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**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
FOR THE PROPOSED
CARPENTER STREET UNDERPASS,
SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

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Introduction

In early 2014, Fever River Research conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass project located in Springfield, Illinois (Figures 1-2). The results of that survey were reported in *A Cultural And Historical Resources Study For The Proposed Carpenter Street Underpass, Springfield Rail Improvements Project* (Stratton and Mansberger 2014). This report identified multiple areas within the proposed project area that had a relatively high potential for intact archaeological resources (Figure 3). Based on this report, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, determined that areas ranked by this survey with an “A” or “B” rating should be subjected to Phase II archaeological testing prior to the construction of the project.

In late September and October 2014, Fever River Research conducted Phase II archaeological investigations in three of the four areas identified for Phase II Testing. These three half-block areas lie to the south end of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area. The southern two-thirds of the project area is located along Tenth Street between Mason and Madison Streets, and is discussed below as the *Block 3 Investigations*. Similarly, the northern third of the area investigated is referred to as the *Block 14 Investigations*.

Block 3 Investigations

Archival research suggested that seven houses were once located within this area along Tenth Street (see Figures 4-8) (and identified as the Badlands Site 1, 11SG1432). The Phase II investigations initially consisted of the excavation of a single backhoe trench starting near Madison Street and proceeding north. Immediately upon opening this 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 block excavation was located along the west side of the right-of-way, with the backdirt being placed along the front (east) edge of the property (Figure 9). As the placement of the backdirt was a problem, due to a lack of space, it was felt that this strategy would allow for the greatest exposure of intact features, placing the backdirt in an area of low-feature density (the front yards). Work proceeded from south to north along the entire length of the Tenth Street frontage (between Madison and Mason Streets) (Figure 10).

The Phase II investigations exposed the structural remains of seven houses within this area. Figure 10 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). These house foundations correspond extremely well to both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps (Figures 7 and 8, respectively). 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. The IHPA determined that Houses F and G were not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As Houses F and G were in an area crucial for the construction of underground boring for electrical service to St. John’s Hospital, Houses F and G were mapped, and then additional stripping done in the area of these two houses to verify that no additional features were present in this area (see discussion below with each house).

As noted above, the general integrity of the archaeological remains associated with Houses A-E is very good. The foundations remain intact, and at least four of the seven houses (Houses A through D) exhibited physical evidence of having been catastrophically destroyed by fire (see Figure 11-12). Several of the houses had been capped with yellow silt loam subsoil shortly after the 1908 fire event. The archaeological investigations suggest that several of the houses (at least Houses A-C) probably sat open for a while after the 1908 fire. The low-lying area located between Houses A and B, and the cellar of House B, were subsequently filled with a wide variety of both domestic and structural demolition debris—as if the area functioned as an open landfill for a short time during the 1910s and 1920s.

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 was hand excavated within each of the first five houses (Houses A-E). In most instances, two tests were excavated in each section of the house (i.e. main dwelling and rear service wing) to determine comparative fill sequences in each section. Each house, and the associated test excavations, are discussed below.

House A (301 N. 10th Street) (Figures 10, 13-17) represents one of the earlier dwellings constructed in this row.¹ Archival records suggest that the property was purchased in November 1842 by John Meyers (or Mayers). It was subsequently purchased by Peter Westenberger, a German immigrant who operated a cabinet shop from this location (the shop was in rear of lot to the west). The Westenberger family retained ownership of the property through the early years of the twentieth century (post 1908 riot). This house was probably constructed during the 1840s for either the Meyer or Westenberger families. Combined archival and physical evidence suggests that the house was a story-and-a-half, double pile structure with a side gable roof fronting Tenth Street. Archaeologically, there is no indication of any chimneys nor fireplaces being present, though it's possible that the chimney stack(s) was suspended with framing (as opposed to having a brick footing). The integrity of this house is excellent, with physical remains including a stone stoop (steps) and brick sidewalk in the front of the house. A single one-meter by two-meter test unit was excavated within the interior of the house. Interior fire deposits, albeit relatively thin, are well preserved beneath a thin cap of yellow silt loam. A thin deposit of pre-fire materials are present on a relatively undisturbed topsoil. The midden in the side yard of the house consists predominately of transfer printed whitewares and small fragments of bone—typical of an 1840s occupation. The archival record and physical remains suggest the house was occupied in August 1908. Archival evidence suggests this house was occupied by William Smith, a black invalid that was dragged from his 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).

¹ There are inherent problems with the house numbering along Tenth Street. The house numbers appear to shift slightly from 1890 to 1896 (the two years that we have numbers actually assigned to buildings), making it difficult to assign house numbers with assurance to any of these dwellings. House A was listed as “S.I.” in 1890, and as “K” in 1896—without any house numbering. Archival research suggests that this house was 301 N. 10th Street.

House B (311/313 N. 10th Street)² (Figures 10, 18-21) 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. A rear addition was constructed onto the structure sometime shortly after it was constructed. Although the 1867 and 1873 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. Archival research indicates that this house, which was owned by Edward Payne in August 1908, was unoccupied at the time of the 1908 riot. This is corroborated by the 1908 city directory, which lists 311 North 10th Street as “vacant” though this address was occupied in 1905 and 1907 (with a vacancy in between in 1906).

The integrity of this house is excellent. Two test units (a one-meter by two-meter unit, and a one-meter by one-meter unit) were excavated in the rear of House B, and document a complex stratigraphic sequence of structural features (living surfaces, foundation walls, and piers), including the presence of a partial cellar beneath both the front and rear portions of the house. The foundations of the rear addition rest on top of an early midden (with transfer printed whitewares) and at least one earlier feature (a post at the southwest corner of the original dwelling). The archaeological testing indicates that the floor of the cellar is located approximately 1.30m (4’3”) below the current scraped surface. At the time of the August 1908 fire, the cellars were partially filled. Fire deposits cap approximately 0.40m (1’4”) of pre-fire fill deposits, which in turn have been capped with post-fire debris. 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. Post-1908 fill consist of a thin cap of yellow silt loam and a thick deposit of domestic trash dating from the 1910s and 1920s. The post-fire debris is relatively thick and appears to document an open land-fill during the immediate post-fire years. The IHPA has requested that the front of the house be further exposed to identify potential porch and/or stoop related features.

House C (313/315 N. 10th Street)³ (Figures 10, 22-25) was owned during the nineteenth century years by William Barnet (1842-43), John Briscoe (1843-1850), Jacob Tigar (1850-53), and Louis Apgar (1853-60). Although currently unclear as to who constructed the house, it most likely was constructed during the early to middle 1840s for, or by, either Briscoe or Tigar. Tigar, a miller, was known to have occupied the house in 1850. Apgar, a fireman at the Phoenix Mill, was known to occupy the house in 1860. Houses B and C were constructed with their adjoining walls abutting each other. Physical evidence suggests that the house was a one-and-a-half story, 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. By 1858 (if not by 1854—see Figure 4), a single story rear service wing had been constructed onto the rear of the structure. The integrity of the house is excellent. Two 1mx2m test units were excavated within

² In 1890, the house is listed as being 311 N. 10th Street, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. 10th Street.

³ In 1890, the house is listed as being 313 N. 10th Street, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 315 N. 10th Street.

this house (one in the original dwelling, and the other in the rear wing), and indicate the presence of thin fire deposits, which contain remains of the burned household contents. A small courtyard area is preserved between the rear wings of Houses B and C. Yellow silt loams cap the fire deposits, at least in the front portion of the house. A potential trench-like feature of unknown function cuts through the center of the rear wing. This address is not listed in the 1908 city directory, though it's possible that it was considered part of 311 North 10th Street at that time, since the two residences were attached (with the latter being listed as "vacant" that year). The 1907 directory indicates that 313 N. 10th Street was occupied by Thomas Lloyd and Bernard Warren, both of whom were black. As with House B, the IHPA has requested that the front of the lot (to the east of the house and currently beneath backdirt) be further exposed to identify potential porch and/or stoop related features.

House D (315/319 N. 10th Street)⁴ (Figures 10, 26-30) is located to the north of House C, and across the alley bisecting Block 3. This house was probably constructed by John Roll (a local building contractor) who bought the property in 1842, and continued to own it into the 1860s. This was one of many houses built by Roll in Springfield and likely was used as rental property by him. In 1860, the house was a rental property probably occupied by Ralph Jackson, a hatter. The house has a nearly square footprint with four interior fireplaces (represented by two H-shaped foundations representing back-to-back fireboxes). The front two fireplaces are slightly smaller than the rear two fireplaces, suggesting that the two rear fireboxes were used for cooking purposes, whereas the two front fireplaces were used for heating. The symmetrical layout of this house hints at the possibility that it was constructed as a double-house (or duplex). Archival evidence suggests that the house was a one-and-a-half story, single pile structure with a side-gable roof fronting Tenth Street, with a shed-roof rear service wing running the entire width of the structure. Structural evidence suggests that the house was built in a single episode of construction. 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. The structural integrity of the house is excellent. Two test units (each 1m x 2m in size) were excavated within the structure, and indicate the presence of a distinctive 1840s-50s midden capped by thin fire deposits. 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. This residence is not listed in the 1907 or 1908 city directories, though it does appear in the 1906 directory, which indicates it as being "vacant", though a separate residence towards the rear of the lot was occupied by W. W. Minard at that time. Minard was black. In 1905, 315 N. 10th Street was occupied by J. W. Diggs and L. Thomas, both of whom were black. Newspaper accounts from 1908 indicate the house, which was owned by a "Mrs. Schwartz" at the time of the riot, was a total loss and that it was vacant at the time of the riot.

House E (323 N. 10th Street)⁵ (Figures 10, 31-36) was constructed on land owned by John Roll from 1842 to 1849. The house was probably constructed during these years by Roll. In December 1849, Roll sold the house to his sister and brother-in-law (Isaac and Elizabeth Smith).

⁴ In 1890, the house is listed simply as "L.I.", whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. 10th Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 315 or 319 N. 10th Street.

⁵ Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 323 N. 10th Street.

Isaac Smith died in 1851, and his widow continued to occupy the house through the middle 1860s. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the house was still occupied by the widow Smith at that time. The 1907 and 1908 city directories note the residence as “vacant.” In 1906, however, it was occupied by Ella Bailey, who was black, and it typically was occupied in preceding years as well. 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. Further archaeological investigations will be necessary to ascertain this. The integrity of the house is excellent. Two chimney foundations are present in the front portion of the dwelling on opposite walls, suggesting that the front portion (the original dwelling?) probably was a double pile structure. Two excavation units (each 1m x 2m in size) were excavated within this house. The excavation of Test 1 indicates that a shallow basin-shaped cellar is present beneath the front section of the dwelling—capped by thick post-1908 cinder fills. The cellar floor is located approximately 0.78m (2’6”) below the scraped surface. This earth-walled cellar has concave walls and is capped by approximately 0.25m (10”) of plaster-rich fire debris, which is capped with approximately 0.50m (1’8”) of post-fire, cinder-rich fills. The excavation of Test 2 indicates that the rear service wing of this structure represents an addition onto the original dwelling, and that there does not appear to be a cellar in the rear portion of this dwelling. If the rear wing represents an addition, as suggested by the archaeological testing, it was in place by 1890. Physical evidence of an early stoop and later full-length replacement porch, pre-dating this rear wing addition, are present. A small side yard, with an east-west running brick walkway connecting the front yard with the rear service wing and other rear yard activity areas, is present along the south side of the house. Newspaper accounts from August 1908 indicate that this house was owned by R. L. McGuire, and that it was occupied by M. Stoutmeyer. The dwelling was a total loss on account of the riot.

House F (325 N. 10th Street)⁶ (Figures 10, 37-39) was the latest house to be constructed in this row of houses. This house was probably constructed as a rental dwelling sometime after 1867, yet prior to 1872. Archival and physical evidence indicates the house was a traditional, single pile, single-story, side-gable structure initially constructed without a rear service wing. A single chimney foundation is located in the front of the house, centered on the south gable-end wall. The rear service wing clearly represents an addition onto the original dwelling. Based on the available maps resources, this rear service wing was constructed sometime after 1872 and prior to 1890. A brick-lined well is located near the southwest corner of the rear service wing, beneath a south-facing porch that serviced this wing. Physical evidence suggests that this house was not destroyed in the August 1908 rioting; no fire deposits are present. This house is the only structure in this row of houses documented on the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map, suggesting it persisted into the late 1910s or even 1920s. By 1906, the residence was occupied by Mrs. M. C. Jones, who was black and who remained here through at least 1910. It remains as a mystery as to why her home did not suffer the same fate as those south of it during the 1908 race riot. Fills in the house post-date the 1908 period of significance. Archaeological fieldwork documented an early midden (pre-dating the existing house), a well, and an early pit-cellar in the side yard of this structure.

⁶ Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 325 N. 10th Street.

House G (329 N. 10th Street)⁷ (Figures 10, 37-38) was constructed sometime after 1858 and prior to 1867. This dwelling, which was probably occupied as a rental house, is the only two-story structure documented in the project area. Archival evidence suggest that the front of the house was two stories in height, with a side-gable roof, and that a single story rear service wing was present along nearly the entire width of the structure. Physical evidence collaborates this archival information. As with House F, no physical evidence of destruction by fire is present suggesting that the house was not destroyed in the August 1908 rioting. Nonetheless, this house is not depicted on the 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map suggesting that it had been demolished prior to that date. 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). The 1894 city directory suggests that the home was multi-family, being occupied by S. Schwartz, S. Oppleman (both listed at 327), and Miss Fannie Carroll (at 327-½), all of whom were white. In 1896, Abraham Myers resided here. Fill deposits in this house post-date the period of significance, with no evidence of fire damage from 1908. This house has the least physical integrity of any of the dwellings in this row. In most areas, foundation remains were represented by a single course of brick work. No fireplace nor chimney foundations were present. Many large posts from the post 1940s lumber yard cut through the house remains, and the north end of the structure has been dramatically impacted by multiple underground utility lines in the recent past. The presence of an interior foundation wall is difficult to interpret. The foundations along the north end of the structure may indicate remodeling and/or rebuilding of the structure, or a non-traditional floor plan. A small exterior pit cellar, similar to that documented with House F, was also documented in the side yard of this house.

Block 14 Investigations

Phase II investigations were conducted in Lots 15 and 16, Block 14—in that area located north of Mason Street and south of the alley separating Mason and Reynolds Streets (and identified as the Badlands Site 2, 11SG1433). Unlike the properties located to the south (which fronted Tenth Street to the east), the improvements on these two lots faced Mason Street to the south. During the middle nineteenth century, these two lots were occupied, and initially improved, by Portuguese families. The small enclave of Portuguese families in this block represents the southern extension of the Portuguese neighborhood on the Near North Side (see Figures 42-43).

A similar testing strategy as that employed in the Block 3 Investigations was employed in this area. A backhoe was used to remove overburden within a wide block excavation area running down the center of the area, 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 12-15' wide was left unexcavated along the west side of the project area (consisting of the west half of Lot 15) (see Figure 44 for site plan).

Lot 15 (927-929 East Mason Street) (Figures 44-52) was the location of a mid-nineteenth century dwelling. Archival evidence suggests a structure first appears at this location sometime

⁷ In 1890, the house is listed simply as “K. I.”, whereas in 1896, it is listed as 329 N. 10th Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 327 or 329 N. 10th Street.

between 1858 and 1867. This lot was purchased by Jose Rodrigues, a Portuguese immigrant, in April 1853, and the east half of the lot was partitioned from the property, and sold to Mary Ferreira, in December 1855. Initially, a single family residence was constructed on the lot, but sometime during the nineteenth century—perhaps by the late 1850s—the house was partitioned into two side-by-side units and functioned as a duplex. The double-house (or duplex) configuration is well illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (see Figure 22). City directories suggest that this house was in place at this location by 1859-60. The archaeological investigations indicate that the physical remains of the dwelling on this lot are poorly preserved, with only portions of the foundation walls being intact (only a single course remaining). Nonetheless, at least 12 or 13 suspected privy pits were identified to the rear of the property. These pits located are in three distinctive clusters. The earliest cluster appears to lie along the rear of the lot, along the alley. A second cluster appears to lie along the east property line approximately 30-60' south of the alley. A third cluster forms a line in the mid-section of the lot, along the west property line of the East Half of the lot (which was sold to Mary Ferreira in 1855). It would appear that all of these privy pits were associated with the East Half of the Lot. The potential exists for the presence of additional privy pits along the west edge of the proposed right-of-way, in a 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 their base.

