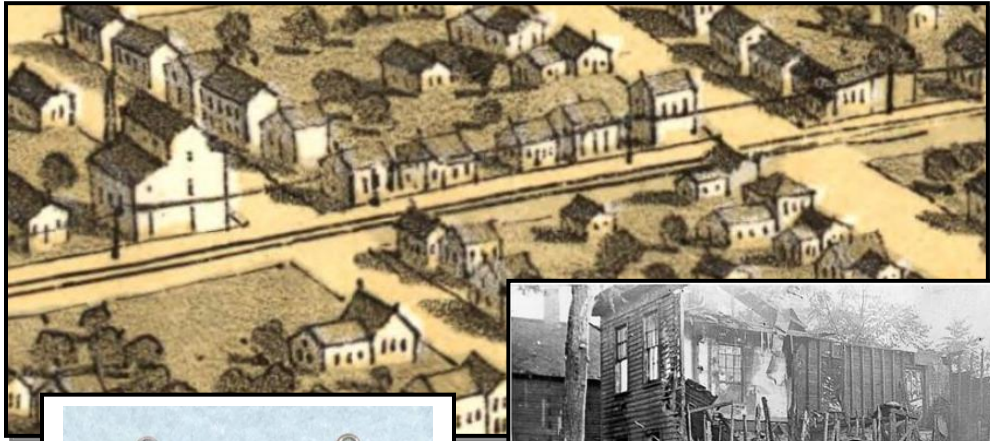


**RESULTS OF PHASE III DATA RECOVERY  
FOR THE SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,  
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS**

**VOLUME III:  
RACE RIOT SITE (11SG1432),  
HOUSE B (311 NORTH TENTH STREET)**



Fever River Research, Inc.  
Springfield, Illinois

2024  
[5/31/2024]

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RACE RIOT SITE (11SG1432),  
HOUSE B (311 NORTH TENTH STREET)**

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Washington, D.C.

2024

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## *Introduction*

The report presented here is part of a multi-volume report that summarizes the methods and results of the Phase III archaeological mitigation and/or data recovery conducted in April-November November 2019 at archaeological site 11SG1432 (the Race Riot Site). Located in Springfield, Illinois, this site initially was identified during the Phase I archaeological investigations undertaken for the Carpenter Street Underpass project, which was the first phase of the larger Springfield Rail Improvements Project (SRIP)—a decade-plus long effort aimed at relocating rail traffic from the City’s Third Street Rail Corridor onto an improved and expanded Tenth Street Corridor (Figures 1-2). This multi-year construction project, and the subsequent archaeological investigations, has been segmented into a series of smaller projects (identified as “Usable Segments”) with the Carpenter Street Underpass project representing the first (Usable Segment I).

The remains of seven nineteenth century houses (six of frame construction and one of brick construction; all pre-dating circa 1870) were documented within that portion of Site 11SG1433 that lies within the proposed project right-of-way. Phase II archaeological testing conducted in 2014 documented the excellent subsurface integrity of these sites and resulted in the determination of the site’s National Register eligibility under Criterion D (archaeology). The site was determined to have local significance in respect to its potential to contribute substantially to our understanding of the lifeways of the city’s Black occupants during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Additionally, the site was determined nationally 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).

Subsequent consultation with interested parties negotiated the protection of a part of the site, which is now in City of Springfield ownership and awaiting potential inclusion into the National Park Service as a National Memorial (managed by the Lincoln Home National Historic Site). That part of the site that could not be protected from the proposed rail improvements was subjected to Phase III archaeological mitigation (data recovery).

This report (Volume III) details the results of the archaeological investigations at House B (311/313 North Tenth Street), which was one of the five houses at archaeological site 11SG1432 destroyed in August 1908 by a white mob driven by racial hatred. It also includes a site-specific history of the property. Separate volumes present: a detailed project history and general historic context for the project area (Volume I); the results of the archaeological investigations at Houses A (Volume II), C (Volume IV), D (Volume V), and E (Volume VI), also destroyed during the 1908 riot. Volume VII summarizes the results of similar archaeological mitigation undertaken at the Price/Edwards (11SG1532) and Sappington (11SG1533) sites located immediately to the east of the Race Riot Site, and Volume VIII similarly summarizes archaeological mitigation undertaken at the Portuguese Site (11SG1433), located immediately to the north of the Race Riot Site. Yet another volume summarizes limited mitigation efforts at six additional middle-to-late nineteenth century urban house sites located along the rail corridor (Volume IX). An additional

summary volume addressing the original research questions identified within the Data Recovery Plan for this project is anticipated (Volume X).

House B (311/313 N. Tenth Street)<sup>1</sup> is located on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16, Block 3 of Jonas Whitney's Addition to Springfield. This dwelling is located along the west side of Tenth Street, two houses north of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection, and two houses south of the alley separating the north and south halves of the block. It was the only brick dwelling among the seven houses investigated during the course of the archaeological investigations. House B 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. Whereas a wide yard separated Houses A and B, Houses B and C were constructed with their two adjacent walls abutting one another. 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. 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 investigated.

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<sup>1</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.

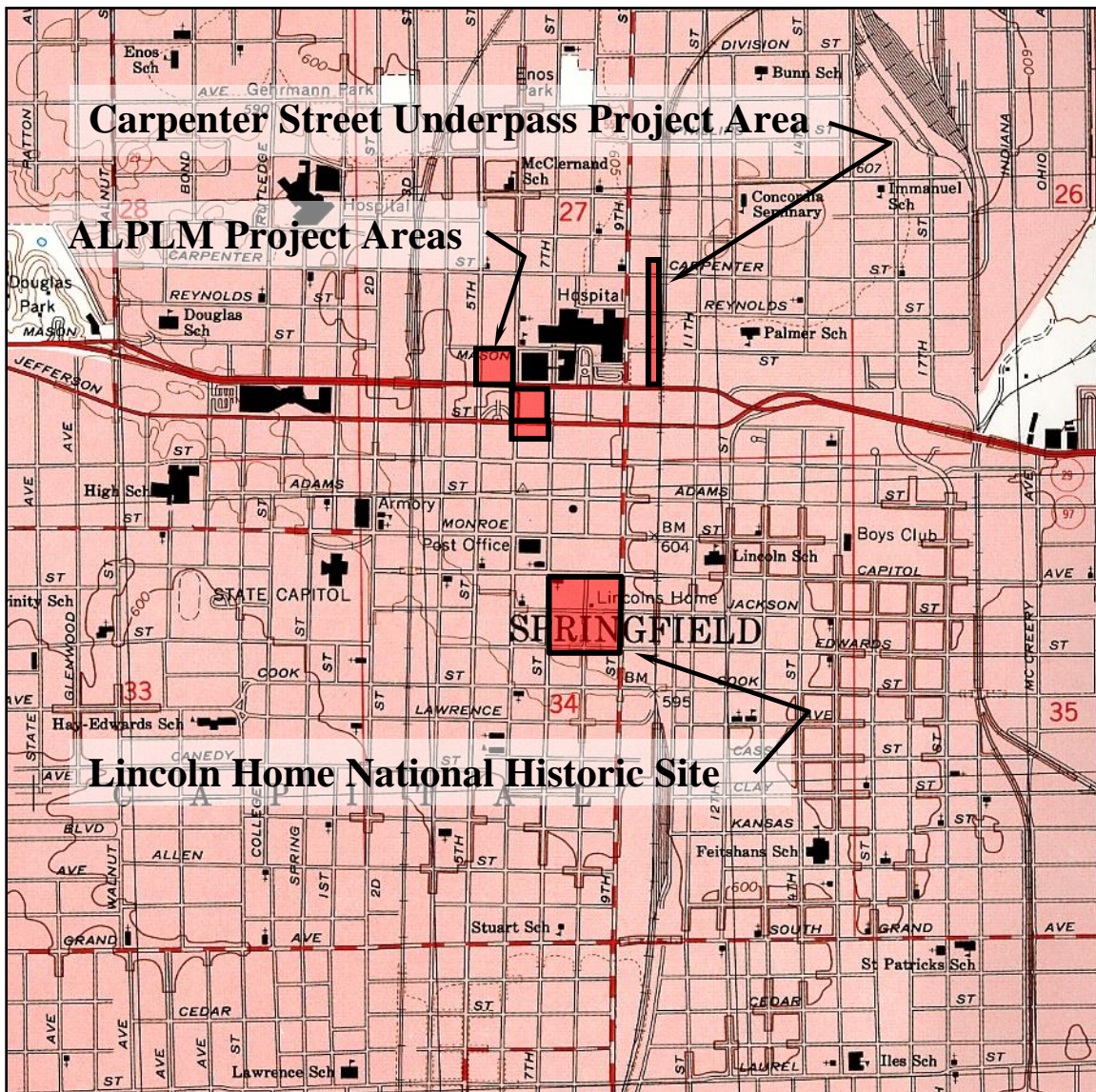
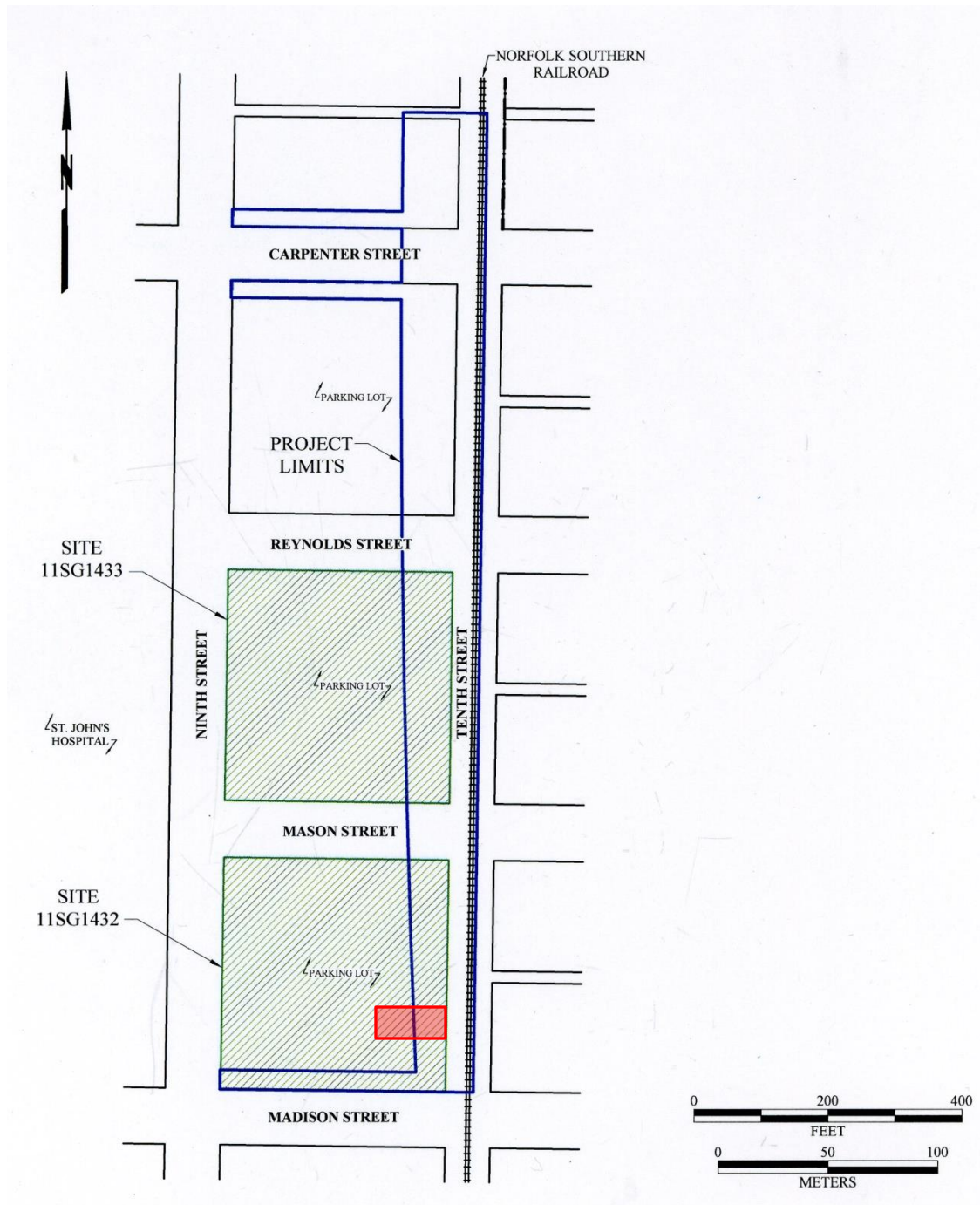


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass project area in Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998*). The location of both the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project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



**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, bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Mason, and Madison Streets, consists of parts of two adjacent plats that correspond to Block 14 of Wells and Peck’s Addition and Block 3 of J. Whitney’s Addition. The location of House B, which is the focus of the existing report/volume, is indicated by the red rectangle.**

## *Results of Archival Research*

Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (Sangamon County Deed Record [SCDR] K:553). Whitney's Addition was located on what was then the northeastern corner of the city, and it was composed of nine blocks that were bound on the north by Mason Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the south by Washington Street. On its western end, Whitney's Addition extended just west of Tenth Street, where three partial blocks adjoined the southern extension of the Wells and Peck's Addition. The lots in Whitney's Addition all measured 40x157-ft in size and were oriented north/south, with each full block containing sixteen lots. Block 3, where the project area is located, was one of the partial lots in the addition.

As originally platted, Lots 13-16, Block 3 were initially oriented towards Madison Street to the south. The economic downturn known as the Panic of 1837 had an impact on the development of the neighborhood, and it was not until 1841 that the first of Whitney's lot on Block 3 began to sell. Prior to that time, Whitney had "re-packaged" his eight lots on partial Block 3, reorienting them to Tenth Street. The reorientation of the lots possibly was related to the planned construction of the Northern Cross Railroad along Tenth Street. The "re-packaged" lots would thus front the railroad. Although grading for the railroad through the project area apparently was completed in the late 1830s, it was not until the early 1850s that track actually would be laid down.<sup>2</sup> 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 for \$100 (Sangamon County Deed Record [SCDR] T:57). Aldridge owned this property through January 1852, at which time he sold it to Lewis Keeling for \$350 (SCDR HH:316) (see Table 1 for chain-of-title). The relatively low sale price for which Aldridge paid in 1842 suggests that the property was not improved when he purchased it. Documentary research points to Aldridge constructing a residence on the property sometime during his decade-long period of ownership (1842-1852).

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 probably were residing in a house located on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House B) at this time. Both the 1854 and 1858 maps of Springfield document a house at this location (Potter 1854; Sides 1858). These maps both illustrate House B as directly abutting a residence on the adjacent property to the north (i.e., the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16; House C). They also illustrate a

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<sup>2</sup> The route of the Northern Cross Railroad running east of Springfield to the Sangamon River was surveyed and permanently located by October 1837, and contracts for this section of the line were issued soon after (Illinois State Archives [ISA], Board of Commissioners of Public Works, Transcripts of Reports Submitted to the Board, Record Group 493.003, pp. 67, 90). Grading and other preparatory work, including the construction of abutments for the bridge across the Sangamon River, was carried out in 1838 (*Sangamo Journal*, 7 October 1837; 5 May 1838, p. 2; 9 June 1838, p.1). These efforts were well in advance of tracks actually being laid down, however.



presumed outbuilding on the northwest corner of the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16, which abuts a second outbuilding on the adjoining lot (both presumably representing small barns and/or carriage houses) (Figure 3). Although the two maps designate House B as being frame, this was a mistake; as later Sanborn fire insurance maps (cf. Figures 6-9) show that the original part of the dwelling was, in fact, of brick construction. Being of brick construction, House B would have stood in marked 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 for \$350 on January 2, 1852 (SCDR HH:316).<sup>3</sup> A succession of owners followed: Sarah A. Ailes (1853-1854), 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) (Sangamon County Tract Books [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, with several of the purchasers being out-of-state residents. The sale price of the property varied widely during these various transactions, ranging from low of \$300 (paid by both Sliger and Kelly) to a high of \$1,200 (paid by Mary Ann Rites). During some of this time, House B may have been occupied by tenants, and functioned as rental income property for the landowners.

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 were listed as "unoccupied" at the time, and one of them presumably represents House B (the other potentially being located on the opposite side of Tenth Street).

Deed records indicate that Charles Reed and his wife Mahala sold the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 to Ann E. Dick for \$700 in July 1864 (SCDR 20:294). Ann E. Dick is not listed in the 1864 *Springfield City Directory*, but the directory for 1866 lists a "Lida Dick," noted as the "wid[ow of] Thomas," residing on the west side of Tenth Street, two houses west [sic; north] of Madison Street (SCD 1866:91; see Table 2). This would place her residence at the time in House B. Records from the Illinois State Archives indicate that an Ann Eliza Pollard had married one Thomas Dick in Sangamon County on August 5, 1862.<sup>4</sup> For whatever reason, the couple's time together appears to have been short. It was Ann, not Thomas, who purchased the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 in 1864. Thomas, moreover, may not have been deceased when the 1866 city directory was compiled, as a separate listing for a Thomas Dick in the directory appears to suggest he just wasn't living with his wife. On 22 August 1866, the *Illinois State Register*

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<sup>3</sup> Lewis Keeling resided on the corner of Cook and Eleventh streets in Springfield, on what was then the city's south side.

<sup>4</sup> 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. It is unclear whether he was the same Thomas Dick who married Ann E. Pollard in August 1862, but if it was, his enlistment so soon after their wedding, and subsequent military service, likely caused some strain in the couple's relationship (ISA, Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls, search for Thomas Dick).

carried a public notice (Chancery Notice) attempting to locate Thomas Dick (as defendant) by Ann E. Dick (as complainant) (Figure 5). 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 in order to pursue a divorce. She finally was granted a divorce decree in November 1866 (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 November 1866, p. 4). Ann Dick was relative newcomer to Springfield, having previously resided in western Illinois as late as 1860.<sup>5</sup> The 1868 city directory lists Mrs. A. E. Dick (widow) residing on the west of Tenth Street, between Mason and Madison streets, which once again fits with the location of House B (SCD 1868:78).

An analysis of the 1870 Federal census for Sangamon County did not find a listing for an Ann Dick. Nonetheless, the 1870 Delinquent Tax List published in the local city newspapers indicates that Ann E. Dick was delinquent on her property taxes for the Lots 13-14, Block 3 (location of House B) (*Daily Illinois State Register*, 18 May 1871, p. 4). At this time, the S1/2, N1/2, Lot 16—that parcel on which House B was situated—was assessed a tax due of \$4.98 (which was substantially lower than the \$8.78 assessed on the adjacent S1/2, N1/2, Lot 16 which was the location of the adjacent House C).

Ann Dick’s name disappeared from Springfield city directories published between 1870 and 1874.<sup>6</sup> It then reappears in the directory for 1875, which reports Ann E. Dick as residing at 311 North Tenth Street (which could place her in House B). While such omissions might suggest that she had left Springfield during the intervening period, archival evidence indicates that she had, in fact, remained in the city, but was going by her maiden name of Pollard during this period. Also contributing to her apparent disappearance from the historical record was her adoption of the nickname “Lida.” in preference to her given name of Ann. The former is spelled various ways in sources (including Lyda, Lyd, and Lidd) but Lida appears to have been the form preferred by her, which potentially represented a diminutive form of her middle name, Eliza.<sup>7</sup>

The 1870 census of Springfield indicates that the dwelling located immediately south of House C (then occupied by the Seaman family) was occupied by “Lida Pollard,” a 30-year-old Missouri-born woman with a real estate value of \$1,500.<sup>8</sup> No other occupants were listed within this household. Subsequent marriage and death records (discussed further below) establish that Lida

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<sup>5</sup> The 1850 U.S. Census reported Ann E. Pollard living in the household of her father (George Pollard, farmer) in Hancock County, Illinois. She was still living with her parents when the 1860 census was compiled; and by that date, the family had moved to Lima Township in Adams County (directly south of Hancock County).

<sup>6</sup> The 1869 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Mrs. Lidd [sic, Lyda] Dick resided in a house on Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds—one block north of House B. It is unclear as to whether this is an error, or not, though an error seems more likely, based on subsequent directory information. Also of interests is the fact that this directory (published nearly three years after her divorce) still reported Mrs. Dick as a widow. Her continued masquerade on this point may have been intended to avoid the stigma attached to divorce during this period.

<sup>7</sup> Lida Pollard was included in a list of individuals with unclaimed letters at the Springfield Post Office that was published in *Illinois State Journal* on 14 January 1867. Assuming this is the same individual as Ann E. Dick, it suggests that she was going by “Lida Pollard” soon after her divorce was finalized in November 1866.

<sup>8</sup> United States’ Censuses are inconsistent in respect to Ann E. Dick’s place of birth. The 1850 census reports her as living in Hancock County, Illinois, and as having been born in Iowa.

Pollard and Ann E. Dick were the same person.<sup>9</sup> The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* lists a “Lyd Pollard” as a boarding house operator/owner at “55 10<sup>th</sup> [Street].” This address doesn’t correlate to any modern-day address and is difficult to place, as most properties were not given a specific number in the city directories of this period, but rather were located by reference to the street they faced and nearest cross street(s). Although one assumes that 55 Tenth Street would have been located a short distance from Washington Street (which served as the dividing line for north/south numbering), this is far from certain for this period. Two possibilities present themselves: 1) either Lida Pollard (aka Ann Dick) was using House B as a boarding house in 1872; or 2) she was running a separate boarding house—potentially located close to the central business district—during this period.<sup>10</sup>

To further confuse the issue relating to the occupancy of House B during the early 1870s, the 1873 *Springfield City Directory* lists a Mrs. Lydia May (no occupation noted) as residing on the west side of Tenth Street, two houses north of Madison—which would put her in House B.<sup>11</sup> One of these women potentially was responsible for the “situation wanted” advertisement published in the *Illinois State Journal* in October 1873, in which an unnamed resident of at 311 North Tenth Street (House B) appealed for work as a “housekeeper, or to assist in general housework” (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 October 1873, p. 4). Mrs. Lydia May is not listed in the city directories immediately preceding or following 1873, so her occupation of House B appears to have been short.<sup>12</sup> This is the earliest newspaper article specifically referencing 311 North Tenth Street (see Table 3).

House B is illustrated by three historic bird’s-eye views of Springfield (published in 1867, 1873, and 1878), but only the 1873 view shows the house in any detail. The 1873 bird’s-eye illustrates House B as a small, side-gabled, structure whose front (east) elevation had three bays, consisting of a central doorway flanked to either side by a window. The dwelling is depicted as directly abutting its neighbor to the north (House C) and as having a substantially lower roof line than the latter. The lower roof line suggests that House B may have been only one-story in height (probably with no functioning garret). No outbuildings are shown to the rear of the House B at this time (Koch 1873). Neither the previous bird’s-eye view (Ruger 1867) or subsequent one (Beck and Pauli 1878) shows House B with any clarity. These sources essentially meld the dwelling into House C, and the same is true of the 1876 map of Springfield (Bird 1876; Figures 4 and 6).

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<sup>9</sup> In 1883, Ann E. (Pollard) Dick married Bellfield Watkins. When she died in March 1895, the local newspapers refer to her as Lida/Lyda Watkins, but her official death certificate was filed under the name of Ann E. Watkins. Her age at the time of death (56 years) correlates well with the age reported for Lida Pollard in the 1870 census (ISA, Illinois Statewide Death Index, Pre-1916 search for Ann E. Watkins; *Illinois State Register*, 2 March 1895, p. 8; *Illinois State Journal*, 5 March 1895, p. 8).

<sup>10</sup> The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* also lists one E. W. Tarr as a “hostler” at 55 10<sup>th</sup> Street (SCD 1872:116).

<sup>11</sup> This directory also includes a Miss Lydia May, who was employed as a saleslady at J. La F. King’s confectionary and ice cream saloon, but for whom no residence location is provided. It is not known whether Miss and Mrs. King were related.

<sup>12</sup> The 1880 U.S. census noted the 29-year-old, widowed Elizabeth May, as residing in House D. Perhaps this was the Lydia May referenced in the 1873 city directory(?).

The 1874 *Springfield City Directory* lists Bell Watkins,<sup>13</sup> a horse trader, as residing at 311 North Tenth Street (SCD 1874:145). Watkins was born in Indiana in 1835 and had been a resident of Springfield since circa 1844. He was a member of the extended Jenkins-Blanks family.<sup>14</sup> The 1850 U.S. Census categorized him as “mulatto.” During his adolescence, Watkins lived one-half block south of Abraham Lincoln, for whom his family occasionally did work. His stepfather, Jameson Jenkins, was involved in the Underground Railroad and also is remembered for having driven Lincoln to the Great Western Railroad Depot upon his departure for Washington, D.C. in February 1860 (Hart 2014:23-67). Bell Watkins himself had a long career working with horses—stabling, training, trading, and racing them—and he earned a reputation as a knowledgeable horseman and honest businessman. Bell Watkins could not be located within the 1870 U.S. Census of Population. By the time he moved into 311 North Tenth Street, he was operating a boarding stable located to the rear of the Everett House hotel, on the northeast corner of Adams and Seventh streets, one block east of the Public Square. The 1875 city directory notes the location of Watkins’ stable but does not indicate his place of residence. The following year’s directory records his residence as 313 North Tenth Street, which, on the face of it, would suggest that he was living in House C at this time. The 1879 city directory, however, lists his home once again as 311 North Tenth Street, as do those published in 1880 and 1881 (SCD 1881:103).<sup>15</sup>

It was during this period that Ann Dick reappears in the city directories. Dick, as discussed above, appears to have been going by “Lida Pollard” during the early 1870s. In the 1875 *Springfield City Directory*, though, she was listed again by her legal name—Ann E. Dick—and is recorded as living at 311 North Tenth Street. The directory provides no occupation for her at that time (SCD 1875:54). The 1876 city directory also reports “A. E. Dick” at 311 North Tenth Street. This source provides more information on city residents than previous and subsequent directories, including place of birth (state or country) and homeownership status.<sup>16</sup> Dick, for example, is noted as a Missouri native. In respect to homeownership, the directory utilized three classifications: “res.” (residence), “owner,” and “lessee.” While the latter two classes leave no room for ambiguity, the first one does. An analysis of the directory suggests that “residence” was for individuals who were living in owner-occupied houses.<sup>17</sup> What is odd is that the directory’s reference to Ann Dick in relation to 311 North Tenth Street is “residence” as opposed

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<sup>13</sup> Watkin’s given name was Bellfield, but he was more commonly known as Bell.

<sup>14</sup> The Jenkins-Blanks family’s history in Springfield is covered in detail by Hart (2014). See also Naglich (2015), and Martin and Townsend (2012).

<sup>15</sup> For more information on Bell Watkins’ personal history, see “The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield,” Appendix IX, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV].

<sup>16</sup> The 1876 city directory appears to have been a special edition, done in commemoration of the United States’ centennial. It also provided a separate “Directory of Colored Citizens of Springfield” within it.

<sup>17</sup> One example of this 300 North Tenth Street, which was owned by Rev. Henry Brown at this time. The Rev. Brown was noted as “owner” in the directory, whereas two residents within it (his daughter Nannie and son Thomas) have the “residence” designation.

to “owner,” despite the fact that chain-of-title research shows that she owned the property at this point in time. This contradiction may be explained by Ann Dick’s relationship to Bell Watkins. The fact that Watkins was living in House B in 1874 and he ultimately married Dick suggests that the 1876 directory’s placement of him in 313 North Tenth Street (House C) was probably a mistake, particularly since he is noted as the “owner” of that home, even though the Faro family owned and was occupying the house at that time (see Volume IV, House C). Considering all the evidence together, Bell Watkins likely was living at House B in 1876 and was noted as an “owner” (as opposed to Ann Dick, the actual owner) because he was considered the male head of household.<sup>18</sup>

The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists Bell Watkins as residing at 311 N. Tenth Street and indicates that he was running a stable (SCD 1880:204). The U.S. Census undertaken that same year also enumerated Bell Watkins as residing on Tenth Street in Springfield. The census recorded him as a 44-year-old Indiana native who was working in a livery stable. Residing with him were his wife “Lyda Watkins” (age 41; born in Missouri) and a Black female servant named Allie Hall (age 18) (USBC 1880). “Lyda” actually was Ann E. Dick (aka Lida Pollard). Although not officially married, she and Bell Watkins clearly were living as a married couple at this point in time. One thing of interest in the census return was that Bell Watkins was categorized as “white.” As noted previously, he was listed as “mulatto” in the 1850 U.S. Census, as were his mother and stepfather, and he was noted as “colored” in his 1891 obituary. Yet, Watkins was never categorized as “colored” in any of the city directories of Springfield he is listed in. It is unclear whether Bell Watkins was passing as white or perhaps was assumed to be by the census enumerator due to the lightness of his skin and the fact that he was living with a white woman who identified as his wife; but given his long history in the community, the latter scenario seems more likely than the former. Bell Watkins and Ann E. Dick eventually would formally marry on 2 August 1883 in Macoupin County, Illinois (Illinois State Archives, Statewide Marriage Index). Although Ann used her formal name in the marriage certificate, she would continue to go by “Lida” for the remainder of her life.

The 1882-3 *Springfield City Directory* lists Bell Watkins, stable keeper, as the occupant (owner) at 313 North Tenth Street (SCD 1882:50). Deed records indicate that Ann Watkins and her husband Bell sold the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 9-12 in September 1883 to a John C. Rabenstein for \$500 (SCDR 74:495). This sale ended Ann Dick Watkins’ nearly two-decade long ownership of House B. She received nearly 30% less for the property than she had paid for it in 1864, which may reflect both the age of the home and the decline of the neighborhood during the intervening period. By 1887, Bell and Ann (Lida) Watkins had relocated to a home at 1211 East Adams Street, where they remained until their respective deaths in the 1890s.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> The 1876 city directory recorded Bell Watkins’ occupation as “horse trainer,” as does the directory for 1879. (SCD 1876:210; 1879:).

<sup>19</sup> Bellfield (“Bell”) Watkins died at age 56, on 8 October 1891 from a complication of heart or stomach troubles (*Illinois State Register*, 13 June 1890, p. 5; *Illinois State Journal*, 9 October 1891, p. 5). His wife Lida survived him by a several years, before her own death from consumption, at age 56 on 1 March 1895 (*Illinois State Register*, 2 March 1895, p. 8). Both Bell and Lida (Annie E. Watkins) were buried together in the “colored section” of Oak Ridge Cemetery (Hart 2017:7).

John C. Rabenstein's purchase of House B in September 1883 marked the beginning of non-owner (tenant) occupancy of the dwelling—a situation that would persist until 1908. Rabenstein was an undertaker in Springfield. Born in Bavaria, Germany in 1829, he had immigrated to the United States circa 1850, and ultimately settled in Springfield.<sup>20</sup> In 1860, he and his family were living in a predominately German neighborhood on the city's northwest side known as "Old Goose Town" (SCD 1860:121; USBC 1860).<sup>21</sup> Employed as a grave digger in 1860, Rabenstein continued in the funeral business, working first for undertaker John Hutchenson (proprietor of Hutchenson Cemetery) and later for Thomas C. Smith. In 1876, he started his own undertaking business in partnership with John Foster, under the title "Rabenstein & Foster." Their place of business was located at 815 East Washington Street, two blocks southwest of House B (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 August 1876, p. 2; SCD 1882:258). Given this proximity, Rabenstein likely was very familiar with the neighborhood around House B when he acquired the property.

The 1884 Sanborn map of Springfield does not illustrate the city block on which House B is located in detail (the block being just outside the map's coverage area). However, it does provide a count of the buildings present on the block. Two brick dwellings are noted, one of which presumably was House B (Sanborn 1884:1). The 1886 Springfield directory lists two white women residing at 311 North Tenth Street. One of these was Barker Hendrickson, who was noted as a widow and a renter. The other was Della Hendrickson, for whom 311 North Street was noted as "home" in the directory (as opposed to owner occupied, rental, or boarding). Neither woman had an occupation listed for them (SCD 1886:133). Further research determined that "Barker" Hendrickson actually was named "Barbara" and that Della was her daughter.<sup>22</sup> Although the 1882 and 1886 city directories report her as a widow, Barbara Hendrickson had in fact divorced her husband William in 1880 (*Illinois State Register*, 24 January 1880, p. 4).<sup>23</sup> Like Ann E. Dick before her, she likely found it easier to explain her marital situation as being the result of a husband's death rather than divorce, given the stigma attached to the latter. Prior

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<sup>20</sup> The exact date of John C. Rabenstein's immigration is not known, but his youngest child, Frederick, was born in Illinois in 1852, and his 1897 obituary indicates that he had "lived in this state [Illinois] for forty years" (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 January 1897, p. 7). His wife Eva Katherine (Catherina) was a native of Baden, Germany (SCD 1880). Newspaper articles indicate that the Rabensteins were Catholics and members of SS. Peter and Paul's Church on North Seventh Street (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1885, p. 8; 31 January 1898, p. 6).

<sup>21</sup> John C. Rabenstein was living on West Carpenter Street, between Rutledge and Klein in 1860 (SCD 1860:121). Although employed as a grave digger/laborer at this time, John reported owning real estate valued at \$1,000 and personal property worth \$100 in the U. S. Census of that year (USCD 1860). These were considerable sums for a laborer of the period.

<sup>22</sup> This individual was born Barbara Davis in Jersey County, Illinois on November 28, 1836. In August 1853, she married George M. Draper, and the couple settled down to farming in Jersey County, where they were reported in the 1860 census. The fate of George M. Draper is unknown, but he and Barbara had at least two children by 1862, named Julia and Martha. In 1869, Barbara remarried to William Hendrickson, who was a storekeeper. The family was residing in Litchfield (Montgomery County) in 1870, by which time a Barbara had third daughter, named Delia (ISA, Illinois Statewide Marriage Index; USBC 1860a; USBC 1870; Find a Grave, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/30103913/barbara-rabenstein>).

<sup>23</sup> In her divorce petition, Barbara Hendrickson claimed that her husband William "has been a lewd and lascivious character ever since the wedding, committing adultery with divers and sundry persons, and has moreover been a cruel husband" (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 January 1880, p. 3).

to renting House B, Hendrickson had boarded at several other locations in Springfield, including at 1124 East Adams Street in 1880, at which time she was employed as a seamstress (USBC 1880).<sup>24</sup> In 1882, she was boarding at Chenery House, a hotel at 401 East Washington (SCD 1882:113). The date at which Barbara Hendrickson began renting House B is not known exactly, due to a gap in city directory information for the period 1883-1885. We have a somewhat better idea as to when she vacated the property, as she is known to have married her landlord (and recently divorced) John C. Rabenstein on January 19, 1886 (*Illinois State Register*, 22 January 1886, p. 3).<sup>25</sup> Following their marriage, the couple established a residence at 110 East Jefferson Street (SCD 1887:236, 1891:265). By the time John C. Rabenstein married Barbara Hendrickson, he had already retired from undertaking, having turned over the business to his partner John Foster at the end of 1884 (*Illinois State Register*, 1 January 1885, p. 3).

The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* reports a Henry Horn at 311 North Tenth Street (House B) in that year. Horn, who was white, was employed at the Springfield Rolling Mills, on the northern edge of the city (SCD 1887:161). He may have vacated the property before the end of the year, however, as suggested by a newspaper article published by the *Illinois State Register* on 27 October 1887 (page 3), which 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 87 years of age, born in Ohio, and has lived in Illinois about seventeen years.<sup>26</sup>

The *Illinois State Journal* described her final home, somewhat less definitively, as “a dilapidated tenement house, near the corner of Tenth and Madison streets... [a] dreary cold hovel” (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 October 1887, p. 4).<sup>27</sup> Both stories suggest that Clark’s residence at the time of

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<sup>24</sup> The 1880 census of Springfield lists Barbara and Della (Delia) Hendrickson boarding with the family of Henry F. Childs, a veterinary surgeon, at 1124 East Washington Street. It records Barbara as age 42 and employed as a seamstress, and Della as age 12 (USBC 1880; SCD 1880:46).

<sup>25</sup> John C. Rabenstein’s first wife Catherina had filed for a divorce from him in September 1885, and the divorce was granted in late November (*Illinois State Register*, 29 November 1885). The couple had been married for over thirty years and had four children together. The divorce filing was made less than three months after their son John F. Rabenstein tragically committed suicide in the family home, an incident that was reported on in some detail by the local press (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1885, p. 8; 7 July 1885, p. 5). The suicide had to have been a traumatic event for the Rabensteins, and it perhaps served as the final blow to a marriage already under strain. Catherina Rabenstein continued residing in the family home at 835 West Jefferson Street after the divorce (SCD 1887:236).

<sup>26</sup> Sarah Clark is not listed in the 1887 *Springfield City Directory*.

<sup>27</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. What agony she must have suffered, when alone in that dreary cold hovel... She was buried in the potters [sic] field” (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 October 1887, p. 4). One wonders whether the *Journal*’s description of the house as a dilapidated hovel might be exaggerated to some degree, considering that John C.

her death was House B. Unfortunately, little is known of Sarah Clark's history outside of the rather unsympathetic account provided by the two newspapers.<sup>28</sup> The 1888 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that 311 North Tenth Street was occupied by William M. Trueblood and John C. Wood. Both men were noted as white laborers, with William being a boarder, and Wood a renter (SCD 1888:307, 332).

The first Sanborn fire insurance map to illustrate the project area in detail dates to 1890. This map depicts House B as a one-story, square brick structure with a frame rear wing, attached to a much larger frame dwelling to the north (House C). At the time, two small frame outbuildings were identified immediately to the rear of House B. The address assigned to the property on the Sanborn map is 311 North tenth Street (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12; Figure 7). In 1891, the Local Board of Fire Underwriters rated the House B as being of brick construction (Board of Fire Underwriters 1891:133). The tax assessments on House B in 1889 and 1891 were the lowest among the properties within the project area, though this is not altogether surprising given that House B was the smallest of the dwellings there. In both years, the taxes were assessed in John C. Rabenstein's name.<sup>29</sup>

John C. Rabenstein owned the property associated with House B into 1891, selling it to Daniel Desper in June of that year for \$800 (SCDR 88:562).<sup>30</sup> This sale price was \$300 more than Rabenstein had paid for the property seven years before. The Sangamon County Tract Book suggests that House B was owned by Daniel Desper for a short time in 1891, and subsequently purchased by Henry Schwartz later that same year (December 1891) (SCTB 1:302-303).<sup>31</sup> Henry Schwartz was a tavern keeper, with his saloon located on Jefferson Street, between Seventh and Eighth Streets. Schwartz, who continued to own House B through the 1908 riots,

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Rabenstein was renting the same property to his future wife only a year or so before, unless its condition had declined precipitately over that short period time.

<sup>28</sup> A Sarah Clark first appears in local Springfield newspapers in the latter 1860s, including one charge of larceny (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 21 September 1868, p. 4; 17 February 1869, p. 3). Sarah is noted as having received \$7.50 from the overseers of the poor for Capital Township, Sangamon County early in 1885. It is unclear if this is the same Sarah Clark who died in 1887 (*Illinois State Register*, 13 March 1885, p. 4).

<sup>29</sup> The 1889 *Tax List for the City of Springfield* correctly listed "J. C. Rabenstein" as the owner of House B, while the one for 1891 listed the owner as "J. C. Rubenstein" [sic]. The tax due on House B was \$9.97 in 1889 and \$9.51 in 1891. Among the five houses investigated, House A had the highest tax assessment in these years, with \$17.09 being levied in 1889 and \$16.20 in 1891 (*Illinois State Register*, 13 April 1889, p. 3; 11 April 1891, p. 11).

<sup>30</sup> John C. Rabenstein died at his home at 108 West Pine Street in Springfield on January 26, 1897. His wife Barbara died on December 19, 1903. Both were age 67 at their respective deaths, and were interred at Oak Ridge Cemetery (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 January 1897, p. 7; *Illinois State Register*, 22 December 1903, p. 7).

<sup>31</sup> Daniel Desper was a white teamster, who by 1894 was living on 1015 East Edwards Street (SCD 1894:154). His father Thomas had married Martha Kelly, whose family was one of the earliest to settle in Springfield. The Despers moved to Missouri but appear to have returned to Springfield circa 1890 (Power 1876:424; *Illinois State Register*, 2 December 1893, p. 1).



seems to have run a less-than-reputable tavern, as many news briefs of his run-ins with the police appear in the 1880s and 1890s newspapers.<sup>32</sup>

White tenants appear to have been the norm at House B during John C. Rabenstein's period of ownership (1883-1891), but Black tenants predominated in the years that followed (continuing up to 1908). J. Babeuf's *Directory of the City of Springfield, Illinois, 1891-2* indicates that William E. White, a Black laborer, was renting the house at 311 North Tenth Street (Babeuf 1891:343). However, a different city directory for the same period published by the United States Central Publishing Company suggests that 311 North Tenth Street was occupied by Quinn Donnegan, who was "colored" (United States Central Publishing Company 1891:761). Although a portion of the 1891 city directory is missing and does not indicate Donnegan's occupation at that time, Quinn was a barber by trade, and one of the younger of Spencer and Elizabeth Guy Donnegan's children. In the city directory for 1892-3 Quinn Donnegan was noted as being employed as a barber at Gifford C. Hinton's shop (SCD 1892:185, 795). He apparently had been a barber since at least 1888, having entered the trade as a teenager (SCD 1888:94).<sup>33</sup> Donnegan's widowed aunt (and children), as well as his mother (and sister) lived in Wright and Brown's Subdivision (located immediately across Tenth Street to the east) for many years. In 1891, Quinn was only 20 years of age, and represented the second generation of the Donnegan family, a family that played a significant role in the city and state's race activism and fight for race equality.<sup>34</sup> Given that Quinn Donnegan reportedly was still living at 311 North Tenth Street in 1892, he may have succeeded William White as tenant in House B, with the tenancies possibly overlapping in 1891 (SCD 1892:185).<sup>35</sup>

By 1894, the city directories suggest that House B was occupied by the William Bosley and Robert Jones families, who were noted as "colored." Neither Bosley nor Jones had occupations listed by the directory (SCD 1894:95, 261, 683). Subsequent directories indicate that both Bosley and Jones were laborers residing at this same location (SCD 1896:43, 120; 1898:87, 763).

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<sup>32</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. For detailed summaries of the various landlords associated with this project, see "The Landlords of the Badlands at the Turn-of-the-Century: The Jewish Connection," Appendix III, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

<sup>33</sup> Gifford was Black, and his shop was located at 126 North Fifth Street (SCD 1892:288). The 1888 city directory lists Quinn Donnegan as a barber but does not state his employer. At that time, he was boarding at 422 North Tenth Street, one block north of House B (SCD 1888:94). Quinn Donnegan was named in honor of William Paul Quinn, a prominent missionary of the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church who founded dozens of churches in the Old Northwest.

<sup>34</sup> For a detailed summary of the early Black residents of the neighborhood, see "The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield," Appendix IX, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]). For a biography of William Donnegan, see "The Scott Burton and William Donnegan Murders: The Lynching of Two Innocent Black Men in Illinois' Capital City, August 14-15, 1908 [Part III: William Donnegan]," Appendix VI, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

<sup>35</sup> The United States Central Publishing Company's directory of Springfield for 1891-2 indicates that William E White was boarding at 325 North Tenth Street (United States Central Publishing Company 1891:562). The city directory for 1892-3 placed him at 323 North Tenth Street. This suggests that he was residing at House E and/or F during the period.

Although the city directory listings suggest that the house may have been subdivided into two rental units at by this time, the 1900 Census of Population suggests that Bosley and Jones were father and stepson sharing a single residence. The 1900 census documents a single family living within House B (311 N. Tenth Street) that year. The head of the household at that time was the elder Kentucky-born William Bosley (age 72), who was living with his younger Missouri-born wife Mary (age 45), their three children (Albert, age 24; Ora, age 23; Samuel, age 15), and two stepsons (Robert and John Jones, age 24 and 23, respectively). The elder Bosley worked at “Washing and Ironing,” whereas his sons and one stepson worked as laborers. The youngest stepson (John) worked as a “porter in saloon” (USBC 1900).<sup>36</sup>

Even though the 1900 census lists William and Mary Bosley as being married, there is considerable confusion as to the exact nature of their relationship. In city directories, Mary is listed as Mary C. *Jones*, rather than Bosley. Even if married previously, it would have been unusual for a woman not to have taken the surname of her new husband during this period. Then there are the details provided in the obituary for Mrs. Celia Bosley, who died at the home of her daughter, Sarah Harris, at 313 North Tenth Street (House C) in February 1892. Among the survivors listed in Celia’s obituary were her third (and last) husband, William Bosely. At that time, William Bosely ( of Hannibal, Missouri) reportedly was “still living but not able to attend the funeral,” and that Celia also had a daughter named Mrs. Mary C. Jones, also of Hannibal (*State Capital*, 6 February 1892, p. 5).<sup>37</sup> The 1880 United States Census of Population for Hannibal does include a married couple named William and Celia Bosely with a daughter named Mary (age 20). This combination of evidence suggests that William Bosley and Mary C. Jones might actually have been father and daughter (or stepdaughter) rather than husband and wife. But, if so, why didn’t they report themselves as such in the 1900 census? Even if Bosley happened to marry another woman named Mary Jones after Celia’s death in 1892, none of the information they provided in the 1900 census makes sense (supposed length of marriage, age of children, birthplaces, etc.). Regardless, the Bosely-Joneses clearly represented an extended family living within the same household, and they would occupy House B for approximately eleven years (circa 1894-1905). Members of the wider family appear to have come to Springfield in stages, and several of William Bosley’s stepchildren already were residing in Springfield by the time he took up residence in House B.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> According to the 1900 census, Mary and William Bosley had been married for 28 years. Based on the surname of the William’s stepsons, Mary’s name prior to her marriage to William apparently was Jones. Although the federal census listed Mary as being married to William Bosley, the city directories continue to list her as Mrs. Mary C. Jones.

<sup>37</sup> Celia Jane Bosley was born near Frankfort, Kentucky in 1823 and moved to Shelbyville in northeast Missouri as a youngster. She was married a total of three times: first, at age 16, to Thornton Buckner of Kentucky; then to George Harrison; and finally, to William Bosely of Hannibal, Missouri. She had eight children from these marriages. The fact that her children had different surnames contributes to the confusion in sorting out the relationships in this family (*State Capital*, 6 February 1892, p. 5).

<sup>38</sup> John Harris, who was the son of Celia Bosley by her second husband, reportedly had been a resident of Springfield for eighteen years when he died in 1899 (cf., *Illinois State Journal*, 18 April 1899, p. 6). His sister Sarah (“Sadie”) Harris also is known to have been living in Springfield by 1891 (SDC 1891:283).

The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that a two-room addition, with side porch, had been constructed onto the rear of House B since 1890. This addition possibly was constructed during the Bosley/Jones occupation, or perhaps at the tail end of Quinn Donnegan's residency there, and it possibly represents a second, discrete rental unit. The map indicates that most of the residence was covered by a metal roof by that time. The two small outbuildings shown to the rear of House B on the 1890 Sanborn map apparently had been removed by 1896. Another difference between the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps is that the latter source numbers House B as 313 North Tenth Street (instead of 311), with House C being numbered 315 North Tenth. The 1896 Sanborn labels House B and five residences lying north of it as "Negro Shanties" (Sanborn 1896:4; Figure 8).

In their 1899 *Tariff of Rates*, the local Board of Fire Underwriters assigned separate addresses to Houses B and C (numbered 311 and 313, respectively), but it lumped them together when providing their insurance ratings—likely on account of the two properties directly abutting one another. Under "class," the combined houses were rated as "BD," with the "B" reflecting that part of House B was brick and had a non-combustible roof, and the "D" indicating that House C (and the rear wing of House B) was frame and was roofed with wood shingles. It also is of note that the Board of Fire Underwriters classified the occupancy of 311-313 North Tenth Street as "Female Boarding," as opposed to "Dwelling," in their 1899 *Tariff of Rates*. "Female Boarding" may have been a coded reference to a brothel/resort in this particular publication (Board of Fire Underwriters 1899:133).<sup>39</sup> However, this designation appears to have been more applicable to House C, as opposed to House B, as the latter was still occupied by the Bosley-Jones family at this point in time.

In 1902, the Bosley-Jones family experienced the loss of their 22-year-old daughter Ora. The *Register* reported 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*, 23 May 23 1902, p. 3). In September 1902, the overseers of the poor in Capital Township reported that they had provided \$10 worth of groceries to William Bosely, a resident of 311 North Tenth Street, who was described as "crippled" (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 September 1902, p. 3). In September 1903, a resident of 311 North Tenth Street placed the following advertisement: "YOUNG COLORED MAN wants position in good family as coachman and to work around the house; experienced and competent; call at 311 North Tenth Street" (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 September 1903, p. 7). Perhaps this advertisement was placed by one of Mary Jones' sons, Robert or John. Similarly, in June 1904, one Mary Scott received charitable contribution of \$2 for groceries, and gave 311 North Tenth Street as her address (*Illinois State Register*, 19 June 1904, p. 16). It is unclear as to who Mary Scott was. Both the 1904 and 1905 city directories listed Mrs. Mary C. Jones and William Bosley as residents of 311 North Tenth Street (SCD 1904:358, 913; 1905:977). Mary Jones's daughter, Clara Jones Carvington, was living in a nearby house "across the street" from her mother.<sup>40</sup> William and Mary remained in House B through at least 1905.

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<sup>39</sup> The long-established brothel at 1016 East Madison Street, known as "Old Point Comfort," also was classified as "Female Boarding" in the 1899 *Tariff of Rates*. The same was true of Houses B, C, D, E, and F within the project area (Board of Fire Underwriters 1899:171, 456). "Female Boarding" was not used as an occupancy classification in the earlier issues of *Tariff of Rates* that were consulted (Board of Fire Underwriters 1866, 1880, 1891).

<sup>40</sup> Clara Jones was murdered at her residence in that same year. Unfortunately, there is some confusion as to the location of Clara's residence. This is discussed further in reference to House C (see Volume IV).

The Springfield city directories continued to list them separately, under different surnames, rather than together as was typically done for married couples (cf. SCD 1902:339, 839).

The 1906 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Mary C. Jones and William Bosley had relocated 325 North Tenth Street, four doors north of House B, by that date. Mary's sons, Robert and John Jones, had relocated with them (SCD 1906:104, 413-414). This marked the end of the Bosley-Jones family's more than decade-long occupation of House B. The 1907 city directory lists Mary C., John, and, Robert Jones as still residing at 325 North Tenth Street (SCD 1907:418-419). Both John and Robert Jones also were registered as residing at 325 North Tenth Street in a list of eligible voters published prior to the spring 1907 elections (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1907). William Bosley, however, was not listed in the 1907 city directory, nor the following year; and even though he was included in the list of registered voters in March 1907, his address of record at that time was 311 North Tenth Street—his former place of residence. His last mention in the local newspapers is from July 1907, when the overseers of the poor in Capitol Township reported a \$2.50 expense for providing coal to William Bosley, resident of "North Tenth, between Madison and Mason streets" (*Illinois State Register*, 13 June 1907, p. 11). Bosely perhaps left Springfield later in 1907.<sup>41</sup> House B is illustrated on a 1906 Sanborn map of the Springfield's central business district, but it is less detailed in its depiction of the property as compared to previous Sanborn maps (Sanborn 1906; Figure 9).

Occupancy of House B appears to have been in flux during the years immediately preceding the 1908 riot, with some of the tenants having such a short tenancy that they were not accounted for in the city directories. The 1906 city directory lists 311 North Tenth Street as "vacant," but the one for 1907 lists a Susie Newton ("colored") residing there (SCD 1906:1047, 1907:1098). Although it is unclear as to who Suzie Newton was, Mary Jones apparently had not been on friendly terms earlier with a one Mary Newton.<sup>42</sup> The relationship of the Newton and Jones-Bosley families (if any) is unclear. Although the 1908 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that 311 North Tenth Street was vacant in 1908 (SCD 1908:1163), post-fire riot claims against the City of Springfield suggests that Robert Wright (and presumably his wife, Stella Moore) were occupying the house at the time. Wright, who was Black, was a veteran of the Spanish-American War, having served with the Illinois Eighth Infantry in Cuba. He was the son of Jordan Wright, who long had a residence on the 1200 block of East Mason Street, two blocks east of House B. The young, recently re-married Robert, and his father Jacob, had lately become estranged from their extended family and had left the family home.<sup>43</sup> Most likely, Robert, his new wife, and his father had moved into House B only a short time before the 1908 race riot

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<sup>41</sup> A search of the Illinois State Archives' Statewide Death Index found no record of a William Bosley.

<sup>42</sup> In late 1901, the *Illinois State Journal* (29 September 1901) noted 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.

<sup>43</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. Wright is suspected to have moved into House B after the data for the 1908 directory was compiled.

occurred.<sup>44</sup> Another individual cited by one source as having lived at House B in August 1908 was Henry Brackmeyere, who reportedly was Black but of whom virtually nothing else is known.<sup>45</sup>

Shortly after the race riot of August 14-16, 1908, the local newspapers began listing the damaged properties and riot claims filed against the City of Springfield. According to these newspaper accounts, the house located at 311 North Tenth Street (which was completely destroyed during the riots) was owned by Ed Payne, President of the State National Bank. In September 1908, riot claims were filed against the city by both Jordan B. and Robert Wright. On September 3, 1908, the *Illinois State Register* reported that J. B Wright, a resident at “Tenth and Madison Streets” had filed a claim for \$13.<sup>46</sup> Although unspecified, Jacob’s claim was probably for personal property, and represents the lowest amount of the claims published that day. Although the “Tenth and Madison Street” location may reference the house at 301 North Tenth Street (House A), it seems reasonable to suspect that Jacob was residing with his son Robert in House B.

A couple days later, on September 11, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on the recent claims filed against the city, and noted two claims associated with 311 North Tenth Street (House B). The first was filed by “Fitz, Westenberger & Moore” for “furniture” presumably sold on credit to the house occupants, and valued at \$78. The subsequent claim was by “R. N. Wright” for \$180.50 for personal property.<sup>47</sup> The *Illinois Register* clarified these claims, noting that the firm of Fitz [Fitze] and Westenberger, along with Estelia Moore, filed a claim for furniture valued at \$78 for losses incurred at 311 North Tenth Street.<sup>48</sup> John Fitze and Frank Westenberger operated a Furniture and House Furnishings store at 519 East Monroe Street (cf. 1908 *Springfield City Directory*), and they probably filed for damages of furniture being paid for on account by the house occupants, who failed to pay after the fire. A year later, in September 1909, the local newspapers noted that Robert and Estella Wright filed additional paperwork and/or claims with the county court for the sum of \$300 (*Illinois State Register*, 14 August 1909, p. 7). Estella Moore was Robert’s wife.

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<sup>44</sup> For a detailed biography of Robert Wright, see “Robert Nathaniel Wright (1880-1935): Springfield Citizen, Spanish-American War Veteran, and Victim of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot,” Appendix V, this volume.

<sup>45</sup> On Sunday, August 16, 1908, the *Illinois State Journal* noted the destruction of a residence at 311 North Tenth Street occupied by a “negro” named Henry Brackmeyere. Research of Springfield city directories and newspapers found no references to this individual. It is unclear whether he actually was an occupant of House B, or whether the newspaper perhaps made a mistake in its coverage of the chaotic events of the 1908 riot (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 August, 1908, p. 5)

<sup>46</sup> “MUST THE CITY PAY ALL CLAIMS?,” *Illinois State Register*, 3 September 1908, p. 5.

<sup>47</sup> “RIOT CLAIMS NOW TOTAL \$98,235.87,” *Illinois State Journal*, 11 September 1908, p. 10; “RIOT CLAIMS ARE \$109,415. Many More Claims Are Filed With Clerk,” *Illinois State Register*, 11 September 1908, p. 11.

<sup>48</sup> The headline continues by noting “Above Figures is Exclusive of Suits for Deaths and Personal Injuries Instituted in the Courts” (“RIOT CLAIMS ARE \$109,415. Many More Claims Are Filed With Clerk,” *Illinois State Register*, 11 September 1908, p. 11).

Settling the riot claims was a slow legal process. In August 1909, cases were working through the court system. The *Illinois State Register* noted that a claim filed by J. H. Fitze and F. C. Westenber [sic] for \$200, and one by Robert and Estella Wright for \$300 had been filed in the county court for a hearing (*Illinois State Register*, 14 August 1909, p. 7). Although unspecified, the Fitz and Westenberger claim may have been associated with the Wright residence (House B). It was not until 1912 that the City of Springfield settled many of the property damage claims filed against them for riot damages. On January 1912, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on the settlement of fifteen riot claims, among which was that of Robert Wright for the sum of \$40.00. It would appear that Jacob's claim was abandoned, and not fulfilled.<sup>49</sup> These were some of the last of the property damage cases being settled, and the newspaper wrote rather sarcastically (and dismissively of the seriousness of the individuals' losses) that "it was another bargain day and claims for \$500 were satisfied for \$50, and in some cases a greater reduction was made."

The site of House B remained vacant for many years after the 1908 riot. The 1917 Sanborn map shows no buildings or any other structures neither on the site, nor on the lots to the north of it (which also had been impacted by the riot) (see Figure 10). The house site was redeveloped in the 1930s by the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company, a building supply firm whose operations eventually extended over the entire surrounding block. The firm was later renamed the Barker-Lubin Company. The 1952 Sanborn map shows a lumber shed on the site of House B. A photograph from the 1960s shows similar conditions as the 1952 map (see Figure 11). The block largely had been cleared of buildings by the early 1980s.

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<sup>49</sup> "TWO RIOT CLAIMS NOW SETTLED. City Settles Over Fifteen Cases Arising From Race War," *Illinois State Journal*, 19 January 1912, p. 2. The original claim, dated September 1908, was the last reference to Jacob Wright in Springfield. This suggests that Jacob was not living within the community by that date, perhaps having relocated to Atlanta (as suggested by family tradition). Under the heading "Mt. Pulaski," the *Register* reported on 17 February 1915 that one Rev. J. H. Wright "was in Atlanta... visiting his uncle, Jacob Wright" who was seriously ill (*Illinois State Register*, 17 February 1915, p.12; see also *Illinois State Journal*, 12 February 1915, p. 12).

**Table 1**  
**House B Chain-of-Title**  
S1/2, N1/2 [38'6"], Lots 13-16, Block 3, Jonas Whitney's Addition

<i>Date</i>	<i>Grantor</i>	<i>Grantee</i>	<i>Parcel</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Reference</i>
10 April 1837	Whitney's Addition Platted					K:553
08 April 1842	Jonas and Louisa Whitney	Francis Aldridge	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$100.00	WD	T:57
02 January 1852	Francis Aldridge	Lewis Keeling	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$350.00	WD	HH:316
21 January 1853	Lewis Keeling	Sarah Ann Ailes	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$450.00?	WD	LL:343
06 July 1854	Sarah Ann Ailes	Samuel S. Hake	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$500.00	WD	PP:329
26 August 1854	Samuel S. Hake	Bennett W. Osborn	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$700.00	WD	PP:398
04 July 1856	Bennett W. Osborn	Mary Ann Rites (Note 1)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$1,200.00	WD	WW:557
24 March 1857	Mary Ann Rites	John H. and Eliza Rites	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$600.00	WD	YY:615
28 April 1857	John H. and Eliza Rites	James D. Vanvacter (Note 1)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$650.00	WD	YY:616
15 March 1860	J. W. and Mary Ann Rites	John H. and Eliza Rites	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	n/a	WD	9:292
31 March 1860	John H. and Eliz Rites	James D. Vanvacter (Note 2)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$650.00	WD	9:394
15 June 1860	James D. Vanvacter (Note 3)	William Kelly (Note 4)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$650.00	WD	9:395
03 August 1863	William and Catherine Kelly (Note 5)	William R. Sliger (Note 6)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$300.00	WD	16:18
18 August 1863	William R. Sliger (Note 6)	William Kelly (Note 5)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$300.00	WD	16:95
03 December 1863	William and Catherine Kelly (Note 4)	Charles Reed (Note 7)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$500.00	WD	17:277
20 July 1864	Charles W. and Mahala Reed (Note 7)	Ann E. Dick	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$700.00	WD	20:294
26 September 1883	Ann E. and Bell Watkins	John C. Rabenstein	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$500.00	WD	32025 or 74:495
10 June 1891	John C. and Barbara Rubenstein	Daniel Desper	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$800.00	WD	45650 or 88:562
8 December 1891	Daniel Desper	James H. Desper	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$500.00	WD	46787
30 December 1891	James H. and Elizabeth Desper	Henry Schwartz	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$375.00	WD	46826
24 March 1905	William and Mary Jones Bosely (Note 8)	Theresa Schwartz (Note 9)	S1/2, N1/2, Lots 13-16	\$1.00	WD	77221

**Table 1 (con't)**  
**Notes**

Note 1. Mary Ann was the wife of Joseph Rites.

