Four views of the hand excavation (top), and machine excavation (bottom) of the House F well (Feature 2).**





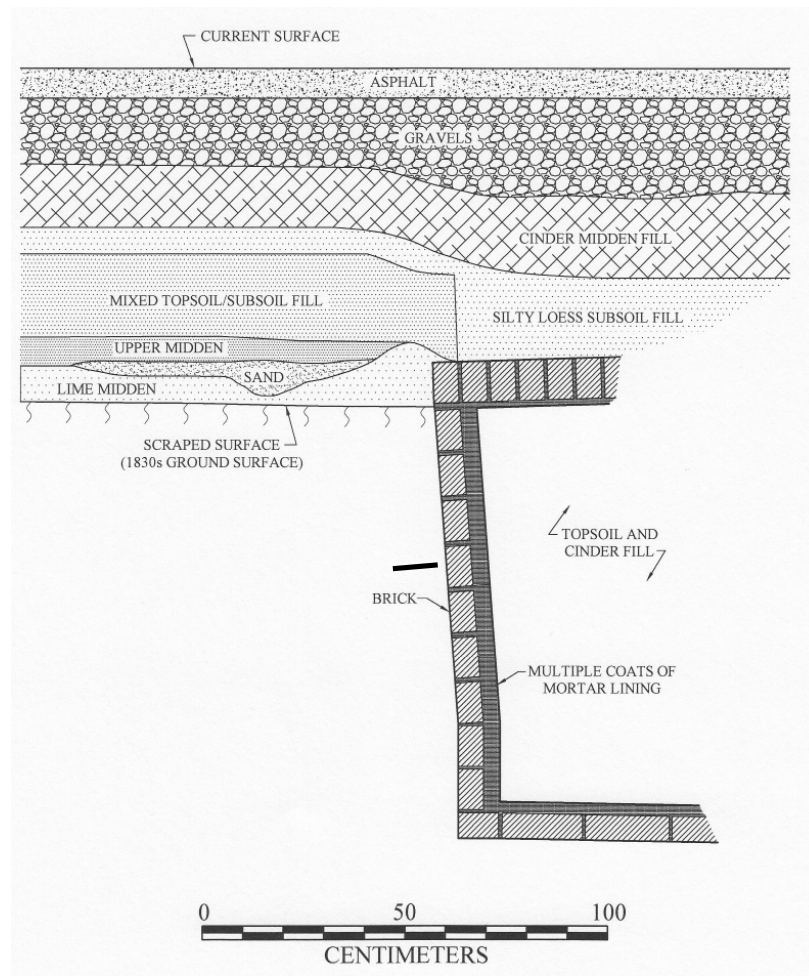
**Figure 98. Plan and profile view of House F cellar (Feature 1). This feature represents a shallow pit cellar once located immediately outside the rear kitchen wing of the house.**





**Figure 99. View of House F cistern (Feature 3). This view illustrates the partially collapsed dome with inlet tile.**





**Figure 100. Left: Profile view through southern edge of cistern (House F, Feature 3). Right: View of outside edge of cistern wall after exposing it with a backhoe.**





**Figure 101. Three views of the cistern (House F, Feature 3) during machine excavations. Left: Beginning excavation. Middle: Cistern wall and interior contents exposed. Right: Detail of collapsed dome, displaced side wall, and multiple coats of interior mortar lining.**

**House G (327/329 North Tenth Street / 930 East Mason Street)**<sup>162</sup> (Figures 86, 102-106), which is located immediately north of House F at the southwest corner of Tenth and Mason Streets, is situated on the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3, Whitney's Addition, City of Springfield. The southern edge of this house is situated 3-ft 9-in (1.14m) from the southern property line, and 5-ft 3-in (1.60m) from the north edge of House F. House G is located only one foot (0.30m) from the northern property edge (and the Mason Street right-of-way). The front of the house is aligned with House F immediately to the south. The lot on which the house sits is approximately 38-ft 6-in (11.73m) wide (north/south). The entire house was exposed during the current investigations.

Results of Archival Research: As discussed earlier, Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (SCDR K:553). As originally platted, Lots 1-4 were initially oriented towards Mason Street to the north. Sometime prior to 1839, Whitney "re-packaged" Lots 1-4, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until late 1839 that the "re-packaged" lots began to sell. The first sale of the re-organized lots occurred in November 1839, when the land on which House G is located (N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4) was sold by Thomas N. Wells to Stiles C. Peck (House G). Peck, in turn, sold the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 to John W. Priest in May 1848 (SCDR AA:508). Priest's name was prominently displayed on the 1854 and 1858 city maps at this location suggesting that he still retained ownership of the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 during the 1850s. Deed research tentatively suggests that Priest owned this lot through at least the late 1870s. Tax assessments for 1879 suggest that Priest still owned this corner lot (and associated House G) at this time (*Illinois State Journal*, June 21, 1879).

As with the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4, the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 remained undeveloped for many years. Neither the 1854 or 1858 city maps (Figure 19) illustrate a house at this location. Nonetheless, both maps indicate that the property was owned by "J. W. Priest" at that time. John W. Priest was a prominent local figure, who served eight successive years as a city alderman, Mayor from 1856-1858 and 1870, as well as President of the Springfield School Board and President of the Board of the Water Works Commission. In the 1870s, he was running a stove and tin ware store in the city (Power 1876:581). He never lived on this parcel of land. Presumably Priest had purchased the lot as investment property, and may have been responsible for the construction of House G.<sup>163</sup>

House G first appears on the 1867 Bird's Eye View of Springfield (Figure 20), suggesting that the house was probably constructed sometime between 1858 and 1867. The 1867 view depicts a two-story, side-gable, single-pile dwelling at the southwest corner of Tenth and Mason Streets—and facing Tenth Street. This map appears to depict an empty lot immediately to the south of the house (the future location of House F). This dwelling was the only two-story structure documented in the project area.

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<sup>162</sup> In 1890, the house is listed simply as "K. I." on the Sanborn fire insurance map, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 329 North Tenth Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 327 or 329 North Tenth Street. Based on the accompanying archival research, this house most commonly was referenced as 327 North Tenth Street throughout most of its existence.

<sup>163</sup> John W. Priest resided elsewhere in Springfield (Power 1876:581).

Tax assessment records published in the local newspapers suggest that John Priest retained ownership of the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 through at least 1879 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, September 17, 1870 and *Illinois State Journal*, June 21, 1879). The assessed value of the property in 1870 suggests that a house (House G) had been constructed on this lot by that date. As discussed earlier (in regard to House F), the 1870 census may suggest that House G was a double-house occupied in that year by Wesley Ford and Henry Johnson families (both of whom were black). Unfortunately, no additional information has been found in reference to these two families.

The 1874 *Springfield City Directory* lists George Cox and Nancy Batey as living on the southwest corner of Tenth and Mason Streets—presumably in House G.<sup>164</sup> The 1876 city directory suggests that P. Howey, a widow, was living at 331 N. Tenth Street in that year (presumably in House G). Previously, in 1873, the James Howey family was living on the west side of Tenth Street, four houses north of Madison (presumably in House D). The 1874 *Springfield City Directory* listed Pliney Howey, a widow, as living on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason Streets (potentially still in House D). Although it is unclear as to when the widow Pliney Howey moved into House G, the city directory research would suggest that this occurred sometime between 1874 and 1876. The 1879 city directory lists a Martha Howell, a dressmaker, as residing at the southwest corner of Tenth and Mason Streets (potentially in House G). The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that Martha Howell resided on “Tenth Street, southwest corner of Mason.”

The 1880 U.S. Federal Census suggests that this house had been subdivided into three separate rental units by this time. The first unit was occupied by the John Cantrall family. Cantrall was a 26-year old laborer living with his wife Carrie (age 23), and their one-year old daughter Ida.<sup>165</sup> The second unit was occupied by a single, 28-year old woman named Nellie Luce, whose occupation was listed as “Keeping House.” The third rental unit in the house was occupied by Fanny Howell (age 50) and her two children, Fanny (age 18, occupation listed as “At Home”) and William (age 15, occupation listed as laborer).<sup>166</sup> All occupants of the house at this time were listed as “white.” Neither Luce nor Howell were noted in any pre-1880

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<sup>164</sup> Cox does not appear listed in either the 1869 or 1872 directories. George Cox appears within the pages of the “Court Cullings” in May 1881, having been indicted for assault and battery upon an Asa Potts (*Illinois State Journal*, May 11, 1881). In 1869, the widow Mrs. Nancie Batey was listed as residing on Washington Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

<sup>165</sup> The *Illinois State Journal* (January 17, 1881) documents the divorce of John F. Cantrall from his wife Carrie Cantrall. Carrie Cantrall was adjudged to be insane in 1899, suffering from “melancholia,” and sent to the Jacksonville State Hospital (*Illinois State Journal*, October 1, 1899). Carrie died at the hospital in March 1900. She was of Portuguese descent, being the daughter of Mrs. Mary Vieira (*Illinois State Register*, April 14, 1900; April 15, 1900).

<sup>166</sup> William died in February 1894 of consumption at the residence of his mother, Martha Howell (*Illinois State Journal*, February 5, 1894). His obituary notes that his sister Fanny had married (Mrs. Fannie Geathard). His mother was residing at 316 North Thirteenth Street at the time. Perhaps his mother’s actual name was Martha, and not Fanny?



Springfield city directories. John Cantrall was listed in the 1879 city directory apparently living with his parents just around the corner at 923 E. Mason Street.<sup>167</sup>

The first entry in the Springfield city directories with a listing for 327 North Tenth Street address appears in the 1887 directory (Table 15). In that year, the city directory has two listings for this address. One listing is for Thomas H. Faulkner, a laborer residing at this address. The second listing in that year's directory is for a Miss Lucy Henry, a boarder. Subsequent entries for this address were found in the 1892, 1894, and 1896 city directories. The 1892 Springfield city directory suggests that the property was occupied by two families at that time—the S. Oppleman and Samuel Schwartz families. Both families (and accompanying male children) were listed as peddlers. The 1894 city directory suggests that the house was occupied by S. Schwartz, S. Oppleman, Q. S. Harmon, and Moses Smith. Additionally, a Miss Fannie Carroll was noted as residing at 327½ North Tenth Street. All residents of this house noted above were listed as being “white.” City directories fail to list this address after 1896, even though the house remained standing for some time afterward (as illustrated on the 1906 map). No entries were found for a search of 329 North Tenth Street. The reason for the address disappearance from the city directories is detailed below.

A search of the Springfield city newspapers resulted in only a single news story related to 327 North Tenth Street (Table 16). The September 20, 1895 issue of the *Illinois State Register* announced the issuance of a marriage license to Walter Dean (age 25) and Rosa Williams (age 22). Both were listed as black. No news stories were found in reference to the 329 North Tenth Street listing.

Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that a J. P. Latham was the owner of the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 at that time (*Illinois State Register*, April 13, 1889). Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps depict a similar structure at this location. Both maps depict a two-story, rectangular front section (probably consisting of two rooms on each floor), and a single story rectangular rear service wing to the west. In 1890, the service wing was not quite as long (north/south) as the front wing. By 1896, the rear service wing had been expanded to the south, extending past the southwest corner of the front wing. Both the 1890 and 1896 maps depict a long and narrow front porch facing Tenth Street. The 1906 Sanborn map, although only a *Block Line Map of Springfield's Central Business District* depicts a very different structure than those illustrated on the two previous maps. It would appear that sometime during the ten years between 1896 and 1906, House G was picked up and rotated 90-degrees, reorienting the front of the house to Mason Street. The northeast corner of the newly reoriented house appears to have been placed on the very corner of the lot's northeast corner. House G is not depicted on the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map suggesting that it had been demolished sometime between 1906 and 1917. Based on city directory listings, it would appear that House G faced Tenth Street through circa 1897. In 1898, the house is listed as 930 East Mason Street and occupied by “Gomes and DeFrates.” The house continued to be listed with a 930 East Mason Street address, and as occupied, through 1905. In 1905, the city directory indicates that the house was occupied by Edward Gomes. In 1906, the street index listing indicates that the house was “vacant.” The *Illinois State Register* (October 6, 1902) indicates that Eddie Gomes operated a Saloon at “Tenth

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<sup>167</sup> Based on the 1879 Springfield City Directory, it would appear that John's father (M. E. Cantrall) was a clerk in Justice Keedy's office.

and Mason Streets” (presumably from House G) at that time. The newspaper also reports on the fatal shooting of his wife, which Gomes attested was “accidental” (and highly questioned by authorities). The City accused Gomes of operating an unruly saloon, and his license was suspended in May 1905 (*Illinois State Register*, May 21 1905). Shortly thereafter, Gomes was arrested for larceny and by 1906 the saloon was apparently closed. The 1905 news article notes that the saloon address was “930 East Mason Street.”

The 1907 city directory has no listing for this address. Apparently House G was demolished in circa 1907, just prior to the race riot. No listing for 930 East Mason Street could be located in the 1900 U.S. Census, either.

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: Physical remains of House G uncovered during the investigations consisted of multiple perimeter brick foundation walls and brick piers (Figures 86, 102). The integrity of House G had been compromised by not only the circa 1898 reorientation of the dwelling to Mason Street, as well as to post-demolition activities (Figure 103). Presumably during the 1920s, a series of concrete pier footings were constructed for the Barker Lubin Lumber Company’s improvements on this lot (which included a large “Buildings Material Storage” building). During the later twentieth century, multiple episodes of underground utility line trenching severely impacted the north end of this structure. Initially, the foundation remains were difficult to interpret due mainly to these post-demolition disturbances along the north end of the dwelling. The most confusing aspect of these foundation remains was the presence of an interior brick “perimeter” wall with an integral corner encapsulated within what was believed to have been the front portion of the house (Figure 104). It eventually became apparent that these foundation walls represented two foundation episodes for House G—one set (the better preserved and/or lower set) representing the house depicted on the 1867 Bird’s Eye View, and the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps (with the house fronting Tenth Street). The second set of foundations, which was the less well-preserved set, represents the house in its relocated position (depicted on the 1906 Sanborn map and fronting Mason Street).

As originally constructed, the front portion of House G is represented by a perimeter brick foundation that measures approximately 32-ft 0-in (9.75m) wide (north/south) by 19-ft 6-in (5.94m) deep (east/west). The rear (or kitchen/service) wing of the dwelling extended an additional 12-ft 3-in (3.73m) to the west (or rear) of the dwelling, and was 26-ft 3-in (8.00m) wide (north/south). This large service wing was inset approximately 3-ft (0.91m) on each side of the front (or east) section of the dwelling. Two long brick piers of unequal size were located along the common wall between the two sections of the building. The southern pier measured approximately 2-ft 3-in (0.69m) in length, whereas the northern one was 2-ft 9-in (0.84m) in length. A single chimney foundation was noted along the south wall of the front section of the house, and no fireplace foundations were noted. Presumably, a second chimney would have been located in the opposite north gable end wall.<sup>168</sup> No cellar was present beneath the house. The continuity in the perimeter foundations between the front and rear of the structure, and the presence of the interior brick piers between the two sections of the building, suggest that the

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<sup>168</sup> Although the area of a suspected second chimney along the northern wall of this front section of the house was disturbed—making a determination of a second chimney not possible—the foundation support of this chimney, in its relocated circa 1906 position, was noted during the archaeological investigations.

front and rear of this structure were constructed at the same time. No evidence of fire damage was noted during the archaeological investigations. The brick foundation walls were constructed with a soft-mud brick using a lime mortar. The shallow foundation wall did not have a spread footing, and in several places was represented only by a single course of extant brick work. It would appear that the foundation wall had been constructed on, or very near, the pre-settlement ground surface.

Unlike House F which persisted into the 1920s, House G appears to have been demolished in circa 1907, immediately prior to the race riot. Due to the fact that the house had been demolished prior to August 1908, exhibited no evidence of having been burned, and exhibited substantial disturbance post-demolition, no archaeological test units were excavated in, or around this dwelling (Figure 105). In anticipation of proposed underground utility construction, and in coordination with the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, after thoroughly documenting the physical remains of House G, additional backhoe work was conducted at this location. The objective of this additional backhoe work was to remove the overburden (house remains and post-1908 fill deposits) to inspect for pre-1908 features that might be masked by these deposits. After the removal of the house foundations and fill deposits, five 8-9" round post holes were noted along the south property line, likely associated with a historic fence line. Additionally, a shallow pit feature (House G, Feature 1) was located along this same property line (and adjacent to the southwest corner of the dwelling). Feature 1 was excavated.

At the scraped surface, Feature 1 (House G) measured 4-ft 6-in (1.39m) north/south by an indeterminate east/west dimension (Figure 106). The west end of this pit was impacted by a large concrete pier once associated with a building constructed by the Barker Lubin Lumber Company. Presumably, if similar to the small pit located adjacent to House F, this pit at House G would have been approximately 4-ft 6-in (1.39m) square. Excavation of this pit indicates that it extended to a depth of only 7-in (18cm) below the scraped surface. The base of this feature was relatively flat, and would have been located approximately 1-ft 4-in (40cm) below the circa-1890s ground surface. This pit appears to have been originally lined with planks, both on the side walls and floor. The fill in the pit consisted of a mottled subsoil and topsoil mixture with large amounts of clinkers, brick fragments and small pockets of wood ash. The artifact density in this pit was very low. This pit, which probably represents a shallow food storage cellar once located immediately outside the dwelling's kitchen, may have been filled in circa 1898 when the main house was rotated to face Mason Street.<sup>169</sup> This pit was nearly identical in morphology and location (in relationship to the house) to the one found in association with adjacent House F.

**Conclusions:** House G was probably constructed for John Priest sometime after 1858, and prior to 1867 as a rental property. Most likely, this house was probably constructed during the middle 1860s, immediately after the conclusion of the Civil War. Physical evidence suggests that House G was a one-and-a-half story, frame, single pile dwelling very similar to House F. Unlike House F, House G was originally constructed with a one-story, rear service wing (giving the house an L-shaped footprint). Archival and physical evidence suggests that this house was demolished shortly prior to the 1908 riot. Post-abandonment disturbances consisted of a series of large concrete piers once associated with the Barker-Lubin lumber company buildings

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<sup>169</sup> It seems logical to suspect that the fence line along the south side of the lot may have been installed at that time also.

constructed on this property during the later 1920s-30s, as well as more recent underground utility line trenches servicing the nearby St. John's Hospital. The archaeological investigations have resulted in the complete excavation of this structure and its associated features. No further archaeological work is necessary within this area, as all archaeological features within this house lot were documented through excavation.

**Table 15**  
**Details of Occupancy, 327 North Tenth Street (House G)**  
**(from select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1887	327 North Tenth St.	Thomas Faulkner
1887	327 North Tenth St.	Miss Lucy Henry
1892	327 North Tenth St.	D. Jones (col)
1892	327 North Tenth St.	S. Schwartz
1892	327 North Tenth St.	S. Oppelman
1894	327 North Tenth St.	S. Schwartz
1894	327 North Tenth St.	S. Oppelman
1894	327½ North Tenth St.	Miss Fannie Carrol
1896	327 North Tenth St.	Abraham Myer
1898	930 East Mason St.	Gomes and DeFrates
1905	930 East Mason St.	Edward Gomes
1906	930 East Mason St.	vacant

“Col” is an abbreviation for the term “Colored,” and was used in reference to the occupant’s race (black) within the historic document.

**Table 16**  
**Items Gleaned from Newspapers Regarding 327 North Tenth Street (House G);**  
**(Edited; See Full List in Appendix X)**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Newspaper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name of Person in Article</u>	<u>Synopsis of Newspaper Article</u>
9/20 1895	DISR	327 North 10th Street	Walter Dean (col) & Rosa Williams (col)	License to marry





**Figure 102. Two views of House G during excavations (looking west/northwest).**





**Figure 103. View of the disturbed character of the foundation remains, House F (View looking south).**





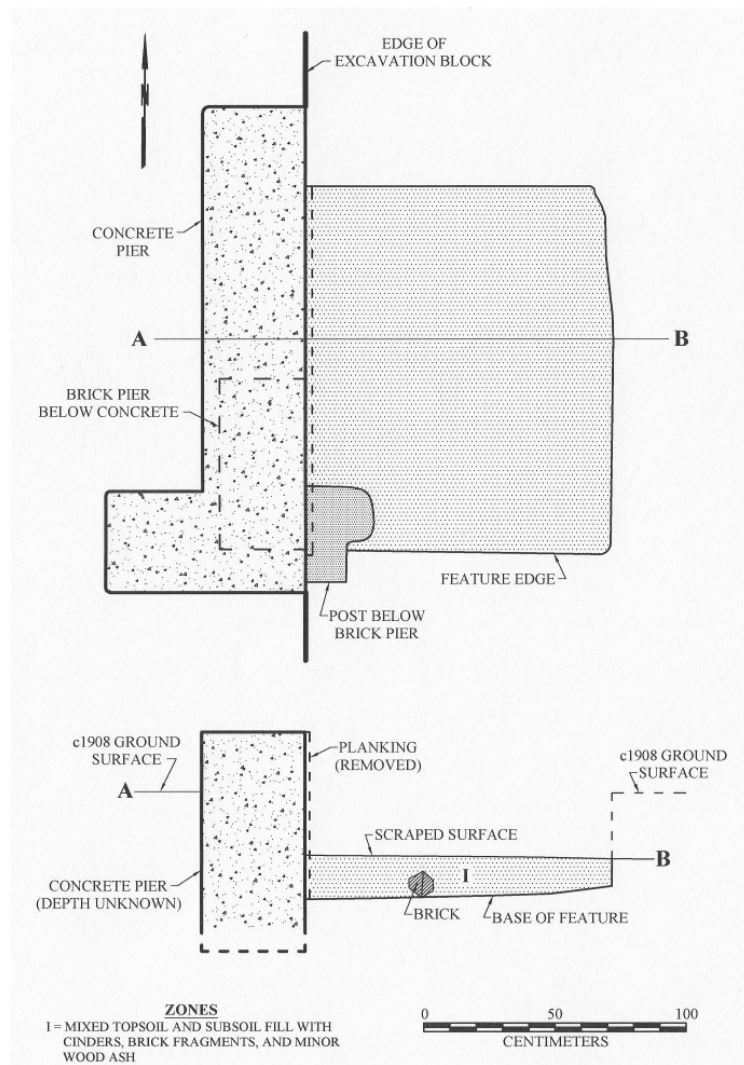
**Figure 104. Two views of foundation details, House G (south wall of the front section of the building). Both images depict the original foundation system (with intact chimney support) and the later replacement foundation (associated with the re-located and/or rotated house).**





**Figure 105. Top: Initiating backhoe work to remove remnant foundations and search for additional features. Bottom: Excavation of House G, Feature 1.**





**Figure 106. Plan and profile views of Feature 1 (House G).** This feature, which was nearly identical to a contemporary feature uncovered at House F, probably functioned as a shallow inner yard pit cellar once located immediately outside the rear kitchen wing of the house.

## **Site 11Sg1433**

**Summary of Archival Research.** This site is located in Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition. This block is bounded by Mason Street on the south, Tenth Street on the east, Reynolds Street on the north, and by Ninth Street on the west. The specific project area is located along the eastern edge of the block, consisting of Lots 1-2 on the north (fronting Reynolds Street), and Lots 15-16 on the south (fronting Mason Street). At the time of the archaeological testing, this area was a surface parking lot used by employees and guests of the adjacent St. John's Hospital. Unlike the previously discussed lots associated with Site 11Sg1432, the lots located along the east side of this block generally were never partitioned and re-oriented to Tenth Street. Archaeological Phase II testing was conducted only on Lots 15 and 16.

The plat of Wells and Peck's Addition to Springfield was recorded in the county courthouse in December 1836 (SCDR K:107). Like the previous areas discussed with Site 11Sg1432, although this addition had been platted in 1836, no land transactions were documented for Block 14 until late 1839 (SCTB 1:283-284).<sup>170</sup> In December 1839, Stiles C. Peck and Thomas N. Wells signed separate quit claim to Lots 1-4, granting these parcels to Dewey Whitney (SCDR P:265, 267). Unfortunately, there is a gap in the chain-of-title for these lots, with the Tract Book indicating no transfer from Whitney to another party. The next transfer in ownership as recorded in the Tract Book index occurred on May 27, 1843, when Antonin Campbell Corman (?) sold Lots 1-4 to Erastus Wright (SCDR U:536).<sup>171</sup> Once again, there is a gap in the chain-of-title. By 1849, the four lots in question (fronting Reynolds Street on the north) were owned by David Phelps,<sup>172</sup> who sold them to Silas W. Robbins on March 18 of that same year (SCDR CC:46). Robbins retained ownership of the four lots for less than a year, before selling them to Isaac Smith<sup>173</sup> on December 15, 1849 (SCDR DD:43). Smith, in turn, sold part of the lots (believed to be the south half) to George Leggett on December 12, 1851. Smith died shortly afterwards.<sup>174</sup> Thereafter, his widow Elizabeth W. Smith, subsequently sold all four lots to George Westenberger on June 10, 1855 (SCDR SS:600). None of these four lots were tested during the current investigations.

Potter (1854) and Sides (1858) illustrate Block 14 as being lightly developed at this date, with only three residences present on the entire block (Figure 107). Two of these houses lie outside of the project area (in Lots 9 and 11-12). The third house straddled Lots 1 and 2 (on the

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<sup>170</sup> The plat of Wells and Peck's Addition to Springfield was recorded in the county courthouse in December 1836 (SCDR K:107).

<sup>171</sup> Later city directories list Erastus Wright as a real estate investor with an office on the Public Square.

<sup>172</sup> David Phelps had settled in Loami (Sangamon County) in 1836 or 1837. In 1849, the year he sold his Springfield property, Phelps moved to California to pursue mining interests. He was killed in a California mine in 1866 (Power 1876:565).

<sup>173</sup> Isaac H. Smith was born in South Carolina and married Elizabeth W. Roll, the daughter of William Roll. Isaac Smith died in 1851, leaving a widow and five children (Power 1876:628) (see discussion of House E, Site 11Sg1433).

<sup>174</sup> Power (1876:628) states that Isaac Smith died in 1851.

northeast corner of the block), and lies within the project area. Dashed property lines present on the 1858 city map suggests that Lots 1 and 2 may have been subdivided, with this house located on the northern portion of these two lots and fronting Tenth Street—a practice that was also done on the lots associated with Site 11Sg1432 to the south. The presence of this house on both the 1854 and 1858 maps suggest that this dwelling may date from the 1840s or very early 1850s. Archival research suggests that Elizabeth Smith owned this house in 1854, but, as of 1857, she was residing in a home one block south on Tenth Street (House E; *Springfield City Directory* 1857). The 1860-1 city directory lists John Anderson residing at the southwest corner of Reynolds and Tenth streets (*Springfield City Directory* 1860). This location corresponds to the dwelling illustrated on the 1854 and 1858 maps. Anderson's name, however, does not appear in the chain-of-title. He would appear to be a renter.

The development of Lots 15 and 16, fronting Mason Street at the southeast corner of the block, occurred later than that on Lots 1 and 2. Stiles C. Peck quit-claimed his rights to Lots 5-10 and Lots 13-16 to his fellow proprietor Thomas N. Wells on November 24, 1839. Wells then sold Lots 5 and 13-15 to Edwin J. Brown on January 31, 1842 (SCDR P:149, S:382). In April 1853, Brown sold Lot 15 to Jose Rodrigues (or Rodriguo) (SCDR OO:346). Rodrigues was Portuguese, being among the many Madeira Islands immigrants who settled on Springfield's Near North Side in the 1840s. In November of that same year, Brown sold adjoining lots to two other Portuguese immigrants: Antonio T. Mendonca acquired Lot 13 and Joseph Gomes (or Gomez) bought Lot 14 (SCDR MM:297-298). James N. Brown (possibly a son of Edwin?) later sold Lot 16 to Clara Rodrigues in March 1866 (SCDR 27:277). This small enclave of Portuguese-owned properties on the southeast corner of Block 14 represented the southern extension of this ethnic group's neighborhood on the Near North Side. It is unclear as to whether Clara and Jose Rodrigues were related.

The 1867 bird's eye view documents a substantial build-up on Block 14 since 1858 (Ruger 1867) (Figure 108). The early house straddling Lots 1 and 2 (and fronting Tenth Street) is clearly indicated. This view depicts a large structure at mid-block fronting Tenth Street. Unfortunately it is difficult to determine if it is on Lot 1 or Lot 16.<sup>175</sup> Additionally, by this time, at least two buildings were illustrated on Lots 15 and 16 to the south, facing Mason Street. As noted above, these later two lots were purchased by Portuguese families in the late 1850s and remained in their hands into the late nineteenth century. The two-story frame structure located on Lot 16 at the northwest corner of Mason and Tenth streets was a grocery store. Multiple deed transactions involving Lot 16 were recorded during the period 1867-1870 between John and Manuel Mendonca and John Allen.<sup>176</sup> The Mendoncas presumably built the grocery store on Lot 16, though John Allen may have been a partner. Manuel Mendonca sold Lot 16 to Jonathan and Joseph Fernandez on May 13, 1884 (SCDR 33:227).

The 1873 bird's eye view indicates that the early house once located on Lots 1-2 had been demolished by this date, and replaced by a small, single story, gable-front dwelling facing Tenth Street (Figure 109). This new house appears to have been constructed slightly to the south of the location of the original structure. Two structures—one each facing Tenth Street on the

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<sup>175</sup> This building disappeared by 1873.

<sup>176</sup> The content of these deeds is currently unknown. Further deed research is needed.

south end of Lots 15 and 16 were also documented on this map, and represent a dwelling (Lot 15) and grocery (Lot 16). The 1876 city map suggests these same three structures were present within the project area at that date.

The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map is the first to illustrate Block 14 (Figure 110). This map depicts conditions nearly identical to that indicated on the 1873 bird's eye view, with two houses and a grocery present within the project area. Both houses represent smaller, single story frame structures probably associated with low-income families which were, by this date, well integrated into what had become known as "the Badlands." Subsequent maps published in 1896 and 1906 show relatively few changes to the block, which apparently was spared damage during the 1908 race riot (Figures 111-112).

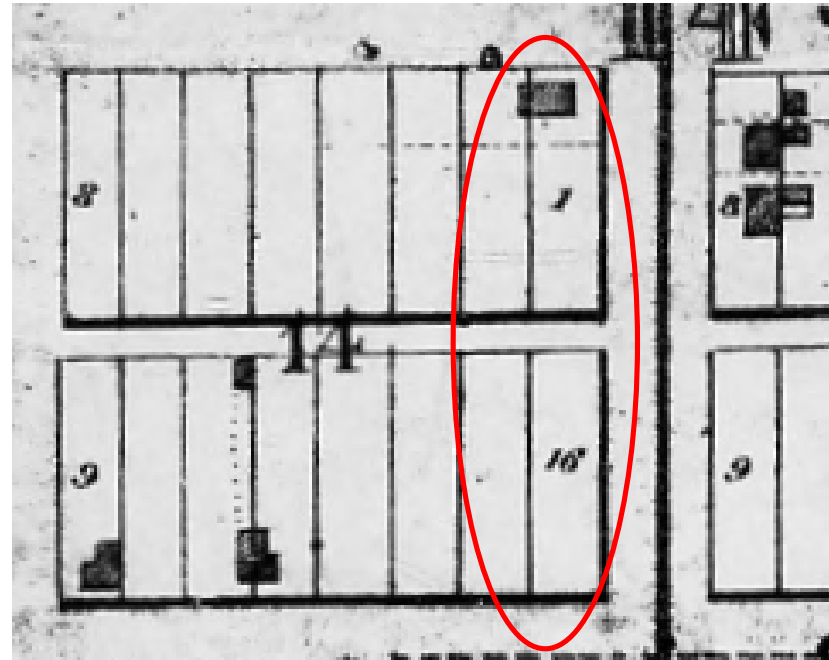
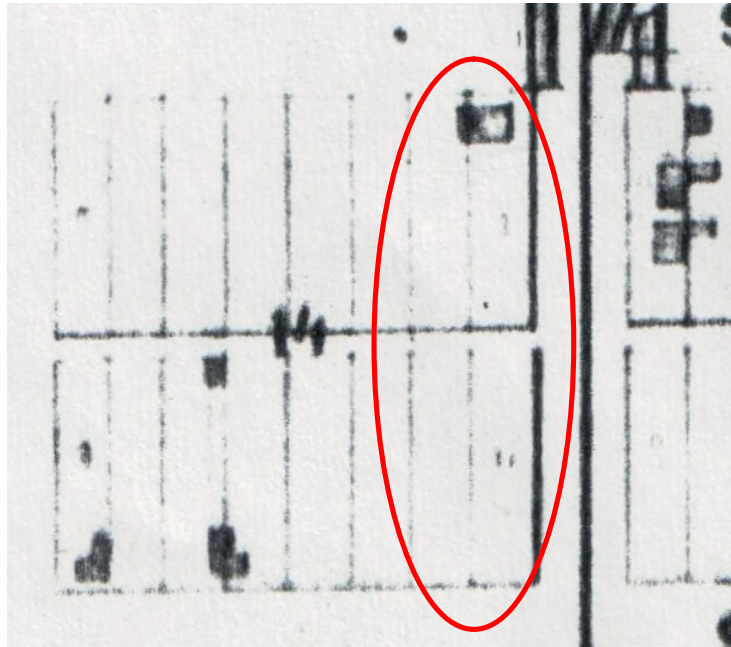
The 1917 Sanborn map documents the addition of multiple new dwellings (potentially as many as six) since 1906 on Lots 1-3, including three small, narrow homes (possibly representing Shotgun Houses) fronting Tenth Street (Sanborn Map Company 1917:33-34) (Figure 113). Additionally, three new dwellings had been constructed along Reynolds Street. Two of these structures appear to represent double houses. Both the double houses and the Shotgun house types are consistent with dwellings associated with low-income families, specifically built for rental property. The earlier single-story dwelling once located on Lots 1-2 appears to have been demolished during this time period and replaced by three shotgun-style dwellings. Additionally, the single-story frame dwelling on Lot 15 appears to have been converted into a double house during this same time period. Between 1906 and 1917 the neighborhood appears to have undergone major change resulting in a major increase in the number of families living within the project area. This may have been a result of the rebuilding and/or redevelopment after the 1908 Riot.