Lot 16 (931-935 East Mason Street) (Figure 44) was purchased by Clara Rodrigues, in March 1866. It was at about that time that a two-story frame structure was constructed on Lot 16. This improvement represented a combination grocery store and residence, which was located at the northwest corner of Mason and Tenth streets and is illustrated on the 1867 bird's eye view. There were multiple transactions involving Lot 16 during the period 1867-1870 between John and Manuel Mendonca and John Allen. The Mendoncas, who were Portuguese, are suspected to have 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. This building remained at this location through the 1960s. The archaeological investigations documented the physical remains of a perimeter brick foundation (with basement) that represents this 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' in width (east/west) by 40' in depth (north/south). Later additions—represented by brick foundations, poured concrete foundations, and concrete block foundations—were present to the north (rear) side of the structure, extending at least 65' from the rear of the original store into the backside of the lot. The archaeological integrity in this area has been compromised by the later twentieth century episodes of construction. Nonetheless, the archaeological integrity in the west half of the lot (the overburden of which has been completely removed), as well as the north third of the east half of the lot (which has not had the overburden removed, as yet) appears to retain its archaeological integrity. Numerous archaeological features have been identified within this lot, and include (besides the structural foundations noted above) a brick cistern and well located in close proximity to the rear of the store. Three rectangular pits, potentially representing privy pits, are located along the western lot line adjacent to the well and cistern. Another potential cluster of five privy pits is located along the west property line approximately 20-35' from the alley. Another two (maybe three) privy pits are located 65-80' to the rear (north) of the store's northwest corner. The latter privy pits may represent the first generation of these facilities. As

noted above, the overburden remains on approximately 18' of the east side of the lot extending the length of the lot behind the store and currently under the backdirt pile.

Significance of Archaeological Resources

As with all properties assessed within the context of cultural resources management, the significance of the archaeological deposits 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.

The cultural deposits within the Carpenter Street Underpass project area meet the standards for National Register eligibility under both Criterion A (social history) and Criterion D (archaeology). These resources have local significance in respect to their potential to contribute substantially to our understanding of the lifeways of multiple ethnic/racial groups in Springfield during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. They are also significant in regard to the 1908 Springfield Race Riot, which was a seminal event in the history of the city but also was of national importance due to its role in the foundation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). 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 to a

mature urban, industrial center.

The project area 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 would expand 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 two lots investigated on Block 14 are associated with this group

The Near North Side, in a sense, 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 late nineteenth century. By the early twentieth century, the current project area represented the western extension of the so-called "Badlands," where a large number of blacks resided. The Badlands was the scene of widespread destruction and violence during the August 1908 Springfield Race Riot. Block 3, on the southern end of the project area, was the point where the white assault on the Badlands began and multiple residences within it, then occupied by blacks or formerly so, were destroyed.

The archaeological resources within the project area have good integrity overall and offer multiple data sets from which relevant research questions can be derived. One of the most significant data sets is the structural remains of the houses on Block 3. Though reduced to their foundations, these homes nonetheless provide valuable information in respect to the dimension, interior layout, and change through time of the earlier generation of housing in this neighborhood. Several house types are illustrated by the archaeology. House B, which when built provided only single room, illustrates what can be considered the "minimal" house in Springfield for the 1840s. The house remains also have a visual impact in respect to the 1908 race riot, knowing as we do that they were destroyed together in this same violent episode. This is particularly so with House A, where the stoop over which William Smith was drug from his house on the first night of the riot remains in place, and represent a prominent link to this past event. The row of houses still retains its integrity of feeling and association in respect to this nationally significant event.

Besides these structural remains, several distinctive artifact assemblages are associated with these houses. The limited archaeological testing done to date indicates several discrete middens within these structures—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 significant, but the

latter is especially so as it has the potential to provide a “snapshot in time” of the contents contained within the homes when the riot occurred. These artifacts have the potential to yield a variety of contextual information regarding the house occupants. In some of the houses, it may be possible to develop a room by room inventory of the artifacts present immediately prior to the riot. The fact that the deposits typically fell within a crawlspace area, and appear to have been little disturbed since the event may allow for the artifacts to be segregated by room.

The structural remains on Block 14 have less integrity than those on Block 3. However, Block 14 offers a range of other data sets that also lend themselves to understanding the lifeways of the early inhabitants. Although the structural remains are poorly preserved in this area, the project area encompasses the complete lot—and not just the front of the lots as with Block 3. 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 site structure (the placement of features within the lot), expanded non-structural feature density and diversity, and an expanded potential for short-term artifact assemblages (such as those sealed in privy pits). The large number of privies exposed on Block 14 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 Block 14 complement those found on Block 3, thereby providing a broader understanding of the neighborhood’s population during the period of significance. The archaeological resources in the project area—both on Block 3 and 14—also have greater interpretive value when used as comparative data previously yielded from the investigation at the Lincoln Home neighborhood and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum.

A number of relevant research questions can be addressed by the archaeological deposits within the Carpenter Street Underpass project. Some of these are quite broad—being applicable to the wider community, state, or region—while others are more site-specific. They include:

- 1) Changing Structure of the Urban Landscape. Relatively little is known about the 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 found great diversity among the residents within the current project area between 1840 and 1910.

Research questions to be addressed by the data 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?”.

Our research will focus predominately on defining the structure 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, and activity areas within the greater yard will be used to address these questions. Besides more traditional feature types (such as wells, cisterns, cellars, and structural foundations), the variation in midden content will be sought in an effort to characterize various activity areas associated with the early components.

- 2) Consumer Choices and/or Quality of Life Standards. Tied closely to the above discussion of the structure 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 are known to have resided within the current project area. They 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 the project area included a residence and a grocery store (possibly 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?”
- 4) 1908 Springfield Race Riot: By circa 1900, Block 3 on the southern end of the project area largely was 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 on this block were torched during the riot, with another two dwellings fronting Madison Street also destroyed. The archaeological resources located within the immediate project area represent

the physical remains of these houses—with the rear yard activity areas being located just outside of the project area. Nonetheless, the houses still 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, the residences in question had been occupied as recently as 1906 and the occupants primarily black since at least the early 1890s; as such, they represent a key sample of the black 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 at the time of the riot?"; "How do they compare to those of the Portuguese residents on Block 14 (or to the earlier white occupants on Block 3); "Do the houses deserve the characterization as 'shanties' or 'huts', as so labeled by contemporary sources?"; and "To what degree do the material remains challenge or support contemporary accounts of black living standards in the Badlands?

Table 1

Data Summary for Seven Houses on Southern Two-Thirds of Project Area

<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	No	Yes	Ed Payne	vacant [?]	Total Loss
	19' x 10'	190	9	Yes					
C	32.5' x 16'	520	24	No	No	Yes	[Ed Payne?]	[vacant ?]	[Total Loss?]
	32.5' x 12'	390	18	No					
D	31' x 27'	837	39	No	No	Yes	Mrs. T. Schwartz	vacant [?]	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	24**	No	Yes	No			Not Affected
	32' x 18'	576	27**	No					
G	34' x 20'	680	32**	No	No	No			Not Affected
	27' x 14'	378	18**	No					

* = First line is main/front part of dwelling; second line is rear service wing or front porch.

** = Houses F and G lack fire deposits and/or integrity; no hand excavation required. Work completed at these locations.

***= Information determined from *Daily Illinois State Register* (September 5, 1908).

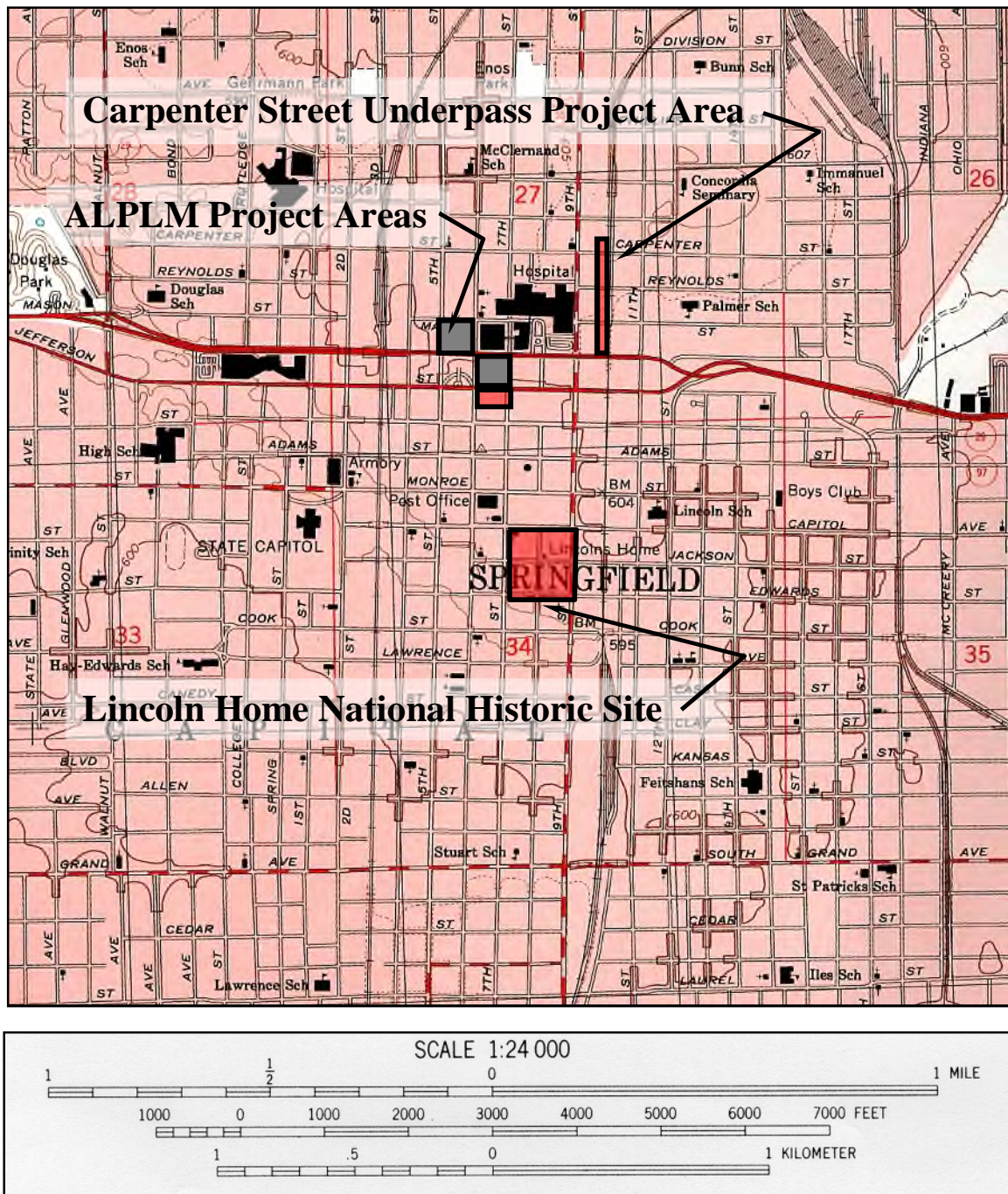


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998*). The location of both the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project area also are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

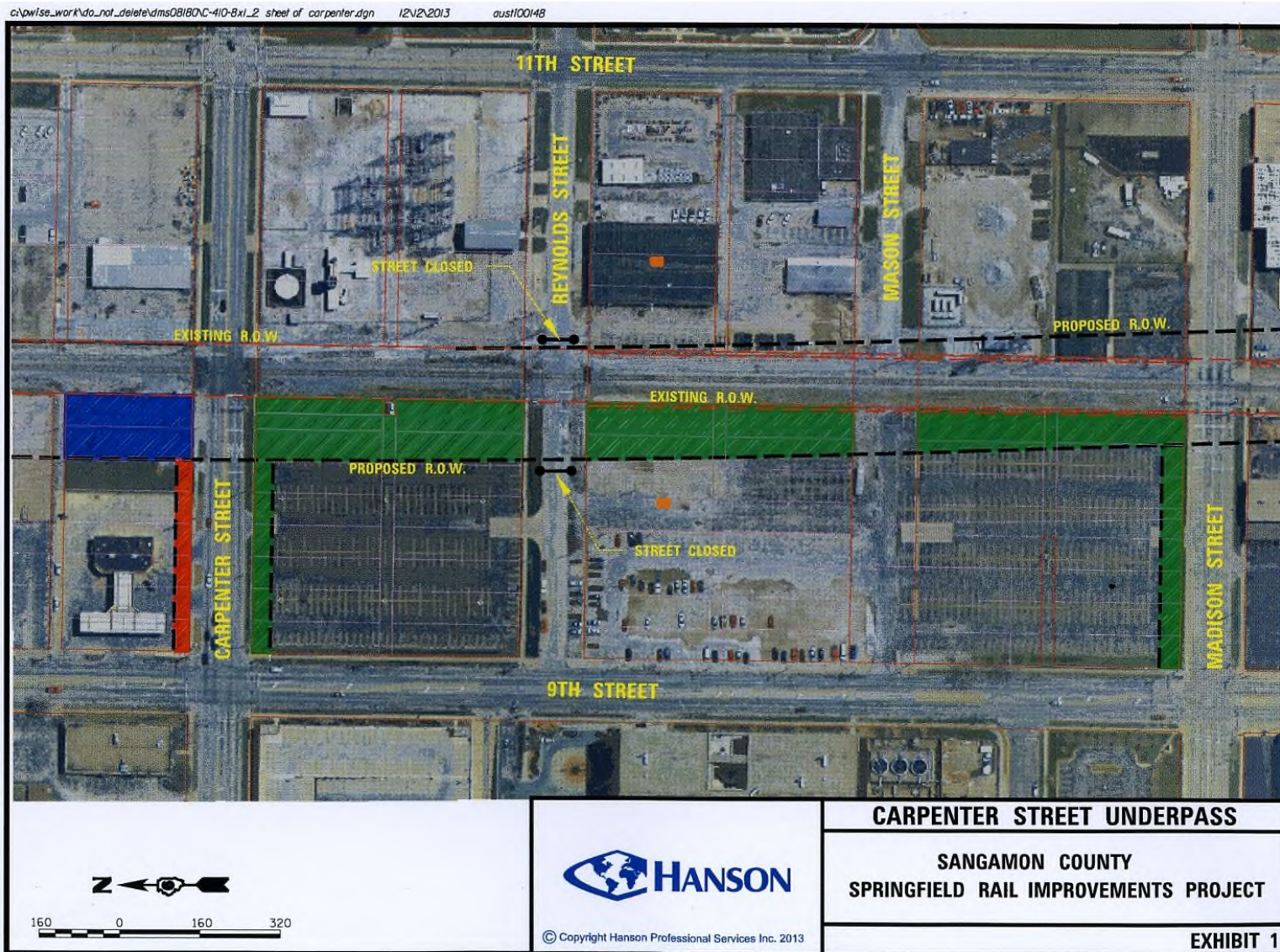


Figure 2. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (Hanson Professional Services, Inc. 2013). The areas of new right-of-way are color coded (red, green, and blue) by existing property owner.

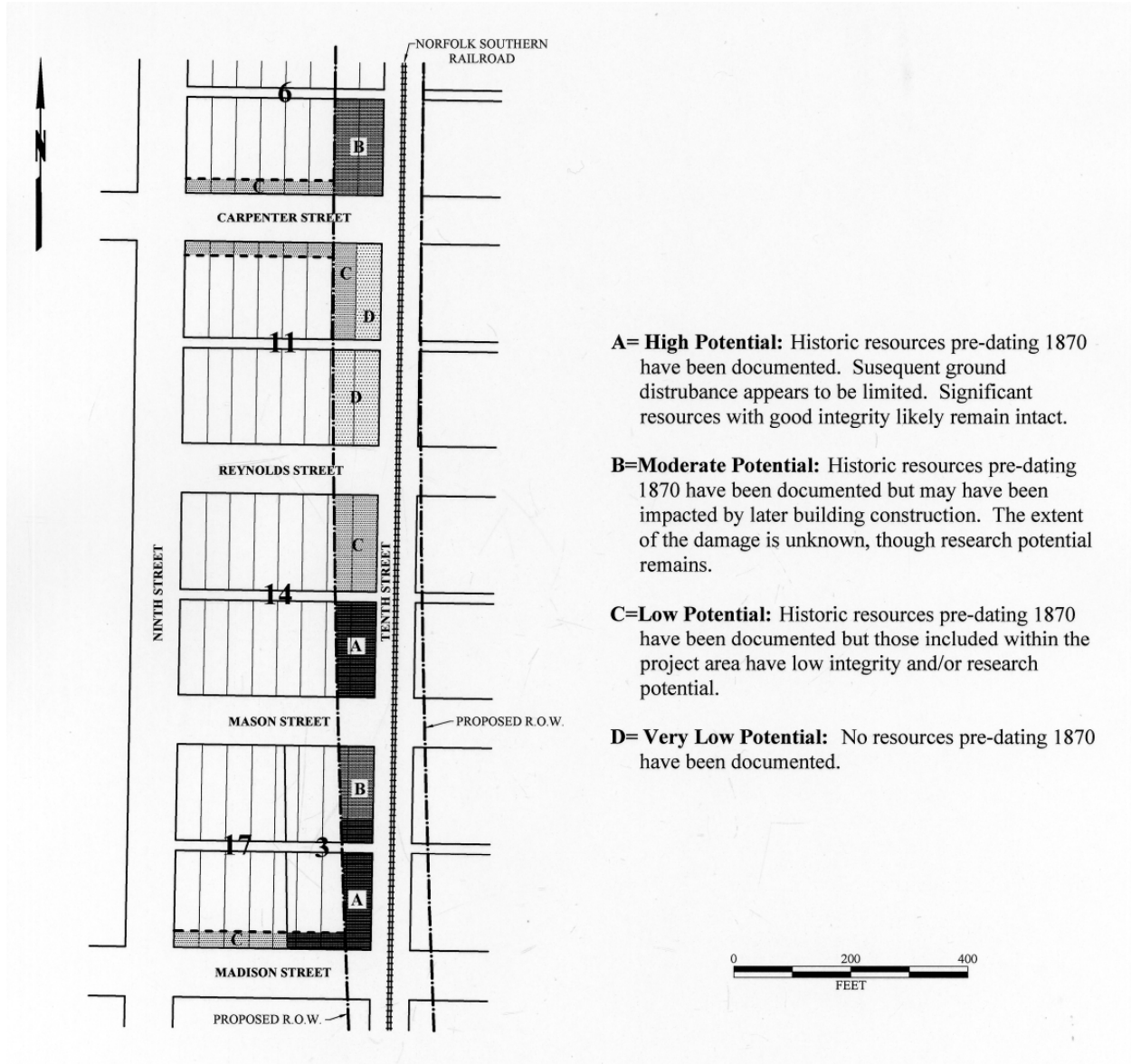


Figure 3. View of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area illustrating the archaeological probability areas, as discussed in the Phase I archaeological report (Mansberger and Stratton 2014).