Note 2. Vanvacter resided in Austin, Texas.

Note 3. Vanvacter was listed as a resident of “Cap County, Missouri” at this time. Given that there is no Cap County, Missouri, the deed potentially is referring to Cape Girardeau County, whose namesake and county seat often is referred to simply as “Cape.”

Note 4. Kelly resided in Putnam County, Indiana.

Note 5. Kelly was listed as a resident of Clay County, Indiana at this time.

Note 6. Sliger was a resident of Clay County, Indiana.

Note 7. Reed resided in Clay County, Indiana.

Note 8. “Bosely was cancelling a bond for a deed that Henry Schwartz had given to Bosely when Schwartz was still alive” (Curtis Mann, personal communication).

Note 9. Theresa Schwartz’s name appears as the owner of this tract of land in a tax list published in 1911 (Illinois State Journal, July 9, 1911, pt. 6, p. 9.)



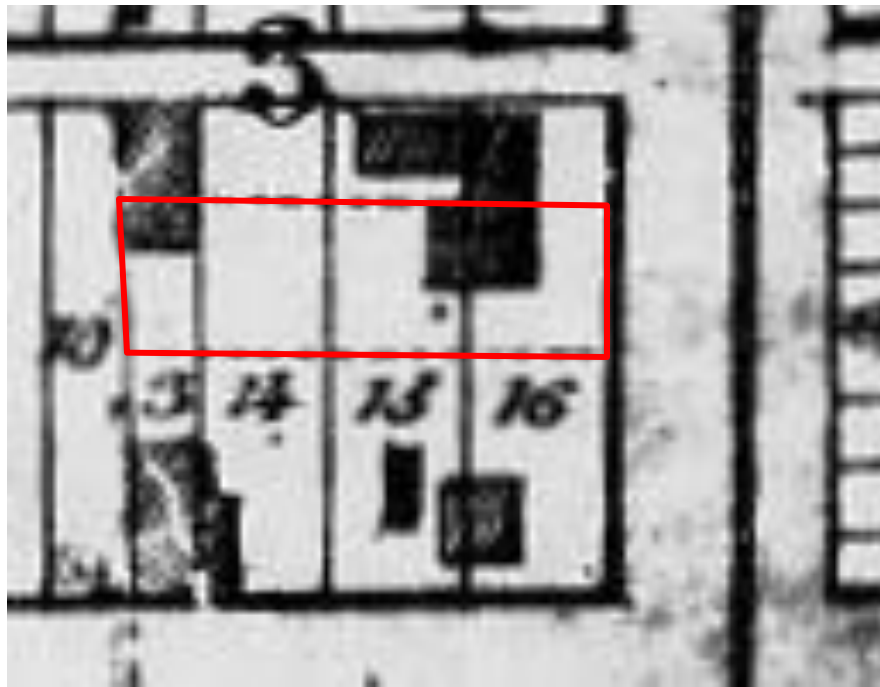
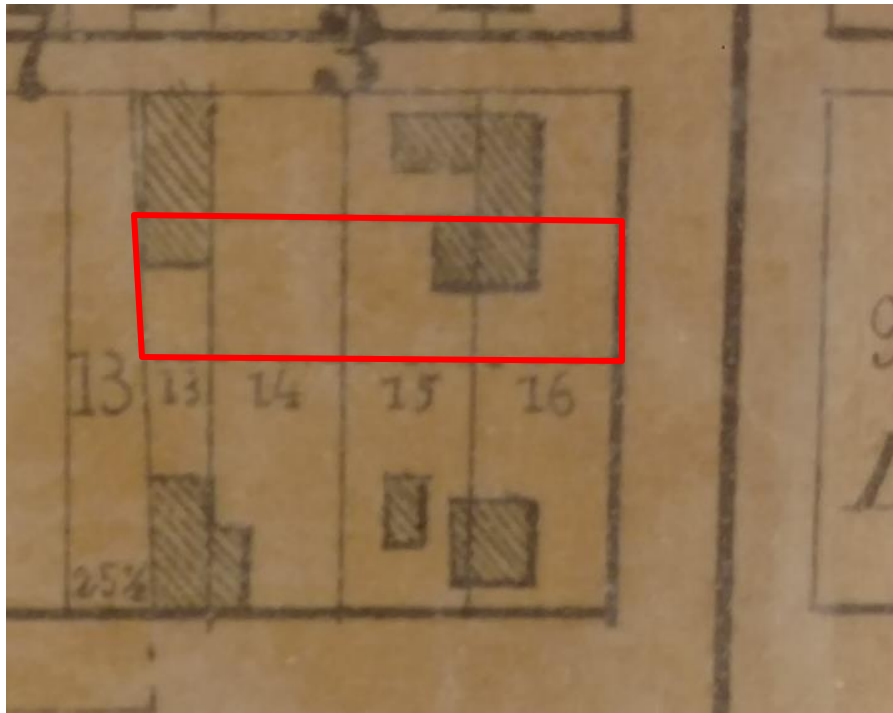


Figure 3. Top: Detail of Houses A, B, and C as depicted on the 1854 *Map of Springfield* (Potter 1854). House B and associated lot are outlined in red. This map does not illustrate House B as being of brick construction, potentially suggesting that it had been covered in siding. Bottom: Detail of Houses A, B, and C as depicted on the 1858 *Map of Springfield, Illinois* (Sides 1858). This copy of the map is unfortunately not clear enough to distinguish the difference between frame and brick construction details.



**Figure 4. Top:** Close-up views of Houses A, B, and C from 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Ruger 1867). **Midde:** Similar view of Houses A, B, and C from 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873). **Bottom:** View of Houses A, B, and C, looking north from the Madison and Tenth Street intersection (Beck and Pauli 1878). House B is the smallest of the houses indicated in the project area at this time. Only the 1873 bird's eye shows House B in any detail.

**C H A N C E R Y N O T I C E,**

Thomas Dick, the defendant, is hereby notified that Ann E. Dick, the complainant, has filed a bill in chancery against him in the circuit court of Sangamon county, Illinois, and that summons has issued thereon for said defendant, returnable to the next term of said court, to be holden at Springfield, in the county aforesaid, on the fourth Monday of October, 1866.

CHAS. H. LANPHER, Clerk.  
S. D. Staley, Atty for Comp.    aug 22 1866

Figure 5. Chancery Notice filed on Ann E. Dick's behalf, August 22, 1866 (*Illinois State Register*).

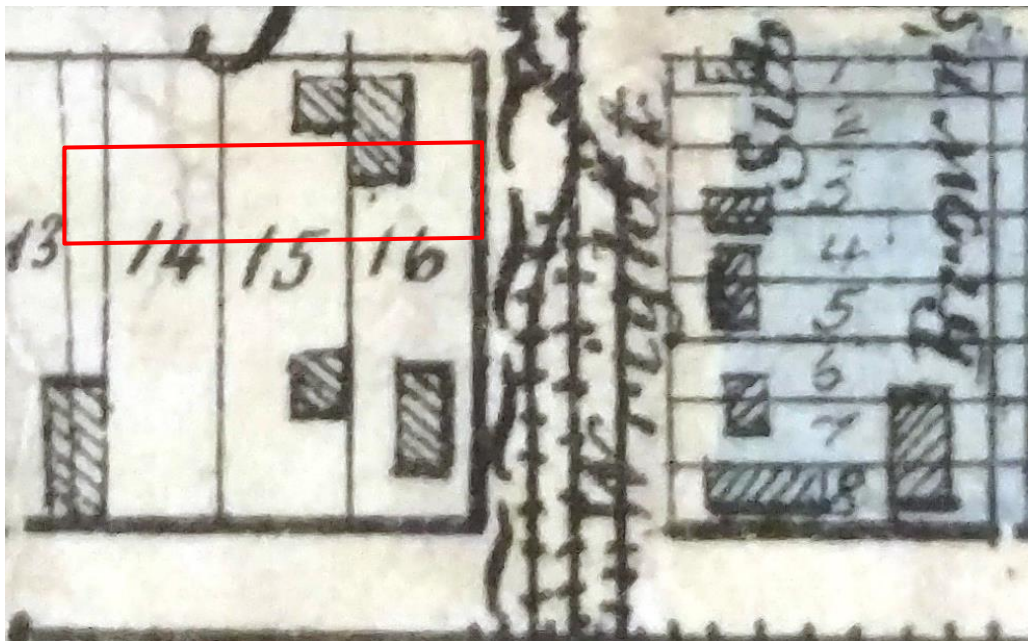


Figure 6. Detail of the *Map of the City of Springfield, Ill.* illustrating the project area and Wright and Brown's Subdivision (Bird 1876). Houses B and C are conflated into what appears to be a single structure on the north end of Lots 15 and 16.

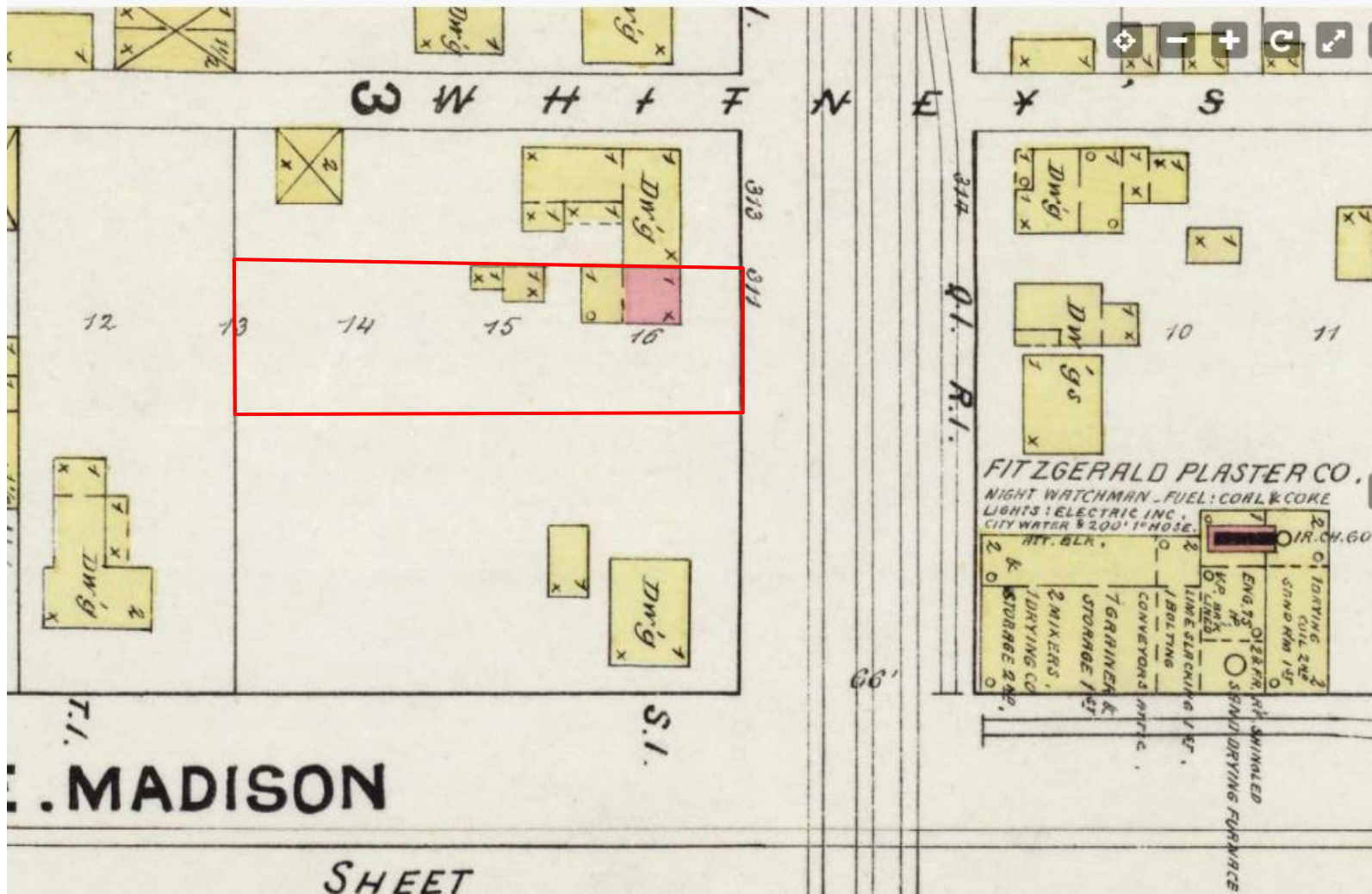
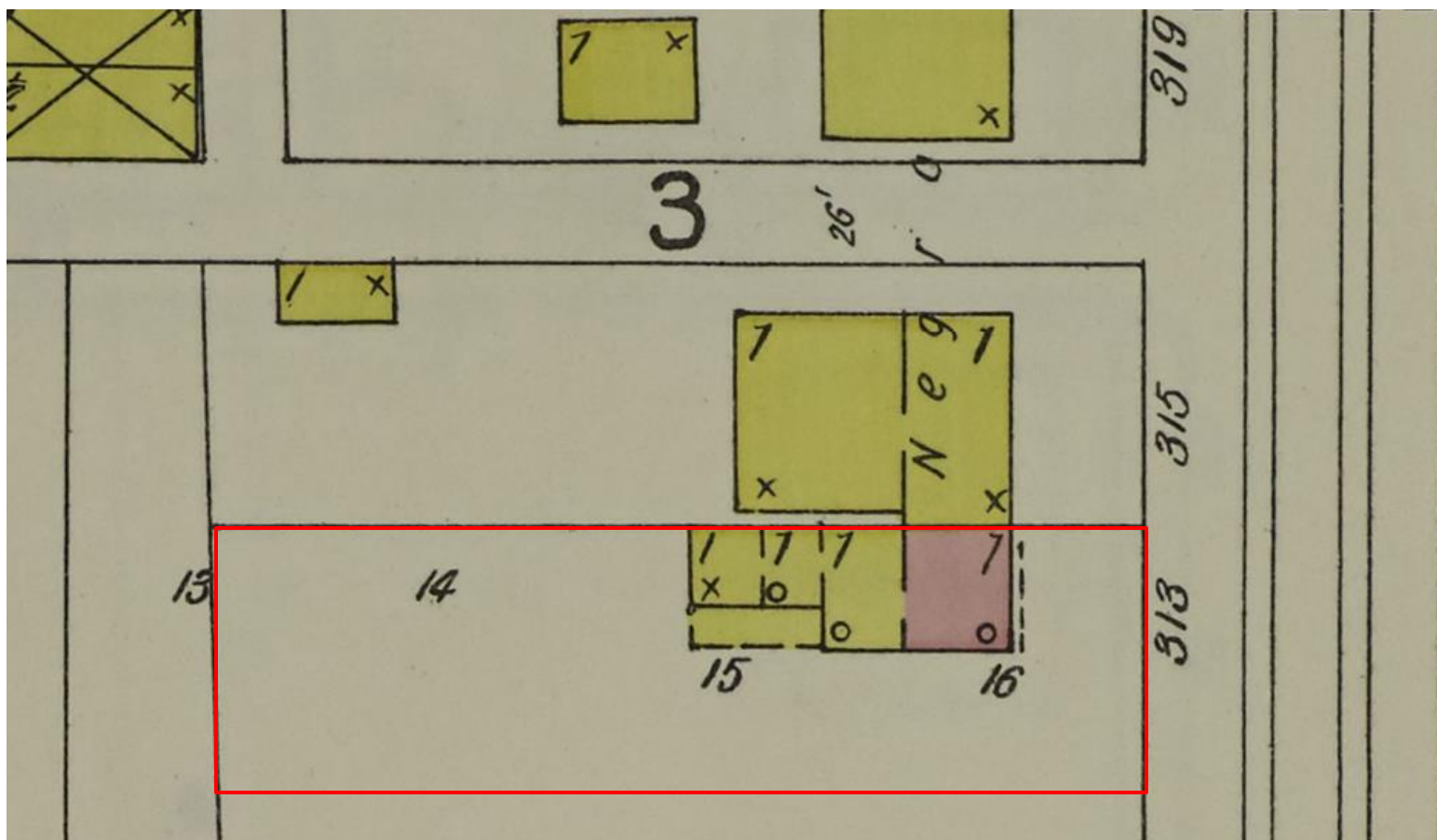
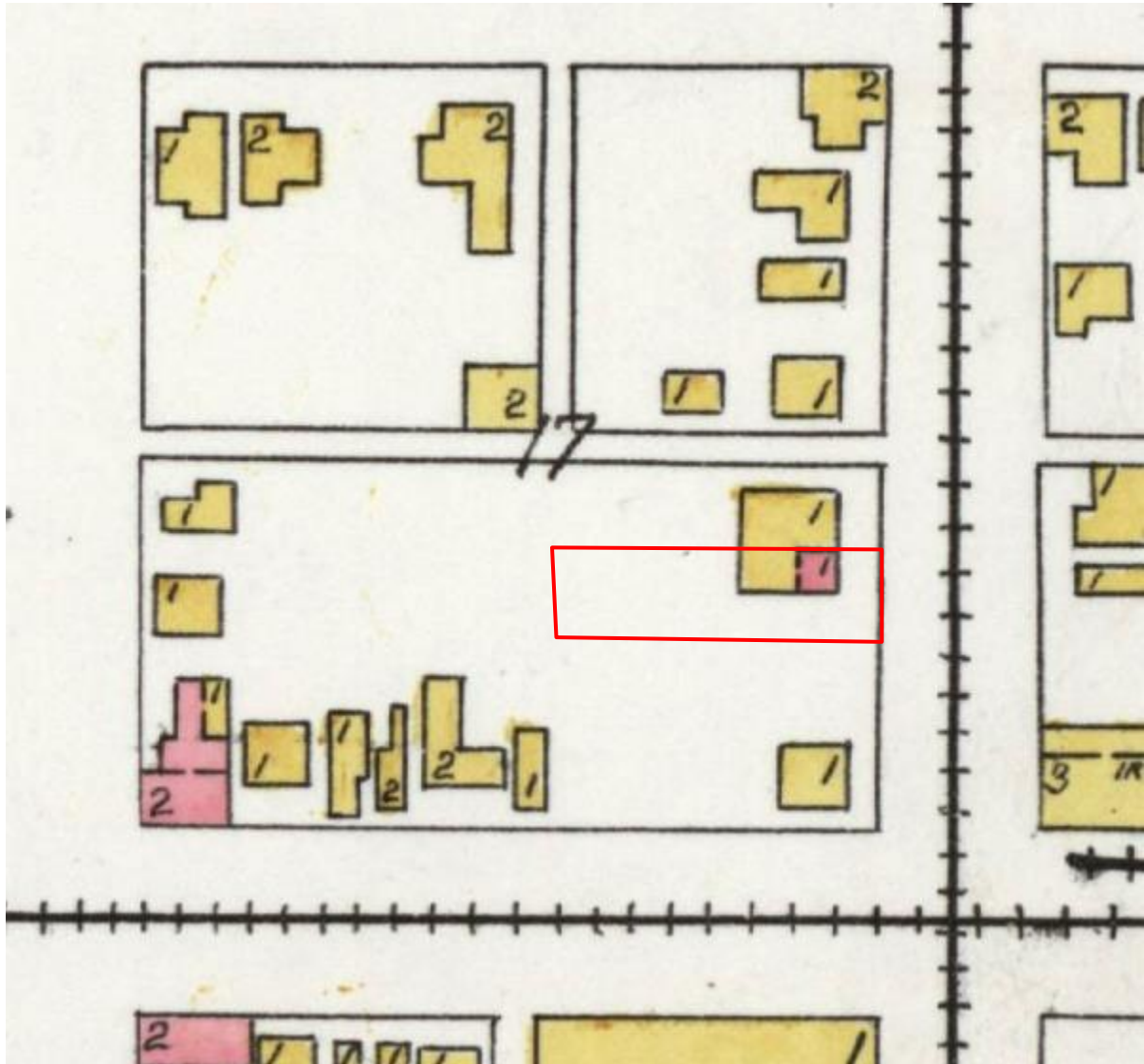


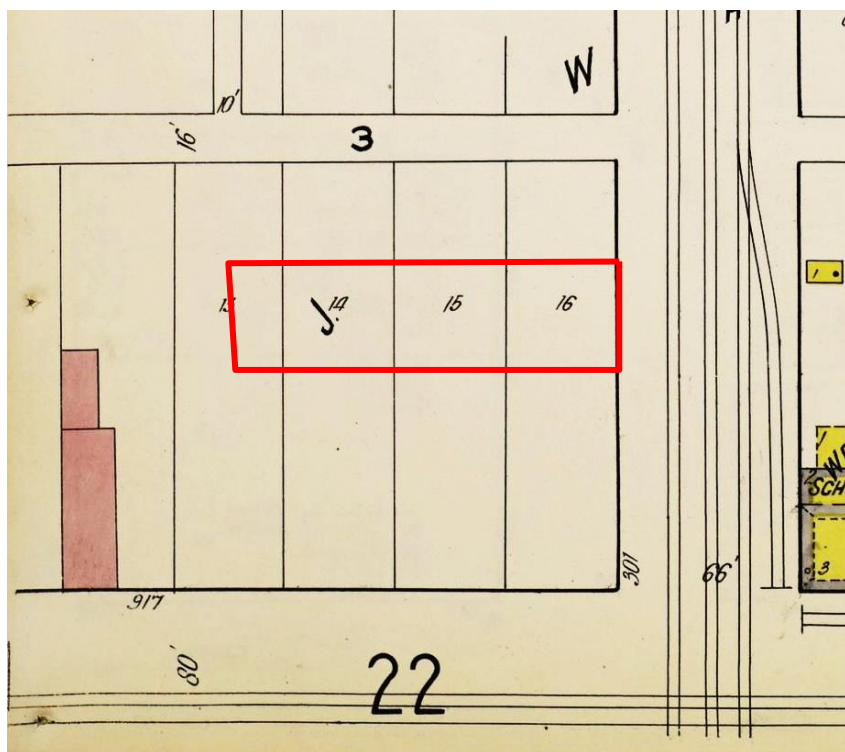
Figure 7. View of Houses A, B, and C as depicted on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn 1890:12). At this time, House B was depicted as a one-story, square brick structure with a frame rear wing, attached to a much larger frame dwelling to the north. At the time, two small frame outbuildings immediately to the rear of the structure. The lack of the “Dw’g” on House B may suggest that it was an integral part of the large frame dwelling located immediately to the north at this time.



**Figure 8. View of Houses B and C as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn 1896:4). At this time, House B was depicted as a one-story, square brick structure with a frame rear wing. Unlike the earlier 1890 Sanborn map, a two-room extension (with porch) had been constructed onto the rear of the original addition. The new wing was similar in size (albeit lacking the porch) to the earlier detached outbuilding depicted on the 1890 Sanborn map. No outbuildings are depicted with House B on the 1896 map.**



**Figure 9. Detail of the 1906 Sanborn Fire Insurance map (Sanborn 1906). This map is less detailed than 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps and appears to depict Houses B and C as a single structure.**



**Figure 10. Left: The 1917 Sanborn map showing the location of House B. The site remained undeveloped at this date, as did the other lots directly north of it, which also had been impacted by the 1908 riot (Sanborn 1917:34). Right: An aerial photograph taken in May 1938 showing the location of House B and conditions on surrounding block. By this date, the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company had begun to expand its operations on the block. A lumber shed had been constructed over the site of House B (USDA 1939).**

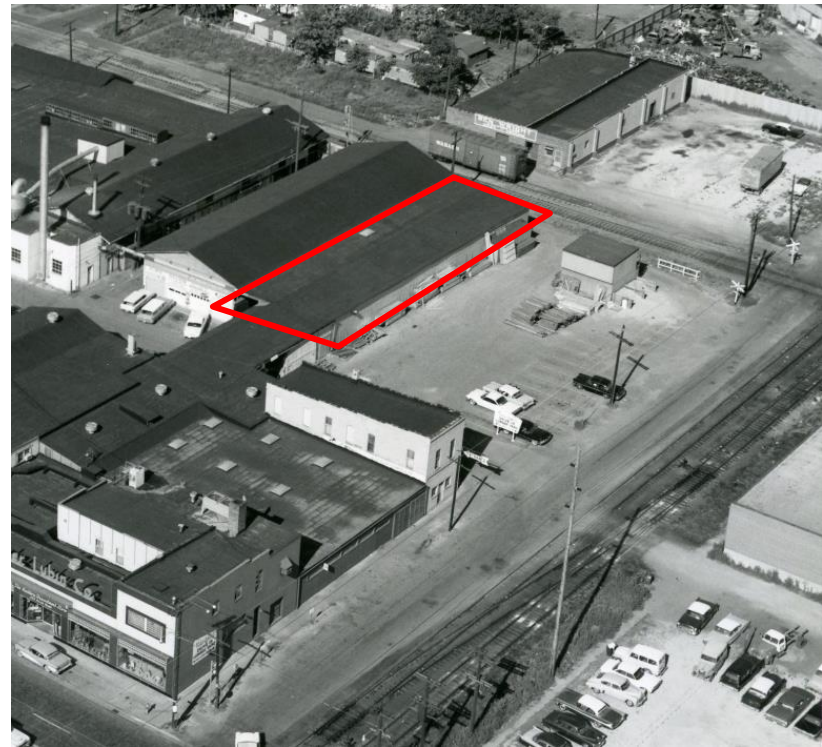
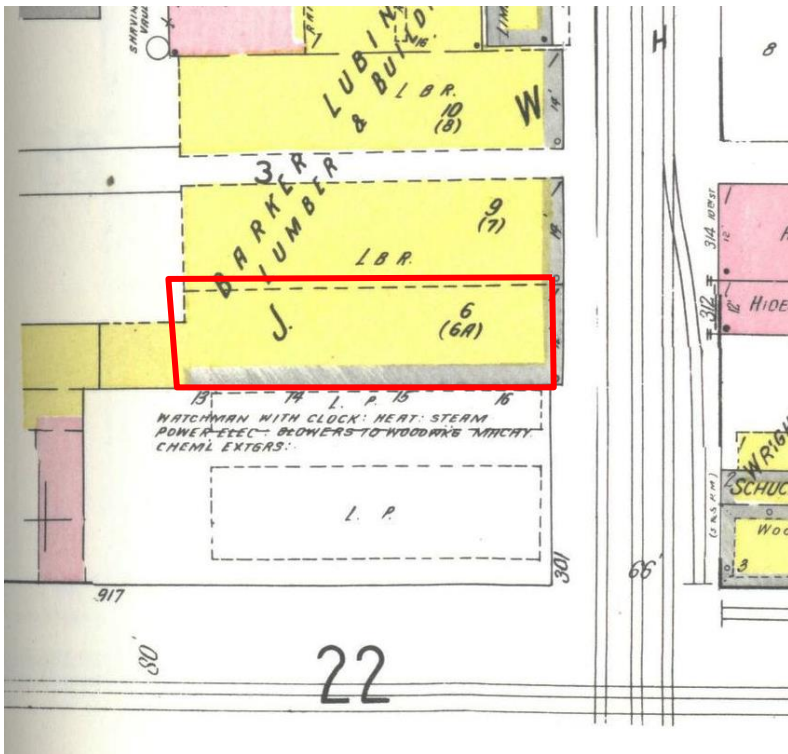


Figure 11. Left: A 1952 Sanborn map illustrating the location of House B and lumber shed that had been built on the site (Sanborn 1952:34). Right: A 1960s photograph showing the location of House B, with lot outlined in red (Sangamon Valley Collection).



**Table 2**  
**Details of Occupancy, 311 North Tenth Street (House B)**  
**(From select *Springfield City Directories*)**

<u>Date</u>		<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1866	w. side	Tenth, 2 w.[sic] of Madison	Lida Dick
1868	w. side	Tenth, bet. Mason & Madison	Mrs. A. E. Dick.
1873	w. side	Tenth, 2 n. of Madison	Lydia May
1874	311	North Tenth St.	Bell Watkins
1875	311	North Tenth St.	Ann E. Dick
1876	311	North Tenth St.	Ann E. Dick
1879	311	North Tenth St.	Bell Watkins
1880	311	North Tenth St.	Bell Watkins
1882	313	North Tenth St.	Bell Watkins
1886	311	North Tenth St.	Barker Hendrickson
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.

\*\* Although listed as vacant in the 1908 city directory, 311 North Tenth Street was occupied by Robert Wright when the Springfield Race Riot occurred in August 1908.

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

*ISJ=Illinois State Journal; ISR=Illinois State Register*

# ***Results of the Archaeological Investigations***

## ***History of Archaeological Research***

Beginning in late 2014, several phases of archaeological investigations were undertaken at the site of House B. These included the initial Phase II testing in that year, followed by the Phase III mitigation during the summer and early fall of 2019 (cf. Mansberger and Stratton 2016, 2017). A short synopsis of each project undertaking is outlined below in their chronological order.

### ***Phase II Investigations (2014)***

In late 2014, Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted at Site 11SG1432. At that time, with the aid of a backhoe the investigations consisted of removing the overburden capping that portion of the house foundations located within the proposed right-of-way (as then defined). The foundations subsequently were mapped in plan view and photographed. The entire footprint of the original brick house and the eastern portion of the rear service wing was exposed during the archaeological Phase II investigations. The western-most portion of the rear service wing addition extended into the unexcavated parking lot to the west of the project area.

Subsequently, during the Phase II investigations two small excavation units were excavated along the rear wall of the original house, and within the footprint of the rear service wing. Test 1 was a 1m x 2m test unit, whereas Test 2 was a 1m x 1m extension located on the north end of Test 1. These excavation units were excavated within the confines of the house foundations in order to assess the depth and integrity of the cultural deposits within the house. Both test units were excavated in arbitrary 10cm levels. Upon completion of the excavation units, multiple wall profiles were drawn and photographed. All fill from the test units was screened.

Test 1 was located in what would have been the immediate rear yard adjacent to the southwest corner of the original house. It 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 (later determined to be a bulkhead entrance into a 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 adjacent to the northern edge of Test 1. The excavation of Tests 1 and 2 yielded a complex set of features (living surfaces, middens, foundation walls, piers, as well as the filled-in cellar bulkhead) and fill deposits that document dramatic changes through time associated with this small structure (Figures 12-24). During the Phase II investigations in 2014, a total of 14 features were identified (Table 4). The results of the Phase II investigations were discussed in Mansberger and Stratton (2016, 2017). At the completion of the Phase II investigations (in October 2015), archaeological site 11SG1432 was covered with geo-tech fabric, sand, and topsoil.

### ***Phase III Mitigation (2019)***

As part of the on-going consultation process that was undertaken between 2014 and 2019, the proposed right-of-way for the Tenth Street Rail Project at the location of the Race Riot Site (11SG1432) was realigned and/or shifted approximately 22-ft to the east in an effort to avoid as

much of the site as feasible. This realignment resulted in the reduction in size of the area that ultimately needed to be mitigated. As originally envisioned in 2014, the project area included the entire original dwelling and the eastern half of the rear service wing addition. As redefined, the project area consisted of the eastern half of the original dwelling (and associated front and side yards). With this realignment of the project area, the rear half of the original dwelling the entire mid-century service wing addition were no longer was located within the area of impact; these portions of House B will be preserved in place on city-owned land (Figure 25).

Work began on the House B mitigation in late July 2019. House B was the second-to-last of the five houses mitigated during the summer and early fall of that year. Work on House B began by removing overburden from the house and front yard with the use of a backhoe. The previously stripped area above the house had been covered with topsoil, clean sand, and geo-tech fabric in October 2015. A backhoe was used to remove the bulk of the backfill placed over the house foundations in 2015. This work was finished with hand labor (i.e., shovels) and required a substantial amount of shoveling to fully expose the unexcavated deposits. Much of the front yard had not been stripped previously (in 2014) and required the removal of the post 1908 deposits. These deposits also were removed with a backhoe, exposing the circa 1840s ground surface which then was shovel-scraped and inspected for front-yard features.

Hand excavations were initiated by laying out seven units within the eastern section of the original house footprint. Whereas four of these test units (Tests 3, 4, 6, and 7) were 1m x 2m in size, two of the tests (Tests 5 and 8) were slightly smaller in order to fit within the footprint of the house. Alternating test units (Tests 3, 5, and 7) were initially excavated in a checkerboard pattern which allowed for the documentation of a series of north/south and east/west profile walls through the dwelling and front yard. Upon recording of the requisite profile walls, the second half of the checkerboard was excavated (Tests 4, 6, and 8). An additional 1m x 1m unit (Test 9) was laid out on the exterior of the original house, along the south foundation wall, after the checkerboard on the interior was completed. A small exploratory test unit (Test 10) also was excavation along the east side of the perimeter foundation. The initial test units were excavated in arbitrary 10cm levels (albeit separating different fills in each of the levels by area), whereas the second set of test units was excavated in natural stratigraphic zones. All test units were excavated by hand (using shovel scraping and troweling methods) with all of the fill being screened through ¼-in hardware cloth (Figures 26-30).

The top of the undisturbed house foundation was approximately 60cm below the surface of the parking lot along the west edge of the project area. The fill deposits within the core of the house were approximately 1.25-1.30m in depth, and document a series of fill episodes associated with the use life of the dwelling (c1845-1908), the destruction by fire (August 1908), and subsequent abandonment and capping (circa 1908-1930). The Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire fill episodes are well illustrated in the profiles. The fills in the front yard along the east property line, adjacent to the Tenth Street rail corridor, were considerably deeper due the presence of a wide ditch-like trench that was infilled prior to the construction of House B (see discussion of Feature 18 below). During the 2019 investigations, an additional 9 features were subsequently identified (Table 4).

## *The Archaeological Features*

In total, 23 archaeological features were identified with House B. These features represent the physical components of the original house, and document changes made to that structure and its associated landscape through time and are described below (Figure 32; Table 4).

Houses (and other structures) are, in essence, a complex archaeological feature with both above-ground and below-ground components. Unfortunately, the houses mitigated during the course of these investigations were represented solely by sub-surface components. As a complex feature, houses are generally composed of multiple components each of which are assigned a separate feature number. At or near the scraped surface, the original house at this location was documented by a brick perimeter foundation wall (Feature 1), a single fireplace and chimney foundation (Feature 10), and a cellar with a bulkhead entrance (Features 2 and 8).

The brick perimeter foundation wall (Feature 1) measured 9-in (0.23m) wide, was two-bricks in width and did not have a spread footing.<sup>50</sup> This wall was constructed with hand-struck, soft-mud brick laid with a soft lime mortar. As originally constructed, the foundation wall of House B was constructed by initially laying a base course of rowlock brick. On top of the rowlock course, the mason began laying brick in a running bond pattern. The east (or front) foundation wall was laid slightly differently in that the base course of rowlocks projected about 1.5-in beyond the exterior face of the wall, and a course of shiners was laid along the backside of the rowlocks. This provided a spread footing of sorts, but it was a modest one; and the method was not employed on the other sections of the foundations. At the southwest corner of the building, nine courses of brickwork (including the base rowlock course) were intact. Many of the brick were highly vitrified and slightly deformed (as was the case with several other houses in the project area). The foundation wall was laid on top of, or very near, the circa-1840 ground surface. The excavation of a minimal builder's trench was undertaken solely to level the first course of brickwork across the length and width of the house. The builder's trench on the east and south sides of the house was 3 to 4-in in depth. Seven to ten courses of brick work were extant. Sanborn maps indicate the exterior walls of the original house also were brick.

As originally constructed, House B measured approximately 18-ft 6-in (5.72m) long (north/south) by 16-ft 6-in (5.03m) wide (east/west).<sup>51</sup> Although the west wall of the original house was not completely exposed, except for that portion pierced by the bulkhead entrance (see discussion below), the entire perimeter foundation wall appears to be intact. The north wall of House B directly abutted the south wall of House C. The fact that the mortar joints on the exterior face of the north wall of House B were flush and trowel-cut indicates that the latter dwelling was constructed prior to House C (Figure 33).<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>50</sup> While metric units of measurement are standard for archaeological investigations, the authors also have provided English units in describing individual features and the layout of the house lot, as this system of measurement more closely aligns to the mindset of the individuals responsible for the built environment there.

<sup>51</sup> There was some irregularity to the north/south dimensions of the house, which measured 18-ft. 9-in. along the east foundation wall but then narrowed to 18-ft 6-in along the western edge of the excavation block. The latter dimension (18-ft 6-in) seems to have been the more consistent of the two.

<sup>52</sup> Had House C been constructed first, there is no way that that these mortar joints could be flush and trowel cut.

Integrated into the north perimeter foundation wall was a fireplace (and chimney) foundation (Feature 10). The fireplace foundation was integrated into the north wall of the structure, with the chimney stack having been integrated into the interior of the structure. The fireplace measured 1-ft 1-in (0.34 m) deep by 4-ft 8-in (1.42 m) long, not counting the thickness of the outer wall of the structure. The back firewall of the firebox was, in essence, the outer brick wall of the structure. The Rumford-style firebox measured approximately 1-ft 1-in (0.34 m) deep, with a 3-ft 2-in (0.98 m) wide mouth, and 2-ft 0-in (0.61 m) wide fire back. Unlike House C, the fire back was incorporated into the exterior brick wall (Figure 16).

A single opening was present in the southern perimeter foundation wall. This small opening (Feature 14) measured 1-ft 11-in (0.58m) wide, and minimally 12-in (30 cm) tall (piercing five courses of extant brick work). Presumably, this opening functioned as a window and/or vent (Figure 17). A second, albeit bricked-up, opening was identified within the east perimeter foundation wall, near the northeast corner of the building. This opening measured 3-ft 1-½-in (0.95 m) wide and was 10-in (25 cm) tall (piercing four courses of extant brickwork). The base of the opening was four courses of brickwork above the base of the foundation wall, which corresponds closely to the circa 1840 ground surface (Figure 34). A similarly sized (3-ft 2-in) bricked-in opening was centered on the east foundation wall, at the same elevation as the other. Given their size and location, these two openings potentially mark the location of separate front entrances and may have once accommodated stone door sills (approximately 10 to 12-in thick). The size of the bricked-in openings also fit well with a rough opening for a doorway.<sup>53</sup> Considering the small size of House B, it seems unlikely that two front doorways have been present at the same time. The fact that the openings had been bricked up suggests a possible modification to the original dwelling, such as potentially shifting from a “side hall” entrance to one in the center of the house. One issue with the theory of the openings being associated with removed door sills is the fact the sills appear to be located lower than the floor level—as suggested by the absence of joist pockets in the foundation walls. Typically, the top of a door sill would be even with the top of the joists (whose ends would be inserted into pockets in the perimeter foundations).<sup>54</sup> The small size of House D, as built, also argues against a side-hall plan. The preponderance of evidence—both archival and archaeological—indicates that the front entrance of the house was centered on the east elevation. This is suggested by the 1873 bird’s-eye view, and also by the remnants of a brick sidewalk (Feature 20) and a possible step support (Feature 21) aligned to the center of the house (features that are discussed further below). The infilled openings might also reflect a design alteration, or miscommunication with the contractor, during the course of construction—factors which may explain why the base course of the foundations are laid differently along this same elevation.

Located beneath the original house was a substantial cellar (Feature 7). This cellar is represented by a large, relatively square pit within the center of the house footprint. The edge of the cellar

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<sup>53</sup> This factors in the presence of wooden jambs minimally 2-in thick, leaving room for a door 2-ft 10-in wide (or perhaps 2-ft 8-in).

<sup>54</sup> In some brick homes, lower-story floor joists were set on a sill plate running along the inside edge of the foundations (if not directly upon the foundation itself) as opposed to inserted into pockets. But this was not the norm; and moreover, it required that the foundations be wider than the walls above them (with spread footing on the interior), and this is not the case with House B.

inset from the from the inside edge of the perimeter foundation walls, creating an approximately 2-ft (0.61m) wide ledge between the foundation wall and the cellar. The side walls were relatively straight and showed little evidence of slumping. The excavations found subtle remnants of horizontal planking (approximately 1-in thickness) around the periphery of the pit, adjacent to which were four post holes (Features 16A-D). These structural remnants are believed to represent structural framing for a finished wooden wall along its outer edges—the horizontal planking being attached to vertical posts set on the backside of the planking. This wall probably extended only as high as the surrounding outer ledge, or perhaps just above it. The over-dig between the plank walls and the cut ledge was backfilled with soil. Also located in the backfilled area of the over-dig, along the north side of the cellar, were several large fragments of sandstone suspected as being remnants of an earlier foundation. There is some suggestion of possible rebuilding, or at least maintenance, of the cellar walls, particularly at the southeast corner, where a limestone slab was found wedged beneath the base of a suspected post (Figures 35-41).

The excavated cellar pit measured approximately 12-ft 6-in (3.81m) north/south. The east/west dimensions of the pit could not be determined within the scope of the project; but, assuming the earthen ledge on the west side of the pit was comparable in width to the three sides (approx. 2-ft), the pit would have measured approximately 10-ft 9-in (3.28m) east/west. The finished size of the cellar (taking into consideration the suspected finished wood side walls) measured 10-ft 8-11-in (3.25m) in size north/south. Once again, the east/west dimensions cannot be stated with certainty, but if the width of the western builder's trench was similar to as elsewhere, the finished cellar measured roughly 9-ft 6-in (2.90m) east/west. Under the proposed dimensions, the finished, plank-walled section of the cellar would have provided slightly over 100 square feet (9.38m) of storage space. The earthen ledge surrounding the central pit also represented additional potential storage space (for crockery, jars, etc.).

Whoever dug the cellar terminated their excavation soon after reaching the subsoil underlying the rich prairie topsoil on which House B was constructed. The dense, blocky character of the subsoil possibly discouraged further digging, along with the concern for water infiltration. The hard-packed, earth floor of the cellar was located approximately 2-ft 4-in (71 cm) below the surrounding ground surface (and/or the base of the house foundations). The floor surface within the excavated portion of the cellar had a subtle slope towards the center, on the north/south axis, a more pronounced one (approximately 2 degrees) to the west. Determining the headspace available within the cellar is difficult to determine since the perimeter foundations were demolished below the height of the floor joists (as indicated by the absence of joist pockets). A conservative estimate for the ceiling height in the east side of the cellar is 4-ft 3-in.<sup>55</sup> The slope in the floor surface would have allowed several additional inches of head room on the west side of the cellar.

Located in the center of the cellar was a shallow pit (Feature 15). Only the eastern edge of this feature was exposed during the mitigation, and it is unclear as to whether this pit was square or rectangular—or how far it extended to the west. The portion that was exposed had square

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<sup>55</sup> These estimates are based on are based on several factors: 1) the perimeter foundations having been demolished below the height of the floor joists and associated joist pockets; and 2) the height of the tallest section of the remaining foundations, which had nine courses. The ceiling height in the cellar naturally would be taller if the floor joists were inserted at a point above the ninth course of brickwork.

corners, measured 3-ft 4-in (1.02m) wide, and was 4-in (10cm) deep. The northern two-thirds of the feature was covered with a pavement of soft-mud brick. The bricks along the eastern and northern limits of the feature were set on edge, while those within the field were laid flat. It seems possible that the southern third of the feature may also have been paved with brick, it seems unlikely as the base of the feature is irregular in this area. Given the limited extent of that area which was exposed during mitigation work, it is difficult to say with certainty what Feature 15's function was. One possibility is that it was part of a paved walkway running into the cellar from the bulkhead entrance located along the west side of the original house (Feature 8). The exposed portion of Feature 15 was shifted slightly north-of-center of the bulkhead, but the feature might be more closely aligned to the entrance than suggested (considering the restricted view of the excavated portion exposed). The recessed pavement also would have facilitated the drainage of water from the interior of the cellar towards the bulkhead. Another possibility is that this represents a foundation for an early coal burning furnace, but this seems unlikely for a variety of reasons (i.e. lack of coal, age of Zone VII fill which caps the feature).

The bulkhead entrance (Feature 8) to the cellar was partially exposed within Tests 1 and 2 (during the Phase II investigations conducted in 2014). The bulkhead projected through the western foundation wall of the original house into the adjacent rear service wing and presumably contained a set of steps, or ladder, by which the cellar could be accessed. Only the southern side of the bulkhead was exposed during the archaeological investigations, so its full dimensions are not known. The portion that was exposed was 3-ft (91cm) wide (north/south), and it is reasonable to believe the feature was upwards of 4-ft (1.23m) in width. The investigations indicated that the sides of the bulkhead were not shored up with masonry. Planking may have been used as a substitute, but there was no obvious evidence of this archaeologically. This is atypical for such a feature, and it partially explains the eroded character of the ground surface adjoining the south side of the bulkhead. The base of the bulkhead was stepped in profile, and it dropped down to a hard-packed surface that was located 2-ft 5-in (79cm) below the house foundations and appears to have been even with the floor of the cellar. Two brick piers (Features 4A and 4B) were present at the base of the bulkhead, roughly in line with the west wall of the original house. These piers were dry-laid, 8-9-in (20-23cm) square, three courses high, and set 2-ft 9-in (85cm) apart from one another. The function of the two brick piers is not known with certainty, but they may have supported a plank step. Such a step would have been convenient, considering that any water in the cellar would have collected at this point (due to the slope of the floors in the cellar and bulkhead). The piers might also have served as bases for posts supporting a lintel over the entrance into the cellar. A lintel was needed at this location to carry the brick wall above it. Typically, the ends of a lintel extend into the brickwork located either side of such an opening, and no post supports would be needed; but posts might have been employed if the opening was added after the fact or if the lintel failed. The latter scenario is a distinct possibility, given that the foundations adjacent to the south side of the bulkhead (and exposed within Tests 1 and 2) had slumped and partially collapsed. It was perhaps to help address this issue that a brick wall/pier (Feature 2) was added along the south side of the entrance into the cellar. Feature 2 abutted the east side of Feature 4A; it too was two wythes wide, but in contrast to the Feature 4A, was mortared together and appears to have extended the full height of the bulkhead entrance. Only the western face of Feature 2 was exposed during the excavations, so it is not known whether the feature represents just a pier supporting a lintel, or a wall shoring up the short corridor leading into the cellar. The possibility of a comparable wall/pier being present on the



north side of the bulkhead could not be ascertained as this area was not excavated during the Phase II testing (Figures 19-24).

The expeditious character of the bulkhead, particularly the apparent absence of wall shoring, suggests that it was not original to House B. Had the bulkhead been built in conjuncture with the house, it is reasonable to suppose that it too would have had brick walls. The brick required would have been at hand at that time, and brick walls also made more sense from a structural/maintenance perspective. The bulkhead, as built, had plank walls at best, if not just earthen ones. In order to provide sufficient headroom to move between the bulkhead and cellar, a section of the west wall of the house needed to be removed. All of the brickwork above the bulkhead, from the foundations up to the floor joists, likely was removed, and the lintel previously discussed was installed to carry the weight of the wall above it.

Although the cellar could potentially date to the construction of House B (with an interior trapdoor providing access), it is believed to have been excavated at the same time as the bulkhead, with the latter serving the point of entry from which the cellar was burrowed out beneath the house. This is suggested by the cellar floor, whose sloped surface articulates well to the base of the bulkhead.<sup>56</sup> The deposit of fairly clean topsoil fill found around the periphery of the house foundations potentially is associated with the excavation of the cellar and bulkhead. This topsoil fill, which was approximately 6-in (15cm) thick, clearly post-dated the construction of the house but still dates from the early occupation of the house. Another piece of evidence arguing in favor of the cellar being a later addition is the concentration of large sandstone slabs found on the surface of ledge and within the builder's trench behind the plank wall on the north side of the cellar (Feature 17).<sup>57</sup> These stone slabs are suspected to represent remnant building material associated with an earlier structure that was dismantled or disturbed by construction of the existing house (see House C discussion in Volume IV). The sandstone slabs appear to have slumped, or dropped, into the builder's trench after the fact due the collapse of the adjacent earth ledge, rather than being intentionally used as backfill (Figure 42). Had the cellar been excavated during the construction of the house, the sandstone likely would have been removed due to the threat their weight posed to collapsing the earth ledge on which they sat. Their removal could have been done far more easily at that point in time compared to later on, where there was less room and freedom of movement available. Whoever dug the cellar—if it was done after the fact—was probably content to leave the heavy stones in place. Further excavations would be necessary to firmly answer whether the cellar and bulkhead are contemporaneous, and relationship between the plank-walled section of the cellar and the brick wall/pier (Feature 2) extending off the bulkhead.

Two long north/south profiles (Profiles 1 and 2), and two shorter east/west profiles (Profiles 3 and 4) were recorded through the cellar during the Phase III mitigation. These profiles illustrated twelve distinct fill zones that can be divided into Pre-Fire (Zones VII-XI), Fire (Zones VIa-VIb), and Post-Fire (Zones I-V) contexts. Zone designations are consistent between the four profiles,

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<sup>56</sup> Although the cellar was not fully excavated, there is sufficient control in the measurements taken during the 2014 and 2019 investigations to allow a projection of the floor surface west to the base of the bulkhead.

<sup>57</sup> The sandstone remaining on the ledge exhibits evidence of burning from the 1908 fire.

but Profile 2 provides a good point of reference for the following discussion (Figures 43-47). Zone XI was a thin layer of topsoil with cultural mottling located on the ledges surrounding the cellar. Zone X, which was present only on the north side of the cellar, was from the collapse of the earth ledge on which the large sandstone slabs (Feature 16) rested. Aside from the sandstone slabs, Zone X consisted primarily of sterile soil. Zone IX, which represented the backfill deposited into the builder's trench (or over-dig) for the cellar pit. The earliest fill with the cellar proper was Zone VIII, which was a relatively thin, hard-packed layer of mixed soils and plaster (deposited in Feature 15, and along its edges). Zone VIII capped the pit with brick pavement in the center of the cellar (Feature 15) and parts of the adjacent floor but did not extend across the entirety of the excavated portion of the cellar. The presence of plaster in Zone VIII suggests that it may have been deposited when the house was being remodeled, possibly when the first of the rear additions was constructed. Similar fill was found at the base of bulkhead.<sup>58</sup> Fragments of a glass serving plate embossed with the words "GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD" (Vessel B-30) were found pressed down into the surface of Zone VIII. Zone VII consisted of loose, wet topsoil fill with plaster mixed in with it. This fill deposit averaged 4-5-in (10-13cm) in thickness and extended into the bulkhead entrance, where it was even thicker.<sup>59</sup> The soil in Zone VII is suspected to have washed in from the earth ledges adjoining the cellar and accumulated over time. The fact that Zone VII showed no evident sign of compaction suggests that the cellar was no longer in regular use at the time of its deposition. After it was abandoned, the cellar does not appear to have been used for the disposal of household waste to the extent seen elsewhere in the project area. The cellar beneath House E and the crawlspace beneath House D, for instance, had substantial amounts of cinders and other "trash" dumped into them in a Late-Pre-Fire context, but such deposits were less evident in the cellar of House B and within the bulkhead.

The Fire deposits in the cellar, which were the direct result of the August 1908 fire, were represented by Zones VIa and VIb. Zone VIb consisted of dense concentrations of burned plaster, charcoal, wood ash, and primary artifacts present in the house the night it was destroyed. Once the floor burned through, this material dropped down into the cellar. The fire materials were spread across the cellar pit and the adjoining ledge/shelf, resulting in a basin-shaped deposit. The scarcity of intact framing materials, such as the flooring and joists, indicates that the fire in House B was very intense.<sup>60</sup> Zone VIa was capped by intact standing-seam metal roofing, which fell into the cellar after the roof collapsed (Figure 48). Sanborn maps indicate that a metal roof was installed on the house between 1890 and 1896. Lying on top of the metal roofing was a dense layer of brick rubble (Zone VIa) from the walls of the house. Portions of the walls may have collapsed on the night of the fire, and whatever gutted shell remained standing may have been pulled down soon afterward. The cellar basin would have served as a convenient repository for the rubble (Figures 49-50).

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<sup>58</sup> Zone VIII in the cellar profiles equates to Zone VI in the profile drawn for the bulkhead in 2014 (Figure 19). This fill deposit was 4-6-in (11-15cm) thick inside the bulkhead and nearly covered one of the short brick piers there (Feature 4A).

<sup>59</sup> This equates to Zone V in the bulkhead profile. The thicker deposits in the bulkhead entrance are typical and documents the discard activity (and/or infilling) originating from this entrance and thinning out as one proceeds into the cellar.

<sup>60</sup> House E, by contrast, had a considerable amount of flooring and joists still intact, albeit charred.

A frame addition was constructed onto the rear of the original House B during the middle nineteenth century. This addition—the first of two made to the house—was represented archaeologically by a brick perimeter foundation that abutted the northwest and southwest corners of the original dwelling. The perimeter foundation wall (Feature 3) was two wythes wide and measured 18-ft 6-in north/south. Although the Phase II testing exposed 8-10-ft of this rear wing, the exact east/west extent of this addition is not known as the foundations continued past the western edge of the excavation block. Based on the Sanborn fire insurance maps, this rear wing measured approximately 12-ft in depth (east/west). Six courses of brickwork of were found intact during the Phase II investigations. In contrast to the original house, the foundations of the addition had a header course at its base instead of a rowlock. By the time the addition was constructed, 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 foundation was constructed. It is possible some of this soil fill may have come from the excavation of the cellar and had been broadcast around the house.

The foundation wall of the addition straddled an earlier post hole (Feature 6) located at southwest corner of original house foundations. Feature 6 was a relatively large, 1-ft 4-in to 1-ft 6-in (40-46cm) diameter, ash-filled post hole. This post represents either a fence post originating from the corner of the house, or perhaps a support for a rear porch. Although the specific function of this post is unclear, it clearly dated to the early years of the site's occupation (Figure 17).

The possibility of a rear porch being present on the house prior to the construction of the addition is suggested by the presence of a brick pier (Feature 11) on the inside of the wing's foundation wall. This pier, which was partially disturbed, was located approximately 6-ft (1.83m) west of the northwest corner of the original house—a distance that fits well with the width of a porch. No corresponding pier was found off the southwest corner of the original house, but this may have been removed when the perimeter foundation was built. A porch, if present, would have sheltered the bulkhead entrance to the cellar and also provided an outdoor work area. There is also a possibility that Feature 11 represents a support pier for the floor system of the addition.

Construction of the rear addition resulted in the encapsulation of an early midden (Feature 9) and a stone-paved surface (Feature 5). The pavement, which was exposed in Tests 1 and 2, was constructed with thin sandstone slabs approximately 1-in to 2-in (3-5cm) thick and was located approximately 2-in (5-6cm) above the base of the foundation wall of the addition (and 6-in/15cm above the base of the original foundations). The surface of the remnant flagstones was slightly reddened, and exhibited evidence of in situ burning (presumably from the 1908 fire). The pavement was disturbed by the construction of the bulkhead entrance as well as the subsequent collapse of that structure (Figures 21-22). During the Phase II investigations, there was an initial thought that Feature 5 was part of a stone floor put down within the rear wing. However, the current interpretation is that the pavement pre-dates the wing, and most likely was either associated with the initial period of occupation of House B (representing a pavement laid along the rear of the house), or more likely pre-dates the original construction of House B (and was associated with earliest component at the site, as represented by the structure represented by the cellar straddled by both Houses B and C).

Although unclear as to when this pavement was constructed, the artifacts present in the associated midden (Feature 9) suggest that the rear service wing was constructed at a fairly early date. This is substantiated by the 1854 *City of Springfield* map which suggests that the house had attained its current footprint by that date. Although this early midden is well preserved beneath this addition, it was only minimally sampled by the Phase II investigations, and not at all during the Phase III mitigation (as it was located outside the revised railroad ROW). Test 1 was not excavated below the stone pavement. Although some of the artifacts identified with the Early Pre-Fire component may pre-date House B, the majority of the artifacts from this context probably were associated with the early occupants of this dwelling—and not an earlier, Pre-House B component (see discussion in Volume IV regarding the Early Pre-Fire artifacts that clearly were associated with a component pre-dating the construction of Houses B and C).

Multiple features were exposed in the front and side yard of the house lot. The earliest of these was Feature 19, a wide infilled ditch that extended across the entire front of the house lot (and continued across the front of the lots associated with Houses A, C, D, and E). The western edge of the feature was located approximately 10-ft 6-in (3.20m) west of the east lot line and ran generally parallel to it (and Tenth Street). Although the origin and function of Feature 19 is not known with certainty, it may be related to grading activity undertaken in preparation for the Northern Cross Railroad. The grading for the section of the line between Springfield and the Sangamon River reportedly was completed in the late 1830s, but no track was laid down until around 1853, by which time the line had been renamed the Great Western Railway.<sup>61</sup> Early in the intervening period, the ditch was infilled, an event that may have coincided with the construction of House B, or soon after.

A line of post holes (Features 22A-E) cut into Feature 19. These post holes run parallel to Tenth Street and are inset approximately 5-ft (1.52m) west of the eastern lot line. The centering of the posts is irregular, and there appears to be multiple episodes of them. The earliest set of posts are large, and contain fragments of soft-mud brick. They presumably represent a fence line, but their age and association are open to question. The fact that the posts are set back so far from the lot line raises the possibility of them being associated with the early component pre-dating the construction of House B.

Three post holes found on the southern lot line represent another fence line (Features 12A-C). The post holes were spaced 8-ft (2.43m) apart and, in contrast to Feature 22, were aligned tightly to the property line separating Houses B and C. Three other posts holes (Features 13A-C) were scattered in between this fence line and House B. The purpose of these posts is unclear. There is evidence of the north side of the front yard also having been fenced in. This particular fence line was located on the House C lot and is discussed in more detail in Volume IV.

The poorly preserved and/or badly disturbed remnants of a brick sidewalk was found on the eastern edge of the front yard. This sidewalk was built with soft-mud brick laid in a rough herringbone pattern. It measured 3-4-ft (0.91-1.23m) in width and was oriented east/west, being

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<sup>61</sup> A similar ditch-like feature was found at Site 11SG1533, on the opposite side of Tenth Street, during the 2021 Phase II testing for Usable Segment III (Stratton and Mansberger 2022). This may represent the eastern extent of Feature 19.

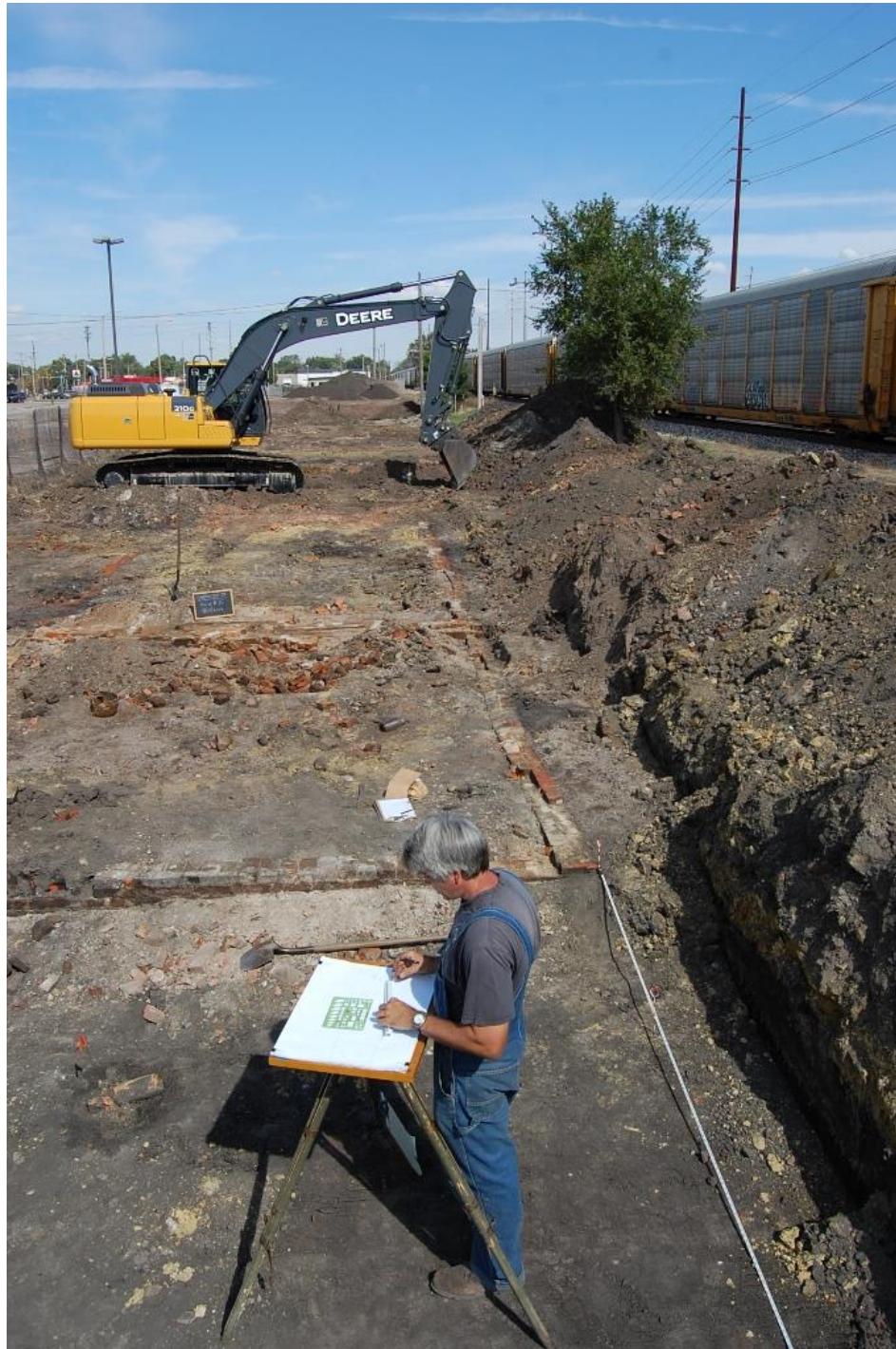
aligned to the center of House B. The sidewalk is believed to have extended west to the house, though the majority of the pavement has been removed (Figure 51).