By 1950, the residences on the northeast corner of Block 14 (Lots 1-4) had been demolished to make way for the construction of a large commercial building, which at that time was occupied by a wholesale grocery business (Sanborn Map Company 1950:33-34) (Figure 114). This masonry building appears to have had a concrete floor and was of steel-frame construction. A truck loading platform was located on the west side of the structure. It is unclear as to whether the building had a partial basement. In 1950, the neighborhood grocery located on Lot 16 still remained. A new building located on the rear of the lot associated with the grocery appears to represent a refrigerated storage facility. By 1972, all buildings on Lots 15 and 16 had been demolished, and the corner of the block was being used for commercial surface parking (Sanborn Map Company 1950:55) (Figure 115).

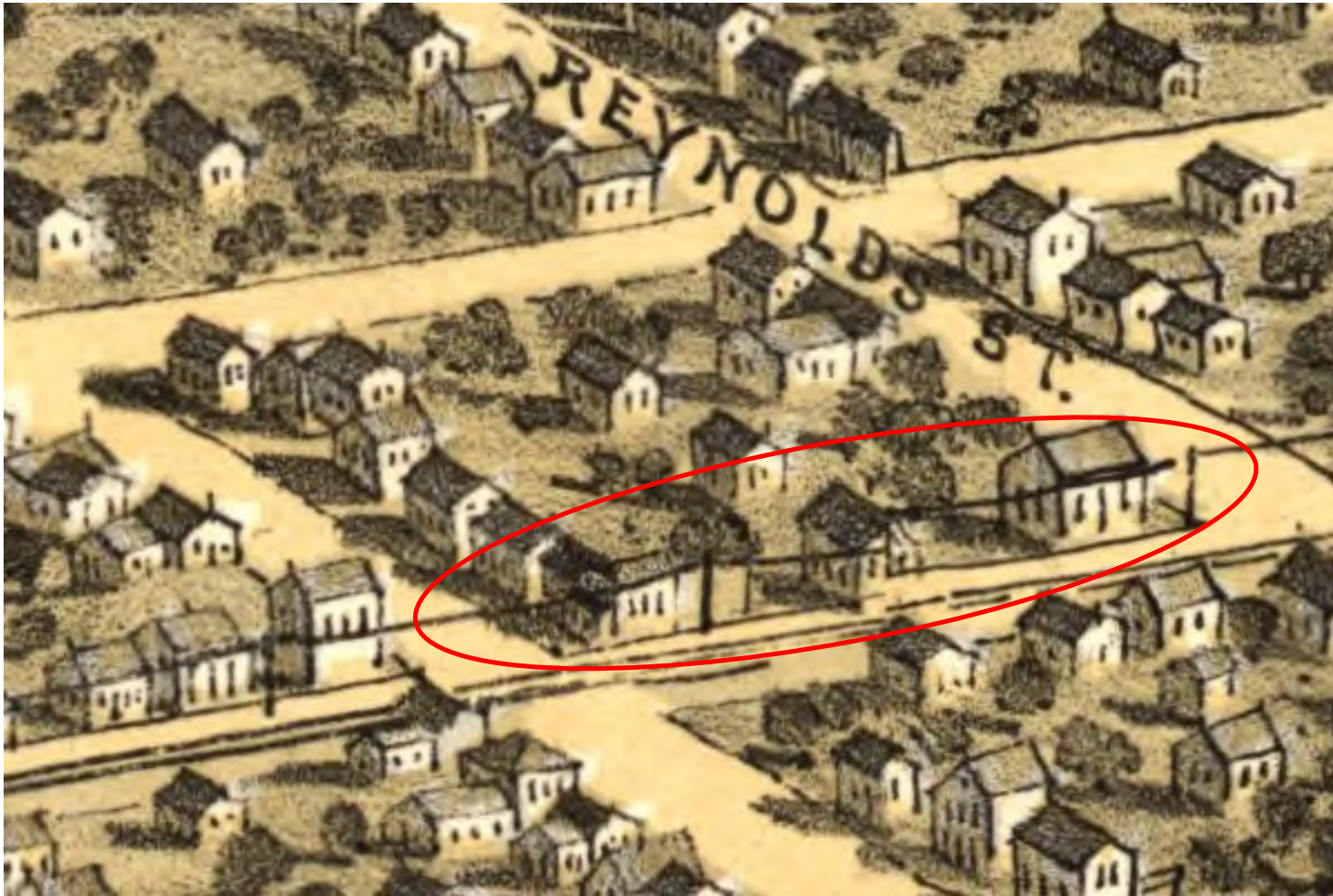
The archival research suggested that the proposed project area located within Block 14 had a potential to contain relatively intact mid-nineteenth century archaeological resources—particularly along the southern half (in Lots 15-16). Although the remains of a small, pre-1850s dwelling and associated domestic component may have been located within the north half of Lots 1 and 2, later improvements on this property—consisting of the construction of multiple early twentieth century dwellings—probably impacted subsurface remains of this earlier occupation. In contrast, Lots 15 and 16 appeared to have a much greater potential for containing intact archaeological remains. Documented in these two lots, located at the southeast corner of Block 14, were a circa-1860s dwelling (Lot 15) and grocery (Lot 16), both of which were



associated with Portuguese immigrants. The store and dwelling were demolished sometime after 1950 and prior to 1972. Later twentieth century disturbances of these resources seemed minimal.

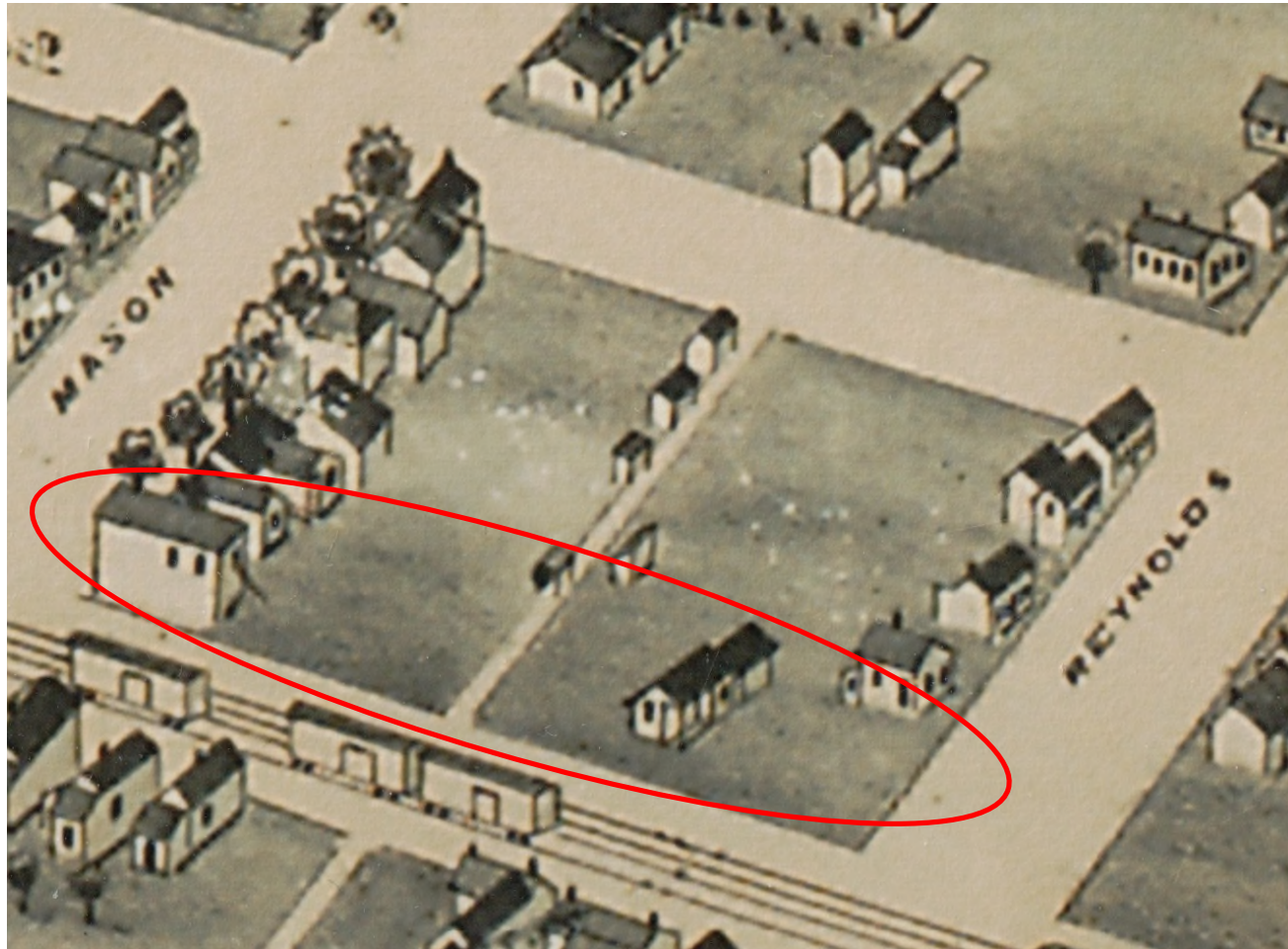


**Figure 107. Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition, as illustrated on the 1854 (LEFT) and 1858 (RIGHT) maps of Springfield. This block was lightly developed at this date, with only three residences present on the entire block. Only one these homes—that shown on Lots 1 and 2 (and circled in red)—lies within the current project area (Potter 1854, Sides 1854). The project area is circled in red.**



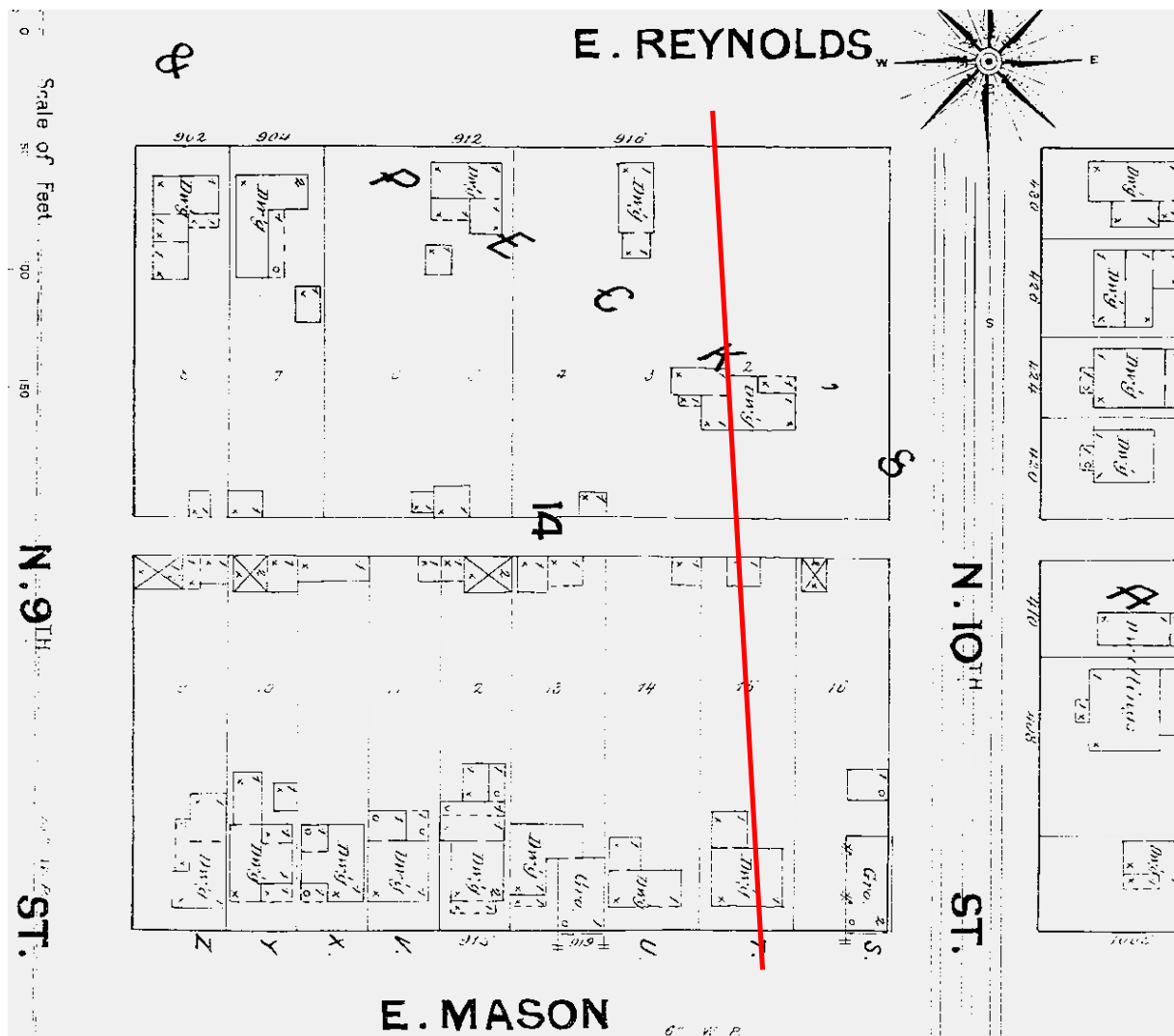
**Figure 108. Detail of the 1867 bird's eye of Springfield showing Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition, between Reynolds and Mason Street. This image documents a substantial built-up on the block since 1858, with several buildings present within the project area (circled in red) (Ruger 1867). The project area is circled in red.**





**Figure 109.** Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition as illustrated on the 1873 Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois (Koch 1873). The project area is circled in red.





**Figure 110.** View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1890:12). Area to the right of the red line is located within the project area. The red line indicates the western edge of the current project area.

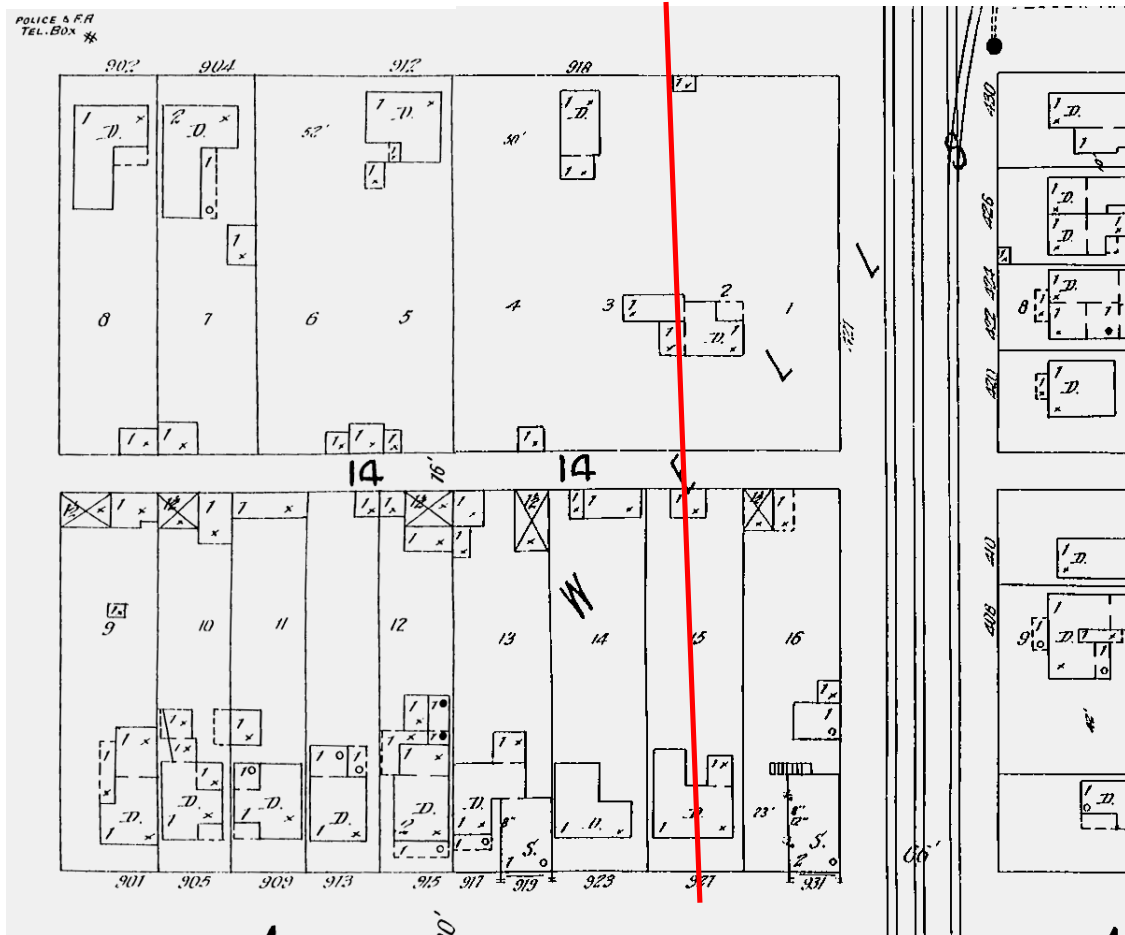
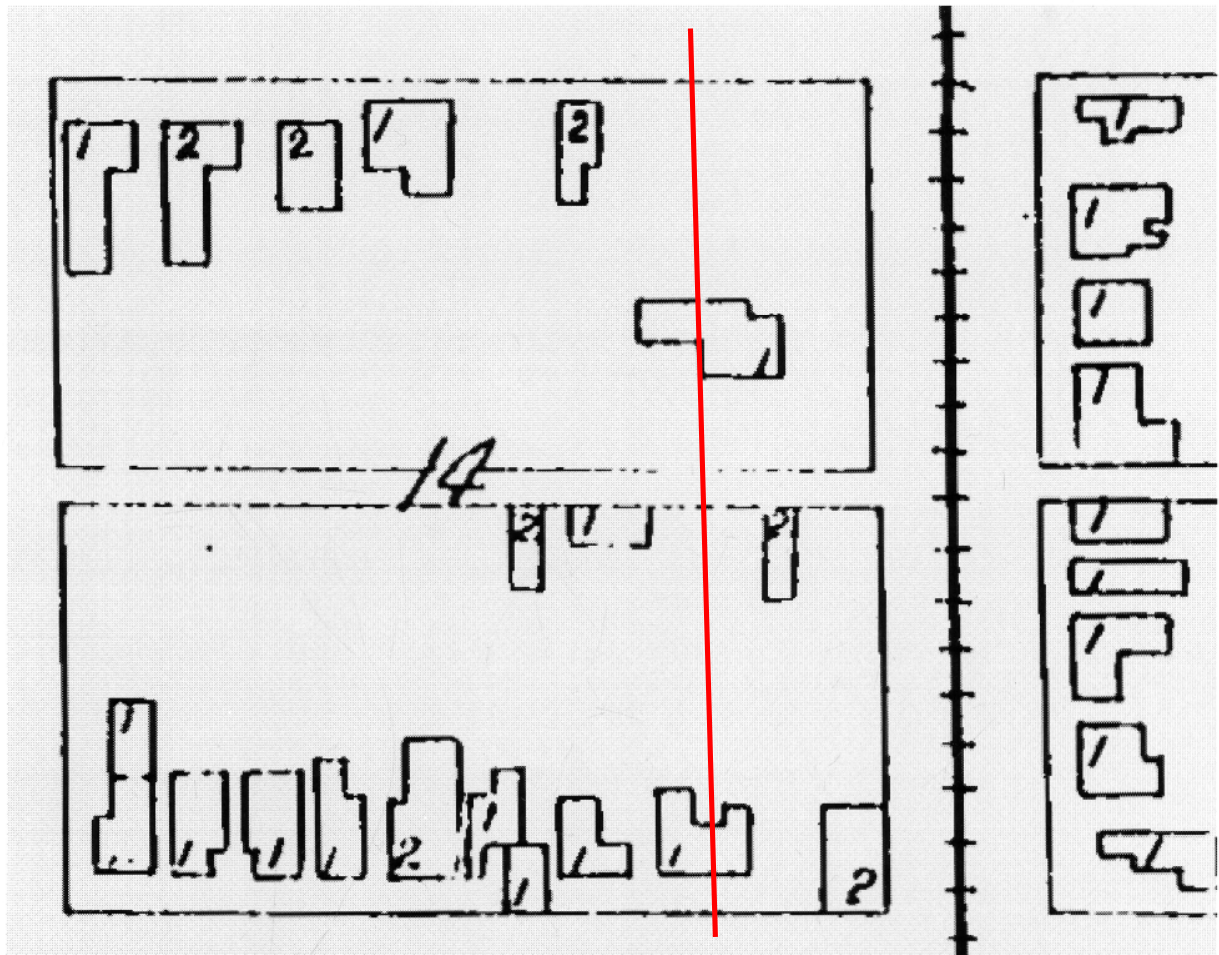


Figure 111. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:51-52). The red line indicates the western edge of the current project area.



**Figure 112. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from a Block Line Map of Springfield's Central Business District, published by the Sanborn Map Company in 1906. The block had witnessed few changes since 1890 (Sanborn Map Company 1906). The red line indicates the western edge of the current project area.**

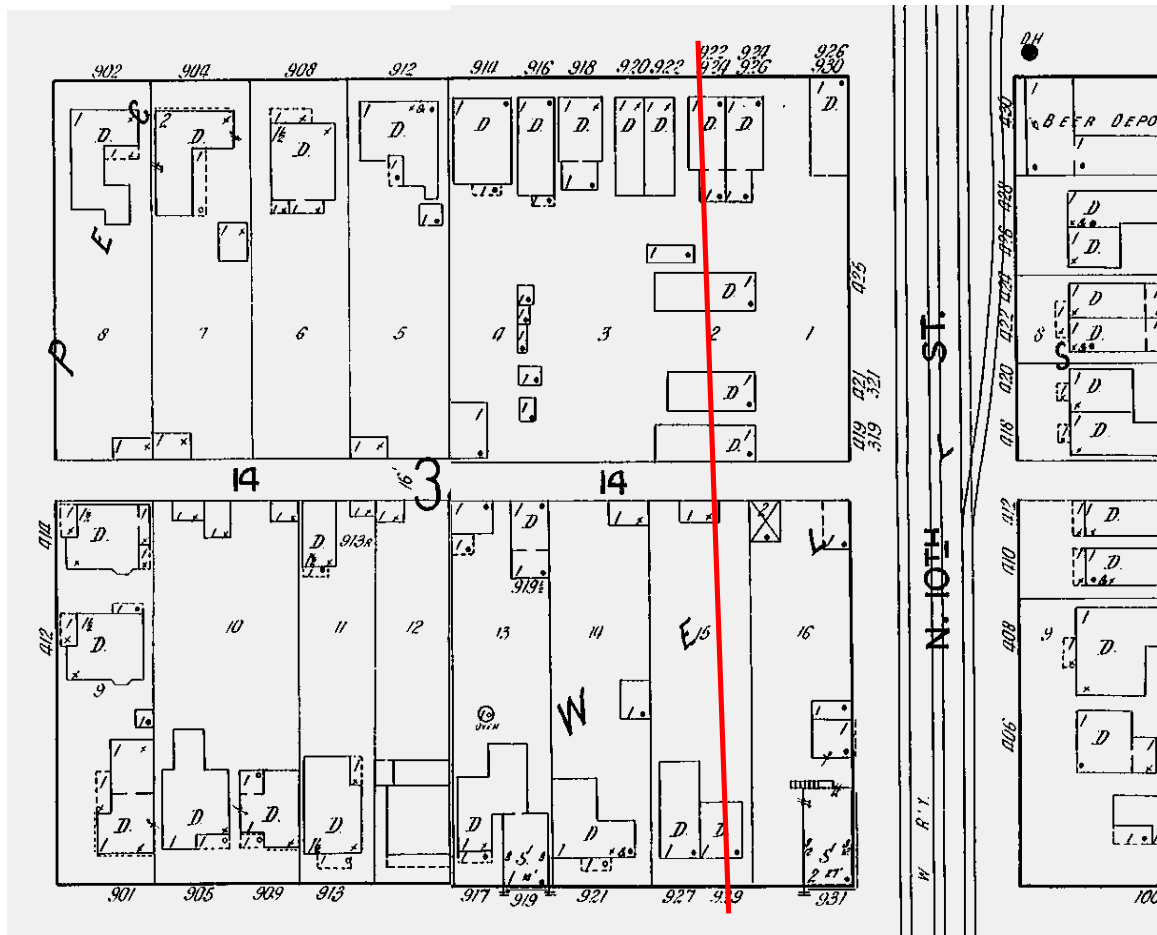


Figure 113. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. One major change illustrated by this map is the addition of multiple new dwellings since 1906 on Lots 1-3, including three small, narrow homes (possibly representing Shotgun Houses) fronting Tenth Street (Sanborn Map Company 1917:33-34). Area to the right of the red line is located within the project area. The red line indicates the western edge of the current project area.



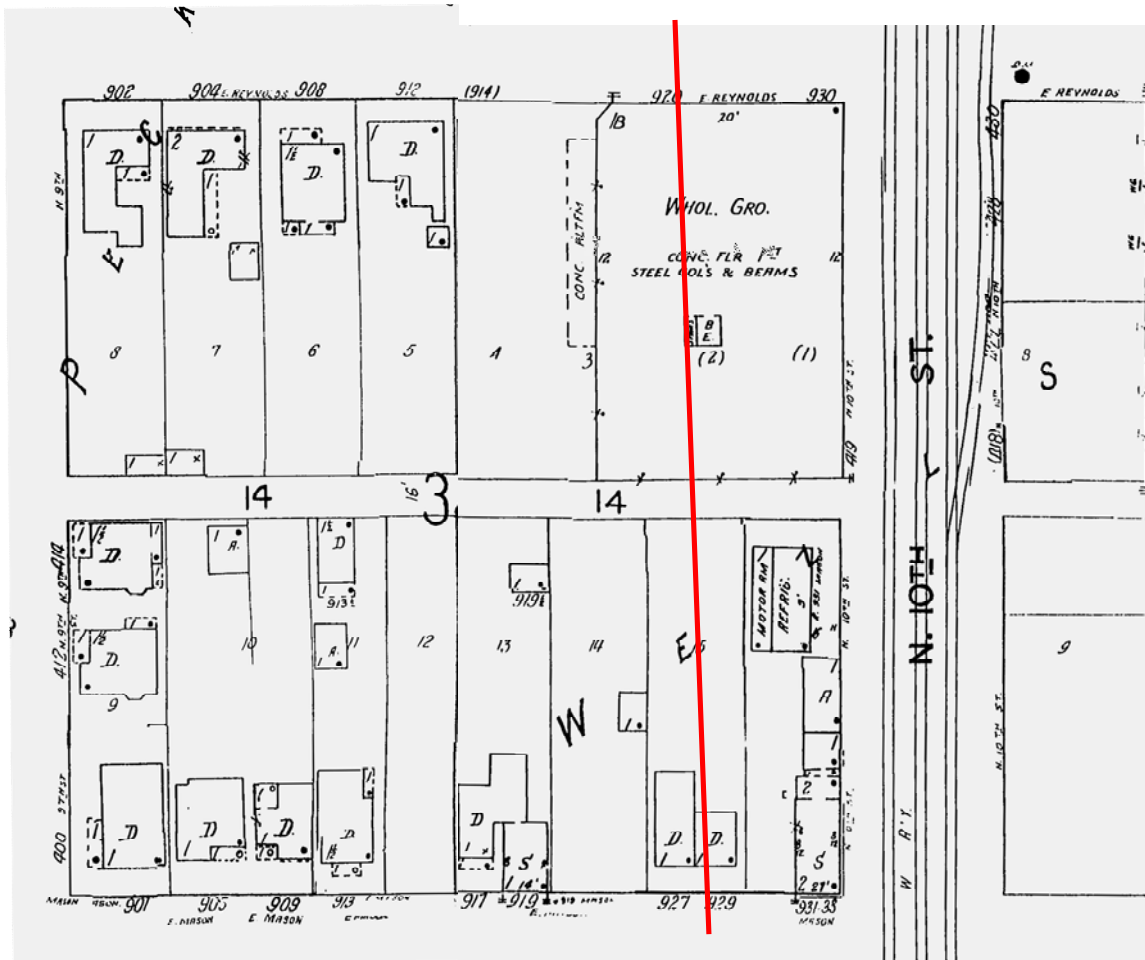


Figure 114. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. By this date, the residences on the northeast corner of the block had been demolished to make way for the construction of a large commercial building housing a wholesale grocery business (Sanborn Map Company 1950:33-34). The red line indicates the western edge of the current project area.

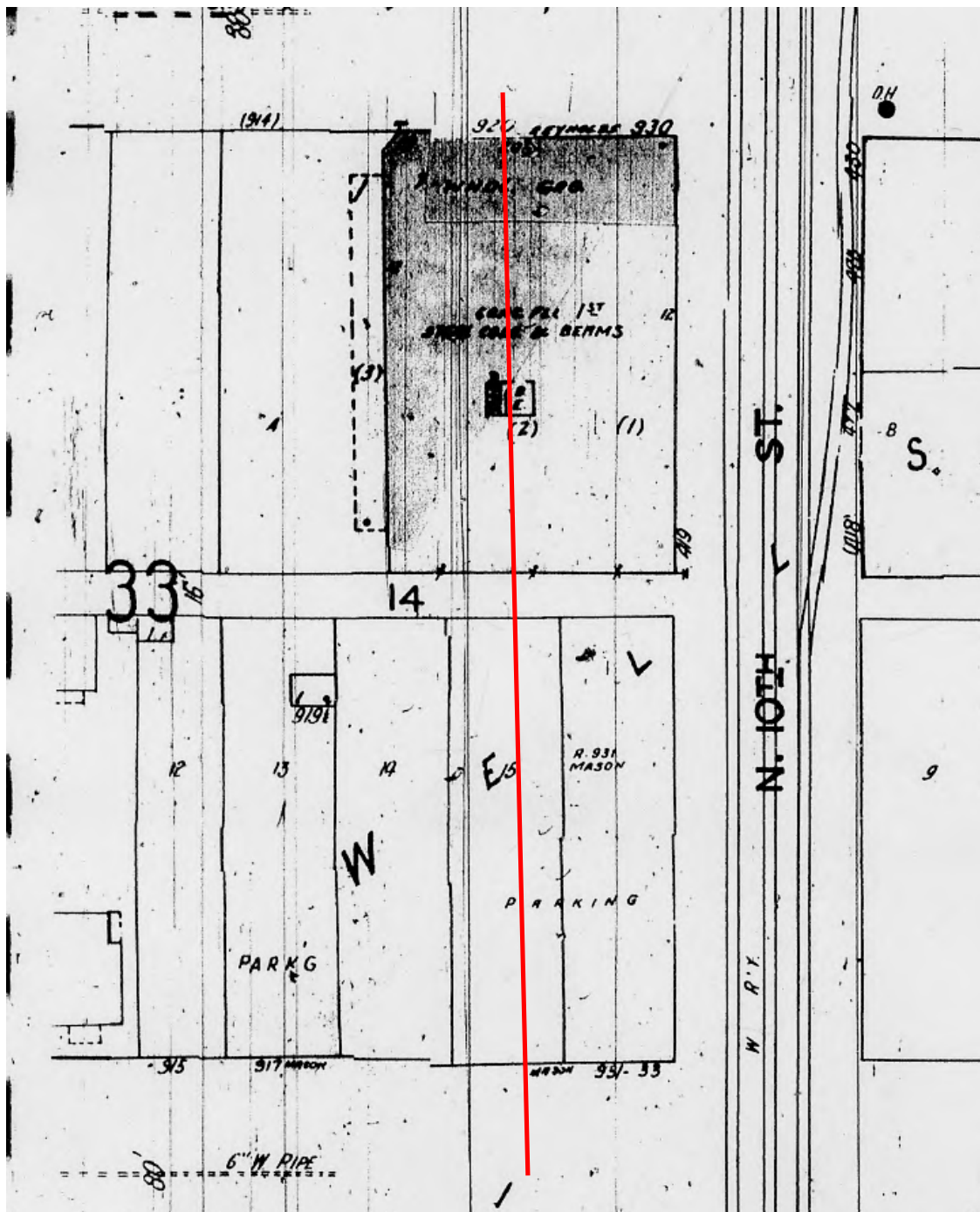


Figure 115. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1972 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. This map documents the continued destruction of the nineteenth-century-era buildings on the block, including those located within the project area on Lots 15 and 16. The latter buildings had been replaced by a surface parking lot (Sanborn Map Company 1972). The red line indicates the western edge of the current project area.

**Summary of Archaeological Field Investigations.** Based on the archival research, Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted on Lots 15 and 16, Block 14, Wells and Pecks Addition, City of Springfield. The Phase II investigations exposed the structural remains of both a mid-nineteenth century dwelling (on Lot 15) and a commercial structure (on adjacent Lot 16). Figure 116 illustrates the location of the two structures, and ancillary features discussed below. As platted, these two lots measure approximately 40-ft (12.19m) wide (east/west) by 157-ft (47.85m) deep (north/south).

***Lot 15 (927-929 East Mason Street)*** (Figures 116, 117-134) is located one lot west of Lot 16 and the southeast corner of this block (and the intersection of Mason and Tenth Streets). At the southern property line (at the Mason Street right-of-way), the proposed project right-of-way was approximately 25-ft (7.62m) wide and expanded to approximately 32-ft (9.75m) wide at the northern edge of the lot (adjacent to the alley that separated Lots 1-2 from Lots 15-16). The Phase II investigations did not expose the entire project area. After removal of the gravel overburden by the general contractor, remnant house foundations (consisting of only a single course of brick work remaining) was observed and mapped. As these foundations were apparently constructed on the original circa-1850 grade and of limited integrity, no further investigations were conducted on the front 46-ft (14.02m) of this lot. On the rear two-thirds of the lot, the Phase II testing did not extend the entire width of the right-of-way. An unexcavated strip of ground approximately 11-ft to 13-ft (3.35-3.96m) wide was left unexcavated along the western edge of the project area. As such, the eastern half of the rear two-thirds of Lot 15 was stripped of overburden to define features.