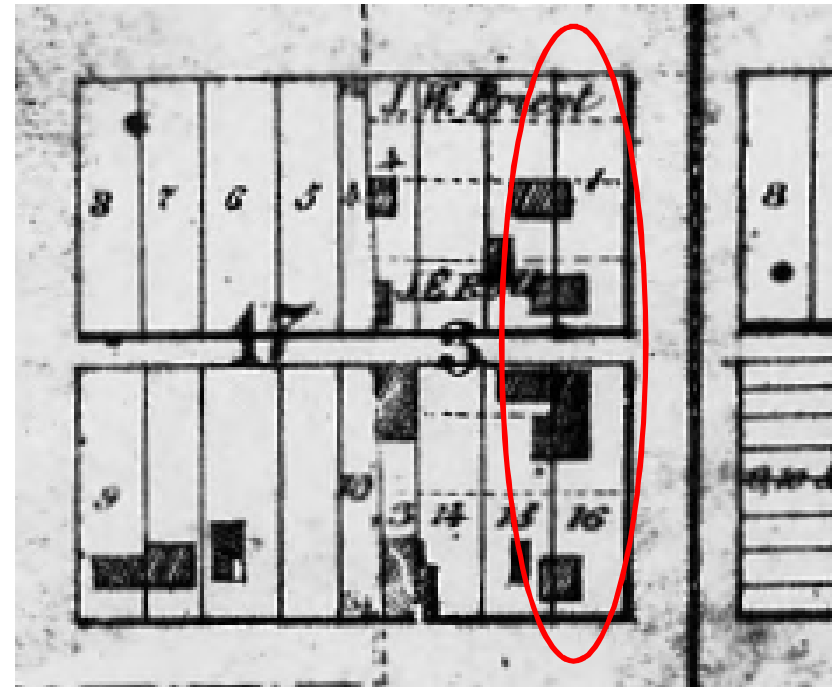
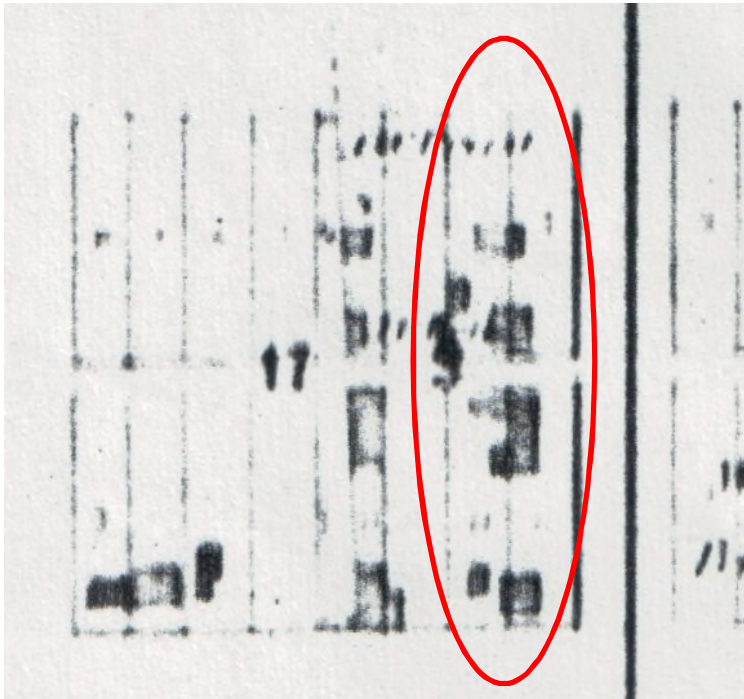


Figure 4. Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition, as illustrated on the 1854 (LEFT) and 1858 (RIGHT) maps of Springfield. The frontage along Tenth Street in Block 3 was well developed by this date, with five residences present. Several buildings also had been constructed 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).

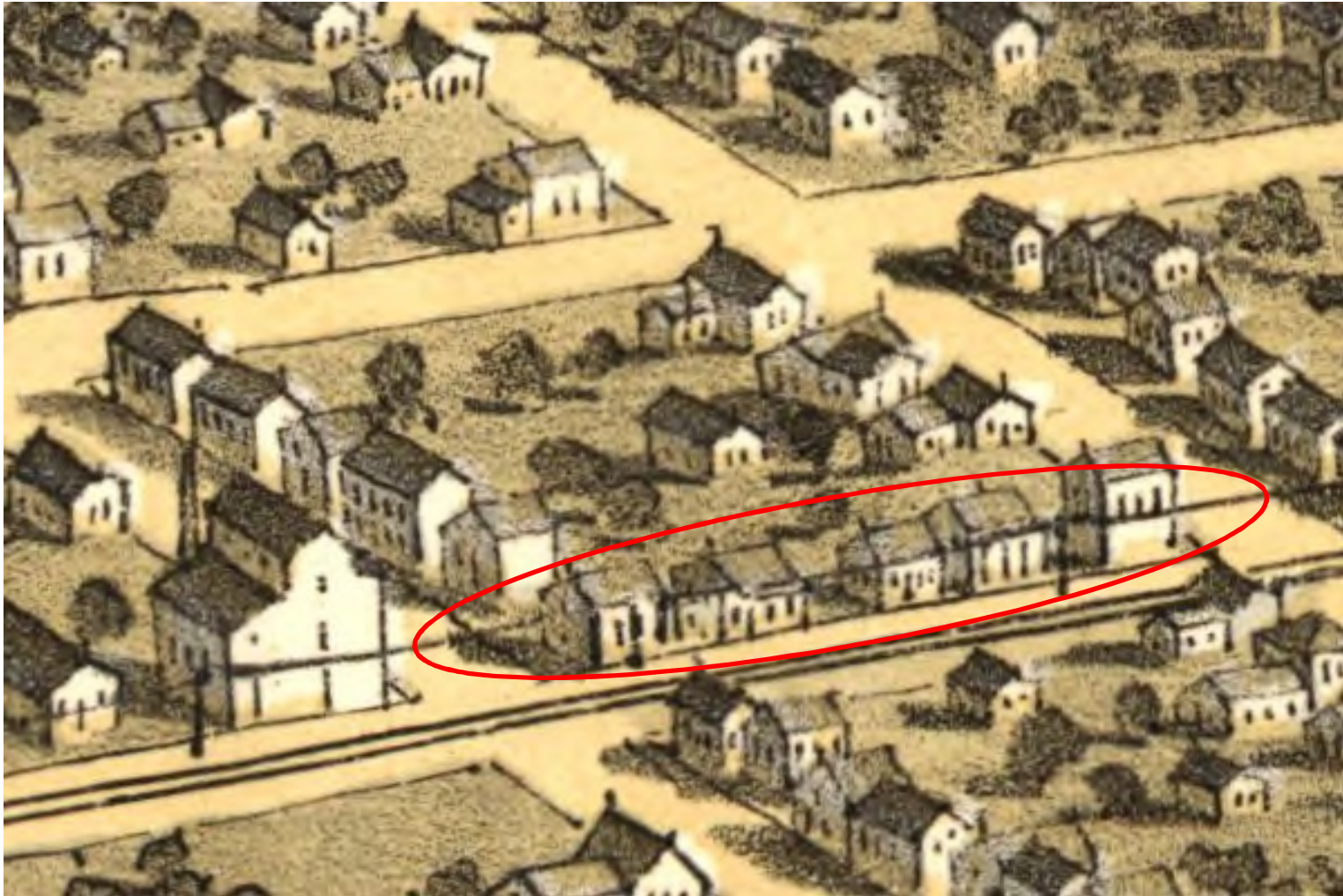


Figure 5. Detail of the 1867 bird's eye of Springfield showing Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition. Note the row of one to 1-1/2-story residences facing Tenth Street (circled in red). Larger two-story residences front Madison Street. The large structure in the lower left corner of this view (occupying the northwest corner of Madison and Tenth Streets) is the Phoenix Mill (Ruger 1867).

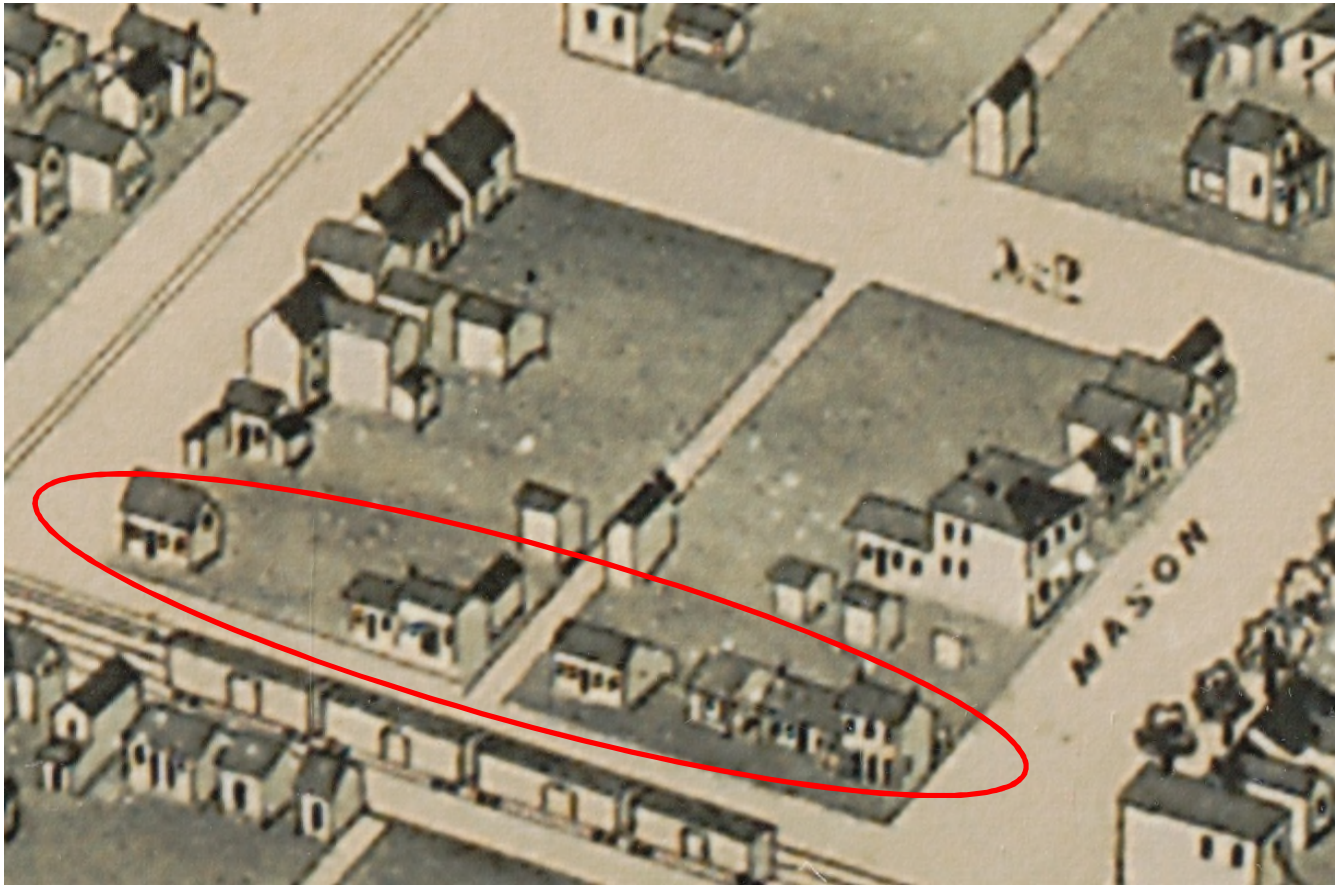


Figure 6. Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition as illustrated on the 1873 Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois (Koch 1873).

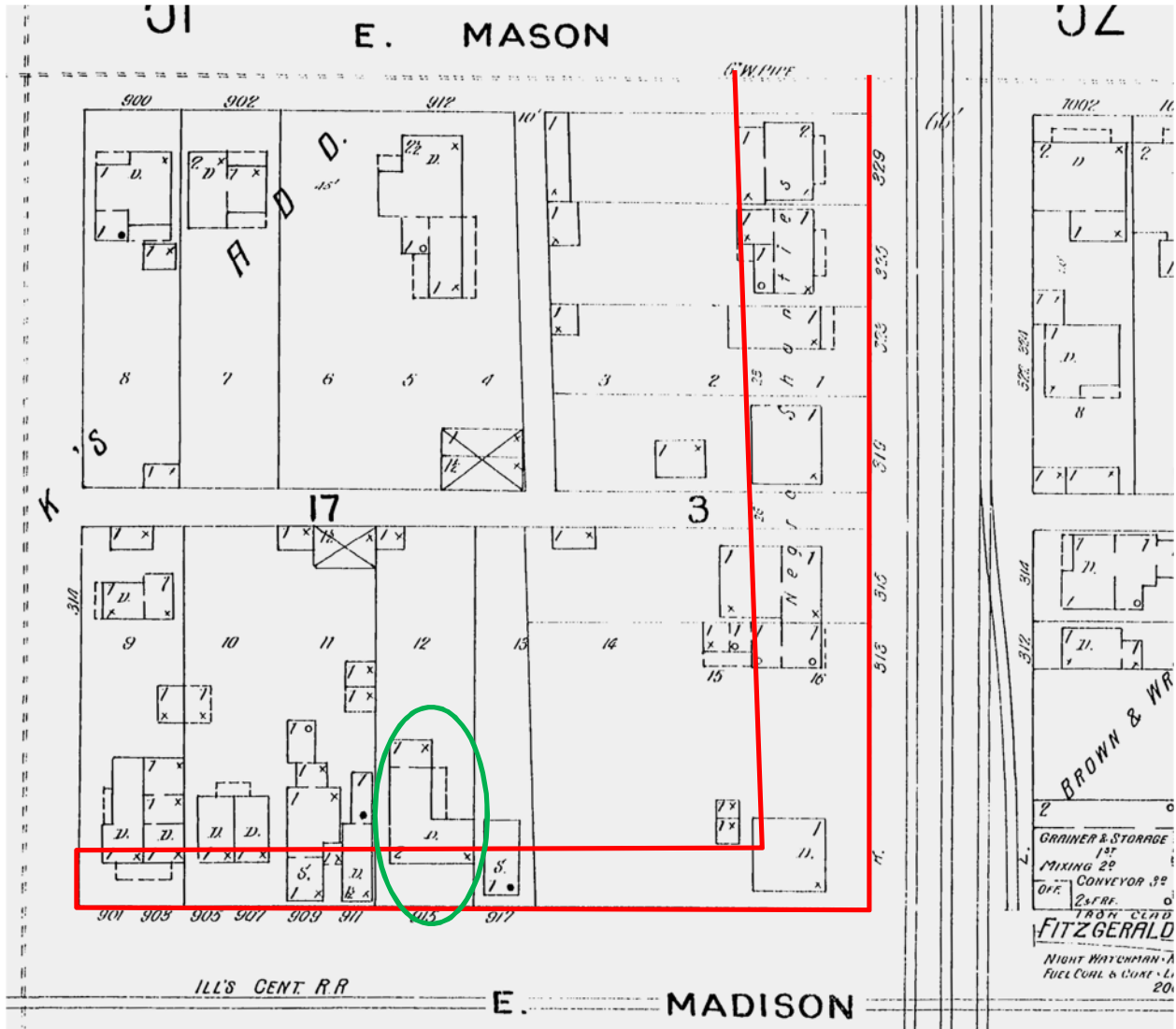


Figure 8. View of Block 3 of Whitney's Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:4). The housing facing Tenth Street within the block is labeled "Negro Shanties." The housing in question was forty to fifty years old by this date. The house circled in green may represent the house illustrated in the photograph presented in Mansberger and Stratton (2015).