The archaeological excavations indicated a significant aggregation of the ground surface in the front yard of House B over time. Potentially associated with the earliest component, which predated House B, was a light scatter of crushed soft-mud brick fragments. These brick fragments may represent construction debris, or may even pre-date the construction of the house. The thick deposit of front yard fill was especially evident along the east foundation wall, where multiple fill episodes were documented in Test 10. The earliest of these was approximately 6-in (15cm) of topsoil fill, which may be associated with the excavation of the cellar. By 1908, the ground surface along the front of the house had been raised nearly 1-ft 4-in (40cm). A brick scatter found on the circa-1908 ground surface directly in front of the house possibly represents the disturbed remains of a support(s) for steps leading up to the front door (Figures 52-53). Another landscape feature identified in the front yard was a salt-glazed stoneware jar (crock) set into a pit (Feature 23). This feature was located near the southeast corner of the house and may represent an ornamental planting.

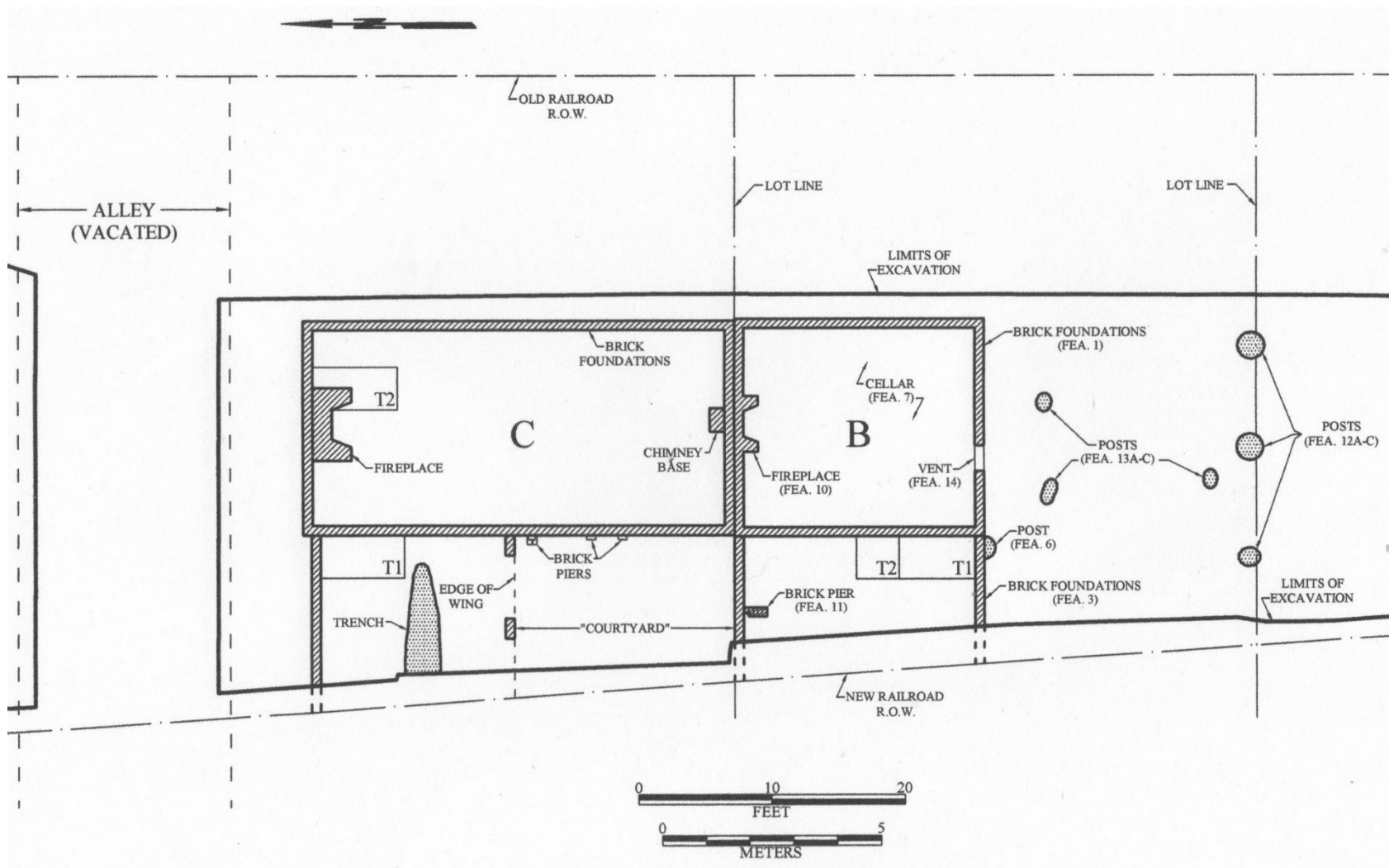
Several features post-dating the occupation of House B also were identified on the house lot. One of these was a narrow water-line trench (Feature 18) that ran across the front of the lot, parallel to Tenth Street. The water line is believed to have serviced the lumber yard built over the site in the 1930s. A hole for a removed utility post also found in the front yard.

**Table 4**  
**List of Features, House B**

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Function</u>
<u>Phase II (2014)</u>			
1	perimeter brick wall	front of house	original house foundation
2	perimeter brick wall	front of house	interior cellar wall
3	perimeter brick wall	rear of house	rear service wing
4A, B	brick piers	Test 1	porch/bulkhead support
5	stone pavement	Test 1	exterior pavement/walk
6	post	Test 1	fence (?)
7	large, deep pit	front of house	cellar
8	rectangular pit	Test 1 and 2	bulkhead entrance to cellar
9	artifact concentration	Test 1	midden (pre-1865)?
10	U-shaped brick wall	front of house	fireplace foundation
11	brick pier	rear of house	unknown
12 A-C	posts	side yard	fence (?)
13 A-C	posts	side yard	fence (?)
14	void in foundation wall	south wall, front of house	vent/window to crawlspace
<u>Phase III (2019)</u>			
15	pit	base of cellar	unknown
16 A-D	posts	base of cellar	cellar wall
17	concentration sandstone slabs	front of house	unknown
18	narrow linear trench	front yard	utility line
19	deep, wide trench	front yard	ditch/borrow pit (?)
20	brick pavement	front yard	walkway
21	isolated bricks	front yard	step supports (?)
22 A-E	posts	front yard	fence and/or structure supports; divided into two
23	crockery jar set into pit	front yard	ornamental planting (?)



**Figure 12. View of the Phase II investigations of House B and C in progress in 2014, looking north. The trackhoe is parked in an abandoned alley running east/west through the block.**



**Figure 13. Plan view of Houses B and C from Phase II investigations in 2014 (illustrating limits of excavation in relationship to vacated alley, east property line, and proposed new right-of-way in 2014). Features identified at House B during the investigations are indicated.**

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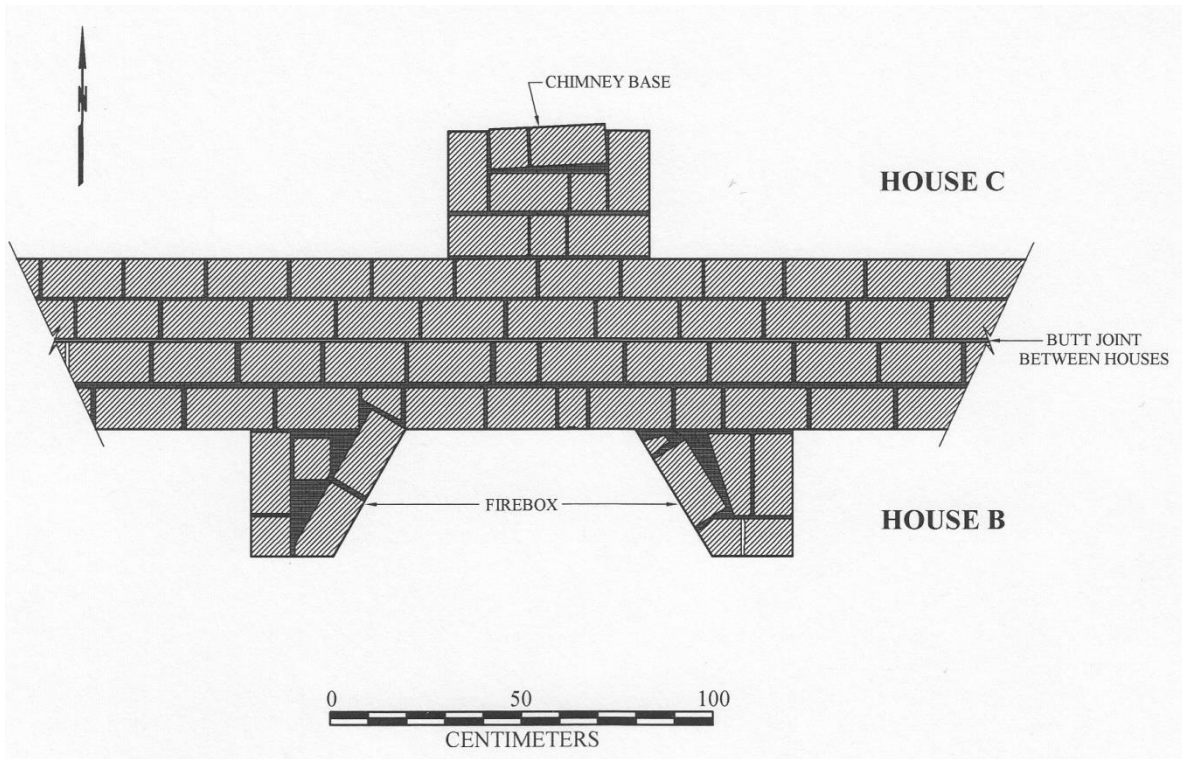


**Figure 14. View of House B (which abuts House C on the right) in the process of being exposed for mapping in 2014. Both House B and House C were constructed in the 1840s. This view is looking west.**





**Figure 15. View of the adjoining north wall of House B (left) and the south wall of House C (right). A fireplace foundation is present in House B, opposite the chimney foundation of House C. View is looking west.**



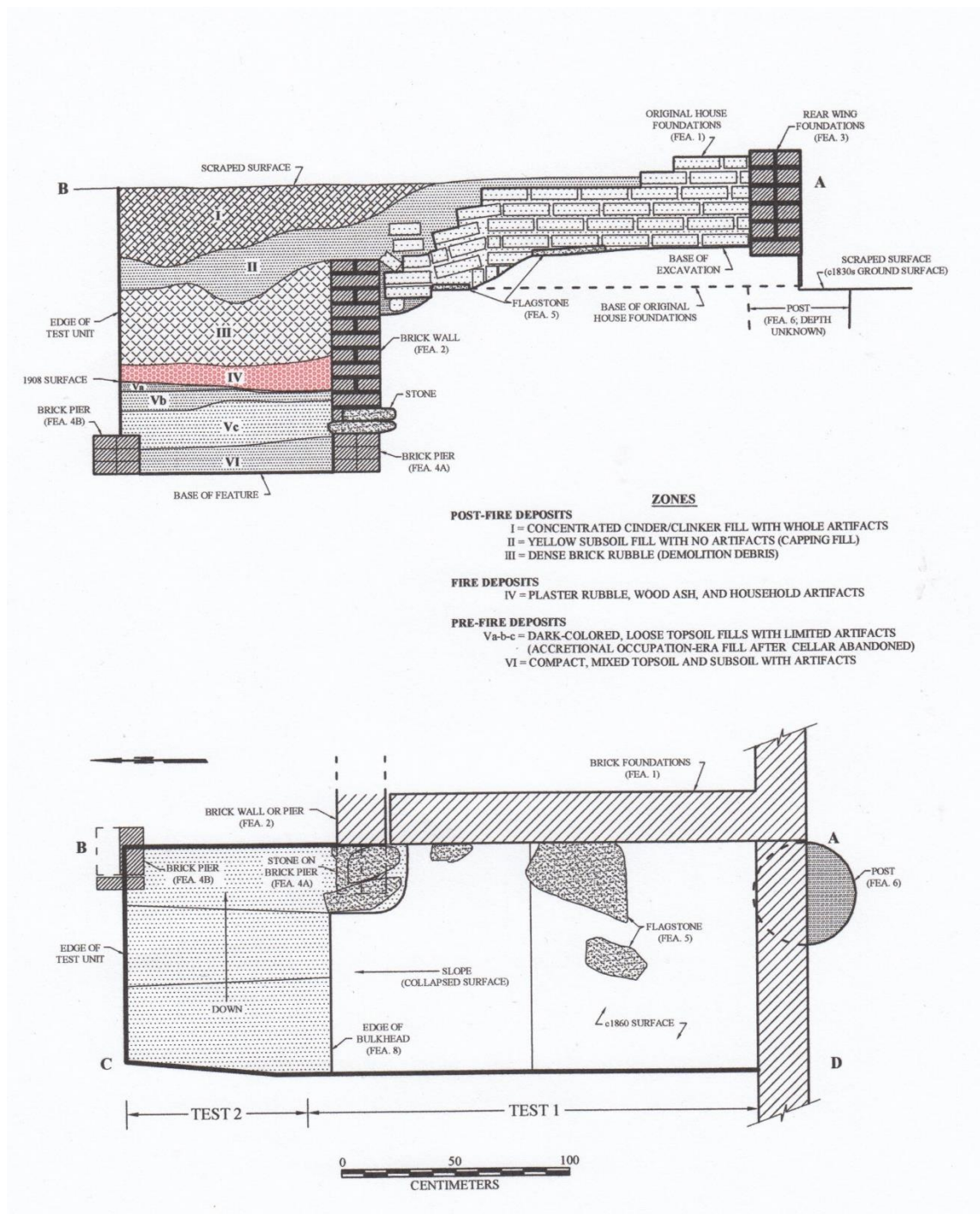
**Figure 16. Plan view and photograph illustrating the adjacent fireplace foundation in House B (Feature 10) and chimney base in House C. View is looking north.**



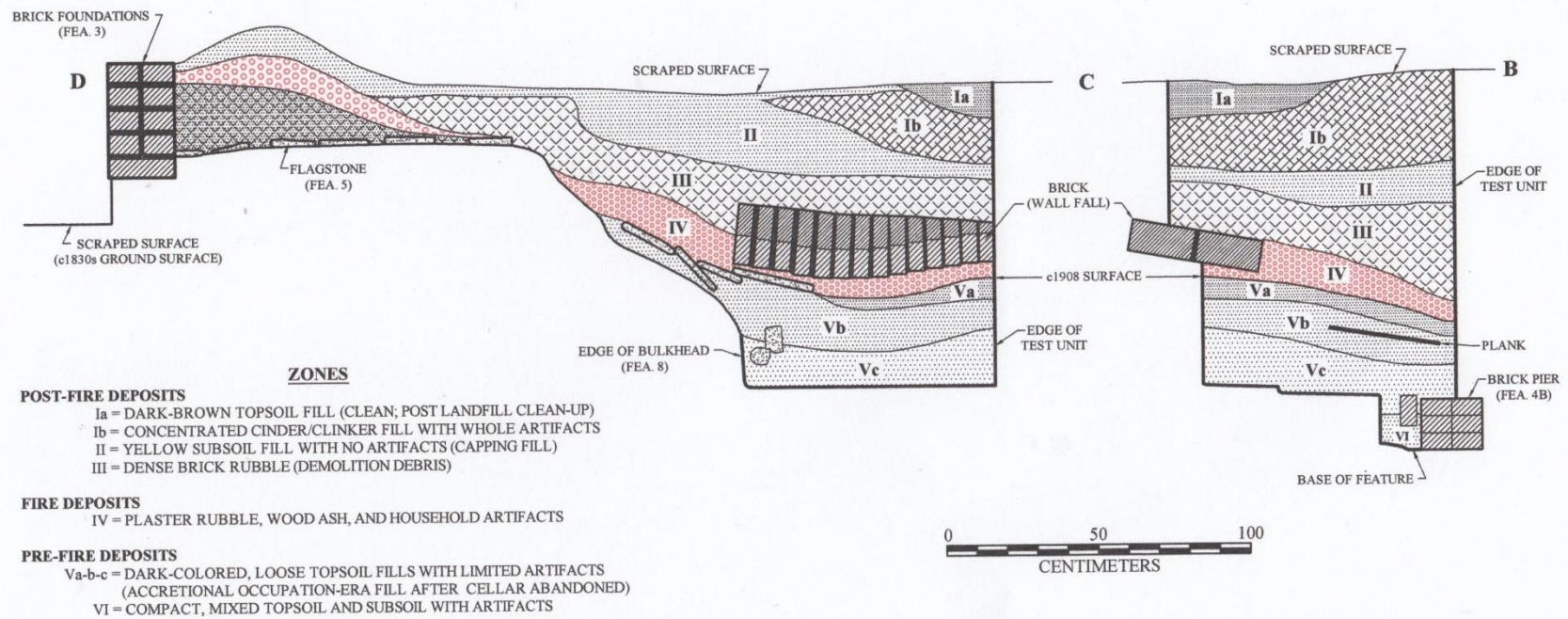
**Figure 17. Top: Detail of vent opening (Feature 14) in south wall of the original house foundations. Bottom: Detail of the southwest corner of the original house, illustrating the rear service wing and the underlying post hole (Feature 6). Both views look north.**



**Figure 18. At the scraped surface, House B exhibited strong evidence of having been destroyed by fire. Subsequent test excavations indicated that five of the houses (Houses A through E) had been destroyed by fire—presumably during the evening of August 14, 1908.**



**Figure 19. Plan view (bottom) and profile view (top) 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 bulkhead entrance to cellar beneath the original part of the house. Zone IV (in red) represents fire deposits from August 1908. The brick rubble in Zone III was from the collapsed walls of the original part of House B.**



**Figure 20. Profile views of Tests 1 and 2 in House B. Zone IV (in red) represents fire deposits from August 1908. Zone III is brick rubble.**



**Figure 21. Test 1, House B at approximately 30cm below the scraped surface, looking south. Note the disturbed flagstone pavement (Feature 5) in background and the ash and brick filled bulkhead entranceway (Feature 8) to the adjacent cellar in foreground. An early midden (Feature 9) was found on surface on which the stone pavement rests.**



**Figure 22. Detail of the east wall of Test 1 and 2 in House B, looking east and showing the excavated portion of the bulkhead entrance to the cellar. The dark, topsoil rich fills at base of the feature represent Pre-Fire deposits.**

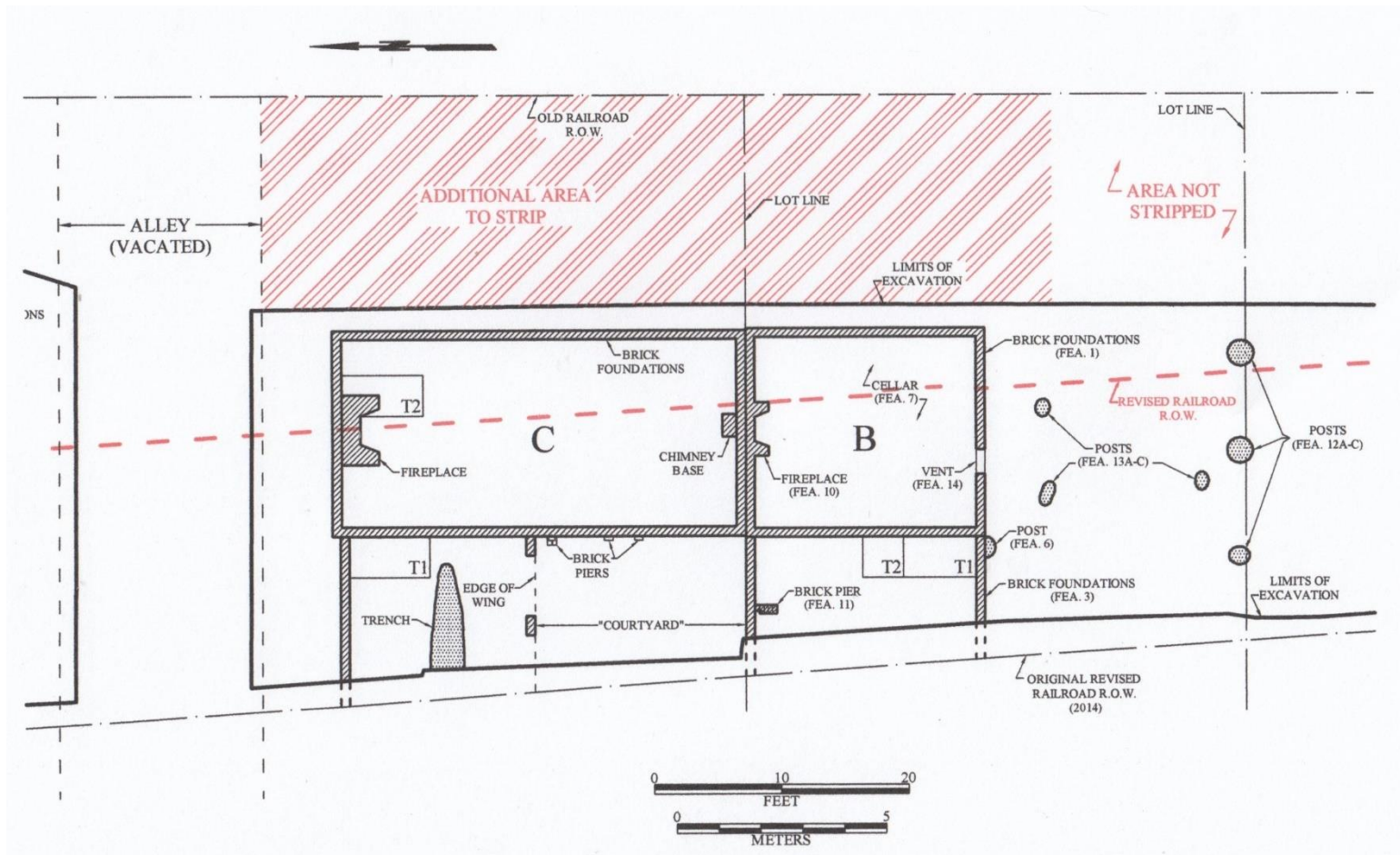




**Figure 23. Detail of the base of the bulkhead entranceway adjacent to the northeast corner of Test 2 (left; north edge of bulkhead as it cuts through foundation wall, looking north) and adjacent to the southeast corner of Test 2 (right; looking south).**



**Figure 24. View of the west wall of Test 2 illustrating the base of the bulkhead entrance way into the cellar and collapsed brick wall (or chimney?).**



**Figure 25. Plan view of Houses B and C (from 2014), illustrating original and revised ROW edges, and limits of new area to remove overburden to explore for additional features during Phase III mitigation.**



**Figure 26. Phase III archaeological mitigation of House B in progress, 2019. Note the interpretive sign for House B in the foreground. A similar sign was prepared for each of the houses excavated in order to inform the visiting public.**



**Figure 27. An important aspect of the project was public outreach. One of the groups that visited the site was Dr. Lynne Fisher’s anthropology class from the University of Illinois, Springfield, seen here viewing the excavations at House B.**



**Figure 28. The initial phase of the investigations at House B: starting the checkerboard.**



**Figure 29. View of House B with first half of the checkerboard excavations completed. Note House C in background with checkerboard excavations fully completed, awaiting front yard investigations.**

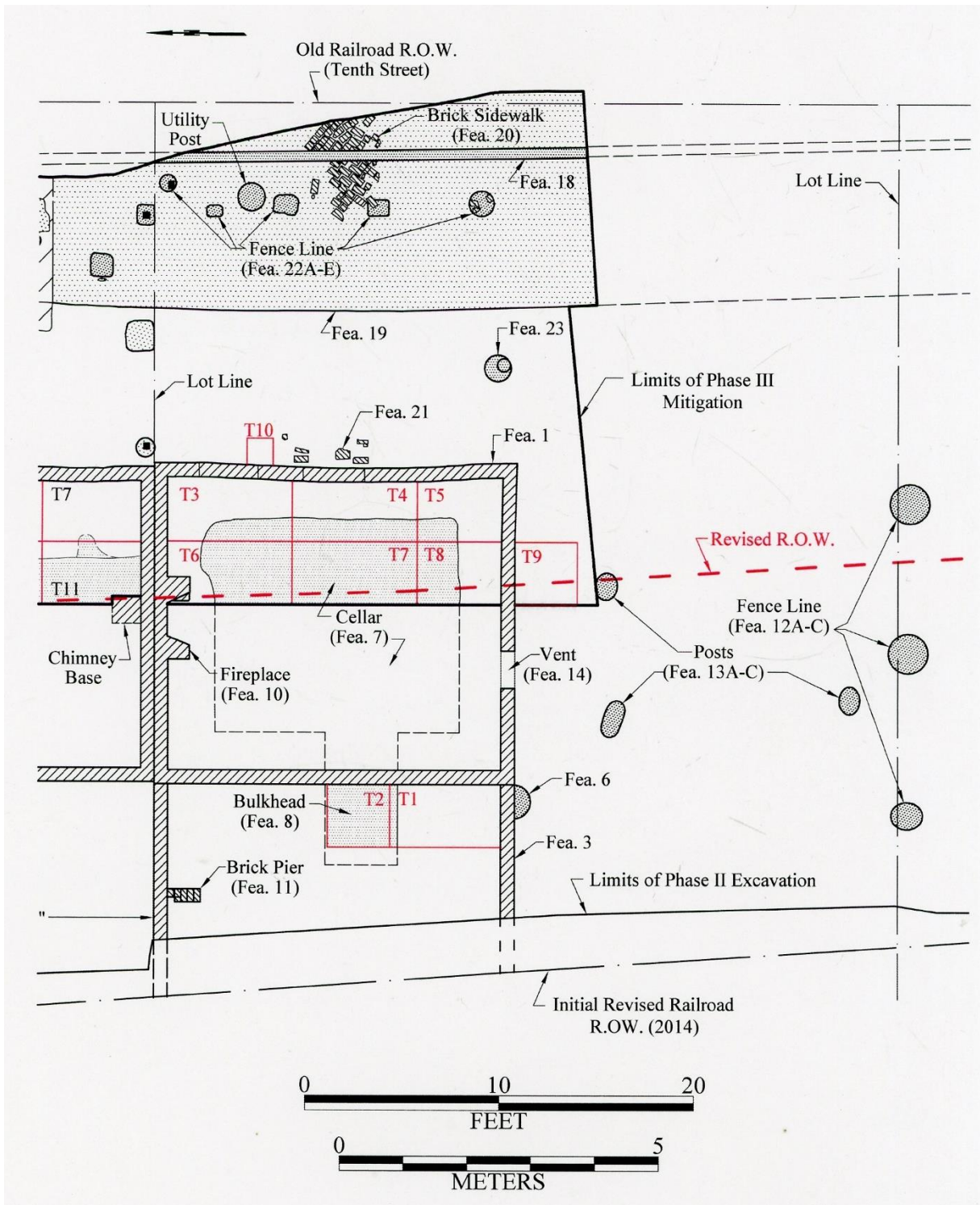


**Figure 30. Work in progress on the second half of the checkerboard within House B.**





**Figure 31. Excavation of House B nearing completion, looking south (left) and north (right). The cellar pit is circuited by an earth ledge several wide. A portion of the builder's trench is left in place and visible in this view.**



**Figure 32. Site plan of Houses B, illustrating features uncovered during the 2019 Phase III excavations.**



**Figure 33. Top: Detail view of northeast corner of House B abutting southeast corner of House C. House B was set approximately 2-in further to the east than House C, with the two foundations not being in perfect alignment with one another. This may suggest that House C, which was frame, was laid out so that the exterior face of the framework was in line with brick wall of House B. Right: Exterior wall surface of north wall, House B, following the removal of abutting south wall of House C. This wall exhibits flush, trowel-cut mortar joints, indicating that it was constructed prior to House C. The exterior surface was not painted.**



**Figure 34. Details of the exterior face of the east foundation wall of House B (within Test 10) showing the south edge an apparent infilled opening—indicated by the butt joint. While this opening may represent the location of a door sill that later was relocated, its position does not correlate well with the suspected floor level on the interior of the house. Also of note is the partial spread footing, which only found on this side of the house foundations.**



**Figure 35. View of west wall profile, with excavations of House B nearing completion.**



**Figure 36. Detail view of House B west wall profile, illustrating fill deposits located within the house cellar. This view looks north/northwest.**

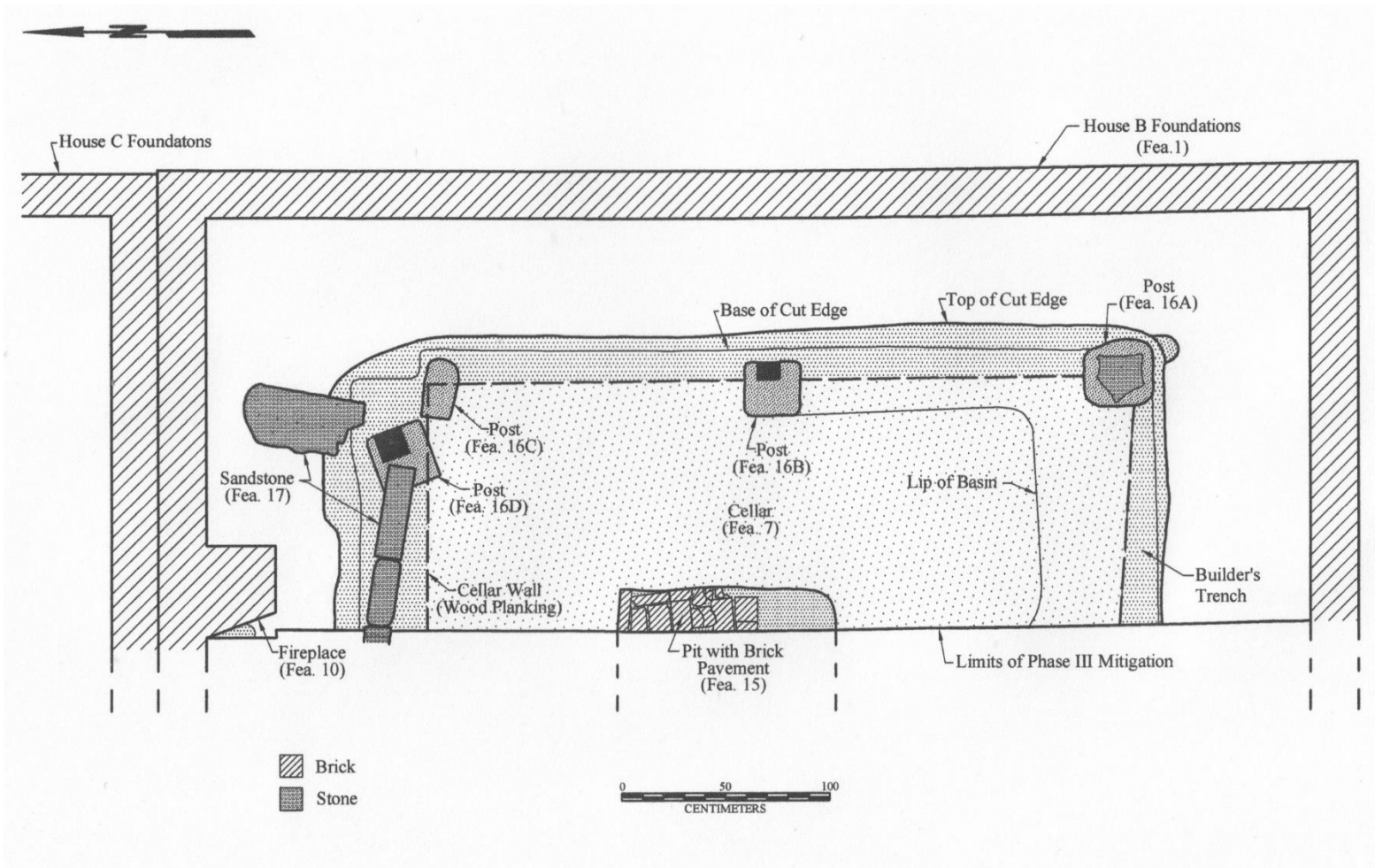


Figure 37. Plan of the part of the House B cellar excavated in 2019.



**Figure 38.** View of the cellar, looking north, after the builder's trench was fully removed. The four posts (Features 16A-D) associated with the wood lining of the cellar are shown at right, as is the pit (Feature 15) in the base of the cellar at left.





**Figure 39. View of three posts along the east wall of cellar (Features 16A-C). These posts would have supported a wood-lining for the cellar. Not all of the builder's trench fill from cellar had been removed when this photograph was taken.**



**Figure 40. Views of the north end of the cellar after the removal of the builder's trench, which revealed another post associated with the wood lining of the cellar. The two post holes shown (Features 16C-D) formed a corner for the planking to be nailed to. Both post holes were shallow.**



**Figure 41. View of the post in southeast corner of cellar/basement with stone pad placed over filled post (Feature 16A). It appears that the base of corner post may have deteriorated and later was supported by a stone pad. The fill of the original builder's trench either side of the post hole had not, as yet, been completely excavated at this point in time.**



**Figure 42. Two views of the north end of the original cellar, illustrating presence of burned sandstone slabs (Feature 16). Also note the presence of post hole in northeast corner of cellar. This post is believed to have been part of the framing for the wood lining of the cellar.**

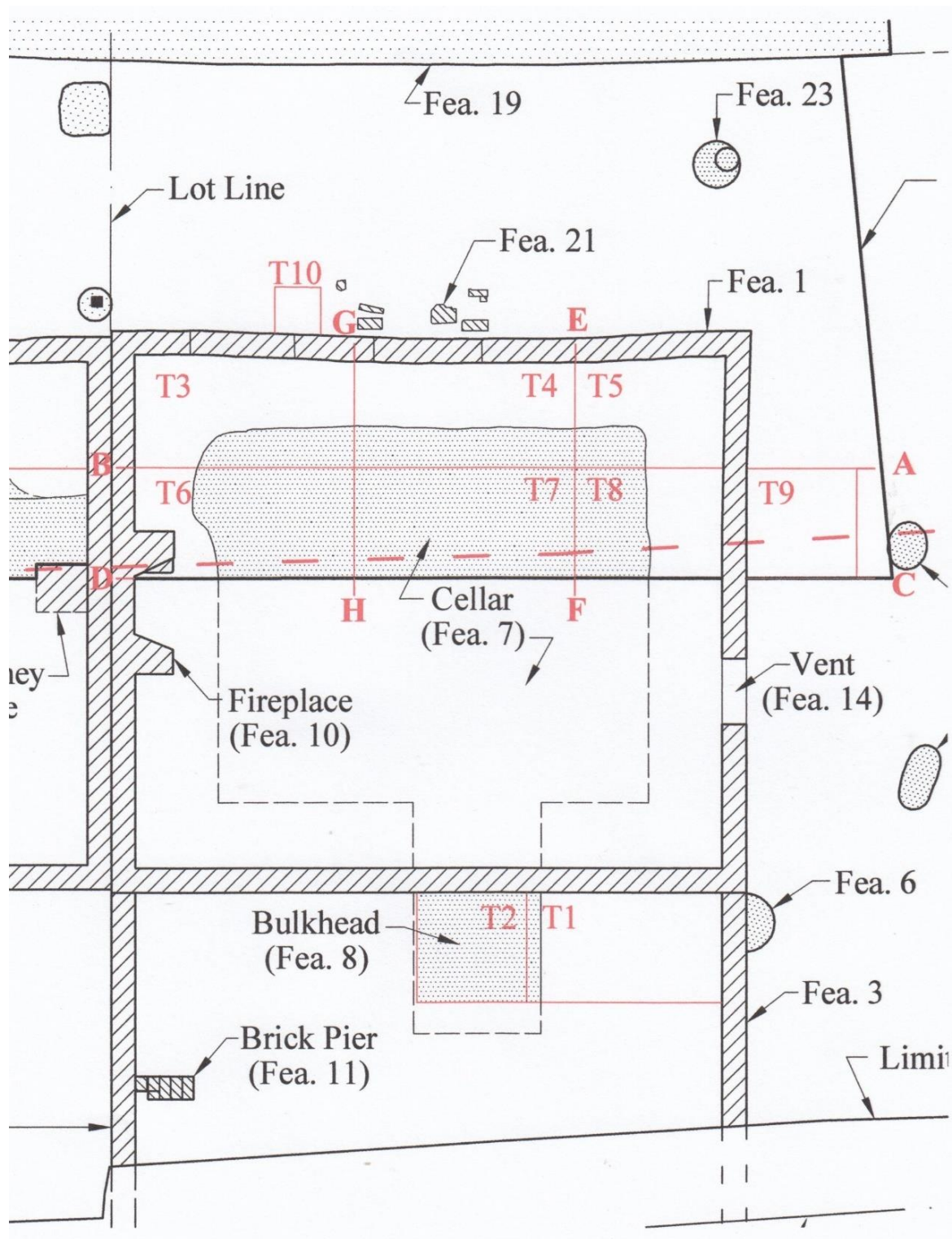


Figure 43. Detail of site plan for House B showing the position of profiles through cellar of House B cellar (profile lines marked in red by A-B, C-D, etc.). North is to the left.

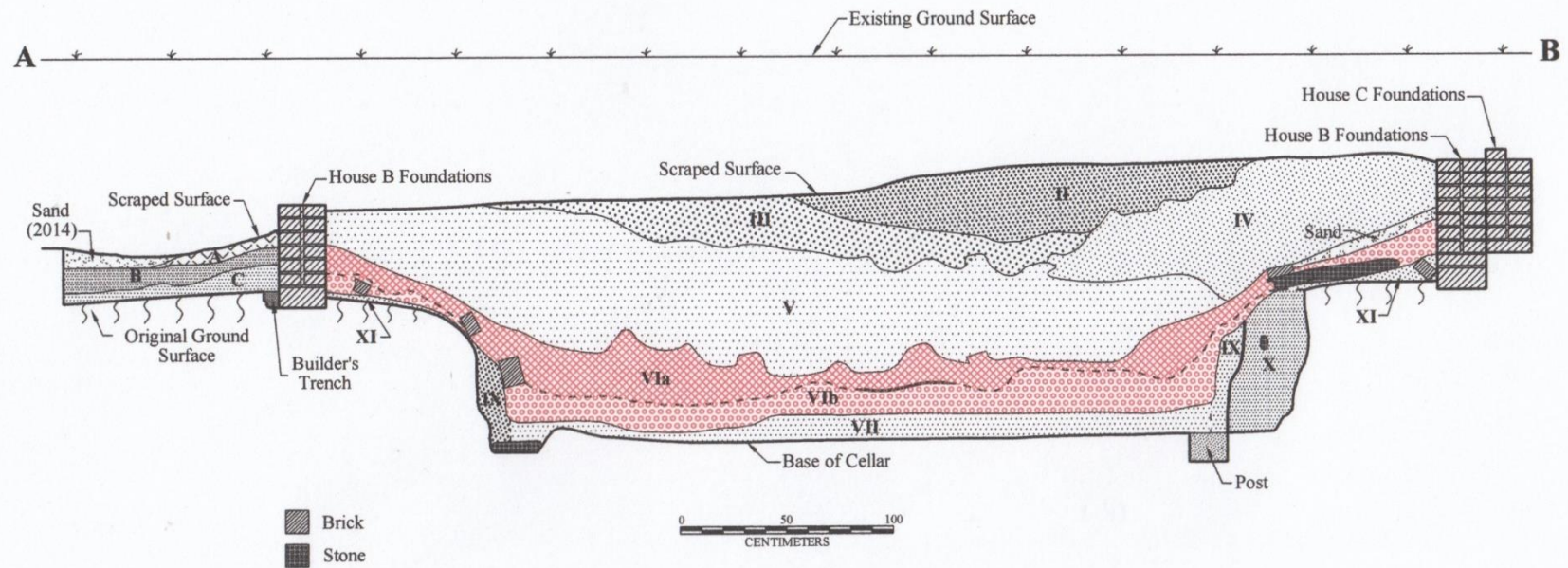
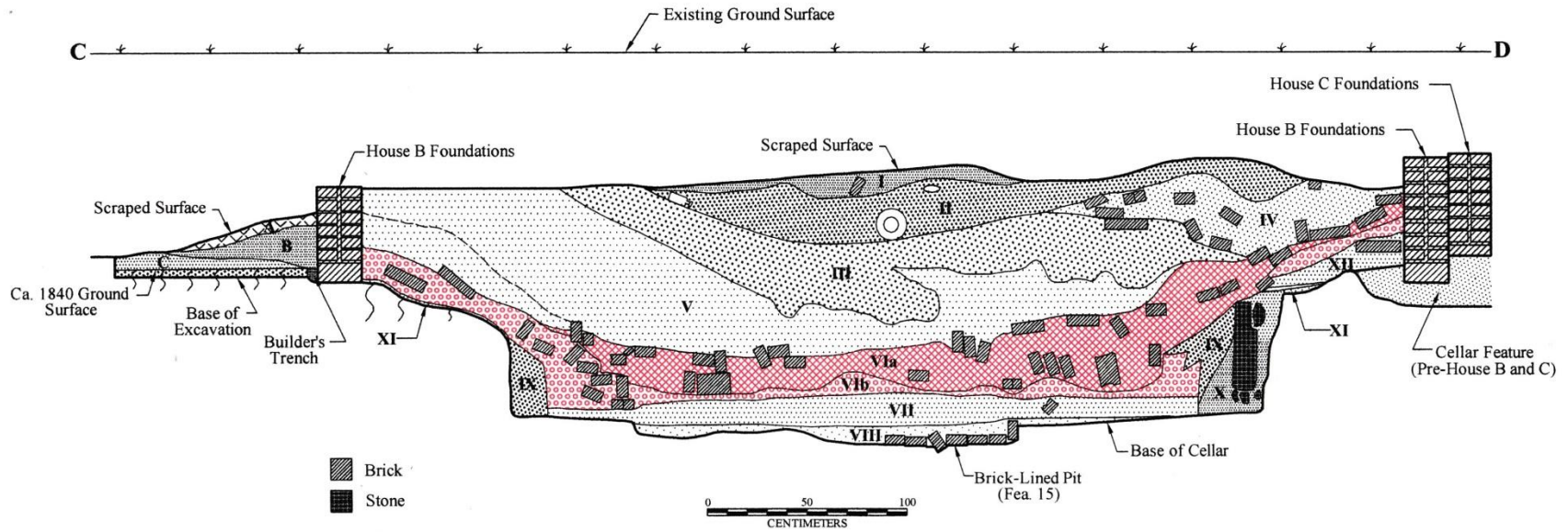
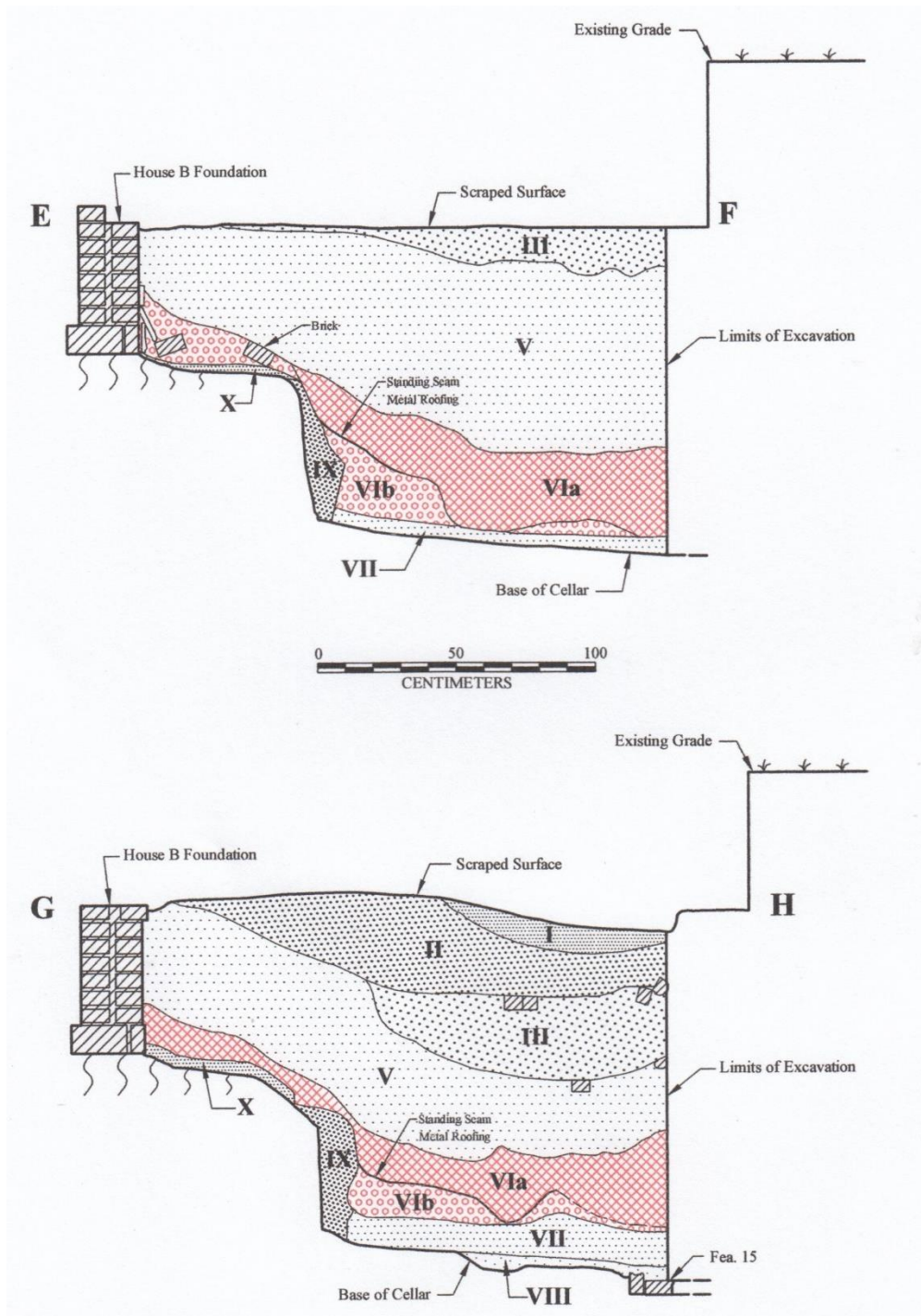


Figure 44. North/south Profile 1, looking through the eastern end of the House B basin and cellar. The edges of the cellar were stepped in several feet from the shallow perimeter foundations. Zones I-V represent Post-Fire fills. Zones VIa and VIb are deposits from 1908 fire event. Zones VII and XI are Pre-Fire deposits accumulated during the life cycle of the cellar, while Zones X-XI is backfill (and collapsed soil) behind the plank cribbing originally lining the cellar. Zone XI is a thin layer of topsoil with cultural mottling on the ledge bordering the cellar.



**Figure 45. North/south Profile 2 through the House B basin and cellar, on the western edge of the excavation block. Zones I-V represent Post-Fire fills. Zones VIa and VIb are deposits from 1908 fire event and are separated by standing-seam metal roofing. Zones VII, VIII, and XI are Pre-Fire deposits accumulated during the life cycle of the cellar, while Zones IX and X are backfill (and collapsed soil) behind the plank cribbing originally lining the cellar. Zone XI is a thin layer of topsoil with cultural mottling on the ledge bordering the cellar.**



**Figure 46. East/west profiles (Profiles 3 and 4) through the cellar. Zones I-V represent Post-Fire fills. Zones VIa and VIb are deposits from 1908 fire event. Zones VII and VII are Pre-Fire deposits accumulated during the life cycle of the cellar. Zone IX is backfill behind the plank cribbing originally lining the cellar, while Zone X is a thin layer of topsoil with cultural mottling on the ledge bordering the cellar. Note the slight spread footing provided for the eastern foundation wall.**





**Figure 47. Representative examples of the stratigraphy in the cellar, showing the north (left) and south (left) ends of Test 7. All of the fill above the zone of brick rubble represents Post-Fire deposits. The brick rubble is the upper part of the Fire fill (discussed as Zone VIa).**



**Figure 48. Detail of standing seam metal roof, capping the brick demolition debris of House B. Sanborn maps indicate that this roofing was put on the original section of the house between 1890 and 1896.**



**Figure 49. Left: Fire deposits in Test 6, showing metal roofing capping burned wood and ash. Right: Large fragments of burned plaster in the fire deposits found within Test 4.**



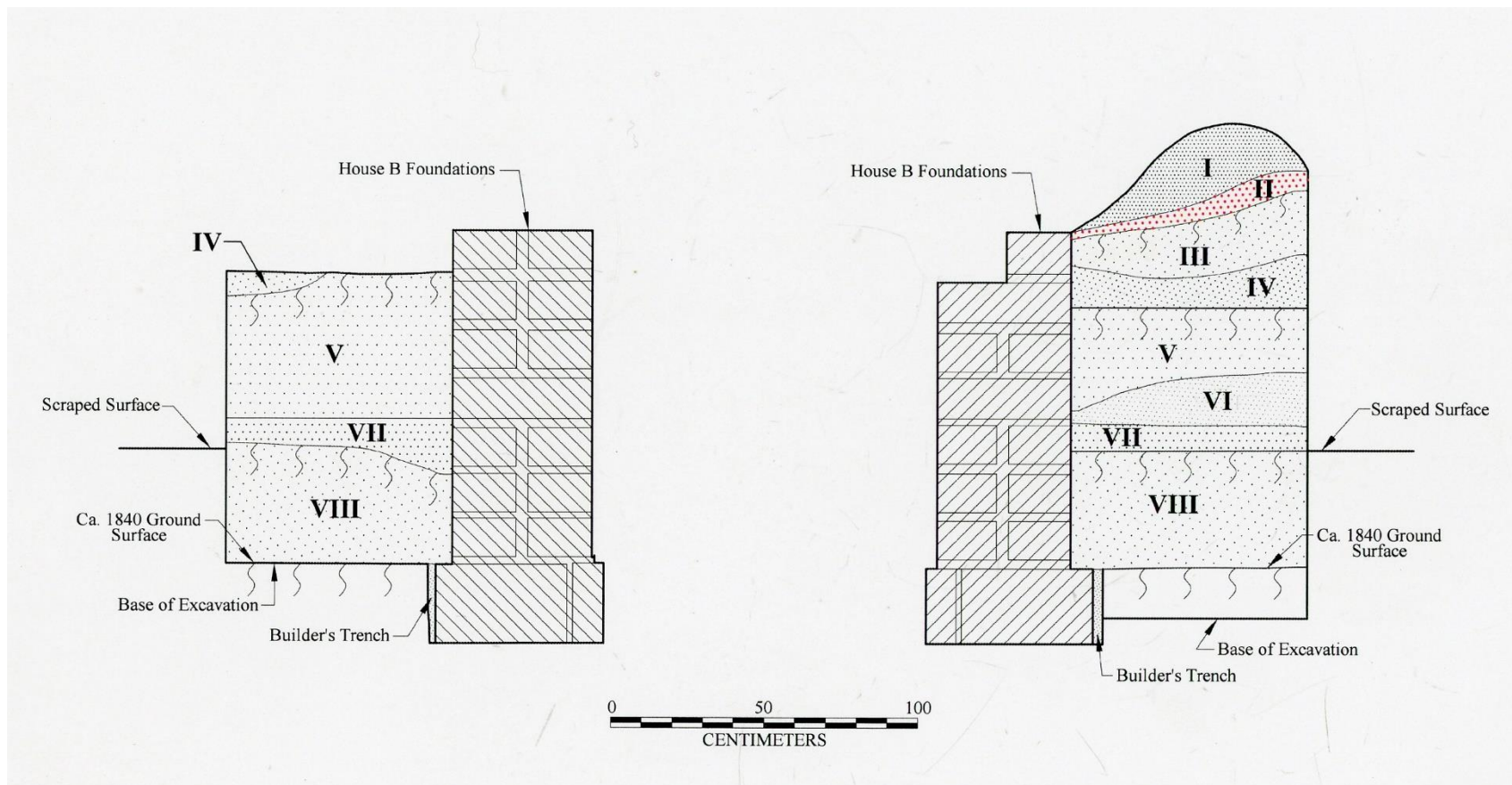
**Figure 50. Top: Detail of the west profile on the north end of excavated cellar. The lower deposit of brick (discussed as Zone VIa) represents the wall fall of the original house, which may have occurred on the night of August 14, 1908, or likely soon afterward. The bricks in the upper part of the profile appear to be from a later clean-up of the site. Bottom: View of Feature 15, a brick-lined pit at the base of the cellar (and roughly centered within it).**



**Figure 51. View of the remnant of the brick sidewalk (Feature 20) found along the eastern edge of the front yard of House B. The sidewalk was online with the center of House B and presumably led up to the front entrance of the home. However, the majority of the pavement had been disturbed and/or removed. The sidewalk was covered with a fairly thick layer of mixed cinder and topsoil fill by the time of the 1908 riot.**



**Figure 52. Views of Test 10, a small exploratory unit placed on the exterior side of the east foundation wall in order to assess the front yard deposits. The scatter of bricks seen to the left of the test unit in the upper photograph is Feature 21, which may represent the remnants of supports for steps aligned to the front entrance to the house. Feature 21 was located well above the circa 1840 ground surface and dates to the lower occupation of the house.**



**Figure 53. Two profiles illustrating deposits along the exterior side of the east foundation wall in Test 10. The upper profile shows the fills in the south side of Test 10, and the lower profile shows the fills on the north side of the test. The profiles indicated a significant aggradation of the ground surface along the front of the house.**

### *The Artifact Assemblage*

The artifact density from the Pre-Fire and Fire contexts were limited in number, with the greatest number of artifacts being associated with the Post-Fire component. Due to the presence of a deep cellar, the fill deposits in House B were relatively thick, and more easily segregated by context, compared to those of the adjacent Houses A and C. The artifact assemblage from House B was segregated into three distinct contexts represented by: 1) Pre-Fire assemblage, 2) Fire assemblage (physical remains of the house destroyed by fire and immediate post-fire collapse), and 3) Post-Fire assemblage.

Unfortunately, although House B had a relatively deep cellar, the Pre-Fire deposits located within the house basin were not very substantial (less than 10-in deep), and were not further subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late Pre-Fire deposits. Additionally, an early component pre-dating the construction of House B was present (see discussion, House C), and the sparse midden associated with this pre-House B component was difficult to segregate from the greater artifact assemblage associated with House B. Nonetheless, the following discussion attempts to discuss the Pre-Fire assemblages in terms of Pre-House B, Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, and Late Pre-Fire contexts. The Pre-House B component predates the Early Pre-Fire component and potentially dates from the late 1830s through early 1840s and the construction of House B). The Early Pre-Fire component dates from the circa 1842 construction of House B through circa 1864. During the first half of this period (1842-1852), the house most likely was occupied by Francis Aldridge (an Ohio-born drayman). From circa 1852 through 1864 the house apparently was occupied by tenants, and/or unoccupied (as in 1860). The Middle Pre-Fire component is affiliated with a new owner, the widow Ann Dick, beginning in July 1864, and her husband Bell Watkins (after circa 1872). Ann and her husband Bell remain in this small house through September 1883. The Late Pre-Fire component is affiliated initially with white tenants through the late 1880s, followed by predominately Black tenants for the subsequent two decades. For much of this period (1894 through 1905), the small house was occupied by the extended Bosley/Jones family. The Fire Deposits most likely were associated with Robert Wright and his wife, who appear to have moved into the house sometime shortly before the riots. The Post-Fire component was represented by a substantial number of artifacts associated with off-site commercial and domestic contexts. During the Phase II testing, many of the artifacts associated with the Post-Fire component were discarded in the field (not collected). This was not done during the mitigation, with all artifacts being collected.

The accompanying Appendices I-III contains detailed information as to Lot Provenience, Lot Inventories, and Vessel Descriptions for the various contexts. A total of 325 ceramic and glass vessels—over 75% of which were classified as secondary vessels—were identified in the House B assemblage. Table 5 summarizes the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages by context from House B. Similarly, Figure 54 is a graphic representation of the ceramic and glass vessels from the three primary contexts discussed below (Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire components).

#### **The Pre-House B, Pre-Fire Component**

The physical remains of a structure (presumably a dwelling) that pre-dates Houses B and C was documented beneath these two houses during the archaeological investigations. This structure



was represented by a small, shallow cellar, the majority of which was located beneath House C, but which extended beneath the north foundation wall of House B as well (see discussion, House C). It is unclear whether a disturbed sandstone pavement and associated midden located to the rear of the original House B (and encapsulated beneath the rear addition constructed onto the rear of the original dwelling) is associated with this early component, or with the initial years of occupation of House B. Additionally, a deep ditch-like feature extends in a north-to-south direction across the eastern end of both house lots. The ditch-like feature is thought to be the physical remains of the circa 1838 grading activity associated with the initial construction of the Northern Cross railroad. Other than knowing it predates the circa 1842 construction of House B, it is unclear as to the date associated with the earlier structure located on the two house lots.

Although the Pre-House B and C component is known to have been present at this location, few artifacts were definitively assigned to this component on the House B lot.<sup>62</sup> Large foundation stones (consisting of quarried sandstone) were located beneath the footprint of the original house, located on the ledge surrounding the cellar, and within the builder's trench of the cellar. These building stones most likely have been associated with the foundations of the earlier structure.

Although no domestic artifacts from House B were attributed to this earliest component, several artifacts atypical of a domestic component were recovered from the site and may have been associated with this pre-House B-C component. Recovered from the Pre-fire deposits of House B were two large threaded bolts with square heads. These bolts are 1-in diameter, with one being approximately 9-in in length, and the second 10½-in long (Lots B-13, B-32). Additionally, several forged iron nuts were recovered as well. One of the nuts was still attached to the bolt, which appears to have been cut, or broke from, the threaded bolt (Figures 69-70; see also Figures 71-72). A riveted heavy gauge sheet metal tube "connector" of unknown function (potentially for a stove or forge) was also recovered and may have been associated with this early component (Lot B-90) (Figure 73). Additionally, a small piece of fossiliferous limestone with a glazed and/or partially melted surface indicative of exposure to high heat was recovered from this early context (Lot B-113) (Figure 74). This fragment of limestone is reminiscent of materials recovered from adjacent Houses E and F, and may suggest the presence of a kiln in the nearby vicinity (for lime, brick, or even ceramic production).

These artifacts are atypical of a domestic component, and may document an early industrial and/or craft-related component at this location that pre-dates Houses B and C. The large forged bolts and nuts are suggestive of an association with heavy industry (such as would be expected with the adjacent railroad grading activity), whereas the small fragment of "glazed" limestone is more suggestive of the processing and/or manufacture of building materials by a tradesman (activities better documented to the north of Houses B and C). Whether any of this material was associated with the pre-House B/C structure is unknown. The artifacts recovered from within this cellar suggest a domestic component (see discussion of House C in Volume IV) that pre-dates the circa 1842 construction of House B. Whether this was a house constructed prior to the 1837 platting of Whitney's subdivision, or after, is unknown. Unfortunately, archival research has yielded little to no information as to the individuals (and their activities) present at this location prior to 1842.