**Results of Archival Research:** As noted earlier, Lot 15 of Block 14 was purchased by Jose Rodrigues (or Rodriguo)—a recent Portuguese immigrant—in April 1853 (SCDR OO:346).<sup>177</sup> On December 17, 1855, Joseph Rodrigues sold the E1/2 of Lot 15 to Mary Ferreira, who also was Portuguese. Ferreira subsequently established a residence on Lot 15. Archival cartographic evidence suggests a structure first appears at this location sometime between 1858 and 1867. Mary Ferreira is listed in the 1859 and 1860-1 city directories as residing on the north side of Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets—suggesting that a house may have been constructed on this lot sometime shortly after her purchase of the property.<sup>178</sup> Antonio Mendonca (owner of the adjacent Lots 13) and Joseph Rodrigues (presumably the owner of the W1/2, Lot 15) also are listed as residing on this street in the 1860-1 directory (*Springfield City Directory* 1859, 1860).<sup>179</sup> It is unclear as to why only the east half of the lot was purchased by

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<sup>177</sup> Joseph Rodriguez [sic] was listed as a carpenter residing on the south side of Washington Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Street in the 1857 *Springfield City Directory*. Joseph was born on the island of Madeira in February 1826. Rodrigues “was an ardent Christian and a faithful member of the Portuguese Presbyterian church.” Circa 1846, he immigrated to the United States “where he could worship as his conscience directed him.” Circa 1851, he married Miss Clara Mendonsa (who died circa 1894). The couple had at least two daughters (Mrs. Sidney Vasconcellos and Mrs. John DeFrates), and one son (J. M. Roderick). His son appears to have Americanized his name to Roderick (Illinois State Register, October 19, 1906).

<sup>178</sup> The 1859 directory lists Mary as “Miss Mary” whereas the 1860 listed her as “Mrs. Mary.” This confusion persists throughout the ensuing years. It is unclear as to why there is no reference to a husband, or to the fact that she may have been a widow. As such, we suspect the “Miss” is the correct prefix.

<sup>179</sup> The 1860 Springfield City Directory indicates that another one or two households of Ferreriras are living on nearby Cancer Street [now Carpenter Street], between Tenth and Eleventh Street. These include Joseph and

Ferreira in late 1855. Potentially, Rodrigues may have constructed a double house at this location in the early to middle 1850s, and sold the east half of the house to Ferreira in 1855.<sup>180</sup>

The 1860 U.S. census lists no less than four Mary Ferraras as living in the same Springfield neighborhood. One was the presumed wife of Manuel Ferrar [sic], a 45-year old laborer living with their two infant children (Dwelling 1327). A potential double house (Dwelling 1420) was occupied by Antonia Fereara [sic] (a 19 year old painter) and John Fereara [sic] (a 26 year old laborer)—both living with women named Mary. The woman living with Antonia was 60 years old and had a real estate value of \$500 and a personal property value of \$50. The woman living with John was 27 years old and presumably his wife. The fourth Mary was one of three unattached women, presumably unmarried sisters, named Ferera [sic] living together: Mary (aged 48; a seamstress), Louise (aged 43), and Cindera (aged 50; a domestic) (Dwelling 1651). It is unclear whether one of these women represents the Mary living on Mason Street in the late 1850s. Although the most likely candidate would be the 60-year old property-owner living with Antonia, it is interesting to note that the 48-year old Mary living with her two sisters is living adjacent to a 38-year old laborer named Joseph Roderick—who may be the very same Joseph Rodrigues known to own the W1/2, Lot 15.<sup>181</sup> Roderick, who was living with his wife Clara and their one-month old daughter Lucy, had a real estate value of \$300, and a personal property value of \$200.

The 1863 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Mrs. Mary Ferrara [sic] was residing at the *corner* of Mason and Tenth Streets. Similarly, the 1863 *Springfield City Directory* gives the same location (corner of Mason and Tenth Streets) for the residence of J. Rodrigo [sic]. Rodrigo's occupation was listed as "laborer." In 1866, several Ferrieras (Joseph, Manuel, Augustus, and Mrs. Mary) are listed in the city directory. Mary was noted as residing on the north side of Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. There were no listings for a Rodrigues or Rodrigo in the 1866 directory. The 1868 city directory lists Miss M. G. Ferreira as residing on the north side of Mason Street, near Tenth Street.

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Augustus—both house painters. Another family member, Manuel is living near the Illinois State University, east of the Great Western Railroad lines (Springfield City Directory, 1860). In contrast, the 186 directory lists only one Ferreira—Mrs. Mary Ferrara.

<sup>180</sup> This does not account for the fact that a house does not show up at this location on either the 1854 or 1858 city maps. The 1854 map is suspected as being the more accurate of the two maps, with the 1858 map's accuracy often being questioned. Perhaps Rodrigues constructed a house sometime circa 1854-55—immediately after the publication of the 1854 map?

<sup>181</sup> It appears that Joseph may have Americanized his name by changing it from Rodrigues to Roderick. The next two entries in the 1860 census are for the George Roper and Antonia Mendonza families. Roper was a 28-year old merchant with the firm of Mendell and Roper, dealers in boots and shoes with a store on the Public Square in the Ridgely Building. The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Roper resided at 75 Mason, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The 1866 city directory indicates that he lived on the north side of Mason Street, "3 W Ninth"—which probably is in error and either is "3 W Tenth" or "'3 E Ninth". Both the 1863 and 1864 city directories state that George was "in Army" and residing on Mason Street between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The 1863 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that A. Mendonca, a laborer, resided on Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. As such, both Mendonca and Roper appear to have lived mid-block along the north side of Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets in 1860—immediately west of the Ferrara and Roderick households.



The 1870 U.S. census lists at least eight Mary Feraras as living in Springfield at that time. The most likely candidate for the occupant of the house along Mason Street is a 61-year old Mary who was “Keeping House” and living with two other presumably single women: Louisa Chaerico (aged 56; no occupation listed) and Candida (aged 66; no occupation listed). These three women were listed as living in a dwelling occupied by two families (Dwelling 460), and correlates well with the 1860 census. The second family unit living in this structure was that of 40-year old day laborer, Joseph Radgues [sic]. Radgues (presumably Rodrigues or Roderick) was living with his presumed wife (Laura; age 25) and their three children: Julia (age 10), Lucy (age 5), and Pauline (age 1). Neither Mary nor Joseph had any real estate or personal property assessment listed in this census. [Two doors down was James Stewart, Saloon Keeper. Three doors down was Joseph William dealer in Plows, etc.—otherwise there are no insights as to who may have been occupying the adjacent store on the corner.]

Presumably, Mrs. Mary Ferriera (Ferara), who first began residing in the east half of the house on Lot 15 sometime in the mid-to-late 1850s, vacated the property sometime circa 1870. There is no further reference to a Mary Ferreira (or Ferara) residing at this Mason Street location in subsequent city directories from the 1870s. The 1880 Springfield City Directory indicates that a Mrs. Mary Ferara was residing at 826 East Miller, with no occupation listed.<sup>182</sup> Similarly, the 1880 U.S. Census does not indicate a Mary Ferara as living in the Mason Street neighborhood. Deed records indicate that Maria Ferrea [sic] sold the E1/2 of Lot 15 to Joseph Rodrigues in June 1880 (SCDR 25:527).

Little information is available as to who may have lived at this location during the 1870s and 1880s. The 1876 Springfield City Directory lists a Peter Young residing at 927 East Mason Street, presumably in this house. Young was a German-born, lessee (or tenant). The 1880 U.S. census indicates a 34-year old widowed woman named Elizabeth Gage as living immediately adjacent to Emanuel Mendonca, the grocer living in the structure on the adjacent corner. Gage was living by herself. Immediately adjacent, and presumably in the west half of the house in which Gage was living was an Albert Jennings, a 38-year old book keeper living with his wife (Isabella; aged 26) and their infant child (William; age seven months). Apparently west of the Gage and Jennings houses was a double house and adjacent to that a large boarding house operated by Joseph Melton—both structures probably located along north side of Mason Street in the middle of the block. Albert Jennings apparently did not live at this location for any length of time, as he was listed as residing at 1420 North Monument Avenue at the time of his death in 1888. His obituary notes that he was employed at the time of his death at the Elevator Mills “and was an old soldier” (*Illinois State Register*, December 22, 1888; February 7, 1889).

By the 1890s, this house—which was, in essence a double house—was referenced as 927 East Mason Street. Sometime between 1898 and 1904, the eastern half of this double house was assigned the street address of 929 East Mason Street. Table 17 is a listing of occupants of these two addresses from the street index listings of the Springfield city directories. The 1891 street index—which is the first of its kind in Springfield—indicates that the two units were occupied

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<sup>182</sup> There is a strong possibility that this Mary Ferara is not the Mary living in the project area. An obituary for a Mrs. Mary Ferara who died in February 1881 states that she died at her son Anthony’s residence, 826 East Miller. We don’t believe this is the correct Mary. Another obituary from September 1884 indicates the death of another Mary Ferrera (*Illinois State Journal*, September 1884).

by a Joseph Bento, and a Mrs. Bridget Mullen. Mrs. B. R. Mullin [sic] was indicated as residing in this residence in 1892 also. Although a search of earlier city directories did not locate any information on the Bento family, a Bridget Mullin, widow of John, was listed in the 1887 city directory as living at 923 East Mason Street.<sup>183</sup> A Miss Annie Mullin, who worked at the watch factory, was listed as boarding at 921 East Mason Street. During the mid-1910s, through the mid-to-late 1930s, the eastern half of this house (929 East Mason Street) was occupied by the William H. and Hatie Cummings family. The last city directory to list the 929 East Mason Street address was 1953, suggesting that the house was demolished sometime around circa 1954.

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: As noted above, much of the east half of Lot 15 was stripped of overburden exposing the underlying subsurface features. Physical remains of the dwelling on this lot are poorly preserved, with only portions of the foundation walls being intact. These foundation walls are represented by fragmentary remains of a 9-in (0.23m) wide perimeter wall with only a single course of brick work remaining intact (Feature 36). The foundations were constructed using soft-mud brick with a soft, lime mortar, and appear to have been laid directly on the original (circa 1850) ground surface. The house, which was set back from the street approximately 10-ft (3.05m), appears to have had a rectangular footprint that measured approximately 25-ft (7.62m) wide (north/south) by an indeterminate length (minimally 32-ft or 9.75m in length). A perimeter foundation wall representing a rear service wing once located at the northwest corner of the building, extended 14-ft (4.27m) from the main house (north/south), and appears to have been approximately 12-ft (3.66m) in width (east/west). The foundations walls of this service wing appear to have been an integral part of the main house foundations, suggesting that it was an original feature of the house. Although a similar service wing was documented on the Sanborn maps at the northeast corner of the house, no archaeological evidence was observed, suggesting that it may have been a later addition to the house. This may suggest that the house was originally constructed as a single family dwelling, only to be subdivided shortly after its construction (and prior to the sale of the east half of the dwelling to Mrs. Ferarra).

Besides the physical remains of the house, approximately sixteen pit features were identified within the back half of the lot (see Figures 117-134). The majority of these features (minimally ten) represent a series of privy pits that span from the middle nineteenth through middle twentieth centuries. These pits are located in three distinctive clusters. The earliest cluster appears to lie along the rear of the lot, along the alley (Features 2, 7, and 8). Feature 2 (Figures 120-121) was the only one of this cluster that was tested. It consisted of two small barrels set side-by-side into a shallow rectangular pit. Feature 8 may represent a similar pit, which appears to cut into an earlier rectangular pit (Feature 7). It is unclear whether Features 7 and 10 represent privy pits, or more likely, concentrations of surface midden similar to Feature 11

A second cluster of privy pits forms a line along the eastern edge of the mid-section line separating the eastern and western halves of the lot. This line of features begins with Feature 2, and extends in a southerly direction. From north to south, these include Features 2, 3 (Fogires

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<sup>183</sup> The 1880 city directory indicates that John Mullon [sic] was a wood turner working with T. A. McGuire, and resided at 708 East Madison Street.

122-123), 4 (Figures 125-126), 5 (Figures 127-128), and 6 (Figures 129-130)—with Feature 6 being located 30-ft to 32-ft (9.14-9.75m) south of the alley.

A third cluster lies along the east property line approximately 30-ft to 60-ft (9.14-18.29m) south of the alley. From north to south, these include Features 12 (Figure 131), 14 (Figure 132), 15 (Figure 133), and 16 (Figure 134) (with Feature 16 having shifted 10-ft or 3.05m off the eastern property line and more into the mid-yard). It would appear that the majority of these privy pits were associated with the east half of Lot 15, and that an equivalent number may have been associated with the west half of this lot. The potential exists for the presence of additional privy pits along the west edge of the proposed right-of-way, in the area currently unstripped of overburden (which was once associated with the second family unit living in the west half of the house).

As part of the Phase II investigations, ten of the privy pits were sampled—with half of each pit being excavated to its base. Table 18 summarizes information from the twelve potential privy pits. The earliest of the privies that was tested (Feature 2) was centrally located along the alley—as if servicing both the east and west halves of the house. As noted above, this privy consisted of two small barrels set into an oval pit. Few artifacts were present in the east half, which was excavated to the base of the feature. This feature may date from the 1850s or 1860s. The next privy constructed on this lot appears to have been represented by Feature 3, which was considerably different morphologically from Feature 2. At the scraped surface, this feature was represented by a large oval. Excavation of the east half of the feature indicated that it was a deep shaft feature that extended to a depth of 6-ft (1.85m) below the scraped surface. This privy, as originally constructed, was a rectangular wood lined pit that extended to a depth of approximately 4-ft 6-in (1.40m) below the scraped surface. Its holding capacity was approximately 70% greater than that of the earlier Feature 2. During its use life, the pit was cleaned out and basined out to a depth of 1.85m—increasing its holding capacity by over 30%. Prior to its abandonment, the side walls of Feature 3 failed and partially slumped into the interior of the pit. This privy may have dated from the circa 1870s.

Once Feature 3 was abandoned, Features 4 and 5 were then constructed, one after the other, along the mid-section property line separating the eastern and western halves of Lot 15. These two wood-lined features (Features 4 and 5) were similar in size and depth to one another. Although having a holding capacity similar to that of Feature 3 (as originally constructed), these two privies were considerably smaller than the later expanded version of Feature 3. Features 4 and 5 (as well as many of the later privies constructed after this time) appear to have had a use-life shorter than that of Feature 3, having been abandoned well before the decay of the wood box linings (and not being cleaned out as aggressively as Feature 3). Although Features 4 and 5 appear to have been cleaned out during their use, they were extended in depth only slightly from their original depth—suggesting that they were cleaned out only once, and not multiple times like Feature 3 may have been. Instead of multiple cleanout events over an extended amount of time, the family opted for only a single cleanout event followed by the construction of a new pit in a lesser amount of time. Apparently the strategy of multiple cleaning out episodes and/or relining the older privy pits was abandoned at this time (between Features 3 and 4) in favor of constructing new pits instead. Feature 4 may date to the circa 1880s, whereas Feature 5 may date to the circa 1890s.

Feature 6 was the last privy in this line of pits. At the scraped surface, Feature 6 appeared similar to Features 4 and 5. Upon excavation, it was clear that the pit did not extend as deep as the adjacent earlier pits, and that it exhibited some odd characteristics, incorporating two interior wooden box-like chambers into its vault. These interior chambers potentially functioned for separating solid from liquid waste in an attempt to extend the life of the pit, and making clean-out activities easier. Along the north edge of the pit, the base of the feature was extended below the base of the wood box, perhaps to assist with the removal of liquids. The holding capacity of this privy had dropped dramatically from that of Feature 5.

With the abandonment of Feature 6 (in circa 1900), the occupants of this house shifted the line of privies from the mid-section property line to the eastern property line. Feature 12 appears to have been the next in the sequence of privies to be used by the occupants of this house. It was followed, in sequence, by Features 14, 15, and finally 16—presumably the last to be constructed on this lot. These privy pits, with one exception, document the continuation of the same strategy of digging new pits as opposed to cleaning out the older ones. Unlike the earlier rectangular privies, these newer privy pits are nearly square in plan and slightly shallower than earlier Features 4 and 5. These differences in physical characteristics and location may represent a shift in home ownership at the turn-of-the-twentieth-century. These later pits, beginning with Feature 6, had a lower holding capacity—potentially representative of changing family demographics. Feature 15 was a bit different from the other pits in this cluster. This feature was slightly smaller in size at the scraped surface. As originally constructed, the wood-lined box extended to a depth similar to the others in this row. Unlike the others in this cluster, though, the base of the pit had been greatly expanded to a depth well below the base of the wood box. This unlined base may document the reversion to the older practice of cleaning out the privy pits multiple times (and/or more aggressively) to extend their use life. If so, this change in strategy may have been triggered by the economic hard times of the 1930s, which is the suspected time frame of this privy. Feature 16, which was constructed with thick vertical planked walls, represents the last of the privies present on this parcel of land, and its use life may have extended well into the later 1940s (and maybe even the early 1950s). Feature 16 was filled with a variety of domestic artifacts as well as hundreds of chicken eggs. The eggs appear to have been dumped whole, en masse, in this pit, as if spoiled and/or unsuccessfully hatched. Also present in this lower fecal deposits was a green-colored non-human (bovine or horse?) fecal material with substantial inclusions of straw. Feature 14 also had similar concentrations of eggs suggesting the potential continuity from Features 14 to 16.<sup>184</sup>

A row of posts holes ran from north to south along the property line separating Lots 15 and 16. These posts represent multiple episodes of fence lines once present between the two lots.

Conclusions: The small frame house once located on this property was probably constructed during the early to middle 1850s (circa 1853-55) for either Joseph Rodrigues or Mary Ferreira. By 1855, the house was being utilized as a double house with the east half occupied by Mrs. Ferreira. This house (and site) was probably abandoned in circa 1954-55.

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<sup>184</sup> Features 11 and 13 were originally identified as pit feature (and suspected to represent privy pits). Subsequent excavations indicated that they were not pit features. Feature 11 consisted of a thick concentration of cinders.



Approximately two-thirds of Lot 15 lies within the existing project area. The Phase II archaeological testing has exposed much of the east half of the lot, and has documented the physical remains of the dwelling, as well as a series of privy pits within the rear yard once associated with that half of the house. Several of the privy pits were partially excavated. A portion of Lot 15 located along the western right-of-way edge was not investigated. Post-abandonment disturbances were minimal, and the archaeological integrity of the site is excellent.

**Lot 16 (931-935 East Mason Street)** (Figure 116) is located on the southeast corner of Block 14, at the intersection of Tenth and Mason Streets. The project area right-of-way encompasses the entire 40-ft (12.19m) wide by 157-ft (47.85m) deep lot. The Phase II archaeological investigations exposed the western half of the lot, extending from the Mason Street right-of-way through to the alley on the north. The area stripped of overburden on Lot 16 measured approximately 22-ft to 25-ft (6.71-7.62m) in width, by the entire depth of the lot.

Results of Archival Research: Presumably, Edwin Brown purchased Lot 16 from Thomas Wells sometime in circa 1842 (cf. SCDR S:382).<sup>185</sup> Brown retained ownership of Lot 16 through March 1866, at which time he sold it to Clara Rodreigues [sic] (SCDR 27:277).<sup>186</sup> It is believed that Lot 16 probably remained undeveloped throughout the Brown ownership of Lot 16. Clara held onto this lot for only a few months, selling it to John Mendonca in May 1866 (SCDR 27:450). In January 1867, John Mendonca transferred title of Lot 16 to Antonio Mendonca (SCDR 29:476).<sup>187</sup> Although the 1860 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that Mrs. Mary Ferreira was living on the north side of Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, the 1863 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Mrs. Mary Ferrara [sic] was residing at the *corner* of Mason and Tenth Streets—suggesting that the corner lot may not have, as yet, been developed.

The cartographic data suggests that a structure was constructed on this lot sometime after 1858 and prior to 1867. Based on the combined cartographic and deed records, it would appear that Lot 16 was improved sometime after 1866 and prior to 1867—probably during the years 1866-67. At that time, a two-story frame (?) structure was constructed on Lot 16, presumably by Joseph and Clara Rodrigues and/or John Mendonca. This structure is documented on both the 1867 and 1872 bird's eye views of Springfield. This improvement represented a combination

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<sup>185</sup> Unfortunately, we do not currently have a deed documenting the sale of the lot to Mr. Brown. In January 1842, Brown purchased Lots 5, 13, 14, and 15 from Mr. Wells (SCDR S:382). Further deed research is needed.

<sup>186</sup> Clara Rodrigues was the wife of Joseph Rodrigues—the individual who is believed to have constructed the house on adjacent Lot 15. It is possible that Rodrigues may also have constructed an early frame store at this location during his ownership of the property.

<sup>187</sup> Antonio Mendonsa [sic] is listed as residing on Mason Street, near Ninth Street as early as 1855 (*Springfield City Directory* 1855). Antonio Mendonca (owner of the adjacent Lots 13) and Joseph Rodrigues (presumably the owner of the W1/2, Lot 15) also are listed as residing on this street in the 1860 directory (*Springfield City Directory* 1859, 1860). The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that another one or two households of Ferreriras were living on nearby Cancer Street [now Carpenter Street], between Tenth and Eleventh Street. These included Joseph and Augustus—both house painters. Another family member, Manuel was living near the Illinois State University, east of the Great Western Railroad line (*Springfield City Directory*, 1860). In contrast, the 1863 directory lists only one Ferreira—Mrs. Mary Ferrara (and residing at the corner of Mason and Tenth Streets).

grocery store and residence, which was located at the northwest corner of Mason and Tenth streets. The 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* appears to document a one-and-a-half-story, front-facing gable-roofed structure with a full width porch fronting Mason Street. Although the view is not the clearest, the image may even depict a clipped front gable at the roof line. The 1872 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* also documents what probably was a two-story, *flat-roofed* commercial structure (presumably of brick construction).

During the period 1867 to 1870, there were multiple deed transactions involving Lot 16 between John and Manuel (Emanuel) Mendonca and John Allen. Although the nature of these transactions is currently unknown, they may potentially represent loans from John Allen—who may also have acted as a partner in the business. The 1868 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that J. F. Mendonsa [sic] was a grocer with his store located on Mason Street, at the corner of Tenth Street. At that time, Mendonsa's residence was listed as Mason Street, between Ninth and Tenth—a location different than his store. The 1866 city directory indicates that John Mendonca was a grocer residing on the north side of Mason, "three [houses] west of Tenth." In 1875, the city directory indicates that a Manuel Mendonsa was a grocer residing at 931 Mason Street, which matches the store location. Manuel Mendonca sold Lot 16 (and the store) to Jonathan and Joseph Fernandez on May 13, 1884 (SCDR 41:745).<sup>188</sup>

The 1870 U.S. Census lists Emanuel Mendonsa as a day laborer with a real estate value of \$1,200. Although he was clearly living in the neighborhood, he was not occupying or operating the store at that time.<sup>189</sup> The earlier 1869 *Springfield City Directory* lists three individuals living at the "corner of Tenth and Mason Streets." These include: B. Jones (a black cook), A. Booth (the proprietor of A. Booth, Son and Company), and John Shaffer (a bartender). Unfortunately, it is unknown as to which of the four corners of this intersection these individuals were living, and it is unclear as to whom—if anyone—was living at the store in 1870.

The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Manuel Fernandez was the owner of a grocery at 931 East Mason at that time, and that he apparently was living at this address. This directory suggests that Manuel Mendonsa was also living at this same address (931 E. Mason Street) at that time.<sup>190</sup> The 1879 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the grocer Manuel Fernandes operated a store at 931 East Mason, but was residing at the southwest corner of Klein Street and Calhoun Avenue. This same directory notes that the upstairs rental unit at the store was occupied by Manuel Mendonsa (presumably a laborer). The 1879 city directory indicates Manuel residing "over, northwest corner Mason and Tenth Streets" (*Springfield City Directory* 1876, 1879). This directory seems to indicate that Fernandez may have purchased the store (or at least took over the management of the store) earlier than indicated by the deed. The 1880 U.S. census suggests that the Emanuel Mendonca family was residing at the store. The family consists of 42-year old grocer, his 35 year old wife Mary, and their 11-year old daughter Clara.

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<sup>188</sup> These deed records need additional research to sort out this early history of the Mendonca ownership history.

<sup>189</sup> The 1860 U.S. Census indicates that Antonia Mendonza was a laborer with \$500 real estate value. He also had a son named Manuel, who was a Teamster. The family was probably living probably in a house along the north side of Mason Street in the mid-block, just to the west of the Ferreira and Rodrigues double house.

<sup>190</sup> At this same time (1876) Antonio Mendonsa (a laborer) was residing at 917 E. Mason, and John Mendonsa (occupation listed simply as "M. Shop" [machine shop?]) was residing at 919 East Mason, and Manuel Mendonsa (with no occupation listed) was residing at 931 East Mason.

The 1880 city directory indicates the Manuel Vierra was a grocer, with his store at 931 East Mason Street, but with a residence at 1009 East Miller Street. Manuel Vierra was listed as residing at this same East Miller Street address in 1875, but with an occupation of “teaming” (teamster?). The later 1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Manuel Vierra, was a grocer residing at 931 East Mason Street. The 1891 and 1892 city directories street index lists Manuel Vierra as residing at 931 East Mason Street. Manuel Vieira died in March 1916. His obituary notes that

Mr. Vieira had been a resident of Springfield for over sixty years and was one of the oldest business men in this city. He was born in the Madeira islands, coming to this country at an early age. Shortly after moving to Springfield, he established a grocery store in the 500 block of North Sixth street, where Hulett’s drug store now stands. He operated this store for ten years, when he located in business at 931 East Mason street, where he remained for over thirty-five years. His health broke down five years ago. He formerly resided at 1009 East Miller street. Mr. Vieira has been a patient at St. John’s hospital for five years... (*Illinois State Register*, Marcy 8, 1916).

Based on his obituary, it would appear that Mendonsa sold interest in the grocery to Vierra sometime circa 1876.<sup>191</sup>

The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps depict a relatively similar landscape as that depicted on the earlier bird’s eye view. These two maps depict the main store (which was of brick construction) fronting Mason Street, a small outbuilding approximately 25-ft to 30-ft (7.62-9.14m) to the rear of the store (adjacent to the Tenth Street right-of-way), and a small frame carriage barn along the rear alley (in the northwest corner of the lot). One small modification on the 1896 Sanborn map indicates the presence of exterior stairs along the rear of the store building leading to the second story. These stairs may have been added to the structure during the years 1890-96.

By 1898, John Fernandes was listed at this address, and the 1900 U.S. census indicates that John Fernandes was a grocer living by himself at 931 East Mason Street. Fernandes was listed at this address in 1904, 1908, and 1912. The 1918 city directory indicates two listings for this property (931 and 931½ Mason Street)—both as being vacant. In 1925, the 931 Mason Street listing was no longer indicated in the directory, having been replaced by 933 East Mason Street. The 1925 city directory indicates Joseph Gomes and Miss Ruth Hatchet as residing at 933 and 933½ East Mason, respectively. Again in 1930, both units were vacant. In 1934, the Milk Bottle Exchange was listed as being at 933 East Mason. The 1948 directory indicates that the occupant of that address was the Springfield Milk Bottle Exchange. The last listing for the

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<sup>191</sup> Vierra’s obituary would suggest that he operated the store on Mason street from circa 1876 through 1911. The obituary also notes that his sister—Mrs. M. De Frates—survived him.

The *Illinois State Register* (May 22, 1890) states that “Mrs. Dora Rosenmeyer... keeps a saloon and grocery on the corner of Tenth and Mason streets.” Apparently she was arrested for selling liquor to minors, and had sued a William Roderick for a whiskey bill. In 1891, Mrs. Dora Rosemeyer was listed as living at 509 West Capitol, and no information could be found relating to a bar at this location in that directory.

property is in 1955, with 933 Mason Street being occupied by the Springfield Milk Bottle Exchange and 933½ Mason Street by Thomas St. Pierre. There are no subsequent listings for this property, suggesting its demolition circa 1955-56.

Results of Archaeological Field Investigations: As noted above, much of the west half of Lot 16 was stripped of overburden to expose the underlying subsurface features. The archaeological investigations documented the physical remains of a perimeter brick foundation (with basement) (Feature 24) that represents the commercial building—or at least the later-nineteenth-century manifestation of this commercial enterprise. This building, which was located in the far southeastern corner of the lot, measured approximately 21-ft (6.40m) in width (east/west) by 40-ft (12.19m) in depth (north/south). It was situated with its front wall immediately adjacent to the Mason Street right-of-way, and its east wall adjacent to the Tenth Street right-of-way (with no setback on either side of the building). Extending off the rear (north) of the building was brick perimeter foundation (Feature 32). This foundation wall was offset about 4-ft (1.22m) from the northwest corner of the building, and extended approximately 28-ft (8.53m) to the north where it appears to have formed a corner. Although the north end of this rear wing appears to coincide with the small outbuilding documented on both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps, the foundation wall represented by Feature 32 is continuous for its entire length. The 1917 Sanborn map suggests that the area between the small outbuilding and main store had been infilled during the early years of the twentieth century, and this foundation wall may represent an early twentieth century addition.

Located in line, and to the north of the store (Feature 24) and its rear extension (Feature 32), were a series of concrete block, machine-made brick, and poured-concrete foundations (Features 33, 34, and 35) that represent the remains of two, if not three, early-twentieth-century structures. These foundations extend at least 65-ft (19.81m) from the rear of the original store into the middle of the lot. The 1950 Sanborn map suggests that these foundations may be the remains of a large automobile garage connected to the rear of the store. The archaeological integrity in this area has been substantially compromised by the later twentieth century episodes of construction. Two potential privy pits (Features 18 and 19) were identified immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of this garage. These pits are in line with the west wall of the store, and may represent a couple of the earlier privy pits associated with this site.

Also associated with the original store were a large brick-domed cistern (Feature 27) and a brick-lined well (Feature 28), both of which were located off the northwest corner of the building. Located approximately 4-ft to 5-ft (1.22-1.52m) west of the well, and adjacent to the line of posts representing the western property line of Lot 16, were located three rectangular (to slightly oval) pit features (Features 29, 30, and 31), of unknown function. Although our initial thoughts were that these might be privy pits, their location in close proximity to the well and cistern may suggest that they had another function (such as food storage?).

Feature 25, a feature of indeterminate function, is located along the western wall of the store foundation (Feature 24). This feature is approximately 25½-ft (7.77m) in length (north/south) by an indeterminate width (east/west). The east end of this large pit was cut through by the construction of the brick foundations of the later nineteenth century store (Feature 24). Similarly, the west end of the pit was cut through by the construction of a relatively modern



(middle-twentieth century) waterline trench (Feature 26). The pit is situated with an approximate 6-ft to 7-ft (1.83-2.13m) setback from the Mason Street right-of-way. The fill in the feature (at least that at the scraped surface) is a clean subsoil fill, and the depth of the feature is unknown. One potential interpretation is that this feature represents a remnant of a cellar once associated with an earlier, circa mid-1860s frame store, which was replaced with the construction of a larger, more-modern brick structure in the very early 1870s. All of the Sanborn fire insurance maps document the presence of a two-story brick store at this location (represented by Feature 24). As noted earlier, the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* documents this two-story, flat-roofed, brick structure, whereas the earlier 1867 bird's eye view, though, appears to document a considerably different gable-roofed structure. As such, Feature 25 may represent the physical remains of a cellar once located beneath this short-term 1860s store.

The only other features (beside numerous posts) identified on Lot 16 are several potential privy pits (Features 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23) which were located along the western property line near the very rear of the lot. Features 17 and 20 appear to have been located immediately outside of, and to the south of a frame carriage barn once located in the northwest corner of the lot. This carriage house is documented on all of the Sanborn fire insurance maps through 1917. Features 21, 22 and 23 probably post-date the carriage barn. These three features are slightly oval to rectangular in shape and are capped with a distinctive red shale rubble, which may represent foundation debris associated with the commercial refrigeration plant that appears in this location on the 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map.

Conclusions: The entirety of Lot 16 lies within the existing project area, and approximately 60% of the lot was investigated during the Phase II investigations. Physical remains of a mid-century brick store were documented on the southeast corner of the lot. This store, or an earlier frame one, probably was constructed in circa 1866-67 for Joseph and Clara Rodrigues and/or John Mendonca. The store remained on this property through circa 1955-56. The entire west half of the lot was exposed during the Phase II investigations. A series of subsurface archaeological features (privy pits, potential mid-yard cellars, a well, and a cistern) were documented on the western half of the lot. Much of the east half of the lot was not investigated. Portions of the east half of the lot that were investigated documented several early to middle twentieth century structural foundations which appear to impact the archaeological integrity of this portion of the lot. None of the features within Lot 16 were investigated.