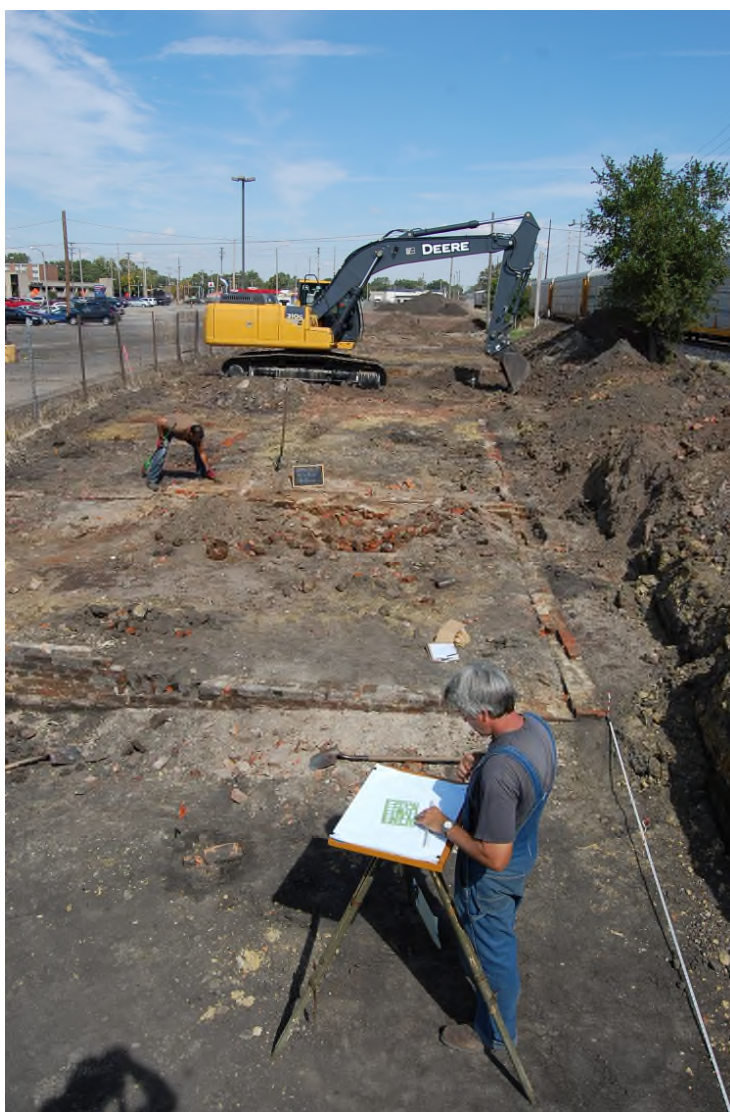


Figure 9. Phase II fieldwork in progress. Left: Exposing House B and C foundations, and mapping features. Right: Detail of recently exposed abutting side walls of Houses B and C.

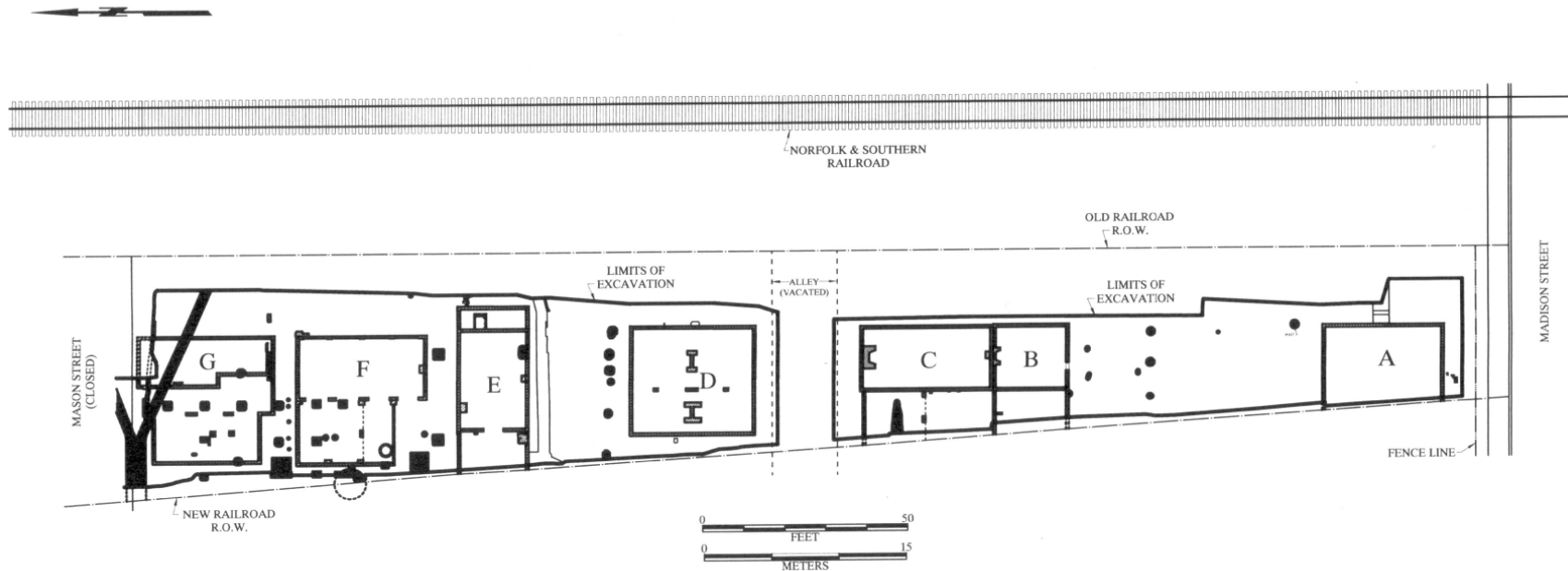


Figure 10. Plan map illustrating limits of excavations on Block 3/17 with seven house foundations outlined in yellow. The houses are labeled A through G. Houses A through E were constructed in the 1840s-early 1850s. Houses F and G were constructed slightly later (probably in the 1860s).



Figure 11. 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 14th, 1908.

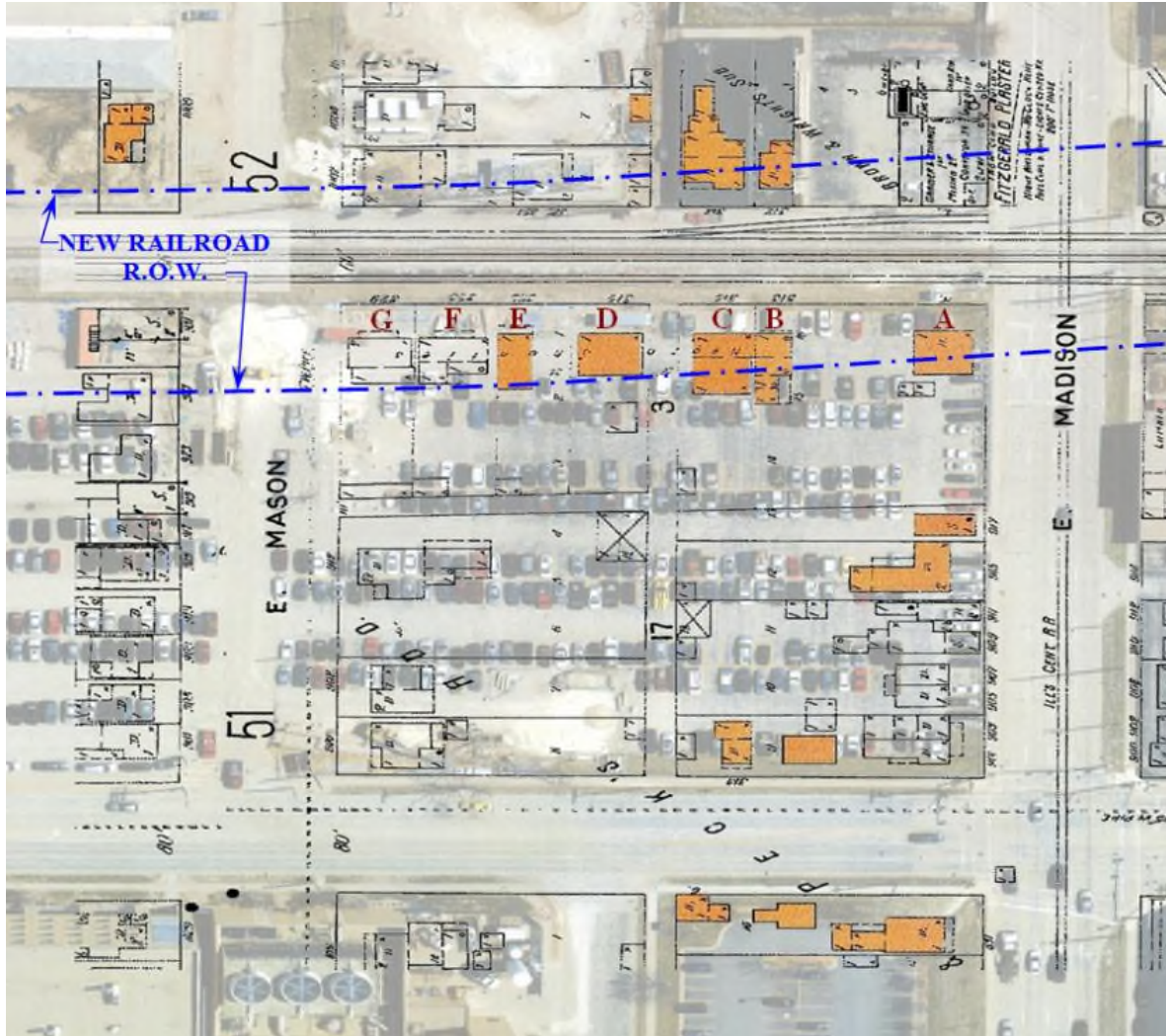


Figure 12. Location of seven houses documented within Block 3 of the Carpenter Street Underpass project area during the Phase II testing. The 1896 Sanborn map, with burned houses from the 1908 Race Riot highlighted in orange, is overlain onto the current aerial photograph of the project area. Houses A through E all were indicated as having been burned on that August evening. Houses G and F remained unmolested during the mob action.

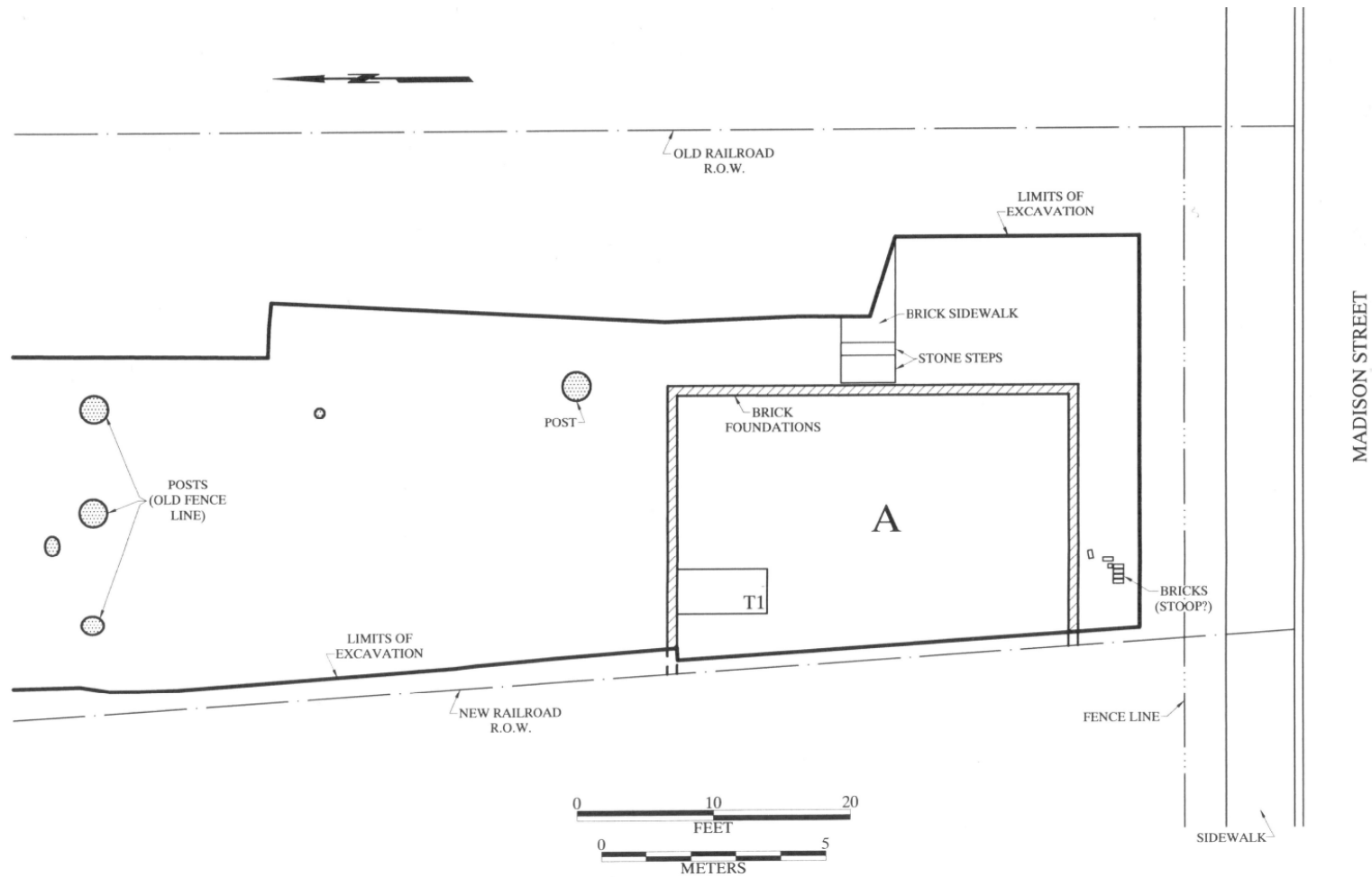


Figure 13. Site plan illustrating exposed House A in relationship to property line boundaries.



Figure 14. 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 15. View of Test 1, located in House A. 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.

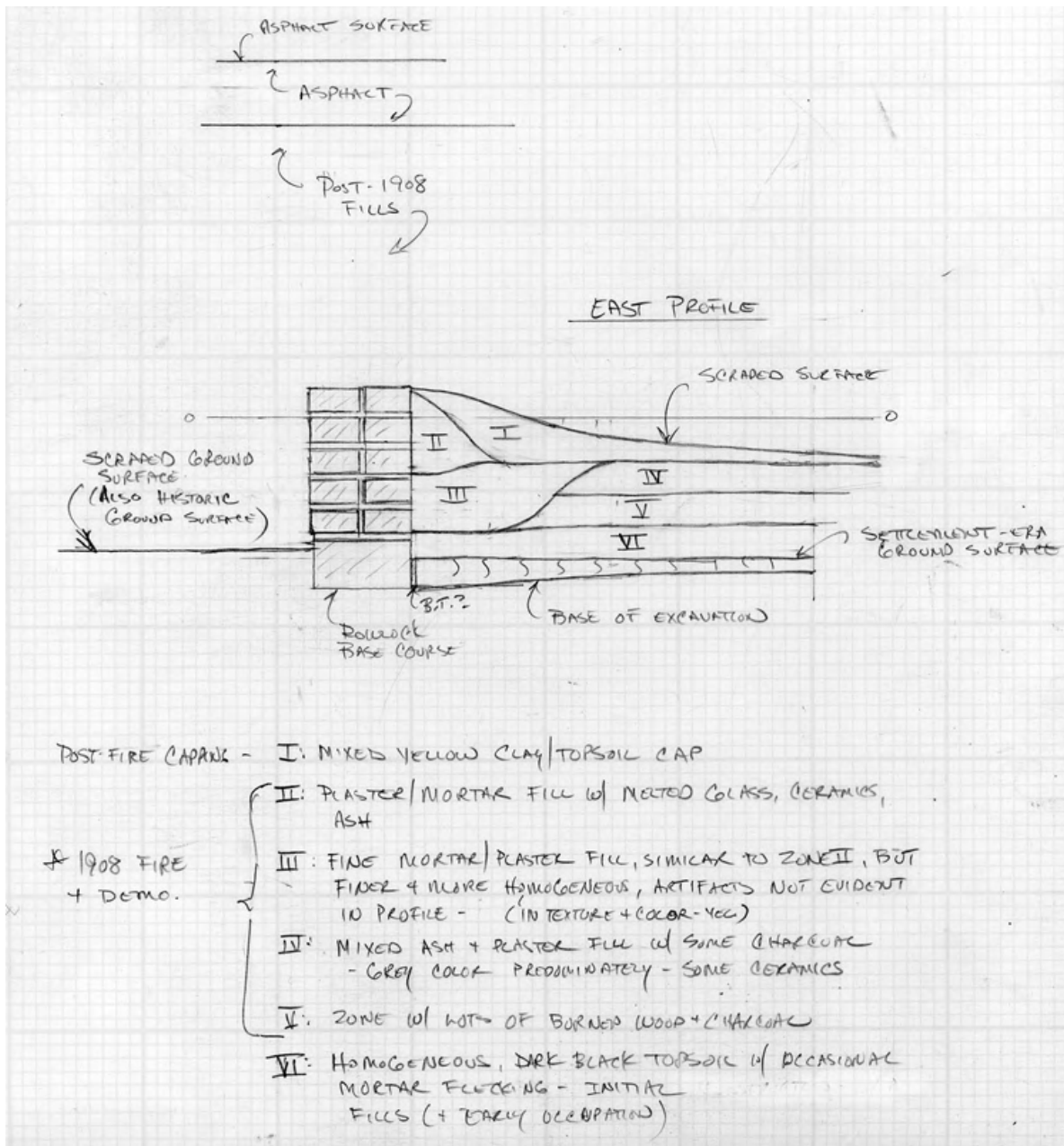


Figure 16. East wall profile, Test 1, House A.