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<sup>62</sup> In contrast, artifacts from House C were associated with this early component.,

## **The Pre-Fire Component**

The Pre-Fire component associated directly with House B consisted of a relatively thin (10-15cm) deposit located on the floor of the house cellar, within the cellar's builder's trench, and within the midden (and fill deposits) located in both the front and rear yards of the house. Although the Pre-Fire deposits were not segregated into more discreet subdivisions, the following discussion attempts to distinguish between Early, Middle, and Late Pre-Fire components based on the suspected date of use of the various artifacts recovered.

The earliest of the artifacts from the Pre-Fire component represent items associated with the initial occupation of House B by the Aldridge family during the later 1840s and early 1850s, followed by a string of unidentified tenants through circa 1863. The artifacts associated with this Early Pre-Fire context were recovered from three contexts: 1) the lower fill deposits of the cellar (Zones VII and VIII, Feature 7), 2) within the cellar builder's trench (Zones IX and X, Feature 7), and 3) within the various middens surrounding the house (in both the front and rear yards).

A total of 43 ceramic and glass vessels were assigned to the Pre-Fire context of House B. These 43 vessels were represented predominately by secondary vessels (which comprised over 84% of the vessels from this context, and outnumbered Primary vessels by a factor of over 5 to one). By far, the greatest number of ceramic and glass vessels from the Pre-Fire context were represented by items in the Foodways Service category (n=25; representing 58.1% of the vessels from this context). These vessels were equally represented by tablewares (n=12 vessels) and teawares (n=13 vessels).

The tablewares were equally represented by plates (n=6) and serving vessels (n=6). The ceramic wares were represented by blue edge decorated wares, painted wares (lined rims and polychrome small floral), printed (purple, blue) wares, and relief decorated wares. Four of the early ceramic vessels from this context were represented by potential pearlware bodies (cf. Vessels B-2; B-16, B-18, B-38), one of which had a distinctive early rim form (with a distinctive rim profile with beaded edge and concave marley) (Vessel B 38). Identified print patterns were few in number, but included the DORIA pattern produced by John Ridgway and Company (1841-1855) (cup and saucer, Vessels B-25 and B-10; respectively). An unusual ceramic item from the Pre-Fire context was a minimally decorated Rockingham-glazed yellowware vessel of unknown form (Lot B-90). Although the majority of these ceramic wares most likely were associated with the Early and Middle Pre-Fire components, there exists the possibility that some of them may have been associated with the Pre-House B component (dating from the late 1830s and very early 1840s) (Figures 55-57).

Relief decorated wares were represented by several identified patterns. Several vessels were decorated with generic Gothic-shaped designs typical of the 1840s and early 1850s (cf. Vessel B-115) (Figure 58-59). One plate (Vessel B-42) was decorated in the NEW YORK pattern, which was registered by J. Clementson on December 8, 1858 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:84). Yet another vessel (a cup, Vessel B-11) was decorated in a pattern reminiscent of the DRAPED LEAF pattern (which was manufactured by several potteries, including James Edward who registered the pattern in 1859) (Wetherbee 1985:98; 1996:109). Most likely, these wares would have been associated with the Early Pre-Fire component (prior to the Ann Dick/Bell Watkins

occupation of the house). A relief decorated cup (Vessel B-282) was decorated in the FUCHIA SHAPE pattern, which was registered by J. & G. Meakin in 1869 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:120). This pattern most likely was associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component (and the Dick/Watkins occupation). Few of the vessels from the Pre-Fire component appear to have been associated with the Late Pre-Fire context.

Although tableware glass was poorly represented in this early component, a nearly whole pressed glass serving plate (or small platter) was recovered at, or near, the floor of the cellar (Figure 60). This plate (Vessel B-30) was embossed with the image of a sheave of wheat in the center, surrounded with the words “GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD.” This plate references the Lord’s Prayer (Mathew 6:9-13), in which Jesus taught his disciples to pray that God would furnish them with “daily bread” (the basic staple of life) and/or provide for those of faith. Lee (1931:241, Plate 71) illustrates a variant of this plate style, and describes these large plates as “Dewdrop Bread plates,” with the “dewdrop representing the simplified stippling incorporated into the rim with the text. Lee suggests one of more popular styles of decorative plates, came in two sizes consisting of ten and eleven inch varieties. Lee (1931:235) claims that these plates “began during the Sixties and were still being produced during the Eighties.”<sup>63</sup> Most likely, this serving plate was associated with Ann Dick and her husband Bell Watkin’s occupation of the site.

The next highest functional category of vessel in the Pre-Fire context was represented by Household vessels (n=7; representing 16.3% of the vessels from this context). Vessels in this category included a single chamber pot (vessel B-27), a salt-glazed stoneware ink bottle (Vessel B-36), a jigger-molded flower pot (Vessel V-6), and two lamp chimneys (Vessels B-14 and B-35). The one lamp chimney with an extant rim had a hand-crimped finish typical of the very late 1860s and 1870s. Although not identified as a vessel, a glass drop pendant from a lamp (Lot 65) was one of the small finds recovered from this early component. It represents a lighting device (oil lamp or even a candelabra) associated with a more upscale family.

Vessels from the Medicine functional category were limited in number (n=4; representing approximately 9.3% of the vessels from this context). The medicine bottles were represented solely by non-proprietary bottles (n=1) and dip molded vials (n=2). Other functional categories of vessels recovered from the Pre-Fire context of House B were represented by minimal Kitchenwares (n=2; 4.7%); and Food Storage (n=2; 4.7%) items. No vessels were recovered from the Indulgences, Personal Care/Hygiene, Labor/Activities, or Architecture functional categories from this Pre-Fire context.

Tables summarizing the faunal remains from House B are presented in Appendix IV. Foodways Remains from Pre-Fire contexts consist of 297 animal remains (representing 41.1% of the total House B faunal assemblage). These faunal remains reflects subsistence activities from the early 1840s through the early 1900s by three known families and several tenants, but the thin refuse deposits could not be separated into discrete occupations. A total of 158 specimens were identified (53.2% by count, 86.2% by specimen weight). Although bones from pigs are more

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<sup>63</sup> <https://www.eapgs.org/patterns/pattern-details.php?idx=165>; <https://www.shop.vintagefrompaul.com/1877-Campbell-Jones-Co-Dewdrop-Give-Us-Our-Daily-Bread-CG112610a.htm>

numerous than bones from cattle, beef makes up nearly 65% of the estimated biomass for the Pre-Fire component, compared to 28.4% from pigs. Beef and pork were supplemented by sheep or goat (bones representing shoulder and shank butchering units plus a dorsal rib fragment from either shoulder or rack). Bones from opossum, eastern cottontail, and possibly domesticated rabbit were also identified, but whether they were consumed as food is uncertain. Although three species of birds are present, domestic chickens comprise 94% of the avian bones from this context and include adults, subadults, and juveniles. Also identified was a tibiotarsus from a subadult turkey and a goose coracoid fragment that exhibits a cut mark. A right ischium fragment from a domestic cat was also recovered in addition to seven bones from at least two Norway rats. Four bivalve shell fragments are from a minimum of three individuals of the same freshwater mussel species (threeeridge), but their role at House B is unknown (and potentially related to the use of alluvial soils for landscaping around the house).

Nearly 65% of the identified cattle bones were sawed, which indicates that most meats were purchased from local professional butchers or retail markets where various skeletal portions and butchering units of beef, pork, and mutton were sold at prices based on consumer preference and demand (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017; Milne and Crabtree 2001; Schulz and Gust 1983). Whereas 25.7% of the pig bones are from high value retail cuts of loin and ham, the balance of the pork is from middle and low value butchering units, mostly consisting of the foot, shoulder butt, and hock. Bones from cattle are half as plentiful as those from pigs, and these also represent the full range of beef with 41.2% being from low value butchering units (mostly mid- and ventral rib fragments), 29.4% from high value cuts (such as round and short loin), and 26.5% from middle value portions (such as chuck).

Small finds from the Pre-Fire component were present in limited number (Figure 61). Clothing-related items included buttons (Figure 62), beads, corset busks (Figure 63), garter buckles (Figure 64), and shoe fragments (predominately heels) (Figure 65)—most of which were probably associated with a Late Pre-Fire context. The buttons consisted predominately of sew-through shell and milk glass (Prosser) examples, with a limited number of bone and pressed metal varieties. A decorative garter buckle integrated the image of a woman's legs into its design (Figure 64). Fragments of a woman's corset were represented by fragments of a metal corset busk (Lot B-14). Metal straps with riveted clips sewn into the edge of a fabric corset first appear in the middle nineteenth century, replacing the older styled laced-up versions. This form of attachment is, in essence, a "beefed-up" version of a "hook-and-eye" fastener, and became common during the latter years of the nineteenth century. The shoe fragments were represented by several leather heels from relatively small children and/or women's shoes and a relatively large men's shoe (Figure 65).

Toys were also present in this context, and document the presence of children (Figure 66). These toys were represented by children's toy teaware sets and marbles. The teaware included two handled porcelain cups (Lots B-14 and B-90). The marbles were of two varieties, and included undercoated stone/marble marbles (Lots B-31, B-42), and Rockingham glazed (brown and blue) marbles (Lots B-15, B-31, B-34, B-64). These marbles may have been in use throughout the much of the Pre-Fire context. Although not a toy, the presence of a small child was also documented by the recovery of a child's finger ring (Lot B-115) from this context (Figure 66).

Small finger rings for infants were common during the Victorian era, and may have been associated with religious ceremonies, such as a christening or baptism.

Small finds representing personal, grooming, and jewelry items were few in number, but included fragments change purse (with a decorative metal panel) (Lot B-64), a comb with a copper spine, lacking its wooden teeth (Lot B-74), and a hard rubber hair pin fragment (Lot B-64) (Figure 68). Costume jewelry was represented by glass faceted “diamond” (Lot B-90) (Figure 68). Smoking was represented by a very limited number of artifacts from this context. These included small fragments of white paste (ball clay or kaolin) long stem pipes, and brown/buff paste elbow pipes (Figure 67). A small fragment of worked bone (Lot 65) may represent a fragment of a toothbrush handle.

The use of firearms was also documented minimally within the Pre-Fire deposits. A large caliber, center-fire rifle cartridge (0.52-in diameter; 2.1-in long) was recovered from the scraped surface, presumably in a latter Pre-Fire context (Lot B-17) (Figure 67). This large caliber rifle cartridge, which may have been unfired, is unusual for this context. Similarly, two brass shell casings were recovered from the Post-Fire context, and may represent earlier re-deposited materials. These included a small caliber (0.28-in diameter: Lot B-37) center-fire cartridge (which had been fired), and a very large caliber, rim-fire shell casing (0.59-in diameter; 0.91-in long; Lot B-27). The smaller of these two cartridges was for use with a pistol, whereas the original use of the larger of the two shell casings (from Lot B-27) is unknown. The large diameter and squat shape of this brass shell is unusual and may suggest that it functioned as the end cap for a small gauge shotgun shell (with paper casing).

The presence of some construction and/or demolition debris (such as window glass, brick fragments, machine cut nails, window glazing, and small amounts of plaster demolition rubble) were also recovered from a Pre-Fire context (such as within the bulkhead fill deposits of Test 2). These artifacts document late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century remodeling activities that most likely post-dated the construction activity associated with the rear service wing constructed onto the original dwelling during the middle nineteenth century. The window glass from this early context (Lots B-13 and B-14) is characteristically thin (with mean thickness of 1.05mm and 1.11mm, respectively) and reminiscent of an early structure.

### **The Fire Component**

The Fire Component from House B is represented by a distinctive deposit that exhibits obvious evidence of burning (burned wood, charred plaster, melted window glass, corroded building hardware) and a wide range of charred and melted domestic artifacts that were in use within the house in mid-August 1908. This material, which consists of a dense concentration of household debris and building rubble, all of which had exhibited some degree of burning (identified as Zone IV in Test 2; and as Zone VIIb in cellar) was located immediately above the Pre-fire deposits. Incorporated into, and capping, the fire deposits was a dense concentration of brick, nails, window glass, mortar, and plaster rubble representing the collapsed brick structure of House B (Zone III in Test 2; Zone VIa in cellar). One distinctive painted brick was recovered and suggests that the house most likely had been painted white at some point in time (Figure 86). Laying on top of the building rubble, representing the last of the collapsed building remains to

drop into the cellar, was remnants of the standing seam metal roof. Unlike the earlier Late Pre-Fire component (which was associated with numerous tenant families over at least two decades), the Fire deposits represent artifacts associated with the Black tenant family that occupied the house in August 1908 (presumably Robert and Stella Wright).

The Fire deposits from House B included a range of architectural items associated with the collapse and/or immediate post-fire clean-up activities. Nails were predominately of the machine cut variety, and although the nails were generally fragmentary and heavily encrusted with plaster, three sizes were observed (Figure 77). These included heavy framing nails (4-in long), smaller framing and trim nails (2½-in long), and lath nails (1¼-in long). A small sample of clinched nails was also recovered, and may indicate the presence of plank doors. Wire-drawn nails were very infrequent in the assemblage. Although melted window glass was limited in number, it was considerably thicker than that recovered from the Pre-Fire deposits. This window glass ranged in thickness from a thin 0.95mm to a thick 1.70mm (with an average thickness of 1.40mm), potentially suggesting replacement of original windows with later sash..

Privacy glass consisting of thick window glass with a small, overlapping, sunburst pattern molded into one surface was present in the Fire deposits (Figure 78). This glass had been heavily deformed by heat (melted). This decorative pattern, identified as the Florentine pattern, allows light to shine through but is sufficiently opaque to block a clear image. This glass is often associated with bathroom windows, but as no bathroom was present in House B, it may have been integrated into a cottage-style front-entrance door. Similar, albeit unburned and not melted privacy glass was also recovered from the Post-Fire deposits (cf. Lots B-19, B-37).

Plaster fragments were relatively plentiful in the Fire deposits, and also exhibited evidence of burning and/or high heat (Figure 76). The plaster fragments were thick, and included a thin white coat on its surface. Although most of the plaster was white coated and not painted, a small sample of plaster lacked a white coat and exhibited evidence of a blue calcimine painted or washed surface. This rough-textured plaster most likely was present in a secondary space (such as a closet or attic/loft location). Lath impressions were noted, and potentially indicated the presence of rived lath. Capping the fire deposits of House B, at least within the cellar fill, was a thin lens of sheet metal that represented the remains of a standing seam metal roof (which was documented by the Sanborn fire insurance maps as being present by 1896).

The presence of multiple paneled doors was documented within the front of House B by the presence of at least three sets of fixed pin, cast-iron butt hinges. The majority of these hinges when fully opened measured 4x4-in in size and were typical of the “4x4 Broad Butt, Fast Joint” hinge advertised in Russell and Erwin’s mid-century hardware catalogue (Russell and Erwin 1980:116) (Figures 79-80). Screws were still present in the hinges (Figure 77). These screws ranged in length from 1¼-in to 2-in and were of both machine-pointed and flat-tipped varieties.<sup>64</sup> Most likely, the flat-tipped screws represent the original fasteners suggestive of a pre-1846 era of construction, and the pointed screws represent later replacements. The presence of less formal plank doors was documented by the recovery of several 2½-in machine cut nails that had been

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<sup>64</sup> The technology to produce a tapered and/or pointed screw developed in 1846. The use of older, flat-tipped and un-tapered screws quickly disappeared during the latter 1840s.

clinched over an approximate 1¾-in thick object (such as two planks associated with a plank door). These clinched nails were recovered from the rear of the house (during the 2014 Phase II testing).

Other structural items and/or architectural hardware included door knobs, clothes hooks, window sill catch probably from a shutter latch, window roller shade brackets, and a fragment of ceramic tile, presumably from a fireplace surround. Fireplace surround tile would not have been associated with the original 1840s house, but would have been associated with a later nineteenth century (Arts-and-Crafts or Queen Anne style) remodeling. The ceramic tile fragment was recovered from a mixed context (Lot B-8), and although it was found with burned materials, it was not burned and may or may not represent fire debris (Figure 84). Door knobs were predominately of the white porcelain variety—suggestive of a later nineteenth century remodeling (Figure 81). The door knobs were heavily burned indicative of high heat. What is missing from the Fire deposits of House B are door rim locks. Only one rim lock strike plate, and no rim locks, was recovered from the excavations (Figure 82). Window hardware recovered from the Fire deposits included a window lock (or shutter) latch and two roller shade brackets recovered (Figures 82-83).

A large (approximately 5-5½-in tall) white enameled, tin letter “B” was recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (Lot B-63) (Figure 85). This enameled letter was recovered near what would presumably have been a front entrance and suggests that the house may have been subdivided into minimally two separate rental units (identified as “A” and “B”) by 1908. Although a main entrance door (with privacy glass) may have accessed a small entrance hall with doors marked A and B, no evidence for an entrance hall in this house is present.

No physical evidence was recovered to suggest that House B had been electrified. Although electrical porcelain (unburned) was recovered from the Post Fire context, no electrical porcelain was recovered from the Fire deposits during the excavations. A “ball” of wound-up, low voltage, cloth wrapped electrical wire was recovered (Lot B-40) (Figure 84). This ball of wire potentially suggests a telephone or doorbell wire, albeit not installed in the house.

Ceramic and glass vessels were poorly represented in the Fire assemblage, with only 29 vessels being recovered from this context. The vessels from this context consisted predominately of small sherds representing secondary vessels (n=19), with only 10 primary vessels being recovered. The majority of the vessels from this context consisted of those from the Foodways Service Functional Category (n=9; representing nearly 58.6% of the vessels from the Fire deposits). The Foodways Service functional category comprised 70% of the *primary* vessels recovered from this context—the majority of which were recovered from Test 2 during the Phase II investigations (presumably from a kitchen context). The second most common functional group of vessels from the Fire deposits of House B was that of the Indulgences group (n=3; representing 10.3% of all the vessels from the Fire deposits)—all of which were from secondary vessels. The Kitchenwares, Food Storage, Medicines, and Architecture Functional Categories each were represented by two vessels (each category comprising 6.9% of the vessels from the Fire deposits). In contrast to the vessels within the Indulgences functional category—which were represented only by secondary vessels, the medicine bottles from this context were all *primary* vessels. As such, the Medicine bottles (n=2) from the Fire deposits of House B

comprised 20.0% of the primary vessels from this context. The Household Furnishings functional category was represented by a single vessel (representing 3.4% of the vessels from this context). No vessels were recovered from the Personal Care/Hygiene, or Labor/Activities functional categories.

Artifacts from the Fire deposits from Tests 1 and 2 (which was located in the rear service wing excavated during the Phase II investigations in 2014) were considerably different in both volume and character than those recovered from the cellar fills located beneath the front of the house (and recovered during the 2019 investigations). Tests 1 and 2 were located within the rear service wing, presumably beneath a kitchen (based on the number of primary ceramic vessels recovered from these two test units). The Fire deposits from these two units contained a relatively large number of ceramic items (Figure 87). The ceramics were heavily smoked and shattered due to exposure to heat, and were relatively restorable, representing whole vessels. As such, vessel forms were easily discernable, and the determination of decoration more-or-less recognizable. In some instances, heat from the fire resulted in the melting of the ceramic glaze, making interpretation of decorative treatments difficult, if not impossible to ascertain. Others appear to have initially broken (due to collapse of walls and/or ceilings), and then heavily “smoked.” Vessels recovered in Test 2 included a plate, a handled cup with saucer, one shallow bowl, and two platters. Another plate presumed to have been in the house at the time of the riot (as it is burned and/or “smoked”) was recovered from the scraped surface. Although these vessel forms may collectively comprise a table setting for a small group of diners, the tablewares exhibited great variety in terms of both ware type and decoration—suggesting that they were not bought together as a set, but represent a hodgepodge of tablewares brought together for use by the house occupants. These ceramics were represented by typical whitewares/ironstones, porcelains and heavier bodied “hotel wares” common during the early years of the twentieth century. Similarly, decorations (although somewhat difficult to ascertain due to the burning) included undecorated, and potentially painted wares also typical of the early years of the twentieth century. The ceramic wares were representative of both British (Wood & Son) and domestic pottery firms. The domestic potteries were represented by Greenwood China from Trenton, New Jersey, and Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles from East Liverpool, Ohio.<sup>65</sup> Not unexpectedly, few ceramic vessels were recovered from the front of the house.

Significantly fewer glass items were noted in the household assemblage, and glass from this assemblage fared less well than the ceramics, as the glass artifacts had melted and/or deformed significantly during the fire, making it very difficult to ascertain vessel form. Recovered items from the rear of the house included a molded glass tumbler (Vessel B-53) (Figure 88), and an unidentified press molded tableware item (Vessel B-71). In total, fragmentary remains of at least four tumblers and/or jelly glasses were present in the Fire deposits. Non-glass kitchen wares included several fragments of eating utensils (both iron and copper utensils).

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<sup>65</sup> One of the vessels from this context (Vessel B-55) was an undecorated whiteware plate or small platter, smoked and/or burned, with a backstamp that reads “K. T. & K. / S—V / CHINA.” The firm of East Liverpool, Ohio firm of Knowles, Taylor and Knowles was in business through circa 1929. The “S—V” refers to “Semi-Vitreous” and was a company trademark, which they copyrighted in circa 1912. The firm was having trademark infringement issues in late 1919 (*Brick and Clay Record* 1919, Volume 55, p. 500). If this mark was not registered until circa 1912, this may represent post-fire debris—something that seems unlikely based on the archaeology. Or, perhaps the mark was in use well before 1912?



Utilitarian kitchenwares were limited in number, but included a single jigger-molded mixing bowl, and a small redware jar or bowl. Foodways Storage items were represented by a single glass jar (most likely a canning jar), and a commercially produced olive oil bottle. A proprietary bottle embossed “ROCHESTER / CHEMICAL WORKS” (Vessel B-34) may represent the remains of either a perfume bottle or flavoring extract bottle. The Rochester Chemical Works was established in that city in 1855 by Chauncey Woodworth. The firm was also known as “C. B. Woolworth Sons Company, Manufacturing Perfumers.” Although the firm first began as a perfumery, they also marketed a variety of flavoring extracts by the early 1860s (Shilling 2015:31-33). As noted above, Indulgences were represented by two whiskey bottles and a single soda water bottle—all of which were represented by fragmentary secondary vessels (and potentially represent earlier Late Pre-Fire items mixed with the Fire deposits) (Figure 89). Medicines were poorly represented from this assemblage. The single Household vessel from the Fire deposits was a lamp chimney (Figure 89). The Architecture functional category was represented two red-paste, earthenware flue liners, or “thimbles” (Vessels B-57 and B-60)—one each in the rear and front of the house (Figure 75). The thimbles document the conversion of the original front-room fireplace for use with cast-iron heating stoves (a modification of the house which most likely occurred relatively early in the history of the dwelling).<sup>66</sup>

Foodway Remains from the Fire component comprise only 18% of the total House B faunal assemblage (See tables, Appendix IV). A total of 130 animal remains were recovered from the time when Robert and Stella Wright occupied the property. Although only 58 specimens (44.6%) could be identified below class, these comprise 80.7% by specimen weight. Similar to the Pre-Fire component, specimens from pig are more numerous than cattle, but pork also represents nearly 37% of the biomass compared to 22.3% from beef. Three sheep bones, consisting of an entire right femur and patella, and a sawed portion of a right innominate bone (ischium and pubis) were recovered in the same test unit and seem to represent one butchering unit of leg. A burned pubis fragment of a left innominate bone was found in a different test unit, but it could not be from either sheep or goat. A distal humerus from an eastern cottontail was also identified, as were three burned bones from Norway rats. Consistent with the Pre-Fire component, avian remains consist of domestic chicken (a minimum of three adult individuals and one juvenile) along with two turkey bones (fragments of a left humerus and a right femur) and an ulna shaft fragment from a Canada goose.

Pork butchering units from the Fire contexts are divided among high value (41.4%; primarily loins), middle value (37.9%; vertebrae fragments and spare ribs) and low value cuts (20.7%, all from the hock) with no isolated teeth or foot bones being present (Table B). More than 40% of the pig bones were sawed. Only five cattle bones were recovered, three of which were sawed. These consist of two high value round steaks, one low value portion of brisket or short plate (a sawed portion of costal cartilage), and two burned right carpal bones that may be butchering waste.

Small finds were represented in the Fire deposits by a variety of artifacts representing several functional categories and/or activities. Small finds associated with Household furnishings were

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<sup>66</sup> See discussion and photographs of House A in Volume II. The two photographs of this burned-out house illustrate a bricked-up fireplace with thimbles installed in the chimney just below the level of the ceiling.

relatively sparse, but did include several casters most likely associated with a dresser, table, or bed (Figure 94). Also present was a fragment of ¼”-thick plate glass with beveled edge (Lot B-55), potentially representing a circular table protector (Lot B-55). Other household items recovered included lamp chimneys (Vessel B-12). Fragments of an iron rod (approximately 17-in long; 3/8-in diameter shank) with a 7/8-in to 1-in diameter round knob on one end may represent a handle for a stove shovel or fireplace tongs (Figure 96). Two small round glass disks (aqua; 1¾-in diameter; 2.41mm thick) with printed paper sandwiched between them and adhering to one surface may represent a small picture frame (Lot B-30) (Figure 101).

Clothing was represented primarily by buttons (Figure 97), but also by metal garter buckles and clips (Figure 99). Buttons, although present, were not extremely numerous and included a number of smaller shell and Prosser examples. Loop shank shoe buttons and metal buttons were present, albeit in very low number. The button assemblage from the Fire deposits was reminiscent of that from the Late Pre-Fire context. The use of sewn buttons with the garter clasp may explain the presence of many of the smaller shell buttons in this archaeological assemblage.

An iron lapel pin was also recovered from the Fire deposits (Figure 98). Unfortunately, the image on the front of the pin was unrecognizable (Lot B-55). The pin may represent an advertisement pin such as those associated with tobacco products.

Toys were very limited in number from the Fire deposits, but included items from a china tea set as well as marbles (undecorated stone and Rockingham-glazed varieties)—identical to the toys recovered from the earlier Pre-Fire context (Figure 93). The similarity in the toys from the Fire deposits with the earlier Late Pre-Fire contexts suggest they may represent redeposited materials from the earlier context.

Smoking of tobacco was suggested by the presence of two whole elbow pipes (Lots B-30 and B-40) of similar design and a kaolin pipe stem (Lot B-63) (Figure 102). Writing activities were represented by slate writing styluses, and a graphite round pencil leads (Lots B-87, B-88, and B-89) (Figure 92). Commerce-related small finds included a single coin (an Indian Head Cent; Oak Wreath and Shield variety; 1859-1909; heavily corroded; date illegible) (Figure 100). An unidentified cuprous pendant-style tag (7/8-in diameter) and stamped “49” was also recovered from the Fire deposits (Figure 100). Evidence for the use of firearms within the Fire deposits was represented by a limited number of artifacts, including a single small caliber shell casing (presumably a 22-caliber shell) which may have been redeposited from the earlier Late Pre-Fire deposits (Lot B-89). Small finds associated with the Personal functional category from the Fire Deposits of House B included a change purse, an iron mouth or jaw harp (aka “Jew’s harp”),<sup>67</sup> a metal backed comb, and a hair pin—all items which could easily have been redeposited from the earlier Late Pre-Fire deposits (Figure 91).

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<sup>67</sup> The presence of the mouth harp (often referred to as a “Jew’s harp”) is of interest, as it—along with the harmonica and spoons—are simple instruments often associated with Black culture during the later nineteenth century (cf. <https://books.google.com/books?id=1bVAQRDVqycC&pg=PA156&lpg=PA156&dq=jews+harp+black+culture&source=bl&ots=yaikFaLN3Z&sig=kEQ6qa8v79IIPjk8zhDC2pJreEM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjQ0Of9a3QAhVB0YMKHeidCqQQ6AEIQzAH#v=onepage&q=jews%20harp%20black%20culture&f=false>).

Although small finds associated with the Fire deposits of House B were relatively few in number and many of which could have originated in the earlier Pre-Fire deposits, they included some of the more interesting artifacts recovered from this house (and clearly associated with the house occupants from August 1908). A concentration of metal (cuprous) artifacts, representing items associated with the Personal functional category, were recovered from the Fire deposits (Lots E-88 and E-89) and represent primary artifacts (jewelry and military service medals and collar pins) associated with the August 1908 house occupants. These metal artifacts most likely represent the contents of a small jewelry box destroyed by the fire that fateful weekend in August of that year.

Minimally two decorative cuprous brooches and a third ornate accessory (perhaps a sash or belt buckle) were recovered from this context (Figure 103). The first of the brooches is an oval ornament that measures 1½x2-in. in size. The backside of the ornament is heavily corroded, and the presence of a stick pin is not obvious. The face of the suspected brooch is decorated with a floral design reminiscent of Art Nouveau jewelry. Fused to this brooch is a second suspected pin or brooch. This ornament measures approximately 1x1-in. Like the previous pin, the backside is heavily corroded and the presence of a stick pin is not visible. The face of this suspected brooch is formed in the shape of a dog's head. The pin depicts a distinctive flat-faced, short-snouted dog with droopy cheeks that most likely represents a bull dog. Initially bred to "bring-down" bulls (for sport, and prior to slaughter), the practice was outlawed in England in 1835 (with passage of the Cruelty to Animals Act) and the breed quickly declined in popularity. In 1885, an American based breeding program was established, and the breed was first displayed at the Westminster Kennel Club Dog Show in 1896. By the first decade of the twentieth century, the bulldog had been transformed through breeding into a cuddly human companion, and had become popular among high society with its popularity transcending into the popular culture of the day.<sup>68</sup> A floral decorated, crescent-shaped copper sash or belt buckle was also present (Lot B-89; Figure 104). Fragments of two brooches similar in style and quality were recovered from the Post-Fire deposits (Lot 37), and may represent redeposited materials from the earlier Fire deposits (Figure 105).

Also present within this assemblage of metal artifacts were the corroded and partially fused remnants of three military service medals, a marksmanship bar, and a collar pin (Figure 106). Two of the medals are fused together, and appear to represent the Illinois National Guard's "Long and Honorable Service Medal" and an unidentified medal similar to the "Spanish-American War, Cuba Campaign Medal."

The "Long and Honorable Service Medal" recovered from the Fire deposits of House B depicts crossed rifles with a prominently displayed "8" in its center, in reference to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment (Figure 107). This medal has a five-pointed star design with bifurcate points. Unlike later versions of this medal, it lacks 1) the shield below the eagle, 2) the ING cartouche at its base, 3) the PRO PATRIA in the suspension bar, and 4) the saw tooth rays around its perimeter edge associated with the later post-World War I design (Figure 108). Although the suspension bar from the example recovered from House B has a similar rectangular

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<sup>68</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French\\_Bulldog#:~:text=Bulldogs%20were%20very%20popular%20in,an%20American%2Dbased%20breeding%20program.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Bulldog#:~:text=Bulldogs%20were%20very%20popular%20in,an%20American%2Dbased%20breeding%20program.)

shape as the earlier design, it is unclear whether the one from House B has a the shield on its suspension bar. Only partially visible on the backside of the medal are the letters “G... / JUN....” It is unclear whether these letters reference the name of the individual awarded the medal (and date of award), or the manufacturer of the medal.<sup>69</sup> The “Long and Honorable Service” medal was issued to troops upon completion of five-years of service with the Illinois National Guard. As such, this would suggest that this medal may have been issued, presumably to Robert Wright, sometime in circa 1903-04.

The unidentified medal fused to the “Long and Honorable Service Medal” is a six-armed medal, with each of the six arms having a flat top arm with expanding sides. Although only partially legible, the words “SPANISH AMERICAN WAR / ILL. VOL. INF.” appears to encircle a prominent “8” displayed in the center of the medal (which most likely references the Eighth Illinois Regiment). Each of the six arms is embossed, and although more-or-less illegible, the three that are visible potentially read “U.S.A.,” “PORTO RICO,” and “CUBA” similar to those of the Spanish-American War Cross issued by the United Spanish War Veterans (USWV) after 1904 (Figure 110). Unfortunately, the legibility of the embossed arms is very poor, and not all six of the arms’ embossing is currently visible.<sup>70</sup> The United Spanish War Veterans service medal was issued nationally, beginning in 1904, to honor veterans’ service in both the Spanish-American War (1898), and the Philippine-American War (1899-1902).<sup>71</sup> Although this service medal is currently unidentified, it appears to represent a medal issued by the Illinois National Guard reminiscent of the United Spanish War Veterans war cross, albeit issued specifically to the Eighth Illinois Regiment.<sup>72</sup> Photographs of various Eighth Illinois Regiment companies, presumably at yearly encampments, depict members of the regiment wearing this medal, as well as the USWV war cross, the “Long and Honorable Service” medal, marksmanship medals, as well as a couple other unidentified medals—but lacking the ING Spanish-American War medal (Figures 109, 113-114).

The third military service medal recovered from the Fire deposits of House B most likely represents a “Distinguished Marksman” medal issued by the Illinois National Guard (Figure 111-112). This medal generally consists of an upper pin, midsection suspension bars, and a lower suspended disk. The upper pin consists of a four-arm disk with a stick pin back. The side and top arms of this pin are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard). The bottom arm is decorated with floral details. The lower disk, although heavily corroded, most likely depicts a kneeling soldier firing a rifle with the words “DISTINGUISHED

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<sup>69</sup> As it is believed that these medals were awarded to Robert Wright, it seems most likely that this references the manufacturer of the medal. Clarification of this detail awaits the conservation of this medal.

<sup>70</sup> Hopefully, after conservation, all six of the medals arms (and the central lettering) will be legible.

<sup>71</sup> Veterans that served with the Chinese Relief Expedition (also known as the Boxer Rebellion; 1900-1901) were accepted into the USWV in the early 1920s ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Spanish\\_War\\_Veterans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Spanish_War_Veterans)).

<sup>72</sup> The Illinois National Guard apparently issued a service medal for veterans of the Spanish American War in 1899. This medal was a four-arm cross with the State of Illinois seal in the center, and was issued to white veterans of that conflict. This medal has a four-arm cross with bifurcate-topped arms. The side and top arms are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.,” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard), whereas the bottom arm is embossed “VETERAN.” This medal, along with a marksmanship medal with the seal of the State of Illinois was displayed on Colonel Culver’s dress uniform in 1899 (Crouch 1899:1; see Figure 113).

MARKSMAN.” A single illegible suspension bar was recovered from this context and may represent a dated marksmanship bar once suspended from this medal.

Additionally, an unidentified bronze artifact, potential representing military collar pin, was also recovered from this assemblage (Figure 112). This small, ¾-inch-square bronze artifact is decorated with a series of concentric circles, presumably depicting a marksman’s target, and represents collar pin most likely awarded by the Illinois National Guard to a veteran for his marksmanship skills (cf. Emerson 2004).

An unexpected, and unusual artifact recovered from the Fire deposits of House B was a small igneous cobble (approximately 1½-in diameter and ¾-in thick) that had been extensively pecked, forming a groove around its center (Figure 115). Additionally, the two ends of the cobble had been extensively pecked as well. This small artifact appears to represent a potential Native-American net weight, bola stone, or even a small hafted hammer stone. The presence of this artifact in this context is hard to explain. Was the artifact picked up from an unknown location by one of the house occupants who recognized its unique attributes and its potential association with another way of life? Or was it an artifact present in the soils at this location, a remnant of past Native-American activities at this location which serendipitous ended up within this context. Either way, this distinctive artifact raises questions as to the prehistoric landscape at this or a nearby location, and the potential hunting strategies (use of bola for waterfowl, or nets for fish) used by Native Americans within this wet prairie environment.

### **The Post Fire Component**

During the Phase II investigations, the exposed fill deposits at the scraped surface of House B clearly indicated the presence of a central depression that had been filled with Post-fire demolition debris. Subsequent excavations in 2019 indicated that the relatively deep depression was filled with a variety of debris that included a variety of relatively whole domestic and industrial/commercial items which apparently had originated from another off-site location. The majority of the ceramic and glass vessels from House B that were identified by brand came from this Post-Fire context (see Tables 6-9). One such glass vessel was a potential candy jar with an embossed body that read “BUNTE / CHICAGO” (Vessel B-89). Online examples describe this jar as a “Corktop Candy Jar.” The Bunte Brothers were very successful German confectioners from Chicago, and produced a wide variety of candies and other treats throughout the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Several medicine bottles represent “women’s tonics”, such as Wine of Carui (Vessels B-142) and the popular Lydia Pinkham’s tonic (Vessel B-132).

Much of the material recovered from this context extended well into the later 1910s, and potentially the early 1920s. As late as 1912, the landowners associated with this property were cited by the City of Springfield for the unkempt and overgrown character of this lot, which may not have been cleaned up until much later in the late 1910s or early 1920s. Artifacts from this context also included earlier material mixed into the Post-Fire deposits, potentially originating from surrounding middens redeposited during the final site clean-up. Figure 116 depicts the primary artifacts recovered from this context. Figures 117-119 illustrate a few of the small finds from this context.

Among the material from within the Post-Fire context were numerous items associated with a potential bicycle shop, including wheel spoke fragments and an axle (Figure 118). The wheel spoke fragments included both the distinctive J-shaped nipples and threaded bolt ends of the spokes. The volume of this material suggests that the artifacts were probably coming from a commercial location—perhaps Henry Sallie’s Bicycle Shop which was located along Washington Street and badly damaged by the rioters during the first night of rioting. Also present were bottles that once contained embalming fluid, potentially from an undertaker located within the nearby commercial district (Vessel B-158; embossed FRIGID FLUID CO. / CHICAGO.”

Architectural items were common in the Post-Fire deposits and included a wide range of fasteners (nails, bolts) as well as hardware (variety of door knobs), window glass (including privacy glass), thick marble slabs, decorative glazed ceramic tile (commonly associated with fireplace surrounds), electrical porcelain (including a surface mounted switch), and stoneware drain tile (with bell-shaped end) typically associated with sanitary sewers. Small finds of interest included a 1) dog tax tag, and 2) an advertisement token or tag for “J. T. SMITH / GUN AND LOCK / SMITH”. The dog tag is badly corroded and partially illegible. James T. Smith was a Springfield locksmith in business during the 1890s through the early years of the twentieth century.

A surprisingly large proportion of the Foodways Remains from House B were associated with the Post-Fire contexts, which is the product of an unknown mixture of off-site commercial and domestic refuse as well as some possible disturbed occupational debris from House B. A total of 296 animal remains from this terminal period comprises 41% of the total House B faunal assemblage by specimen count (39.1% by specimen weight) (See tables, Appendix IV). A total of 138 specimens (46.6%) were identified below class (82.3% by specimen weight). Unlike the previous House B components, specimens from cattle are significantly more plentiful than pig, and beef contributed 72% of the estimated biomass in contrast to 18% from pork. Ten bones from sheep and/or goat are also present. Additional mammals include eastern cottontail (pelvis fragment) and domestic cat (tibia). Avian remains include chicken, turkey, duck and goose, as well as eggshell fragments. Aquatic faunal resources are unique to this component and include a pharyngeal bone from a common carp, an unidentified fish vertebra, and a tibio-fibula fragment from a bullfrog. The common carp was introduced to North America from Eurasia in 1831 and is now common in nearly all Illinois bodies of water (Metzke et al. 2022:116).

More than 50% of the pork butchering units are from middle value portions, including shoulder butt, picnic shoulder, and spare ribs. High value pork cuts (hams and loins) contribute 38% of the specimens, and only 17% of the pork butchering units are from low value portions (mostly foot bones). One isolated tooth (a deciduous lower incisor) was encountered, but the overall collection of pig remains from Post-Fire contexts do not suggest that local hog butchering activities are responsible for this refuse (see Price 1985; Whittaker 1999). For cattle, 81% of the bones were sawed, and 41% of the beef butchering units consist of low value cuts (mostly fragments of cross and/or short ribs) along with one foot bone (a carpal), which may or may not be butchering waste. High value beef butchering units (mostly short loins and sirloins) represent 35% of the beef cuts. Middle value beef portions (chuck and the anterior ribs from the chuck) make up the balance of the beef cuts (comprising 20.4% of the beef cuts).

**Table 5**  
**Proprietary Glass Vessels**  
**Foodways Storage and Preparation Functional Category, House B**

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
Rochester / Chemical Works	food extract	Fire	B-34
Souder's Flavoring Extract	food extract	Post Fire	B-99, B-103, B-104
E. R. Durkee	food extract	Post Fire	B-136
H. J. Heinz Co	condiment	Post Fire	B-147, B-275
Bunte / Chicago	food jar	Post Fire	B-89
Mason	food jar	Late Pre-Fire	B-26
Drey / PERFECT / MASON	food jar	Post Fire	B-153, B-294
Genuine	food jar lid liner	Post Fire	B-237
Boyd's	food jar lid liner	Post Fire	B-238

**Table 6**  
**Proprietary Glass Vessels**  
**Medicines Functional Category, House B**

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
Bennett's Quick Cure / A. L. Scovill / Cincinnati, O.	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-94
Bromo-Seltzer / Emerson / Drug Co. / Baltimore,	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-100
Lydia E. Pinkham's / Vegetable Compound .	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-132
Kenwood / Improved // [Wine of] Cardui	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-142
Caldwell's Cyrupe Pepsin / Mfd By Pepsin Syrup Company / Monticello, Illinois	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-194, B-249
Dr. M. M. Fenner's / Kidney & Backache / Remedy // Fredonia, N.Y.	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-246
Burley	proprietary medicine	Post Fire	B-211
Cobbs Drug Co. / Washington Street / Springfield, 3iii	proprietary prescription drug prescription drug	Post Fire Post Fire	B-163 B-160
Pearl	prescription drug	Post Fire	B-317

**Table 7**  
**Proprietary Glass Vessels**  
**Household/Furnishings Functional Category, House B**

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
Frigid Fluid Co. / Chicago	embalming fluid	Post Fire	B-158
Liquid Veneer	polish	Post Fire	B-289
Carter's	ink bottle	Post Fire	B-283
Mercantile / Air-Tight / Havana Cigars / St. Louis,	humididor	Post Fire	B-79

**Table 8**  
**Proprietary Glass Vessels**  
**Indulgences Functional Category, House B**

<u>Proprietor/Brand/Embossing</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
Gordon's Dry Gin	liquor bottle	Post Fire	B-131, B-198
Property of / The Conrad Seipp / Brg Co.	beer	Post Fire	B-220
W. F. & S. MIL	beer	Post Fire	B-149
HALF PINT	whiskey flask	Post Fire	B-200
THIS BOTTLE IS / NOT TO BE REFILLED	whiskey flask	Post Fire	B-150
HALF PINT / FULL MEASURE	whiskey flask	Post Fire	B-152, B-171, B-265
Bottle / Not Bought or Sold	milk	Post Fire	B-162
Springfield Mineral Springs	mineral water	Post Fire	B-83
Pabst	beer	Post Fire	B-234
Henze-Tollen Brewing Co	beer	Post Fire	B-235, B-275



**Table 9**  
**Functional classification of ceramic and glass vessels from Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire contexts, House B.**

	Pre-Fire Context						Fire Context						Post-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	11	30.6%	1	14.3%	12	27.9%	3	15.8%	5	50.0%	8	27.6%	17	9.0%	4	6.3%	21	8.3%
1.2 Teawares (Drinking)	10	27.8%	3	42.9%	13	30.2%	7	36.8%	2	20.0%	9	31.0%	34	18.0%	11	17.5%	45	17.9%
		<b>58.3%</b>		<b>57.1%</b>		<b>58.1%</b>		<b>52.6%</b>		<b>70.0%</b>		<b>58.6%</b>		<b>27.0%</b>		<b>23.8%</b>		<b>26.2%</b>
2.1 Kitchenware	1	2.8%	1	14.3%	2	4.7%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	2	6.9%	11	5.8%	1	1.6%	12	4.8%
2.2 Food Storage																		
2.21 Home	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	4.2%	4	6.3%	12	4.8%
2.22 Commercial	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	1	10.0%	2	6.9%	30	15.9%	11	17.5%	41	16.3%
2.23 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	1	1.6%	2	0.8%
		<b>2.8%</b>		<b>14.3%</b>		<b>4.7%</b>		<b>5.3%</b>		<b>10.0%</b>		<b>6.9%</b>		<b>20.6%</b>		<b>25.4%</b>		<b>21.8%</b>
4.1 Indulgences																		
4.11 Drink--Alcohol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	2	6.9%	30	15.9%	7	11.1%	37	14.7%
4.12 Drink--Non-alcohol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.4%	4	2.1%	1	1.6%	5	2.0%
4.13 Smoking	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.4%
4.14 Drugs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>15.8%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>10.3%</b>		<b>18.0%</b>		<b>14.3%</b>		<b>17.1%</b>
4.2 Medicine																		
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.1%	3	4.8%	7	2.8%
4.22 Proprietary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	3.4%	7	3.7%	3	4.8%	10	4.0%
4.23 Non-proprietary	4	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	9.3%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	3.4%	11	5.8%	3	4.8%	14	5.6%
4.24 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
		<b>11.1%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>9.3%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>20.0%</b>		<b>6.9%</b>		<b>12.2%</b>		<b>14.3%</b>		<b>12.7%</b>
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene																		
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.4%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>1.6%</b>		<b>0.4%</b>
6.1 Household Furnishings	6	16.7%	1	14.3%	7	16.3%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	1	3.4%	13	6.9%	6	9.5%	19	7.5%
6.2 Chemical	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	4	6.3%	5	2.0%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		<b>16.7%</b>		<b>14.3%</b>		<b>16.3%</b>		<b>5.3%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>		<b>3.4%</b>		<b>7.4%</b>		<b>15.9%</b>		<b>9.5%</b>
7.0 Labor/Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8.0 Architecture	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	2	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9.0 Indeterminate	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	3	7.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	17	9.0%	2	3.2%	19	7.5%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

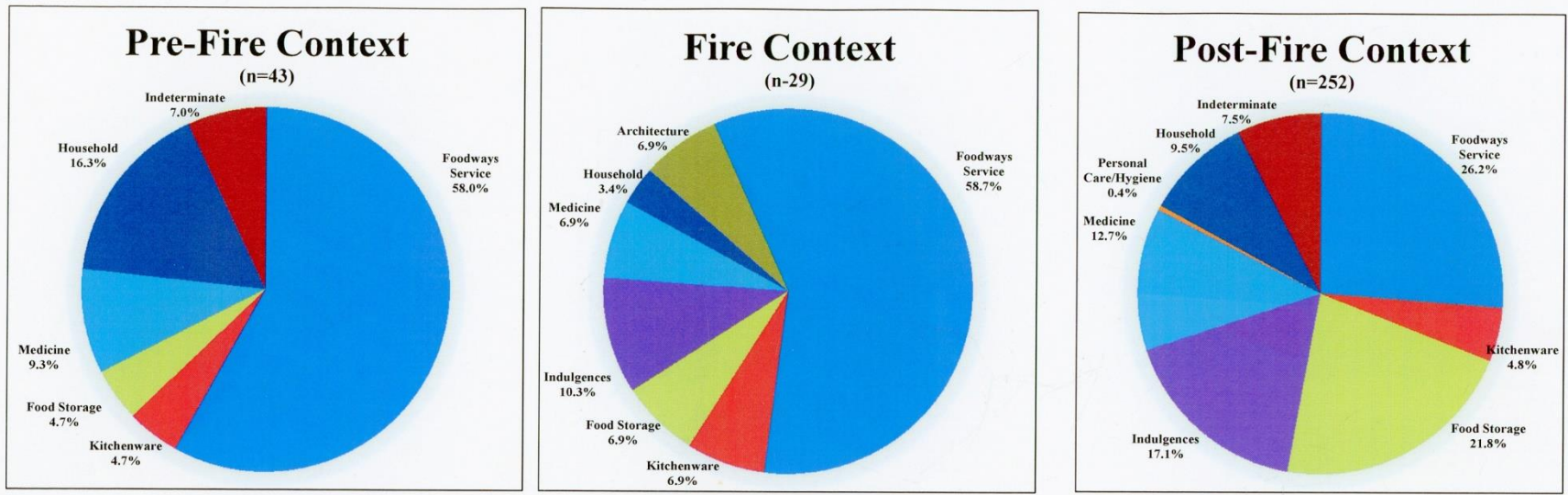
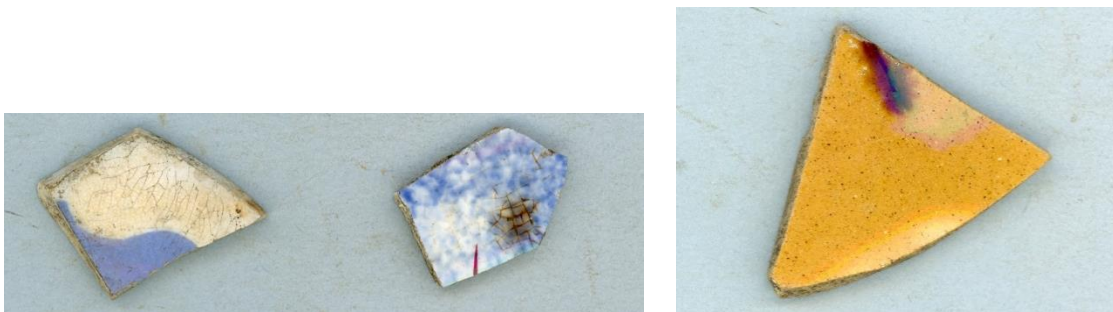


Figure 54. Comparison of ceramic and glass vessel functions by context in House B.

*Pre-Fire Contexts*



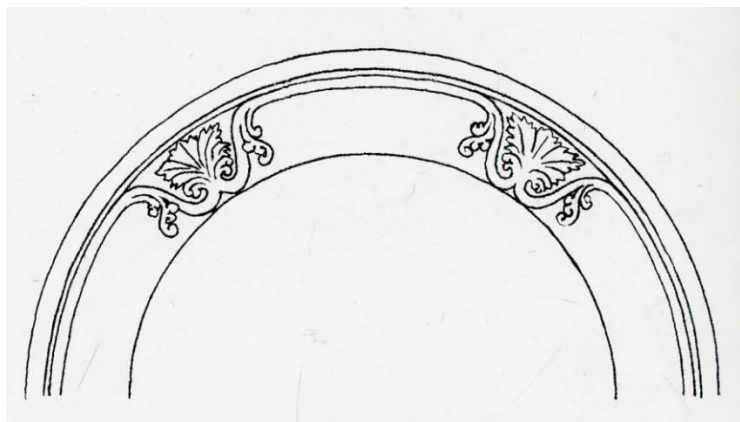
**Figure 55.** Painted wares from the early component of House B included at least two painted teaware vessels with simple “lined” borders. Left: This saucer (Vessel B-16) has a distinctive bluish tinted glaze, with monochrome green lines and an impressed backstamp that appears to read “J & G MEAKIN” (with an accompanying impressed “propellor”). This mark probably dates from circa 1851-55. Right: Polychrome “lined” cup fragment. Both items are actual size.



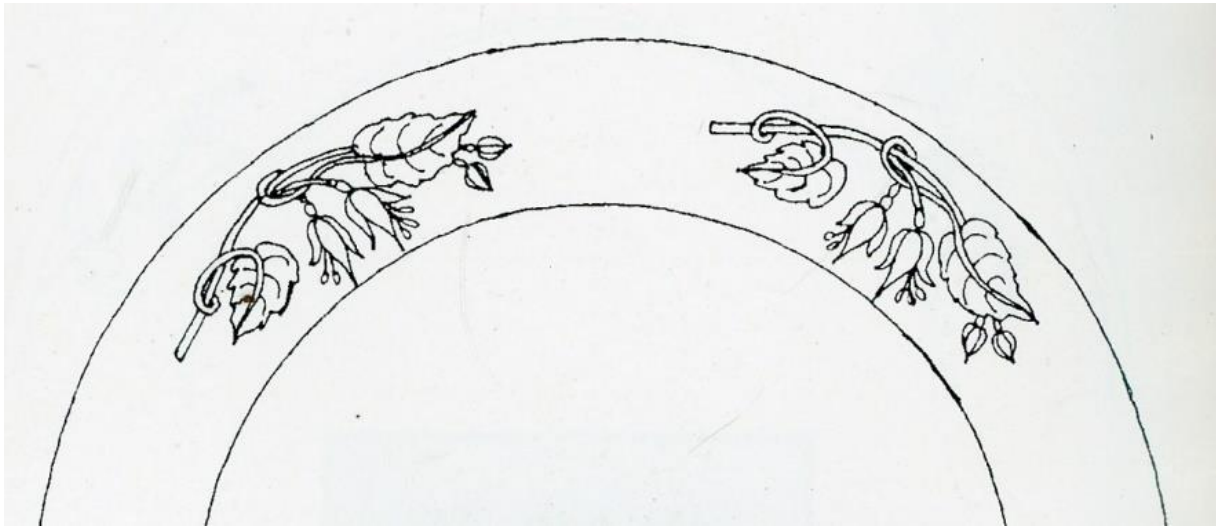
**Figure 56.** The pre-fire deposits from House B were few in number but included a number of small fragments of minimally decorated, low-valued wares that included slip banded wares (Lot B-91) and combination sponge decorated/painted teawares (Lot B-90) (left). Additionally, at least one minimally decorated Rockingham glazed yellowware vessel was present (Lot B-90) (right). All sherds are actual size.



**Figure 57. Printed wares from the Early Pre-Fire component of House B. Top Left: Purple printed plate (Vessel B-44; unidentified pattern). Top right: Blue printed vessel (Vessel B-33) of indeterminate pattern. Middle: Blue printed plate (Vessels B-10) from the Pre-Fire component decorated with the DORIA Pattern, which was produced by John Ridgway and Company (1841-55; Williams 1978:253). It is similar to the EPIRUS pattern (Williams 1978:258). Bottom: Blue printed plate decorated in unidentified pattern (Vessel B-3). All sherds are actual size.**



**Figure 58.** The Pre-Fire deposits from House B included a couple of relief decorated vessels. Top: Cup (Vessel B-11) decorated in an unidentified floral pattern reminiscent of the DRAPED LEAF pattern (which is a pattern produced by several potteries, including James Edwards in 1859) (Wetherbee 1985:98. Bottom: Plate (Vessel B-42) decorated in the NEW YORK Pattern. Detail of the NEW YORK Pattern which was registered by J. Clementson on December 8, 1858 (Dieringer and Dieringer (2001:84). Not illustrated here is a Gothic shaped cup, typical of the 1840s and early 1850s (Vessel B-115). Both sherds are illustrated actual size.



**Figure 59. Two cups from the Pre-Fire component. Top Left: Base of a footed ironstone cup (Vessel B-43). Top Right: Relief decorated cup (Vessel B-282) illustrated in the FUCHIA SHAPE pattern. Bottom: Detail of the FUCHIA SHAPE pattern, which was registered by J. & G. Meakin in 1869 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:120).**



**Figure 60. Glass serving plate recovered from the floor of the cellar in House B. This plate (Vessel B-30) was embossed with the image of a sheaf of wheat in the center, surrounded with the words “GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD.”**



**Figure 61. Small finds from the Pre-Fire component of House B. These included copper teaspoon bowl and potential handle fragment (Lot B-90) (top), slate writing stylus (Lot B-90), a parasol glide mechanism (Lot B-114); sheet lead (Lot B-91) and a glass drop pendant from a potential oil lamp or candlestick holder (Lot B-65). The bottom image includes two views of a worked bone item of unknown function, potentially representing remains of a bone toothbrush (Lot B-65).**





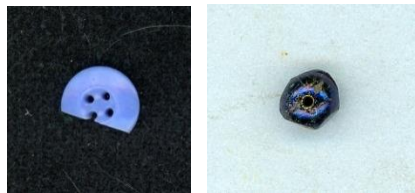
Stamped metal and bone buttons (B-64)



Shell (Lots B-31, B-42, B-68, B-91)



White Prosser (Lots B-42, B-13)



Blue Prosser (Lot B-14); bead (Lot B-44)

**Figure 62. A variety of bone, shell, Prosser (white and blue), and stamped iron buttons were recovered from the Pre-Fire Deposits of House B. A relatively large number of these buttons were small shell buttons, suggestive of nicer women's wear, and contrasts with the more utilitarian bone and stamped iron buttons. Additionally, a small blue bead was recovered.**

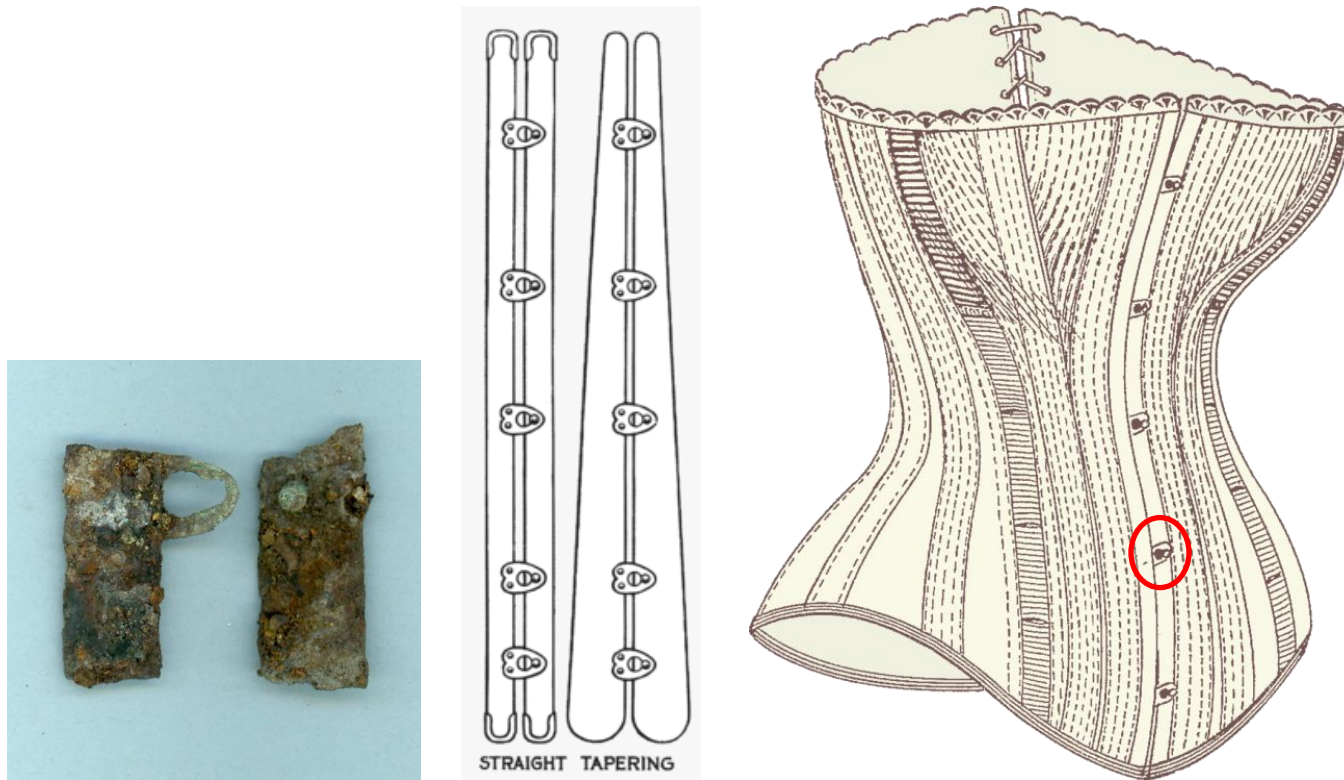


Figure 63. Women were also documented within the pre-fire deposits of House B by these metal busk fragments (left), presumably from a late nineteenth or early twentieth century corset. These busk fragments were recovered from the later Pre-Fire deposits from House B (Lot B-14) (actual size). Middle: Two examples of metal busks, which were in common use by the 1860s (sewn into the leading edge of the garment) (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busk>). Right: Metal busks incorporated into the front of an 1890s corset, as depicted in a patent drawing. Only the “hook and post” fasteners are exposed (one of which is circled in red) with the bar incorporated into the fabric garment.