**Table 17**  
**Summary of City Directory Research**  
**Site 11Sg1433**

<u>Date</u>	<u>East Mason Street Address</u>			
	<u>927</u>	<u>929</u>	<u>931</u>	<u>933</u>
1891	Joseph Bento Mrs. Bridget Mullen		Manuel Vierra	no listing
1892	J. Bento Xavie Mrs. B. R. Mullin	no listing	Manuel Vierra	no listing
1898	C. O. McNear A. T. Douglas	no listing	John Fernandes	no listing
1904	Mrs. A. Hughes	L. Wiedemer	John Fernandes	no listing
1908	R. R. Roderick	Leonard Wiedemer	John Fernandes	no listing
1912	R. R. Roderick	Jos. Colburn	Jos. Fernandes	no listing
1918	Joseph Nocelli	William Cummings	vacant vacant	no listing
1925	no listing	William Cummings Frank Flowers	no listing	Joseph Gomes Miss Ruth Hatchet
1930	no listing	William H. Cummings	no listing	vacant vacant
1934	no listing	Mrs. Hatie Cummings	no listing	Milk Bottle Exchange Mrs. Lillian Davis
1937	Mrs. Hatie Cummings	John McGlothin	no listing	Milk Bottle Exchange James Watson
1948	Mrs. Janie Moss	John Robinson	no listing	Springfield Milk Bottle Exchange vacant
1953	no listing	John Robinson	no listing	Springfield Milk Bottle Exchange Thomas St. Pierre
1955	no listing	no listing	no listing	Springfield Milk Bottle Exchange Thomas St. Pierre
1956	no listing	no listing	no listing	no listing

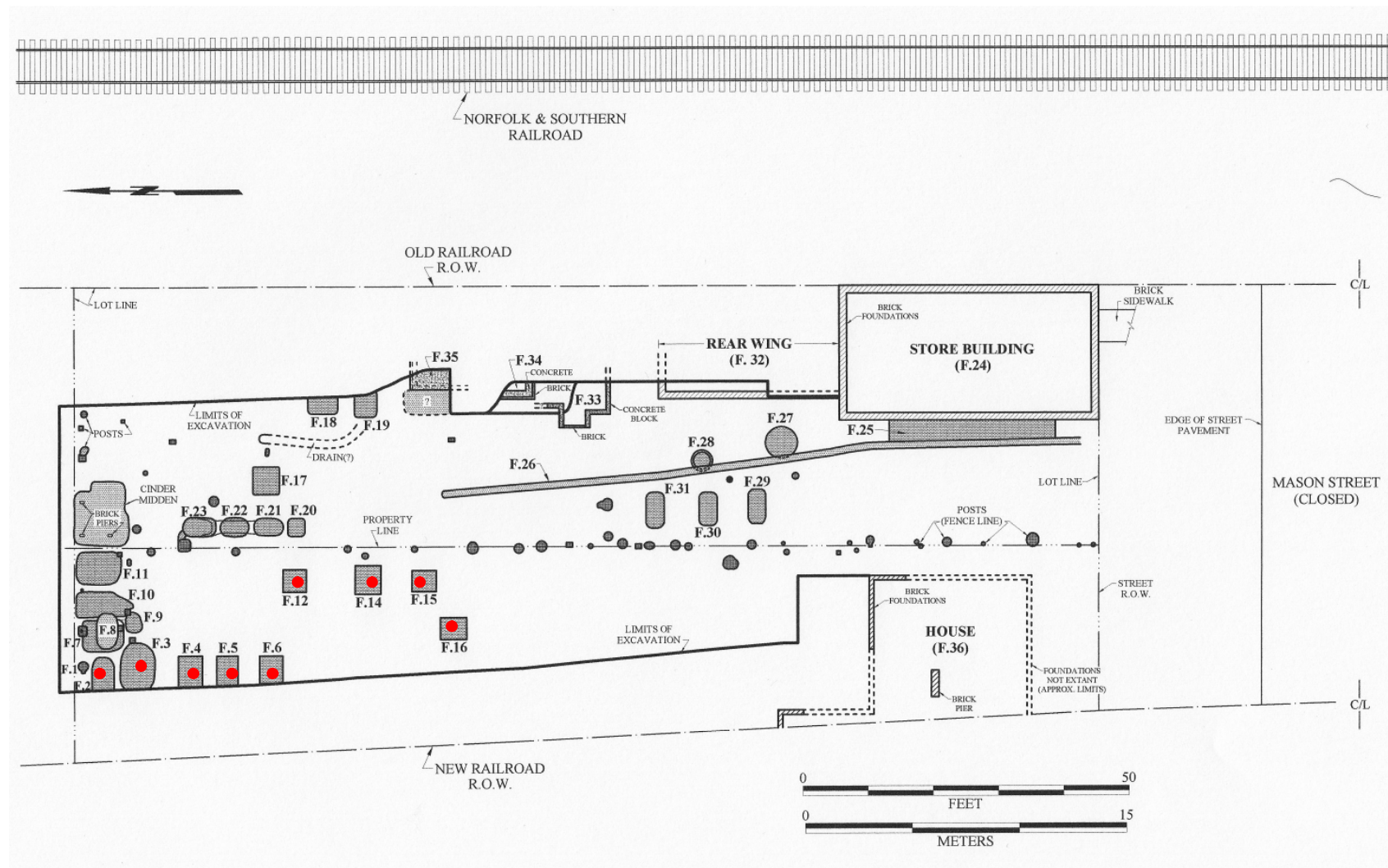
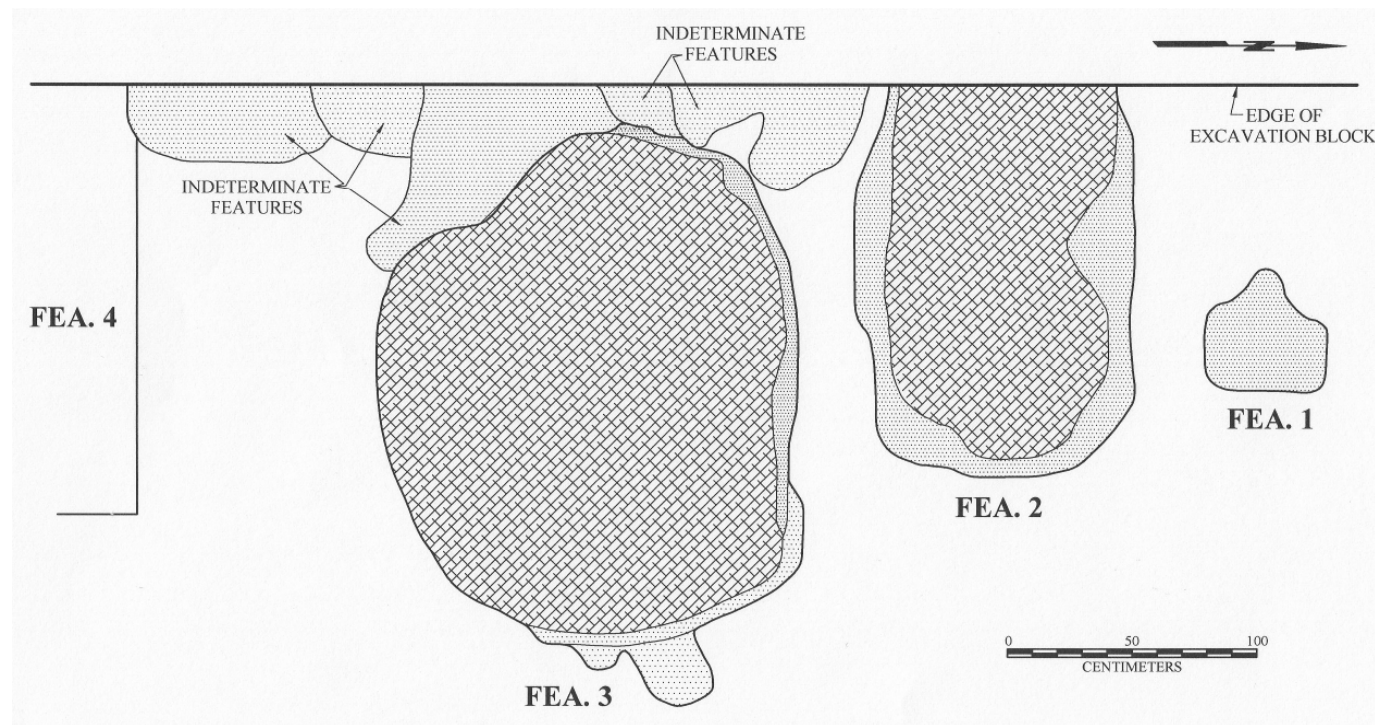


Figure 116. Plan of the south half Block 14, illustrating Lots 15 and 16 with exposed archaeological features, limits of investigations, and proposed right-of-way. The features with the small red dots have been partially excavated as part of the Phase II investigations.



**Figure 117. Left: Row of pit privies exposed during initial stripping of overburden along the west side of the E1/2, Lot 15. Differential drying indicates location of privy pits. Right: Partial excavations of pit privies in progress during testing (Fall 2014).**



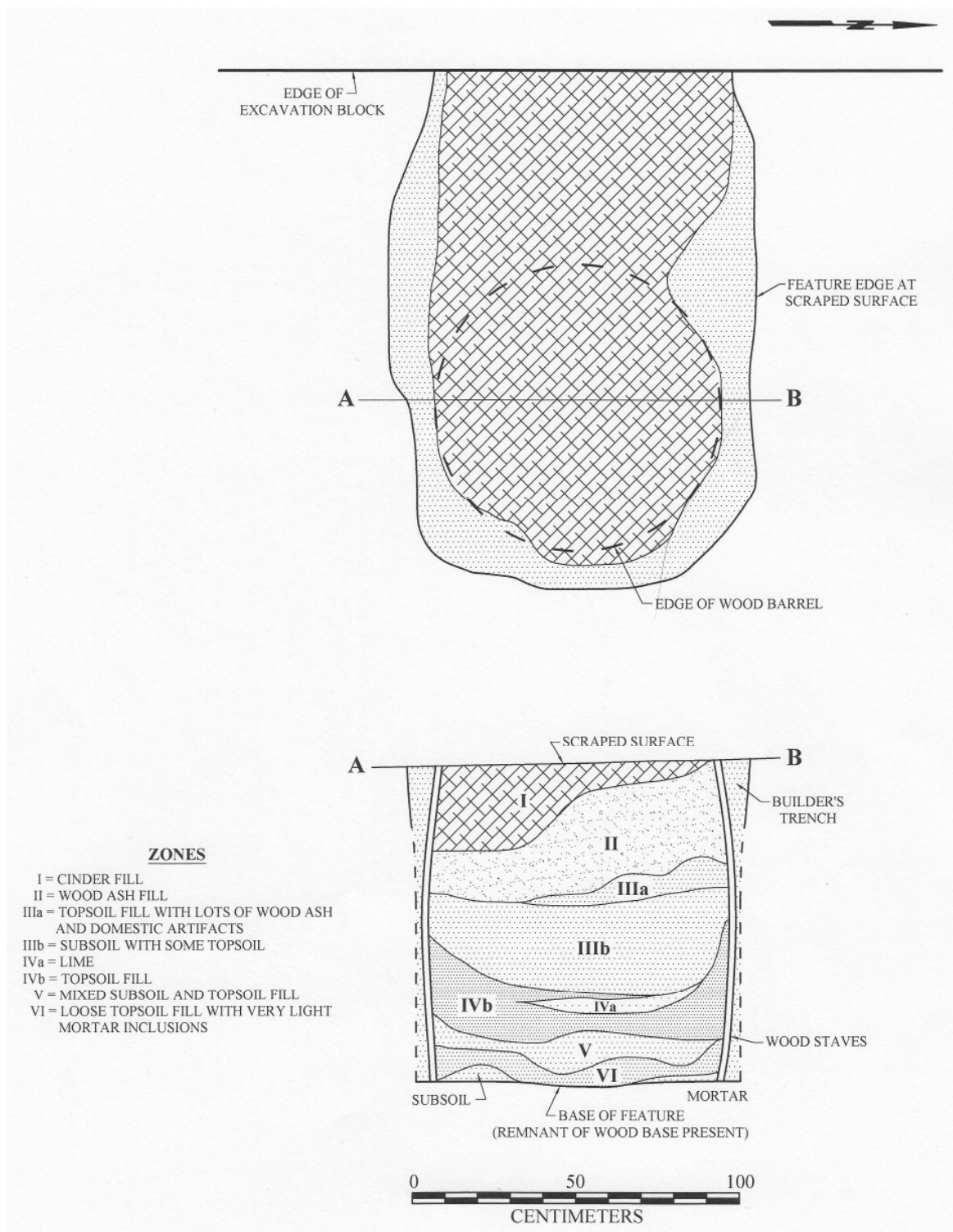


**Figure 118. Plan views of Features 1, 2, 3, and a portion of Feature 4.**





**Figure 119. View of privy pits along center of property line during excavation.**



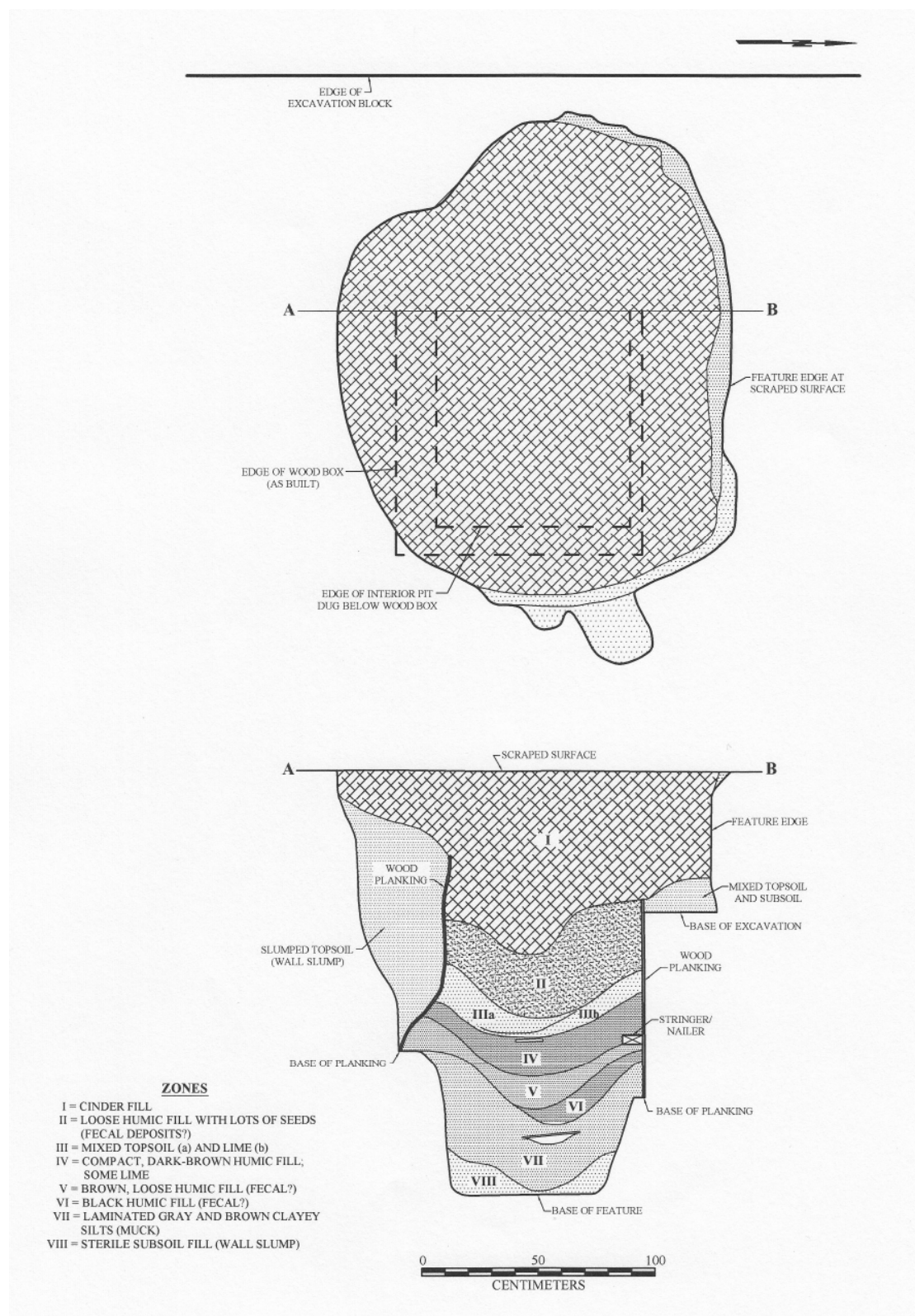
**Figure 120. Plan and profile of Feature 2, Site 11sg1433.**





**Figure 121. Two views illustrating the excavated east half of Feature 2, Site 11Sg1433. Note the remnant wood barrel staves in the base of the pit (right).**

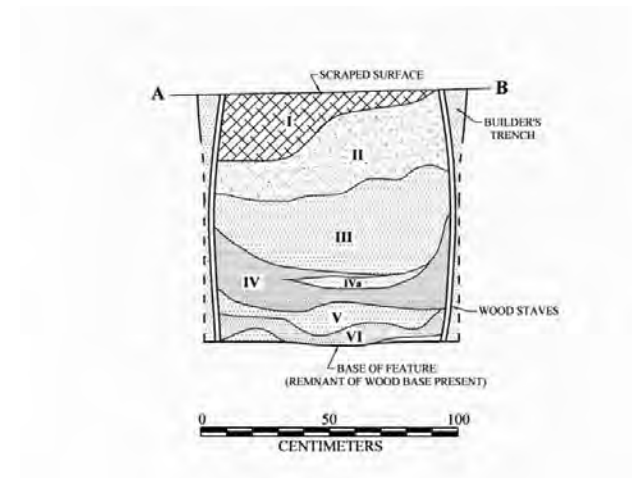
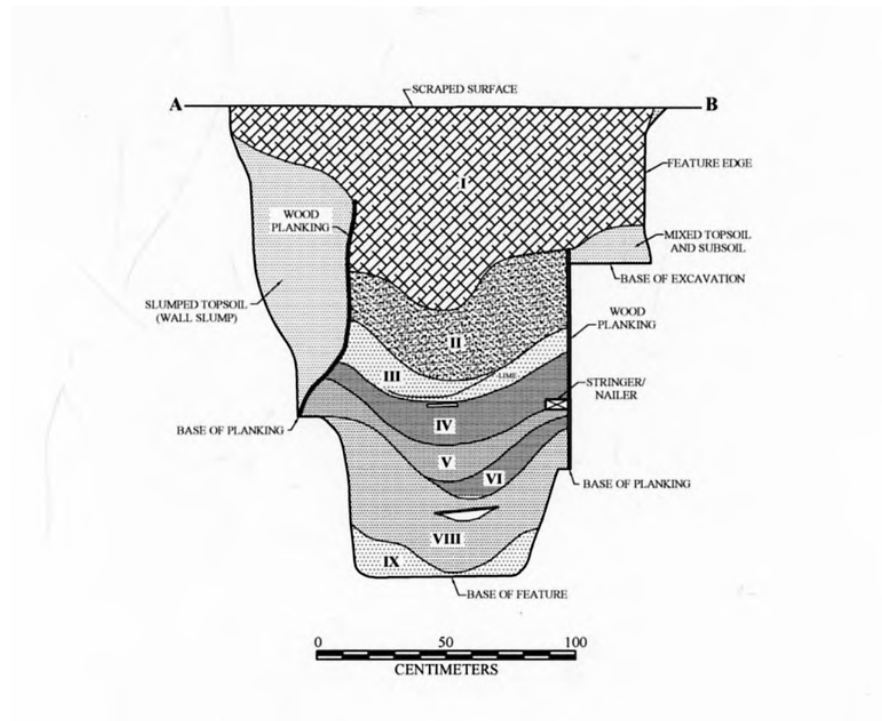




**Figure 122. Plan and profile of Feature 3, Site 11Sg1433.**

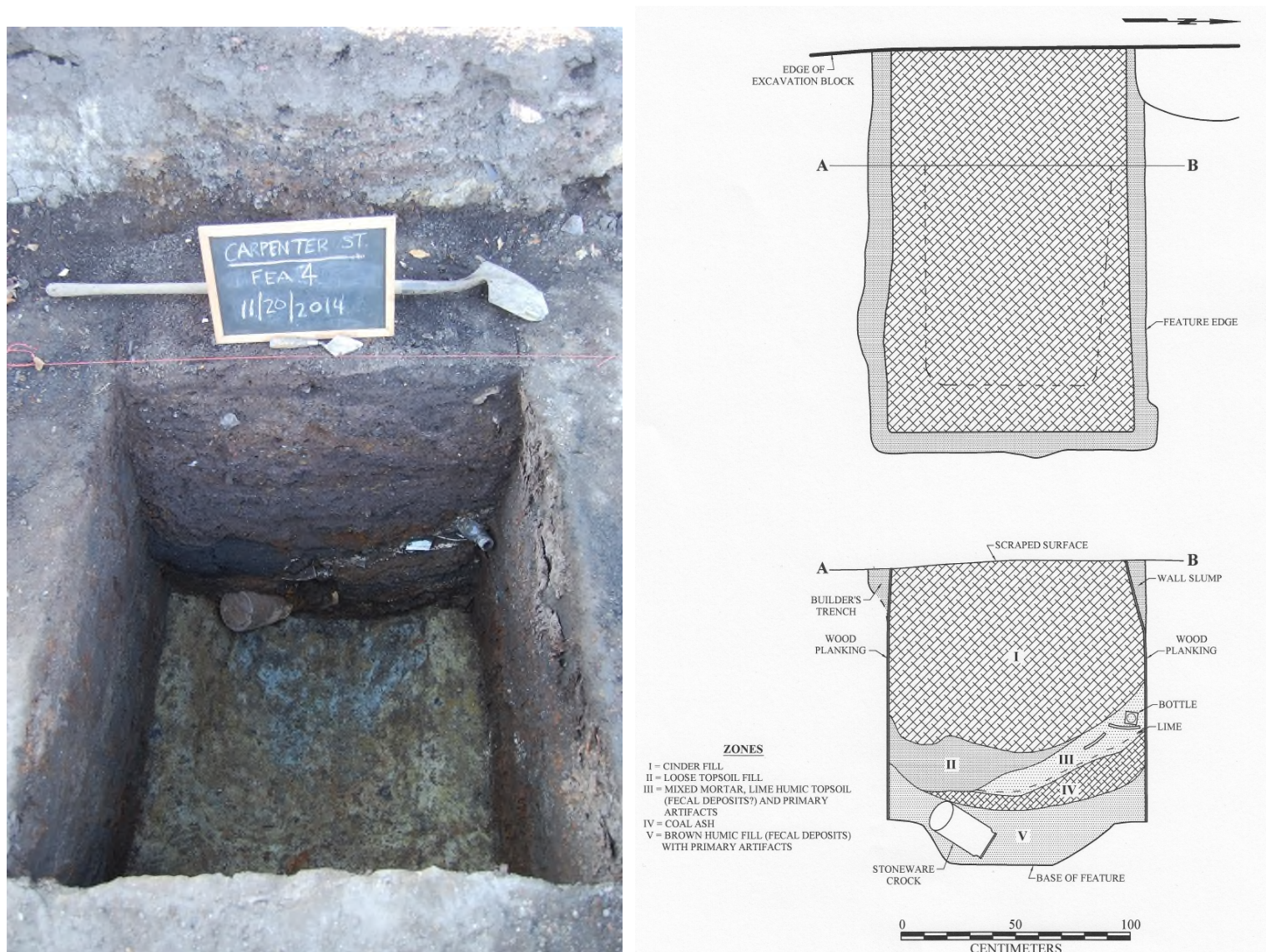


**Figure 123. Two views illustrating the excavated east half of Feature 3, Site 11Sg1433.**



**Figure 124.** Sectional views of Features 2 and 3 (Site 11Sg1433), illustrating the dramatic shift in holding capacity between these two sequential privy pits. Both are illustrated at the same scale.





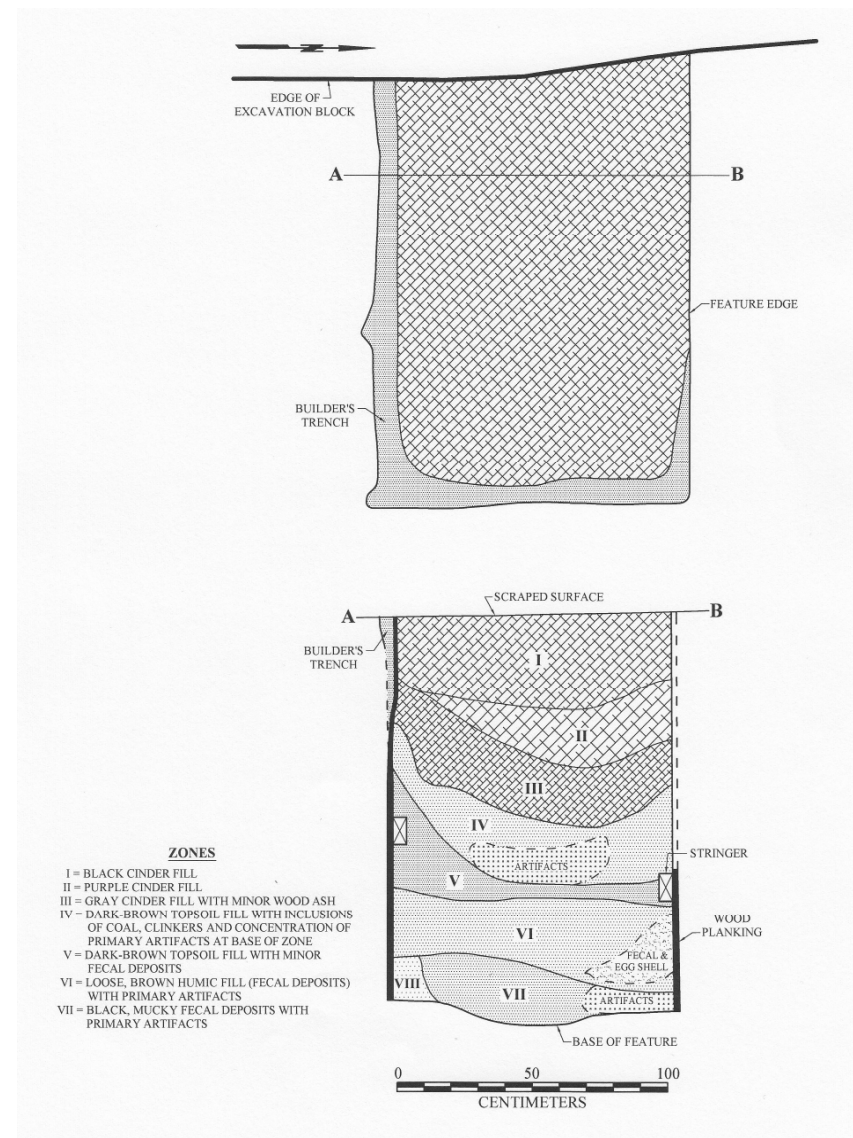
**Figure 125. Plan and profile of Feature 4, Site 11Sg1433.**





**Figure 126. Detail of base of Feature 4—note thin fecal deposits capped with extensive heating waste.**





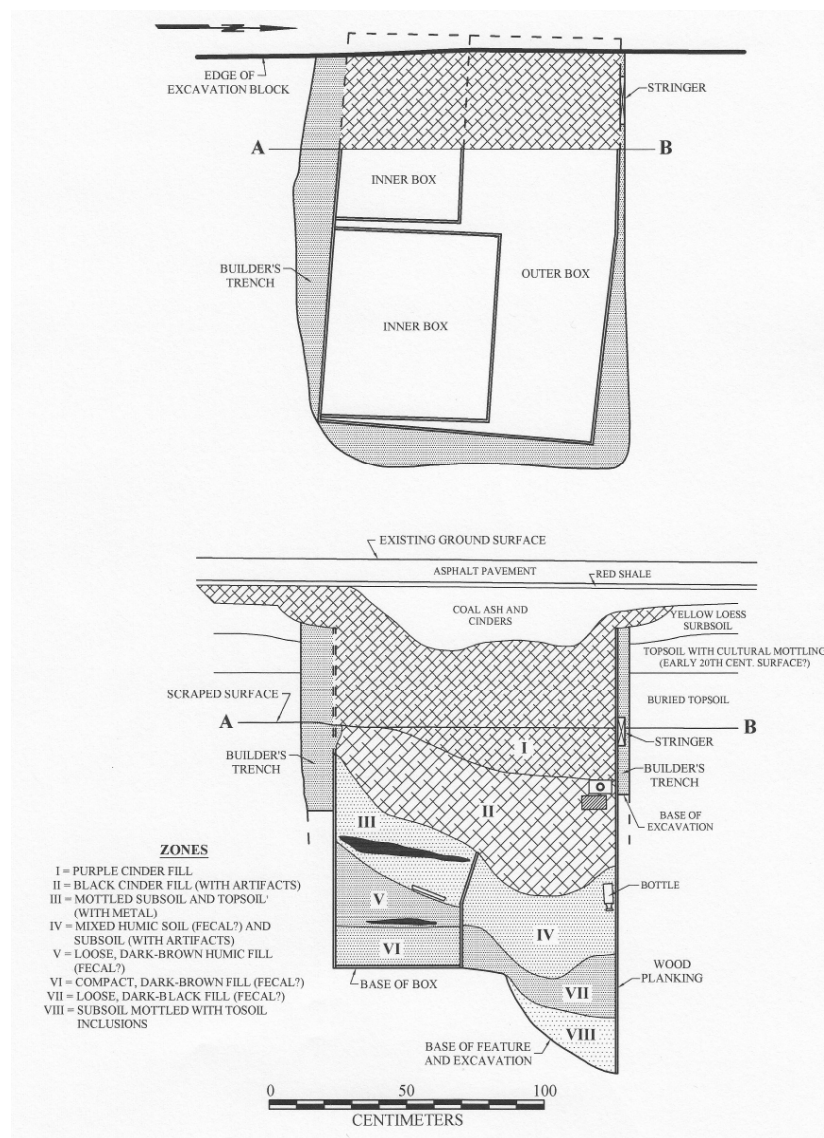
**Figure 127. Plan and profile of Feature 5, Site 11Sg1433.**





**Figure 128. Remains of a Civil War era field medicine kit were recovered from near base of Feature 5. Top: In situ view of bottles in place. Middle: Several bottles removed illustrating case. Bottom: Historic example of field kit similar to that found in Feature 5 (<http://www.civilwarpreservations.com/newmus161.html>).**





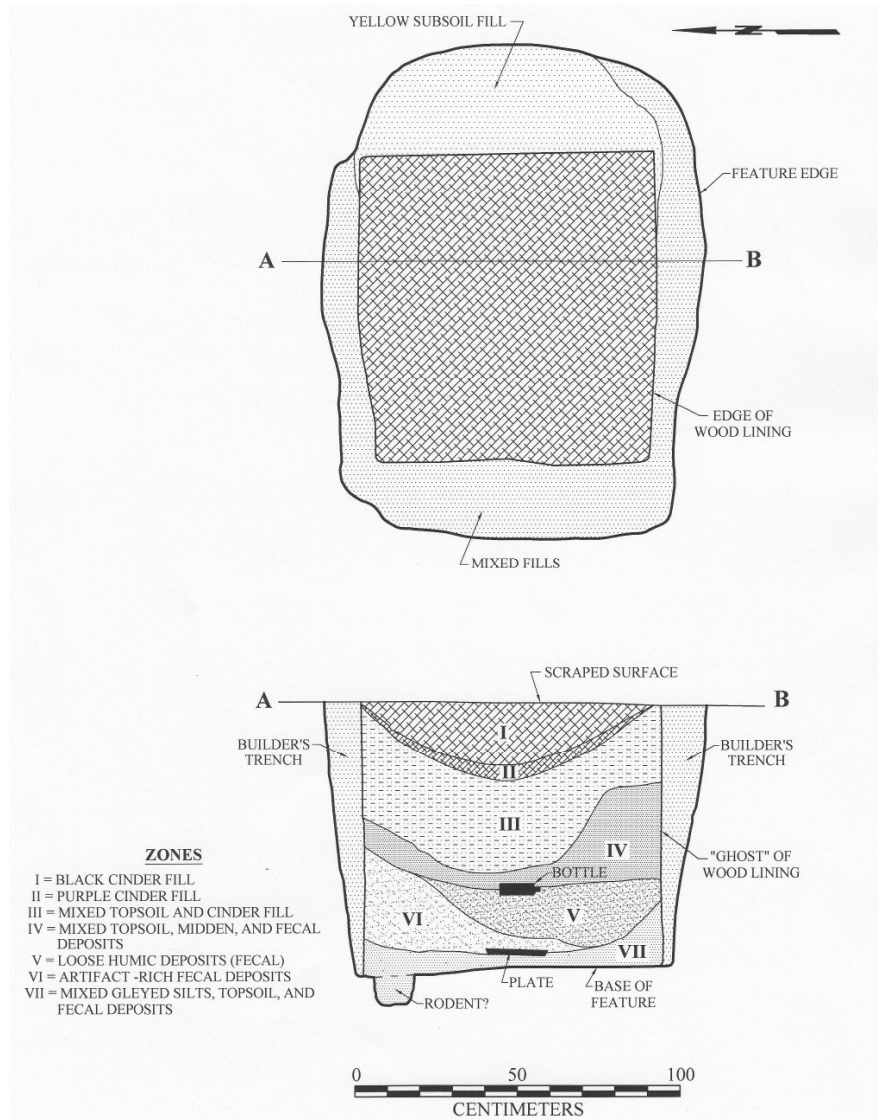
**Figure 129. Plan and profile of Feature 6, Site 11Sg1433.**





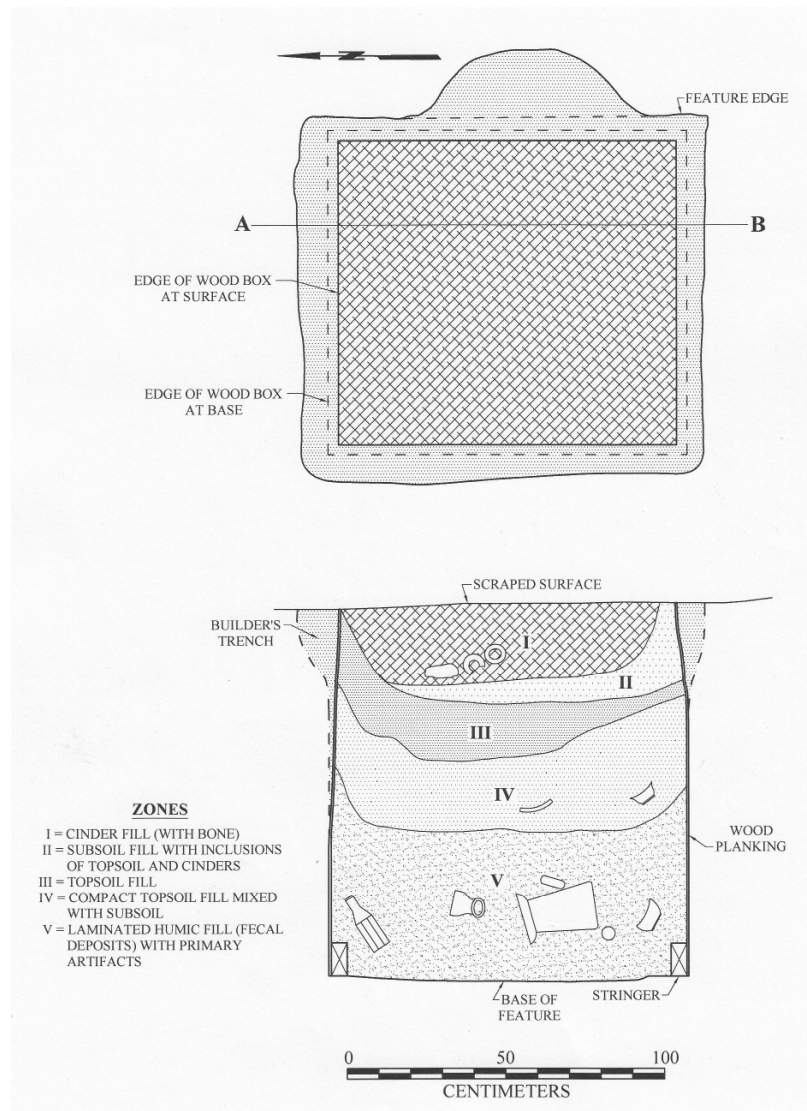
**Figure 130.** Detail of eastern internal box within Feature 6, prior to removal of surrounding fills.