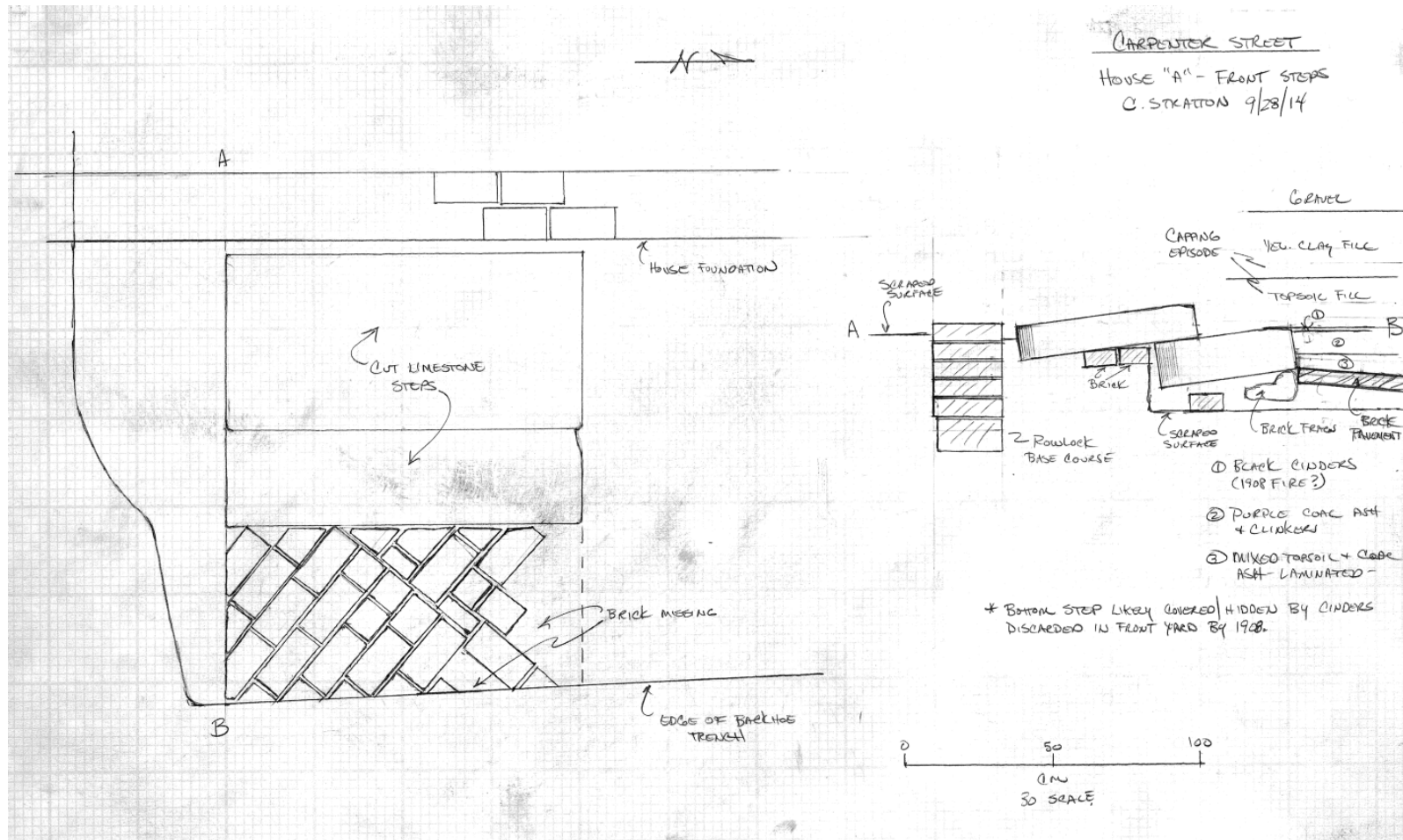


Figure 17. Details of stone steps and brick sidewalk, House A.

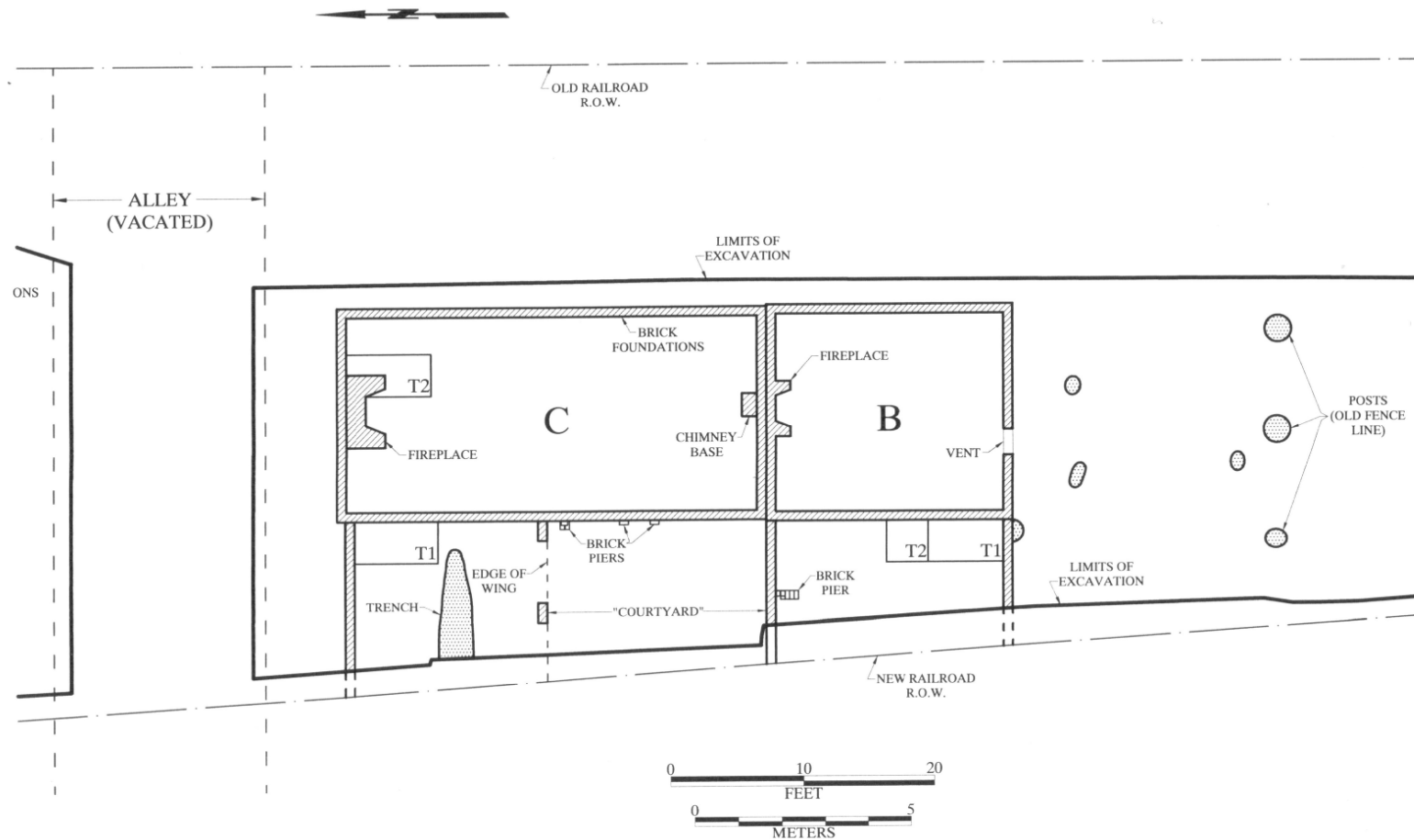


Figure 18. Plan view of Houses B and C (illustrating limits of excavation in relationship to vacated alley, east property line, and proposed new right-of-way).



Figure 19. 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.

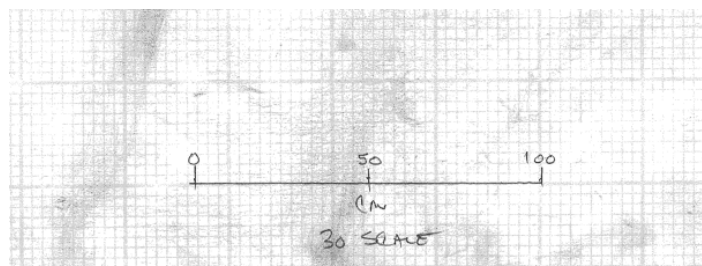
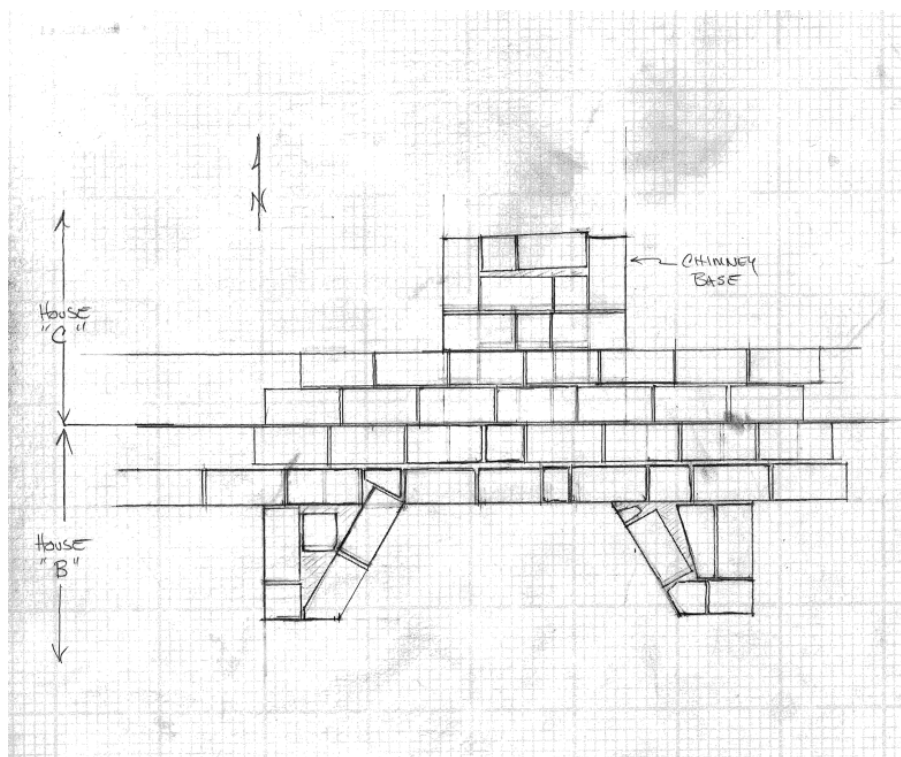


Figure 20. Detail illustrating the back-to-back, abutting walls associated with Houses B (with fireplace foundation) and C (with chimney only).



Figure 22. View of House C during initial exploratory investigations.

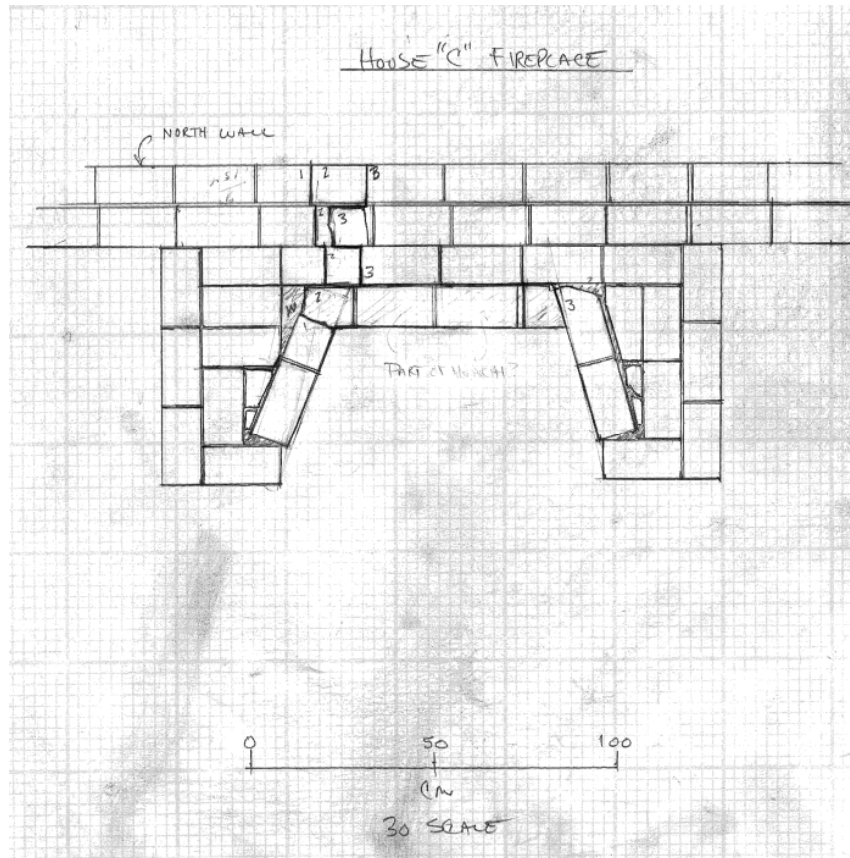


Figure 23. Plan view of north end wall of House C, illustrating the foundation of a fireplace. Opposite this fireplace, located on the south wall of the house, was a chimney foundation (no fireplace; see Figure 20).

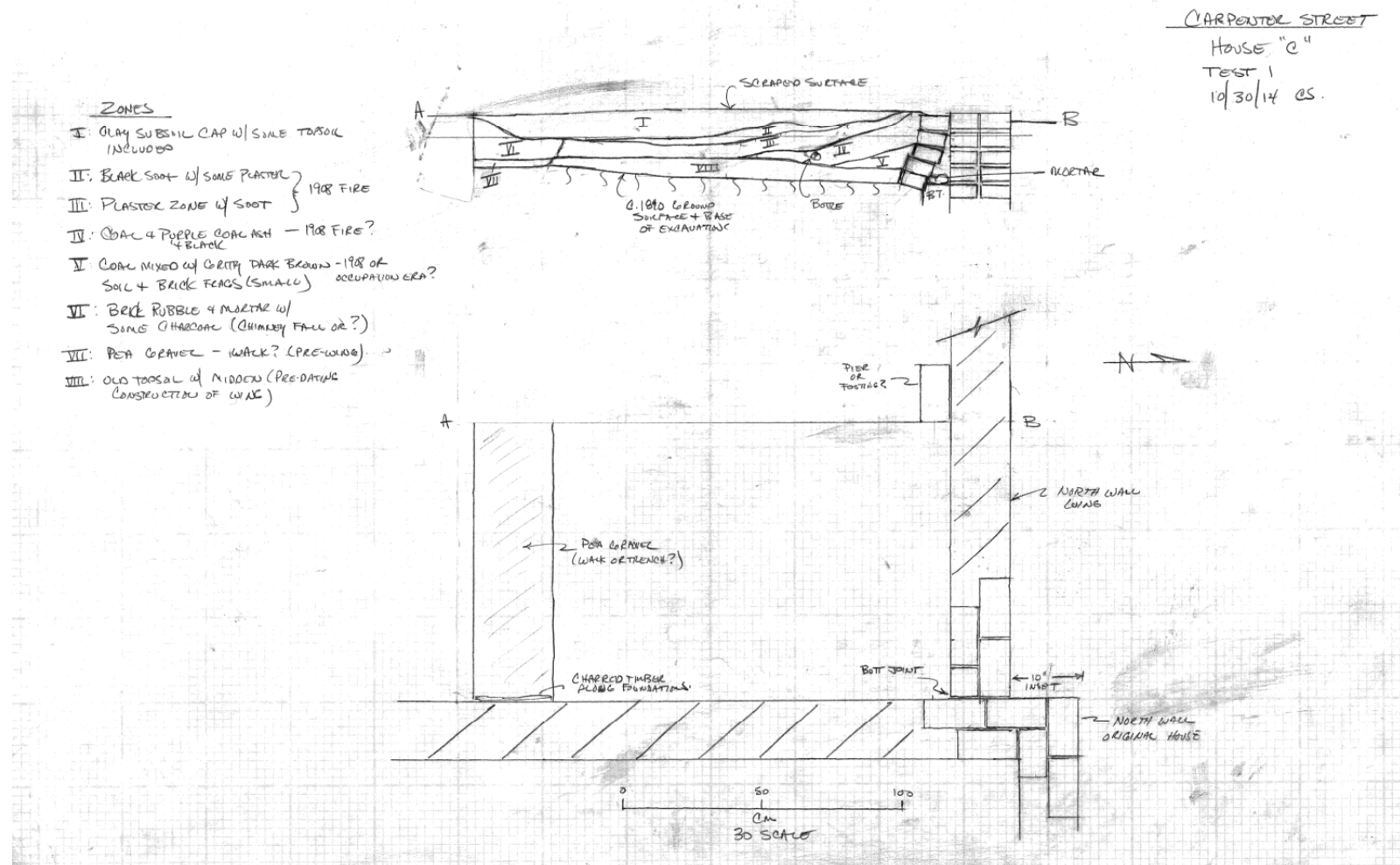


Figure 24. Plan view and section of Test 1, House C. This test was located with the rear service wing of the dwelling.