**Figure 64. Garter buckle with image of woman's leg (Lot B-64; 200% actual size).**



**Figure 65. Shoes were represented by several leather heels from relatively small children and/or women's shoes (left and middle) and relatively large men's shoe (right) (Lots B-64, B-91, B-90; actual size).**



**Figure 66. Children were represented within the pre-fire deposits of House B by toys, and a small finger ring. Toys from the pre-fire context of House B included children's teaware and marbles. All artifacts are actual size. Top: Two teacups from a child's toy tea service (Lots B-14 and B-90) (actual size). Middle: Stone/marble marbles (Lots B-31, B-42) and Rockingham-glazed (brown and blue) marbles (Lots B-15, B-31, B-34, B-64). Bottom: Small child's finger ring (Lot B-115). Small finger rings for infants were common during the Victorian era, and may have been associated with religious ceremonies, such as a christening or baptism.**



**Figure 67. Miscellaneous small finds from Pre-Fire contexts of House B. Top: Smoking was poorly represented in the artifact assemblage from House B. Fragment of kaolin pipe stem (Lot B-73), and two brown-paste elbow pipe fragments (Lot B064). Middle: Four lead printer's type (Lots B-36, B-64, B-72, B-91), which represent a spacer, a period, a horizontal line, and an indeterminate letter. Bottom: Large caliber, center-fire rifle casing (0.59-in diameter; 2.1-in long) recovered from the scraped surface of House B, presumably within a Pre-Fire context (Lot B-17). The primer of this center fire shell is corroded, making it difficult to assess if it had been fired. This cartridge appears to have been unfired.**



**Figure 68. Small finds from House B included some personal, grooming, and jewelry items. Top: Two views of change purse, with decorative metal panel (Lot B-64) (Actual size). Middle rows: Comb with copper spine, lacking wooden teeth (Lot B-74) (75% actual size) and hard rubber hair pin fragment (Lot B-64) (Actual size). Bottom: Costume jewelry glass diamond (Lot B-90; 200% actual size).**



**Lot 103**



**Lot 22 (Post Fire)**



**Large diameter threaded carriage bolt (Lot 62; Fire) and nut (Lot 69)**

**Figure 69. Iron nuts and bolts from House B. The nuts all appear forged. One of the nuts is still attached to the bolt, which appears to have been cut, or broken from, the threaded bolt. Although some of these artifacts were recovered from later components, these industrial artifacts probably originated in the Early Pre-Fire deposits.**



**Figure 70. Located in the pre-fire deposits of House B were two large threaded bolts with square heads. These bolts are 1" in diameter, with one being approximately 9-in in length, and the second 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-in long) (Lots B-13, B-32). These artifacts are an unusual item for a domestic component, and they may document an early industrial component that pre-dates House B (and the other excavated houses at this location) (75% actual size).**

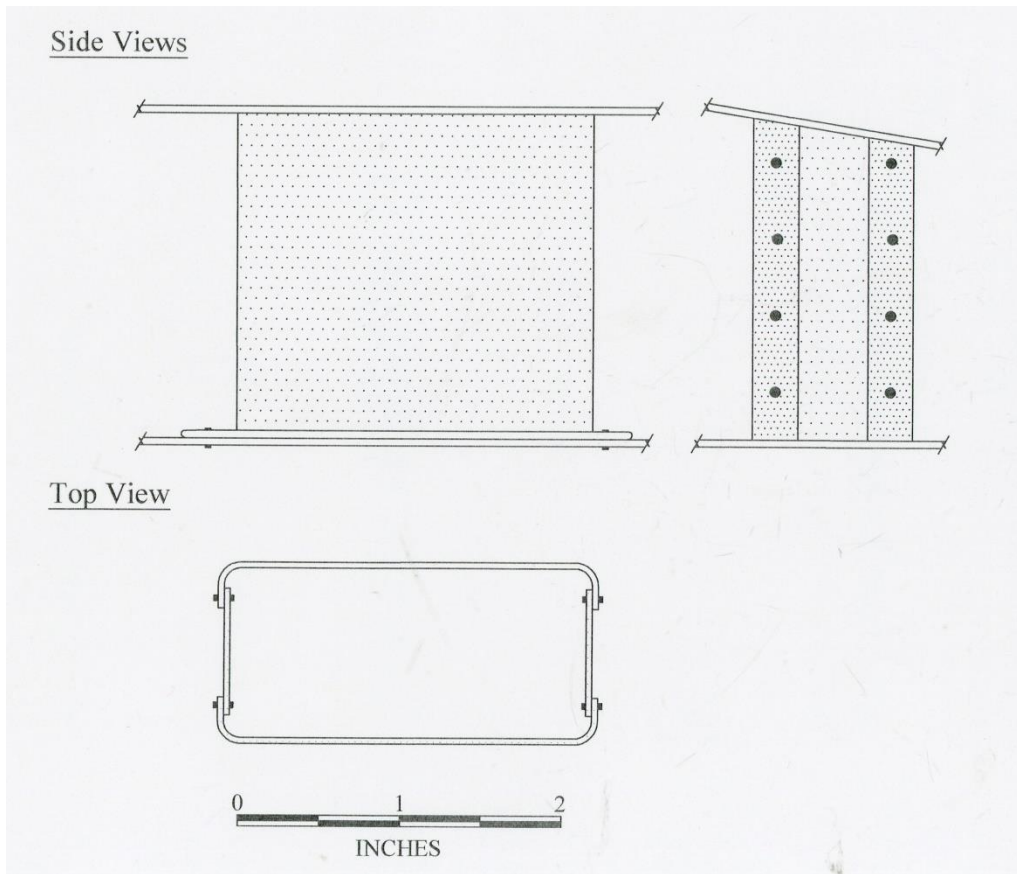




**Figure 71. Large diameter iron springs (left; actual size) and railroad spikes (right; 75% actual size) located in the Fire Deposits of House B, but potentially redeposited from earlier context (Lot B-63) (Actual size)**



**Figure 72. Miscellaneous iron artifacts from House B. Top: Iron bale-style handle (Lot 64) for a trunk or box/chest. Bottom: Two hooks with threaded ends (nuts still attached) (Lots 64 and Lot 63). Although all three items were recovered from the Fire Deposits, the large hooks are reminiscent of the Early Pre-Fire industrial artifacts recovered from House B. They may have been redeposited in the Fire Deposits.**



**Figure 73. Three views of a riveted heavy gauge sheet metal tube “connector” of unknown function (potentially for a stove or forge) (Lot B-90).**



**Figure 74. Two views of a small piece of fossiliferous limestone that exhibits exposure to high heat, resulting in a “glazed” surface. It is reminiscent of materials recovered from adjacent House E and F and may suggest the presence of a kiln in the nearby vicinity (for lime or ceramics production) (Lot B-113) (Actual size).**



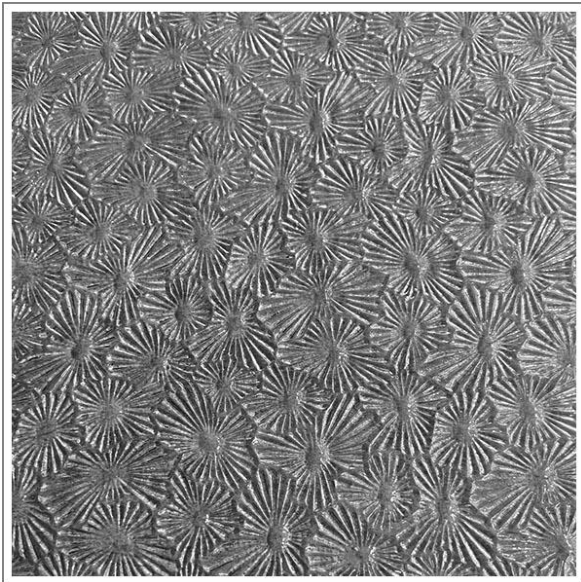
**Figure 75.** Fragments of a ceramic thimble, or chimney insert to receive a sheet metal flue, were recovered from the Pre-Fire deposits of House B (Lot B-64 Upper part of Zone VII, Test 6). Thimbles are indicative of stove use, and not fireplaces, and the presence in House B cellar suggests that the chimney associated with the fireplace had been retrofitted with a thimble, and that the fireplace may have been abandoned (brick-up and not in use at the time of the fire). The multiple fragments of this thimble indicate that it was a used thimble (suggesting demolition debris). As this fragmentary thimble was not found in the Fire debris, but in an earlier component, suggests that it was debris from an earlier remodeling episode.



**Figure 76.** The Fire-deposits from House B included a range of architectural items associated with the collapse and/or post-fire clean-up activities (Zone III in Test 2; Zone VIa in cellar). Plaster (top; Lot B-9) and brick rubble were plentiful and capped the relatively thin zone that contained the majority of the household furnishings (Zone IV in Test 2; Zone VIb in cellar). Blue calcimine paint adhering to a fragment of plaster (lacking whitecoat) from House B.




**Figure 77. Top: Nails from the Fire Deposits of House B (Lot B-12) predominately were of the machine cut variety, and although the nails were generally fragmentary and heavily encrusted with plaster, three sizes were observed. These included heavy framing nails (4-in long), smaller framing and trim nails (2½-in long), and lath nails (1¼-in long) (Left). A small sample of clinched nails were also recovered, and probably indicates the presence of plank doors. Only one wire-drawn nail was recovered (right). Bottom: View of flat-tipped screw in butt hinge.**



**Figure 78. Melted embossed privacy window glass embossed with round sunburst design similar to the FLORENTINE pattern (Lot B-41). Similar unburned glass was also found in the Post-Fire deposits (Lot B-37).**



**BROAD BUTTS, FAST JOINT.**



\$	2x2	2x2½	2½x	2½x2½	2½x3 inch.	doz. pair.
\$	3x2½	3x3	3½x3	3x3½	3½x3½ inch.	doz. pair.
\$	3½x4	4x3½	4x4	4x4½	4½x4 inch.	doz. pair.
\$	4½x4½	4½x5	5x4½	5x5	5x5½ inch.	doz. pair.
\$	5½x5	5½x5½	5½x6	4x6	4½x6 inch.	doz. pair.
\$	6x5½	6x6 inch.				doz. pair.

**Figure 79. Left: Cast-iron butt hinge from the fire deposits of House B (Lot B-12) (actual size). Right: This was a typical “4x4 Broad Butt, Fast Joint” hinge, as advertised in Russell and Erwin’s mid-century hardware catalogue (Russell and Erwin 1980:116). Two other butt hinges, with flat-tipped screws, were recovered from Lots B-40 and B-41.**





**Figure 80. Two large 4x4-in butt hinges in open position from House B Fire Deposits (Lot B-12) (75% actual size). Although flat-tipped screws were used predominately to secure the hinges to the door frame, in one hinge several of the original flat-tipped screws had been replaced with both machine-pointed screws as well as machine cut nails—indicative of reworking of door.**



**Figure 81. Architectural items recovered from House B included an unburned white “porcelain” knob with metal post/spindle intact (right; Lot B-4), and both fragmentary and whole badly burned knobs presumably representing white porcelain fixtures similar to the unburned example (top left and bottom; Lots B-8, B-41, and B-94) (Actual size). The unburned knob was recovered from the surface of the House and may represent Post-Fire debris. The burned knobs were badly scorched and nearly melted, indicating the intense heat of the house fire. No spindles were intact with the burned examples.**



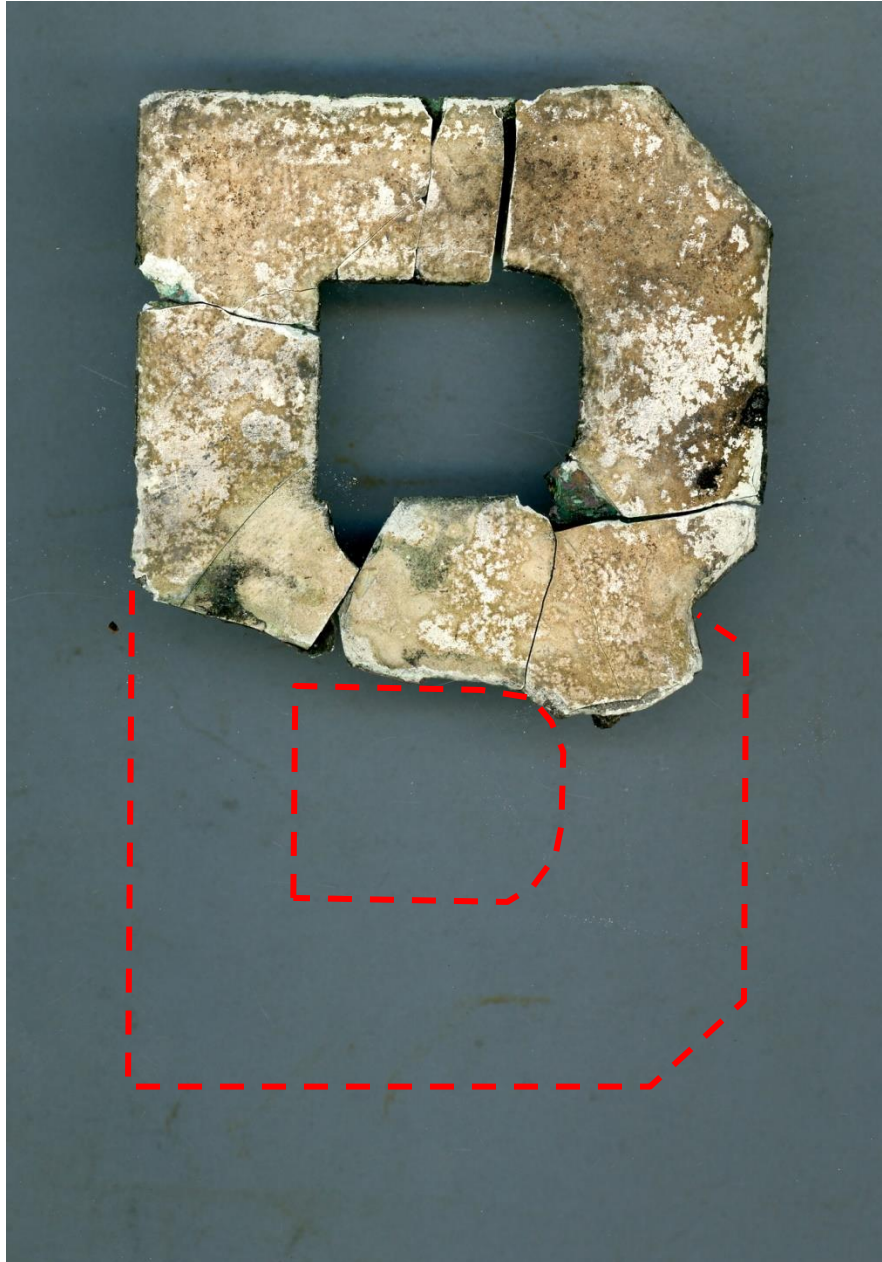
**Figure 82. Top: Rim lock strike plate for door (Lot B-28). Although several large butt hinges and door knobs once associated with interior doors were recovered from the Fire deposits of House B, rim locks were absent from the assemblage. A single rim lock strike plate (top) was recovered from this context (Lot B-40). Bottom: Window lock or shutter latch.**



**Figure 83. Left: Two roller shade brackets recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (Lots B-30 and B-63) (actual size). Right: Modern equivalents, for comparison.**



**Figure 84. Miscellaneous architectural items recovered from House B included a simple hook (top), a small fragment of architectural glazed tile (potentially from a fireplace surround) (Lot B-8), and a ball of low voltage, cloth wrapped electrical wire (possibly for a telephone, or doorbell; Lot B-40) (actual size).**



**Figure 85. Fragments of a large white enameled tin letter “B” recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (Lot B-63) (Actual size). This may have been associated with the entrance door to an apartment, suggesting the house had been subdivided into at least two apartments by 1908.**



**Figure 86. Details of a painted brick from House B (Lot B-22). It is unclear as to what context this brick may have been located within the house structure.**



**Figure 87. Ceramic table setting from fire deposits from House B, as recovered from Zone IV, Test 2 (Lot B-12). This assemblage, deposited on August 14, 1908, consisted of a plate, cup with saucer, small bowl, and two platters. Also recovered and not illustrated was a water glass (or tumbler) and eating utensils. The physical attributes of these items suggest that they were initially broken, and then fire-damaged—suggesting the potential ransacking of the residence prior to its destruction by fire.**



**Figure 88. Unlike ceramics, the glass artifacts suffered dramatically from the fire, with much of it looking like these melted fragments (Top). Bottom: melted lead glass tumbler (Vessel B-53) (actual size).**





**Figure 89. Fragments of an indeterminate press-molded tableware vessel (top; Vessel B-71), a potential lamp chimney (middle; Vessel B-12), and a medicine bottle and a whiskey flask (Middle: Vessels B-52 and B-68) (actual size). All vessels have experienced melting at various levels.**



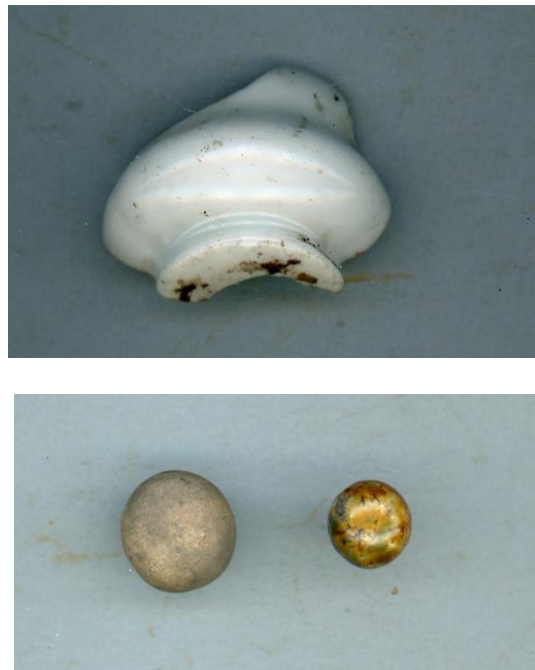
**Figure 90.** Tableware items also included eating utensils which were represented by iron examples (left; presumably teaspoons or forks) and a copper teaspoon (right) (Lot B-12) (actual size).



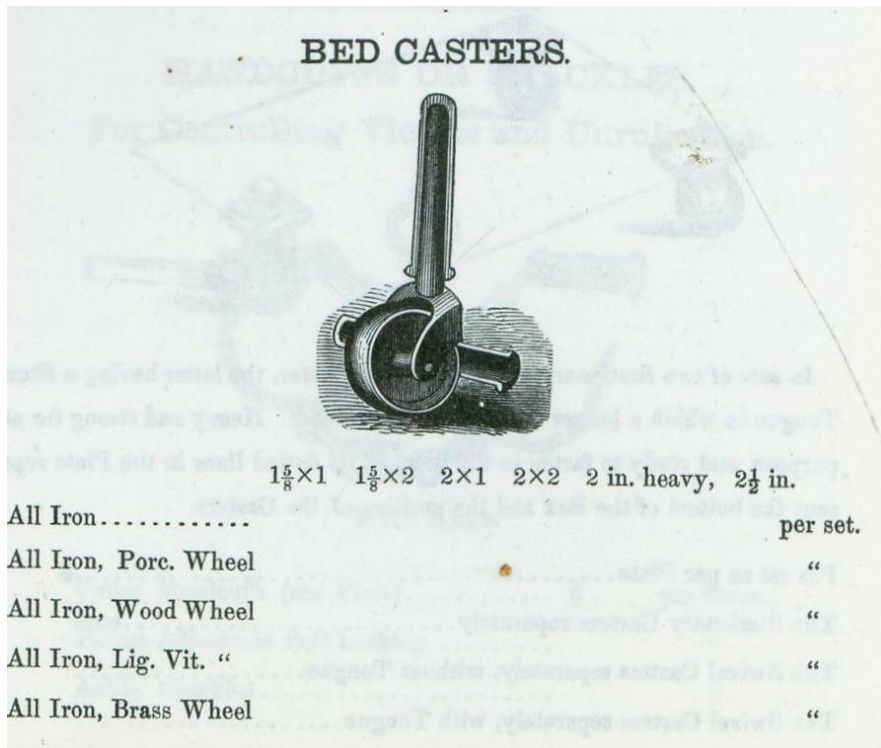
**Figure 91.** Personal items from House B included a potential mouth or Jews harp (top left) and change purse (top right) (both Lot B-12) (actual size).



**Figure 92.** Artifacts from House B included writing slate styluses, and graphite pencil leads (Lots B-87, B-88, and B-89; see also Lot B-9) (actual size).



**Figure 93.** Although present, toys were in limited number within the House B Fire deposits, and included remnants of a china tea set (Lot B-89), and marbles (Lots B-41 and B-46). The marbles included both undecorated stone marbles, and Rockingham-glazed marbles—similar to those recovered in more number from the Pre-Fire contexts.



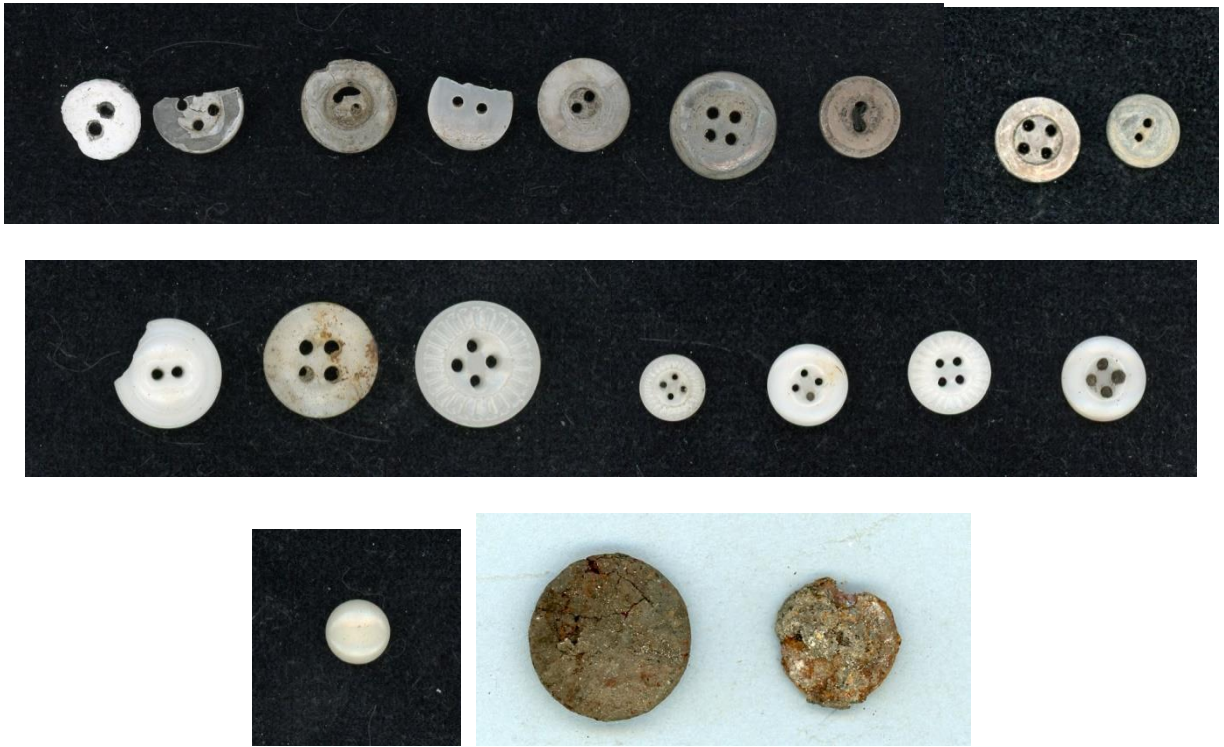
**Figure 94. Three wooden-wheeled furniture castors (top), similar to the “All Iron, Wood Wheel” castors illustrated in the mid-century Russell and Erwin catalog (bottom) were recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (Russell and Erwin 1980:115). Although this 1865 catalog described these as “Bed Casters”, they were used on a variety of furniture items, including chairs, tables, dressers, and cabinets.**



**Figure 95.** Small brass knob from the Fire deposits of House B (Lot B-12). The function of the small, decorated knob is unknown.



**Figure 96.** View of iron rod (approximately 17-in long; 3/8-in diameter shank) with a 7/8-1-in diameter round knob on one end. This may represent a handle for a stove shovel or fireplace tongs (actual size).



**Figure 97. Buttons, although present were not extremely numerous and included a number of smaller shell and Prosser examples. Loop shank shoe buttons (bottom left) and metal buttons (bottom right Lots 35 and 63) were few in number in this context. Lot B-30**



**Figure 98. Two views of an iron lapel pin (Lot B-55). The image on it was not discernable, though it probably represents an advertisement pin such as those associated with tobacco products.**



**Figure 99. Metal garter buckles (top) and clips (middle) (Lots B-41 and B-93) recovered from the Fire Deposits of House B. Bottom Left: vintage examples of contemporary garters. Bottom Right: The use of sewn buttons with the clasp may explain the presence of many of the smaller shell buttons in this archaeological context.**



**Figure 100. Personal items included a coin (Indian Head Cent; Oak Wreath and Shield variety; 1859-1909; heavily corroded; date illegible) and an unidentified tag (cuprous; stamped “49”; 7/8-in diameter; loop top) (both Lot B-63) (artifacts are actual size; image of coin greatly enlarged).**



**Figure 101. A round glass disk (aqua; round 1¾-in diameter; 2.41mm thick) was recovered from the Fire deposits of House B. This glass disk may represent a small picture frame (Lot B-30).**





**Figure 102. Artifacts from the Fire deposits of House B suggestive of tobacco smoking activities included two whole elbow pipes of similar design (Lots B-30 and B-40), and a fragmentary long stem kaolin pipe (represented by a stem fragment; Lot B-63).**



**Figure 103. View of two fused jewelry items from the Fire Deposits of House B (actual size) (Lot 89). The larger, flat oval item (left hand side of fused items) is highly decorated with floral details, and probably represents the remains of a brooch (200% actual size). The raised portion at the right end of the artifact depicts a bulldog identical to that illustrated in the lower image, and probably represents the remains of a smaller brooch or sash pin.**



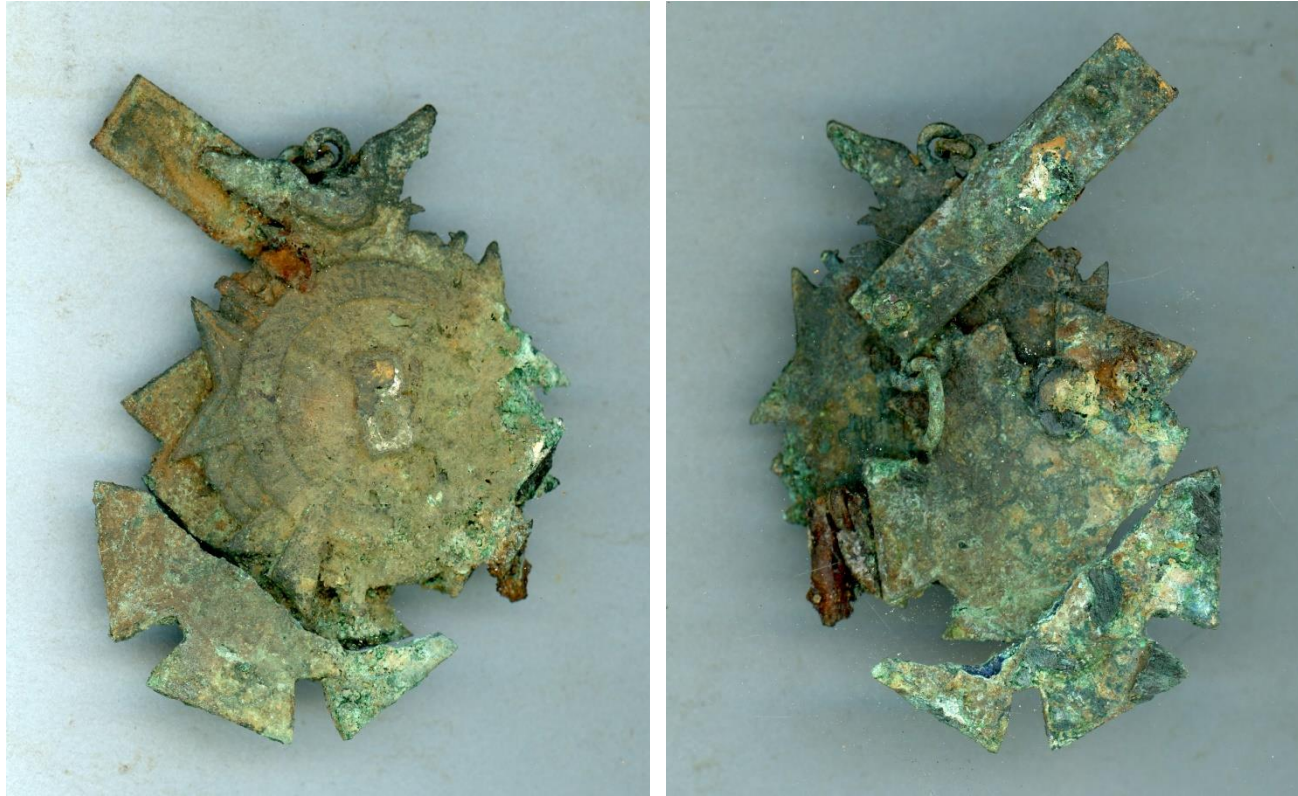
**Figure 104. Suspected sash or belt buckle from the Fire deposits of House B. Note the decorative floral details and the double prongs (Lot B-89) (Actual size).**



**Figure 105 Details of two quality brass brooches recovered from House B. Top: Front and back of brooch with stick pin. Bottom: Brooch clip. Although these brooches were recovered from Post-Fire deposits (Lot B-37), their quality and style are reminiscent of the quality jewelry recovered from the Fire deposits, and may represent re-deposited materials from the earlier Fire Deposits.**



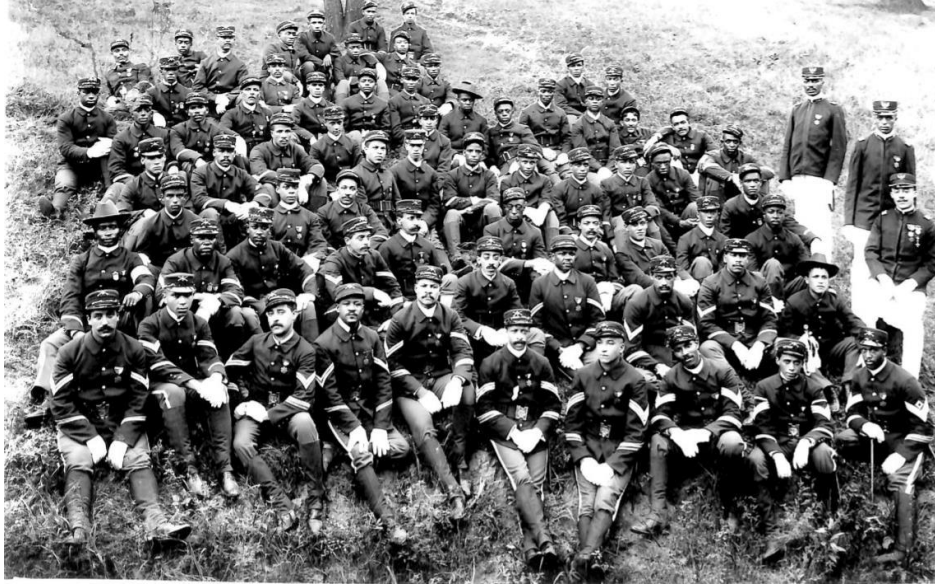
**Figure 106. Two views of military medals recovered from the Fire Deposits of House B (Lots E-88 and E-89).**



**Figure 107. Two views of conjoined military service medals. The upper medal represents the Illinois National Guard’s “Long and Honorable Service Medal” and depicts crossed rifles with the prominently displayed “8” in reference to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment. The lower medal, partially hidden by the upper one, is believed to represent a “Spanish-American War, Cuba Campaign Medal” issued by the Illinois National Guard to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment—none of which are known to have survived to the present day (125% actual size).**



**Figure 108. Two examples of the “Long and Honorable Service Medal” issued by the Illinois National Guard. The example recovered from House B is similar to the medal on the right. This medal has a five-pointed star design with bifurcate points, and lacks 1) the shield below the eagle, 2) the ING cartouche at its base, 3) the PRO PATRIA in the suspension bar, and 4) the saw tooth rays around its perimeter edge (all present on the example to the left). Although the suspension bar from the example recovered from House B has a similar rectangular shape as the example on the right, it is unclear whether the one from House B has the shield on the suspension bar. These medals were issued to troops upon completion of five-years of service with the Illinois National Guard. [Right, courtesy of the Illinois State Military Museum, Springfield. This medal was issued to Thomas R. Smith, Company H, Springfield and is engraved on the back “Co. H. / Thomas R. Smith.”]**



**Figure 109. Top: Early twentieth century photograph of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment. Bottom Left: Detail of guardsman wearing the unidentified service medal similar to that recovered from House B (fused to the “Long and Honorable Service” medal). The corporal appears to be wearing a medal with six flat arms similar to the archaeological example. Based on the archaeological example, the service medal appears to have been issued to veterans of the Eighth Illinois Regiment for service in the Spanish-American War, presumably by the Illinois National Guard (Illinois State Military Museum).**

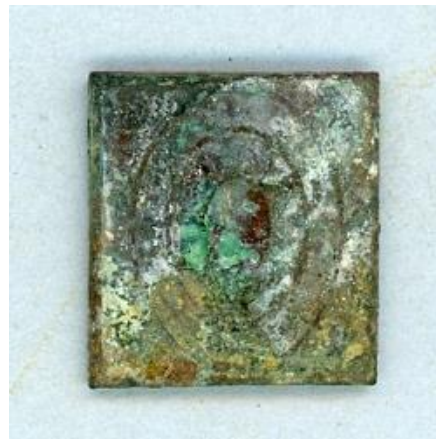


**Figure 110. Bronze medals issued to veterans for service in the Spanish-American War, 1898-99. Left: Medal issued by the United Spanish War Veterans (USWV) after 1904. This medal depicts the Spanish American War Cross with four equally sized flat-topped arms. Middle: Enlarged detail of the Spanish American War Cross illustrating the embossed arms that read “CUBA,” “PORTO RICO,” “U.S.A.,” and “PHILIPPINE / ISLANDS.” Right: Service medal issued to Spanish American War veterans by the Illinois National Guard in circa 1899. This medal has a four-arm cross with bifurcate-topped arms. The side and top arms are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.,” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard), whereas the bottom arm is embossed “VETERAN” ([https://nmaahc.si.edu/object/nmaahc\\_2011.155.217](https://nmaahc.si.edu/object/nmaahc_2011.155.217); <https://floydsmedals.com/product/illinois-spanish-american-war-service-medal/>).**





**Figure 111. Left: Two components of a “Distinguished Marksman” service medal recovered from the Fire deposits of House B. The upper pin consists of a four-arm disk with a stick pin back. The side and top arms of this pin are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard). The bottom arm is decorated with floral details. The lower disk, although heavily corroded, most likely depicts a kneeling soldier firing a rifle with the words “DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN” (actual size). Not illustrated here are the dated marksmanship bars that most likely would have been associated with this medal.**



**Figure 112. Top: Backside (illustrating stick pin) of “Distinguished Marksman” service medal recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (actual size). Middle: Unidentified presentation bar, potentially representing a dated marksmanship bar associated with the “Distinguished Marksman” service award (actual size). Bottom: Potential collar pin issued by the Illinois National Guard. The pin depicts a series of concentric circles, potentially representative of a marksman’s target (actual size, and enlarged 200%).**



**Figure 113. Colonel James S. Culver in his military uniform, circa 1899. At this time, Culver is wearing the generic Illinois National Guard veteran service medal (presumably for service in the Spanish-American War), and a “Distinguished Marksmanship” medal with two bars (and lacking the lower pendant with the kneeling rifleman) (Crouch 1899:1).**



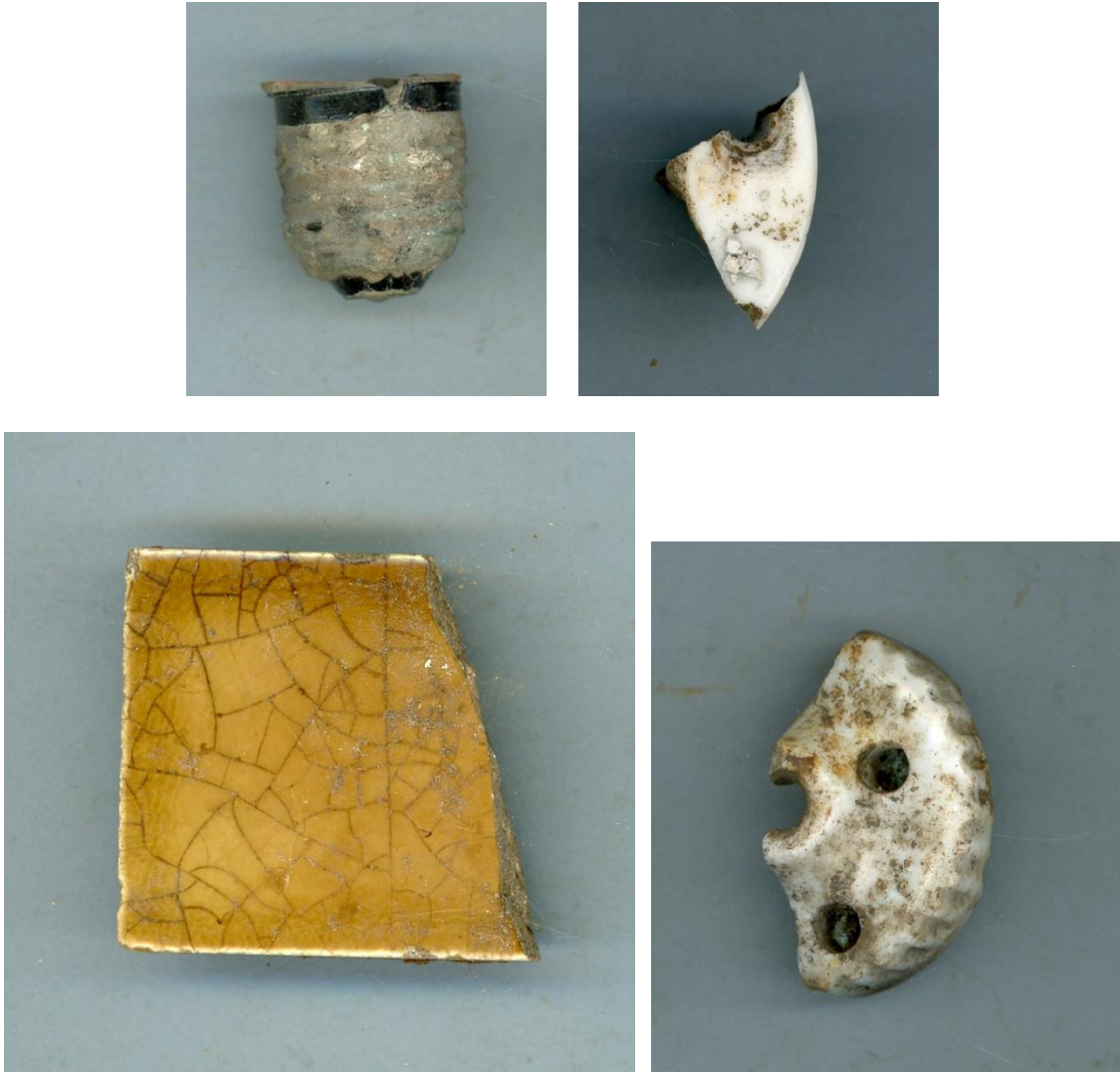
**Figure 114. Top: Early twentieth century photograph of Company K, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Peoria encampment (Illinois State Military Museum). Bottom: Detail of medals worn by participants. The man at the far right appears to be wearing three medals, which include (left to right) an unidentified medal (perhaps a distinguished marksmanship medal with bars), the unidentified medal similar to that recovered from House B (most likely a medal for service in Cuba presented to Black members of the Eighth Illinois Regiment), and the United Spanish War Veterans War Cross.**



**Figure 115. Two views of an unusual, small igneous cobble (approximately 1½” in diameter and ¾” thick) that had been extensively pecked, forming a groove all around its center. Additionally, the two ends had been extensively pecked as well (actual size). This artifact probably represents a prehistoric Native-American artifact (potentially picked up and/or collected by an occupant of the house who recognized its human modification).**



**Figure 116. Primary artifacts from the Post-Fire deposits of House B. A much larger number of primary artifacts were recovered from this context than the earlier Fire and Pre-Fire Deposits. These artifacts were deposited within the open house basin over a period of several years after the August 1908 riots. Some of these items may date to as late as circa 1920, and include debris discarded from potentially both domestic and commercial contexts.**



**Figure 117. Miscellaneous small finds recovered from the Post-Fire deposits. Top: Light bulb base (Lot B-18) and electrical porcelain (B-76). Bottom: Architectural ceramic tile, potentially from a fireplace surround, and electrical porcelain (presumably a light switch) (Lot B-75).**

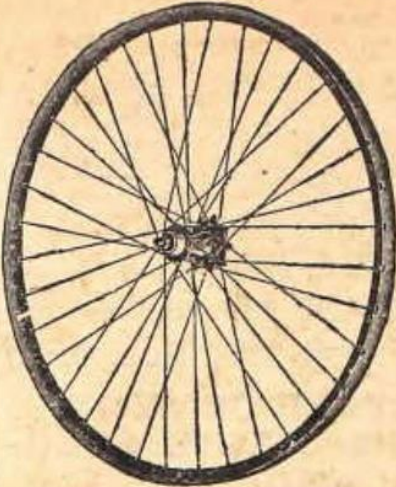


Lot B-75

**PINK PAGES IN MIDDLE OF BOOK.** 245

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**Bicycle Wheels.**



**NOTE.**  
All wheels have a coat of XX hard cement, which when moistened with gasoline or benzine is ready for tire.


These wheels are especially well constructed and if you have an old bicycle in which the hubs are giving trouble, a pair of them will



Our spokes are made of the very best quality of piano wire and are of great tensile strength. They are finely plated and are standard gauge. We furnish spokes complete with the nipples and washers, one dozen in each package.

**No. 19L2180 Spokes complete with Nipples and Washers. Price, per dozen... 9c**  
If by mail, postage extra, 7 cents.

**Duckworth Patented Detachable Chain.**



This is the genuine Duckworth all steel detachable chain. Any link can be taken apart and put together in a very few moments. It is indispensable, as if a

Figure 118. Top: Numerous bicycle wheel spoke fragments, as well as an axle, were recovered from the Post-Fire deposits of House B. These included both the distinctive J-shaped nipples and threaded bolt ends of the spokes. The volume of this material suggests that the artifacts were probably coming from a commercial location. Bottom: Comparable examples of bicycle spokes from a 1908 Sears, Roebuck, and Company catalogue (Sears, Roebuck, and Company 1971:171-172).





**Figure 119. Miscellaneous artifacts recovered from the Post-Fire deposits of House B. Top: Badly corroded Dog Tax tag (Lot B-75; actual size) potentially from from a Wisconsin location. Example of similar dog tag. Middle: Token or service tag impressed “J. T. SMITH / GUN & LOCK / SMITH”) (Lot B-58) (actual size). Smith was a Springfield locksmith in business during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. Bottom: Two brass shell casings. One is an unfired, small caliber shell casing (Lot B-37; 0.38-in diameter; 3/4-in long; center fire), whereas the other is a large caliber shell casing (Lot B-27; 0.59-in diameter; 0.91-in long; rim fire) cartridge that appears to have been unfired. Although the smaller diameter cartridge was for use with a pistol, the diameter and length of the larger cartridge raises questions as to its origin. If this was for use in a pistol, it represents a very large caliber pistol. One might question if this second cartridge was the base of a small-gauge, shotgun shell with a paper shell casing.**

## *Summary and Conclusions*

The combined archival research and archaeological investigations of House B has resulted in the recovery of a wide range of information related to the structure of the dwelling and its associated outbuildings, changes through time related to the physical character of the house and its surroundings, as well as to the identity of the house occupants and their quality of life over the approximate 65-year life span of the building. It also documented an earlier component pre-dating the construction of House B, which extended over a portion of the house lot as well as the adjacent lot to the north.

House B represents an early brick structure potentially constructed in early 1842 by, or for, Francis Aldridge (who owned the property from April 1842 through 1852). In 1842, Aldridge would have been approximately 28 years of age. By 1850, he was listed as working as a drayman, and living with his wife (Elizabeth) and a seven-year-old child<sup>73</sup>. After Aldridge's sale of the property in 1852, the house exhibited multiple, and rapid changes in ownership, and during the subsequent decade, after Aldridge's sale of the house, the property appears to have been occupied by tenants, or even unoccupied altogether (as in 1860). With Ann Dick's purchase of the property in 1864, this era of undocumented occupants came to an end. By 1866, Ann was either widowed, or had been abandoned by her husband, and during the latter 1860s and early 1870s, she may have operated a boarding house at this location. By the middle 1870s, Ann Dick and Bell Watkins were living together as a married couple in House B. They were a mixed-race couple. Bell Watkins was a member of a free Black family who had arrived in Springfield around 1844. Bell himself had a long career working with horses—stabling, training, trading, and racing them—and he earned a reputation as a knowledgeable horseman and honest businessman. He and Ann retained ownership of the property until 1883, after which it once again experienced a period of non-owner-occupied status. These later absentee landlords included John C. Rabenstein, Dane Desper, and Henry Schwartz, all of whom were white. The tenants identified at House B in the 1880s were white. From circa 1890 through the time of the riots in August 1908, the house was occupied by a variety of predominately Black families and/or individuals, including one Quinn Donnegan (William Donnegan's nephew) during the early 1890s. Beginning in circa 1893, and continuing through 1905, the house was occupied by the extended Bosley-Jones family. Post-Fire riot claims suggest the house was occupied by one Robert Wright (and presumably his young wife) at the time of the riots, a fact corroborated by the archaeological investigations.

Both the archival research and archaeological investigations suggest that House B was totally destroyed by fire late Friday evening (or early Saturday morning) August 14, 1908. Unfortunately, unlike House A, no photographs of House B (before or after the mob action) are known to exist. Most likely, all that survived of this dwelling the following Saturday morning were remnants of the brick chimneys and the collapsed brick walls of the dwelling that had collapsed into the underlying cellar. Post-fire archaeological evidence, suggests that the house basin remained open for many years after the 1908 riots, presumably being used for trash

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<sup>73</sup> A dray was a low, flat-bed wagon usually without sides. It was used to transport a wide range goods. A drayman was the driver of the dray.

disposal from a variety of nearby residential and commercial entities. The Post-Fire cinder-rich fills included materials that may have originated from nearby commercial establishments (including potential bars, as well as a bicycle shop). On-site disposal of trash within the cellar basin may have continued through at least the middle 1910s, if not later. The property remained vacant until the 1930s, when it was redeveloped by the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company (later Barker-Lubin), a building materials supply firm. A lumber shed ultimately was constructed over the house site, but this construction activity does not appear to have significantly impacted the subsurface archaeology. As indicated by the recent excavations, the archaeological integrity of this house remained excellent up to the present day.

### *Lot Use*

The lot associated with House B was oriented east/west, with the front yard facing Tenth Street, and the rear of the lot abutting the adjacent property to the west. No alley was located adjacent to the west property line. The lot, which measured approximately 40-ft by 157-ft (6,280 square feet or 0.144 acres) in size, was a fairly standard size for house lots of this era. House B was located on the eastern end of the lot, and sited tight against the north property line (and the adjacent House C). The placement of the house tight on the north property line maximized on the size of the south side yard (which was approximately 20-ft in width). The archaeological investigations indicate that House B was set back from the Tenth Street right-of-way (and the rail corridor) approximately 18-ft 6-in (5.64m) from the Tenth Street right-of-way, which was in close alignment with the adjacent House C to the north, and in line with House A to the south. The placement of the house tight on the north property line is reminiscent of that associated with nearby House E. House B was located approximately 62-ft (18.90m) north of House A. The extended distance between these two houses appears to have been influenced by a low-lying drainage/swale located between the two dwellings. House B appears to have been constructed before House C.

The historic ground surface around House B appears to have sloped slightly to the south and southeast, at least within the front third of the lot. The archaeological investigations suggest that a substantial ditch (Feature 19) was once located within the front yard, cutting north/south across the eastern edge of the property. This ditch was excavated early in the history of the lot, potentially associated with the grading of the original rail right-of-way (possibly circa 1838). This feature appears to have been infilled by the time House B was constructed.

There is evidence of historic fence lines on the north and south sides of the house lot (or at least the front yard), both of which aligned tightly to the property lines. A suspected fence line (Features 22A-E) also was documented along the east side of the front yard, but its setback from Tenth Street raises questions as to whether it might actually be associated with the early component pre-dating the construction of House B. No fence posts were found along the eastern property line within the excavation block. A brick sidewalk, running between Tenth Street and the front entrance to House B, was laid through the front yard fairly early in the house's history.

The 1854 and 1858 city maps both suggest the presence of a small frame outbuilding located along the back of the lot, within the far northwestern corner of the property (directly abutting a larger one associated with House C). Most likely this frame outbuilding represents either a small

barn and/or carriage house, or a multi-functional building (for fuel storage and animal husbandry). These maps also suggest that an addition had been made to the rear of House B by this time (discussed further below). The 1876 city map suggests that the outbuilding shown on the 1854 and 1858 maps had been demolished by that date (see Figure 120). None of the early bird's eye views depict any outbuildings associated with House B, but these sources are fairly generic in their depictions of the property. The most detailed of three is the 1873 bird's eye (Figure 121). The earliest Sanborn fire insurance map depicting House B dates from 1890, and although it does not document the frame outbuilding within the northwest corner of the lot, it does indicate the presence of a single frame outbuilding located immediately to the rear of the dwelling, with its north edge abutting the north property line (similar to the adjacent main dwelling). This map depicts the frame building, with approximately ten feet separating it from the rear of the main dwelling. This map suggests that the outbuilding was constructed in two sections, potentially representing two separate episodes of construction. The larger eastern portion measured approximately 10-11-ft wide (north/south) by 12-ft long (east/west) (enclosing approximately 120-132 square feet of usable space). The smaller western portion measured approximately 8-ft. wide (north/south) by 10-ft long (east/west) (enclosing approximately 80 square feet). Together the two sections of the outbuilding enclosed approximately 200-212 square feet of space. Both sections of the building were one-story in height with a wood shingle roof (see Figure 122). Most likely, the front (or eastern) section of this outbuilding functioned as a summer kitchen easily accessed from the main house, whereas the rear (or western) section may have functioned as a storage facility for fuel (coal and/or wood) and other household items (such as yard tools and unused household items), or potential animal husbandry (sheltering chickens and/or a potential cow). The side-yard activity area immediately to the west of this outbuilding would have been well suited for the placement of a privy, which could have been housed in the rear half of this outbuilding.

Sometime between 1890 and 1896, this detached outbuilding was demolished, and a new two-room addition with full length porch (with south exposure) was constructed onto the rear of the main house. The new addition was similar in size to that of the detached outbuilding (encompassing approximately 414 square feet of enclosed space, without the open porch). This transformation of the urban lot (demolition of detached summer kitchen, and subsequent enlargement of the rear service wing of the main house) was typical of the modernization of working-class housing during the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and resulted in the relocation of specialized (and/or seasonal) cooking and clothes washing activities from a detached outbuilding into the main body of the home. This change was instigated, in part, by advancements in stove technology (and to a lesser degree, clothes washing machinery).

Although no well or cistern was documented during the archaeological investigations, one, if not both, likely would have been present on the house lot. No cistern was documented during the excavations in close proximity to the original dwelling. A cistern, if present, was possibly located off one of the corners of the mid-century addition constructed onto the rear of the original dwelling. The southwest corner of the addition seems the more plausible location, given that the house was set so tight to the northern lot line. If so, the cistern might actually have been incorporated within the side porch of the second (1890s-era) addition to the house. A well most likely is present in the inner yard activity area located to the west of the house, immediately outside of the excavation block.

No privies have been documented on the lot, but they certainly would have been present. Privies usually are not illustrated on historic maps and bird's-eye views, even Sanborn maps. None were found during the archaeological investigations, but this is not surprising given the specific areas mitigated and the lack of excavations in the rear yard. Privies in an urban setting typically were located at the rear of the lot, along an alley (when present) or along an adjoining property line (within either the Outer Yard, or potentially a Mid-Yard location). Previous archaeological investigations in Springfield have found the average life cycle of a privy to be around ten years, or less. If the same holds true for House B, there may be up to six or seven privy shafts on the house lot to the west. Given the lack of significant development on the house lot post-1908, the likelihood of these features having good archaeological integrity is high, and, as privies, they would have a high potential for contributing to our knowledge of the house occupants and their lifeways.

House B was located immediately south of House C and adjacent to the “unplatted court near Tenth and Madison streets” referred to by the *Illinois State Journal* in 1899—being a crossroads of sorts for foot traffic between the various brothels, resorts, saloons, and other businesses on the east half of this block, and bordered by “Shinbone Alley” on the north, the commercial buildings along Madison Street to the south, and the rear of the dwellings fronting Tenth Street to the east, and was a location where illicit activity was alleged to have occurred (Figure 124). The large billboard erected by Gerhardt Westenberger along the Madison Street frontage adjacent to House A would have screened the greater part of the “courtyard” from public view. Most likely, the illicit activities extended to the north side of Shinbone Alley with both House D (and a second house constructed along the alley behind House D) being integrated into the wide range of commercial activities associated with this locale. Although it is unknown whether House B was an integral component of this “commercial district” during these years, its association with the Bosely-Jones family may suggest that it was not. Research conducted to date has found no reference to members of this family having operated a resort or gaming house, such as that known to have operated out of adjacent House C. Nonetheless, the location of House B on the edge of this district, sandwiched between two houses that most likely were participating in the illicit activities, affected the quality of life of the House B residential occupants during the later 1890s and early years of the twentieth century.

As with the other house sites investigated as part of this project, the archaeological evidence suggests that household waste disposal (particularly related to fuel waste such as coal ash and clinkers) changed dramatically during the 1880s-90s. Archaeological investigations found a thick deposit of cinders around the periphery of the house and extending into the front and presumably rear yards. These deposits appear to date from the period that House B was a rental property (post-1883). In the earlier era, when the house was still owner occupied, stove waste probably was disposed of in a more discriminate manner (such as in an abandoned privy pit or elsewhere on the rear of the lot). The front yard witnessed significant aggradation over time. Much of the front sidewalk (Feature 20) ultimately was removed (or disturbed) and the what pavement remained was covered over with cinders and soil well before the 1908 fire event.

Little information is available regarding what plantings might have been present on the house lot. The only archaeological evidence of this was the salt-glazed crockery jar set into a pit in the front yard (Feature 23), which may have been used to hold an ornamental planting.

## *The House*

### The Original House

Constructed circa 1842 for the Aldridge family, House B was one of the earliest houses built in the project area. As originally constructed, House B was a one-story, single-pen, brick dwelling—a configuration that also made it one of the smallest residences in the immediate area. It represented the “minimal” standard for a single-family residence of the 1840s, similar to the many one-room log and frame structures constructed prior to the Civil War years in Springfield (Figures 129-130). Its small size notwithstanding, House B was constructed with brick, which was a more durable material than wood and was suggestive of a more affluent owner. The home would have stood out among the frame dwellings adjacent to it.

Documentary sources provide slightly different depictions of House B, with some being more detailed than others. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps depict a similarly sized structure attached to the adjacent House C. The 1854 city map incorrectly depicts the house as a frame dwelling. Unfortunately, both the 1867 and 1878 bird’s eye views poorly illustrate House B, and offer little insight into the character of this early dwelling. Both views meld Houses B into House C and show no distinguishing features (Ruger 1867; Beck and Pauli 1878). By contrast, the 1873 bird’s eye provides some actual details on the character of this building (Koch 1873). This view (whose perspective looks towards the southwest) depicts House B as having a side-gabled roof and a three-bay façade composed a central door flanked by windows. The 1873 bird’s eye also clearly portrays the roof line of House B as being lower than that of adjoining House C (Figure 121). Given that House C was no taller than 1-1/2-stories in height, this suggests that House B was only one story, with no loft.

The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps provide more detail regarding B. The 1890 Sanborn map indicates the original portion of House B (the eastern portion of the building fronting Tenth Street) as a single-story, brick dwelling with a wood-shingle roof. Measurements scaled from the 1890 Sanborn map suggest that the original house measured approximately 18-ft. square. The same dimensions are indicated by the subsequent Sanborn map, from 1896. The latter also indicates that the wood-shingle roof on the original dwelling had been replaced by a non-flammable roof by this time and notes that the house had a “wood cornice.” The latter probably referred to frame eaves being present.

The archaeological investigations indicate that the original house measured 16-ft 6-in deep (east/west) by 18-ft 6-in wide (north/south), and had a fireplace was incorporated into the north wall of the dwelling (central to the room).<sup>74</sup> They also determined the new non-flammable roof covering installed on the house between 1890 and 1896 was standing-seam metal. Remnants of

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<sup>74</sup> Scaling the size of the original house from the 1896 Sanborn map did not correlate as well with the archaeological data as did the 1890 Sanborn map. The 1896 Sanborn map suggests the original house measured approximately 18’ deep (east/west) by 21’ wide (north/south).

this metal roof were well preserved and were capped by the Fire deposits within the portion of the original house that was excavated.

The exterior footprint of the original house covered 305 square feet. On the interior, it is believed to have provided a single room, which measured approximately 17-ft (north/south) by 15-ft (east/west), providing 255 square feet of space. This one room initially would have been multi-purpose—functioning as parlor, kitchen, dining room, and bedroom. Assuming the 1873 bird’s-eye view is correct, there was an exterior doorway centrally located on the east wall, and this was flanked by a window either side. Little is known about the other openings that may have been present, though some conjectures can be made. It is possible that there were no window openings on the north wall on account of the fireplace at that location, and the eventual construction of House C tight against House B. A “blank” gable-end wall was not uncommon on comparable housing of the period, especially when a chimney stack was present (Figure 128). Although the south gable-end wall might also have been devoid of window openings, it is reasonable to suppose that at least one window was present on this elevation to take advantage of the southern exposure. A rear doorway likely was present on the west elevation, and it is possible that one (or two) windows were located here as well. The 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest that the early house probably did not have a summer kitchen, or at least one as substantial as that located behind both House A and House D.

As originally constructed, this “minimal house” was not too unlike some of the earliest single-pen log houses constructed in Springfield during the 1820s and 1830s, such as John Kelly’s log house (Figures 129-130). Although small in size, House B stood out as being somewhat exceptional though, as it was constructed of brick and represented the only brick dwelling in the immediate project area. Figure 125 provides a conjectural floor plan and sectional view of House B, as originally constructed.

Following the construction of the first addition (believed to be in place by 1854), the kitchen and dining room functions formerly played by the front room likely were shifted to the new service wing. There is no evidence that indicates that the original house ever had a front porch. However, there probably would have been one or more generations of front steps present.

#### The Later House (Addition and/or Modifications)

The original house B at this location, although constructed of brick, was small, and represented a “minimal house” typical of the 1830s and 1840s. Not unsurprisingly, this minimal house was quickly modified and/or “modernized” shortly after its original construction. The alterations undertaken in an effort to modernize this house are discussed below. Figures 126 and 127 provide conjectural floor plans and sectional views of House B shortly after construction of the first and second additions, respectively.

1) Addition of a Cellar. As originally constructed, House B most likely did not have a sub-floor cellar. Cold storage of foodstuffs would have been within an exterior cellar, potentially associated with an ancillary outbuilding, such as a summer kitchen, or wash house. Although the archaeological investigations did document the presence of a large cellar (Feature 7) beneath the front portion of the house, the excavations suggest that this cellar was not original to the

structure. This cellar was accessed via a bulkhead entrance (Feature 8) on the west side of the dwelling. The bulkhead seems to have had planked sidewalls, at most, as there was no archaeological evidence of even this most basic of side-wall shoring. The absence of masonry sidewalls in the bulkhead and other factors (such as the penetration of the original house perimeter foundation walls) suggests that the cellar was not original to House B. In absence of masonry sidewalls, the bulkhead would have needed protection from the elements in some manner to prevent erosion and collapse (not to mention preventing water infiltration in the cellar). One possibility is that the bulkhead initially was sheltered by a rear porch that later was replaced by the first addition to the house. The pier discussed as Feature 11 may be evidence of this porch, and the fact that the cellar was excavated beneath the original house, as opposed the first addition, also suggests that there was a construction interval between the excavation of the cellar and construction of the addition. But if so, the porch (if present) was fairly short term, as the first addition appears to have been in place by 1854. With the construction of the rear addition, the bulkhead would have been accessed through a trapdoor in the addition's floor. The construction of this cellar occurred early in the history of the house, having been added prior to the addition of the rear service wing, which was in place by 1854.