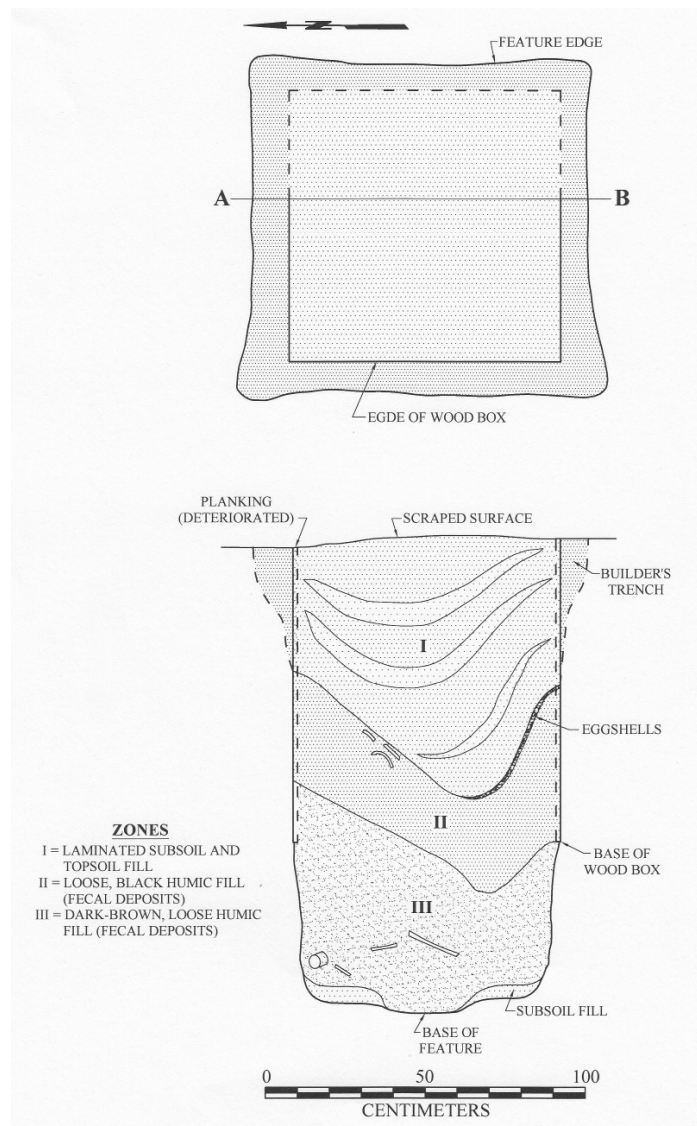
**Figure 131. Plan and profile of Feature 12, Site 11Sg1433.**





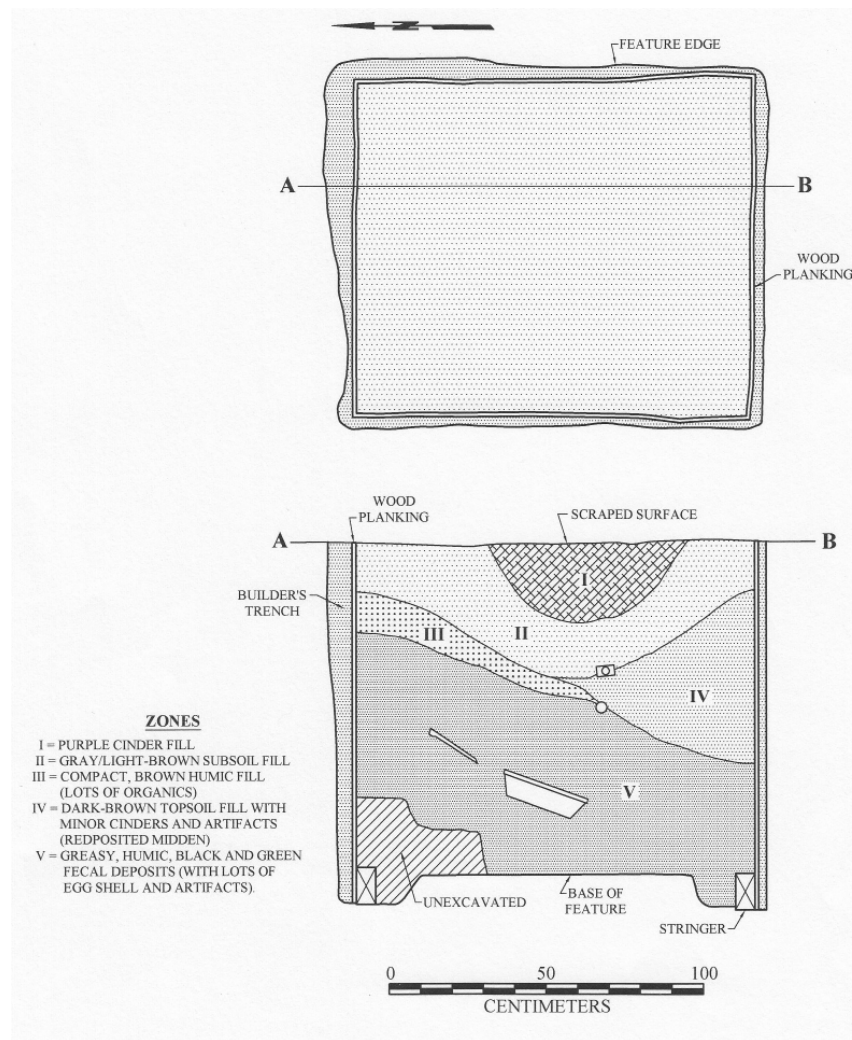
**Figure 132. Plan and profile of Feature 14, Site 11Sg1433.**





**Figure 133. Plan and profile of Feature 15, Site 11Sg1433.**





**Figure 134. Plan and profile of Feature 16, Site 11Sg1433.**

**Table 18**  
**Privy Data,**  
**East Half of Lot 15, Site 11Sg1433**

<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Plan Shape (1)</b>	<b>Width (2)</b>	<b>Length (2)</b>	<b>Box Size (2, 3)</b>	<b>Original Depth (2)</b>	<b>Extended Depth (2)</b>	<b>Date Range (4)</b>	<b>Original Holding Capacity (5)</b>	<b>Final Holding Capacity (5)</b>
2	oval	1.10	2.00	0.90 x 1.00 (7)	1.00	x	1860s	1.30 (8)	x
3	oval	1.70	2.20	1.05 x [1.50]	1.40	1.85	1870s	<del>2.2</del>	2.9
4	rectangular	1.20	1.80	1.05 x [1.70]	1.10	1.30	1880s	1.96	2.32
5	rectangular	1.15	1.70	1.05 x [1.70]	1.40	1.50	1890s	2.5	2.68
6	rectangular	1.20	1.70	1.00 x 1.45	0.90	1.20	1900s	1.3	1.42 (6)
7	oval	Not tested (no data available)					1850s-60s (?)		
8	oval	Not tested (no data available)					1850s-60s (?)		
10	rectangular	Not tested (no data available)							
12	square	1.20	1.50	0.90 x 0.95	0.80	x	1910s	0.47	x
14	square	1.15	1.25	1.05 x 1.13	1.20	x	1920s	1.42	x
15	square	1.05	1.05	0.85 x .085	0.95	1.45	1930s	0.69	1.05
16	square	1.15	1.35	1.05 x 1.25	1.05	x	1940s	1.38	x

**Notes**

- 1) If length and width were within 10% of each other, considered "square."
- 2) All measurements are metric (meters). Width and Length refer to dimension at scraped surface and do not refer to interior box dimensions.
- 3) Boxes were not completely exposed in all instances. Dimensions in brackets represent approximations.
- 4) Based on preliminary, pre-artifact analysis. Very rough approximation.
- 5) Holding capacity (cubic meteres) based on approximate box dimensions, not scraped surface measurement.
- 6) Extended depth is irregular, and along only one side.
- 7) Round barrel with diameter 0.90m and depth 1.00m.
- 8) Each barrel had a capacity of 0.65 cubic meters. Two barrels were present.

### ***Conclusions: Significance of Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433***

As with all properties assessed within the context of cultural resources management, the significance of archaeological sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433 located in the Carpenter Street Underpass project area is determined by their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility to the National Register is based on four broad criteria that are defined by the National Park Service and used to guide the evaluation process. These criteria state that:

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

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

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

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

D) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (36CFR60.4 Criteria for Evaluation).

A property may qualify under one or more the above criteria, provided: 1) that it is historically significant, through its association with an important historic context; 2) it retains the historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance; and, in the case of archaeological sites, 3) it offers information that can answer relevant research questions and fill in gaps in the historical record.

Although each of the two sites investigated encompass an entire city block, the following summary discussion refers predominately to those areas of each site located within the existing project right-of-way. Those portions of the two archaeological sites located within the Carpenter Street Underpass project area (Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433) meet the standards for National Register eligibility under Criterion D (archaeology). Both sites have local significance in respect to their potential to contribute substantially to our understanding of the lifeways of the various ethnic/racial groups in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, archaeological site 11Sg1432 is significant under Criterion A (social history) for its association with the 1908 Springfield Race Riot. The significance of both sites is discussed in more detail below.

The greater Carpenter Street project area (and both archaeological sites 11Sg1432 and

11Sg1433) is located within Springfield's Near North Side, an area that was platted in the middle 1830s and was well developed by the Civil War. Interposed as it was between the Central Business District and the fashionable Enos Park Neighborhood to the north of it, the Near North Side was a mixed area in respect to its structural composition and resident population during the nineteenth century. Though predominately residential in character initially, the Near North Side also featured scattered businesses, particularly on its southern edge close to the Central Business District. Commercial activity within the neighborhood expanded during the twentieth century. The resident population in the middle nineteenth century included native-born Americans, as well as immigrants from Germany, Ireland, and the Portuguese-controlled Madeira Islands. A sizable Jewish population resided in the neighborhood during this period as well. The Madeiran Portuguese community on the Near North Side is especially noteworthy, as it represented one of the earliest and largest Portuguese settlements in the Midwest.

The Near North Side served as a gateway neighborhood, where newcomers of divergent backgrounds and lower-to-middle-income status first laid down roots in Springfield. It offered affordable housing and was in close proximity to the Central Business District. These same features attracted Springfield's growing black population to the neighborhood during the middle-to-late nineteenth century. Black residents are documented in the immediate project area as early as 1864. By the early twentieth century, archaeological sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433 represented the western extension of the so-called "Badlands," where a large number of blacks resided.

The Badlands had a reputation for crime and vice. This reputation often was played up by the local press and too broadly applied to the entire area. However, there was a reality to it as well. Two locales regularly reported upon as being centers of criminal activity in the Badlands (i.e. "Tenth and Madison" and "Shin-Bone Alley") were located within the limits of Site 11Sg1432, and some of the residents there were active participants (as amply documented in newspaper accounts). Yet, as detailed in the historical context, this criminal activity did not arise from the changing racial composition of the project area in the late nineteenth century, so much as representing a continuance of long tradition of having an established vice district Springfield. The expansion of the vice district into the project area—begun in the 1870s by whites—profoundly changed the character of the neighborhood. It ultimately also placed the project area at the epicenter of the 1908 Race Riot.

**Archaeological Site 11Sg1432** qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under both Criteria A and D. Under Criterion A, Site 11Sg1432 is eligible for listing due to its association with the 1908 Race Riot. The Badlands was the scene of widespread destruction and violence during the August 1908 Springfield Race Riot, and Block 3 (Site 11Sg1432) was the point where the white assault on the Badlands was initiated. That portion of the site located within the Carpenter Street project area contains physical remains of five houses (Houses A-E) that were destroyed by the mob on August 14, 1908. These five houses (and their associated features) represent a unique "snapshot in time" of a diverse neighborhood, as it existed at the time of the 1908 riot. Not only was the Springfield Race Riot a seminal event in the history of the city, but it also was of national importance due to its role in the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).



Similarly, the site is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, for its association with the early-to-middle-nineteenth century settlement of Springfield. This site has local significance in respect to its potential to contribute substantially to our understanding of the lifeways of multiple ethnic/racial groups in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The physical remains of these five houses, plus two additional houses not affected by the riot (Houses F and G), have the potential to yield significant information relating to the early (1840s-80s) history of this neighborhood, and Springfield in general.

The period of significance for the archaeological resources within the project area is 1842-1908—a timeframe that encompasses the earliest known development in the project area up through the 1908 race riot. It also spans a period during which Springfield developed from a raw frontier community of several thousand individuals to a major urban industrial center.

The remains of seven nineteenth century houses (six of frame construction, one of brick construction; all pre-dating circa 1870) have been documented within that portion of Site 11Sg1432 that lies within the proposed project right-of-way. When initially constructed, all of these dwellings faced Tenth Street. During the middle to late nineteenth century, these dwellings appear to have been occupied by a variety of German and American-born tradesmen and merchants (as well as their families). By 1880, the demographics of Site 11Sg1432 had begun to change dramatically. By the 1890s, the number of working class and/or poor African American families occupying this site had increased. More importantly the number of owner-occupied properties had diminished, many of the houses were occupied by families with women listed as the “head of household,” and illicit businesses (“houses of ill fame”) were being operated from multiple homes at different points in time. By 1908, Site 11Sg1432 was occupied primarily by lower-income families—many of whom were black and experienced the horror of the race riots of 1908 personally. In addition to the five houses within the current project area destroyed by fire during the evening of August 14, 1908, another three homes and one saloon located elsewhere on Site 11Sg1432 were burned down that night as well.

Phase II archaeological investigations found the archaeological integrity of 11Sg1432 within the proposed project area to be excellent. The foundations of six of the seven dwellings were in excellent condition. Foundations of House G exhibited the most post-1908 impacts, but were nonetheless still sufficient to assess the size and character of the dwelling once located on this house lot. Five of the seven houses (Houses A through E) exhibit physical evidence of having been catastrophically destroyed by fire. The physical remains of these dwellings represent a dense cluster of early settlement structures that remain well preserved and little affected by post-1908 processes. Post-riot, early twentieth century improvements to Site 11Sg1432 were limited, and consisted of the redevelopment of the area as a lumber and scrap/junk yard. Many of the structures associated with this twentieth century development (such as the lumber sheds) were not substantial and encapsulated the earlier nineteenth century archaeological resources, further preserving them. Immediately after the fire, much of the area was cleaned up and backfilled with clean subsoil. The low-lying area located between Houses A and B, and the cellar of House B, appears to have remained open and subsequently filled with a wide variety of both domestic and structural demolition debris—as if the area functioned as an open landfill for during the 1910s and early 1920s.

The archaeological resources uncovered within that portion of Site 11Sg1432 located within the Carpenter Street Underpass Project Area represent what were once the dwellings and front-yard activity areas associated with these seven house lot.<sup>192</sup> The project area right-of-way is slightly wider at the north end of site 11Sg1432 than at the south end. As such, not all of Houses A, B, C, and E were exposed during the Phase II investigations. Small sections of the rear of each of these four houses extends into the unexcavated parking lot to the west of the project area right-of-way. Houses D, F, and G were exposed in their entirety within the project right-of-way during the Phase II investigations. Archaeological features associated with mid-yard and back-yard activity areas once associated with each of these dwellings is suspected as being equally well preserved beneath the existing parking lot to the west of the project area. The combined archaeological resources associated with 11Sg1432 have the potential to contribute significantly to our understanding of the dynamics of urban life in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The archaeological resources within Site 11Sg1432 consist of multiple data sets that lend themselves to answering a series of relevant research questions. One of the most significant data sets identified from within that portion of the site located within the current project right-of-way is the structural remains of the seven houses. Though reduced to their foundations, these archaeological resources nonetheless provide valuable information in respect to the houses' dimension, form, interior layout, construction methods, and physical changes through time—all of which provide information about the lifeways of the families that had them constructed and/or initially occupied them through the years (predominately white, working class tradesmen and merchants). Several traditional house types were documented by the Phase II archaeological investigations of Site 11Sg1432. The single room, 1½-story dwelling represented by House B, when constructed in the middle 1840s, represents what might be considered the “minimal” house in Springfield for the time period. As originally constructed, House E represents a similar house form, albeit with a rear service wing. Houses A, C, D and F represent variations of a slightly larger house form often referred to as an I-cottage and/or I-house house. Additionally, additions constructed onto these dwellings, and modifications made to them through time, are invaluable data sets that can address questions relating to changing perceptions of what was considered a “minimal” house at various points in time.

Besides these structural remains, several distinctive artifact assemblages are associated with these houses. The archaeological testing completed at 11Sg1432 indicates the presence of several discrete middens, and fill deposits, in and around these structures. The archaeological testing of these house lots indicate the presence of discrete artifact assemblages with each that can be segregated into at least three components: one dating from the middle nineteenth century (associated with the early house occupants); another associated with the later-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century occupants; and yet another from the 1908 fire. All three components are

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<sup>192</sup> With regard to Site 11Sg1432, the entirety of the rear lot activity areas associated with each of the houses identified within the project area lies outside of the current project area, and extends into the adjacent parking lot to the west. Although this area has not been tested, a shared history and lack of subsequent construction activity in these areas suggests that much of the remaining site located outside of the existing project area has the potential for excellent archaeological integrity as well.

significant, and have the potential to address quality of life issues relating to the site occupants at various points in time. The artifact assemblages from the August 1908 destruction of these dwelling are of special interest as they provide a “snapshot in time” of the contents contained within the homes when the riot occurred. The fact that the fire deposits typically fell within a crawlspace area, and appear to have been little disturbed since the event, may allow researchers to segregate the artifacts by room. As such, in some of the houses (such as House A), it may be possible to develop a room by room inventory of the artifacts present in these houses at the time of the riot.

The archaeological data collected from the Phase II testing of Site 11Sg1432 has the potential to address several research questions. Some of these research questions are quite broad—being applicable to the wider community, state, or region—while others are more site-specific, and are discussed below.

- 1) Changing Structure of the Urban Landscape. Relatively little is known about the organization (or structure) of the urban house lot during the initial years of settlement within Springfield. Spatial requirements (both within the dwelling as well as the surrounding yardscape) vary between ethnic, regional, and/or racial groups (German versus Irish; Southern versus Northern; white versus black), and between socio-economic strata (the working class versus merchant class). Similarly, changing technologies and cultural values affect the layout of the urban house lot. Documentary research suggests a great diversity between nineteenth and early twentieth century households (whether inter-block, or between the blocks) among the residents of Springfield as to how they structure the house lot on which they live.

Research questions to be addressed by the data from 11Sg1432 include: “What are the domestic and commercial requirements of the early pioneer family during the nineteenth century?”; “How did these conditions differ from that of their neighbors?”; and “How did changing technologies (particularly associated with new sanitary, food preparation, and heating improvements) affect the domestic needs of these families through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?”. Future data recovery programs should focus on defining the structure (or organization) of the house lot and how it changed through the years. The changing structure of the site—as determined from the mapping of structural features, subsurface pits, as well as cisterns, wells, and middens—will allow for the definition of activity areas within the greater yard and help to address these questions.

- 2) Consumer Choices and/or Quality of Life Standards. Tied closely to the above discussion of the organization (or structure) of the urban landscape, is the discussion of the socio-economic well-being of the occupants of the site (11Sg1432). Any discussion of the various components (as represented at the individual house lots) must also attempt to address such questions as: “What was the quality of life of the households that occupied this house lot?”; “Do the divergent data sets (architectural remains, ceramic and glass tablewares, and dietary remains) from this house lot reflect similar quality of life assessments of the occupants?”; “If not, what does the divergent data sets tell us about the character of the early lifeways?”; “Does the quantity and quality of material goods and dietary remains found at each house lot site bespeak of a working class or merchant class family?”; “Does the material goods consumed

and dietary remains recovered from each house lot reflect various ethnic, racial, or socio-economic characteristics of the occupants?” Answers to these questions can be sought from the material culture remains from the subsurface features (such as filled cellars, cisterns) and middens at this site. The physical remains of the glass and ceramic tablewares, teawares, and crockery, as well as the faunal and floral remains recovered from the features will lend themselves to addressing these questions.

- 3) 1908 Springfield Race Riot: By circa 1900, Site 11Sg1432 was largely occupied by lower-income black families, many of whom experienced the horror of the race riots of August 1908 personally. At least five houses facing Tenth Street (Houses A-E) on this block were torched during the riot, with several additional dwellings fronting Madison and Ninth Streets (and outside of the current project area) also being destroyed. The archaeological resources located within that portion of Site 11Sg1432 located within the proposed project right-of-way consist of the physical remains of these houses. The rear yard activity areas associated with these dwellings was located immediately to the west, outside of the proposed right-of-way and not investigated as part of this study. Nonetheless, the houses alone have the potential to contribute to our understanding of the dynamics of urban life in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth century years. Post-riot, early-twentieth-century improvements to the project area were limited and not substantial enough to have significantly impacted the earlier archaeological resources. Indeed, the fact that this block largely was cleared of housing in one devastating event and never reoccupied, presents a unique opportunity to examine one enclave of black residents at one pivotal point in time. The houses and their contents can be considered part of the forensic evidence of what was in essence a crime scene. The archaeological remains can confirm exactly which houses were burned during the riot, and to what extent. More importantly, they have the potential to offer valuable information regarding the victims of the riot. The fact that several houses on Block 3 apparently were vacant at the time of the riot, coupled with the very transient nature of the homes’ occupants (as illustrated by city directories), does pose some limitations on the depth of detail that can be drawn from this “snapshot in time.” Yet, all of the residences in question were fully occupied as recently as 1906 and their occupants primarily black since at least the early 1890s; as such, they represent a key sample of the very community that was victimized by the riot. The archaeological resources may represent a significant alternative source of information on a community that often was neglected or painted in an unfavorable light by contemporary written sources. Research questions to be addressed by the data include: “What were the living standards of the occupants the various house lots at Site 11Sg1432 at the time of the riot?”; “How do they compare to those of the Portuguese residents on Block 14 (as represented by the data collected from adjacent Site 11Sg1433), or to the earlier white occupants of Site 11Sg1432?”; “Do the houses at this location deserve the characterization as ‘shanties’ or ‘huts’, as so labeled by contemporary sources; or was it that they represented a pocket of older housing occupied by blacks, during an era of deep racism, that caused them to be singled out in such a disparaging manner?,” and “To what degree do the material remains challenge or support contemporary accounts of black living standards in the Badlands?”. And as a corollary question, “Do the archaeological remains shed any light on the illicit activity commonly attributed to the Badlands—activity that served as a pretext for violence by the white mob in 1908.”



**Archaeological Site 11Sg1433** qualifies for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, for its association with the middle-to-late nineteenth century Portuguese settlement of the neighborhood. The Madeiran Portuguese community on the Near North Side is especially noteworthy, as it represented one of the earliest and largest Portuguese settlements in the Midwest. That portion of Site 11Sg1433 located within the Carpenter Street project area has excellent integrity, and contains physical remains of both a domestic component (Lot 15) and a combination domestic and commercial component (Lot 16).<sup>193</sup> The archaeological resources at this site documented on the Lots 15 and 16 during the Phase II investigations offer a range of data sets that also lend themselves to understanding the lifeways of the early inhabitants of this site. Unlike the archaeological resources documented within the project area at Site 11Sg1432, which consisted of only the dwelling and front yard activity areas of the various house lots, that portion of Site 11Sg1433 located within the proposed project right-of-way includes nearly the entire house lot associated with each of these two lots. The period of significance of this site is circa 1840 to 1940, and encompasses the period from the suspected date of the neighborhood's initial occupation through the end of the Great Depression.

The presence of the entire urban lot—as opposed to only the front portion of a lot—results in the availability of greatly expanded data sets being available, which include a more holistic view of the entire house lot's structure (location of features on the lot), an expanded look at non-structural (dwelling related) feature density and diversity (located in the mid-yard and rear yard activity areas), and an expanded potential for the recovery of short-term artifact assemblages (such as those located in sealed privy pits). The large number of privies exposed on Block 14 (11Sg1433) is of particular note, and have the potential to yield a variety of discrete short term artifact assemblages once associated with the site occupants. The cultural remains recovered from Site 11Sg1433 complement those found on Site 11Sg1432, thereby providing a broader understanding of the neighborhood's population during the period of significance.

The archaeological data collected from the Phase II testing of Site 11Sg1433 has the potential to address several research questions similar to those discussed above with regard to Site 11Sg1432. Some of these research questions are quite broad—being applicable to the wider community, state, or region—while others are more site-specific, and are discussed below.

- 1) Changing Structure of the Urban Landscape. Relatively little is known about the organization (or structure) of the urban house lot during the initial years of settlement within Springfield. Spatial requirements (both within the dwelling, as well as the surrounding yardscape) vary between ethnic, regional, and/or racial groups (German versus Irish; Southern versus Northern; white versus black), and between socio-economic strata (the working class versus merchant class). Similarly, changing technologies and cultural values affect the layout of the urban house lot. Documentary research suggests a great diversity between nineteenth and early twentieth century households (whether inter-block, or between the blocks) among the residents of Springfield as to how they structure the house lot on

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<sup>193</sup> That area of Site 11Sg1433 that lies outside of the current project area has not been subjected to Phase II archaeological testing. Although this area has not been tested, a shared history and lack of subsequent construction activity in these areas suggests that much of the remaining site located outside of the existing project area has the potential for excellent archaeological integrity as well.

which they live.

Research questions to be addressed by the data from 11Sg1433 include: “What are the domestic and commercial requirements of the early pioneer family during the nineteenth century?”; “How did these conditions differ from that of their neighbors?”; and “How did changing technologies (particularly associated with new sanitary, food preparation, and heating improvements) affect the domestic needs of these families through the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?”. Future data recovery programs should focus on defining the structure (or organization) of the house lot and how it changed through the years. The changing organization of the site—as determined from the mapping of structural features, subsurface pits, as well as cisterns, wells, and middens—will allow for the definition of activity areas within the greater yard and help to address these questions.

- 2) Consumer Choices and/or Quality of Life Standards. Tied closely to the above discussion of the organization of the urban landscape, is the discussion of the socio-economic well-being of the occupants of the site. Any discussion of the various components must also attempt to address such questions as: “What was the quality of life of the household that occupied this site?”; “Do the divergent data sets (architectural remains, ceramic and glass tablewares, and dietary remains) from this site reflect similar quality of life assessments of the site occupants?”; “If not, what does the divergent data sets tell us about the character of the early lifeways?”; “Does the quantity and quality of material goods and dietary remains found at this site bespeak of a working class or merchant class family?”; “Does the material goods consumed and dietary remains recovered from this site reflect various ethnic, racial, or socio-economic characteristics of the site’s occupants?” Answers to these questions can be sought from the material culture remains from the subsurface features (such as filled cellars, cisterns) and middens at this site. The physical remains of the glass and ceramic tablewares, teawares, and crockery, as well as the faunal and floral remains recovered from the features will lend themselves to addressing these questions.
- 3) Early Portuguese Community in Springfield: Several Portuguese families (such as the Fierirra/Vieira and Mendonca families) are known to have resided within that area of Site 11Sg1433 located within the proposed project right-of-way. These families were part of a colony of Portuguese who settled in Springfield, en masse in 1849, after fleeing the Madeira Islands due to persecution by authorities for their adherence to the Presbyterian faith. The community established itself on the Near North Side and long remained a presence in the neighborhood. As noted above, this is one of the earliest and largest Portuguese settlements in the Midwest. The Portuguese-owned properties within Site 11Sg1433 included a residence and a grocery store (with living quarters above), both of which had been constructed by the middle 1860s. Research questions related to the Portuguese primarily revolve around ethnic identity and rate of assimilation. Ethnic identity can be expressed in a number of ways, including language, religion, clothing, customs, and foodways. Although archaeology cannot address all of these points of expression (language for instance), it can address others to varying degrees (depending on the material recovered)—particularly foodways. Research questions to be addressed by the data include: “Does the cultural material convey a Portuguese identity?”; “What was the standard of living of the immigrants a decade after their arrival in Springfield?”; “How do these Portuguese-occupied properties

compare/contrast to those of their neighbors, in respect to site structure and material goods?"; and "Does the material recovered from the store indicate an orientation towards a Portuguese clientele, or general population?"

## ***Summary and Recommendations***

The Phase II archaeological testing has been completed at both Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433. The sites have been backfilled, and re-seeded in grass awaiting a formal determination of eligibility for the two sites. Additionally, the public has been engaged through a series of public meetings and potential interested parties have been identified. Discussions regarding the potential for site avoidance, and/or mitigations options have been initiated in anticipation of a determination of eligibility for these two sites. Although the field work for this project has been completed, the inventory and analysis of the artifacts recovered from these investigations have not, as yet, been funded. Upon completion of the inventory and analysis of the artifact collections from Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433, the results will be presented as an addendum to this Phase II report. Although this detailed artifact analysis has not yet been completed, it is our opinion that sufficient detail has been provided to allow for a determination of eligibility for these two archaeological sites. Additionally, further research should be undertaken in order to resolve outstanding questions and inconsistencies among the historical records, and the results from that work would be presented as an addendum to this Phase II report.

Site 11Sg1432 is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as per Criterion A and D. As discussed above, under Criterion A, Site 11Sg1432 is eligible for listing on a national level due to its association with the 1908 Race Riot. The Badlands was the scene of widespread destruction and violence during the August 1908 Springfield Race Riot, and Block 3 (Site 11Sg1432) was the point where the white assault on the Badlands and multiple black residences was initiated. That portion of the site located within the Carpenter Street project area contains physical remains of five houses (Houses A-E) that were destroyed by the mob on August 14, 1908. These five houses (and their associated features) represent a snapshot in time of the multi-ethnic community that existed at the time of the 1908 riot. Not only was the Springfield Race Riot a seminal event in the history of the city, but it also was of national importance due to its role in the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Table 19 presents a data summary for the houses documented at Site 11Sg1432.

Similarly, Site 11Sg1433 is considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, as per Criterion D, for its ability to address significant research questions relating to the nineteenth and early twentieth century Portuguese settlement of the neighborhood. Its period of significance is circa 1840 through 1940.