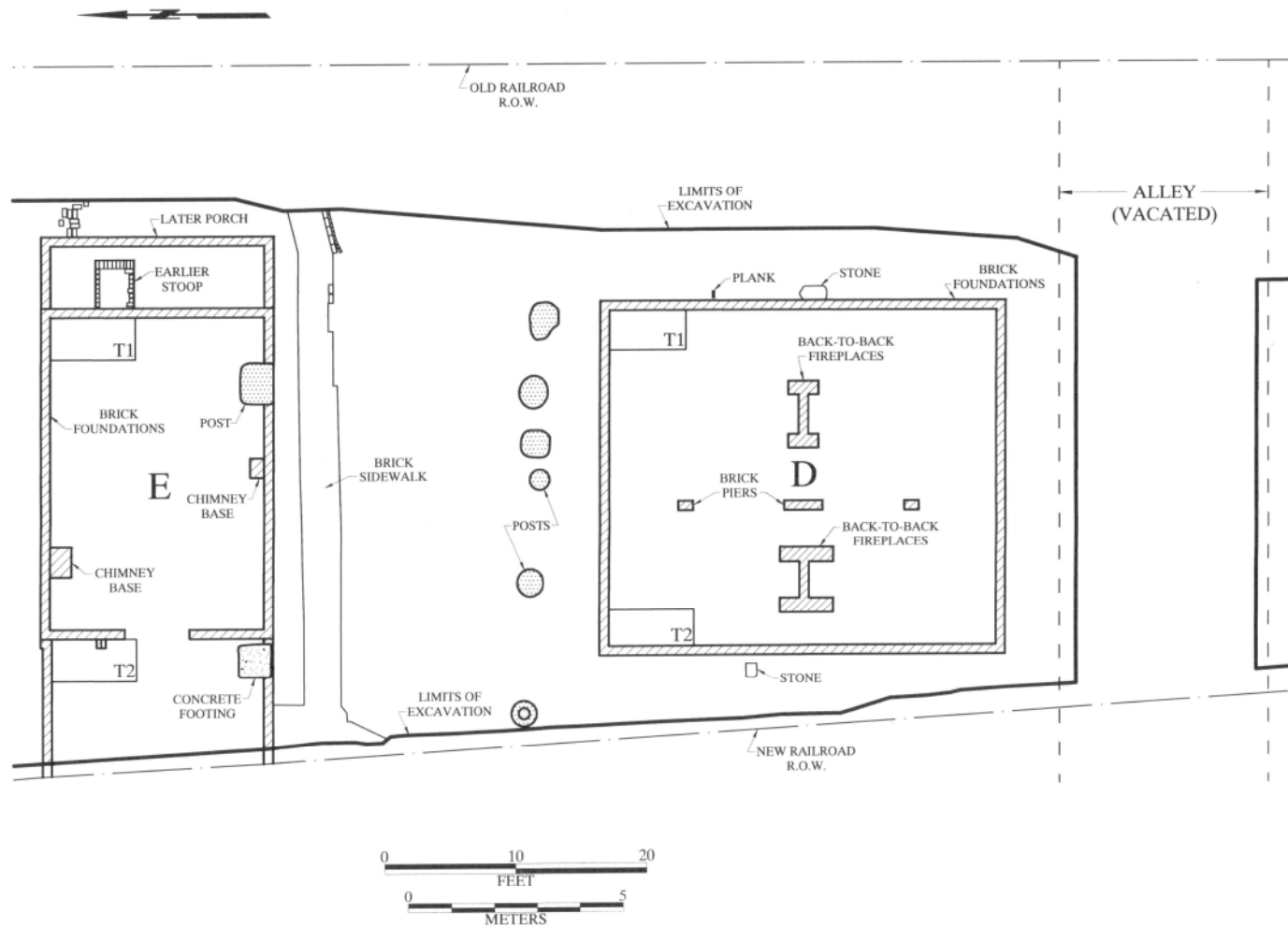


Figure 26. Plan view of Houses D and E, illustrating vacated alley, limits of excavation, and right-of-way edges.



Figure 27. View of House D. Note the bilateral symmetry documenting a four-room structure (which may represent a double house).



Figure 28. View of one of the double fireplace foundations from House D. This represents the larger of the two chimney stacks, and represents the rear kitchen fireplaces. The front chimney stack has smaller, back-to-back fireboxes.

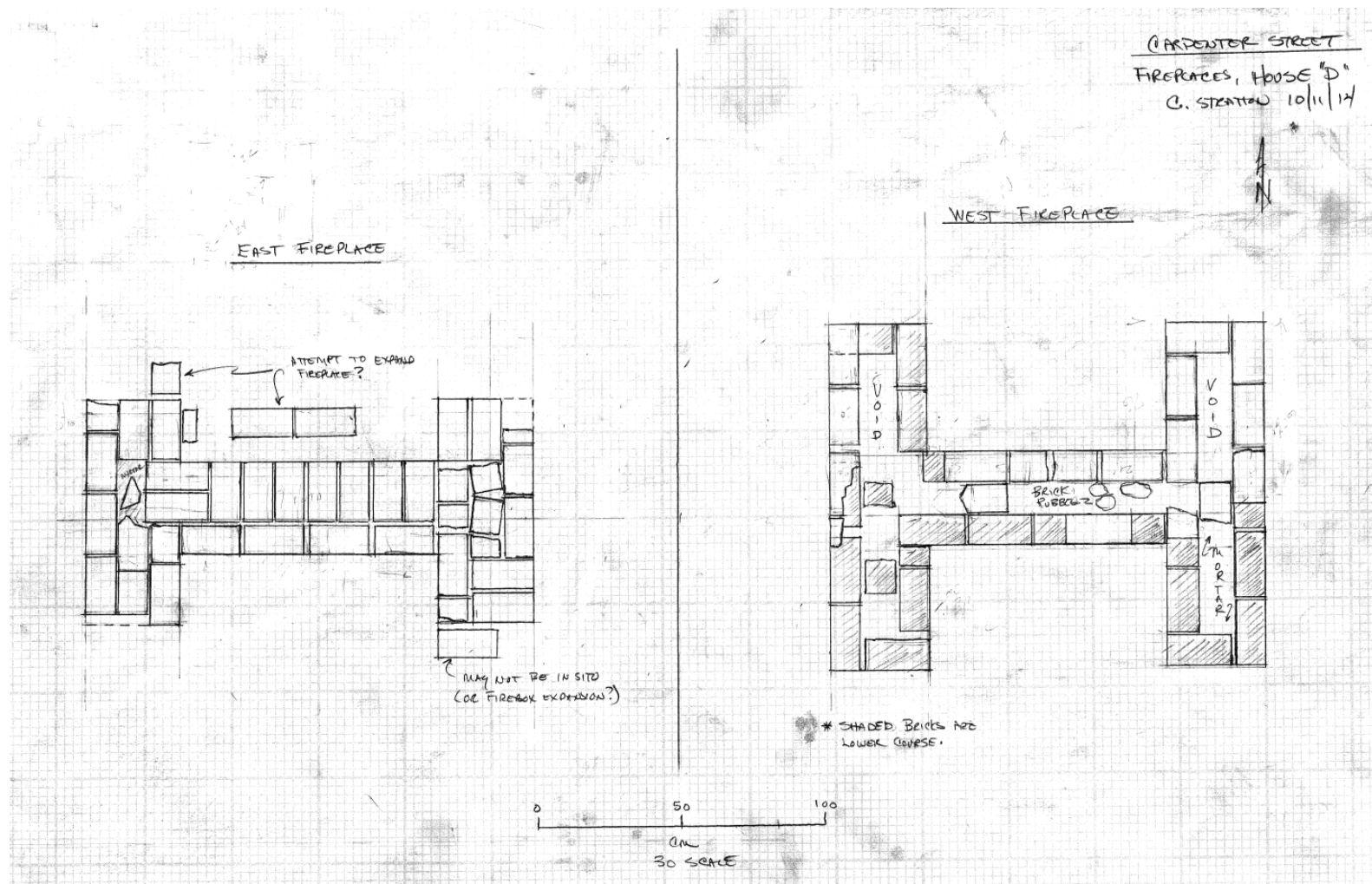


Figure 29. Plan view of the two sets of double (or back-to-back) fireplace foundations within House D. The differences in size and form probably suggests the difference between fireplaces associated predominately with a heating function (left) and those associated with a cooking and heating function (right).

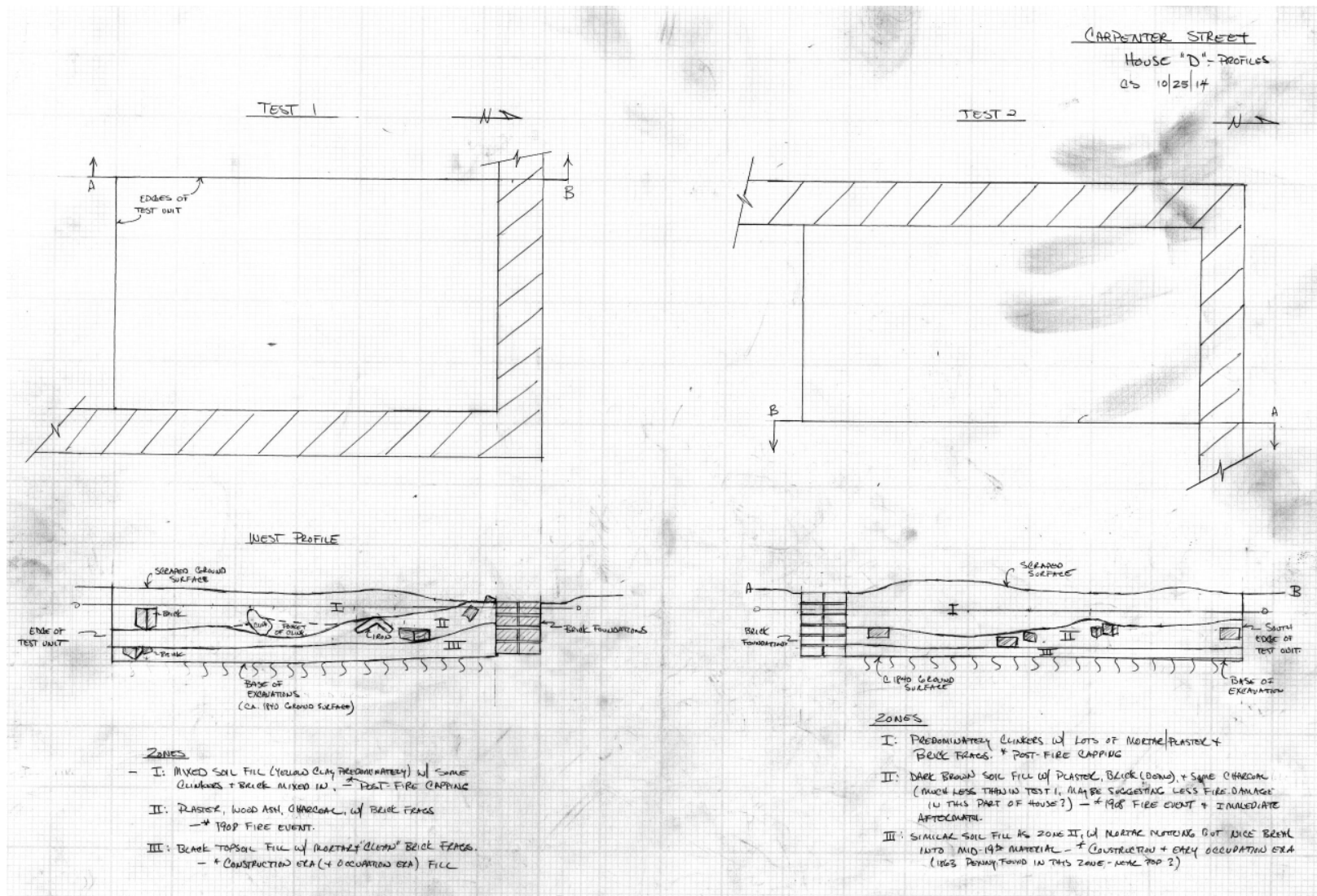


Figure 30. Plan view and sectional views of Tests 1 and 2, House D.



Figure 31. View of House E, and associated brick sidewalk. This house has two chimneys (lacking fireplaces), with one on each of the side walls of the house.



Figure 32. 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.



Figure 33. View of site looking south, with House D (background) and E (foreground). House A can be seen in the far background.



Figure 34. Excavating tests 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.

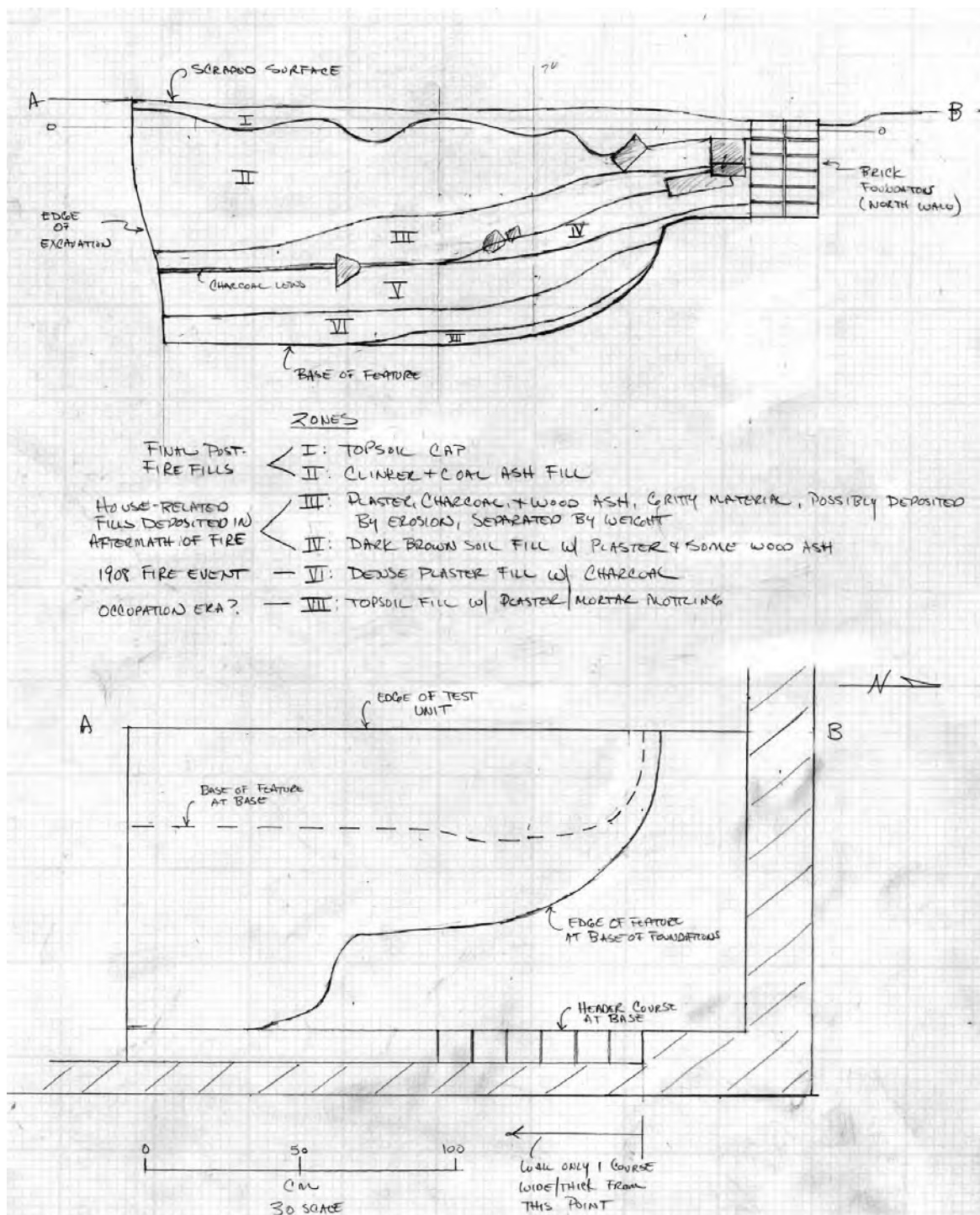


Figure 35. Plan view and west wall profile, Test 1, House E. This house appears to have a shallow basin-shaped cellar.