When the cellar was excavated, an approximate 2-ft-wide ledge was left between the perimeter foundations and the cellar in order to prevent the foundations from being undermined. The sides of the cellar were shored up with horizontal planking attached to vertical posts. Only the eastern third to half of the cellar was mitigated, but assuming the width of the earthen ledge surrounding the cellar was fairly uniform, the finished cellar measured 10 ft 8-11 in (3.25m) north/south by 9-ft. 6-in east/west and provided upwards of 101 square feet (9.38m) of space. The brick piers and wall (?) discussed as Features 2 and 4A-B may be associated with an effort to support the brick wall above the bulkhead entrance. The section of wall adjacent to the south side of the bulkhead exhibited signs of structural failure.

The cellar appears to have been remained in use at least through the Dick/Watkins' period of ownership but was abandoned well before the 1908 riot. It is possible that the conversion of the house to a rental property after 1883 and possible multi-family occupancy played a role in the abandonment of the cellar. Changes in food storage practices (such as the introduction of the ice-box), the decline in home gardening (and the production in bulk of root crops and other commodities), and the rise of new food preservation technologies (home canning), coupled with ongoing maintenance problems associated with an aging dwelling, contributed to the abandonment of this cellar during the later years of the nineteenth century, well prior to the destruction of the house in 1908.

2) Construction of First Rear Addition. By 1854, a new service wing was constructed onto the rear of the original house. The 1854 city map suggests that this addition had been constructed by that date. This wing, which was constructed abutting the west wall of the original house, extended the full width (north/south) of the original house. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest that the addition was the same length as the original house (north/south) and that it was around 11-12-ft. wide east/west. Although these maps do not distinguish between the different sections of the dwelling, the fact that they show the rear of House B extending a substantial distance farther back than the rear of House C points to the addition being in place (given that the rear sides of the two houses, as built, were in line with one another). None of the bird's-eye



views, depict a rear wing, but these sources, as noted previously, provide a rather generic picture of the home.

The first source to illustrate the rear wing is the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map, which depicts the addition as being of frame construction, one story in height, and as measuring approximately 12-ft wide (east/west) and extending the full width of the original house (18-ft 6-in). This map also indicates that the addition had non-flammable roofing (presumably standing seam metal) and indicates that there was a doorway in between the two sections of the house. The 1896 Sanborn map depicts the first addition in the same manner, while also indicating the construction of a second frame addition on its west side during the intervening period (1890-1896). Although neither Sanborn maps indicate the roofline of the first addition, it is suspected to have had a gable roof, with a ridgeline running east/west, perpendicular to that on the original house.<sup>75</sup> Hence, once the addition was built, House B would have had a cross-gable roof.

Phase II testing determined that the first addition did extend the full length of the original house (north/south). The east/west dimension of the addition, however, could not be determined since the west foundation wall was located beyond the project limits. Approximately 8-10-ft. of the wing was exposed. Assuming it was 12-ft deep (as suggested by the Sanborn maps), the structure would have provided approximately 213 square feet of additional living space;<sup>76</sup> representing an 83% increase in interior floor space in the home. Even with this addition, though, the total enclosed space totaled only 468 square feet. If the addition was, in fact, in place by 1854, there is strong possibility that it would have been constructed using timber-frame (or modified timber-frame) construction and was built with locally procured hardwood lumber, as non-local pine was not readily available until after that date (with the expansion of the railroads).

The rear addition is believed to have functioned as a rear service wing, providing space for a kitchen and dining room. This new service wing may have had either a one or two-room configuration, though the placement of the bulkhead entrance to the cellar makes it more likely that it consisted of a single room, like the original house. The bulkhead likely would have been accessed by means of a trap door in the floor of this addition. No information is available for the window, door, and chimney locations, but some hypotheticals can be presented. As a service wing, a chimney certainly would have been present, and this probably was located along the west gable-end wall. Chimneys commonly were located along gable-end walls and no chimney base was discovered along the north and south walls during the Phase testing. There also would have been an exterior doorway, and this too likely was located on the west side of the wing, in order to provide direct access to rear yard outbuilding(s) and activity areas. At least one window may have been present on the three exterior walls, particularly those on the south elevation. With the construction of this new service wing, the eastern room (in the original house) probably functioned as a combination parlor and bedroom. Figure 126 presents a conjectural floor plan and sectional view of House B following the construction of the first addition. Examples of other housing relevant to House B are presented in Figures 128-130.

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<sup>75</sup> Although the addition might have been covered by an extended shed roof, it would have been difficult to have integrated this roof into the second addition without significant rebuilding (see Figure 126-127).

<sup>76</sup> This figure refers to interior space and deducts the exterior walls. The exterior square footage of the wing was approximately 222 square feet.

3) Construction of Summer Kitchen. Sometime prior to 1890, a small frame outbuilding appears to have been constructed immediately off the northwest corner of the expanded house, tight against the north property line. The 1890 Sanborn map suggests that this building was of frame construction, one story in height, with a wood shingle roof (Figure 122). Based on the 1890 Sanborn map, this outbuilding measured approximately 10-11-ft (north/south) by 12-ft (east/west) in size and was located approximately 10-ft west of the main house. A small single story extension, potentially representing a storage shed for fuel (coal and/or wood), was located abutting its west elevation. This building measured approximately 8-ft (north/south) by 10-ft (east/west) in size. Based on its proximity to the main house, this small frame outbuilding most likely represents a multi-purpose building generally referred to as a summer kitchen and/or wash house. This multi-purpose structure, with its cast iron stove, was an extension of the kitchen located within the main house and functioned as additional work space for food preparation, cooking, and laundry functions. It added an additional xx square feet of enclosed work space to the main house. The small addition on the west elevation may have functioned as a fuel (coal and/or chopped wood) storage shed. Most likely, a cistern and well were in close proximity to both this outbuilding and the adjacent service wing of the main house.

It is unclear as to when this small outbuilding was constructed behind House B. Unlike the adjacent Houses A and D (which illustrate a presumed summer kitchen on both the 1854 and 1858 city maps), no such outbuilding was documented behind House B. As such, it would appear that this outbuilding was constructed sometime after the construction of the First Addition, and was probably in place by the 1860s or early 1870s.

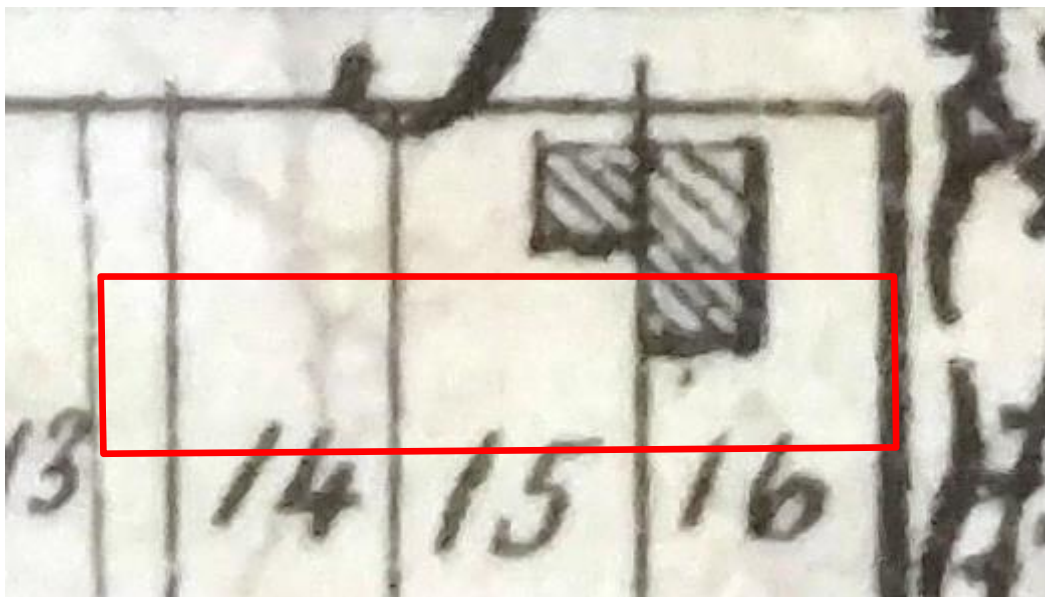
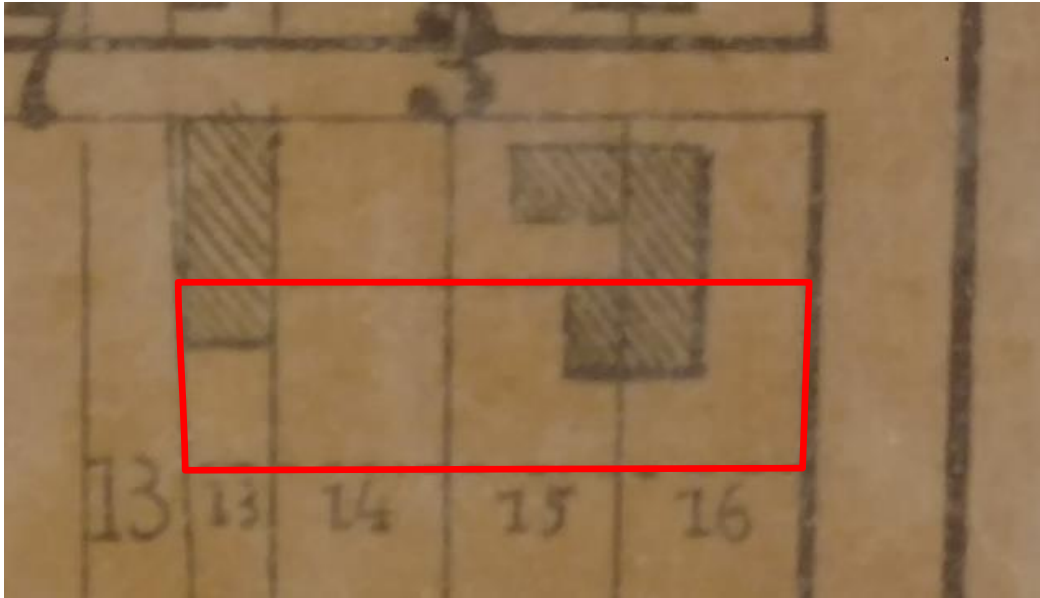
4) Construction of Second Rear Addition. During the 1890s, the older rear service wing addition was enlarged (by extending the service wing further to the west) resulting in the demolition of the old-style detached summer kitchen, the movement of that detached work space into the main dwelling beneath a common roof, and the construction of an attached, south-facing work porch accessed off the newly constructed kitchen. Occurring concurrently with this modernization of the kitchen was the abandonment of the food storage function of the early cellar beneath the main body of the house. This modernization of the dwelling's kitchen occurred sometime between 1890 and 1896. The 1896 Sanborn map indicates that the earlier detached outbuilding (presumably a summer kitchen) was demolished by that date, and a new frame wing had been constructed onto the west elevation of the main house (and/or the west elevation of the earlier service wing addition). Based on the Sanborn map, this new frame addition was not as wide as the earlier addition and measured approximately 12-ft wide (north/south) by 20-ft deep (east/west) (enclosing an additional 240 square feet of living space). With the construction of this new space, this small house encompassed approximately 700 square feet. As part of this new addition, a full-length, open work porch (approximately 6-ft in width) was constructed along the south elevation of the new wing. In good weather, this was a covered out-door work space utilized for a variety of functions. Most likely, a well and/or cistern were located in close proximity to this porch. In 1896, the western half of the second wing was roofed with wood shingles, whereas the eastern half of the wing was roofed with non-flammable roofing (presumably standing seam metal). The 1896 Sanborn map suggests that this new addition consisted of two nearly equal-sized rooms that were connected by an interior doorway in their common wall. The map also indicates that there was an interior doorway between the eastern

room of the new addition and the first addition (which possibly had served as an exterior doorway for the first addition). This addition is located completely outside of the current project area, and was not investigated by the archaeological investigations. Figure 127 presents a conjectural floor plan and sectional view of House B following the construction of the first addition.

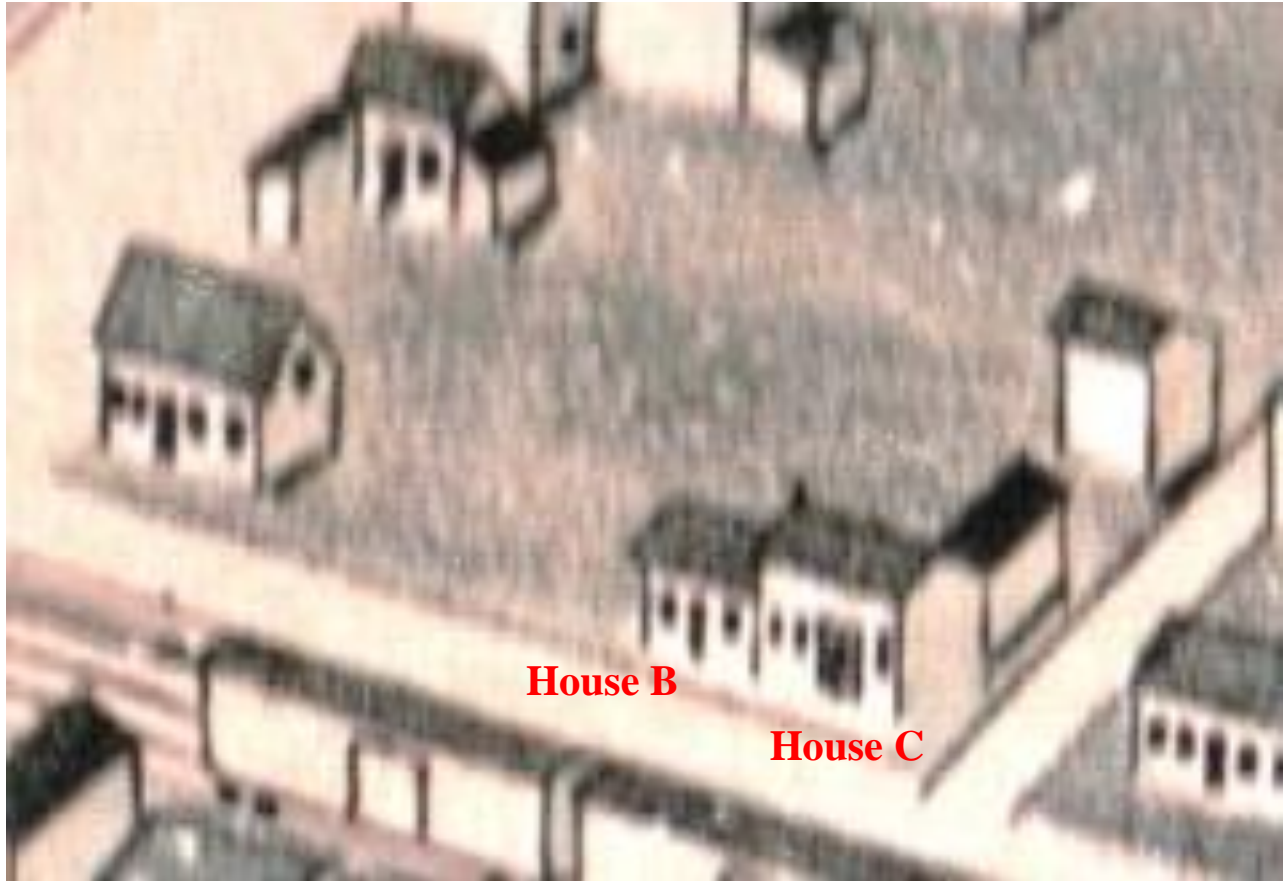
5) Conversion to Rental Property and/or Duplexing of the House. Following its sale by Ann and Bell Watkins to John Rubenstein in 1883, House B served as a rental property up to its destruction twenty-five years later in 1908. Only four years after its sale by the Watkinses, the *Illinois State Journal* described House B as “a dilapidated tenement house” and a “dreary cold hovel” in 1887 (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 October 1887, p. 4).<sup>77</sup> Similarly, the 1896 Sanborn map labels the houses at this location as “Negro Shanties,” presumably in reference to the presence of Black occupants and the poor condition of the dwellings. Yet, there is evidence of House B having experienced some improvements during this period, including the construction of the second addition, the installation of new roofing over portions of the older home, and the formal partitioning of the house into multiple (presumably two) rental units. The formal partitioning of this older house into two distinct rental units is predicated on the presence of a large (approximately 5-5½-in tall) white enameled, tin letter “B” which was recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (Lot B-63). This enameled letter was recovered near what would presumably have been a front entrance and suggests that the house may have been subdivided into minimally two separate rental units (identified as “A” and “B”) by 1908 (Figure 123). Most likely, this conversion of the house into two separate rental units would have entailed dividing the house into two sections—east and west, with each unit containing two rooms. Based on the Fire Underwriters assessments of this property, it would appear that this remodeling, and/or the conversion of the single family house into discrete rental units occurred sometime between 1891 (which lists the house as a single address, 311 North Tenth Street) and 1899 (which lists the house with two addresses, 311 and 313 North Tenth Street. It is interesting to note that the 1899 Fire Underwriters report indicates the structure at that time, not as a dwelling, but as a “Female Boarding” house (Fire Underwriters 1891, 1899).

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<sup>77</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. What agony she must have suffered, when alone in that dreary cold hovel... She was buried in the potters [sic] field” (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 October 1887).



**Figure 120. Top: Detail of House B and associated lot as depicted on the 1854 *City of Springfield* map (Potter 1854). The 1858 *Map of Springfield, Illinois* (Sides 1858) illustrates the same landscape as depicted on this 1854 map. Both maps suggest that the rear addition had already been constructed on the house by this time. Additionally, both maps incorrectly indicate House B as frame construction, and suggest the presence of a small frame outbuilding located within the northwest corner of the yard. Bottom: Detail of the *Map of the City of Springfield, Ill.* (Bird 1876) illustrating Houses B and C. By this time, the frame outbuilding along the rear of the property apparently had been demolished. The 1876 city map incorrectly depicts the size of House B.**



**Figure 121.** View of Houses A, B, and C (left to right) from 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873). This view, which is the best representation of House B of the various bird's eye views, suggests House B was only one story in height and had a three-bay façade with a central doorway flanked by windows. Note the lower roofline on House B as compared to House C, which suggests that House B lacked an upper-story loft.

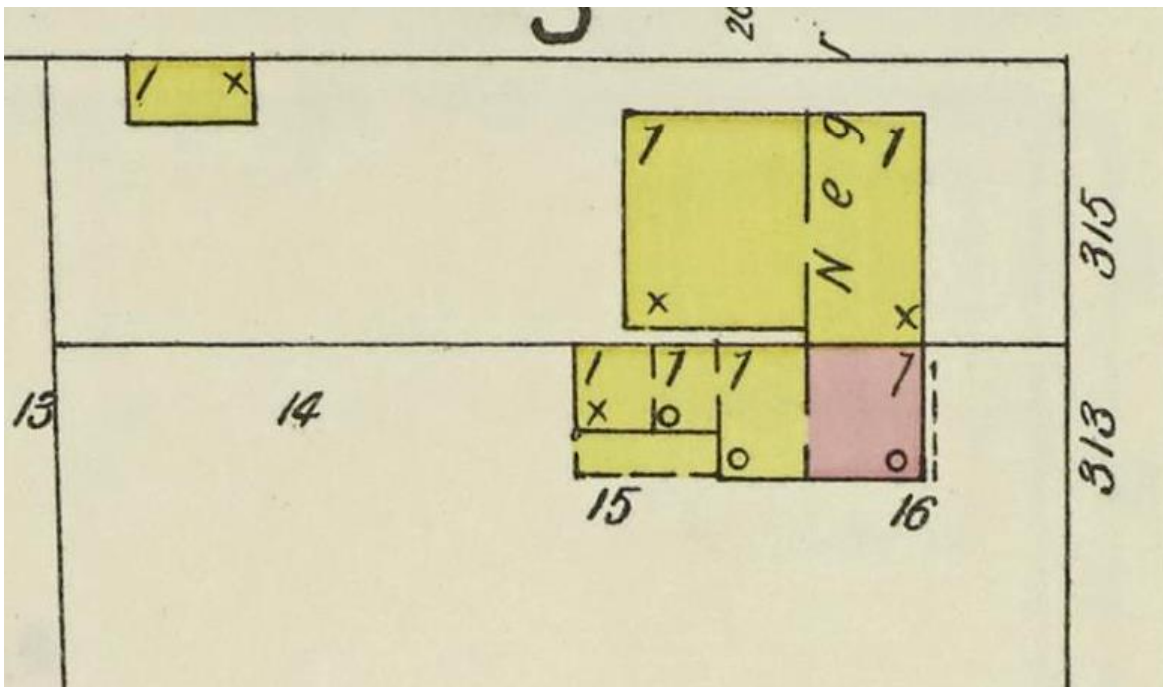
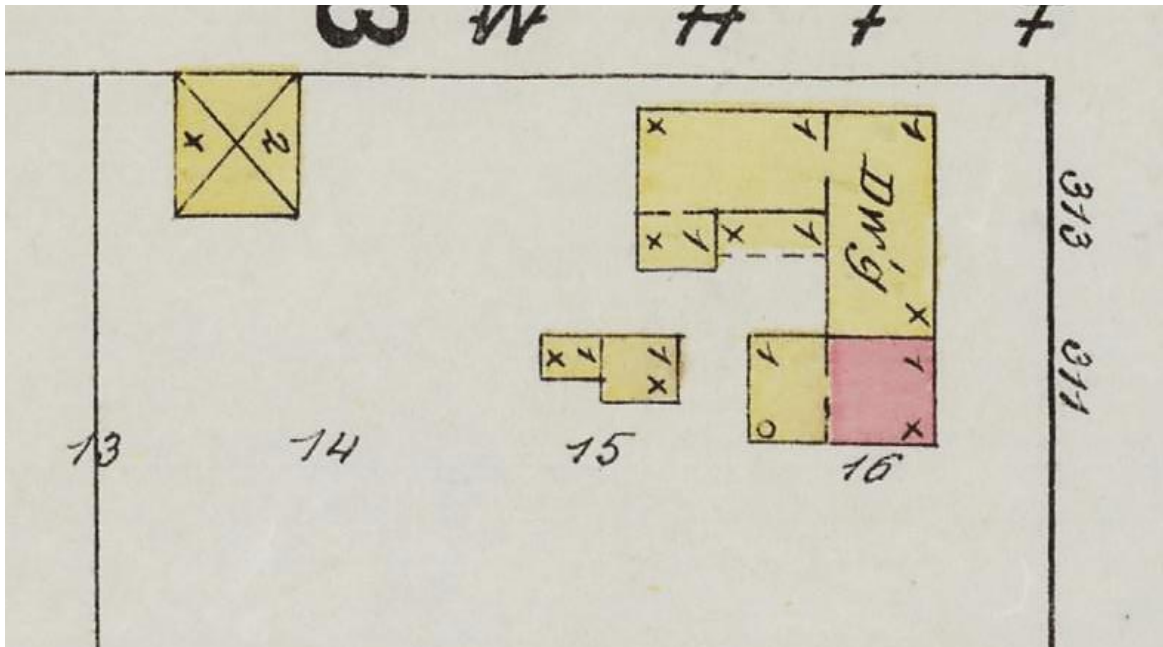
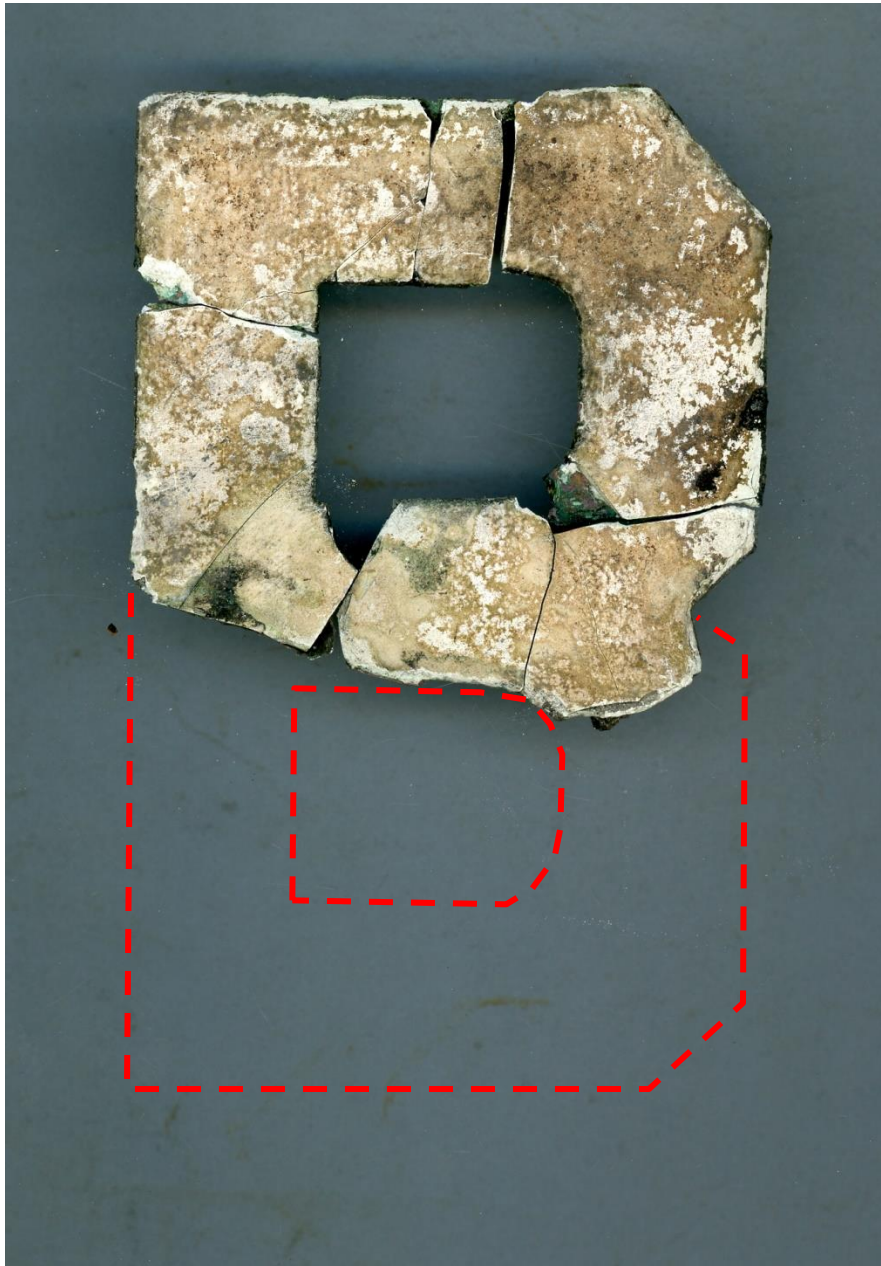


Figure 122. View of Houses B and C, as depicted on the 1890 (top) and 1896 (bottom) Sanborn fire insurance maps. The original part of House B is colored in red, which indicates brick construction. The maps indicate at least two episodes of frame additions (in yellow) having been made to the original house. The open circles seen on three sections of House B were used by the Sanborn Map Company to indicate “slate or tin” roofing, while the “X” denotes wood shingles. The archaeological investigations determined that the original section of the house did indeed have standing-seam metal roofing.



**Figure 123.** Sometime during the later nineteenth century, presumably in the late 1890s or early years of the twentieth century, House B was formally partitioned into two distinct rental units. This enameld letter “B” most likely identified the front half of the house as Apartment B, with the reard half of the dwelling representing Apartment A.

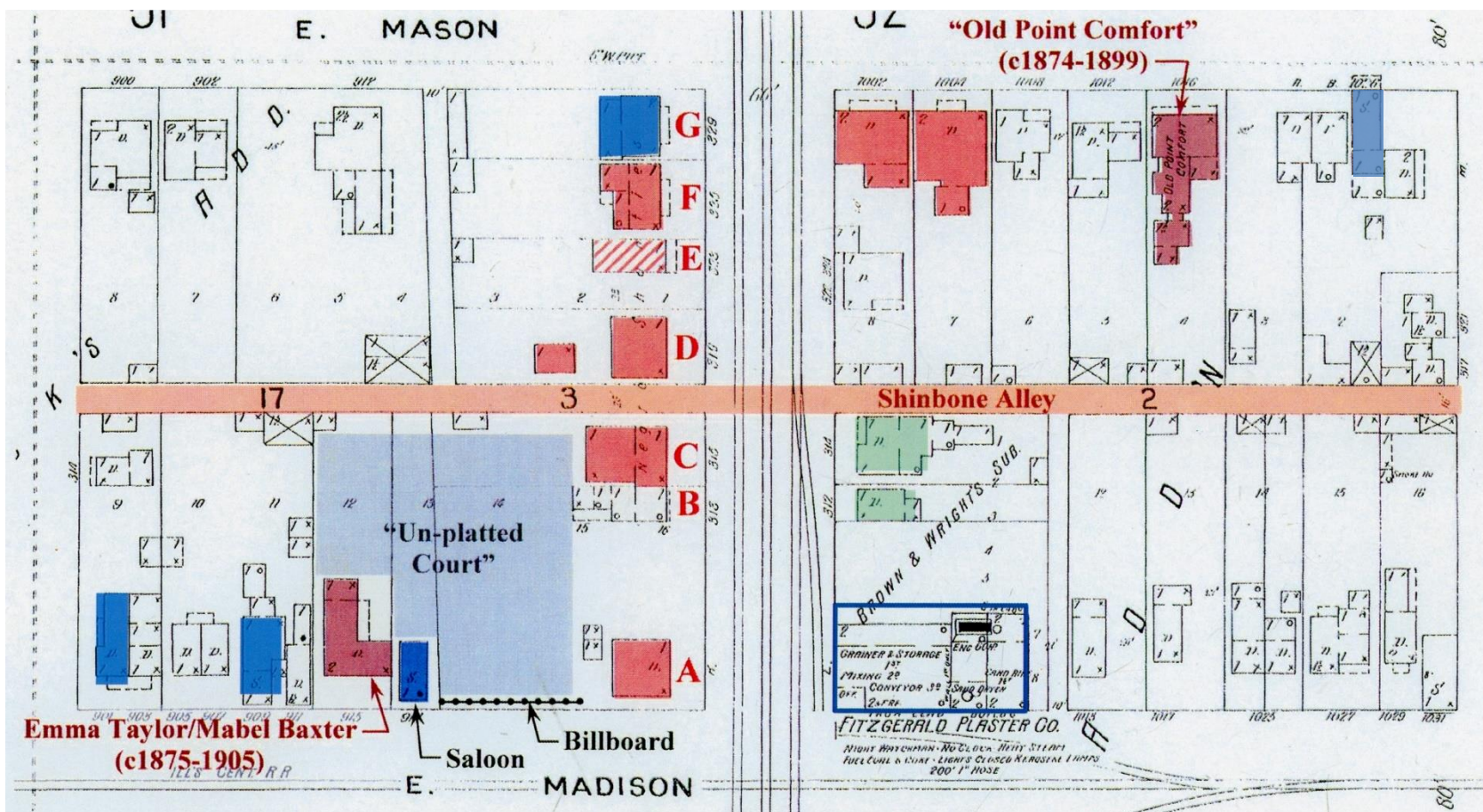
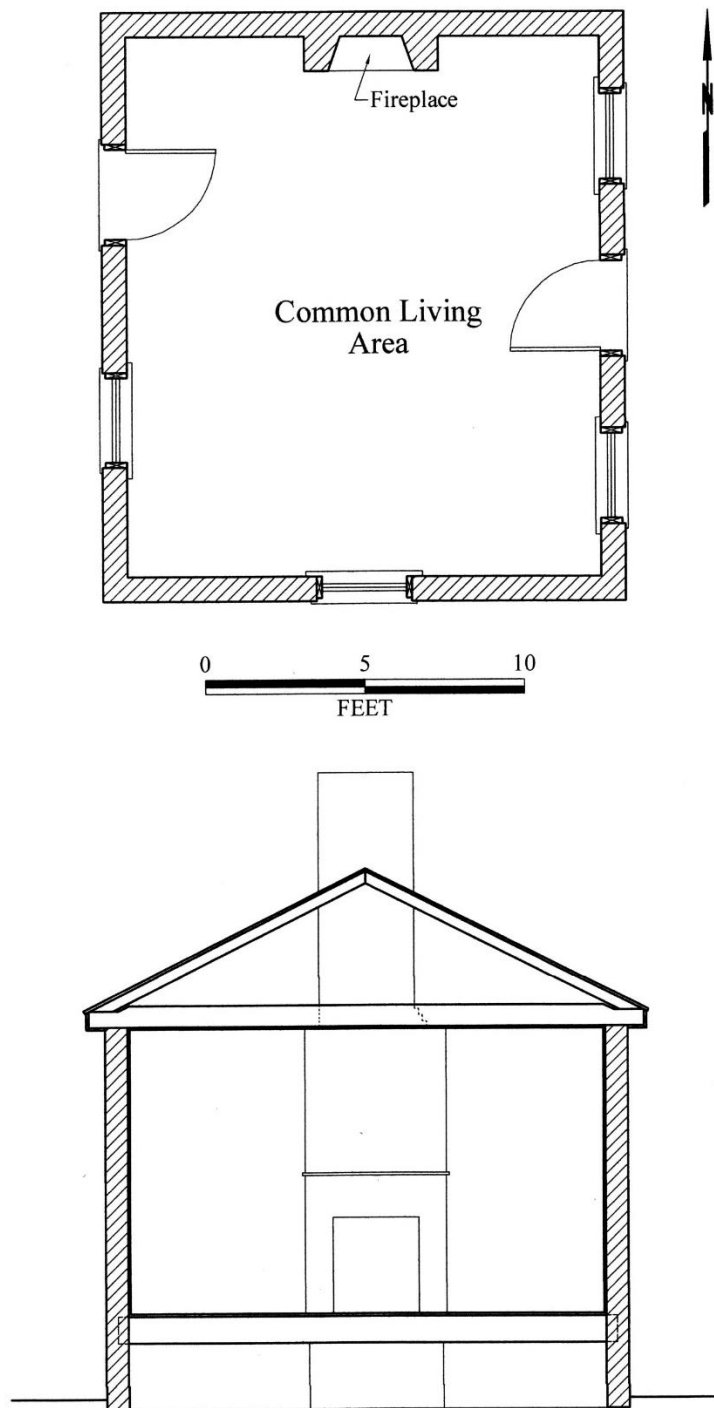
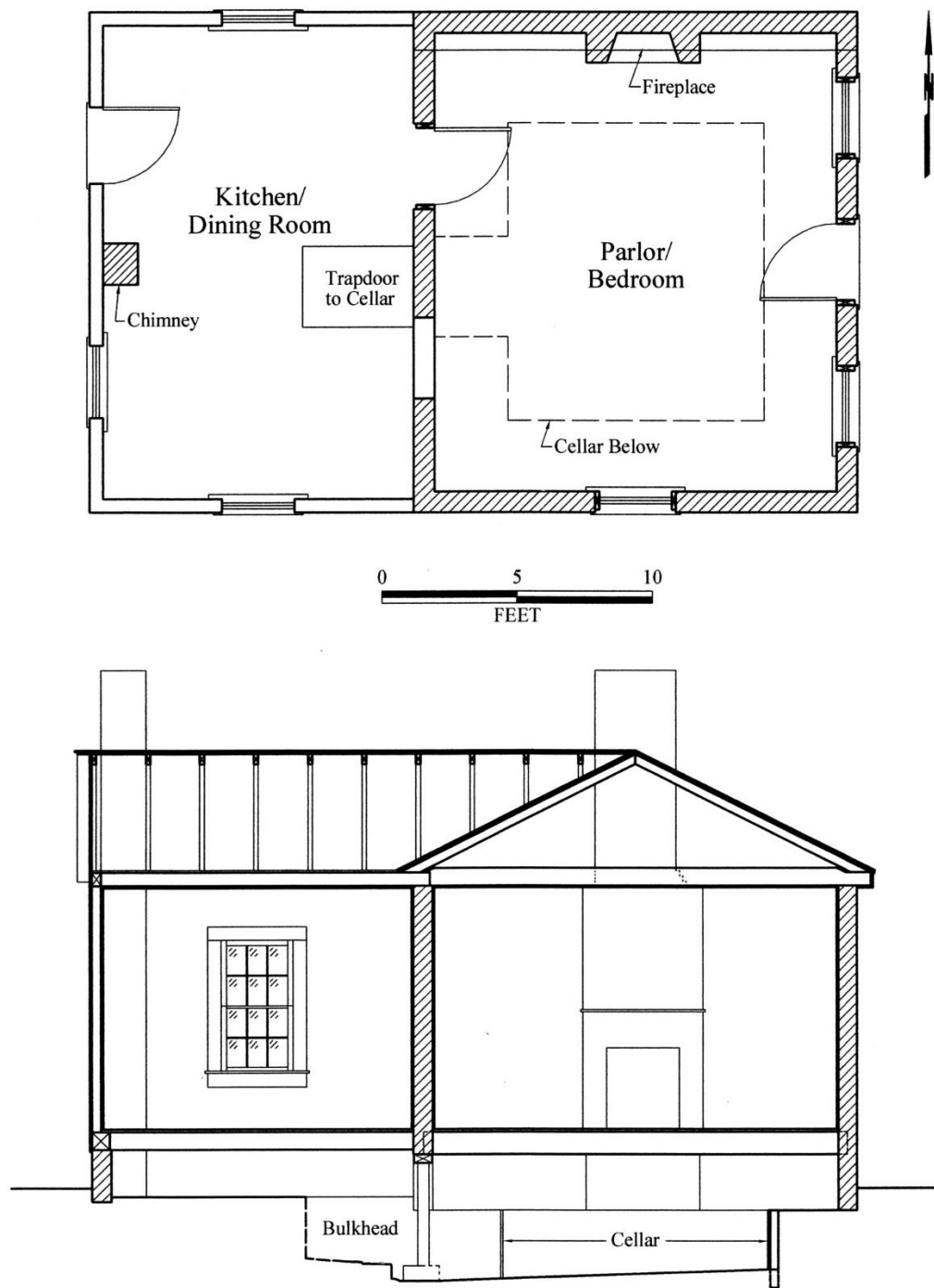


Figure 124. Close-up view of the Tenth and Madison Street location (southwest corner of the Badlands district) in 1896 indicating the location of known “houses of ill fame” at different points in time (highlighted in red) and other landscape features (such as Shinbone Alley). By circa 1907-08, the houses highlighted in blue functioned as saloons, and those highlighted in green most likely were operating as an opium dens and/or gambling houses. Of particular note are the locations of the infamous Emma Taylor/Mabel Baxter and Old Point Comfort resorts in relationship to the Tenth Street Rail Improvements Project (Houses A through G). House B is not known to have ever operated as a resort, though a number of other dwellings in the project area had, including its immediate neighbor to the north—House C.

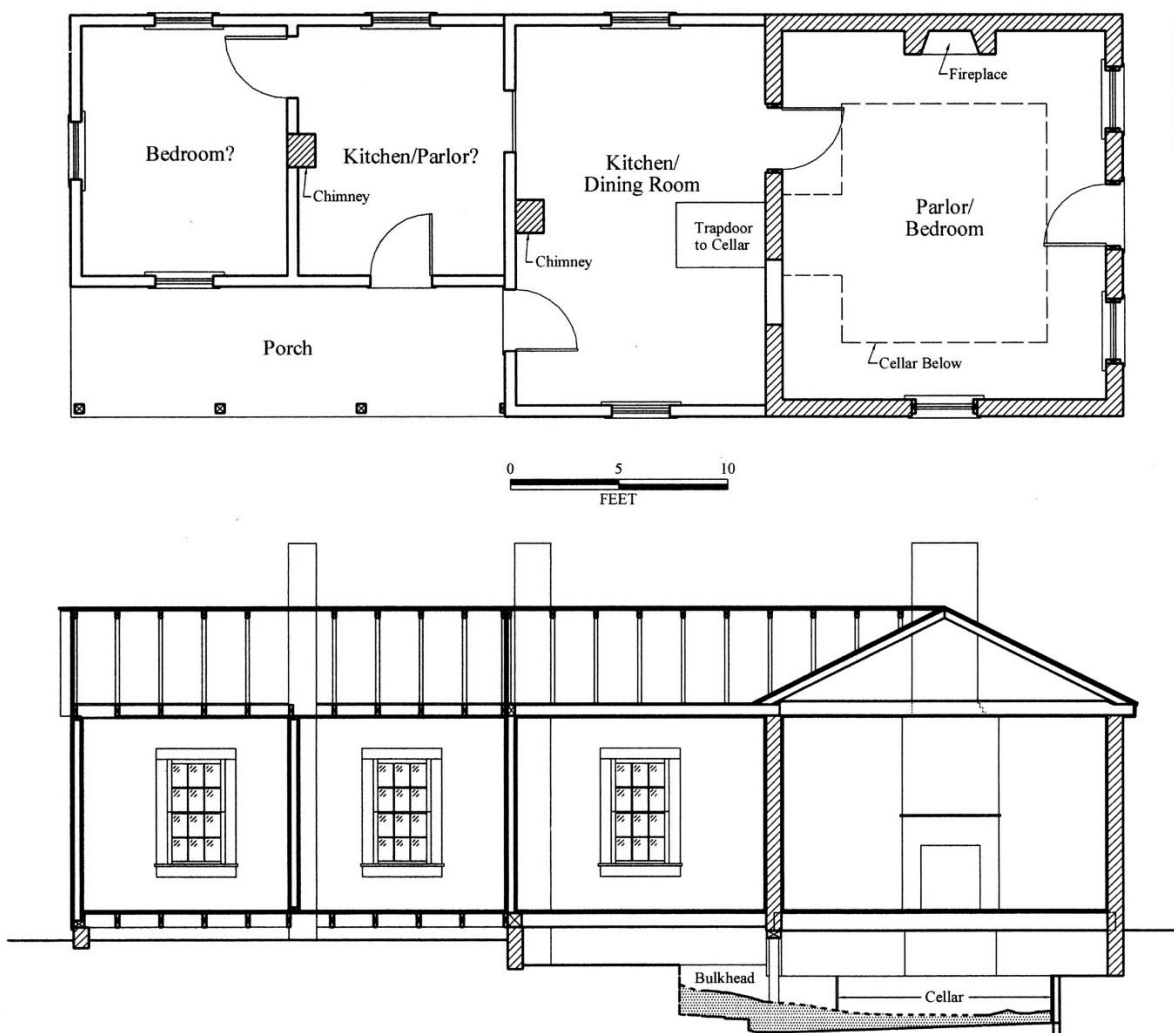




**Figure 125. Conjectural floor plan of and sectional view of the House B, as originally constructed. The figure is based on archaeological data, Sanborn maps, as well as comparable examples of contemporary housing in Springfield and Illinois. The layout of the door and window openings on the east (front) elevation is based on the 1873 bird's eye view. The other openings are speculative.**



**Figure 126. Conjectural floor plan and sectional view of House B, illustrating conditions after the construction of the first rear addition (which was frame), and the excavation of the cellar beneath the original house. As with the previous figure, the locations of openings are speculative. The same is true for the location for the chimney in the addition.**



**Figure 127. Conjectural floor and sectional view of House B, illustrating conditions following the construction of the second addition (1890-1896). By this date, the cellar had already become partially infilled and appears to have been abandoned. The extent of infill shown is based on the 2014 and 2019 archaeological investigations, with some projections included. The room layout of the second addition follows what was presented by the 1896 Sanborn map, though the locations of window/door openings and specific room functions are speculative. At some point after its construction, the second addition (and/or the west half of the house) potentially served as a second rental unit within the home, separate from a separate rental unit located within the east half of the house.**

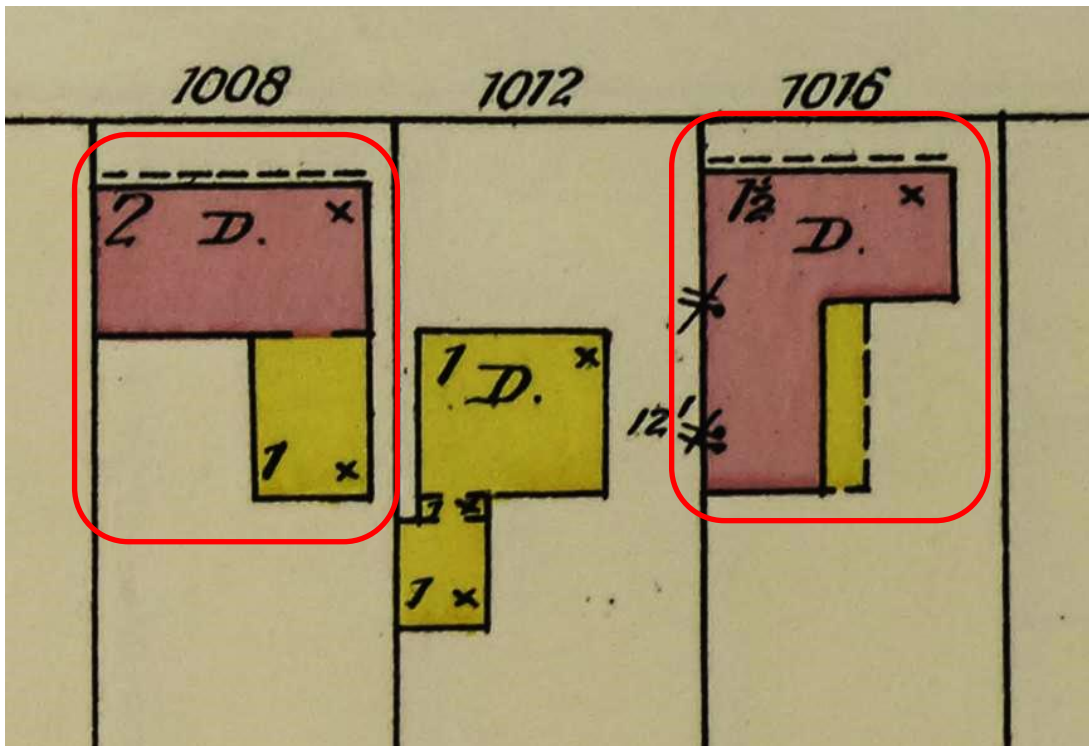
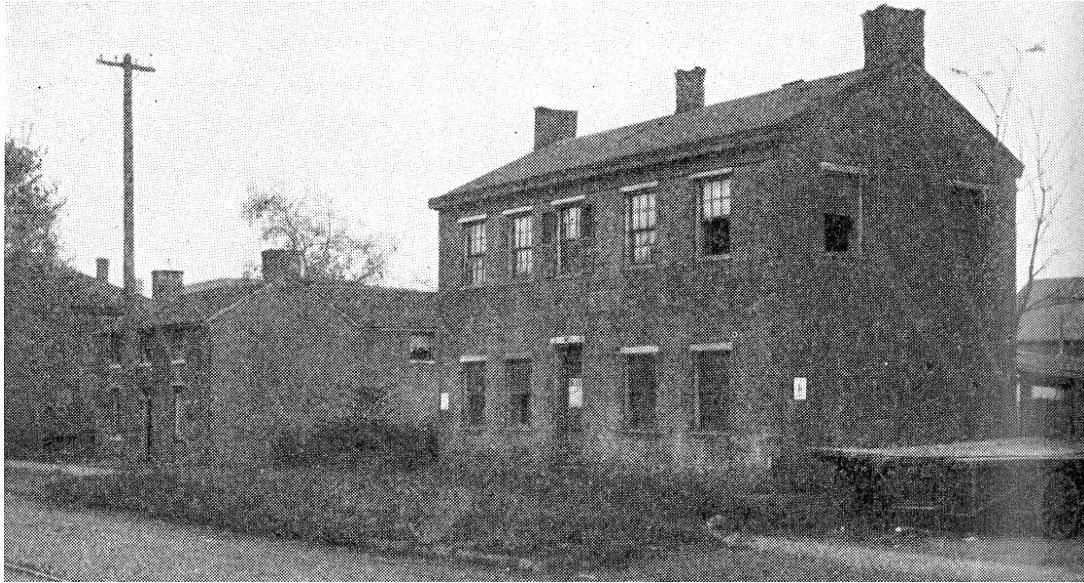
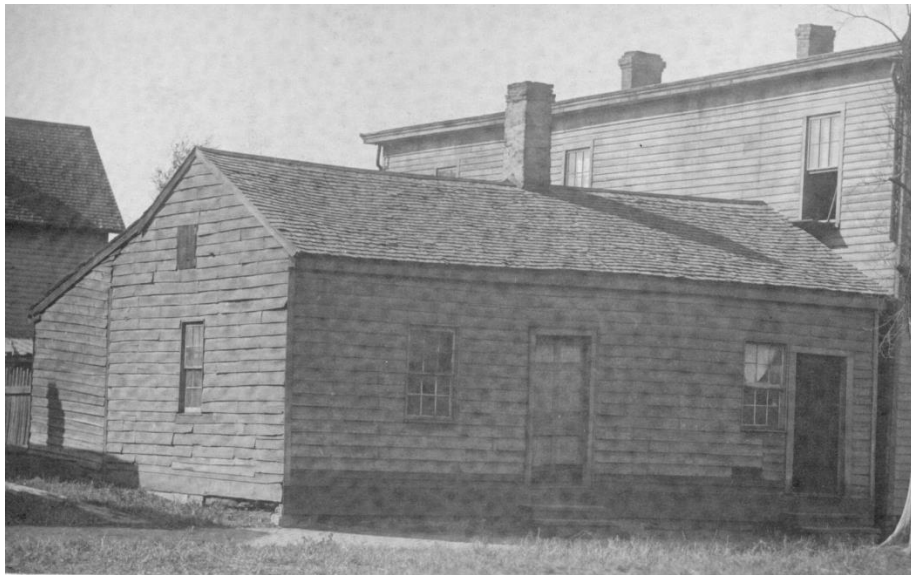
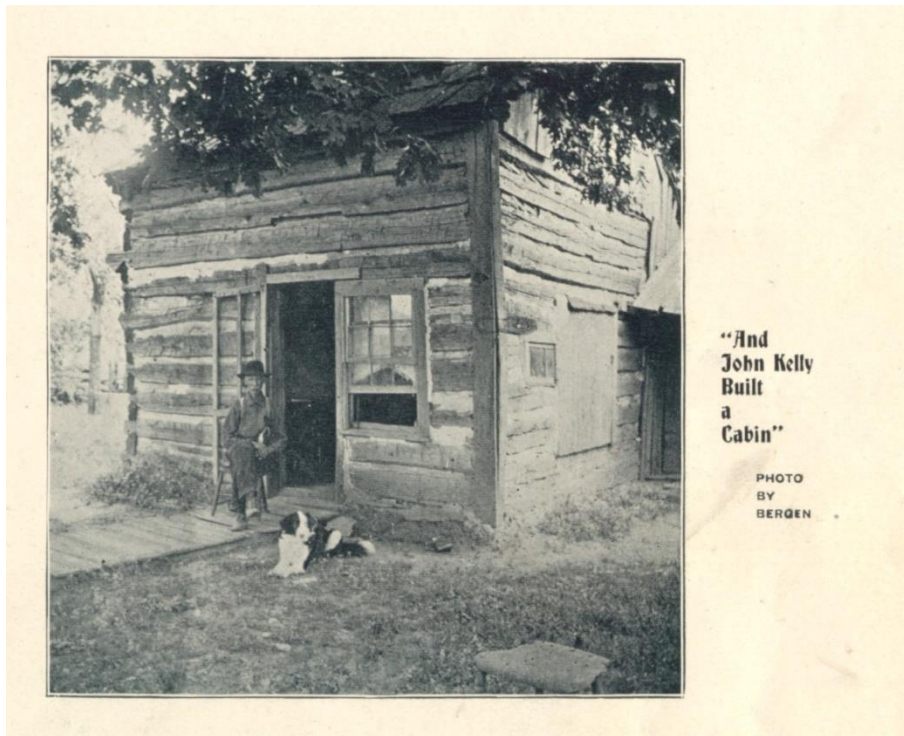


Figure 128. Top: Historic photograph of two brick, side-gabled houses at 1008 and 1012 East Monroe Street (Schneider 1915:120). The dwelling on the right is a two-story I-House. The home at left is 1-1/2-stories in height and has a substantial 1-1/2-story rear ell, which also is of brick construction and may be original to the home. Note the three-bay façade and lack of window openings on the gable-end wall—features likely found on House B as well. Bottom: Details of the same houses, as illustrated on an 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map. The frame house in between these homes was similar in size to House B.



**Figure 129. In size and basic form, the original dwelling identified as House B was not unlike the “minimal house” of the 1820s constructed by the earliest of Springfield settlers. Top: View of the small, single pen, 1-1/2-story log house constructed by John Kelly (*Illinois State Journal* 1898). Bottom: View of the early frame Maltby House, which consisted of two-side-by-side single pen units (Hart 2000). The basic “building block” of each house was the single pen (or room) with its door and single window. The Kelly house had a large cooking fireplace (since removed from the house by the date of this picture). It is unclear whether the Maltby house had a fireplace, or the presence of cast iron stoves.**



**Figure 130.** By the 1840s, the basic “minimal house” was a single pen, three-bay dwelling (often with a rear service or kitchen wing) such as depicted here. Unlike House B, the main body of this house appears to be a single pen structure, with a short rear ell (with chimney). This drawing depicts the Springfield cottage located at 214 South Fourth Street, and occupied by Abraham and Mary Lincoln early in their marriage (circa 1843-1844). Although of frame construction, this dwelling is similar in scale to House B and shares other characteristics to the latter, including a three-bay façade with central door and gable-end fireplace (as illustrated here). Although the three-bay façade, and the end chimney strongly suggests the front part of this house was a single room, historic accounts suggest that it contained two rooms (with a third room located in the rear service wing). It is unclear whether the rear ell was original to the house or added later, as was the case with House B (Evans 1932; Vaughn 1927).

*The Artifact Assemblages:  
Insights into the House Occupants and their Lifestyles (Significant Findings)*

**The Pre-House B Component**

A pit cellar pre-dating both Houses B and C was documented during the archaeological investigations. This early pit cellar was located predominately beneath House C, and was associated with a very limited number of domestic artifacts which included a red-ware jar and a blue edge-decorated pearlware plate (see discussion, House C). Unfortunately, the number of artifacts recovered from the House B investigations assigned to this Pre-House B component is limited in number.

Although the artifacts recovered from within this cellar were indicative of a domestic occupation, the presence of non-domestic artifacts potentially associated with industrial and/or craft activities (large iron nuts and bolts, potential kiln waste) within the earliest of contexts at this house lot hint at the activities associated with this pre-House B component (Figure 131). Unfortunately, definitive answers as to the industrial or craft-related activities undertaken at this location prior to the construction of House B—based on archival research or the artifact analysis—was not forthcoming. Whether these industrial and domestic artifacts represent the same temporal component, or two separate temporal components, is unknown.

**The Early-Middle Pre-Fire Component**

The Early-Middle Pre-Fire component was poorly represented at House B. The limited pre-Civil War era domestic artifacts recovered from the site included printed and relief decorated table and tea wares typical of a tradesman and/or a moderately successful working-class family (such as the Aldridge family) consistent with an 1840s and 1850s domestic occupation. Unfortunately, the volume of artifacts assigned to this early context were limited in number.

Slightly later materials associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component associated with the Ann Dick and Bell Watkins occupation (1864-1883) also were limited in number. Artifacts associated with this component included mid-century relief decorated wares, as well as limited glass tableware, typical of moderately successful working-class families. The presence of a press-molded, glass platter, embossed with the image of a sheave of wheat surrounded with the words “GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD,” references the Lord’s Prayer, and bespeaks of the house occupants’ religious faith. This prayer (Mathew 6:9-13) relates how Jesus taught his disciples to pray that God would furnish them with “daily bread” (the basic staple of life) and/or provide for those of faith (Figure 132).

**Late Pre-Fire Component (1884-August 1908)**

Although the fill deposits from the Pre-Fire component were not subdivided into smaller temporal components (Early, Middle, and Late), some general observations regarding the Late Pre-Fire component are presented. The artifacts most likely identified with this component included clothing related items (mostly shell and milk glass/Prosser buttons) and toys (marbles

and china tea sets) typical of a working class family. Of note was the lack of ornate and/or decorative buttons, such as those recovered in large number from House C and D.

Also of note is the relatively low density of artifacts from the cellar (and/or sub-floor context) associated with the Late Pre-Fire component at this house. This is in dramatic contrast to the density of artifacts associated with the Late Pre-Fire component in both Houses D and E. In House D, although no cellar was present, subfloor deposition of household waste (including extensive deposits of animal bone) was documented. These subfloor deposits appear thickest near the central fireplace and thin out towards the outer foundation walls, and they suggest that a floor opening to access the crawlspace may have been present near the fireplace. Similarly, the Late Pre-Fire assemblage in the House E cellar contained a substantial number of artifacts. These were thickest in that area believed to have been located immediately below the trap door to the cellar (and above the partially filled bulkhead). These differences between House B and the nearby Houses D and E suggest differential waste disposal practices undertaken by the house occupants at these locations during the era of tenant occupation (circa 1885-1908). Whereas the occupants at Houses D and E appear to have discarded a variety of household waste directly into the cellar beneath their apartments, the tenant occupants at house D during this period apparently discarded their household trash in a more suitable (and hygienic) manner outside of the house. Most likely, this difference bespeaks of the more upstanding character of the tenants that occupied House B during these years—such as Quinn Donnegan (1891-92) and the Bosley-Jones family (1893-circa 1905).

### **The Race Riot Victims (August 1908)**

Unlike the Late Pre-Fire component (which was associated with numerous tenant families over a span of over two decades), the Fire deposits represent artifacts associated with the presumably Black occupants during the short time immediately prior to (and during) the riots. Of particular interest, the artifacts from this context represent a distinctive look at the household contents at a specific point in time (August 14, 1908), and they give a remarkable voice to the occupants of that house at the time of the riots.

As noted earlier, the presence of an enameled metal “B” in the Fire deposits suggests that this house may have been subdivided into two apartments by summer 1908. Although it is unclear as to how this was accomplished, considering the small size of the dwelling, it would appear that the eastern half of the house was partitioned from the rear half of the house, creating the two apartments. As such, the artifacts recovered from House B (from both the Phase II testing and Phase III mitigation) were all associated with the front apartment (Apartment B).

Unlike the other houses within this project area, the occupants of at least one of the rental units in House B were fairly well documented at the time of the riots. Riot claims initially filed by Estella Moore (for furniture purchased from Fitze and Westenberger, valued at \$78), and later jointly by Robert and Estella [nee Moore] Wright for personal property valued at \$300, both document the married couple at this address. But the recovery of three military service medals associated with the Illinois National Guard and service a veteran’s service in the Spanish-American War firmly ties the Fire deposits in this small house to Robert Wright and his wife



Stella at the time of the riots. The artifacts from the Fire deposits well document the presence of Wright and his wife as being the occupants of the house in August 1908.<sup>64</sup>

Primary artifacts recovered from a kitchen context included several ceramic and glass tableware vessels recovered from the partially filled bulkhead cellar entrance, and document a fairly intact everyday table setting (Figure 133). These items would have been in use within the first addition (the rear room of Apartment B). The ceramics were heavily smoked and shattered due to exposure to heat, and were relatively restorable, representing whole vessels. As such, vessel forms were easily discernable, and the determination of decoration more-or-less recognizable. The ceramic vessels recovered in Test 2 included a plate, a handled cup with saucer, one shallow bowl, and two platters. Another plate presumed to have been in the house at the time of the riot (as it is burned and/or “smoked”) was recovered from the scraped surface. Although these vessel forms may collectively comprise a table setting for a small group of diners, the tablewares exhibited great variety in terms of both ware type and decoration—suggesting that they were not bought together as a set, but represent a hodgepodge of tablewares brought together for use by the house occupants. These ceramics were represented by typical whitewares/ironstones, porcelains and heavier bodied “hotel wares” common during the early years of the twentieth century. Similarly, decorations (although somewhat difficult to ascertain due to the burning) included undecorated, and potentially painted wares also typical of the early years of the twentieth century. The ceramic wares were representative of both British (Wood & Son) and domestic pottery firms. The domestic potteries were represented by Greenwood China from Trenton, New Jersey, and Knowles, Taylor, and Knowles from East Liverpool, Ohio. Although this ceramic “table setting” suggests the Wright family consumed traditional, “sit-down” meals prepared and consumed at the house, the setting for these meals was fairly informal (utilizing a variety of mismatched ceramic wares).