Table 19

## Data Summary for Houses at Site 11Sg1432.

<u>House</u>	<u>Exposed House Area*</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>	<u>Number of test units needed</u>	<u>Cellar or Basement Present</u>	<u>Occupied in 1908</u>	<u>Destroyed by Fire</u>	<u>Owner in 1908</u>	<u>Occupant in 1908</u>	<u>Affect of 1908 Riot</u>
A	30' x 22'	660	31	No	Yes	Yes	G. Westenberger	Will Smith	Total Loss
B	19' x 16.5'	314	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ed Payne	R. N. Wright (?)	Total Loss
	19' x 10'	190	9	Yes					
C	32.5' x 16'	520	24	No	Yes	Yes	Mrs. T. Schwartz	Lloyd Thomas (?)	Total Loss
	32.5' x 12'	390	18	No					
D	31' x 27'	837	39	No	Yes (?)	Yes	Mrs. T. Schwartz	unknown	Total Loss
E	17' x 34'	578	27	Yes	Yes	Yes	R. L. McGuire	M. Stoutmeyer	Total Loss
	17' x 5'	80	4	No					
F	32' x 16'	512		No	Yes	No	unknown	Mrs. M. C. Jones	Not Affected
	32' x 18'	576		No					
G	34' x 20'	680		No	**	**	**	**	**
	27' x 14'	378		No					

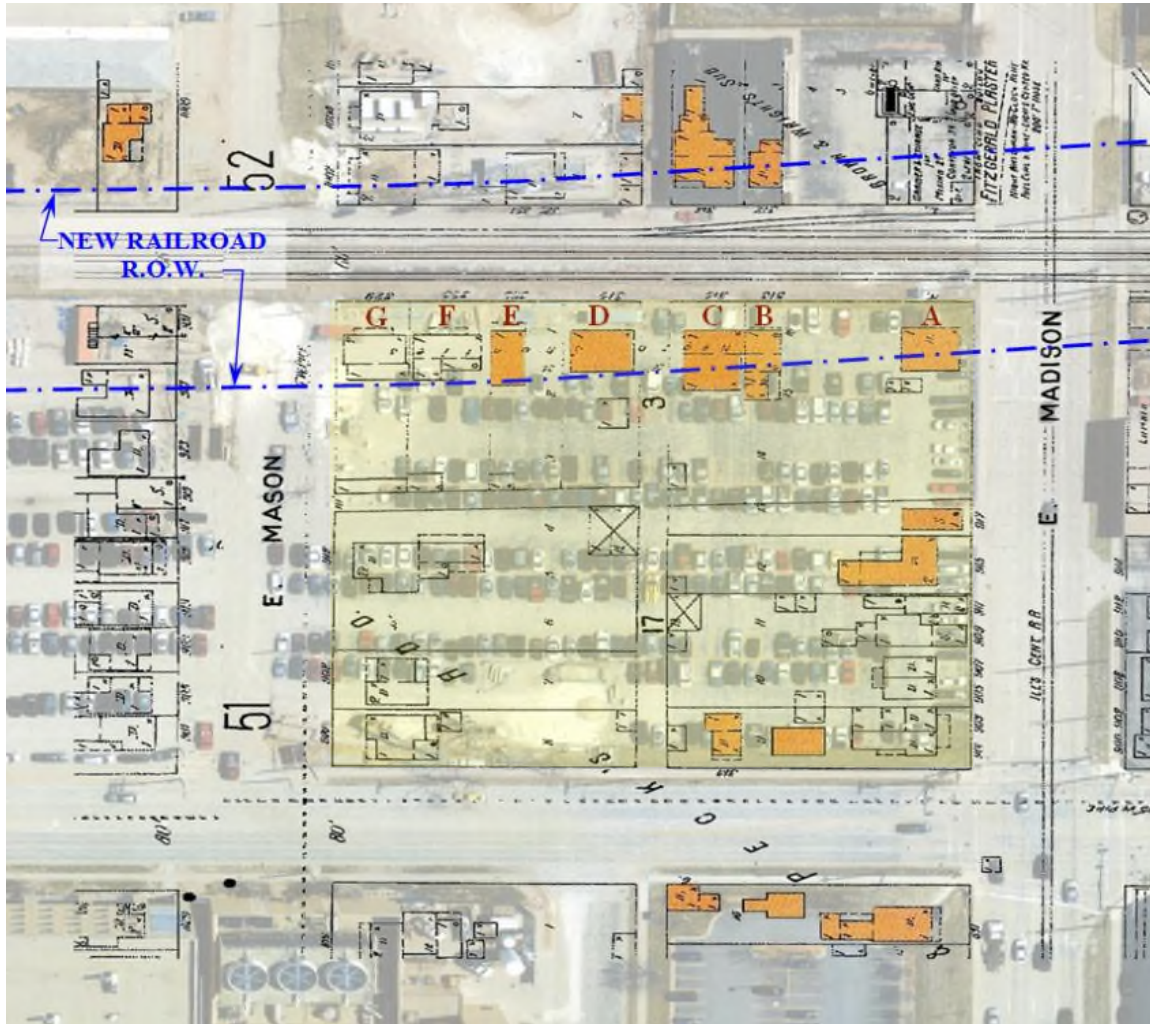
\* = First line is main/front part of dwelling; second line is rear service wing or front porch.

\*\* = House G was demolished prior to the Riot.  
no hand excavation required. Work completed at these locations.



**Figure 135.** At the scraped surface, at least four of the seven houses (Houses A through D) indicated signs of having been destroyed by fire. Subsequent test excavations indicate that five of the houses (Houses A through E) had been destroyed by fire—presumably during the evening of August 14, 1908. Left: View along east wall, looking south. Right: View in rear service wing along north wall, looking south.





**Figure 136.** Location of seven houses (Houses A-G) documented at Site 11Sg1432 (highlighted in yellow) within the Carpenter Street Underpass project area during the Phase II testing. The 1896 Sanborn map, with burned houses from the 1908 Race Riot highlighted in orange, is overlain onto the current aerial photograph of the project area. Houses A through E all were indicated as having been burned on that August evening. House F remained unmolested during the mob action, whereas House G had been demolished shortly before the riot. At least four additional structures on Site 11Sg1432 (all located at the southwest corner of the block) were destroyed during that mob action, as were homes on neighboring blocks (represented by structures in orange).



**Figure 137. Location of Houses A-G (circled in red) at Site 11Sg1432 (highlighted in yellow), as illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map. The houses located within the Carpenter Street Underpass project area are circled in red, and were the focus of this Phase II archaeological testing. Additional burned/damaged buildings within the Badlands also are illustrated and highlighted in red. Appendix II contains historic photographs taken in the aftermath of the riot, and are keyed to the same map.**



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## **APPENDIX I**

### **Archaeological Site Forms: Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433**

# ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORM

County: Sangamon

Site Name:

Revisit: N

Field Number:

State Site No.: 11Sg1432

Quadrangle (7.5'): Springfield, West Date Recorded: 2015.01.14

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION (to quarter quarter quarter)

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

Section: 27 Township: 16 N Range: 5 W  
Section: Township: Range:  
Section: Township: Range:  
Section: Township: Range:

UTM Coordinates (by ISM): UTM Zone: 16 UTM North: 273,747

UTM East: 4,409,182

Ownership: Public

## ENVIRONMENT

Topography: Upland Ridge

Elevation (in meters): 183

Nearest Water Supply: Spring Creek

Drainage: Lower Sangamon

Soil Association: Tama-Ipava-Sable

Description: The site is located on a relatively level upland ridge a short distance north of the central business district in Springfield, Illinois. It consists of the city block bordered by Madison, Mason, Ninth, and Tenth Streets.

## SURVEY

Project Name: Carpenter Street Underpass

Site Area (square meters): 12,416

Ground Cover (List up to 3): Paved

Visibility (%): 0

Survey Methods (List up to 2): Machinery

Standing Structures: N

Site Type (List up to 2): Habitation Commercial

## SITE CONDITION

Extent of Damage: Moderate

Main Cause of Damage: Vandalism

## MATERIAL OBSERVED

Number of Prehistoric Artifacts (count or estimate): 0

Number of Historic Artifacts (count or estimate): 1000

Prehistoric Diagnostic Artifacts: N

Historic Diagnostic Artifacts: Y

Prehistoric Surface Features: N

Historic Surface Features: Y

Description: Phase II testing recovered a wide variety of artifacts, including whiteware, porcelain, reware, and stoneware, as well as metal and faunal materials, yet to be inventoried. It also revealed the foundation remains of seven houses, a well, and a cistern.

## TEMPORAL AFFILIATION (check all that apply)

Colonial (1673-1780):

Prehistoric Unknown:

Late Archaic:

Mississippian:

Pioneer (1781-1840):

Paleoindian:

Woodland:

Upper Mississippian:

Frontier (1841-1870): Y

Archaic:

Early Woodland:

Protohistoric:

Early Industrial (1871-1900): Y

Early Archaic:

Middle Woodland:

Historic Native American:

Urban Industrial (1901-1945): Y

Middle Archaic:

Late Woodland:

Historic (generic):

Post-War (1946-present): Y

Description: This area was platted as an addition to Springfield in 1836-1837. The block began to be developed in the early-to-mid 1840s. Occupation continued into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The east side of block was impacted by the 1908 Springfield race riot.

Surveyor: F. Mansberger

Institution: FRR

Survey Date: 09/24/2014

Curation Facility: FRR

Site Report by: C. Stratton

Institution: FRR

Date: 1/12/2015

IHPA Log No.:

IHPA First Sur. Doc. No.:

Compliance Status:

NRHP Listing: N



# ILLINOIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORDING FORM

County: Sangamon

Site Name:

Revisit: N

Field Number:

State Site No.: 11Sg1433

Quadrangle (7.5'): Springfield, West Date Recorded: 2015.01.14

## LEGAL DESCRIPTION (to quarter quarter quarter)

Align: SE 1/4s: NW SW SE

SW NW SE

Align: 1/4s:

Align: 1/4s:

Align: 1/4s:

Section: 27 Township: 16 N Range: 5 W

Section: Township: Range:

Section: Township: Range:

Section: Township: Range:

UTM Coordinates (by ISM): UTM Zone: 16 UTM North: 273,756

UTM East: 4,409,304

Ownership: Public

## ENVIRONMENT

Topography: Upland Ridge

Elevation (in meters): 183

Nearest Water Supply: Spring Creek

Drainage: Lower Sangamon

Soil Association: Tama-Ipava-Sable

Description: The site is located on a relatively level upland ridge a short distance north of the central business district in Springfield, Illinois. It consists of the city block bordered by Mason, Reynolds, Ninth, and Tenth Streets.

## SURVEY

Project Name: Carpenter Street Underpass

Site Area (square meters): 13,303

Ground Cover (List up to 3): Paved

Visibility (%): 0

Survey Methods (List up to 2): Machinery

Standing Structures: N

Site Type (List up to 2): Habitation Commercial

## SITE CONDITION

Extent of Damage: Moderate

Main Cause of Damage: Vandalism

## MATERIAL OBSERVED

Number of Prehistoric Artifacts (count or estimate): 0

Number of Historic Artifacts (count or estimate): 1000

Prehistoric Diagnostic Artifacts: N

Historic Diagnostic Artifacts: Y

Prehistoric Surface Features: N

Historic Surface Features: Y

Description: Phase II testing recovered a wide variety of artifacts, including whiteware, reware, and stoneware, as well as metal and faunal materials, yet to be inventoried. It also found the foundations of a store and house, seven houses, a cistern, well, and multiple privies.

## TEMPORAL AFFILIATION (check all that apply)

Colonial (1673-1780):

Prehistoric Unknown:

Late Archaic:

Mississippian:

Pioneer (1781-1840):

Paleoindian:

Woodland:

Upper Mississippian:

Frontier (1841-1870): Y

Archaic:

Early Woodland:

Protohistoric:

Early Industrial (1871-1900): Y

Early Archaic:

Middle Woodland:

Historic Native American:

Urban Industrial (1901-1945): Y

Middle Archaic:

Late Woodland:

Historic (generic):

Post-War (1946-present): Y

Description: This area was platted as an addition to Springfield in 1836. The block began to be developed circa 1850. Occupation continued into the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area was part of the Portuguese neighborhood on the city's Near North Side.

Surveyor: F. Mansberger

Institution: FRR

Survey Date: 10/01/2014

Curation Facility: FRR

Site Report by: C. Stratton

Institution: FRR

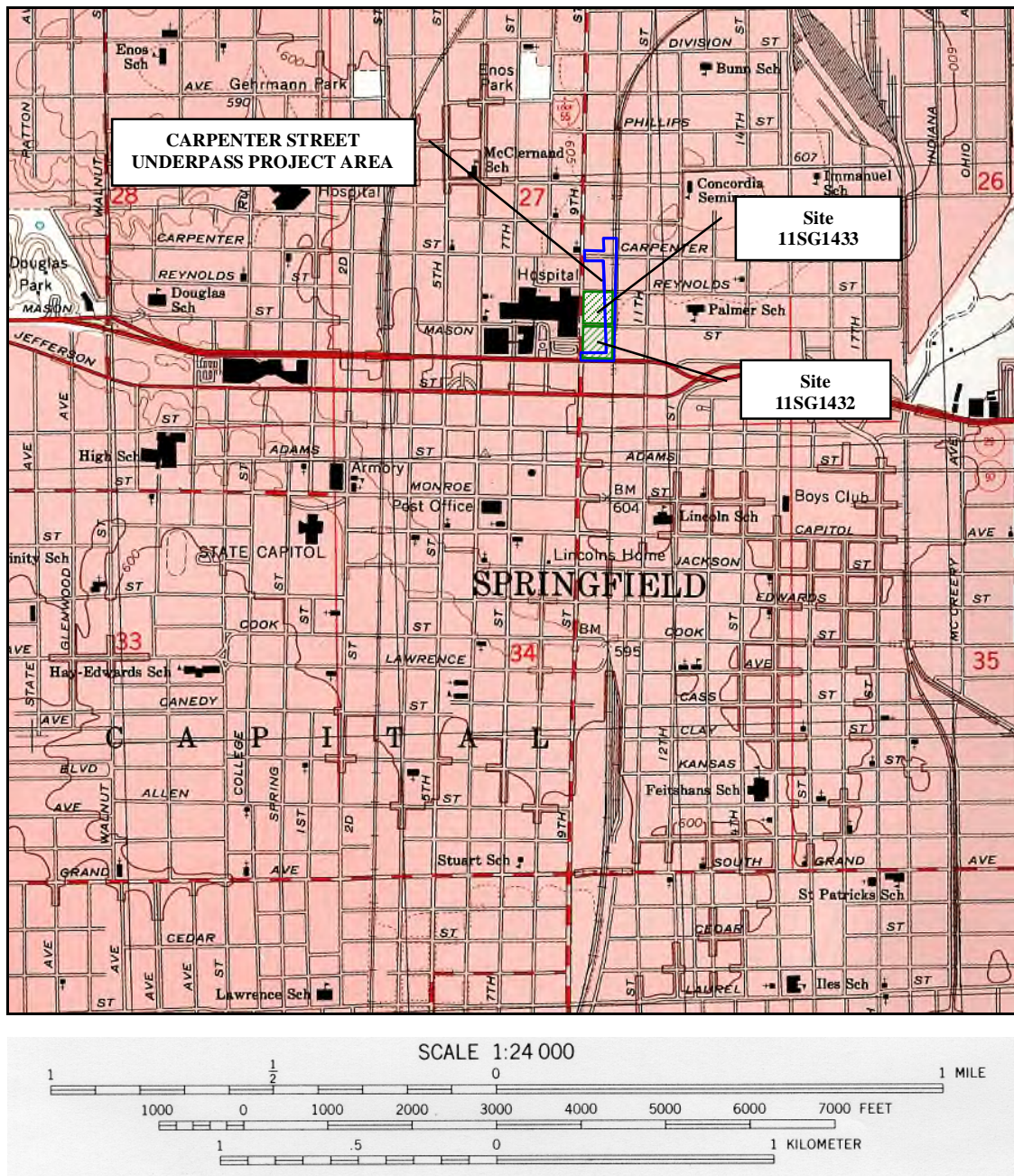
Date: 1/12/2015

IHPA Log No.:

IHPA First Sur. Doc. No.:

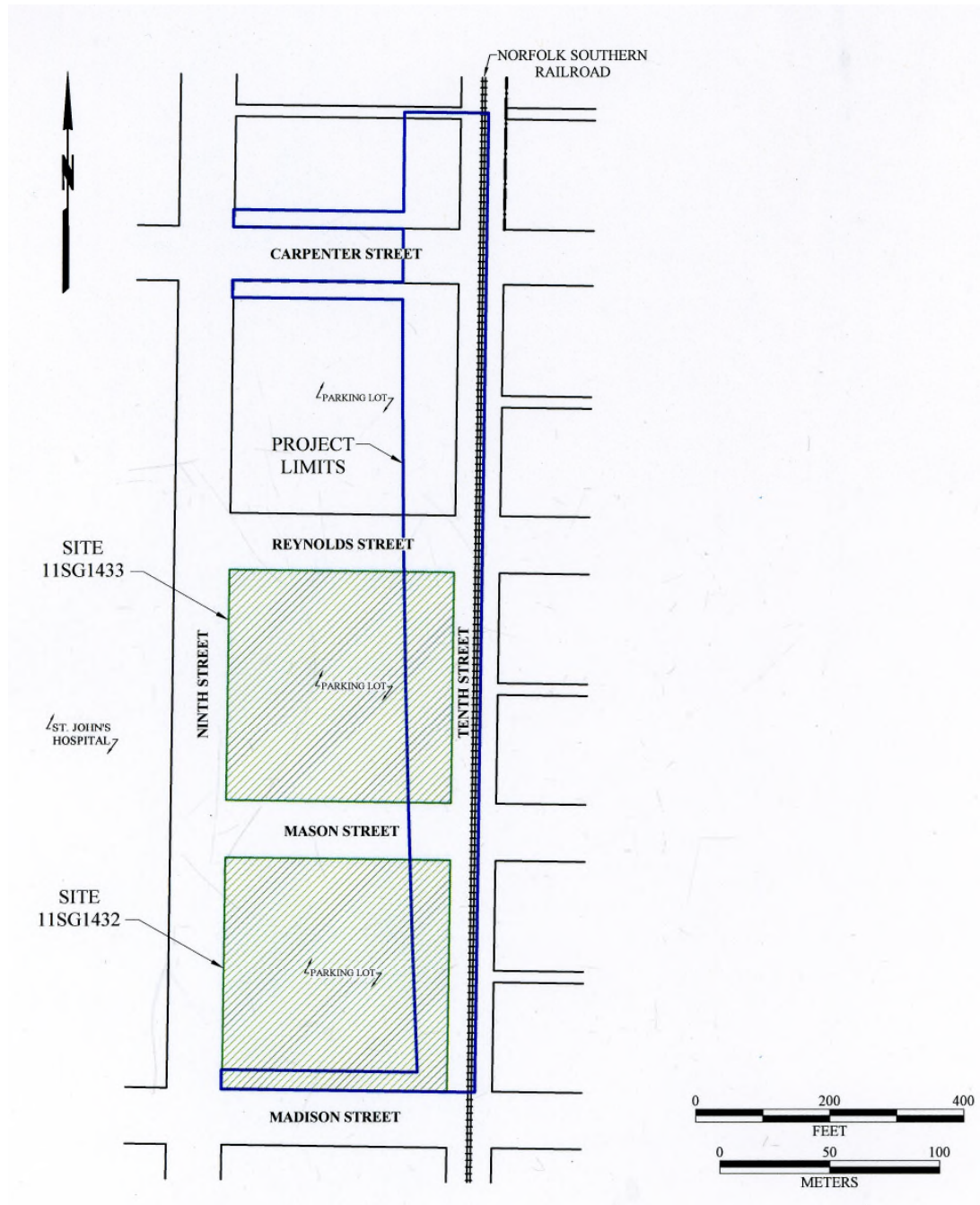
Compliance Status:

NRHP Listing: N



**Figure 1. U.S.G.S. topographic map (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute, 1998*) showing the location of the Carpenter Street Underpass Project Area (outlined in blue) and two archaeological sites (outlined in green).**





**Figure 2. Site plan showing the relationship of Sites 11Sg1432 and 11Sg1433 (hatched in green) in relationship to the Carpenter Street Underpass Project Area (outlined in blue) and surrounding vicinity. Site 11Sg1432 corresponds to Block 3 of J. Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition to Springfield. Site 11Sg1433 corresponds to Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition.**

## **APPENDIX II**

### **THE 1908 SPRINGFIELD RACE RIOT: BURNED BUILDING LOCATIONS AND OTHER HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS**

by  
Floyd Mansberger  
and  
Christopher Stratton

***DRAFT***  
**(February 4, 2016)**

Fever River Research  
Springfield, Illinois

2016



## Introduction

On August 14-15, 1908 Springfield, Illinois was rocked by a race riot that resulted in the deaths of nine people, dozens of properties destroyed or damaged, and the displacement of a large segment of the city's black population. The riot was a seminal event in Springfield's history and is the acknowledged catalyst for the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in early 1909. The document presented here has two primary goals: 1) identify the physical locations of the houses and business burned during the riot; and 2) isolate the locations of the numerous photographs that were taken in the riot's aftermath, with a specific emphasis on those illustrating buildings destroyed or severely damaged within (or close proximity to) Springfield's so-called "Badlands."

The data presented here is derived primarily from several local newspaper articles detailing property losses in the Badlands incurred during the riot. On August 16<sup>th</sup>, only hours after the cessation of the mob action, both the *Illinois State Journal* and *Illinois State Register* ran multi-page stories regarding the riot and its devastation.<sup>1</sup> Needless to say, these accounts were produced quickly after the event—the smoke had hardly cleared from the fires, and the accuracy of the reporting may have reflected this rush to publish. Both newspapers attempted to segregate the damage into the two districts affected—the Levee and the Badlands. Tables 1 and 2 summarize the destruction in the Badlands, as reported by the *Illinois State Journal* and the *Illinois State Register*, respectively.<sup>2</sup> The *Illinois State Journal*, in their article entitled "Property Loss Near \$120,000: Damage In Levee And Business District is Heavy" (*[Springfield] Illinois State Journal*), summarized the damage as such:

Red Light District by fire	\$50,000
Damage to Property in Levee District	\$35,000
Loss at Loper's Restaurant and Saloon	\$20,000
General Loss Throughout the Business District	\$15,000

This article further noted in its subtitle that "Many owners begin repairs but in Red Light Neighborhood destruction of buildings owned or occupied by negroes is complete." Many photographs of the damaged properties were published at the time, particularly by the *Illinois State Register*.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "Property Loss Near \$120,000: Damage In Levee And Business District Is Heavy," *[Springfield] Illinois State Journal* (August 16, 1908, page 5), "Awful Havoc Is Wrought By Mob: Long List of Stores Wrecked and Homes Burned Gives Idea of Magnitude of the Mob's Work of Destruction," *[Springfield] Illinois State Register* (August 16, 1908, page 1).

<sup>2</sup> Similarly, Tables 4 and 5 summarize the destruction along the commercial Levee, as reported by the *Illinois State Journal* and the *Illinois State Register*, respectively. It is our hopes to integrate this data into a similar map at a future date.

<sup>3</sup> The *Illinois State Register* article was reprinted in its entirety (complete with additional photographs) on August 21, 1908.

After the smoke had cleared, and the embers had cooled off, the City of Springfield released an official accounting of the houses damaged and destroyed during the riots. On September 5, 1908, both the *Illinois State Journal* and the *Illinois State Register* carried accounts of Fire Chief Jacobs official accounting of the damage.<sup>4</sup> As reported in the subtitle of the *Register's* account of the event, this “List Made For Benefit of Special Investigating Committee” of the City Council. The *Journal* also noted that “in a number of cases the chief was unable to ascertain the loss, the occupants and owners having fled the town and is still working on the case.” Except for a couple of discrepancies related to suspect typographical errors, both news stories are basically identical in their listing of the damaged properties.

Table 3 is a summary of the properties reported by Chief Jacobs by the two newspaper stories. This table provides an inventory of the properties discussed by the two September 5<sup>th</sup> news articles, along with additional information detailed by them (i.e. property description, owner, occupant, and condition). These properties have been plotted on the map presented as Figure 1, which represents a compilation of several sheets taken from the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the section of the Badlands impacted by the riot. The 1896 Sanborn was the last full-set fire insurance map prepared for Springfield prior to the riot, and hence it was considered most appropriate for our purposes. Several of the addresses listed in the destroyed/damaged inventory do not appear on the 1896 Sanborn—having been built or relocated during the intervening period (1896-1908)—but these generally can be accounted for by consulting Springfield city directories and the “Block Line Map of the Central Business District” published the Sanborn Map Company in 1906; these building have been added to the 1896 “base” map. Destroyed houses are highlighted in orange on Figure 1.

During the two-day event (August 14-15, 1908), the local newspapers documented the destruction of property, and the occupation of the city by armed troops, in a multitude of photographs, many of which were published in the newspapers. The *Illinois State Register* published a total of 41 images relating to the riot and its aftermath over an eight-day period in which they covered the event (*Illinois State Register*, August 28, 1908). The aftermath of the riot was a sightseeing extravagance that brought many individuals to downtown Springfield. Almost immediately after the event—if not actually during the event—opportunistic individuals had printed a series of postcards illustrating the devastating destruction and presence of armed troops in the Capital City, and were selling such to the multitude of sightseers touring the Badlands to view the damage firsthand. On Sunday (August 16, 1908), the very day following the riots, the *Illinois State Journal* published a short news item entitled “STOP SALE OF WOMAN’S PHOTOS. Police Prevent Distribution of Mrs. Hallam’s Picture.” This story noted that a “postcard vendor who was selling photos of Mrs. Mabel Hallam, the woman [purportedly] attacked by the negro Richardson, and whose awful experience was the direct cause of the breaking out of the race riot, was ordered off the streets last night. I[t] was feared putting forth the pictures in large numbers [w]ould inflame the minds of the persons and cause a fresh

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<sup>4</sup> “Lists Property in ‘Bad Lands’: Chief Jacobs Makes List of Owners of Those Shacks,” [*Springfield*] *Daily Illinois State Register* (September 5, 1908), and “Forty Houses Damaged. Report of Chief Jacobs Shows Total Number Fired by Mob,” [*Springfield*] *Daily Illinois State Journal* (September 5, 1908).

outbreak of demonstration” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 16, 1908).<sup>5</sup> Subsequently, the *Register* also published a booklet of their photographs entitled *Photographic Views of the Great Springfield Race War, August, 1908* (*Illinois State Register*, c.1908).<sup>6</sup>

This work attempts to compile these images in a single location, and presents them in the following pages. Historic photograph locations also are indicated on Figure 1, with direction arrows and photo reference numbers colored in blue. The photographs referenced are presented in sequence on the pages that follow. The images were obtained from a number of sources, including the Illinois State Historical Society collection (now integrated into the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum), the Sangamon Valley Collection (Lincoln Library), Springfield historian Richard Hart, and from the Internet. Additional historic photographs pertinent to our research likely do exist in public and private collections and will be integrated into this document as they are located. As such, the document should be considered a work in progress and envisioned to be expanded in the near future.

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<sup>5</sup> The adjacent story in this same issue of the newspaper was entitled “MILITARY SCENE UNUSUAL. Uniformed Guards Forbid Curious in Forbidden Territory” (*Illinois State Journal*, August 16, 1908).

<sup>6</sup> Another disturbing use of the destroyed properties was the opportunistic advertising used by promoters of the John C. Weber Band. Broadside promoting John C. Weber and his band (who were performing at the White City amusement park on East Capitol Avenue in Springfield the week of the riots) were posted on many of the burned houses in the district, and a large banner announcing his arrival was stretched across the burned out remains of Loper’s Restaurant downtown. Placement of these broadsides on the burned-out houses and Loper’s restaurant was an opportunistic advertising strategy conducted by Weber’s promoters.

**Table 1.**  
**List of Properties Damaged and/or Destroyed in the Badlands**  
**During the August 1908 Race Riot,**  
**Springfield, Illinois**  
**(As reported on August 16 by the *Illinois State Journal*)**

<u>Address</u>			<u>Description</u>	<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Condition</u>
907-909	East	Madison	saloon and disorderly house	Charles Neal (negro)	total loss (\$5,000)
1000	block	Madison (south side)	four residences	Dave Black, Irene Wormley, Mrs. Mary Davis, Mrs. Coleman	total loss (\$5,000)
1117-1129	East	Madison	four residences	George Ruffield, Mrs. Harvey, Mattie Edwards, William Brandon, William Jones	\$7,000
1105	East	Mason	residence	Harry Moore (negro)	\$300
1114	East	Mason	residence	George Cutwright (negro)	\$300
1202	East	Mason	building	Mrs Mary Casey	Interior damage (\$100)
311	North	Tenth	residence	Henry Brackmeyer (negro)	\$400
300	block	Eleventh (east side)	four residences	Burt Smith, Mrs. Laura Coeman, Sherman Green (negroes), Nell Pitt (white woman)	\$3,000
320	North	Twelfth	double house	John White and Cass Williams	\$700
	East	Madison (between Tenth and Eleventh)	advertisement boards	owned by W. J. Horn	\$100
		Ninth and Jefferson	barber shop	Scott Burton	total loss
		Tenth (east side near Madison)	double frame shack	Aunt Sue Crawford	\$600
		Tenth and Madison	residence	Robert Darden	total loss (\$300)
		Tenth and Madison (north of U.S. Gypsum Co. plant)	two shacks	negroes	\$600
		Tenth and Eleventh (between Madison and Mason)	lines and cables	Interstate Telephone Company	\$3,000
		Twelfth and Madison	saloon and upstairs residence	Residence occupied by John Rouse and Lawson Goodwin	\$3,000
		Twelfth and Mason	barber shop	William Branden	\$600
		Twelfth and Mason	shoe shop (next door to Branden's shop)	Caldwell (negro)	\$100
		Twelfth and Mason	residence	Scott Burton	total loss
		Unknown location	vacant store and upstairs residence	negro	\$1,000



**Table 2.**  
**List of Properties Damaged and/or Destroyed in the Badlands**  
**During the August 1908 Race Riot,**  
**Springfield, Illinois**  
**(As reported on August 16 by the *Illinois State Register*)**

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Condition</u>
810	East Jefferson	saloon	Dan F. Smith	transom broken
815	East Jefferson	residence	Mary Smith	burned/destroyed
817	East Jefferson	sporting house	Ina Smith	house and contents completely destroyed by fire; loss complete; \$600
901	East Jefferson	barber shop	Scott Burton (colored; negro who was lynched)	house and contents burned to ground; \$300
813	East Madison	residence	occupant unknown	one of four completely destroyed by flames with contents; total damage \$3,000
815	East Madison	residence	occupant unknown	one of four completely destroyed by flames with contents; total damage \$3,000
817	East Madison	residence	occupant unknown	one of four completely destroyed by flames with contents; total damage \$3,000
831	East Madison	residence	occupant unknown	one of four completely destroyed by flames with contents; total damage \$3,000
909	East Madison	Pabst Beer Hall		windows broken
910-912	East Madison	residences	unoccupied	[two?] houses completely wrecked; \$800
911	East Madison	residence (?)	vacant	windows broken
1008	East Madison	residence	David Black (colored)	house burned to ground
1009	East Madison	residence	vacant	windows broken
1010	East Madison	residence	Mrs. Coleman	house burned to ground; \$800
1011	East Madison	residence	unoccupied	windows broken
1012	East Madison	frame residence	occupied by negroes	Five houses completely destroyed; \$5,000
1014	East Madison	frame residence	occupied by negroes	Five houses completely destroyed; \$5,000
1115	East Madison	residence	James H. Ruffing (colored)	completely destroyed and household effects consumed; \$100
1016	East Madison	frame residence	occupied by negroes	Five houses completely destroyed; \$5,000
1117	East Madison	residence	Charles Diamond (colored)	home destroyed and household effects consumed by flames; \$500
1018	East Madison	frame residence	occupied by negroes	Five houses completely destroyed; \$5,000
1119	East Madison	residence	Mrs. E. Edwards (colored)	home and household effects destroyed; \$500
1020	East Madison	frame residence	occupied by negroes	Five houses completely destroyed; \$5,000
1022	East Madison	boarding house	Mrs. Mary Davis (colored)	completely destroyed; \$1,800
1110	East Madison	residence		torn to pieces; \$300
1114	East Madison	residence	George Cartwright	completely destroyed by fire; \$1,000
1115	East Madison	residence	Sandy Curry	destroyed by fire; \$1,000
1131	East Madison	saloon	Al Hammond	fixtures destroyed and building damaged; \$1,000
1131	East Madison	flat above saloon	James Hamilton	furniture damaged; \$400
1124	East Mason	residence/house	William Tearose	rear end of house burned; \$350
1128	East Mason	residence	Walter Walker	burned to ground; \$1,200
117	North Eighth	vacant room	Building owned by colored Masons	windows broken
300	block Ninth (west side)	four houses		completely gutted; nothing but walls left standing; damage to the three being estimated at \$2,000
304	North Ninth	frame residence	William Scott (colored); occupied by several families	burned; \$800
306	North Ninth	residence	occupied by negroes	burned to ground; \$700
306	North Ninth	residence		totally destroyed by fire; \$800
313	North Tenth	residence		combined damage with adjacent house, about \$1,000
317	North Tenth	residence		combined damage with adjacent house, about \$1,000
320	North Tenth	residence		totally destroyed by fire; \$1,000
304	North Eleventh	frame residence	owned by Mrs. C. Tanner	four houses burned to ground; \$800
306	North Eleventh	frame residence	owned by Mrs. C. Tanner	four houses burned to ground; \$800
308	North Eleventh	frame residence	owned by Mrs. C. Tanner	four houses burned to ground; \$800
310	North Eleventh	frame residence	owned by Mrs. C. Tanner	four houses burned to ground; \$800
311	North Eleventh	frame residence	owned by Mrs. Head	two houses burned to ground; \$500
313	North Eleventh	frame residence	owned by Mrs. Head	two houses burned to ground; \$500
320	North Twelfth	residence	A. Williams (colored)	home fired; \$200
322	North Twelfth	residence	Scott Burton (the negro who was lynched)	household effects destroyed; \$200
	Eleventh and Madison	saloon	Ben Yaffe	plate glass window broken
	Eleventh and Madison	saloon	Frank Schuckhart	completely wrecked; loss \$2,000
Corner	Eleventh and Madison	residence	owned by Reisch Brewing Company	loss complete; \$1,000
Corner	Twelfth and Mason	frame double house		burned; \$800

**Table 3**  
**Official City List of Dwellings Damaged and/or Destroyed**  
**During the August 1908 Race Riot,**  
**Springfield, Illinois<sup>7</sup>**

<u>Address</u>			<u>Description</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Condition</u>
817	East	Jefferson	frame residence	J. Carpenter	Ina (Inez) Smith	total loss
901	East	Jefferson	frame barber shop	J. Carpenter	Scott Burton	total loss
829	East	Madison	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	George Burnet	total loss
308	North	Ninth	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	J. B. Scott	total loss
310	North	Ninth	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	Grace Carter	total loss
314	North	Ninth	frame residence	Isaac Kanner		total loss
913-915	East	Madison	two story frame residence	Isaac Kanner	Dan Niel	total loss
917	East	Madison	frame saloon building	Isaac Kanner	Dan Niel	total loss
301	North	Tenth	frame residence	Gerhardt Westenberger	Will Smith	total loss
311	North	Ninth	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	George Lewis	total loss
314	North	Tenth	frame residence	H. I. Freeman	Della Smith	total loss
320	North	Tenth	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	G. West	total loss
323	North	Tenth	frame residence	R. L. McGuire	H. Stoutmeyer	total loss
1115	East	Madison	frame residence	R. L. McGuire	William Coleman	partial loss
1018	East	Madison	frame residence	W. D. Booth	Dave Block	total loss
1020	East	Madison	frame residence	W. D. Booth	Jess Wormley	total loss (1)
1022	East	Madison	brick residence	A. McCosker	Mrs. Davis	total loss
1024	East	Madison	frame residence	S. Puglisi	J. H. Smith	total loss
308	North	Eleventh	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	J. Williams	partial loss
310	North	Eleventh	frame residence	Isaac Kanner	D. Short	total loss
230	North	Eleventh	frame residence	Reisch Bros.		total loss
1108	East	Madison	frame residence			total loss
1010	East	Madison	frame residence	Fortune Bros.	G. Cartwright, Sr.	partial loss
1106	East	Madison	frame residence	Tom Doyle	G. Cartwright, Jr.	total loss
320	North	Twelfth	frame residence	J. Fernandez	Scott Burton	partial loss
1130	East	Mason	frame barber shop	W. Coll	William Brandon	total loss
1128	East	Mason	frame residence	W. Coll	W. Walker	total loss
1126	East	Mason	frame residence	W. Coll	William Hughes	partial loss
1123	East	Madison	frame residence	Patrick Myers	Della Flynn	total loss
1125	East	Madison	frame residence	J. E. Crowley	Miss Edwards	total loss
1129	East	Madison	brick residence	Joe Warner	William Brandon	total loss
1131	East	Madison	frame saloon building	Joe Warner	Ollie Hammond	partial loss
1117-1119	East	Madison	frame residence(s)		James Ruffing	total loss (3)
1121	East	Madison	frame residence	Patrick Myers	Charles Diamond	total loss
311	North	Tenth	frame residence	Ed Payne		total loss (2)
315	North	Tenth		Mrs. T. Schwartz		total loss (4)
1005	East	Mason	frame two story house	D. C. Hinton	Ed White	partial loss
1004	East	Mason	empty frame shed	Mrs. J. A. Spaar		total loss

Notes:

- 1) 1020 East Madison is not listed by the *ISJ*;
- 2) 311 North Tenth appears to be incorrectly listed as 211 North Tenth by the *ISR*.
- 3) The *ISJ* lists this as a "residence" whereas the *ISR* lists this as "residences." Not clear if one or two structures was present.
- 4) The *ISR* does not list this property.