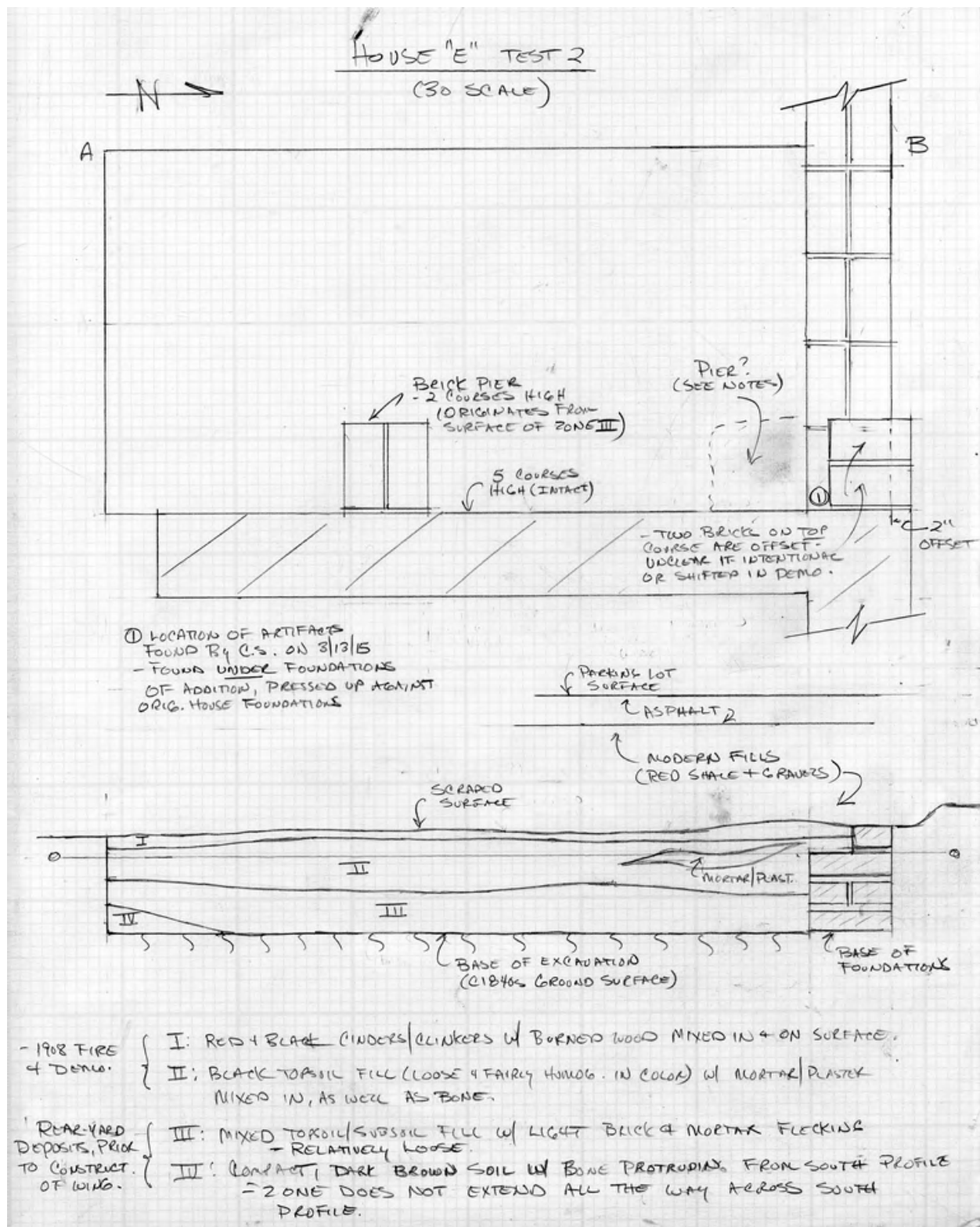


Figure 36. Plan view and west wall profile, Test 2, House E.

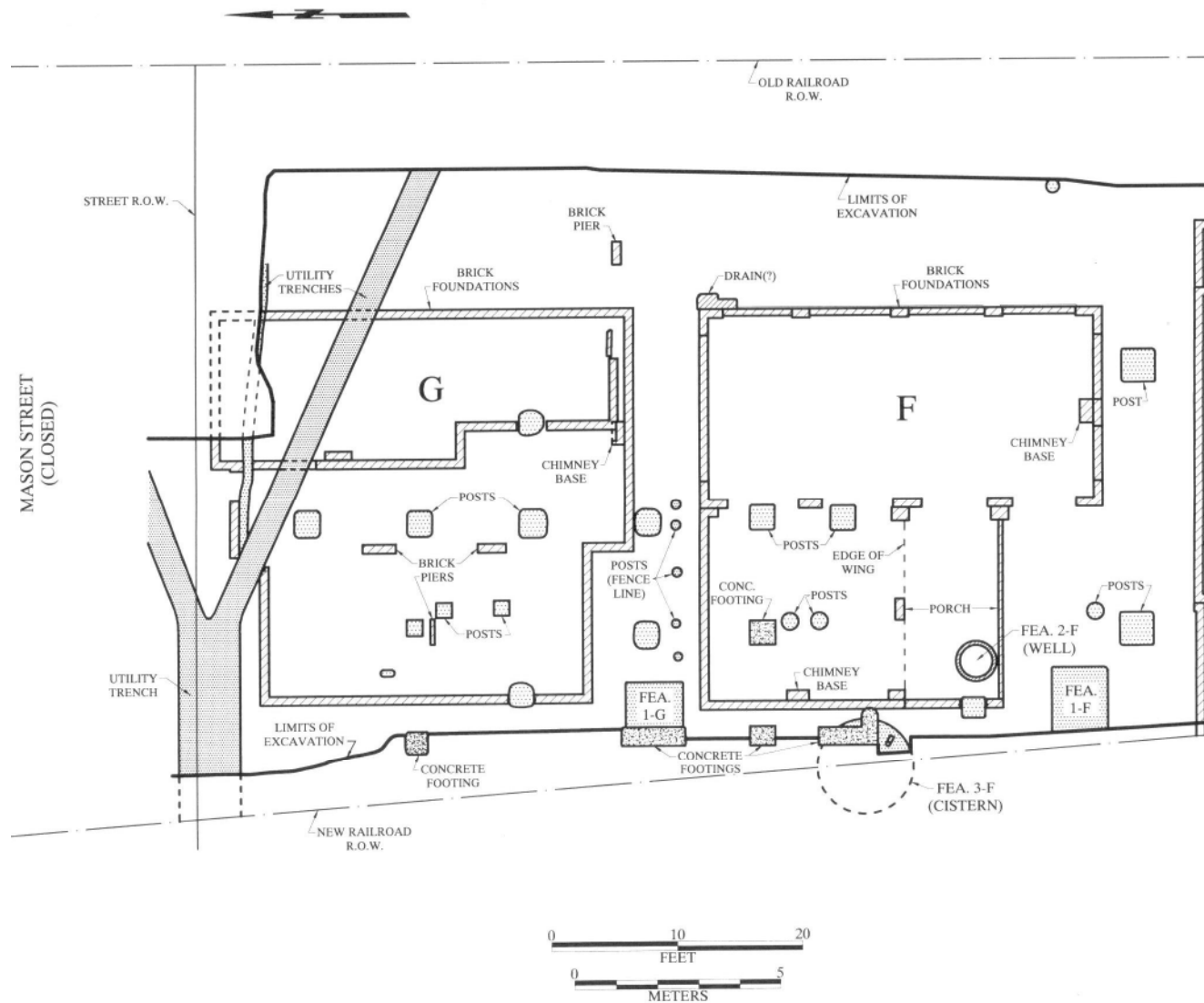


Figure 37. Plan view of Houses F and G, illustrating vacated Mason Street, limits of excavation, and right-of-way edges.

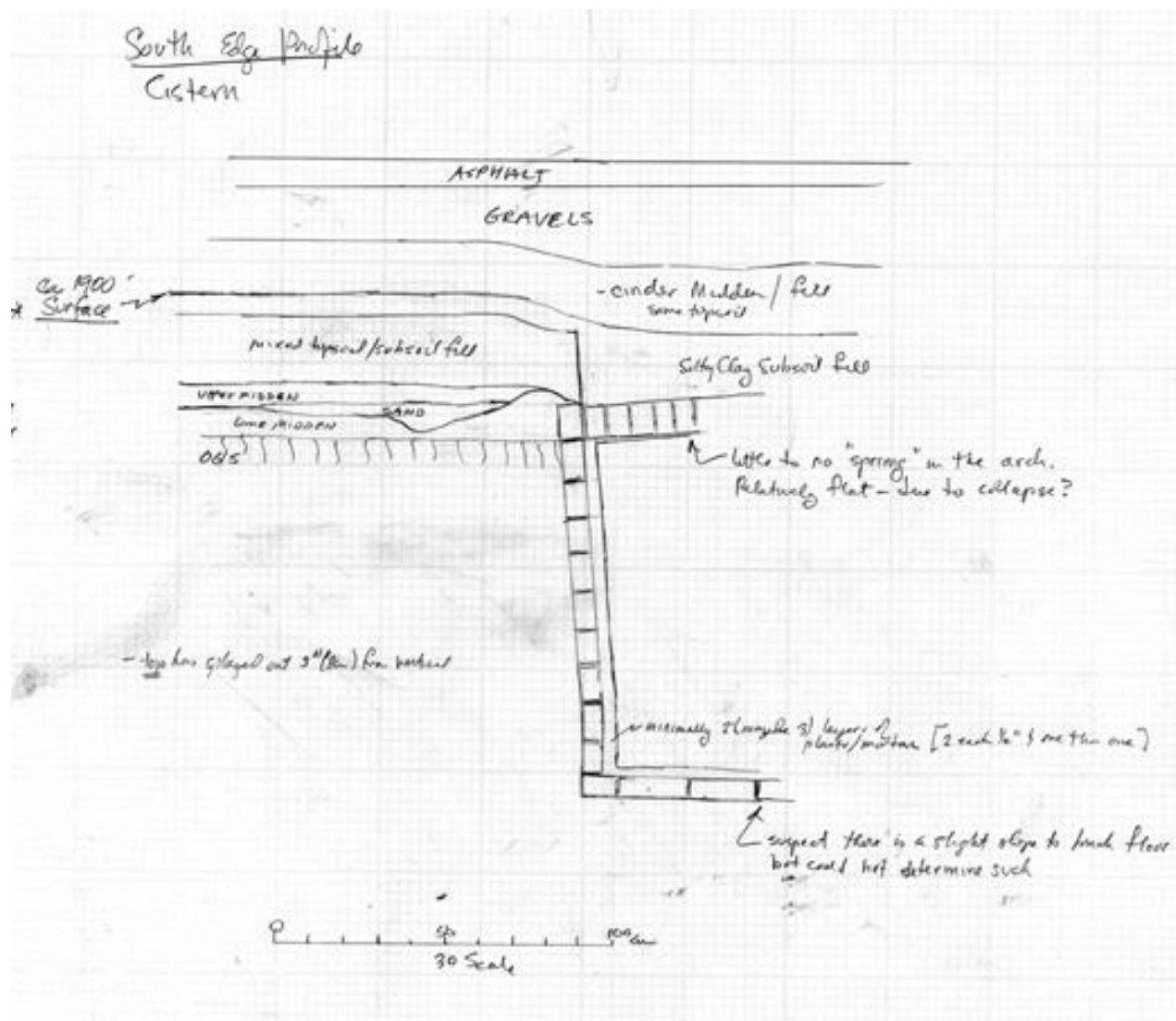


Figure 39. Profile through southern edge of cistern (House F).



Figure 40. Top: Artifact content from Level 1, Test 1, House A—indicating the variety and density of artifacts recovered from the burned strata from within this house. Bottom: Most artifacts are small, fragmentary and melted. This melted tumbler was one of the largest recovered items from the level.



Figure 41. Map illustrating the location of buildings destroyed or severely damaged during the 1908 Springfield Race Riot (highlighted in orange). The five houses located within the existing project area are circled in red. Blue numbered arrows depict known historic photograph vantage points. It seems unusual that no historic images exist of the five houses located within the existing project area.

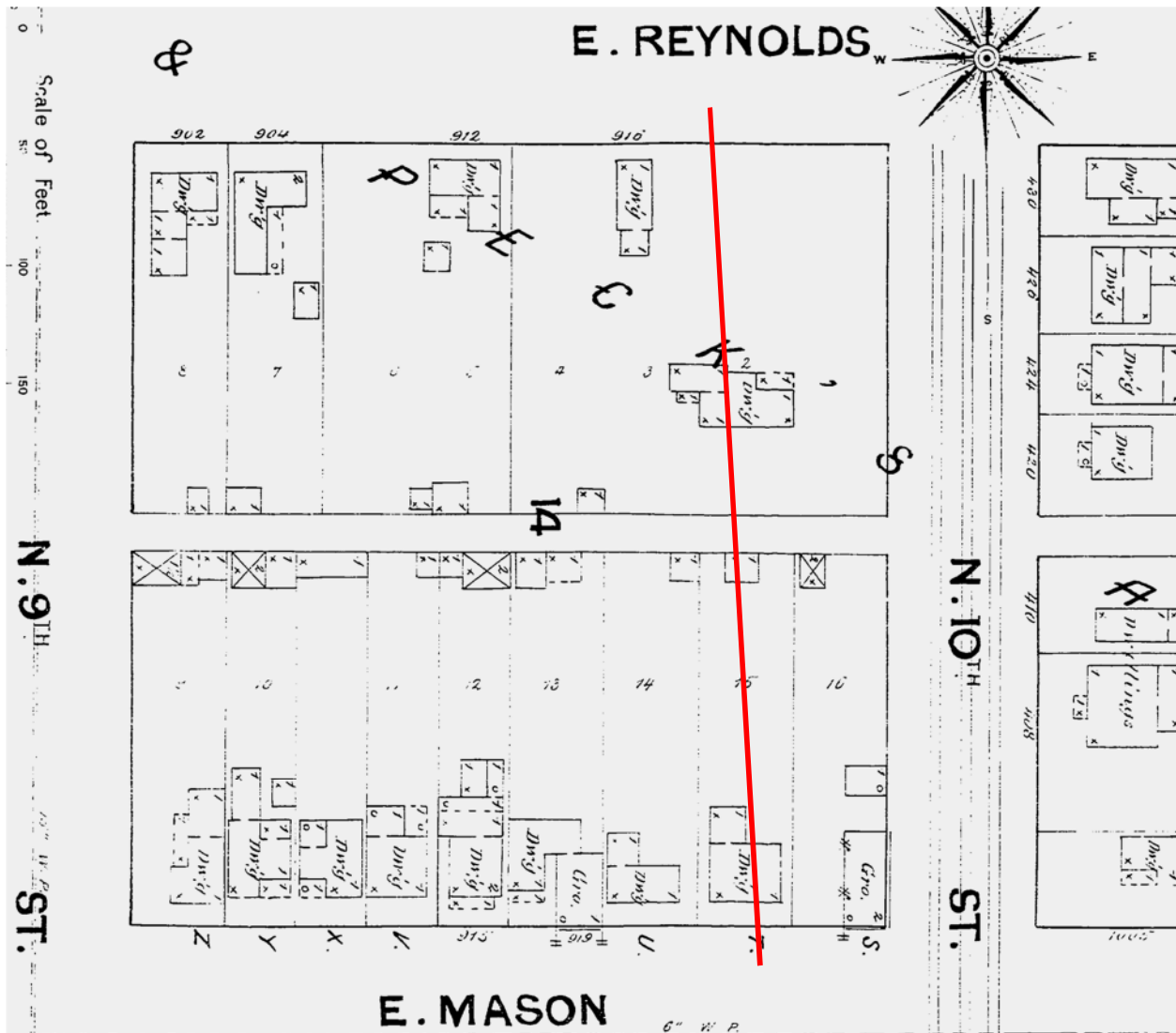


Figure 42. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1890:12). Area to the right of the red line is located within the project area.

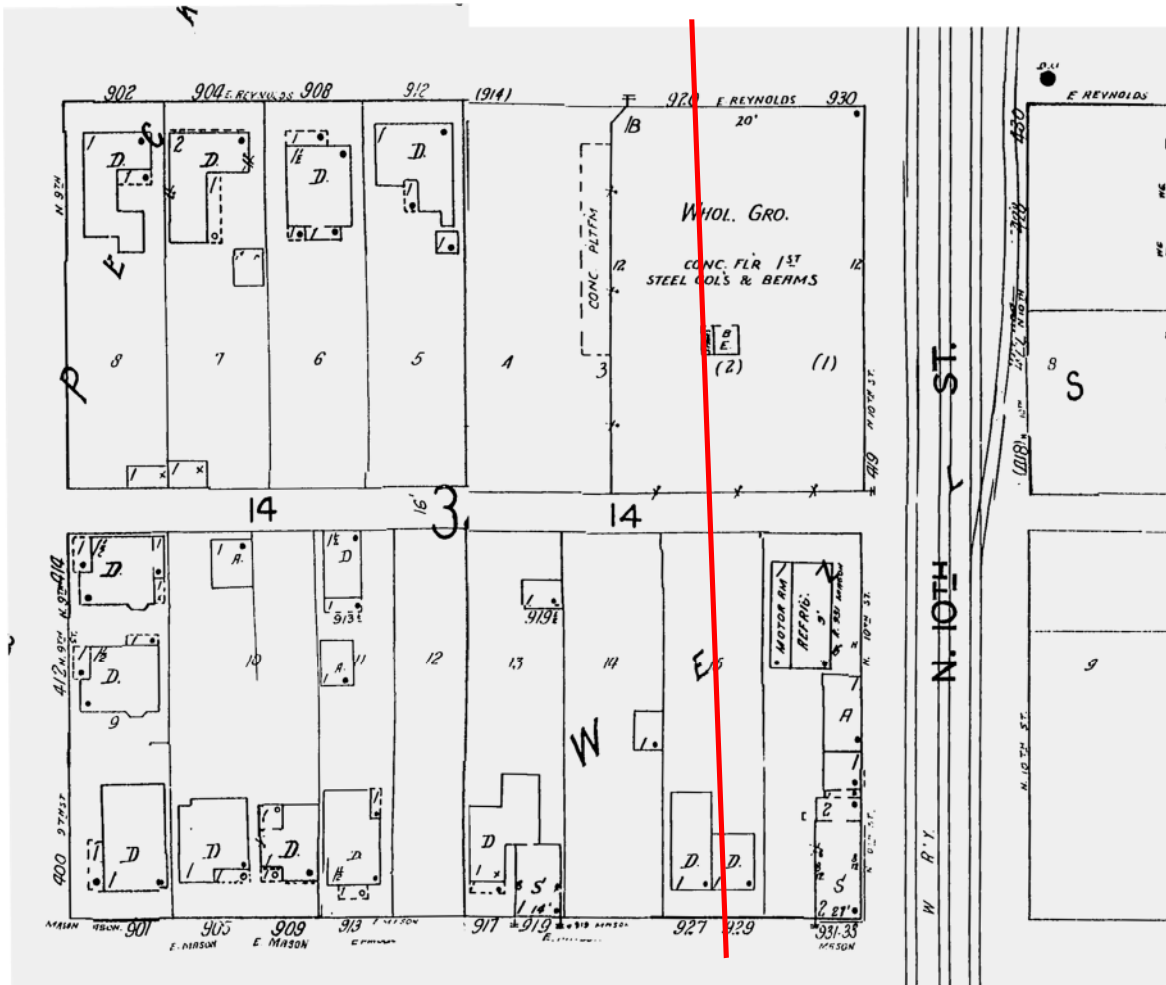


Figure 43. View of Block 14 of Wells and Peck's Addition from the 1950 Sanborn fire insurance map of Springfield. By this date, the residences on the northeast corner of the block had been demolished to make way for the construction of a large commercial building housing a wholesale grocery business (Sanborn Map Company 1950:33-34).