Primary glass vessels recovered from the Fire deposits suggest that Wright was not a heavy drinker of alcohol, if he drank at all, as all of the vessels within the Indulgences functional category were represented only by fragmentary secondary vessels. In contrast, the limited number of medicine bottles from this context was all *primary* vessels. Although few in number from this context, the Medicine bottles (n=2) from the Fire deposits of House B comprised 20.0% of the primary vessels from this context. The presence of these medicine bottles in this primary context may suggest that Wright, and/or his wife, was potentially in poor health. Wright may already have been experiencing health issues, perhaps brought about by his military service in Cuba. By the late 1910s, Wright’s health problems forced him to seek treatment at the Veteran’s hospital in Danville.

Of special note was the recovery of at least three military medals issued by the Illinois militia, presumably to the young Robert Wright for his service during the Spanish American War (Figure 134). Wright, a member of the all-Black Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment, served with distinction in Cuba in late 1898 and early 1899. These medals document Wright’s participation in that conflict, as well as his continued participation in the Illinois militia during the first decade of the twentieth century (Figure 135-136). Besides the three military service medals, the

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<sup>64</sup> See “Robert Nathaniel Wright (1880-1935): Springfield Citizen, Spanish-American War Veteran, and Victim of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot,” Appendix V, this volume.

assemblage included a number of relatively distinctive, and no doubt prized, jewelry items (brooches, pins, sash belt buckles) once belonging to Wright and his wife (Figure 137). These jewelry items potentially suggest the presence of a woman not unaccustomed to personal stylistic embellishments associated with middle class respectability (reminiscent of the family depicted in Figure 138).

The artifact assemblage from the Fire deposits of House B bespeaks of a tenant family, although potentially of limited financial means, that nonetheless had pride in self, active participation in middle class society, and both a past (and active) commitment of service to country. Such an interpretation conflicts with the contemporary perception of the “despicable character” of the occupants of the neighborhood targeted by the mob during the Springfield riot of August 1908.

***Future Archaeological Potential.***

Figure 140 illustrates those parts of the House B lot that have been tested, mitigated, and preserved in place, and its relationship to the greater archaeological Site 11SG1432. The area of the site associated with House B is outlined in red. This figure illustrates the three areas of the site relating to the status of its long-term preservation. Area I, which includes the front section of the house, is that portion of the site which has been mitigated as part of the current project. Area II, consisting of the rear half of the house and the immediate rear yard, is that part of the site that was subject to Phase II testing, is currently under the ownership and management of the City of Springfield, and will be preserved in place. Area III consists of the western, or rear, half of lot and represents that area of the site primarily in the possession of HSHS St. John’s Hospital (with a small portion abutting Area II also owned by the City of Springfield). Area III comprises the rear yard activity areas (the suspected location of privy pits and other features).

**Table 10**  
**Approximate Percentage of House Lots by Area (11SG1432)**

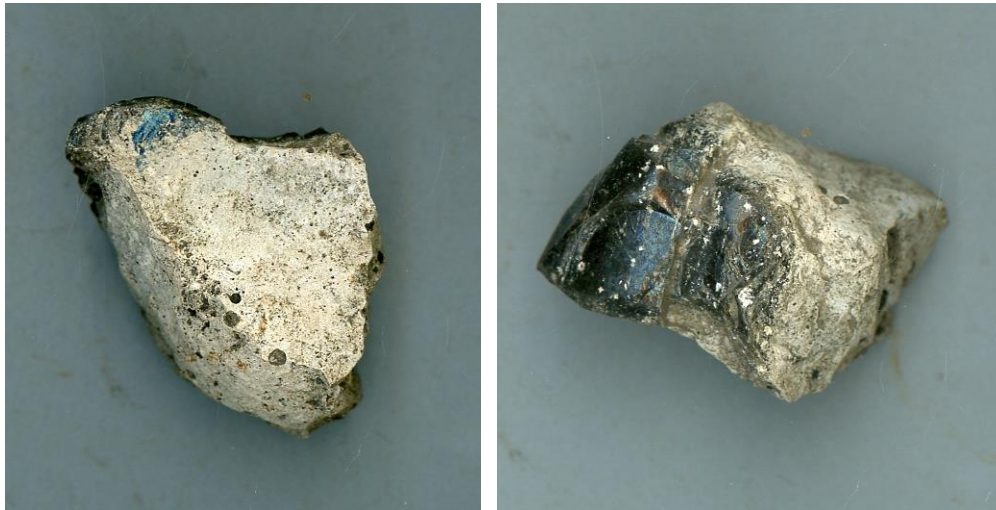
	<u>House A</u>	<u>House B</u>	<u>House C</u>	<u>House D</u>	<u>House E</u>
<b>Area I</b>	10%	15%	15%	20%	25%
<b>Area II</b>	40%	35%	35%	30%	25%
<b>Area III</b>	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

As Table 10 illustrates, 85% of the lot associated with House B remains intact. The archaeological integrity of those segments of House B investigated is excellent, and in all likelihood, those portions of the dwelling located outside of the APE also exhibit excellent integrity. Slightly over 50% of the original house footprint, including the remains of the filled cellar, remains unexcavated and preserved in the City of Springfield landholdings. Similarly, the entirety of the well-preserved remains of the first addition, and approximately 50% of the second addition, are also preserved within the City of Springfield landholdings. These resources,

located on City-owned property, have significant research potential, they and warrant long-term preservation.

The other 50% of the second addition, as well as the Inner Yard activity area (with the potential remains of the summer kitchen), and both the Mid Yard and Outer Yard activity areas (the suspected location of privy pits and other features) are preserved on lands currently owned by HSHS St. John's. Although no archaeological testing has been conducted in this area, these suspected archaeological resources most likely retain similar integrity, and offer significant research potential that would complement that of the current excavations. The rear-yard activity areas have the potential to have a wide range of features present, such as privy pits, exterior cellars, cisterns, middens, and other archaeological features. The long-term preservation of the archaeological resources associated with House B and located on HSHS St. John's Hospital grounds should be pursued.

Four additional structures highlighted in orange within Site 11SG1432 on Figure 140 represent structures (both domestic and commercial) that also were destroyed by the mob action in August 1908 and warrant preservation. Archaeological testing by Fever River Research suggests that those properties fronting Madison Street have good archeological integrity (Stratton and Mansberger 2018). Significant subsurface archaeological resources most likely are present at these Area III locations. As with the houses previously mitigated, it is the entire lot associated with these additional four structures that warrant preservation.



**Figure 131. Although some of these artifacts were recovered from later components, these industrial artifacts probably originated in the Early Pre-Fire deposits of House B. These artifacts include large treaded carriage bolts and nuts (top; Lots B-62 and B-69). Additional, a small piece of fossiliferous limestone that exhibits exposure to high heat, resulting in a “glazed” surface was recovered from this early context. This small stone is reminiscent of materials recovered from adjacent House E and F, and may suggest the presence of a kiln in the nearby vicinity (for lime, or potentially even ceramic production) (Lot B-113) (Actual size).**



**Figure 132. Glass serving plate recovered from the floor of the cellar in House B, and most likely associated with the Ann Dick and Bell Watkins family (1864-1883). This plate was embossed with the image of a sheaf of wheat in the center, surrounded with the words “GIVE US THIS DAY OUR DAILY BREAD” and is suggestive of the religious faith of the Black family during that time.**



**Figure 133. Ceramic table setting from the Fire deposits from House B. This assemblage, deposited on August 14, 1908, consisted of a plate, cup with saucer, small bowl, and two platters. Not shown are the remains of several drinking glasses (and/or tumblers) and eating utensils. The physical attributes of these items indicate that they were initially broken, and then fire-damaged—suggesting the potential ransacking of the residence prior to its destruction by fire. Although this ceramic “table setting” suggests the Wright family consumed traditional, “sit-down” meals prepared and consumed at the house, the setting for these meals was fairly informal (utilizing a variety of mismatched ceramic wares).**

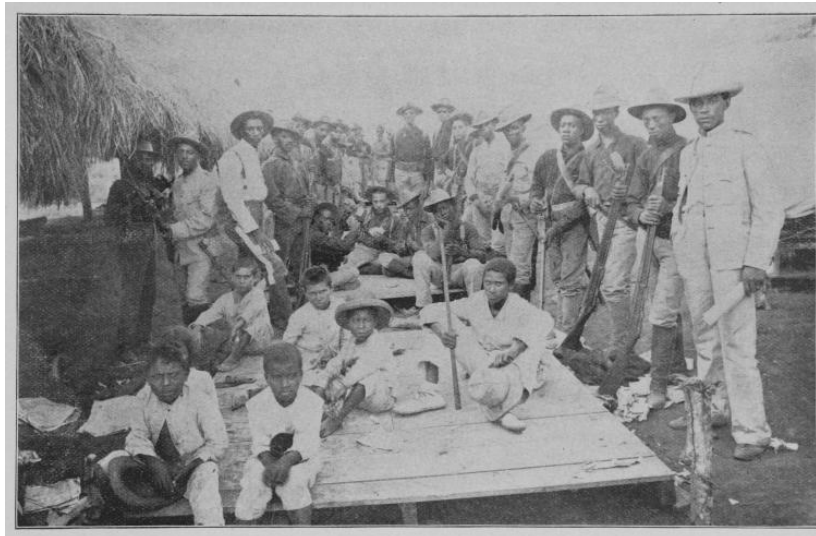


**Figure 134.** The military service medals from House B recovered from the Fire deposits document the “service to country” of a young Black man who served with distinction in the Cuban campaign of 1898-1899, and continued his military service for many years thereafter with more than five years’ service within the Illinois National Guard. Through his military service with the Eighth Illinois Regiment, this young Black man no doubt developed a sense of “pride in self” for his military accomplishments, but also helped promote (for himself and others) a positive race identity that was a polar opposite of that suggested by the yellow journalistic description of the victims of the 1908 race riot.



**Figure 135. View of Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in Cuba, 1898-99 (McCard and Turnley 1899:62). This image depicts only 50 of the over 100 men that comprised Company H. Perhaps one of these men was the young Robert Wright, future occupant of House B.**





**Figure 136. Soldiers of Company H, breaking camp at San Luis, Cuba with Cuban boys in foreground (McCard and Turnley 1899:80). The soldiers pictured here were probably Springfield men, members of the Eighth Illinois Regiment serving in Cuba. Note the soldiers sitting in center towards the back who are playing cards, and the adjacent man with his head resting in his hand and eyes closed (potentially sleeping).**



**Figure 137. The occupants of House B at the time of the August 1908 riots owned a selection of jewelry that included this stylistic, crescent-shaped, double pronged sash or belt buckle as well as a distinctive bull dog pin and other ornate brooches, most likely worn by the lady of the house. Such decorative personal items were representative of a woman not only with middle class aspirations, but who had obtained a level of middle class respectability.**



**Figure 138. Circa 1905-1915 photograph of a member of Company K, Eighth Infantry Regiment at one of the Illinois National Guard's annual encampments in Peoria . The image depicts a Black soldier at the encampment presumably with his extended family (potentially representing a spouse, sisters, or female friends with accompanying children as well as the family dog) in formal attire—representative of individuals well acclimated into middle class respectability at the height of Jim Crow segregation (as was the case most likely with Robert and Stella Wright, occupants of House B) (Screen capture from YouTube Video published by Caterpillar regarding history of Company K; Peoria County History Museum).**

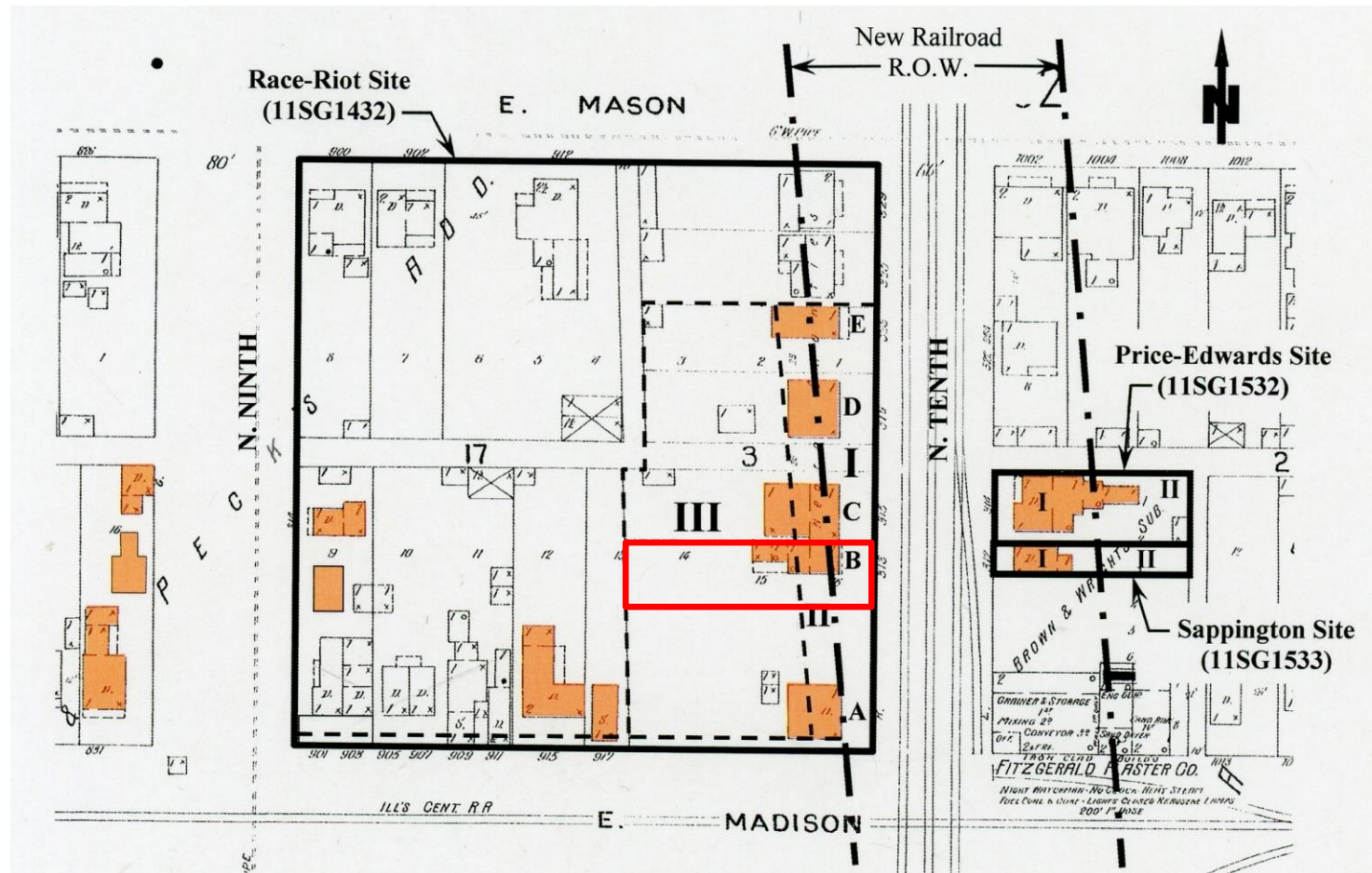


Figure 139. Detail of the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the location, and various areas of, Sites 11SG1432, 11SG1532, and 11SG1533. Area I indicates that portion of the three sites that was impacted by the railroad project and the focus of the archaeological mitigation. Area II is that portion of the sites that has been subjected to Phase II archaeological testing and will be preserved in place under City of Springfield ownership. Area III represents the back-lot activity area associated with each of the five houses (identified as Houses A-E) at Site 11SG1432, and currently in the possession of HSHS St. Johns Hospital. Buildings highlighted in orange were destroyed during the 1908 Race Riot. The area of the site associated with House B is outlined in red.

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## Appendix I Lot Provenience, House B

### Phase II Testing

B-1	Pre Fire	Surface
B-2	Pre Fire	Post (Feature 6) and original ground surface; southwest corner of original dwelling
B-3	Fire	Surface along south wall
B-4	Fire	Surface
B-5	Post Fire	Surface; around foundations
B-6	Fire	Surface; rear service wing
B-7	Pre Fire	Surface; around fireplace foundation
B-8	Fire	Test 1, Level 1
B-9	Fire	Test 1, Level 2
B-10	Post Fire	Test 2, Zone I (cinders)
B-11	Post Fire	Test 2, Zone III
B-12	Fire	Test 2, Zone IV
B-13	Pre Fire	Test 2, Zone V
B-14	Pre Fire	Test 2, Zone V
B-15	Pre Fire	Test 2, Zone VI
B-16	Pre Fire	Test 2, Zone VI

### Phase III Mitigation

B-17	Pre Fire	Surface
B-18	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 1, Area A
B-19	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 1, Area B
B-20	Fire	Test 3, Level 1, Area C
B-21	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 1, Area D
B-22	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 2, Area A
B-23	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 2, Area B
B-24	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 2, Area C
B-25	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 2, Area D
B-26	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 3, Area A
B-27	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 3, Area C
B-28	Fire	Test 3, Level 3, Area F
B-29	Post Fire	Test 3, Level 3, Area A
B-30	Fire	Test 3, Level 3, Area F
B-31	Pre Fire	Test 3, Level 3, Area G
B-32	Pre Fire	Test 3, Level 5, Area A
B-33	Fire	Test 3, Level 5, Area F
B-34	Pre Fire	Test 3, Level 5, Area G
B-35	Fire	Test 3, Level 6, Area F
B-36	Pre Fire	Test 3, Level 6, Area G (OGS around edge of foundation)
B-37	Post Fire	Test 4, Zone II
B-38	Post Fire	Test 4, Zone III
B-39	Post Fire	Test 4, Zone V

B-40	Fire	Test 4, Zone VI, Area A
B-41	Fire	Test 4, Zone VI, Area B
B-42	Pre Fire	Test 4, Zone VII and XI
B-43	Pre Fire	Test 4, Zone XI
B-44	Pre Fire	Test 4, Zone IX, Builder's trench
B-45	Post Fire	Test 5, Level 1
B-46	Fire	Test 5, Level 2, Area A
B-47	Post Fire	Test 5, Level 2, Area B
B-48	Fire	Test 5, Level 3, Area A
B-49	Post Fire	Test 5, Level 3, Area B
B-50	Fire	Test 5, Level 4, Area A
B-51	Post Fire	Test 5, Level 4, Area B
B-52	Fire	Test 5, Level 5, Area A
B-53	Pre Fire	Test 5, Level 5, Area B, cellar builder's trench
B-54	Pre Fire	Test 5, Level 5, cellar builder's trench
B-55	Fire	Test 5, Level 6, Area A
B-56	Pre Fire	Test 5, Level 6
B-57	Post Fire	Test 6, Zone I
B-58	Post Fire	Test 6, Zone II
B-59	Post Fire	Test 6, Zone III
B-60	Post Fire	Test 6, Zone IV
B-61	Post Fire	Test 6, Zone V
B-62	Fire	Test 6, Zone VI, Area A
B-63	Fire	Test 6, Zone VI, Area B
B-64	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone VII, Upper
B-65	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone VII, Lower
B-66	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone VIII
B-67	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone XI
B-68	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone XI, Area A
B-69	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone XI, Area B
B-70	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone IX, Builder's trench
B-71	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone IX, Upper builder's trench
B-72	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone IX, Lower builder's trench
B-73	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone X, Outer builder's trench
B-74	Pre Fire	Test 6, Zone XII
B-75	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 1, Area A
B-76	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 2, Area A
B-77	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 3, Area A
B-78	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 3, Area B
B-79	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 3, Area C
B-80	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 3, Area D
B-81	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 4, Area B and C
B-82	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 4, Area D
B-83	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 5, Area B and C
B-84	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 5, Area D
B-85	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 6

B-86	Post Fire	Test 7, Level 7
B-87	Fire	Test 7, Level 8
B-88	Fire	Test 7, Level 9
B-89	Fire	Test 7, Level 10
B-90	Pre Fire	Test 7, Level 11
B-91	Pre Fire	Test 7, Level 12
B-92	Post Fire	Test 8, Zone V
B-93	Fire	Test 8, Zone VI, Area A
B-94	Fire	Test 8, Zone VI, Area B
B-95	Pre Fire	Test 8, Zone XI
B-96	Pre Fire	Test 8, Zone IX, Builder's trench
B-97	Pre Fire	Test 9, Level 1
B-98	Pre Fire	Test 9, Level 2
B-99	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 1
B-100	Fire	Test 10, Level 2
B-101	Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 3
B-102	Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 4
B-103	Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 5
B-104	Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 6
B-105	Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 7
B-106	Pre Fire	Post A (Feature 13)
B-107	Pre Fire	Post B (Feature 13)
B-108	Pre Fire	Post C (Feature 13)
B-109	Pre Fire	House foundation (mortar sample)
B-110	Pre Fire	Front yard, original ground surface
B-111	Pre Fire	Front yard, surface
B-112	Pre Fire	Front yard, Topsoil
B-113	Pre Fire	Front yard, Subsoil
B-114	Pre Fire	Front yard, original ground surface
B-115	Pre Fire	Front yard, sidewalk
B-116	Pre Fire	Front yard, Post 10 (Feature 22)
B-117	Pre Fire	Front yard, Post 11 (Feature 22)
B-118	Pre Fire	Front yard, Post 13 (Feature 22)
B-119	Pre Fire	Test 8, Zone VII

**Appendix II**  
**Lot Inventory, House B**

**Lot B-1**

- 1 Vessel B-1
- 1 Vessel B-2
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 painted (green lined rim) whiteware [saucer?]
- 1 window glass (aqua; 1.44mm)

**Lot B-2**

- 1 sandstone (tabular fragment; construction/demolition debris)
- 1 printed (blue; whiteware) [plate?]

**Lot B-3**

- 1 wood sample (burned timber/plank)

**Lot B-4**

- 1 Vessel B-54
- 4 Vessel B-55
- 1 door knob (white porcelain)

**Lot B-5**

- 5 Vessel B-93
- 3 Vessel B-94
- 1 Vessel B-95
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (dark green/black)

**Lot B-6**

- 1 wood sample (burned floor joist?)

**Lot B-7**

- 1 Vessel B-3
- 1 Vessel B-4
- 2 Vessel B-5
- 1 Vessel B-6
- 1 Vessel B-7
- 1 Vessel B-8
- 1 Vessel B-9
- 1 glazed ceramic tile (fireplace surround?; unburned)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua)

- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 unidentified iron
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 coal
- 5 bone

**Lot B-8**

- 12 unidentified iron (small coiled sections and small “bars”— furniture?)
- 23 machine cut nail fragments (mostly larger framing nail fragments; heavily encrusted with mortar/lime)
- 3 wire (heavy gauge; possible bucket bale?)
- 4 coiled spring (large gauge; 3/4” diameter)
- 1 unidentified cast iron
- 1 hook (iron)
- 1 door knob (fragment; porcelain ?; heavily burned)
- 1 unidentified ceramic (heavily burned)
- 1 wood sample

**Lot B-9**

- 1 Vessel B-51
- 1 Vessel B-56
- 1 Vessel B-57
- 2 lamp chimney
- 19 window glass (aqua; ranged from low of 0.95mm to high of 1.70mm; average 1.40mm thickness)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42” diameter)
- 1 writing stylus (slate)
- 1 unidentified cast iron
- 20 machine cut nail fragments (mostly larger framing nails; lack of small roofing and/or lath nails)
- 2 machine cut nails (2 1/2” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 1/2” long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/4” long)

- 1 broken bolt with nut attached (1/8" diameter shank; 1/2" nut; 1" long section lacking head)
- 1 broken bolt with nut attached (3/8" diameter shank; 5/8" nut; 2" long section lacking head)
- 1 carriage bolt with nut attached (1/4" diameter shank; 3/4" nut; 3/4" round head; 3 5/8" long)
- 18 plaster (thick, with thin whitecoat and hint of washed surface; impressions of lath on interior; potentially rived lath; some fire-reddened)
- 1 sandstone (very small piece)
- 1 wood sample

**Lot B-10**

- 5 Vessel B-73
- 1 Vessel B-74
- 1 Vessel B-75
- 1 Vessel B-76
- 2 Vessel B-77
- 3 Vessel B-78
- 11 Vessel B-79
- 1 Vessel B-80
- 2 Vessel B-81
- 4 Vessel B-82
- 5 Vessel B-83
- 2 Vessel B-84
- 2 Vessel B-85
- 3 Vessel B-86
- 2 Vessel B-87
- 1 Vessel B-88
- 1 Vessel B-89
- 1 Vessel B-90
- 1 Vessel B-91
- 2 Bristol-glazed stoneware
- 2 container glass (blue)
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 twisted steel cable (two looped and bound ends connected to a swivel fastener) (potentially a tie-down for a telegraph or electrical pole?) [photographed and discarded]

- 1 iron trunk (?) handle
- 1 butchering knife handle (wood)
- 1 metal and rubber Hutchinson blob top closure
- 1 strap (leather; 7/8" wide) [harness strap?]
- 9 coiled springs (iron; 3 1/2" diameter base; 1 1/2" diameter top; 7" tall; "tied" at top and secured at base with metal wire fasteners; not hand-tied springs) [furniture springs?]
- 1 copper wire
- 1 iron bale (pail/pan)
- 1 wood sample
- 8 bone

**Lot B-11**

- 3 Vessel B-92
- 1 machine cut nail fragments

**Lot B-12**

- 15 Vessel B-46
- 16 Vessel B-47
- 5 Vessel B-48
- 8 Vessel B-49
- 14 Vessel B-50
- 2 Vessel B-51
- 1 Vessel B-52
- 1 Vessel B-53
- 1 Vessel B-58
- 1 Vessel B-59
- 3 undecorated whiteware (burned; unassigned fragments of one of the above vessels)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 12 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 2 window glass (aqua; 1.11mm and 1.57mm)
- 2 sheet copper (small and very thin)
- 3 furniture casters (iron; wooden wheeled)
- 2 clinkers
- 1 handle ferrule (copper; 7/8" diameter; 1/2" tall)

- 1 small knob (brass; hollow; ½” diameter; 3/8” tall; floral decoration)
- 1 mouth or “jew’s” harp (iron)
- 1 change purse (plated iron?)
- 106 machine cut nail fragments
- 7 machine cut nails (1 ¼” long)
- 10 machine cut nails (2 ½” long)
- 3 machine cut nails (4” long)
- 4 machine cut nails (2 ½” long; clinched over at 1 ¾” length)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2” long)
- 1 unidentified screw/nail (1” long; 5/8” round head)
- 4 unidentified iron
- 2 round iron “wire” (1/16” diameter; bent into irregular curved shape) (bent wire-drawn nail fragment?)
- 1 carriage (?) bolt (7” long; 5/8” nut with washer; 3/8” diameter shank; head badly corroded)
- 1 unidentified nail/bolt fragment (small)
- 1 unidentified “washer” (iron; U-shaped/horseshoe-shaped; 1” x 1 ¼”)
- 1 unidentified iron (and wood?; utensil handle?; 1 ½” x 4”)
- 2 utensil handles (iron; teaspoon or fork handles)
- 1 teaspoon bowl (copper)
- 1 iron rod (approximately 17” long; 3/8” diameter shank; approximately 7/8”-1” diameter round knob on one end; potentially handle for stove shovel or fireplace tongs?)
- 2 butt hinges (cast iron; each leaf is 2” x 4” in size; fixed pin; screws still in place and range from 1 ¼”-2” in length; both pointed and flat-tipped varieties present; heavily encrusted with plaster)
- 5 sandstone (tabular; burned; remnants of adjacent pavement)
- 1 wood sample (burned)
- 4 plaster sample

**Lot B-13**

- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 3 window glass (aqua; 1.05mm average thickness; 0.83mm to 1.23mm range)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.62” diameter)
- 11 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wood sample
- 3 plaster (with whitecoat; lath impressions on backside; probably rived lath; not burned nor weathered)
- 1 sandstone (tabular; remnant from pavement?)
- 11 bone (mostly sawn, large mammal)
- 1 large bolt (iron; 1” diameter; 8 ¾” long; 1 3/8” head; 1 ¾” threaded end)

**Lot B-14**

- 1 Vessel B-10
- 1 undecorated ironstone
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 2 salt-glazed stoneware [jug?]
- 1 toy cup (porcelain; handled)
- 1 button (blue glass; 4-hole; 0.41” diameter)
- 4 window glass (aqua; 1.11mm average thickness; range from 0.87mm to 1.28mm)
- 18 machine cut nail fragments (representing both large and small nails)
- 4 unidentified sheet metal (iron; rolled)
- 1 screw (?) (1 ½” long)
- 3 iron corset busk fragment
- 2 plaster (with whitecoat; unburned)
- 5 sandstone (small tabular pieces)
- 13 bone

**Lot B-15**

- 1 Vessel B-11
- 1 Vessel B-12



- 1 painted whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 4 window glass (1.48mm average thickness; ranged from 1.39mm to 1.57mm in thickness) [unusually thick for this component]
- 4 plaster (with whitecoat; unburned and unweathered)
- 4 coal (large pieces)
- 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; brown; 0.62" diameter)
- 7 machine cut nail fragments
- 25 bone (large mammal, including feet; some fowl)

**Lot B-16**

- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 brick (soft mud; clean and/or construction debris; small chisel cut fragments)

**Lot B-17**

- 1 Vessel B-72
- 5 Vessel B-282
- 1 relief decorated whiteware [thick bodied; plate]
- 1 printed (green) hotel ware ["J. Thompson"]
- 1 rifle shell casing (brass; 0.52" diameter; center fire; 2.1" long; potentially unfired; corroded primer)
- 1 plaster (with blue calcimine paint)

**Lot B-18**

- 1 Vessel B-252
- 1 Vessel B-255
- 4 Vessel B-272
- 1 Vessel B-273
- 1 Vessel B-274
- 2 Vessel B-275
- 1 salt-glazed (interior Albany-slipped) stoneware
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware [flower pot]
- 2 undecorated whiteware

- 1 undecorated porcelain [doll head base]
- 1 lightbulb base (exterior threaded; glass)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 10 window glass (aqua)
- 1 iron rod (?) (approximately 4 1/2" long; 1/2" diameter)
- 1 bicycle wheel spoke nipple
- 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 5 bone

**Lot B-19**

- 2 Vessel B-99
- 1 Vessel B-100
- 1 Vessel B-101
- 7 Vessel B-102
- 4 Vessel B-103
- 6 Vessel B-104
- 9 Vessel B-105
- 11 Vessel B-106
- 9 Vessel B-107
- 11 Vessel B-108
- 5 Vessel B-109
- 6 Vessel B-110
- 3 Vessel B-111
- 1 Vessel B-112
- 3 Vessel B-113
- 8 Vessel B-114
- 7 Vessel B-115
- 4 Vessel B-116
- 1 Vessel B-117
- 2 Vessel B-118
- 3 Vessel B-119
- 1 Vessel B-120
- 8 Vessel B-121
- 3 Vessel B-122
- 4 Vessel B-123
- 2 Vessel B-124
- 5 Vessel B-125
- 4 Vessel B-126
- 3 Vessel B-127
- 4 Vessel B-128

1	Vessel B-129	2	carnival glass (iridescent; pink/red)
1	Vessel B-130	1	privacy glass (aqua; floral/starburst pattern; unburned and not melted)
18	Vessel B-131	1	mirror/picture frame (glass; rounded; red residue on one surface) [photo residue?]
7	Vessel B-132	7	lamp chimney
4	Vessel B-133	17	container glass (dark green/black)
2	Vessel B-134	21	container glass (amber)
7	Vessel B-135	77	container glass (aqua)
2	Vessel B-136	410	container glass (clear)
4	Vessel B-137	10	container glass (clear; press molded)
1	Vessel B-138	80	window glass (aqua)
2	Vessel B-139	1	“cap” (?) (cuprous; 1 3/8” diameter; flattened)
7	Vessel B-140	1	“cap” (ferrous; 1 1/4” diameter)
3	Vessel B-141	6	canning lid (ferrous; interior threaded)
2	Vessel B-142	5	lid (?) (lead; approximately 2” diameter)
1	Vessel B-143	1	cufflink/collar stud (?) (cuprous; folded)
1	Vessel B-144	1	strap (cuprous; adjustable?; holes at each end)
1	Vessel B-145	1	strap (iron; 1 1/4” x approximately 2 1/2”; 1 square hole 1/2” x 1/2”; “hook” on end)
2	Vessel B-146	1	strap (iron; 1 1/4” wide x minimally 3 1/2” long; wire nail/screw)
1	Vessel B-147	1	strap (iron; approximately 3/4” wide x 3 1/4” long; rounded end)
1	Vessel B-148	1	wire (cuprous; 0.07” diameter)
1	Vessel B-220	5	twisted wire (iron; 2 strands; 0.23” diameter)
1	Vessel B-257	2	twisted wire (iron; 1 strand wrapped around 2 strands; 0.25” diameter)
1	Vessel B-323	1	coil/spring (iron; 1 5/8” diameter)
1	Vessel B-325	1	bolt (iron; 5” long; approximately 3/4” diameter)
3	shoes (leather; heel approximately 1 1/4” wide; heavily fragmented) [women’s]	1	railroad spike (iron; 6” long; 5/8” wide)
1	fabric with eyelet (cuprous; 0.38” diameter)	1	nut (iron; threaded; 1 3/8” x 1 3/8” x 1”)
1	toy doll face (porcelain)	50	pot/basin (ferrous; large diameter) [wash basin?]
1	electrical motor armature (graphite; 13/16” x 3/4”; 1/4” thick)	22	sheet metal roofing
31	undecorated whiteware		
1	unglazed red paste earthenware [flower pot]		
1	drain tile		
1	salt-glazed stoneware (brown; refined)		
5	undecorated porcelain		
1	porcelain (pink luster)		
2	sanitary porcelain (?) (9/16” thick)		
3	electrical insulator (porcelain; brown; larger pole style)		
1	button (porcelain; loop shank missing; spherical 0.43” diameter; 0.37” tall)		

21 oiled tar paper roofing over sheet  
metal roofing (micaceous)  
7 machine cut nail fragments  
90 wire-drawn nail fragments  
1 wire-drawn nail (3 3/4" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (3" long)  
3 wire-drawn nail (2 3/4" long)  
3 wire-drawn nail (2 5/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/4" long)  
2 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)  
1 wire-drawn tack (3/4" long)  
1 button (shell; loop shank missing;  
0.54" diameter)  
3 oyster shell  
14 bone  
1 wood  
5 mica  
1 marble (1 1/4" thick)  
[furniture/architecture]  
1 chert  
2 brick  
1 paving brick (triangular; 3 1/2" x 3 1/2"  
x 4 3/4"; 2 3/8" tall)  
2 plaster (lath "key")  
2 mortar/concrete (large fragment;  
paring)

**Lot B-20**

1 Vessel B-66  
5 container glass (clear)  
3 container glass (aqua)  
5 sheet metal roofing (ferrous)  
4 machine cut nail fragments  
2 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)  
3 wire-drawn nail fragments  
1 bone

**Lot B-21**

1 Vessel B-108  
2 Vessel B-114

1 Vessel B-124  
1 Vessel B-239  
1 Vessel B-267  
1 Vessel B-271  
3 electrical insulator (large; brown;  
porcelain; 5 1/2" diameter) [pole-type]  
1 architectural tile (minimally 1 1/8" x  
3/4"; composite material) [terrazzo?]  
1 electrical insulator (small; brown)  
porcelain  
2 undecorated whiteware  
1 Albany-slipped stoneware  
1 undecorated porcelain  
1 mirror/picture frame (glass; rounded;  
red residue) [residue from photo?]  
2 container glass (dark green/black)  
1 container glass (milk)  
2 container glass (aqua)  
9 container glass (clear)  
19 window glass (aqua)  
1 wire/rod (iron; thick gauge)  
[handle?]  
8 wire-drawn nail fragments  
3 wire-drawn nail (2 1/2" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)  
2 wire-drawn nail (2" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)  
2 bone

**Lot B-22**

4 undecorated whiteware  
1 button (milk glass; 4' hole' 0.43"  
diameter)  
1 container glass (aqua; paneled;  
embossed; "...R...")  
1 large nut (iron; 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"; 7/8"  
tall; attached to threaded bolt fragment)  
1 machine cut nail fragment  
1 wire-drawn nail fragment  
4 bone  
coal

**Lot B-23**

5 Vessel B-107

1 Vessel B-108  
 1 Vessel B-109  
 1 Vessel B-111  
 1 Vessel B-115  
 3 Vessel B-276  
 1 Vessel B-277  
 6 Vessel B-278  
 2 Vessel B-279  
 1 Vessel B-280  
 1 printed (yellow) and painted highlights, manganese glazed, red paste earthenware [refined]  
 9 undecorated whiteware  
 1 printed (red) whiteware  
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware  
 1 container glass (milk)  
 1 container glass (amber)  
 10 container glass (aqua)  
 68 container glass (clear)  
 10 window glass (aqua)  
 1 electric arch lamp (graphite rod; 3/4" diameter)  
 1 leather decoration (1 1/8" x 7/8")  
 1 shell casing (cuprous; 22-caliber; short)  
 1 unidentified cuprous (approximately 3/8" diameter base; 1/4" top)  
 1 washer (cuprous; 1/2" diameter)  
 1 spring/coil (approximately 1 1/2" diameter) [small sized]  
 1 lid seam (?) (cuprous/lead?; approximately 2 3/4" diameter) [can seam]  
 1 wire (ferrous)  
 1 twisted wire (ferrous; 2 strands; 1/4" diameter)  
 9 sheet metal  
 17 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 7 bone  
 1 fruit pit [peach?]

#### **Lot B-24**

1 Vessel B-115  
 2 Vessel B-251  
 1 Vessel B-269  
 2 Vessel B-270

2 undecorated whiteware  
 1 undecorated porcelain (coarse; thick bodied)  
 1 container glass (dark green/black)  
 3 container glass (amber)  
 3 container glass (clear)  
 5 container glass (aqua)  
 15 window glass (aqua)  
 2 sheet metal (ferrous; rolled at one end; 1" wide)  
 1 rolled sheet metal around rod/nail (ferrous; 1/2" thick)  
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 1 coal

#### **Lot B-25**

5 Vessel B-108  
 3 undecorated whiteware  
 2 container glass (dark green/black)  
 4 container glass (clear)  
 17 window glass (aqua)  
 1 window glass (aqua; melted)  
 2 construction Styrofoam (blue) [discarded]  
 1 bar (?) (iron; rod? Attached; 2 3/4" x 1 1/2" x 3/4" for bar; rod 2 1/4" x 5/8" diameter)  
 5 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 2 wire-drawn nail (2 5/8" long)  
 2 wire-drawn nail (2 1/4" long)  
 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)  
 1 bone

#### **Lot B-26**

1 Vessel B-281  
 1 undecorated porcelain  
 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.45" diameter)  
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.36" diameter)  
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)  
 6 container glass (clear)  
 4 window glass (aqua)  
 1 layered ferrous metal (1 1/2" x 1 1/2"; polygonal)  
 5 machine cut nail fragments  
 2 machine cut tacks (3/4" long)

1 fruit pit [peach?]  
3 bone  
1 mortar

**Lot B-27**

1 Vessel B-125  
3 Vessel B-251  
1 Vessel B-283  
1 undecorated whiteware  
1 container glass (amber)  
1 container glass (aqua)  
4 container glass (clear)  
7 window glass (aqua)  
1 shell casing (brass; 0.59" diameter;  
0.91" tall; rim fire; unfired)  
4 sheet metal (ferrous)  
1 wire-drawn nail fragments  
2 bone

**Lot B-28**

1 undecorated whiteware  
24 window glass (aqua; melted)  
1 window sill shutter latch catch (iron;  
1 1/4" x 3/4")  
46 machine cut nail fragments  
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)  
4 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail fragments  
1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)  
3 bone  
19 plaster (with blue calcimine paint)  
2 mortar

**Lot B-29**

1 Vessel B-223  
1 Vessel B-272  
1 Vessel B-284  
1 undecorated whiteware  
1 Albany-slipped stoneware  
1 container glass (aqua)  
2 container glass (clear)  
1 window glass (aqua; thick)  
3 machine cut nail fragments  
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)

1 wire-drawn nail fragments  
2 wood (burned)  
1 bone

**Lot B-30**

1 elbow pipe (gray stoneware;  
diamond diaper pattern; burned)  
[same style as Lot B-40]  
1 button (milk glass; loop shank  
missing; 0.34" diameter) [shoe  
button]  
1 undecorated porcelain [cup rim]  
1 glass disk (aqua; round 1 3/4"  
diameter; 2.41mm thick; potential  
paper on one surface) [picture  
frame?]  
1 container glass (clear; pattern  
molded)  
1 container glass (clear)  
337 window glass (aqua; melted) [some  
refit; measured]  
1 hair pin (ferrous)  
5 hair pin (cuprous)  
1 folded iron (3/4" x 1 1/4"; 1/4"  
diameter hole in center) ["clip"]  
1 button (ferrous; stamped; snap  
socket; face missing; 0.61" diameter)  
1 metal disk (cuprous; 11/16"  
diameter; melted?) [coin?]  
1 disk (cuprous; 5/8" diameter; 2 slits  
parallel 3/8" long)  
1 roller shade bracket (iron; 1 1/4" x 1  
1/2"; nails/screws intact)  
303 machine cut nail fragments  
1 machine cut nail (3" long)  
1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)  
1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)  
1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)  
2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)  
4 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)  
2 machine cut nail (1" long)  
17 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)  
19 wire-drawn nail fragments  
1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/8" long)  
2 wire-drawn nail (2 1/4" long)

- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
- 2 wood screw (pointed; 2" long)
- 1 wood screw (pointed; 1 1/8" long)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.38" diameter)
- 2 wood dowel/rod (burned; 5/16" diameter)
- charcoal
- 4 sandstone (small fragments)
- plaster
- 13 plaster (with white coat & blue calcimine paint)
- mortar

**Lot B-31**

- 1 painted (black; whiteware) [saucer?]
- 1 marble (marble; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 marble (Rockingham-glaze; brown; 0.56" diameter)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 3 graphite pencil "lead" (round)
- 6 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 16 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 30 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 6 machine cut tacks (1/2"-5/8" long)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; roulette around rim; 0.37" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 mussel (?) shell
- 2 bone
- mortar/plaster
- coal
- 3 wood

**Lot B-32**

- 1 Vessel B-19
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 2 window glass (aqua)

- 1 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 4 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 large bolt (iron; 1" diameter; nut 1 5/8" x 1 7/8"; approximately 10 1/4" long; threaded end?)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 bone
- 1 eggshell

**Lot B-33**

- 2 Vessel B-70
- 2 gold foil wrapped copper (stamped; scrolled pattern) [jewelry?]
- 1 Albany slipped (brown) stoneware
- 48 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 21 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 15 window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)
- 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 40 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 4 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (4 1/4" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (4" long)
- 1 bone
- 1 eggshell
- 2 window glazing
- 1 mortar
- 3 plaster (with white coat)
- 7 charcoal

**Lot B-34**

- 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; brown; 0.58" diameter)
- 1 container glass (blue milk glass) [same as Lot B-103]
- 1 mirror (?) (aqua glass; metallic backing with yellow) [yellow possible photo degradation]
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 2 sheet metal (ferrous)

- 9 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 bone

**Lot B-35**

- 19 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 56 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 9 window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)
- 1 button (ferrous; stamped; snap socket; 0.62" diameter)
- 4 sheet metal roofing (ferrous; standing and flat)
- 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 14 spring/coils (ferrous; ¾" diameter; one has loop on end)
- 116 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 8 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 6 bone
- 3 charcoal

**Lot B-36**

- 1 Vessel B-21
- 1 Vessel B-22
- 1 window glass (aqua; melted; window glazing; measured)
- 7 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 6 window glass (aqua; melted; measured)
- 1 printer's type (lead; 15/16" long; 1/16" wide) ["o" ?]
- 1 spring (iron; 7/8" diameter; 1" tall) [wide coil]
- 1 strap (ferrous; ½" wide; approximately 3" long; hole on one rounded end)
- 3 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 30 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)

- 2 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 13 bone
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 2 sandstone (tabular)
- 1 brick
- 1 coal
- 11 wood (burned)

**Lot B-37**

- 2 Vessel B-189
- 1 Vessel B-264
- 2 Vessel B-265
- 1 Vessel B-280
- 1 Vessel B-291
- 2 Vessel B-292
- 1 Vessel B-293
- 9 Vessel B-294
- 8 Vessel B-295
- 1 Vessel B-296
- 2 Vessel B-297
- 1 Vessel B-298
- 4 Vessel B-299
- 1 Vessel B-300
- 1 Vessel B-301
- 1 Vessel B-302
- 1 Vessel B-303
- 1 Vessel B-304
- 2 Vessel B-305
- 1 Vessel B-306
- 2 Vessel B-307
- 1 Vessel B-308
- 3 Vessel B-309
- 2 Vessel B-310
- 1 Vessel B-311
- 1 Vessel B-320
- 18 undecorated whiteware
- 2 painted (polychrome; floral) porcelain
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 Bristol-glazed stoneware
- 1 electrical insulator (brown) [same as Lot B-21]
- 1 toy doll leg (?) (porcelain)
- 1 kaolin pipe

1 shoe (leather; 1 ½” tall x 2 ¼” wide x minimally 6” long) [men’s]

3 privacy glass (aqua; Florentine pattern; 3 ½” wide; minimally 8 ¾” long; unburned and not melted)  
MVN=1

1 container glass (clear; press molded; fruit and ship pattern) [WWI ship imagery?]

14 container glass (amber)

22 container glass (clear)

4 container glass (aqua)

9 window glass (aqua)

1 shell casing (brass; 0.38” diameter; 0.75” tall; center fire; fired)

1 safety pin (cuprous; wire coil only)

1 button (ferrous; stamped; snap socket; 0.57” diameter)

1 cuprous disk (approximately 7/8” diameter; broken)

3 buckle (?) (cuprous; floral pattern; 2” x minimally 1 ¼” flower prong) [brooch?]

1 handle (iron; 8 ½” long; 3/8” diameter) [umbrella?]

2 crown bottle caps

5 wire “knots” (ferrous; thick gauge)

10 wire (cuprous; thin gauge)

1 strap (iron; minimally 2 5/8” long; machine cut nail at end; rounded)

1 sheet metal “cap” (ferrous; 1” diameter) [container]

2 sheet metal (cuprous; folded; rolled lip; ¾” wide)

2 handle (?) (ferrous; 2 wire rods; 1” wide x ¼” thick)

1 pot (?) handle (iron; approximately 1 ½” wide; rounded at end with hole ¼” diameter)

1 pot sheet metal (ferrous)

1 sheet metal (iron; large fragment; adhered to wood?; approximately 6” x 10”)

21 sheet metal (ferrous) [containers?; pot?]

160 wire-drawn nail fragments

1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.32” diameter)

1 clam shell

1 fruit pit

14 eggshell

14 bone

**Lot B-38**

2 container glass (clear)

1 window glass (aqua)

**Lot B-39**

1 Vessel B-96

1 Vessel B-97

1 Vessel B-98

17 undecorated whiteware

1 redware

1 salt-glazed stoneware

1 undecorated ironstone (partial backstamp) [plate]

1 annular decorated whiteware

1 sponge (blue) earthenware/crockery

1 printed (brown) whiteware

5 undecorated porcelain

1 container glass (dark green/black)

2 container glass (cobalt blue)

2 container glass (blue)

6 container glass (aqua)

17 container glass (clear)

1 privacy glass (clear; starburst pattern)

23 window glass (aqua)

1 window glass (aqua; melted)

1 writing stylus (graphite; round)

1 unidentified cuprous sheet

1 button (cuprous; 3-piece stamp; loop shank missing; 0.98” diameter)

1 coverall/clasp adjustor/fastener (cuprous; 1 3/8” x 5/8”)

1 unidentified iron (approximately ½” wide; 1/8” thick; slightly curved)

24 machine cut nail fragments

1 machine cut nail (2 ¾” long)

2 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)

2 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)

1 machine cut nail (1 ½” long)

1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)

4 wire-drawn nail fragments



40 bone

**Lot B-40**

1 Vessel B-6  
2 Vessel B-20  
1 Vessel B-21  
1 Vessel B-63  
1 Vessel B-64  
1 Vessel B-65  
3 undecorated whiteware  
1 elbow pipe (gray stoneware; diamond  
diaper pattern; burned) [same style as  
Lot B-30]  
1 button (milk glass; pie crust pattern;  
4-hole; 0.66" diameter)  
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.57"  
diameter)  
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44"  
diameter)  
3 privacy glass (clear; press molded;  
heavily melted; FLORENTINE  
pattern)  
8 lamp chimney  
1 container glass (milk glass)  
11 container glass (clear)  
1 container glass (clear; press molded)  
3 container glass (aqua)  
2 container glass (?) (layered red/clear;  
heavily melted)  
1 container glass (?) (aqua; heavily  
melted)  
1 window glass (?) (amber?; heavily  
burned/smoked)  
62 window glass (aqua; melted)  
6 window glass (aqua; heavily melted;  
white patina)  
8 glass droplets (clear; heavily melted)  
3 window glazing  
1 butt hinge (iron; approximately 4" x  
2" leaf; nails still intact)  
1 rim lock door strike (iron; 4" long; 1"  
wide; 3/4" deep)  
1 small pill box (1" diameter; 3/8"  
thick)  
1 crown bottle cap

1 buckle (ferrous; 1 1/4" long"; 5/8"  
wide)  
1 key (?) (iron; 5/8" wide)  
1 hair pin (ferrous)  
1 soda water blob top seal (cuprous;  
0.67" diameter)  
5 window screen (ferrous; square mesh)  
22 electrical wiring (copper; woven  
sheath; large gauge; wrapped/coiled)  
16 sheet metal roofing seams (ferrous)  
100+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)  
241 machine cut nail fragments  
1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)  
2 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)  
4 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)  
2 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)  
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (2" long)  
1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)  
4 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)  
7 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)  
2 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)  
1 machine cut nail (1" long)  
1 machine cut nail (7/8" long)  
8 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)  
23 wire-drawn nail fragments  
2 wire-drawn nail (4 1/4" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (3 1/8" long)  
1 wire-drawn nail (2 7/8" long)  
5 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)  
5 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)  
11 bone  
1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)  
1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.50" diameter)  
1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)  
1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.47" diameter)  
1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.44" diameter)  
1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.38" diameter)  
plaster (some with white coat)  
6 mortar  
1 wood (burned; beveled; worked)  
[window molding?]

**Lot B-41**

- 1 Vessel B-62
- 1 marble (ceramic; Rockingham glazed; brown; 0.46" diameter)
- 1 doorknob (ceramic; porcelain ?; burned; 2 1/8" diameter)
- 1 container glass (?) (layered red?/clear; heavily melted)[color may be due to smoke]
- 2 container glass (?) (cobalt blue; melted)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 12 droplets (glass; clear; heavily melted)
- 2 window glass (aqua?; smoked amber color; melted)
- 73 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 18 window glass (aqua; heavily melted; white patina)
- 13 privacy glass (aqua; press molded; FLORENTINE pattern; heavily melted) [measured]
- 3 plate glass (aqua; melted; 1/4" thick) [measured]
- 4 window glazing
- 1 garter adjuster/buckle (ferrous; hinged adjuster; 1 1/8" x 5/8")
- 1 butt hinge (iron; approximately 1 1/2" x 2 1/2")
- 233 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 8 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter; thread still in holes)
- mortar
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- plaster sample (large fragments; blue calcimine paint; refit)

- 4 brick (small fragments)
- charcoal
- 2 wood dowel/rod (3/8" diameter; burned)
- 4 wood trim (burned; beveled; 5/8" wide; 1/4" deep)
- 11 bone

**Lot B-42**

- 4 Vessel B-28
- 2 Vessel B-29
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware
- 3 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.60" diameter)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 2 container glass (milk glass)
- 1 container glass (clear; press molded; floral design; heavily melted)
- 2 lamp chimney
- 8 window glass (aqua; melted; measured)
- 14 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; partial face only; 0.70" diameter) [military button?]
- 1 lapel pin (celluloid and ferrous; flag design; 7/8" diameter) [similar to one found in House E; cigar advertisement]
- 3 sheet metal (iron)
- 55 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 5 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (4" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)

- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)
- 19 bone
- 1 seed (burned) [squash?]
- 2 window glazing (demolition debris from glazed window)
- 8 sandstone (tabular)
- 1 coal
- 1 handle (?) (wood; approximately 5/8" round outer diameter; 5/16" diameter hole)
- Charcoal

**Lot B-43**

- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware [flower pot?]
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1" long)

**Lot B-44**

- 1 Vessel B-20
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)
- 1 bead (purple glass; faceted; 0.28" diameter)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black) [bottle]
- 1 container glass (clear; square body; corner only)
- 3 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 crown bottle cap (ferrous)
- 1 sheet metal (iron)
- 54 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 11 bone
- coal
- 1 wood/charcoal sample (burned) [floorboard/joists?]
- 2 wood sample from post (burned)

plaster

**Lot B-45**

- 1 Vessel B-210
- 2 Vessel B-285
- 1 Vessel B-286
- 1 Vessel B-287
- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 4 undecorated porcelain
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 1 cuprous sheet metal (3/4" x minimally ¾")
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal (triangular; 2 ½" x 2 ¼" x 3"; 3/8" thick)
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 ¾" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
- 20 bone
- 1 wood

**Lot B-46**

- 1 Vessel B-45
- 1 marble (marble; 0.62" diameter; burned)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 3 plate glass (aqua; lightly melted)
- 6 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 wood molding (burned; ¾"- 1" radius; quarter; nail still intact)
- 1 coal
- 1 mortar
- 6 bone

**Lot B-47**

- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (3" long)
- 3 bone
- 4 plaster (1 large; 3 small)

**Lot B-48**

- 1 undecorated whiteware (gothic shape)
- 1 marble (glass; polychrome; burned/shattered)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 35 window glass (aqua; lightly melted)
- 28 window glass (aqua; heavily melted; white patina)
- 17 plate glass (aqua; melted; ¼" thickness) [desk top/ table cover?]
- 5 sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 121 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 9 plaster (with blue calcimine paint)
- 1 plaster lath "key"
- charcoal

**Lot B-49**

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 6 bone
- 6 plaster (small fragments)

**Lot B-50**

- 1 comb tine (hard rubber; large)
- 3 plate glass (aqua; melted; ¼" thick)
- 17 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 63 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 18 window glass (aqua; heavily melted; white patina)
- 1 square nut on broken rod (iron; 1 1/8" x 5/8")
- 18 sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 115 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 7 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)

- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 5 machine cut tacks (5/8"-3/4" long)
- 6 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wood screw fragment
- 1 window glazing
- 1 bone (burned)
- 1 snail shell/gastropod
- 2 wood (burned)
- 1 brick (small fragments)
- plaster (with lath "keys")

**Lot B-51**

- 1 Vessel B-288
- 1 Vessel B-289
- 3 lamp chimney
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 7 sheet metal roofing (ferrous; flat seams)
- 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 bone

**Lot B-52**

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.35" diameter)
- 7 plate glass (aqua; melted; ¼" thick)
- 7 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 sheet metal roofing (ferrous; standing seams)
- 2 sheet metal roofing (ferrous; flat seams)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)

**Lot B-53**

- 1 Vessel B-36
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 window (?) glass (aqua; heavily melted)
- 1 mortar (burned)

**Lot B-54**

- 1 unidentified plate glass (aqua; ¼" thick; ½" wide "rib")

- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 12 sheet metal (iron) [roofing?]
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 mortar (?) (burned)
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 2 coke (?)
- wood (burned)

**Lot B-55**

- 23 plate glass (aqua; melted; 1/4" thick) [two with "hinged" or beveled edge; appear to be circular shape?]
- 59 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 15 window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)
- 2 container glass (?) (clear)
- 12 sheet metal roofing (ferrous; seams; standing and flat)
- 50+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 1 lapel pin (ferrous face; cuprous pin; 1 1/4" diameter) [unknown image]
- 2 suspender/garter clasp (ferrous)
- 1 rivet (ferrous; 1/2" tall)
- 86 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 2 wire-drawn nail (2 7/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/4" long)
- 2 window glazing (glass still present)
- 1 bone
- 5 mortar
- 6 plaster
- charcoal

**Lot B-56**

- 1 window glass (aqua; slightly melted; window seam; measured) [painted line along edge of glazing]
- 2 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 bone

**Lot B-57**

- 1 Vessel B-250
- 1 decal decorated (polychrome) whiteware
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 1 handle (?) (ferrous wire; minimally 3" long; curved) [furniture pull?]
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 cork

**Lot B-58**

- 26 Vessel B-105
- 1 Vessel B-171
- 1 Vessel B-204
- 1 Vessel B-212
- 7 Vessel B-240
- 3 Vessel B-243
- 1 Vessel B-244
- 4 Vessel B-245
- 6 Vessel B-246
- 3 Vessel B-247
- 3 Vessel B-249
- 2 Vessel B-250
- 2 Vessel B-251
- 1 Vessel B-252
- 1 Vessel B-253
- 1 Vessel B-254
- 5 Vessel B-255
- 3 Vessel B-256
- 5 Vessel B-257
- 2 Vessel B-258
- 3 Vessel B-259
- 1 Vessel B-260
- 4 Vessel B-261
- 1 Vessel B-262
- 2 Vessel B-263
- 1 Vessel B-264

1 Vessel B-265  
 1 Vessel B-266  
 1 Vessel B-267  
 1 Vessel B-317  
 5 undecorated whiteware  
 2 Bristol-glazed stoneware (blue glaze interior)  
 3 printed (polychrome) whiteware  
 1 printed (red) whiteware  
 1 drainage tile  
 1 container glass (dark green/black)  
 3 container glass (milk)  
 51 container glass (clear)  
 21 container glass (aqua)  
 1 container glass (amber)  
 21 window glass (aqua)  
 1 token/tag (brass; roulette edge; suspension hole at top; 1" diameter; impressed "J. T. SMITH / GUN & LOCK / SMITH")  
 1 shoe hook (cuprous)  
 1 pipe (iron; 5 1/2" long; 1 5/8" diameter)  
 1 teapot spout (enameled sheet iron; blue/white; 2" diameter base; 3/4" mouth)  
 1 pocket knife (ferrous; 3 1/2" long; 3/4" wide; 1/2" thick)  
 1 looped iron "wire" (?) (2" long; approximately 3/4" wide)  
 1 wire (cuprous)  
 8 iron rods (hollow; approximately 1/2" wide)  
 5 iron straps (?) (approximately 1 1/2" wide; 1/8" thick)  
 1 gray metal sheet (?)  
 1 ferrous sheet metal corner  
 1 ferrous sheet metal "foot" or "cap" (1 7/8" x 1 1/4"; with ovoid indention 1 1/4" x 7/8")  
 1 ferrous "cap" (3/4" diameter)  
 80 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 1 round composite material (approximately 2" diameter; 1/2" thick) [pink?]