<sup>7</sup> Table compiled from "Lists Property in 'Bad Lands': Chief Jacobs Makes List of Owners of Those Shacks," [Springfield] *Daily Illinois State Register* (September 5, 1908), and "Forty Houses Damaged. Report of Chief Jacobs Shows Total Number Fired by Mob," [Springfield] *Daily Illinois State Journal* (September 5, 1908). Additional information was also available from *Illinois State Register* (September 11, 1908) article entitled "Riot Claims Are \$108,415."

**Table 4.**  
**List of Properties Damaged and/or Destroyed in the Levee District**  
**During the August 1908 Race Riot,**  
**Springfield, Illinois**  
**(As reported on August 16 by the *Illinois State Journal*)**

<u>Address</u>			<u>Description</u>	<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Condition</u>
716	East	Washington	barber shop	L. F. Osborn (negro)	front torn out, interior wrecked
718	East	Washington	harness shop	W. L. Blucke (white)	plate glass window broken
719	East	Washington	pawnshop	R. Fishman (jew)	front broken in, entire stock of contents scattered about on floor, much missing
721	East	Washington	saloon	Chester Johnson (negro)	front broken in, bar glass smashed, contents either destroyed or stolen
725	East	Washington	saloon	Angelo and Cardoni (Italian)	windows broken out
726	East	Washington	restaurant and bicycle repair shop	Henry Sallie	Front torn out; interior wrecked
728	East	Washington	restaurant and upstairs rooming house	Mrs. Maggie Niel (negro)	front torn away, interior badly damaged in restaurant, and property carried away; rooming house windows broken in
801	East	Washington	drug store	W. D. Booth (white)	plate glass window broken
805	East	Washington	restaurant	Wisner and Logan (white)	windows broken in and slight damage to interior furnishings
807	East	Washington	shoe dealer	S. Fisher (jew)	front windows broken and part of contents carried away
809	East	Washington	saloon	Edward White (negro)	front broken in, bar mirrors and glassware broken, liquors and cigars carried away
811-813	East	Washington	saloon, barbershop, restaurant, and theater	C. C. Lee (negro)	all fronts broken in, contents ruined, furnishings demolished, stock either carried away or destroyed
812	East	Washington	upholstery shop	Jesse Sims (negro)	front windows broken
814	East	Washington	empty room	Formerly occupied by negroes	windows broken in
815	East	Washington	grocery	J. Edward Thompson (negro)	front broken in, stock carried away and/or destroyed; total loss
817	East	Washington	saloon	Julius Gogalis (lithuanian)	front broken in, bar fixtures badly damaged, all stock taken
819	East	Washington	saloon	S. J. Morton (negro)	front broken in, all furnishings wrecked; stock of liquors and cigars all stolen; peanut vending machine unbroken
821	East	Washington	shoe dealer	J. Fishman (jew)	windows broken; contents stolen
821	East	Washington	barber shop	negro (occupying half of Fishman's building)	front broken in; interior wrecked
822	East	Washington	barber shop	Ben Gordon (negro)	front torn away; inside furnishings demolished
119	North	Eighth	undertaker	Henry Rhoden (negro)	front windows broken
117-119	North	Eighth	Negro Masonic Hall		front windows broken on second and third floors, and in empty store room on ground floor
	South	Eighth (nr. Washington)	meat market	N. Oberman (jew)	windows broken in
	Corner	Eighth and Washington	saloon	Dandy Jim Smith	Front torn out; interior demolished

**Table 5.**  
**List of Properties Damaged and/or Destroyed in the Levee District**  
**During the August 1908 Race Riot,**  
**Springfield, Illinois**  
**(As reported on August 16 by the *Illinois State Register*)**

<u>Address</u>			<u>Description</u>	<u>Occupant</u>	<u>Condition</u>
716	East	Washington	barber shop	L. F. Osborn (negro); building owned by K. L. Blucke	totally destroyed (\$200)
718-720	East	Washington	harness shop	William L. Blucke	windows broken
719	East	Washington	pawn shop	R. Fishman	four plate glass windows smashed, glass in front door broken, practically entire stock stolen; loss complete; fixtures and goods which were not stolen were through about the floor in one big heap; damage \$3,500
721	East	Washington	saloon	Chester Johnson	complete loss (\$1,000)
722	East	Washington	carriage repair shop	Withey Brothers	windows broken; loss light
723	East	Washington	Capitol Laundry		windows broken; loss light
724	East	Washington	blacksmiths	C. L. King and A. L. Miller	windows broken; loss light
725	East	Washington	saloon	Angelo and Cardoni	plate glass broken (\$700)
726	East	Washington	Restaurant and bicycle shop	Henry Sallie	both completely wrecked; all dishes and furniture broken in restaurant; complete stock of bicycles and sundries destroyed; one motorcycle stolen; residence above the store damaged (\$3,000)
728	East	Washington	restaurant	Ncal Brown (property owned by Mrs. Mary Connors)	business damage \$100; property damage \$100
729	East	Washington	saloon	Joe Renzen	glass in front door broken
730	East	Washington	Delmonico Café	"Dandy" Jim Smith (colored)	plate glass windows broken, stock demolished and fixtures destroyed; lodging rooms above in ruins (\$2,300)
800	East	Washington	saloon	Alex. Powuillas	windows broken
801	East	Washington	drug store	W. D. Booth	windows broken (\$150)
803	East	Washington	pawn shop	A. Grabuick	windows, doors, showcases broken (\$300)
806	East	Washington	saloon	Hiner and Bryant	windows broken
807	East	Washington	shoe shop	S. Fisher	windows broken and stock slightly damaged (\$100); flats above slightly damaged
809	East	Washington	saloon	Edward White (colored)	and place devastated in general (\$800)
809	East	Washington	lunch room	Wismar and Logan	two front plate glass windows smashed; one front glass door smashed, one glass case perforated with holes
811	East	Washington	restaurant	E. Watts (colored)	complete wreck (about \$500)
812	East	Washington	upholstery shop	negro	building and fixtures damaged (\$150)
813	East	Washington	Star Theater (bar room, barber shop, restaurant and hotel above)	C. C. Lee (colored); building owned by Mary E. Macosta	interior of building completely wrecked; bar room fixtures, pianos, four cash registers, \$200 worth of champagne, several thousand dollars of liquors totally destroyed (\$12,000)
814	East	Washington	vacant store room	Formerly occupied by negroes	Windows broken
815	East	Washington	grocery store	unidentified "Thompson"	complete wreck (\$2,500)
817	East	Washington	saloon	Julius Reyheis (building owned by Reich Brewing Company)	windows broken, cigars and liquors stolen (\$400)
819	East	Washington	saloon	S. J. Morton	completely wrecked (\$1,200)
821	East	Washington	shoe store	Jacob Freshman	windows broken out, stock damaged (\$1,000)
821	East	Washington	barber shop	Peter Brady (colored)	front glass broken in; damage to building \$150; damage to stock \$1,200; stock completely destroyed with
822	East	Washington	frame building; shoe repair shop	Gordan	all windows out and stock demolished (\$200)
823	East	Washington	grocery store	Todd and Rule	windows broken
823	East	Washington	candy store	Leo Chiachio	plat glass window broken
933	East	Washington	saloon (barber shop in rear)	William Dyke	windows broken; barber shop completely demolished
812	West	Washington		A. Stern and Company	household goods; three window transoms broken
107	South	Seventh	meat market	N. Oberman	two plate glass windows and transom broken; loss nominal
119	North	Eighth	undertaker	Henry Rhoden (colored)	two front windows and six transoms smashed
312	North	Thirteenth	frame residence	Major Duncan	House in path of retreating mob after fired upon by militia; windows broken, inside ransacked, house looted
		Ninth and Jefferson (in rear of John Dyke's saloon)	barber shop	negro	





**Figure 1. Map illustrating the location of buildings destroyed or severely damaged during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot (highlighted in orange), and the locations of the historic photographs taken in the aftermath of the riot (indicated in blue).**

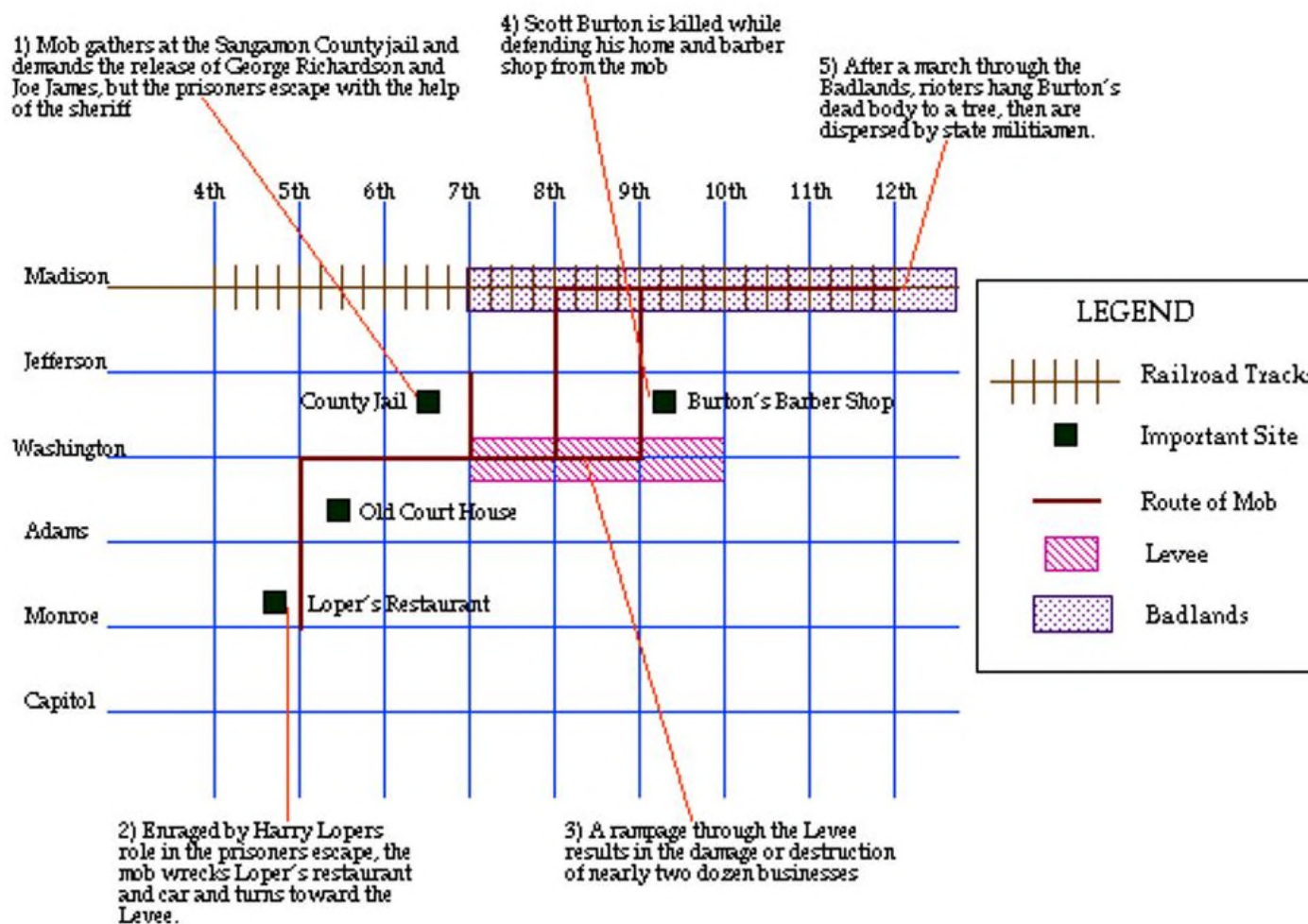


Figure 2. Route of the mob taken on August 14, 1908 (<http://the Germans make good stuff.blogspot.com/2011/07/today-i-learned-about-1908-springfield.html>). [The location of the Burton Barber Shop is misplaced on this figure.]

### *The Residential District (The Badlands)*



1a. Scott Burton's barbershop on the northeast corner of Jefferson and Ninth streets, which was torched by the mob prior to its assault on the Badlands (<http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ih329622.html>).



1b. Ruins of Scott Burton's barbershop, looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection PC5).





2a. Wrecked houses on the west side of the 300 block of North Ninth Street, looking southwest (ALPLM Ide Collection NG5798).



2b. Wrecked houses on the west side of the 300 block of North Ninth Street, looking northwest. The stone building seen in the background belongs to the adjacent Culver Stone and Marble Works (Ebay image from Dick Hart).





3a. Burned homes at 312 North Ninth Street (at center) and 314 North Ninth Street (at left), looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection NG5795).



3b. Burned-out houses at 312 and 314 North Ninth Street, looking east (ALPLM Ide Collection PC11a).



3c. Burned-out houses at 312 and 314 North Ninth Street, looking northeast, with National Guard troops camped out in front (ALPLM Ide Collection, PC13a).



4a. Postcard image labeled “Negro Residence 9<sup>th</sup> & Madison / Militia on duty Mob Violence” (Sangamon Valley Collection, Lincoln Library). This image depicts the former “house of ill fame” initially established in the early 1870s by Emma Nash (aka Emma Taylor), and later occupied by Mabel Baxter at 913-915 East Madison Street. The adjacent building, located at 917 East Madison Street, was occupied by Charles Baxter beginning in 1896 as a saloon. It lies completely destroyed in this image. In 1908, the Baxter Resort had been closed, and this was probably the D. C. Neal residence (the manager of the adjacent saloon at the time of the riot).





4b. Two nearly identical views of the ruins at the house and adjacent saloon at 913-915 and 917 East Madison Street. Top: ALPLM Ide Collection (PC7). Bottom: Postcard (courtesy of Richard Hart).





5. View of the ruins of the house and adjacent saloon at 913-915 and 917 East Madison Street (far left) and House A (far right; circled in red). This seems to be the only image of the burned houses in the current project area (ALPLM Ides Collection, NG5792; see also <http://alplm-cdi.com/chroniclingillinois/items/browse?collection=221>).



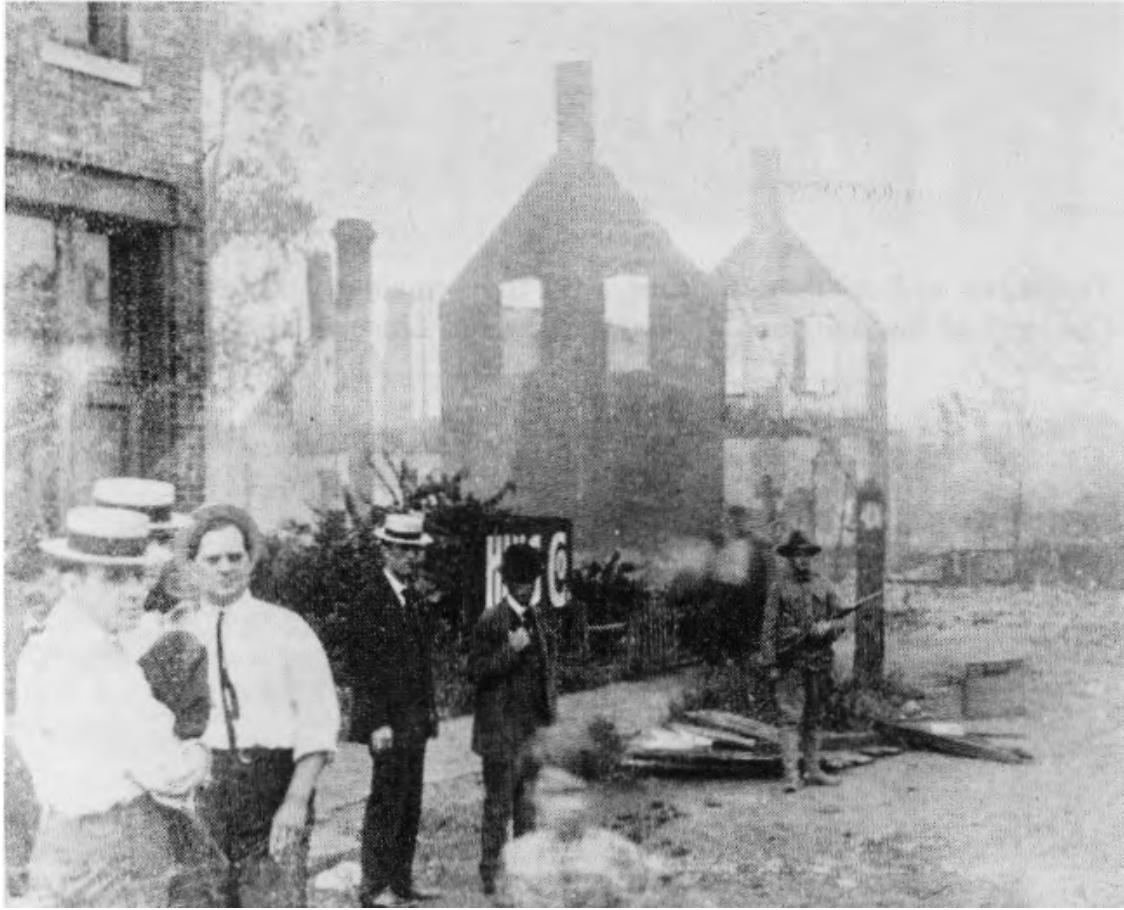
6a. South side of 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking southeast and showing house numbers 1018, 1020 and 1022. The business on the southwest corner of Madison and Eleventh streets (with "Bull Durham" sign) was spared during the riot (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG7599).



6b. Similar view as image above, showing the south side of 1000 block of East Madison Street, with ruins of house numbers 1018, 1020 and 1022 shown (<http://library.uis.edu/archives/localhistory/riotphotos.html>).



7. South side of 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking south and showing house numbers 1018, 1020 and 1022 (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5804).



8a. South Side of 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking southwest. The gutted two-story, brick house at 1022 East Madison appears in background. This image was published in the *Illinois State Register* (August 16, 1908).





8b. Two pages from the souvenir booklet published by the *Illinois State Register* (1908). Top: Cover page. Bottom: Page 1 of images illustrating the south side of the 1000 block of East Madison Street, looking southwest. The gutted two-story, brick house at 1022 East Madison appears in background (<http://cowanauctions.com/auctions/item.aspx?id=59759>).



8b. Two postcard views of the gutted two-story, brick house at 1022 East Madison Street, looking southwest (originally published in the *Illinois State Register*, August 16, 1908). Both images are captioned “Scene In Burned District / Riot Aug. 15 '08.”

Top: <http://cultheritage.com/unt/10958-springfield illinois race war scene in burned district riot aug 14 1908 a.html>;

Bottom: ALPLM Ide Collection PC9 (lacks whole postcard detail).





9. Another view of the gutted two-story, brick house at 1022 East Madison Street, looking southwest. The junction of the Wabash and Illinois Central Railroads can be seen in background, with the State Capitol building in far distance (<http://library.uis.edu/archives/localhistory/riotphotos.html>; From the Booth-Grunendike Collection, Archives/Special Collections, Brookens Library, University of Illinois at Springfield).



10a. View of a saloon located at 1101 East Madison (on the northeast corner of Madison and Eleventh streets), which was owned and/or operated by N. J. Poston (black). The brick saloon was badly damaged by the mob. The image is from a scrap book from circa 1908 ([http://cultheritage.com/unt/10335-very\\_rare\\_historical\\_1908\\_race\\_riots\\_springfield\\_il\\_rppc\\_photo\\_album\\_art\\_work.html](http://cultheritage.com/unt/10335-very_rare_historical_1908_race_riots_springfield_il_rppc_photo_album_art_work.html)).





10b Enlarged image from previous scrap book illustrating Poston's saloon on Madison Street.



11a. Two views of page labeled “Ruined Negro Houses” from circa 1908 scrap book. These houses were located on the east side of the 300 block of North Eleventh Street, looking southeast.

<http://cultheritage.com/unt/10335-very-rare-historical-1908-race-riots-springfield-il-rppc-photo-album-art-work.html>

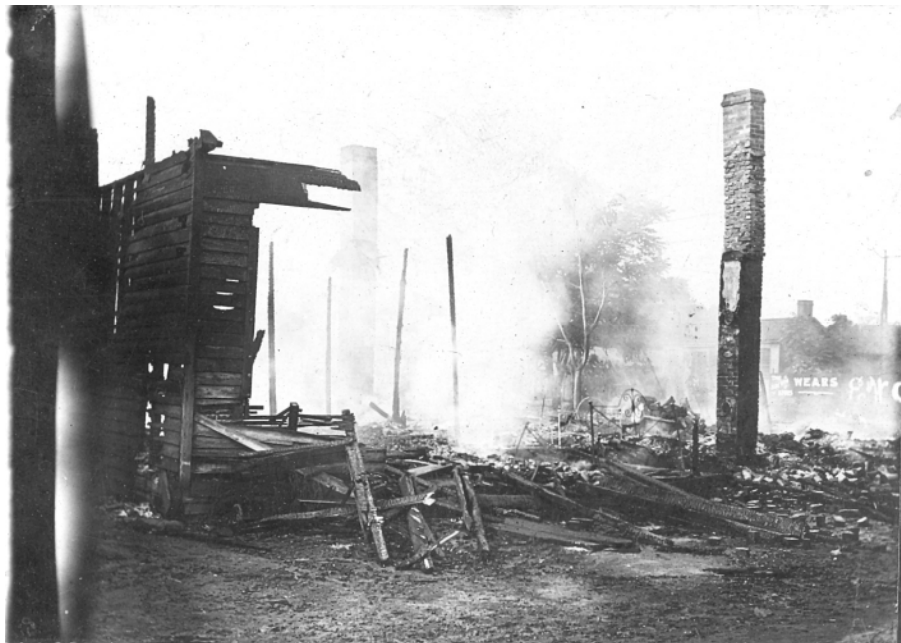


11b. View of burned housing on the east side of the 300 block of North Eleventh Street, looking northeast (Walling 1908:530).





12a. View of an unidentified location, but suspected to be the south side of the 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking southwest towards Eleventh Street ([http://www.ustrek.org/odyssey/semester2/013101/justsmoke\\_bg.html](http://www.ustrek.org/odyssey/semester2/013101/justsmoke_bg.html)).



12b. Unidentified photograph location, but suspected to be the south side of the 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking southwest towards Eleventh Street (ALPLM Ides Collection PC8).

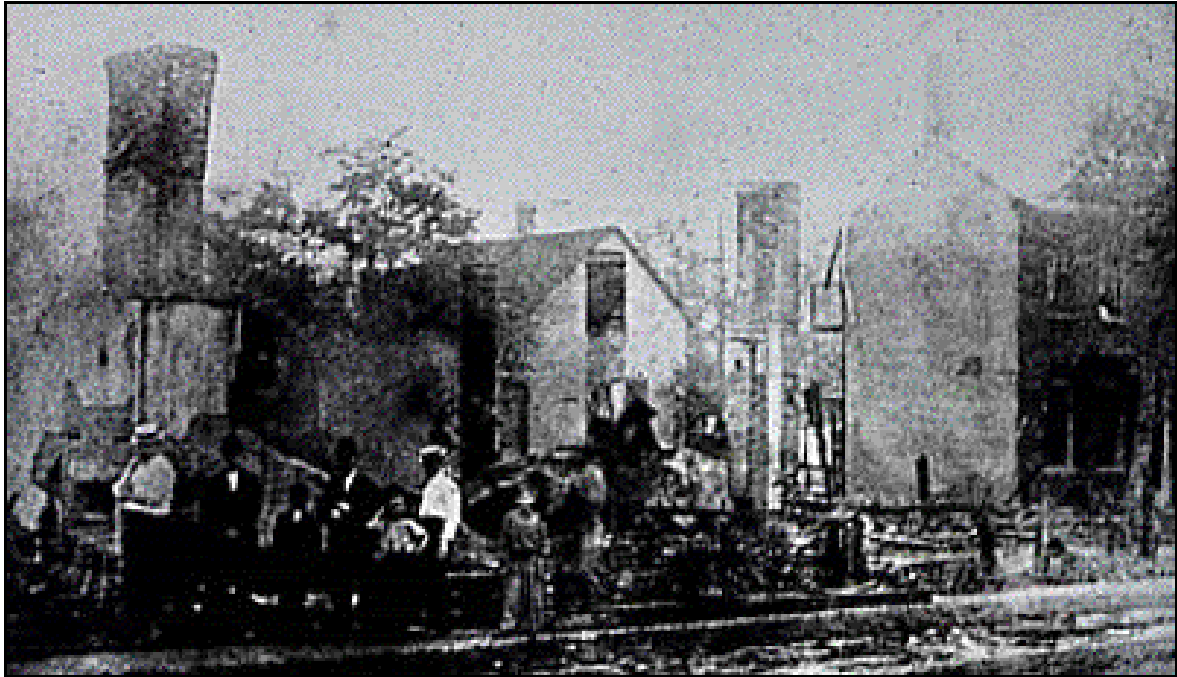




13. North side of 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking north and showing ruins of house numbers 1113 through 1129. The building shown at far right is the saloon where Scott Burton was lynched (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5797).

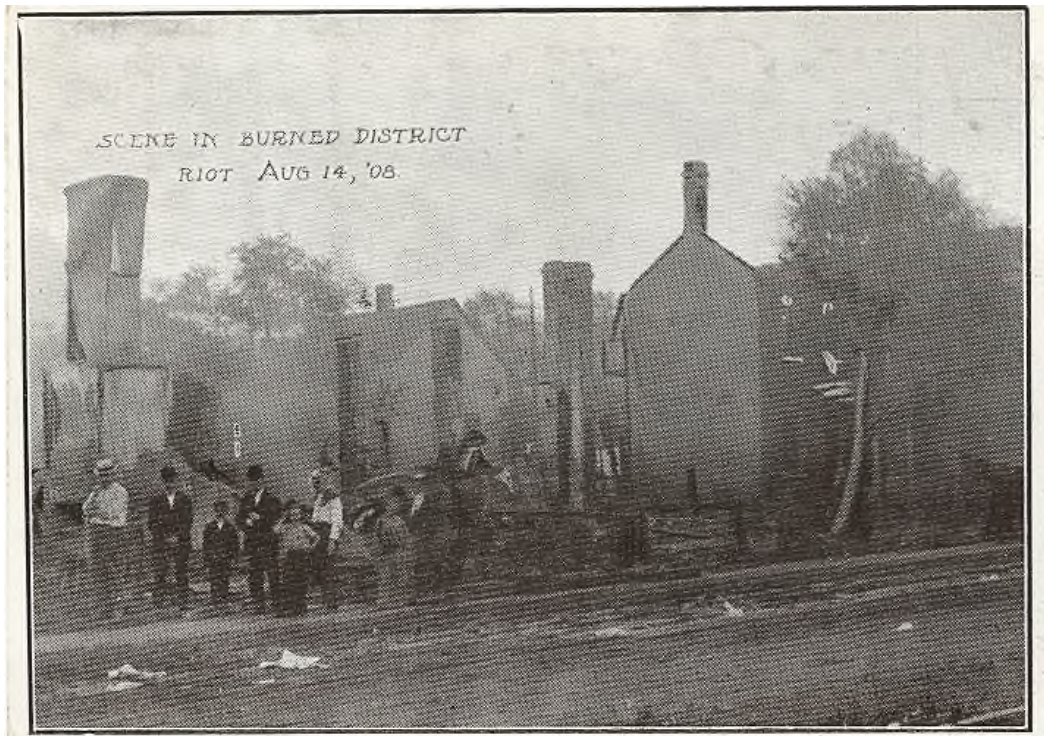


14a. Top: Detail of postcard image illustrating the north side of 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking northeast and showing the ruins of house numbers 1121 through 1129 East Madison Street (Photo is reversed; see previous and following images). Bottom: Postcard with two images of riot aftermath, and handwritten text “Nigger Dives Burned on Madison St.” (Postcard image courtesy of Richard Hart; see also <http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/iht329622.html>).



14b. North side of 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking northeast and showing the ruins of house numbers 1121 through 1129. Top: Image as published in the *Illinois State Register* (August 16, 1908). Bottom: Postcard image captioned “Scene in Burned District / Riot Aug. 14, ‘08” (<http://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/springfield-illinois-race-riot-ruins-00-10s>)





14c-d. Two identical views of the north side of the 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking northeast and showing the ruins of house numbers 1121 through 1129.

Top: ALPLM Ide Collection PC14. Bottom: <http://cultheritage.com/unt/10957-springfield illinois race war scene in burned district riot aug 14 1908 b.html>





15a. National Guard troops posing in front of the ruins of 1121 East Madison Street in the immediate aftermath of the riot (ALPM Ide Collection PC15).



15b. View from nearly same vantage point (Source unknown, from “Shame” Video Documentary). One of the few images that illustrates displaced African-American citizens [<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=93606402> cites ALPLM as source].



15. Left: “A Looted Negro Saloon / Soldiers searching for dead bodies” (Walling 1908:533). Right: Postcard image of “Tree where negro was Lynched” (<http://www.epa.illinois.gov/black-history-month/sculpture> and <http://cultheritage.com/unt/10960-springfield illinois race war riot aug 1908 lynching tree.html>).





16a. Two views of the saloon at the northwest corner of Madison and Twelfth streets, where Scott Burton was lynched, with post-riot crowd gathered in front (Top: Ebay image labeled “X Remains of Tree Where Negro Was Hanged/ Springfield Race War Aug ‘08”). Bottom: Postcard (Courtesy of Richard Hart).



16b. Another view of saloon at the northwest corner of Madison and Twelfth streets, where Scott Burton was lynched, with National Guard troops stationed in front (ALPLM Ide Collection PC22).



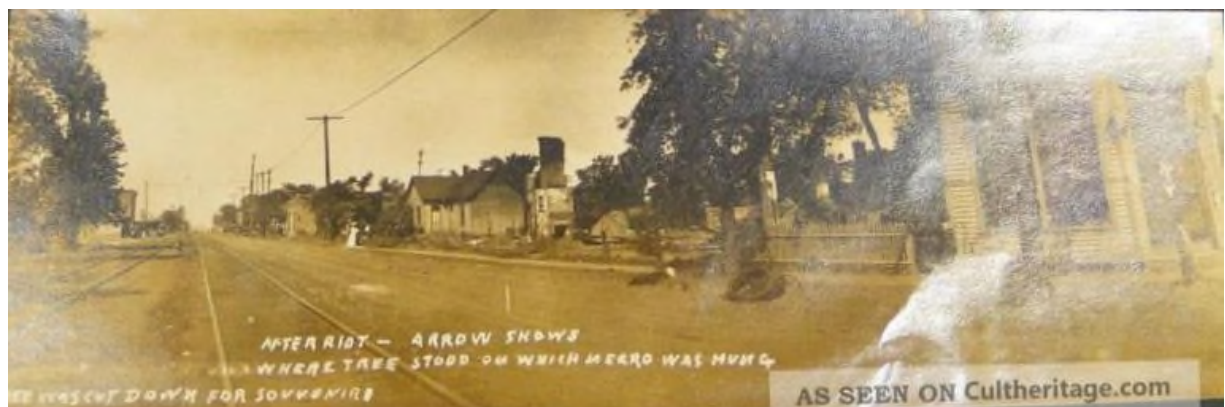


16c-d. Another two views of the saloon at the northwest corner of Madison and Twelfth streets, where Scott Burton was lynched. Left: *Illinois State Register*, August 21, 1908. Right: Scrapbook (Cultheritage.com).



17. Another image of the saloon at the northwest corner of Madison and Twelfth streets, where Scott Burton was lynched (<http://library.uis.edu/archives/localhistory/riotphotos.html>; From the Booth-Grunendike Collection, Archives/Special Collections, Brookens Library, University of Illinois at Springfield).