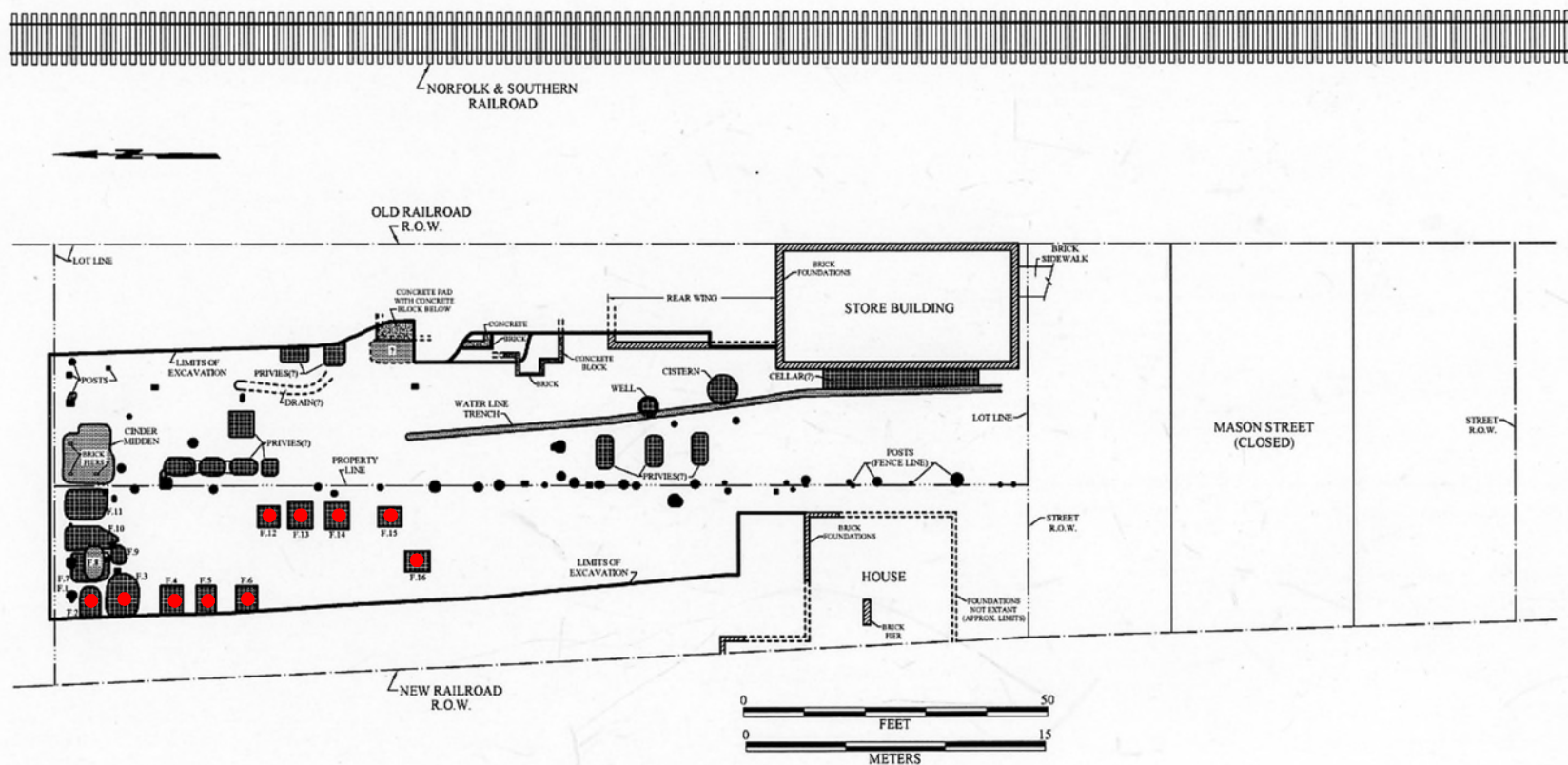


Figure 44. Plan of the south half Block 14, illustrating Lots 15 and 16 with exposed archaeological features, limits of investigations, and proposed right-of-way. The features with the small red dots have been partially excavated as part of the Phase II investigations.



Figure 45. Left: Row of pit privies exposed during initial stripping of overburden. Differential drying indicates location of privy pits. Right: Partial excavations of pit privies in progress during testing (Fall 2014).



Figure 46. Two privy pits (Features 12 and 15) after excavation of one-half of pit, with profile exposed.

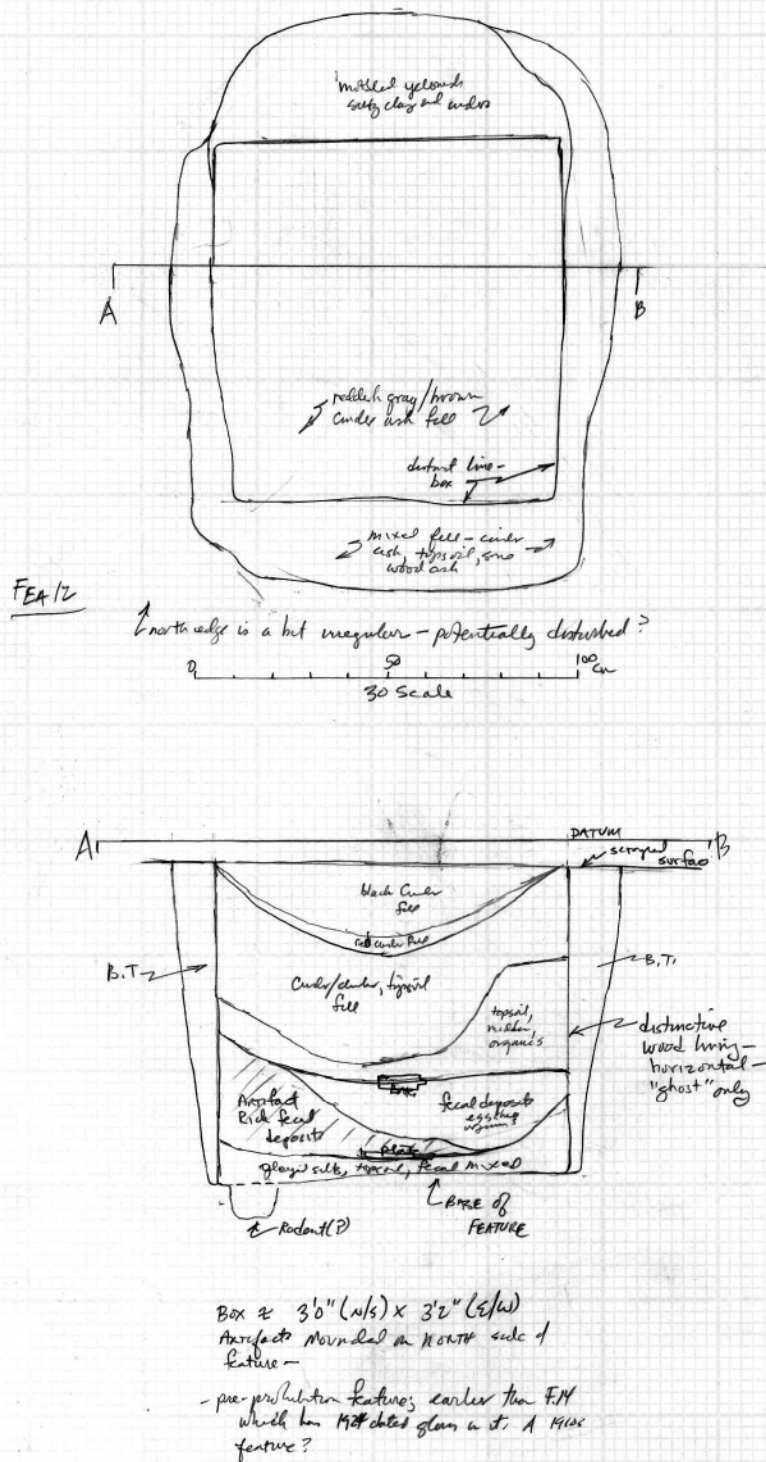


Figure 50. Plan and profile of Feature 12.

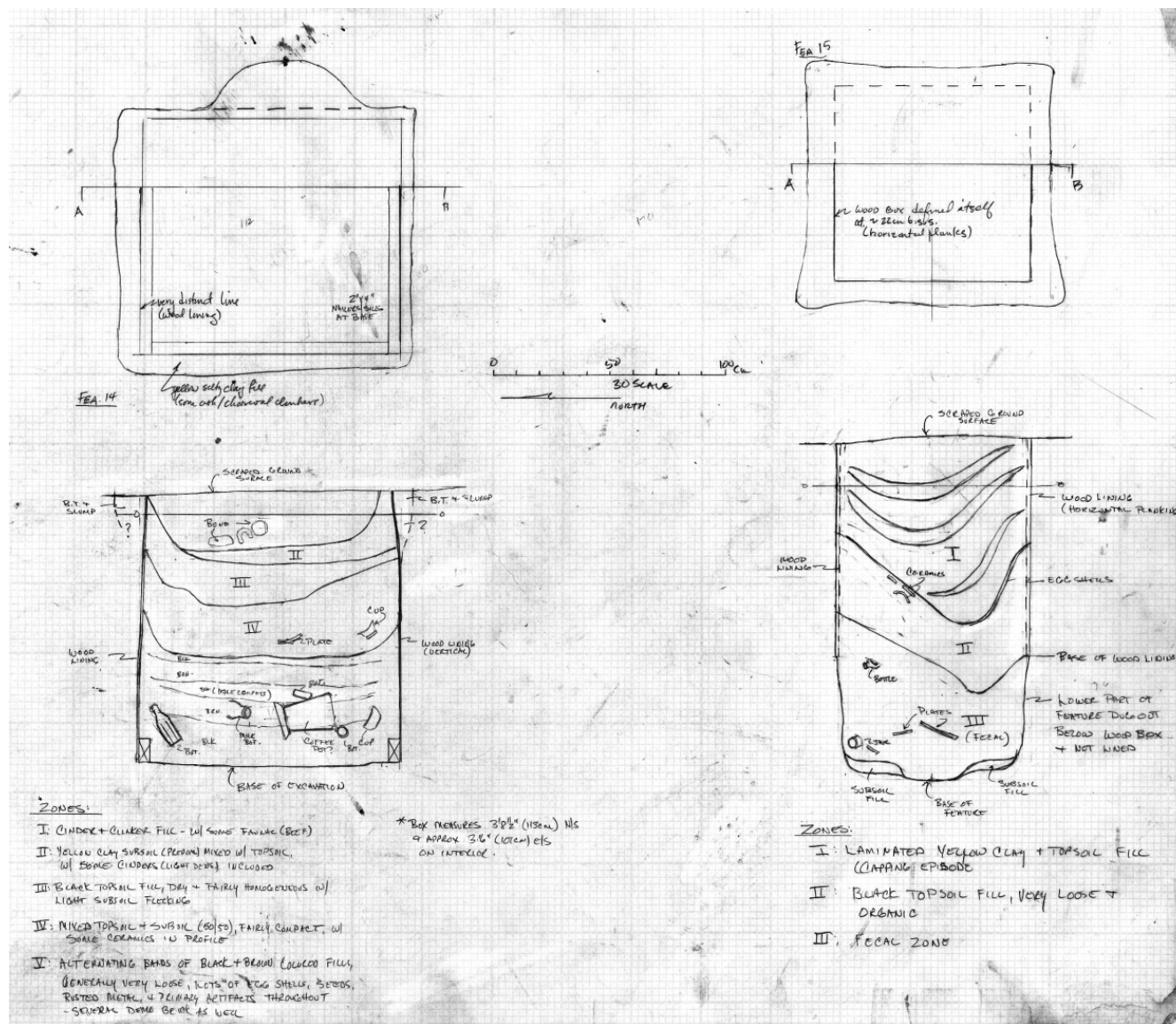


Figure 51. Plan and profile of Features 14 and 15.

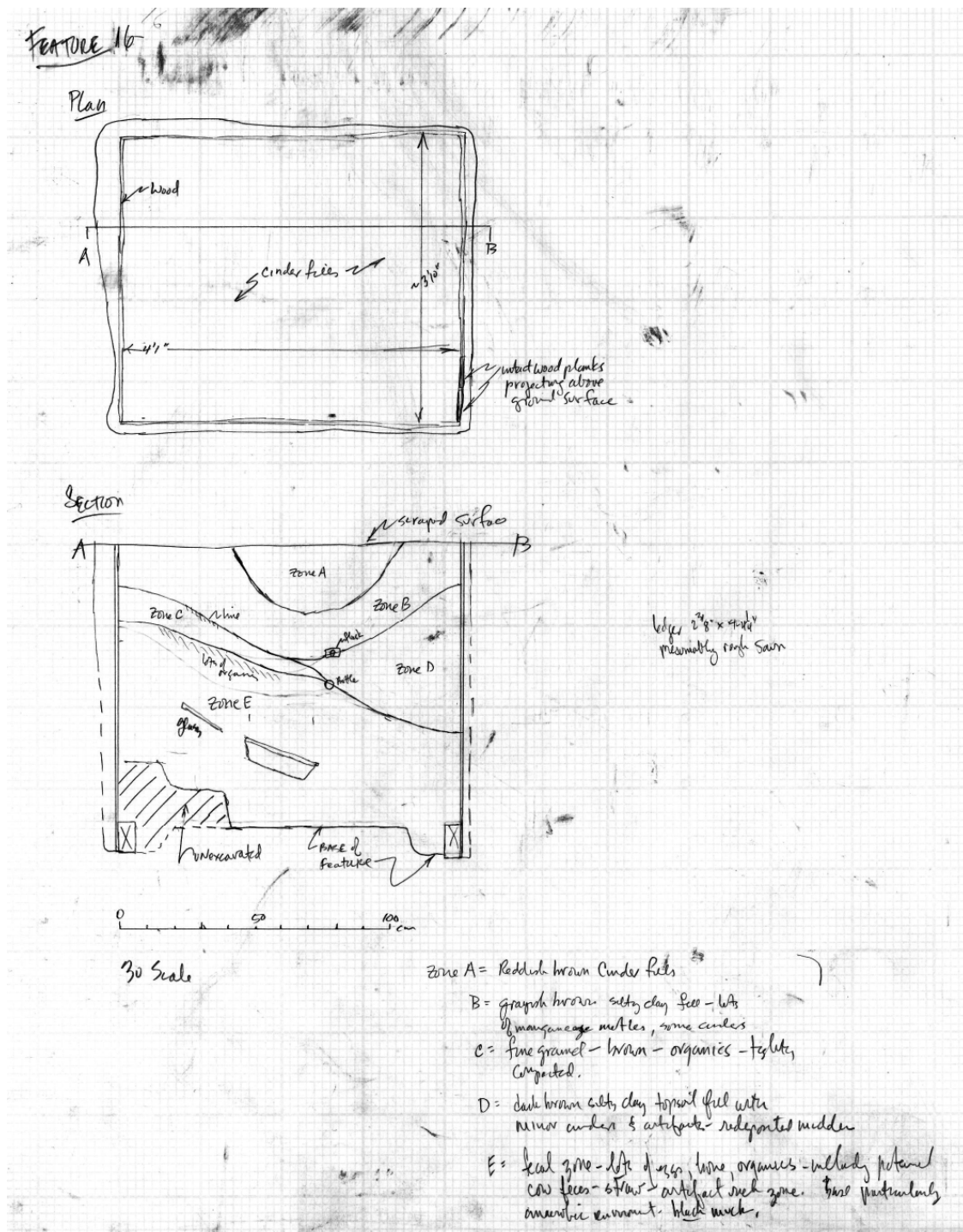


Figure 52. Plan and profile of Feature 16.