18. General view of the 1100 block of East Madison Street, looking west from the intersection of Twelfth and Madison streets. The saloon where the Burton lynching occurred appears at right. Page from scrap book (top), and detail of picture (bottom) (<http://cultheritage.com/unt/10335-very-rare-historical-1908-race-riots-springfield-il-rppc-photo-album-art-work.html>).



18. South side of the 1100 block of East Mason Street, looking west and showing ruins of houses at numbers 1128 and 1130 in foreground and damaged house at 1126 in background (ALPLM Ide Collection, NG5793).

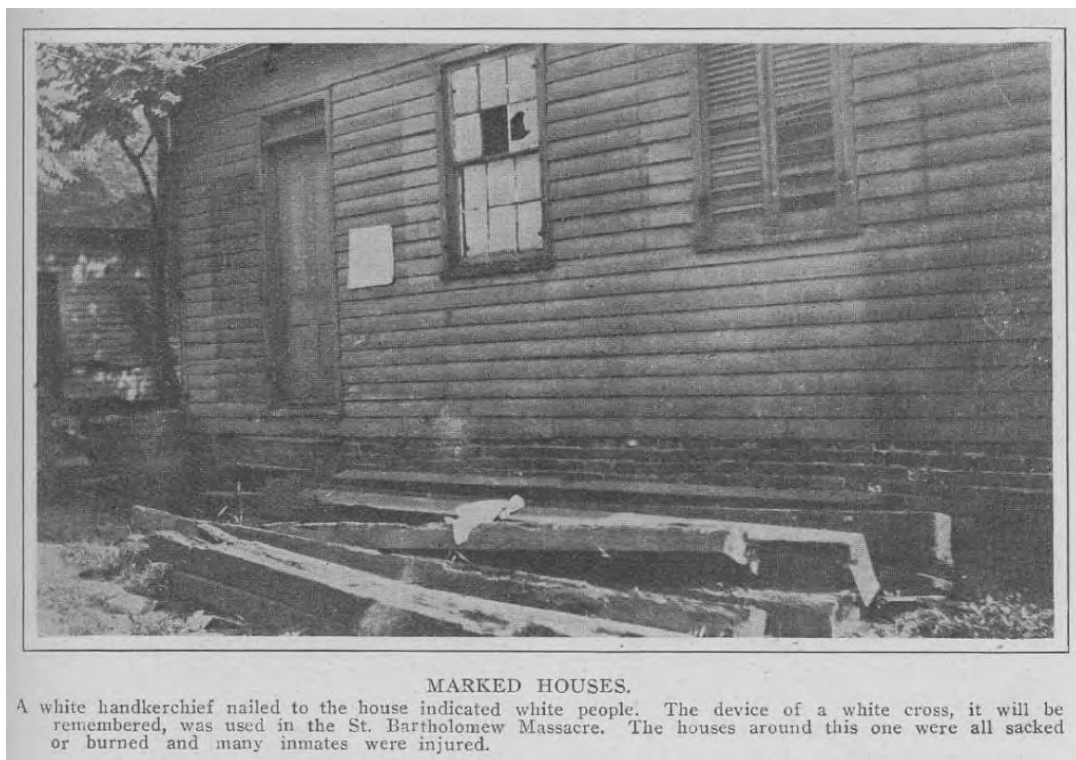




20. Top: Detail view of postcard illustrating the South side of the 1100 block of East Mason Street, looking southwest from the intersection of Mason and Twelfth Street (similar to single card image at <http://www.lib.niu.edu/1996/ih329622.html>). Labeled “12 & Madison Burnt Negro homes / Mob Violence Springfield 8-15-08.” Bottom: Postcard with two images of riot aftermath, and handwritten text “Nigger Dives Burned on Madison St.” (Postcard image courtesy of Richard Hart).



Ruins of the home of Ina Williams. Location yet to be determined (ALPLM Ide Collection PC6).



This picture of an unburned house, with white flag, was also published in Walling (1908:531). Its location is unknown.

### **APPENDIX III**

**Summary of *Springfield City Directories* by Street Address,  
Site 11Sg1432**

<u>Date</u>		<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>
1876	301	North Tenth St.	Eva Westenberger
1892	306[sic]	North Tenth St.	M. Howard (col)
1894	301	North Tenth St.	Mrs. L. Lewis (col)
1896	307[sic]	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Lina Lewis
1902	301	North Tenth St.	E. Louis (col)
1904	301	North Tenth St.	Mrs. A. Conley (col)
1905	301	North Tenth St.	Maude Johnson (col)
1905	301	North Tenth St.	T. A. Hymes
1906	301	North Tenth St.	Robert Darden (col)
1907	301	North Tenth St.	Wm. Smith (col)
1908	301	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Smith, Jr. (col)
1891	303	North Tenth St.	Jas. L. Graberg (col)
1896	307	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Ling Lewis
1874	311	North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1875	311	North Tenth St.	Ann E. Dick
1876	311	North Tenth St.	Ann E. Dick
1879	311	North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1880	311	North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1887	311	North Tenth St.	Henry Horn
1891	311	North Tenth St.	Quinn Donnegan (col)
1892	311	North Tenth St.	Quinn Donnegan (col)
1894	311	North Tenth St.	Wm. Bosley (col)
1894	311	North Tenth St.	Robert Jones (col)
1896	311	North Tenth St.	Wm. Bosley (col)
1898	311	North Tenth St.	Wm. Bosley (col)
1902	311	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones
1904	311	North Tenth St.	Mary C. Jones (col)
1905	311	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Mary Jones (col)
1906	311	North Tenth St.	vacant
1907	311	North Tenth St.	Suzie Newton (col)
1908	311	North Tenth St.	vacant
1875	313	North Tenth St.	Daniel Faro (col)
1875	313	North Tenth St.	Joseph Faro (col)
1876	313	North Tenth St.	Belle Watkins
1879	313	North Tenth St.	Faro Family [multiple entries]
1880	313	North Tenth St.	Mary Faro



1891	313	North Tenth St.	John S. Bailor (col)
1892	313	North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1894	313	North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1894	313	North Tenth St.	Thomas Fry (col)
1896	313	North Tenth St.	Theodore Esslinger
1898	313	North Tenth St.	T.E. Butler
1898	313	North Tenth St.	John Skelski
1902	313	North Tenth St.	Mrs. A. Conley
1904	313	North Tenth St.	Mrs. H. Butler
1904	313	North Tenth St.	Clara Jones
1905	313	North Tenth St.	vacant
1906	313	North Tenth St.	L. Thomas (col)
1906	313	North Tenth St.	J. Smith (col)
1907	313	North Tenth St.	Lloyd Thomas (col)
1907	313	North Tenth St.	Warren Minard (col)
1894	315	North Tenth St.	Minnie Howard
1902	315	North Tenth St.	S. Greenlee (col)
1902	315	North Tenth St.	A. Jones (col)
1904	315	North Tenth St.	S. Greenlee (col)
1905	315	North Tenth St.	J. W. Diggs (col)
1905	315	North Tenth St.	L. Thomas (col)
1906	315	North Tenth St.	vacant
1906	315	North Tenth St. (rear)	W. W. Minard (col)
1894	317	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. Reed (col)
1898	317	North Tenth St.	Samuel Jones (col)
1898	317	North Tenth St. (rear)	Mrs. M. J. Mc??
1891	319	North Tenth St.	Miss Rosa Reed
1892	319	North Tenth St.	Mrs. R. Williams (col)
1892	319	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Mollie Lee (col)
1894	319	North Tenth St.	vacant
1896	319	North Tenth St.	Allen Crannberry
1896	319	North Tenth St.	Syrus Greenlee (col)
1898	319	North Tenth St.	vacant
1891	321	North Tenth St.	Milton Boon (col)
1892	321	North Tenth St.	vacant
1896	321	North Tenth St.	Miss Minnie Howard
1891	323	North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1892	323	North Tenth St.	W. White (col)

1896	323	North Tenth St.	Mrs. Lou Clark
1898	323	North Tenth St.	vacant
1902	323	North Tenth St.	J. Keeling (col)
1904	323	North Tenth St.	J. Keeling (col)
1905	323	North Tenth St.	L. Mitchell (col)
1906	323	North Tenth St.	Ella Bailey (col)
1907	323	North Tenth St.	vacant
1908	323	North Tenth St.	vacant
1875	325	North Tenth St.	George Bailey (col)
1879	325	North Tenth St.	Lizzie Kendall
1880	325	North Tenth St.	Lizzie Kendall
1880	325	North Tenth St.	Miss Julia Vineyard
1887	325	North Tenth St.	Frank Hickox
1891	325	North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1892	325	North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1892	325	North Tenth St.	J. Jones (col)
1894	325	North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1894	325	North Tenth St.	J. Jones (col)
1896	325	North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1898	325	North Tenth St.	Alfred White (col)
1898	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. J. Words (col)
1902	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. E. White (col)
1902	325	North Tenth St.	E. Mallory (col)
1902	325	North Tenth St.	B. Barton (col)
1904	325	North Tenth St.	H. January ?? (col)
1904	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. White (col)
1905	325	North Tenth St.	Laura Clay (col)
1905	325	North Tenth St.	H. Williams (col)
1906	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones
1907	325	North Tenth St.	M. C. Jones (col)
1908	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones (col)
1909	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones (col)
1910	325	North Tenth St.	Mrs. M. C. Jones (col)
1892	327	North Tenth St.	D. Jones (col)
1892	327	North Tenth St.	S. Schwartz
1892	327	North Tenth St.	S. Oppelman
1894	327	North Tenth St.	S. Schwartz
1894	327	North Tenth St.	S. Oppelman
1894	327½	North Tenth St.	Miss Fannie Carrol
1896	327	North Tenth St.	Abraham Myer

## **APPENDIX IV**

### **Summary of Newspaper Research by Street Address, Site 11Sg1432**

<u>Day/Month</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Address</u>		<u>Name</u>	<u>Event</u>
2/6	1899	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Henry J. Moore (col)	Died of Consumption at his home (24)
7/7	1899	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	William T. Hughes & Florence Williams	Marriage license recorded (aged 25 and 26 resp.)
12/4	1902	DISJ	301	North 10th St.		Infant son died at family residence
12/5	1902	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Harriet W. Allen (col)	Funeral for infant son
8/22	1903	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Mr. & Mrs. William Oglesby	Birth of fourth son
6/19	1904	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Wm. Johnson	\$2; groceries
4/23	1905	<i>DISJ</i>	301	North 10th St.	Anna Conley (col)	Death of complication of diseases (42)
4/27	1905	<i>DISJ</i>	301	North 10th St.	Anna Conley	Funeral
1/17	1905	DISJ	301	North 10th St.		Wanted-Work by the day by competent woman
1/29	1905	DISJ	301	North 10th St.		Experienced Colored Lady Cook Wanting Work
6/16	1905	DISR			Mary Smith (col)	Received aid for burial and grave: \$5
10/13	1905	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Winnetta Conley	Received marriage license (18)
9/18	1906	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Grace Page	Received \$2 for grocery assistance
9/13	1908	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Callie Smith	Claim Filed Against City
9/13	1908	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Mary Smith	Claim Filed Against City
8/18	1908	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Will Smith	Badly Beaten
8/16	1908	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Will Smith	Revised List of Casualties (badly beat face, chest, arms)
8/29	1908	DISR		North 10th St.	Will Smith [Sr.]	Claim Filed Against City
8/29	1908	DISR		North 10th St.	Will Smith, Jr.	Claim Filed Against City
9/5	1908	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Will Smith	List of damaged properties; owner and occupant
9/13	1908	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Mary Smith	Filed Suit Against City, for personal property valued at \$302.83
9/13	1908	DISR	301	North 10th St.	Callie Smith	Filed Suit Against City, for personal property valued at \$268.15
9/5	1908	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	George Westenberger (owner)	Riot: Frame residence destroyed
9/5	1908	DISJ	301	North 10th St.	Will Smith (occupant)	Riot: Frame residence destroyed
10/27	1873	DISJ	311	North 10th St.		Housekeeper seeks Work
5/22	1902	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Ora Jones (col)	Daughter of Mary Jones; died of consumption (22)



9/1	1902	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Edward Jones	Son of Wm. Jones; Funeral
9/12	1902	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Grocery Assistance
12/12	1902	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Mary Scott	Received aid for groceries; \$10
9/4	1903	DISJ	311	North 10th St.		Young Colored Man Seeks Job as Coachman
3/14	1903	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for groceries; \$4
3/15	1904	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley (col)	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$9
4/5	1904	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Willie Jones and Viola Johnson	Receive marriage licence (22 and 20, respectively)
6/19	1904	DISR	311	North 10th St.	Mary Scott	\$2; groceries
9/20	1904	DISR	311	North 10th St.	Mary Scott	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$2
11/15	1905	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Mrs. Hester Butler	Died of Hemorrhaged Brain (52); getting water
3/20	1906	DISR	311	North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for coal; \$7.50
9/11	1908	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	R. N. Wright	Claim Filed Against City
9/11	1908	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	R. N. Wright	Filed Claim Against City; Personal Property; \$180.50
9/11	1908	DISJ	311	North 10th St.	Fitz, Westenberger & Moore	Filed Claim Against City; Furniture; \$78.00
1/18	1889	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Jerry McKinney	Cincinnati railroad worker; dangerously ill at house of mother
7/9	1891	DISR	313	North 10th St.	John S. Balor	Residence; City directory errors noted
7/9	1891	DISR	313	North 10th St.	William H. Balor	Boarder; City directory errors noted
1/30	1892	DISJ	313	North 10th St.	Celia J. Bosley	Death notice (69)
2/6	1892	SC	313	North 10th St.	Mrs. Celia Bosley	Obituary
2/22	1898	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Mrs. J. Bryant	Moving to Beardstown
11/22	1898	DISJ	313	North 10th St.	Mr. & Mrs. John Swaringer	Death of infant son (3 months old)
4/30	1899	DISJ	313	North 10th St.	Thomas Butler	Death of consumption (37 year old horse trader)
11/22	1902	DISJ	313	North 10th St.	Mr. & Mrs. Fred Curtis	Death of only child of pneumonia (2 months old)
11/25	1902	DISJ	313	North 10th St.	Ada Huey (col)	Funeral notice; suicide (carbolic acid)
11/26	1902	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Julia Haughey	Funeral notice
7/24	1904	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Bert Thrasher	Scavenger Arrested
6/15	1905	DISR	313	North 10th St.	John Davis	Received aid for groceries; \$2

6/16	1905	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Erle Davis	Received aid for groceries; \$4
3/12	1908	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Warren W. Minnard (col)	Cook at St. Nicholas; dropped dead (56 years old)
9/10	1908	DISR	313	North 10th St.	Mrs. T. Schwartz	Files Claim with City for Damage to House, \$1,800
9/16	1908	DISR	313	North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 317; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
9/21	1908	DISR	313	North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 317; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
7/15	1909	DISJ	313	North 10th St.	Theresa Schwartz	Files Claim with Court for Damage to House, \$2,000
11/6	1895	DISR	315	North 10th St.	Lillie Williams (col)	License to marry
8/17	1897	DISR	315	North 10th St.	Mrs. Wallace	Warrant; Keeping House of Ill Fame
9/8	1897	DISJ	315	North 10th St.	Mrs. Walker	Accused of Prostitution; Dismissed
8/29	1900	DISJ	315	North 10th St.	Grant Ramsey & Lillie F. Schribner	Received marriage license
4/10	1903	DISJ	315	North 10th St.	Clara York	Youth sent to juvenile home
4/10	1903	DISR	315	North 10th St.	Minnie Bright	Madame Arrested; House of Prostitution
3/3	1905	DISR	315	North 10th St.	William and Viola Jones	Assault and Battery against wife
3/9	1905	DISJ	315	North 10th St.	Massie S. Cain	Wanted: Place to Work advertisement
6/15	1905	DISR	315	North 10th St.	Lloyd Thomas	Received aid for groceries; \$2
9/21	1908	DISR	317	North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 313; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
9/16	1908	DISR	317	North 10th St.		Riot damage, with 313; Residence destroyed; damage \$1,000
			319	North 10th St.		No entries noted.
7/4	1895	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	Lincoln Morgan	Shot in hand
12/24	1895	DISR	323	North 10th St.	John Blue	Killed in Industrial Accident at Rolling Mills
12/25	1895	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	John Blue	Funeral at House

12/26	1895	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	John Blue	Funeral at House
1/24	1898	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	Jane Watson	Funeral notice
3/14	1903	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	Jennie King	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$8
3/21	1903	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	Joseph Keeling	Advertisement: Carpet cleaning, fitting, laying
8/11	1903	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Joseph Merry & Jennie Green	Received license to marry (38 and 30, respectively)
12/14	1906	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries: \$4
12/21	1906	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$4
3/15	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Jessie Black	Received aid for groceries; \$10
3/15	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$8
3/19	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$8
6/13	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Jessie Black	Received aid for groceries: \$4
6/13	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries: \$2
6/14	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Jessie Black	Received aid for groceries: \$4
6/14	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries: \$2
9/13	1907	DISR	323	North 10th St.	Charles Lewis	Received aid for groceries; \$4
9/5	1908	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	R. L. McQuire (owner)	Frame residence destroyed
9/5	1908	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	H. Stoutmeyer (occupant)	Frame residence destroyed
9/12	1908	DISJ	323	North 10th St.	R. L. McQuire (owner)	Files claim against city; multiple properties
1/17	1892	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Addie White and James Jones	Married at House
5/22	1895	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lilly Doyle	Licensed to Marry [with Macon Thompson?] (25)
6/22	1895	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lilly Doyle	Licensed to Marry [with Macon Thompson?] (25)
12/11	1898	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Alfred White (col)	Death notice [daughter is Addie Jones]
7/22	1899	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Edward Mallory	Marriage license (27)
7/22	1899	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Mabel Day	Marriage license (26)
10/29	1899	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	James Jones (col)	Funeral notice
12/12	1902	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White	Received aid for groceries: \$6
2/13	1903	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Miss Hazel White	Ill at St. John's; Relocated home

2/26	1903	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Miss Hazel White	Ill at St. John's; Relocated home
3/14	1903	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White	Received aid for groceries: \$6
5/26	1903	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Hazel White (col)	Feared eloped with young white Hebrew man
5/26	1903	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Addie Barton (col)	Mother of Hazel; feared eloped with white man
6/12	1903	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White (col)	Received aid for groceries: \$9
9/11	1903	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White (col)	Received aid for groceries: \$9
9/15	1903	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White (col)	Received aid for groceries: \$9
12/11	1903	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White (col)	Received aid for groceries: \$9
12/15	1903	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Eliza White (col)	Received aid for groceries: \$9
3/6	1904	DISJ	325	North 10th St.		Wanted: Washing to Take Home
3/12	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay (col)	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$20
3/12	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin (col)	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$9
3/15	1904	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay (col)	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$20
3/15	1904	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin (col)	Receives aid for groceries and coal; \$9
3/15	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay (col)	Recived aid for groceries and coal; \$20
3/15	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin (col)	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$9
6/1	1904	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Elizabeth Cozzens	Death notice [sister is Addie Barton]
6/3	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Elizabeth Cozzens	Death notice [sister is Addie Barton]
6/19	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay	\$10; groceries and coal
6/19	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lizzie Couzzin	\$6; groceries and coal
6/21	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay (col)	Recived aid for groceries and coal; \$10
6/21	1904	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lizzie Conzzin (col)	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$6
3/18	1905	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for coal: \$4.50
3/21	1905	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for coal: \$4.50
5/18	1905	DISJ	325	North 10th St.		Wanted By Competent Woman: Family and Bundle Washing
12/19	1905	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay	Received aid for groceries: \$2
12/19	1905	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Eliza Lee	Received aid for coal: \$4
3/20	1906	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Laura Clay (col)	Received aid for groceries and coal; \$7
10/15	1906	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	William Jones	Died after extended illness, complication of diseases (24)



10/15	1906	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary C. Jones	Mother of William (deceased)
10/16	1906	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	William Jones	Funeral notice
3/15	1907	DISR	325	North 10th St.	William Bosely	Received aid for coal: \$5
3/19	1907	DISR	325	North 10th St.	William Bosely	Received aid for coal: \$5
3/25	1907	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for coal; \$5
6/13	1907	DISR		N 10th, btw Madison & Mason	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for coal; \$2.50
6/14	1907	DISR		N 10th, btw Madison & Mason	Wm. Bosley	Received aid for coal; \$2.50
11/30	1907	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	William Bosely	Funeral notice
12/1	1907	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	William Bosely	Funeral notice
3/10	1910	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary Jones	Roof Fire
3/10	1910	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Mary Jones	Roof Fire
3/10	1910	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Mary Jones	Roof Fire
3/10	1910	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary Jones	Roof Fire
3/10	1910	DISR	325	North 10th St.	T. K. Tanner	Owner of house occupied by Mary Jones
2/15	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Mrs. Mary January	Patient at St. John's; awaiting surgery
6/12	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	James January	Auto Accident; Badly Crushed chest
11/6	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Alice Davis (col)	Beer Party Followed by Host Slain With Axe
11/7	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Louis McCloud	Arrested for murder of "Mother" Davis
11/10	1916	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Lee Hey	Chinaman sought in murder of "Mother" Davis
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Solomon Large	Hit by Train and Killed
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Ruth Irwin	Large's Daughter
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Solomon Large	Killed by train (86)
3/5	1918	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Ruth Irwin	Daughter of Solomon Large
3/5	1918	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Solomon Large	Killed by train (86)
5/20	1919	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Joseph B. Lawson	Soldier Returns From Overseas
8/31	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Morris "Headlight" Howard	Shot while beating Robinson's Mother
8/31	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Augustus Robinson (col)	Shot Howard for Beating Mother
9/13	1920	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Morris "Headlight" Howard	Shot while beating Robinson's Mother
9/13	1920	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Augustus Robinson	Shot Howard for Beating Mother

9/29	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Morris "Headlight" Howard	Died of gunshot wounds
9/29	1920	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Augustus Robinson	Arrested for murder of Howard
8/16	1921	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Edmund Richmond	Admitted to hospital
8/28	1921	DISR	325	North 10th St.	Kittie Richmond	Left Hospital after receiving treatment
4/4	1922	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Louise Thomas (col)	Robbed of cash in sock by W. L. Griffin
4/6	1922	DISJ	325	North 10th St.	Louise Thomas	Drops charges on W. L. Griffin
9/20	1895	DISR	327	North 10th Street	Walter Dean (col) & Rosa Williams (col)	License to marry (25 & 22, respectively)
			329	North 10th St.		No entries noted.

## **APPENDIX V**

### **Summary of Newspaper Research for “Tenth and Madison” Location, Site 11Sg1432**

<u>Day/Month</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Paper</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Event</u>
2/11	1867	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Grimsley/Phoenix Mill	Mill to be sold at auction
2/11	1867	DISJ		Mollie Hamilton	Keeper of "Suspicious" house
10/16	1872	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Henry Brown (col)	Son killed; playing on lumber pile
2/9	1878	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Joseph Viera	Died suddenly of apoplexy
1/3	1885	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Dan Sutton's Ranch	Quartet of dusky damsels of doubtful character arrested
8/12	1885	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Old Wackerle Mill	Mill being torn down
8/12	1885	DISJ	N. Tenth		Case of infanticide being investigated
3/2	1885	DISj	Corner, Tenth & Madison 2nd House, NW Corner, Tenth & Madison	Railroad Watch House	Mike Burns accosted young Miss Lizzie Thomas
10/27	1887	DISR		Sarah Clark	Found dead of loathsome disease in house
5/28	1888	DISJ	NW Corner, Tenth & Madison	Jack O'Hunter	Potential suicide at Lynch Resort; taken to St. John's Hospital
5/28	1888	DISJ	NW Corner, Tenth & Madison	Mollie Lynch	Landlady at the Lynch Resort
8/24	1889	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Levi Thomas	Deathly ill with typhoid fever
8/24	1889	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Levi Thomas	Died at his home
1/8	1890	DISR	NE Corner, Tenth & Madison	Cement Factory	Ground being cleared for construction of new factory
3/12	1890	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	J. A. Booth	With Brennan and Osborne; Traveling keg of beer and disturbance Lives with Cranberry family; relates info regarding murder of Henry Jackson
4/24	1890	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	George Trent	
8/3	1890	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Charles Havey	Struck on head and robbed
8/12	1890	DISR	NE Corner, Tenth & Madison	Fitzgerald Plaster Co. Joe Smith & Lena Wagner	Construction of new 3-story factory building
8/20	1890	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison Alley (btwn 9-10th, Madison- Mason)		Domestic disturbance.
10/21	1890	DISR		Nellie Woods	Negress badly bitten by Nellie Wood's dog in alley
9/19	1893	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Melinda Reed	Fool farmer robbed at Melinda Reed's negro house of ill-fame
6/9	1894	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Henry Conners	Arrested for robbery
11/30	1894	DISR	Tenth & Madison	William Mullen Ben Loomis & William Jacoby	Fire; four-room house; Mullen tenant; Kanner owner (\$100 damage)
7/2	1895	DISR	Tenth & Madison Alley (btwn 9-10th, Madison- Mason)		Jacoby slashed by Loomis; refuses to press charges
5/1	1895	DISR		Gertie Harris	Shot boyfriend (Horace Lewis) in alley during quarrel; Harris killed
7/25	1895	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Edward Range	Beat old man; warrant issued; found with Delia Flynn and Dora Jones
9/3	1895	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Lena Smart	Jesse Fagan, carpenter at Fairgrounds, robbed by negress of \$96



9/22	1895	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Lulu Jones (col)	Accused of robbing one man of \$16, and Jesse Fagan of \$96
9/27	1895	DISR	Tenth & Madison	John Fathamer	Coming from house; robbed of \$50 by man from Dan Smith's Saloon
9/29	1895	DISJ	Near Tenth & Madison	Joe Smith	Italian organ grinder with monkey; monkey bit boy (Harry White)
10/5	1895	DISR	Tenth & Madison	William Fathauer	Fathauer "robbed" at Lizzie Cousins' house of ill-fame
10/18	1895	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Lena Dairy (nee Lanson)	Dairy married John Langley (a 75-yr old farmer from Mechanicsburg)
11/24	1895	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Della Flynn & Lillie Williams	Two men attacked and robbed by girls at negro resort
11/28	1895	DISR	Around Tenth & Madison	Lou Maxwell's Place	Negro Dive Raided; Capitola Black and Nell Brown arrested
11/28	1895	DISR	Around Tenth & Madison	Etta Edwards' House	Negro Dive Raided
11/28	1895	DISR	Around Tenth & Madison	Lizzie Kerns' Dive	Negro Dive Raided
11/28	1895	DISR	Around Tenth & Madison	Rosie Dean's House	Negro Dive Raided
11/28	1895	DISR	Around Tenth & Madison	Lou Wilson	Negro Dive Raided; Madame at Bill Head's Old Dive on Mason Street
8/22	1895	DISJ	Madison, near Tenth	Mabel Baxter's House of Ill-fame	Arrested for harboring underage girl
8/22	1895	DISJ	East Madison	Lou Grant's House of Ill-fame	Arrested for harboring underage girl
8/22	1895	DISJ	East Mason	Bill Head's Dive	Arrested for harboring underage girl
1/5	1896	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Alexander Morrison	Negro cook arrested for theft
3/16	1897	DISJ	Tenth & Madison		Wabash RR agree to install arc lamps at crossing, in pference to gates
5/21	1898	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Benjamin Adkins & Benjamin Horn	Left Charlie Baxter's Saloon; fight ensued; Adkins shot in arm by Horn
12/19	1898	DISJ	Near Tenth & Madison	Mike Molnr & James Miller	Riverton coal miners arrested for fighting
5/12	1899	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Mike Fortune	Arrested for theft at immoral resort run by Edna Nichols
6/13	1899	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Isaac Newbolt	Worker at Loper's Restaurant; robbed customer of watch; found at house
7/23	1899	DISJ	Near Tenth & Madison	William Smith & Maggie Howey	Arrested for distrubance; unplatted court known as Shinbone Alley
8/19	1899	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Baxter's Saloon	Railroad men and soldiers brawl
9/17	1899	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Fitzgerald Plaster Co.	Advertisement
3/14	1901	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Mollie Drennan	Lamp explosion; small fire
8/26	1900	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Anna & William Hughes	Domestic disturbance.
8/17	1901	DISR	Tenth & Madison	William "Tea Rose Willie" Hughes	Arrested for creating disturbance at Fisimmons' Saloon
2/11	1902	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Mrs. Lena Lewis	Death notice (62)
2/13	1902	DISJ	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Mrs. Lena Lewis	Death notice (62)
7/9	1902	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Katie Lewis & Rose	Lewis and Drake shot for not walking with Martin Edmundson

Drake						
2/14	1902	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Mrs. Lina Lewis		Funeral
8/28	1902	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Georgia Anderson		Recovered stolen property from her house
3/30	1903	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	William Thomas	Entered saloon/resort; played craps; beaten and robbed of \$12	
7/12	1902	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Eddie Gomes Saloon		Saloon licence suspended
1/24	1904	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	George Taylor		Taylor shot and beaten by Andrew Anderson
3/9	1904	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Lloyd D. Conley		Death notice of young child (2 years old)
5/21	1905	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Eddie Gomes	Gomes and others arrested; Gomes saloon is at 930 E. Madison	
9/9	1905	DISJ	East Side, Tenth & Madison		Roof fire at old frame residence; second one in short time	
6/28	1906	DISJ	Tenth & Madison	Mildred Spriggs Annie Rhodes & Annie Smith	Notorious negro woman living in a shack attempted suicide	
7/28	1906	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison		Rhodes attacked Smith with hammer over loss of her house to Smith	
5/7	1907	DISR	Tenth & Madison	Frank White		Hospitalized with consumption
8/3	1907	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	Edward Fountain		Fountain arrested for theft from Koluyz saloon
8/3	1907	DISR	Corner, Tenth & Madison	John Koluyz		Saloon located at corner Tenth & Madison
8/27	1907	DISR	Vicinity, Tenth & Madison	Helen Williams Etta Patton (aka Anna Patton) William & Tilford Coleman	Fined \$100; given choice of leaving City or 6 months in jail	
2/4	1910	DISR	Tenth & Madison		Arrested for accosting man and robbing him of \$6	
4/25	1910	DISR	Near Tenth & Madison		Convicted of murder of Frank Scott during craps game; sent to State Pen	
9/17	1921	DISR	Tenth & Madison		Agitation to build Union Station at this location	
2/6	1958	DISJ	Tenth & Madison		Gypsum mill demolished; incorrectly states constructed in 1908 (photo)	
6/16	1905	DISR	[301 N. Tenth]	Mary Smith (col)		Received aid for burial and grave: \$5

## **APPENDIX VI**

### **Summary of Newspaper Research for “Shinbone Alley” and Cocaine Alley” Locations, Springfield, Illinois**

SHINBONE  
ALLEY

7/20	1899	DISJ	William Smith & Maggie Howey	Arrested for disturbance at unplatted court, 10th and Madison Arrested; child molestation/attempted rape (btw Mad. & Mason, nr 10th)
3/8	1893	DISR	William Clay	
3/13	1894	DISR		Shanty fire (btw 8th & 9th; Adams & Washington)
8/8	1895	DISR	Lincoln Morgan & Lou Belle Clark	Arrested for assault and battery
7/28	1896	DISR	Joe and Jennie Brown	Arrested for vagrancy
9/19	1896	DISR	Laura Driggs & Sadie Harris	Arrested for larceny
9/19	1896	DISR	Sam Curry & George Williams	Curry fined \$5 for assaulting Williams
3/30	1897	DISR	Nellie Wilson; Scott & Richardson Etta Page; Ollie Covington & George Lewis	Stole diamond from Mollie Chambers' house
5/16	1897	DISR		Page had patterson and Lewis arrested for assault and battery
5/28	1897	DISR	Frank Williams & Alonzo Smith	Arrested and discharged for burglary
5/25	1898	DISR	Fannie Wilson & Carrie Scott	Scott accused Wilson's of running "robber's roost" at 322 N. 10th
9/26	1898	DISR	Ivy Stephenson	Arrested for disorderly conduct
10/28	1898	DISR	William Shanks	From Berlin vicinity; robbed of \$5 by "loddies" of tenderloin district

COCAINE  
ALLEY

6/3	1902	SN		Mayor has plan for abolition/reformation of Alley
7/21	1898	DISJ	George Lewis & Glen Arnold	Robbed man by tracks
10/2	1898	DISR		George Barnet, the "carver" badly cut visitor to district
12/28	1898	DISR	Ivy Stephenson	Jailed for failure to pay fine; disorderly conduct
5/30	1899	DISJ	Ella Brown	Arrested; more arrests to follow; behind Bob Winston residence
7/3	1899	DISJ	Boehner & Loomis families	Fight



## **APPENDIX VII**

### **Summary of Newspaper Research for Landowner Isadore Kanner**

11/9	1891	DISJ	Isadore Kanner	Arrested for Being Open on Sunday
6/30	1892	DISJ	Isadore Kanner	Fined \$5 for Maintaining Nuisance Outhouse
11/1	1893	DISR	Isadore Kanner	Pawn Shop Reports Stolen Goods
2/28	1894	DISJ	Isadore Kanner	Arrested for Violation of City Ordinance
3/10	1894	DISR	Isadore Kanner	Fined \$10 for Failure to File Proper Reports
5/7	1898	DISR	Isadore Kanner	Fails to Collect for Store Room Lease
12/16	1908	DISJ	Isadore Kanner	Proposes to Move Fire-damaged Houses
12/17	1908	DISR	Isadore Kanner	Plans to Move Houses Changed
7/25	1909	DISR	Isadore Kanner	Files Claim Against City for \$10.000
12/16	1909	DISJ	Isadore Kanner	Owner of Building Housing Tavern; Sued