1 celluloid sheet (triangular; hole in center)  
 2 shoe (leather; 2 3/4" wide; 3" long heel; approximately 1" tall) [men's]  
 1 shoe (leather; 1 7/8" wide heel; 2" long heel; 8 1/2" long shoe) [women's]  
 1 whetstone (1 1/4" wide; 5/8" thick)  
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)  
 27 bone  
 2 mortar/concrete (large fragments) [parging]

**Lot B-59**

3 container glass (clear)  
 1 window glass (aqua)  
 4 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 1 bone

**Lot B-60**

1 Vessel B-115  
 1 Vessel B-233  
 1 Vessel B-249  
 1 Vessel B-251  
 1 Vessel B-252  
 1 Vessel B-259  
 1 Vessel B-268  
 1 undecorated whiteware  
 1 printed (polychrome) porcelain  
 1 container glass (dark green/black)  
 1 container glass (amber)  
 12 container glass (aqua)  
 46 container glass (clear)  
 1 handle (hard rubber; exterior threaded; approximately 5/8" diameter; minimally 1" long) [makeup?]  
 1 doorknob (red paste; black; 2 3/8" diameter)  
 1 leather (3/16" thick)  
 3 railroad spikes (iron; 5 1/2" long; approximately 3/4" square)  
 2 unidentified bar (iron; 3/4" wide; 1/4" thick)

- 1 “carriage” bolt (iron; large; 3/4” diameter; minimally 4” long; exterior threaded)
- 1 bale handle (iron; triangular; looped at ends; 2 3/4” x 3 3/4” x 2 1/2”) [furniture pull?]
- 1 handle (?) (iron; curved; 1/4” diameter) [furniture pull?]
- 1 cuprous nail [shoe?]
- 1 twisted wire (cuprous; thin gauge) [in fabric]
- 3 machine cut nails (2 1/2” long)
- 3 machine cut tacks (3/4” long)
- 100 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (3 3/4” long)
- 1 bone

**Lot B-61**

- 1 Vessel B-290
- 1 button (dark blue glass; 4-hole; 0.42” diameter)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (aqua) [whiskey bottle?]
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 twisted wire (cuprous; single strand wrapped/coiled; thin gauge)
- 1 twisted wire (cuprous; thick gauge)
- 11 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8” long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragment
- 4 bone

**Lot B-62**

- 2 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (?) (clear; melted)
- 9 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 carriage bolt (iron; large sized; 7/8” diameter; 3” long)
- 1 wire (ferrous; large gauge)
- 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 47 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4” long)

- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/2” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4” long)
- 1 machine cut tacks (3/4” long)
- 8 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 2 bone
- 1 eggshell
- plaster
- 1 igneous stone (approximately 1 3/8” diameter; pecked groove around center; ends pecked to round it)

**Lot B-63**

- 2 Vessel B-34
- 1 Vessel B-60
- 7 Vessel B-61
- 4 Textile 1 (stocking or union suit; cotton fiber; ribbed knit; jersey knit fabric; readymade)
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain (rim only) [small fragment]
- 1 printed (polychrome; floral pattern; porcelain)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 painted (blue) whiteware [reference same as Lot C-90]
- 1 fabric
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (green)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 9 container glass (?) (clear; melted)
- 18 lamp chimney
- 77 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 16 window glass (aqua)
- 12 window glass (aqua; heavily melted; white patina)
- 6 window glass (aqua; melted; paint residue along glazed edge)
- 10 plate glass (aqua; melted; 1/4” thick) [tabletop/desk cover?]
- 4 apartment number (copper; stamped; enamel; shape “B”; 1” thick line; 3 1/4” wide)

1 coin (Indian Head Cent; Oak Wreath and Shield variety; 1859-1909; heavily corroded; date illegible)

1 cuprous "tag" (stamped "49"; 7/8" diameter; loop top)

1 button (ferrous; snap socket; 0.84" diameter)

1 roller shade bracket (iron; 1 1/4" x 1 5/8")

1 hook (iron; threaded end 3 1/2" long with nut; large)

2 rail spike (iron; 6" long)

17 coil/spring (iron; 3/4" diameter; large gauge; looped end) [furniture related?]

12 sheet metal roofing seams

100+ sheet metal roofing

557 machine cut nail fragments

2 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)

5 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)

3 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)

4 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)

1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)

1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)

1 machine cut nail (2" long)

3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)

2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)

17 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)

2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)

2 machine cut nail (1" long)

11 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)

16 wire-drawn nail fragments

2 wire-drawn nail (2 5/8" long)

56 bone

1 stone (?) (1" diameter; minimally 1 1/2" long; 45-degree angle cut)

2 slate

1 coal

9 sandstone (small fragments)

3 brick (small fragments)

plaster (with white coat)

4 plaster (with blue calcimine paint) [from fireplace]

wood sample (burned)

[floorboard/joists]

### **Lot B-64**

1 Vessel B-13

2 Vessel B-14

1 Vessel B-15

1 Vessel B-16

2 Vessel B-17

1 Vessel B-18

2 undecorated whiteware

1 cup (printed; blue; whiteware) [same pattern as Vessel B-10]

2 thimble/chimney flue liner (unglazed; red-paste earthenware; sooted interior; represents demolition debris) [possible same as B-9]

1 redware

1 toy cup handle (undecorated; porcelain)

2 elbow pipe (gray paste; molded; ribbed)

1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue; 0.58" diameter)

1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)

1 shoe heel (leather; copper shoe tacks still present; 1 3/8" x 1 3/16") [child shoe or women's heel?]

1 hair pin (hard rubber; brown; minimally 3" long)

1 textile (disintegrated during washing; probably felt; circular shape)

1 textile (linen; brown/natural; indeterminate weave structure)

19 lamp chimney

5 container glass (aqua)

4 container glass (amber)

5 container glass (clear)

29 window glass (aqua; measured)

3 window glass (aqua; measured)

3 window glass (aqua; melted; measured)

1 printer's type (lead; 13/16" long) [spacer?]

1 graphite pencil "lead" (square)

1 shell casing (cuprous; 0.44" diameter)



- 2 hinged coin purse (?) (cuprous; clasp; one leaf 2 ¼" x ¼") [other half fabric?]
- 2 clothing clasp (cuprous; 1 ½" x 9/16"; hinged teeth) [suspender adjuster?]
- 1 rivet (?) (cuprous; 0.48" diameter)
- 1 Hutchinson Blob top closure
- 6 wire bail handle and sheet metal container (ferrous; 1 ¾" x 3 1/8"; oval) [metal tub/basin handle?]
- 1 iron S-hook (3 ¾" long; with threaded end; nut present ½" stock)
- 2 unidentified cuprous (?) metal (round; approximately 3/8" diameter; hollow) [potentially badly corroded center fire brass shell casings?]
- 7 iron rods (approximately ¼" diameter; longest is 14" long)
- 1 button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole?; 0.63" diameter)
- 10 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 77 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (7/8" long)
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
- 74 bone
- 4 wood
- coal
- 10 mortar

**Lot B-65**

- 2 Vessel B-37
- 1 drop pendant (clear/lead glass; ground facets; 2 7/8" tall; ½" diameter)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 lamp chimney
- 1 window glass (thin)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 1 unidentified worked bone (cut and polished; rounded end; flat; hole

- drilled through it) [looks like end of toothbrush handle?]
- 3 bone
- 2 coal

**Lot B-66**

- plaster (with white coat)

**Lot B-67**

- 1 bone

**Lot B-68**

- 1 barrette (?) (hard rubber; 5/8" long; ½" wide) [small fragment]
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.36" diameter)
- 1 eggshell
- 5 wood "rod" (?) (round; approximately ½" diameter; burned)

**Lot B-69**

- 1 window glass (aqua; very thick; measured) [large fragment]
- 1 large nut (iron; 1 ½" x 1 ½"; 7/8" tall; 5/8" hole)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 4 sandstone (tabular; approximately 3"-6" in size)

**Lot B-70**

- 1 Vessel B-33
- 2 unidentified "wire" (cuprous) [clothing fastener?]
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 bone
- 7 plaster (white coat; very thick fragment)
- 2 wood (burned)
- 1 sandstone

**Lot B-71**

- 6 Vessel B-34

- 1 Vessel B-35
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware (hand turned; large body only) [jar?]
- 1 textile (cotton; sooted; 1x1 ribbed knit; indeterminate color) [small fragment]
- 1 window glass (aqua; thin; measured)
- 14 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 unidentified layered metal (ferrous; 5/16" thick; 1 3/4" long; 1 1/8" wide) [buckle?]
- 1 bone
- 1 charcoal
- plaster

**Lot B-72**

- 1 Vessel B-27
- 1 lamp chimney
- 1 printer's type (lead; 15/16" long; 1/16" wide) [spacer?]
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 2 bone
- 6 plaster (with white coat)
- 3 mortar
- 2 brick
- wood sample from cribbing

**Lot B-73**

- 1 pipe stem (kaolin; embossed)
- 13 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut tack (1/2" long)
- 6 bone
- 2 plaster
- 1 clinker
- 6 brick
- 1 wood

**Lot B-74**

- 3 comb (cuprous frame; 6 7/8" long; 1" tall; 1/4" thick) [bone/wood tines?;mnv: 1]

**Lot B-75**

- 2 Vessel B-167
- 1 Vessel B-188
- 5 Vessel B-190
- 2 Vessel B-191
- 4 Vessel B-192
- 12 Vessel B-193
- 3 Vessel B-194
- 3 Vessel B-195
- 2 Vessel B-196
- 1 Vessel B-197
- 2 Vessel B-198
- 2 Vessel B-199
- 1 Vessel B-200
- 1 Vessel B-201
- 1 Vessel B-202
- 1 Vessel B-203
- 3 Vessel B-204
- 1 Vessel B-205
- 3 Vessel B-206
- 3 Vessel B-207
- 1 Vessel B-208
- 4 Vessel B-209
- 2 Vessel B-210
- 2 Vessel B-211
- 2 Vessel B-212
- 1 Vessel B-213
- 1 Vessel B-214
- 6 Vessel B-215
- 4 Vessel B-216
- 2 Vessel B-217
- 2 Vessel B-218
- 1 Vessel B-219
- 3 Vessel B-220
- 1 Vessel B-221
- 1 Vessel B-222
- 1 Vessel B-223
- 1 Vessel B-224
- 1 Vessel B-225
- 2 Vessel B-226
- 1 Vessel B-227

1	Vessel B-228	12	container glass (milk glass)
1	Vessel B-229	205	container glass (aqua)
2	Vessel B-230	12	container glass (aqua; melted)
1	Vessel B-231	342	container glass (clear)
1	Vessel B-232	11	container glass (clear; melted)
1	Vessel B-233	9	lamp chimney
5	Vessel B-234	40	window glass (aqua)
9	Vessel B-235	16	unidentified bar (ferrous; ½" wide; approximately 1/8" thick)
2	Vessel B-236	17	unidentified rods (ferrous; thick wire-like; approximately ¼"-3/8" diameter) [possible bike spokes?]
1	Vessel B-237	1	unidentified iron (approximately 3 ¼" wide; screwed together; 3 screws; hole 1 ¼" diameter)
2	Vessel B-238		
4	Vessel B-239		
6	Vessel B-240	1	unidentified iron (approximately 3 ¼" wide; screwed together; 3 screws; hole 1 ¼" diameter)
1	Vessel B-241	1	unidentified iron (2" wide; cast) [lock plate?]
2	Vessel B-242	1	unidentified cuprous ("U" shaped; 1 3/8" long x 3/8" wide)
1	Vessel B-250	1	unidentified metal (gray metal/pot metal; 1 1/8" x 7/8" oval; ¾" x ½" oval inside; approximately 1" tall)
1	Vessel B-265	7	strap (?) (iron; approximately 1 ½" wide; ¼" thick)
1	Vessel B-271	2	looped rods (ferrous; curved; approximately ¼" diameter)
2	Vessel B-319	2	electrical wire (cuprous; sheathed)
1	Vessel B-321	2	umbrella center shaft (5/16" diameter; with arms)
1	Vessel B-322	1	padlock (?) (iron; 2" x 1 ½" x 7/8")
1	Vessel B-324	1	lynchpin (iron; 2 ¾" long)
1	shoe (leather; heel 1 ¾" x 2"; approximately 1 ¾" tall) [women's]	9	wire (ferrous; small gauge)
2	shoe (leather; heel 2 1/8" x 2 ¼"; approximately 7/8" tall) [men's]	1	"tag" (cuprous; 1 1/8" wide; "ONO... WIS. // "D[O]G" / "TAX" / "75"; horseshoe shaped?) [burned wood and ash adhering; other illegible writing; probably a dog tag?]
1	art/decorative tile (brown; rectangular; 2 1/8" wide; minimally 2 ¼" long; ½" thick)	5	wire (cuprous; wrapped)
1	pipe stem (kaolin)	4	coil (iron; heavily corroded; tightly wound 5/8" diameter) [electrical armored cable?]
14	undecorated whiteware	2	coil/spring (cuprous; ¾" diameter; large gauge)
2	Bristol-glazed stoneware	3	"end cap" gold foil sheet (cuprous; gilded or plated)
1	Albany-slipped stoneware		
2	blue-glazed/Bristol glazed stoneware		
1	drainage tile (bells end; molded; 6" diameter)		
1	painted (red) porcelain		
1	electrical switch plate (porcelain; round; approximately 2" diameter)		
1	comb (hard rubber; approximately 1" tall)		
1	comb barrette (hard rubber)		
1	upholstery furniture stuffing (hair)		
1	electrical insulator (aqua glass)		
53	container glass (amber)		
17	container glass (dark green/black)		

1	“cap” (cuprous; 3/8” diameter; 1/2” tall)	33	bone
		9	coal
1	“cap” (iron; 2 1/2” diameter)	1	mortar
1	bolt and washer (iron; 4 1/2” long x approximately 5/8” diameter; washer 1 1/2” diameter)		
		<b><u>Lot B-76</u></b>	
		1	Vessel B-113
1	washer (iron; 2 1/2” diameter; hole 5/8” diameter)	3	Vessel B-117
		1	Vessel B-118
1	washer (iron; 7/8” diameter; hole 3/8” diameter)	1	Vessel B-120
		1	Vessel B-123
1	washer (iron; 1” diameter; hole 1/4” diameter)	1	Vessel B-129
		3	Vessel B-141
1	hacksaw blade (ferrous; 7/16” wide; serrated; hole at end)	4	Vessel B-149
		1	Vessel B-150
50+	sheet metal (ferrous)	1	Vessel B-151
1	furniture caster (iron; 3 1/4” long; wheel missing)	1	Vessel B-152
		1	Vessel B-153
1	bicycle part (?) (iron; 5 1/2” long; 1/4” wide; hole at end)	1	Vessel B-154
		3	Vessel B-155
22	bicycle wheel spoke nipples (“J”)	3	Vessel B-156
21	bicycle wheel spoke nipples (straight)	2	Vessel B-157
		1	Vessel B-158
1	bicycle axle (iron; 5 1/2” long; 1 1/2” diameter)	1	Vessel B-159
		3	Vessel B-160
1	bicycle tire valve stem (minimally 1/4” long; 5/8” diameter)	3	Vessel B-161
		3	Vessel B-162
1	buckle/clasp (cuprous; 1 1/8” x 3/4”; 2 prongs)	3	Vessel B-163
		5	Vessel B-164
1	pin/stick pin (cuprous; minimally 1/2” long; sawdered to 3/8” long head)	5	Vessel B-165
		3	Vessel B-166
		1	Vessel B-167
1	fabric grommet (cuprous; 0.31” diameter)	1	Vessel B-168
		2	Vessel B-169
1	button (ferrous; snap socket and stud; 0.61” diameter; “CASE”)	5	Vessel B-170
		1	Vessel B-171
92	wire-drawn nail fragments	1	Vessel B-172
1	wire-drawn nail (2 3/4” long)	2	Vessel B-173
1	wire-drawn nail (2 1/8” long)	1	Vessel B-174
1	wire-drawn nail (1 3/8” long)	2	Vessel B-175
1	wire-drawn nail (1 1/4” long)	1	Vessel B-176
1	writing stylus (?) (graphite; round)	1	Vessel B-177
4	oiled tar paper (& chipped)	1	Vessel B-178
1	umbrella handle (wood; iron tang; approximately 11” long; 1” diameter)	1	Vessel B-179
		1	Vessel B-180
		28	Vessel B-181
1	cork (1” long; 3/4” diameter)	1	Vessel B-182

2 Vessel B-183  
 3 Vessel B-184  
 1 Vessel B-185  
 1 Vessel B-186  
 1 Vessel B-187  
 2 Vessel B-188  
 1 Vessel B-189  
 2 Vessel B-212  
 1 Vessel B-227  
 1 Vessel B-248  
 1 Vessel B-262  
 furniture cushion stuffing  
 1 shoes (leather; 10" long; 2 1/2" wide)  
 [men's]  
 1 switch (electrical porcelain; round)  
 10 undecorated whiteware  
 5 undecorated porcelain  
 1 undecorated red paste earthenware  
 [flower pot?]  
 5 drain tile (salt-glazed stoneware)  
 1 Bristol-glazed stoneware  
 1 electrical insulator (blue glass)  
 1 container glass (dark green/black)  
 10 container glass (amber)  
 17 container glass (aqua)  
 64 container glass (clear)  
 1 container glass (clear; press molded)  
 3 container glass (clear; melted)  
 19 window glass (aqua)  
 1 window glass (aqua; melted)  
 61 sheet metal (ferrous) [includes round  
 containers and roofing]  
 28 cords (ferrous; various thick gauges)  
 3 cords (cuprous; twisted)  
 10 twisted wire (large gauge; minimally  
 2 strands-5 strands)  
 1 electrical wire (cuprous; sheathed;  
 twisted)  
 1 strap (iron; 5/8" wide; thin)  
 1 strap (iron; approximately 1 3/8"  
 wide)  
 1 doorknob (ceramic; brown; 2 1/4"  
 diameter)  
 22 chicken wire (ferrous)  
 1 horseshoe (iron; broken; 6" long;  
 approximately 1 1/4" wide)

1 bicycle axle (iron; 4 1/4";  
 approximately 7/8" diameter)  
 2 crown bottle caps  
 3 "caps" (ferrous; 7/8" diameter)  
 1 washer (iron; 1 1/2" diameter; hole  
 3/8" square)  
 1 unidentified iron attached to washer  
 (7/8" diameter)  
 1 unidentified iron bar (5/8" wide)  
 1 handle (iron; 1/4" diameter)  
 [furniture pull?]  
 2 rolled sheet metal [hollow for a pin?]  
 1 unidentified ferrous disk (3/4"  
 diameter with pin/wire nail coming  
 out) [hat pin?]  
 1 bicycle spoke  
 1 "lid" (?) (ferrous; rounded)  
 1 oiled tar paper roofing  
 15 bone  
 1 cork  
 1 wood (lath?)  
 1 shutter leaf (wood; 1 7/8" wide)  
 1 coal (large sample; 2" x 3" x 5")

**Lot B-77**

2 window glass (aqua)  
 6 band/strap (cuprous; 3/16" wide)  
 1 chicken wire (ferrous)  
 28 sheet metal (ferrous) [round  
 container]  
 12 wire-drawn nail fragments

**Lot B-78**

1 container glass (dark green/black)  
 12 sheet metal (ferrous) [container]  
 7 wire-drawn nail fragments

**Lot B-79**

1 container glass (amber)  
 2 container glass (clear)  
 2 window glass (aqua)  
 4 sheet metal (ferrous) [container]  
 12 wire-drawn nail fragments

**Lot B-80**

1 Vessel B-286

2 window glass (aqua)  
1 button (ferrous; 3-piece stamped;  
loop shank missing; 0.58" diameter)  
2 bone  
2 wood

**Lot B-81**

1 salt-glazed stoneware  
2 container glass (dark green/black)  
1 container glass (clear)  
1 container glass (aqua)  
10 sheet metal (ferrous) [container]  
5 wire-drawn nail fragments  
2 bone

**Lot B-82**

1 Vessel B-286  
1 Vessel B-312  
1 printed (brown) whiteware  
1 container glass (amber)  
1 container glass (aqua)  
1 container glass (clear)  
2 container glass (dark green/black)  
9 sheet metal (ferrous) [container]  
4 wire-drawn nail fragments  
1 bone

**Lot B-83**

1 fiestaware  
1 tableware glass (cobalt blue)  
1 container glass (aqua)  
1 container glass (clear)  
3 plastic (?)  
50 sheet metal (ferrous) [container]  
3 wire-drawn nail fragments

**Lot B-84**

2 undecorated whiteware  
1 redware  
1 container glass (aqua)  
4 window glass (aqua)  
1 chicken wire  
1 unidentified lead (?) (approximately  
2" x 1")  
28 handled ferrous cooking pot (handle  
1 1/2" wide x 8" long; pot

approximately 9" diameter; rolled  
lip)  
1 wire-drawn nail (approximately 1 1/4"  
long)  
3 bone

**Lot B-85**

1 Vessel B-313  
1 Vessel B-314  
7 undecorated whiteware  
6 container glass (aqua)  
1 container glass (yellow/carnival  
glass)  
1 window glass (clear)  
1 grommet (cuprous; 0.36" diameter)  
1 iron pipe (?) (approximately 5/16"  
diameter)  
1 latch (?) (iron; 7/8" tall; 3/4" wide)  
6 machine cut nail fragments  
4 wire-drawn nail fragments  
2 bone

**Lot B-86**

6 undecorated whiteware  
1 unglazed red paste earthenware  
8 container glass (clear)  
2 window glass (aqua)  
1 pin (cuprous) [safety pin?]  
5 machine cut nail fragments  
13 bone  
6 plaster

**Lot B-87**

1 Vessel B-6  
2 Vessel B-69  
1 undecorated whiteware  
1 Bristol-glazed stoneware  
2 container glass (clear)  
1 plate glass (aqua; melted; 1/4" thick)  
6 window glass (aqua; melted)  
1 cuprous decorative plating (?)  
(scalloped)  
1 sheet metal decorative time (cuprous;  
thin; floral impressed)  
1 wire (cuprous; thick gauge) [possible  
handle?]

1 unidentified ferrous bar (1/2" wide; approximately 1/8" thick)  
 1 graphite pencil "lead" (round)  
 9 wire (ferrous; thick gauge 0.25")  
 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)  
 13 machine cut nail fragments  
 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)  
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 2 brick (small fragments)  
 1 coal  
 1 mortar

**Lot B-88**

5 container glass (?) (aqua/cobalt blue; heavily melted)  
 7 container glass (clear; melted; smoked)  
 7 plate glass (aqua; melted)  
 2 privacy glass (aqua; Florentine Wissmach pattern; heavily melted; white patina)  
 15 window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)  
 25 window glass (aqua; melted)  
 2 writing stylus (graphite; round)  
 1 sash pin (brass; bulldog face design; 1" x 3/4") [adhered to next artifact]  
 1 brooch (cuprous; decorative floral pattern; oval; 2" x 1 1/2")  
 18 sheet metal "trim" (cuprous; floral impressed) [same as Lot B-87]  
 1 rounded "eye hook" (ferrous)  
 1 medallion (cuprous; 1 3/8" diameter; 2 suspension loops at top) [part of military medals?]  
 10 sheet metal roofing "seams" (ferrous; standing and flat seams)  
 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)  
 28 machine cut nail fragments  
 1 machine cut nail (3 5/8" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)  
 2 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)

1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)  
 3 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)  
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)  
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 1 wire-drawn nail (4 1/8" long)  
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)  
 1 window glazing  
 1 bone  
 coal  
 2 plaster (lath "keyed")

**Lot B-89**

1 Vessel B-67  
 1 Vessel B-68  
 6 Vessel B-71  
 1 human hair on brush (?)  
 1 toy chamber pot (undecorated porcelain; approximately 1 3/4" diameter)  
 1 toy bowl (undecorated porcelain; burned)  
 1 undecorated whiteware  
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.59" long)  
 1 writing stylus (graphite; square)  
 1 writing stylus (graphite; round)  
 1 graphite pencil "lead" (round)  
 1 container glass (dark green/black)  
 4 container glass (cobalt blue; heavily melted)  
 1 container glass (clear)  
 7 container glass (?) (clear; melted)  
 3 privacy glass (clear; Florentine Wissmach pattern; heavily melted)  
 9 plate glass (aqua; melted; 1/4" thick)  
 41 window glass (aqua; melted)  
 33 window glass (aqua; heavily melted; white patina; smoked)  
 6 window glazing  
 4 buckle (cuprous; 3 1/4" diameter; 2 prongs)

1 unidentified copper decorative  
 “finial” or furniture pull (1 1/8”  
 diameter; 3/4” tall)  
 1 rod (cuprous; hollow; 1/4” diameter)  
 1 shell casing (cuprous; small caliper)  
 [probably .22]  
 3 unidentified cuprous  
 1 iron strap (1 1/4” x 5/8”; machine cut  
 nail attachment)  
 1 military medallion (cuprous; 2 on  
 bar) [see notes]  
 1 military medallion (cuprous pin) [see  
 notes]  
 1 threaded bolt with nut (ferrous; 1/2” x  
 1/2” square)  
 1 rounded “eye hook” with washer  
 (ferrous; polygonal washer)  
 4 furniture casters (ferrous; wheels  
 missing; 3” tall; 1/2” diameter rod)  
 1 door key escutcheon (ferrous; 1 3/4” x  
 1”)  
 2 doorknob escutcheon (ferrous; 1 1/2”  
 diameter)  
 1 metallic “concretion” (multiple  
 objects melded/congealed)  
 [potentially iron hinges and strike  
 plates; unidentified copper)  
 1 door rim lock strike plate (ferrous; 4”  
 x approximately 3 1/2” x 3/4”;  
 conglomerate with attached brick)  
 6 sheet metal roofing (ferrous; flat and  
 standing seams)  
 10+ sheet metal roofing  
 203 machine cut nail fragments  
 1 machine cut nail (3” long)  
 2 machine cut nail (2 7/8” long)  
 7 machine cut nail (2 3/4” long)  
 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)  
 1 machine cut nail (2” long)  
 3 machine cut nail (1 1/2” long)  
 3 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4” long)  
 1 machine cut nail (1” long)  
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments  
 1 wire-drawn nail (2” long)  
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2” long)

8 bone  
 1 shell  
 4 wood (burned)  
 1 coal  
 1 sandstone (small fragments)  
 1 plaster (thin white coat)

### **Lot B-90**

1 Vessel B-17  
 1 Vessel B-23  
 1 Vessel B-24  
 1 Vessel B-25  
 1 Vessel B-26  
 3 undecorated whiteware  
 1 yellowware (Rockingham-glazed)  
 [reminiscent of Upper Alton wares?]  
 1 painted (?) (flow blue; with painted  
 highlights; whiteware) [handle?]  
 2 sponge decorated (blue; and painted  
 polychrome; small floral; whiteware)  
 1 toy cup (undecorated; porcelain; 1  
 3/16” diameter; 1” tall; handled)  
 1 marble (stoneware; painted red lines;  
 clear glaze; 0.54” diameter)  
 1 writing stylus (graphite; 3/16”  
 diameter; minimally 2” long)  
 1 shoe heel (leather; ferrous nails; 2  
 1/2” x 2 3/8”; 3/4” tall) [men’s heel]  
 1 gemstone (clear glass; diamond cut;  
 faceted; 1/4” diameter; 3/16” tall)  
 8 lamp chimney  
 2 container glass (clear)  
 1 container glass (cobalt blue; heavily  
 melted)  
 1 glass (aqua; heavily melted)  
 [container?]  
 1 container glass (amber)  
 1 container glass (?) (clear; melted)  
 10 window glass (aqua; thin; measured)  
 3 window glass (aqua; melted; thick;  
 measured)  
 2 tea spoon (cuprous; 2 1/8” x 1 3/16”  
 bowl; broken handle; rounded end;  
 embossed)  
 2 grommet (cuprous)



- 10 iron "box" (riveted sides; 2 1/8" x 1 1/8"; 2" tall; thick sheet metal)
- 37 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragment
- 1 wire-drawn nail (3 1/4" long)
- 44 bone
- coal
- plaster (little to no white coat)
- 5 brick
- 6 sandstone (tabular)

**Lot B-91**

- 1 Vessel B-13
- 15 Vessel B-30
- 1 Vessel B-38
- 2 undecorated ironstone (backstamp "ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA") [plate/flatware]
- 1 painted (?) (blue; whiteware) [same as vessel from House C]
- 1 shoe heel (leather; ferrous nail; 1 3/4" x 1 3/4"; 5/8" tall)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed script "h")
- 1 container glass (blue milk glass)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 3 lamp chimney
- 1 window glass (aqua; melted; measured)
- 6 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 printer's type (lead; 3/4" long; 1/8" wide)
- 1 strap (iron; 1" wide; minimally 2" long)
- 1 unidentified sheet lead (3/4" wide; 1" long; thin)
- 18 machine cut nail fragments

- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.56" diameter)
- 35 bone
- 1 mortar
- plaster (with white coat)
- coal
- 3 wood (burned)

**Lot B-92**

- 1 Vessel B-281
- 1 Vessel B-315
- 1 Vessel B-316
- 15 undecorated whiteware
- 4 redware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 printed (black?) whiteware
- 1 unglazed white (?) paste earthenware
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter)
- 1 pencil (wood/graphite; round; 0.20" diameter)
- 1 container glass (?) (aqua; heavily melted)
- 6 container glass (aqua)
- 19 container glass (clear)
- 13 window glass (aqua)
- 7 machine cut nail fragments
- 30 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
- 52 bone

**Lot B-93**

- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 1 button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 7 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 1 lamp chimney
- 175 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 18 window glass (aqua; heavily melted; white patina)
- 5 window glass (aqua; melted; paint residue along glazed edge)

- 13 plate glass (aqua; melted; ¼” thick)  
[table top/desk cover?]
- 1 nail/screw with washer (iron; 1” diameter; nail 1 1/8” long)
- 2 garter buckles (iron; 1” x ¾”)
- 3 garter clips (iron; 1 ¾” x 1 1/8”)
- 10 cuprous decoration (?) (scroll pattern; nail hole)
- 500+ sheet metal roofing fragments
- 16 sheet metal roofing seams
- 195 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (2 7/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾” long)
- 3 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)
- 3 machine cut nail (2 ½” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 ¾” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 ½” long)
- 20 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
- 12 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
- 5 machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)
- 5 machine cut tacks (5/8” long)
- 14 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 ½” long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8” long)
- 6 wire-drawn nail (1 ¼” long)
- 8 bone
- 20 plaster (few with white coat; small fragments)
- 17 mortar
- 6 brick (small fragments; 1-½” size)
- 1 igneous cobble (4” x 5”)

**Lot B-94**

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 door knob (ceramic; white?; burned; 2 ¼” diameter)
- 7 plate glass (aqua; melted; ¼” thick)
- 25 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 196 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 16 window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)
- 7 copper decoration (floral patten)

- 1 iron hinge mount or bracket (with screw; minimally 1 ½” wide; 2” long) [decorated]
- 3 coil/spring (ferrous; ½” diameter; tight coil; small gauge) [reminiscent of armored electrical conduit]
- 1 roller shade end cap (ferrous; 1” diameter; machine cut nail holes)
- 10+ sheet metal roofing (ferrous)
- 222 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 machine cut nail (2 7/8” long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/4” long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)
- 11 machine cut nail (1 ½” long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (5/8” long)
- 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 16 bone
- 1 walnut shell
- 4 wood trim (burned; 5/8” x ¼”) [screen molding?]
- wood sampling (flooring; burned)
- 10 mortar
- 5 plaster (lath “keys”)

**Lot B-95**

- 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 2 plate glass (aqua; 5.76mm thick)
- 8 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 8 window glass (aqua; melted; measured)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut tack (5/8” long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments

**Lot B-96**

- 1 Vessel B-13
- 1 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 18 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
- 40 bone

- 1 plaster (very small fragments; thin white coat?)
- 6 wood ("chips"?; unburned) wood sampling (not burned; minimally 1 ¼" wide)

**Lot B-97**

- 1 Vessel B-32
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 plaster

**Lot B-98**

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (brown) whiteware

**Lot B-99**

- 1 Vessel B-317
- 1 Vessel B-318
- 1 electrical insulator (porcelain)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 10 container glass (clear)
- 6 window glass (aqua)
- 2 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 leather (approximately 1 ¼" x 2 ¼") [shoe?]
- 1 wire (cuprous; thin gauge)
- 2 bone charcoal

**Lot B-100**

- 1 Vessel B-67
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 14 window glass (aqua) [some refit; measured]
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments wood sampling (burned)

**Lot B-101**

- 1 container glass (milk glass; melted)
- 3 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 29 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 ¼" long)

- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 2 mica
- 4 coal (burned)
- 1 mortar

**Lot B-102**

- 2 Vessel B-6
- 1 Vessel B-25
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal [cast; remelted?]
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 3 bone coal

**Lot B-103**

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 container (?) glass (blue milk glass; heavy white patina)
- 1 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 unidentified iron (roughly rectangular to square; 1 ½" per scale; ½" thick) [nut?]

**Lot B-104**

- 3 brick (soft mud; small)

**Lot B-105**

- 3 brick (very small)

**Lot B-106**

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal and wood (1 ¾" x 1 ¾" x 1 ¼") [corner bracket]
- 4 machine cut nail fragments

**Lot B-107**

- 6 machine cut nail fragments

**Lot B-108**

- 3 machine cut nail fragments

3 brick (very small fragments)

**Lot B-109**

1 brick (marbled/swirled paste)  
4 mortar sample

**Lot B-110**

7 Vessel B-39

**Lot B-111**

7 Vessel B-40  
1 Vessel B-41  
1 Vessel B-42  
1 Vessel B-43  
2 Vessel B-45  
1 undecorated whiteware

**Lot B-112**

3 muscle shells

**Lot B-113**

4 bone  
1 limestone fragment with glassy slag surface  
1 brick (small fragment)

**Lot B-114**

2 Vessel B-44  
2 redware  
1 umbrella "glide" (ferrous; 3/4" diameter)

**Lot B-115**

5 relief decorated whiteware  
1 printed (blue) whiteware  
1 cuprous ring (9/16" diameter)  
[jewelry?]  
1 machine cut nail fragment  
1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)

**Lot B-116**

coal

**Lot B-117**

2 machine cut nail fragment  
2 brick (small fragments)

**Lot B-118**

5 brick (large fragments; 1/4" to 1/2" sized)

**Lot B-119**

1 container glass (aqua)  
3 window glass (aqua)  
9 machine cut nail fragments  
1 plaster  
1 mortar  
wood sampling  
1 wood molding/trim (burned; beveled; 1/4" tall; 1/2" wide)  
2 wood trim (?) (burned; 1 1/8" x 1/2")

**Appendix IIIA:  
Vessel Descriptions, House B**

[The “S” refers to a “secondary” vessel or one represented by a limited percentage of the whole vessel. The “P” refers to a “primary” vessel, or one represented by a large percentage of the whole vessel.]

<u>Vessel Number</u>	<u>Primary or Secondary</u>	<u>Description</u>
B-1	S	servicing bowl (edge decorated; blue; whiteware)
B-2	S	plate (undecorated; pearlware)
B-3	S	plate (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware)
B-4	S	saucer (painted; polychrome lined rim; black, blue, red; whiteware)
B-5	S/P	kerosene lamp pedestal base (clear; molded; round; approximately 4 ½” diameter)
B-6	S	flowerpot (unglazed; buff-paste earthenware; jigger molded)
B-7	S	vial (aqua; dip molded; round; ¾” diameter; pontiled)
B-8	S	cup (undecorated; whiteware; burned)
B-9	S	saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
B-10	S	saucer (printed; blue; DORIA pattern; whiteware;)
B-11	S	cup (relief decorated; unidentified floral pattern reminiscent of DRAPED LEAF or FRAMED LEAF pattern; whiteware/ironstone; straight sided form)
B-12	S	lamp chimney ? (clear; melted)
B-13	S/P	food/canning jar (clear; blow-over-mold; ground lip finish; 2 ¾” diameter rim)
B-14	S	lamp chimney (clear; crimped; large petals)
B-15	S	indeterminate bottle (clear; round? base only; molded; 1 ¾” diameter)
B-16	P	saucer (painted; green; lined rim; pearlware?; 6” diameter; illegible back stamp)
B-17	S	medicine bottle (clear; rectangular base; 2” x 1 ¼”)
B-18	S	saucer (undecorated pearlware)
B-19	S	indeterminate bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; lip missing; ¾” diameter; body 1” tall; neck ½” tall) [perfume or pill bottle?]
B-20	S	jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; recessed edge around lip for cap)
B-21	S	servicing (?) bowl (clear glass; press molded; dot pattern on rim; diamond/fan around rim; diamonds formed by dots on side; 4” diameter)
B-22	S	saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware)
B-23	S	small jar (?) (salt-glazed; stoneware; burned; approximately 4” diameter)
B-24	S	plate/saucer (?) (undecorated; whiteware; base only)
B-25	S	cup (printed; blue; DORIA pattern; Gothic shape; exterior rim channel)
B-26	S	canning jar (aqua; body only; embossed “[MA]SON”)
B-27	S	chamber pot (?) (undecorated; whiteware; broad rim only)
B-28	S	vial (aqua; dip-molded; round; 1 11/16” diameter; pontiled; base only)
B-29	S	jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; wide roulette around exterior rim)
B-30	P	servicing/communion plate (clear glass; dewdrop press molded; round; 11” diameter; “[GI]VE [US T]HIS DA[Y O]UR DAILY B[READ]”)
B-31		vessel number not assigned
B-32	S	bottle (clear; molded; fire polished collared lip finish) [late]

- B-33 S serving vessel/compote ? (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 9” diameter) [Sherd may be part of the foot of a compote-like serving vessel. Pattern is reminiscent of a stylized palm leaves typical of a Classical Anthemion design.]
- B-34 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 7/8” x 1 3/4” base; tapered body; unknown height; paneled 3 side; embossed “[ROCHES]TER // [C]HEMICAL WORKS”)
- B-35 S lamp chimney (base only; straight base 1 1/8” tall)
- B-36 S ink bottle (?) (salt-glazed; stoneware; base only)
- B-37 S plate (?) (edge decorated; blue; whiteware)
- B-38 S plate (undecorated; whiteware/pearlware; early marley shape; bluish tinted glaze; 9” diameter)
- B-39 P crock/jar (salt-glazed; cobalt blue painted decoration; stoneware; 11” diameter missing upper half of crock)
- B-40 S sugar bowl (relief decorated; Gothic/octagonal pattern; porcelain; lip and rim section only)
- B-41 S serving bowl (relief decorated/fluted; whiteware)
- B-42 S plate (relief decorated; NEW YORK pattern; whiteware; 9” diameter)
- B-43 P cup (undecorated; footed; heavy bodied; 2” diameter base) [possibly handleless]
- B-44 S plate (printed; purple; unidentified pattern; whiteware)
- B-45 S mixing bowl (Bristol-glazed; stoneware; jigger molded)
- B-46 P large oval platter (painted or decal decorated; large floral motif, potentially rose?; scalloped and beaded edge; 9 1/2” x approximately 13”; 1 1/8” tall; ; burned and/or heavily smoked; no discernible mark; whole vessel) [decoration visible but still difficult to ascertain]
- B-47 P small oval platter (undecorated?; whiteware; 7” x 10 1/2”; 1” tall; burned and/or heavily smoked; no discernible mark; whole vessel ) [decoration difficult to ascertain]
- B-48 P shallow bowl (undecorated; ironstone/soft-paste porcelain; heavy bodied “hotel ware”; 5 1/8” diameter rim; 3” diameter base; 1 3/4” tall; ; burned and/or heavily smoked; mostly illegible, two-line backstamp; whole vessel)
- B-49 P cup (printed?; floral/rose pattern; relief decorated; soft paste porcelain; 3 1/2” diameter mouth; 2” diameter base; 2 3/8” tall; handled; whole vessel)
- B-50 P plate (undecorated?; whiteware; 10” diameter; 6” diameter base; 1” tall; lightly scalloped rim; backstamp “... IRONSTONE / WOOD & SON / ENGLAND” with traditional British lion and unicorn motif; burned to point of glaze and potential decoration has melted/evaporated; whole vessel)
- B-51 P saucer (undecorated; ironstone/soft-paste porcelain; 5” diameter rim; 2 3/4” diameter base; 1” tall; embossed base “GREENWOOD CHINA / TRENTON, N.J.”; heated to point that glaze has melted and/or evaporated; whole vessel)
- B-52 S/P medicine bottle (clear; molded; prescription lip finish; 1 1/2” long neck; lip/neck fragment only; melted and deformed)
- B-53 P tumbler (?) (clear/lead; molded; indeterminate decoration; potentially fluted or thumbprint design; melted and deformed)
- B-54 S whiskey bottle (amber; lip only; improved tool Brandy lip finish)
- B-55 S plate/small platter (undecorated; whiteware; burned/smoked; backstamp “K. T. & K. / S—V / CHINA”)

- B-56 S small jar/bowl (redware; rim only)
- B-57 S thimble/chimney flue liner (unglazed; red-paste earthenware; approximately 7" interior diameter; sooted interior; represents demolition debris; angular everted rim)
- B-58 S serving bowl (undecorated, whiteware; small fragment only)
- B-59 S saucer (undecorated, whiteware; unburned; small fragment only)
- B-60 S chimney "thimble" (red paste; hand turned; approximately 8" outer diameter and 7" inner diameter)
- B-61 P small plate (relief decorated; porcelain; 6" diameter base)
- B-62 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; rim only)
- B-63 S soda water bottle (aqua; Hutchinson Blob top lip finish; molded; lip only)
- B-64 S food/canning jar (aqua; molded; exterior threaded lip; molded; lip only)
- B-65 S lamp chimney (straight base; minimally 2" tall; 2" diameter)
- B-66 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear glass; molded; small roulette around lip; lip only)
- B-67 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round/convex narrow flutes; large roulette on exterior lip)
- B-68 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; blow-over-mold with fire polished improved tool lip finish; heavily melted)
- B-69 P olive oil bottle (?) (clear glass; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2" diameter base) [heavily solarized]
- B-70 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; burned?)
- B-71 S indeterminate tableware (clear; press molded; starburst decoration and hobnob pattern; thick; heavily melted) [small press molded serving bowl, or tumbler]
- B-72 S homeopathic vial (clear glass; machine made; 1 13/16" tall; 9/16" diameter)
- B-73 P lamp shade (decal decorated porcelain)
- B-74 S cup (undecorated whiteware)
- B-75 S saucer (undecorated whiteware)
- B-76 S condiment bottle (clear; machine made; screw top lip finish; 1" diameter mouth; lip/neck only) [catsup?]
- B-77 P medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool patent lip finish; lip/neck only)
- B-78 P food (?) jar (clear; machine made; screw top finish; round; 2 3/4" diameter; 4 1/4" tall; base embossed "2")
- B-79 P cigar jar (amber; molded; blow-over-mold; ground screw-top lip finish; fragments of embossed body which, if whole, would have read "MERCANTILE / (AIR-TIGHT) / HAVANA CIGARS / ST. LOUIS, MO. / PATENTED / DEC 11-94 / JUNE 24-02 / PATENTED NOV.13-94 / JAN. 15-95"; base embossed "FACTORY NO. 305 1<sup>ST</sup> DIST. / OF MO. / 50 CIGARS.")
- B-80 P ink bottle (blue; machine made; square; 2" by 2"; 2 1/2" tall; screw top lip finish; Owen scar on base; base embossed with circled "77.")
- B-81 S ink/mucilage bottle (clear; machine made; approximately 2 3/4" diameter; cork closure; embossed around neck "1 1/2 OZ")
- B-82 S tumbler (clear; round; 2 1/4" diameter base; base only)
- B-83 P soda water bottle (aqua; molded; three-piece cup bottom mold; improved tool blob top lip finish; 2 1/2" diameter; 6 1/2" tall; body embossed "SPRINGFIELD / MINERAL / SPRINGS // REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD / ILL.", and on base "D")

- B-84 S whiskey bottle (aqua; machine made; Brandy finish)
- B-85 S beer bottle (aqua, machine made; crown lip finish; lip and neck only)
- B-86 S/P food jar (clear; round; 2 ½” diameter base; swirled neck; recessed lip finish for paper-style closure or “cap”)
- B-87 S milk bottle (clear; machine made; neck and lip only)
- B-88 P small jar (aqua; round; machine made; threaded/screw-top finish; round; 1 ¾” diameter; 3 ¼” tall; base embossed “54 / B”) [condiment bottle?]
- B-89 P food jar (clear; machine made; round; 1 ¾” diameter; 4 1/8” tall; shallow recessed lip on interior for thin “cap” closure; faceted body; embossed body “BUNTE / CHICAGO”)
- B-90 P food jar (clear; machine made; 2 ¾” diameter; 6 1/8” tall; threaded/screw-top finish; paneled body; base embossed “3”)
- B-91 S tumbler (clear; round; 2 ¼” diameter base; base only)
- B-92 P whiskey flask (clear; molded; Elixir shape, base 1 3/8” x 2 ½”; approximately 7-7 ½” tall; improve tool lip finish; body embossed “...NT / FULL MEASURE” near heel; base embossed “DESIGN PATENTED / PAT. AUG. 9, 1898”) [Identified in 1906 glass catalog as an “Olympia Flask.”]
- B-93 S/P food bottle (clear; 3-piece cup bottom mold; 2” diameter base; base only) [olive oil?]
- B-94 S/P indeterminate bottle (aqua; 2-piece mold; Blake Variant 1 base; embossed body “...NETT // ... NETT’S / ...E”) [Potentially Dr. Bennett’s Quick Cure.]
- B-95 S small jar (buff-paste; stoneware; Bristol glaze)
- B-96 P milk pan (salt-glazed; stoneware; round; 7” diameter base; 10” diameter rim; 6” tall; turned)
- B-97 S cup (painted; sponge decorated; polychrome; red/green floral; whiteware; round)
- B-98 S bowl (undecorated; whiteware; round; 2 1/4” diameter base; base only)
- B-99 P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; oval base; ¾” x 1 ¾”; 4 7/8” tall; blow-over-mold; ball neck; improved tool patent lip finish; side embossed “SOULDERS / FLAVORING / EXTRACTS / DAYTON / OHIO”) [1875-1885]
- B-100 P proprietary medicine bottle (cobalt blue; round; 1 5/8” diameter base; 1 ¼” diameter lip; machine made; bead lip finish; side embossed “BROMO-SELTZER / EMERSON / DRUG CO / BALTIMORE, MD”; base embossed “8”) [ca. 1891; headache remedy]
- B-101 P jelly glass/tumbler (clear glass; round; 2” diameter base; 3 5/8” tall; 2 5/8” diameter lip; short wide ribs; 2 unequal width roulette bands on exterior lip; machine made)
- B-102 P salve/cold cream jar (milk glass; round; 2 ½” diameter base; 2 ¼” tall; 2 ¼” diameter rim; machine made?; screw top; undecorated)
- B-103 P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; oval base; ¾” x 1 ¾”; 4 7/8” tall; blow-over-mold; ball neck; improved tool patent lip finish; side embossed “SOULDERS / FLAVORING / EXTRACTS / DAYTON / OHIO”) [1875-1885]
- B-104 P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; oval base; ¾” x 1 ¾”; 4 7/8” tall; blow-over-mold; ball neck; improved tool patent lip finish; side embossed “SOULDERS / FLAVORING / EXTRACTS / DAYTON / OHIO”) [1875-1885]
- B-105 P plate (printed or decal?; relief decorated; polychrome; gilded; deer pattern in center; cobalt blue on rim; whiteware; scalloped edge; round; 9” diameter)



- B-106 P saucer (painted; blue rim; gilded; whiteware; round; 6" diameter)
- B-107 S crockery jar (Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; 5" diameter; lip 5/8" tall; jigger-molded)
- B-108 P cup (printed; brown; painted highlights; floral pattern; relief decorated scalloped rim; gilded; whiteware; round; 1 3/4" diameter base)
- B-109 P saucer (printed; polychrome; overglaze floral pattern; green/red geometric pattern along rim; porcelain; round; 6" diameter; backstamp "*Theodore Haviland*" / "*Limoges*" / "FRAN[CE]")
- B-110 P cup (printed; polychrome; overglaze floral pattern; green/red geometric pattern along rim; porcelain; round; 2" diameter base; backstamp "*Theodore Haviland*" / "*Limoges*" / "FRAN[CE]")
- B-111 P cup (printed; polychrome; overglaze floral pattern; green/red geometric pattern along rim; porcelain; round; 2" diameter base; backstamp "*Theodore Haviland*" / "*Limoges*" / "FRAN[CE]")
- B-112 S saucer (relief decorated; flow blue; whiteware; backstamp "...POTTERY" / "[EN]GLAND" / "1")
- B-113 S saucer (printed; red with painted highlights; Oriental/Japanese; porcelain; round; 6" diameter)
- B-114 P lamp globe (clear glass; approximately round; 3 1/2" diameter lip; approximately 6" diameter base; 4" tall; ribbed)
- B-115 S lamp globe (clear glass; round; 5" diameter lip; molded design)
- B-116 S vase (?) (clear glass; round; 3 3/4" diameter base; molded; starburst and stretched)
- B-117 S canning jar (aqua; round; 3" diameter lip; side embossed unknown; machine made; screw top)
- B-118 S canning jar (clear; round; 3" diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-119 S vase (?) (clear glass; molded; petal shape)
- B-120 S lamp reservoir/font (clear glass; round; 4" diameter; molded)
- B-121 S tea caddy (?) (painted; polychrome; large floral pattern; Japanese/Oriental motif; porcelain; round; 4" diameter)
- B-122 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; round; 5" diameter base)
- B-123 S saucer (gilded on rim; whiteware; round; 3" diameter base)
- B-124 P plate (undecorated; hotelware; round; 9" rim; backstamp "K. T. & K." / "S---V" / "CHINA")
- B-125 S saucer (relief decorated; scalloped edge; whiteware)
- B-126 S serving bowl (gilde; painted lined rimmed; Greek Key pattern; whiteware; round; 7" diameter; flared rim)
- B-127 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; round; 3" diameter base)
- B-128 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; round; 5" diameter base; thick bodied)
- B-129 S soda water bottle (clear glass; round base; 2 1/4" diameter base; 1 7/8" tall neck; improved tool Crown lip finish)
- B-130 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; turned; round; 3/8" thick; approximately 5"-6" diameter lip)
- B-131 P gin bottle (aqua; Salamander oval base; approximately 3 3/8" x 3"; applied tool Brandy lip finish; interior shelf for glass stopper; side embossed "GORDON / D[RY]..." base embossed with boar's head)

- B-132 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; oval base only; approximately 1 7/8" x 2 1/4"; machine made; side embossed "[PI]NKHAM'S / ...ND"; heel embossed "10") [Lydia Pinkhams]
- B-133 S proprietary medicine bottle (?) (aqua; lip/body only; machine made; prescription lip finish; side embossed "Sage... / WIS...")
- B-134 S beer bottle (amber; round; neck/lip only; machine made; crown lip finish; side embossed "...T. M. N...")
- B-135 S indeterminate medicine bottle (?) (amber; round cornered paneled body and lip/neck/shoulder only; improved tool ring/oil lip finish; approximately 2 1/2" wide; minimally 5 1/2" tall)
- B-136 P condiment bottle (clear; round; 2" diameter base; 4 5/8" tall; machine made; screw top; side embossed "[E.R. DURK]EE / & CO. / NEW YORK") [salad dressing; introduced in 1857; patented bottle in 1877]
- B-137 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear glass; round; 2 1/4" diameter base; approximately 3" diameter lip; ribbed interior; 3 unequal roulette bands exterior lip; machine made)
- B-138 S condiment bottle (clear; round; 1 3/4" diameter base only; machine made; footed; tall)
- B-139 S medicine bottle (clear; round; 1 3/4" diameter base; machine made; prescription lip finish)
- B-140 S condiment bottle (clear; round; base and body only; 2 1/8" diameter base; blow-over-mold; 8 paneled body) [ketchup]
- B-141 S milk bottle (clear; round; 3 7/8" diameter base; 1 1/4" diameter lip; machine made; base embossed "9")
- B-142 S proprietary medicine bottle (clear; elixir base; approximately 1" x 1 3/4"; paneled body; side embossed "...[C]ARDUI"; base embossed "KENWOOD IMPROVED") [Probably "Wine of Cardui," a woman's tonic from circa 1880 and a rival of Lydia Pinkham's well known tonic]
- B-143 S indeterminate bottle (clear; unique base shape; starburst base; probably paneled 3 sides; convex panel front; 1 1/4" x minimally 1 5/8") [fancy; perfume?]
- B-144 S food jar (clear; round; neck/lip only; 2" diameter lip; 1 7/8" tall neck; machine made)
- B-145 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round base only; 2 3/8" diameter; blow-over-mold) [soda or beer?]
- B-146 S catsup bottle (?) (clear; round; approximately 1 1/2" diameter base; machine made; screw top with crown closure?)
- B-147 S condiment bottle (clear; round base only; 2 1/8" diameter base; blow-over-mold; paneled body; base embossed "H. J. HEINZ CO. / PAT<sup>D</sup> / 133") [ketchup]
- B-148 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round base only; 2 1/2" diameter; machine made; base embossed "PATENT / APPLIED / FOR") [potentially a condiment.]
- B-149 S beer bottle (amber; round base/shoulder only; 2 1/2" diameter base; machine made?; base embossed "W. F. & S. MIL") [1893-1920; William Franzen & Son, Milwaukee]
- B-150 P indeterminate liquor bottle (amber; round base and shoulder only; long necked/squat cylindrical shape; 3 3/8" diameter base; minimally 7" tall; side embossed "THIS BOTTLE IS / NOT TO BE REFILLED")

- B-151 P catsup bottle (clear; round; 2 ¼” diameter base; 9 3/8” tall; machine made; screw top; base embossed “F”; heel embossed “17”)
- B-152 P whiskey flask (clear; oval base; 1” x 2 7/8”; 7” tall; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Dandy shape; base embossed “2”; base of one side “HALF PINT / FULL MEASURE”)
- B-153 P canning jar (clear; round; 3 ¼” diameter base; 2 5/8” diameter lip; machine made; screw top; side embossed “Drey / PERFECT / MASON”)
- B-154 P jelly glass/tumbler (clear/lead glass; round; 2” diameter base; 2 ½” diameter lip; 3 5/8” tall; narrow ribs; 2 unequal roulette bands exterior lip; machine made)
- B-155 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear/lead glass; round; 2 ¼” diameter base; minimally 2 ¾” tall; wide ribs)
- B-156 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; 2 ½” diameter; ferrous lid fragments still attached)
- B-157 S soda water bottle (aqua; round base; 2 ¼” diameter base; base and lip only; machine made; crown lip finish; base embossed “C”)
- B-158 P embalming fluid bottle (clear; square base; 2 ½” x 2 ½”; 7 5/8” tall; machine made; reinforced crown lip finish; embossed one side “FRIGID FLUID CO. / CHICAGO” and a graduated scale 1-14 ounces; base embossed diamond with “125” in center)
- B-159 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; western oval base; 1” x 1 5/8”; 4 11/16” tall; improved tool prescription lip finish; 2 graduated scales 3 ounces and 50 cc embossed on back panel with “3ii”)
- B-160 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; lip/neck/body only; 1 1/8” x 1 7/8”; minimally 5 ½” tall; improved tool collared prescription lip finish; paneled; side embossed “3iii”)
- B-161 S proprietary medicine bottle (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; improved tool prescription lip finish; side embossed “N... / S...”)
- B-162 P milk bottle (clear; round base; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; 7” tall; machine made; embossed base of side “BOTTLE / [B]OUGHT OR SOL[D]”)
- B-163 S proprietary medicine bottle (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; improved tool collared prescription lip finish; side embossed “[P]URE DRUGS / ...BS DRUG CO. / THE... / [W]ASHIN[GTON]”) [Six Washington St.] [Cobbs Drug Company, Springfield]
- B-164 S soda water bottle (aqua; round base only; 2 ½” diameter; machine made; base embossed “R”) [most likely Reisch Brewing Company]
- B-165 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; neck/shoulder/lip and base only; 1 ¾” tall neck; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Eagle shape; base of one side “...PINT”)
- B-166 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base only; 1 ½” wide; blow-over-mold)
- B-167 S liquor bottle (clear; neck/shoulder/lip only; cylindrical style; machine made; 3 5/8” tall)
- B-168 S liquor bottle (clear; lip only; cylindrical style; machine made; 1 3/8” tall) [a fifth]
- B-169 S canning jar (aqua; round; melted; machine made; screw top)
- B-170 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round base; neck/lip/shoulder and base only; 3 5/8” tall neck; improved tool crown lip finish) [soda water or beer]

- B-171 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; 1 ¼" x 2 ¾"; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Eagle shape; base embossed "1"; base of one side "HALF [PINT] / FULL MEA[SURE]")
- B-172 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round base only; 2 ½" diameter; machine made) [soda water or beer]
- B-173 S flavoring/extract bottle (aqua; lip/neck/shoulder only; neck 1 7/8" tall; paneled body; improved tool double bead/ring lip finish)
- B-174 S food jar (?) (clear; round; 1 ½" diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-175 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear glass; round; 2 ½" diameter lip; 3 small roulette bands exterior lip; molded)
- B-176 S food jar (?) (aqua; round; 1 5/8" diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-177 S indeterminate footed tableware (clear glass; round; 3" diameter base) [bowl?]
- B-178 S/P serving bowl (clear glass; round; 3 3/8" diameter base; 4" diameter lip; 1 3/8" tall; starburst base; beaded rim)
- B-179 S chemical bottle (clear; round lip/neck/shoulder only; 2 1/8" tall; improved tool Packer lip finish)
- B-180 S lamp chimney (clear glass; round; 3" diameter lip; hand crimped; small "petals")
- B-181 P wash pitcher (printed; polychrome; large floral pattern; gilded on rim; whiteware; approximately 7"-8" diameter base; 12" tall; backstamp "STERLING PORCELAIN / CO")
- B-182 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; round; approximately 3 ½" diameter rim)
- B-183 S serving bowl (printed; painted polychrome highlights; relief decorated; gilded; large floral pattern; porcelain; round; 5" diameter base; 9" diameter rim)
- B-184 S plate (printed/decal?; polychrome; large floral pattern; whiteware; round; 5" diameter base)
- B-185 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small) [handle only]
- B-186 S serving bowl lid (relief decorated; gilded floral; whiteware; rim only)
- B-187 S calendar plate (relief decorated; printed; whiteware; gilded on front "SEASON" / "[MAR]KET" / "...IN...")
- B-188 S crockery jar (Albany-slipped; stoneware; round; 7" diameter base)
- B-189 S saucer (?) (painted?; pink luster and gilded; porcelain)
- B-190 P cup (decal; polychrome; gilded; whiteware; smoked; missing handle; round; 1 ¾" diameter base; 3 ½" diameter rim; 2 3/8" tall)
- B-191 S indeterminate hollowware (painted; green exterior; gilded floral; scalloped; porcelain) [pitcher spout?; scalloped edge of bowl?]
- B-192 S/P shallow tureen (relief decorated; gilded; whiteware; handled; round to oval; approximately 7" diameter rim; 2 ¾" tall)
- B-193 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; beveled ideal base; 3 ¾" x 2 ½" base; minimally 9" tall; machine made; collared lip finish; base embossed "6"; side embossed graduated measurements; shoulder embossed "3xxxii")
- B-194 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; Blake Variant 1 base; minimally 1" x 2"; side embossed "[CALDWELL'S] SYRUP PEPSIN / [M]F'D BY / [PEPSIN] SYRUP COMPANY / [MONTIC]ELLO, ILLINOIS") [ca. 1888; laxative]
- B-195 S food jar/bottle (aqua; lip only; approximately 1 ½" diameter; improved tool Packer lip finish) [relish/pickle]

- B-196 S condiment bottle (clear; round; 1 3/4" diameter base only; machine made; ribbed footed base)
- B-197 S indeterminate bottle (clear; rectangular base only; minimally 2 3/8" x 4" base) [chemical/medicine?]
- B-198 P gin bottle (aqua; French square base; 3" x 3"; base embossed with boars head; one side embossed "GO[RDON'S] / DR[Y GIN]/ ENGLAND") [base one]
- B-199 P medicine bottle (clear; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 1/2" x 2 7/8"; minimally 8" tall; machine made; brandy lip finish; paneled 4 sides)
- B-200 P whiskey flask (clear; oval base; 1" x 2 3/4"; 7" tall; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Eagle shape; embossed base on one side "HALF PINT")
- B-201 P decanter (clear/lead glass; 3" diameter base; 5 3/4" diameter body; 1 5/8" diameter lip; 9" tall; ground panels on body; ground flutes on neck; blow over mold; ground lip)
- B-202 P vial (clear; round; 1/2" diameter; 2 7/8" tall; machine made) [homeopathic vial]
- B-203 P polish bottle (?) (aqua; French Square base; 1 7/16" x 1 7/16"; 4 1/8" tall; machine made; patent lip finish; cork still inside) [dropper bottle]
- B-204 S tumbler (clear glass; "carnival" glass; red/orange; round; 3" diameter lip; molded)
- B-205 P lamp chimney (clear glass; 3" diameter lip; machine molded lip finish)
- B-206 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round base only; 2 3/4" diameter; machine made; base embossed "AB"; side embossed "ILL") [soda water or beer]
- B-207 S plate (relief decorated; printed; blue/turquoise; floral pattern; whiteware; backstamp "SEMI-VITREOUS [PO]RCELAIN")
- B-208 S whiskey flask (clear; neck/shoulder/lip only; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Dandy shape)
- B-209 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base only; machine made; embossed on base of side "...PINT / ...SURE")
- B-210 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear/lead glass; round; 2 1/4" diameter base; 2 5/8" diameter lip; wide ribs; 1 small roulette band exterior lip)
- B-211 S proprietary medicine bottle (clear; oval base; 1 1/4" x 2 1/2"; rounded shoulder; base embossed "BURLEY")
- B-212 S milk bottle (clear; round; neck/lip only; 1 1/4" diameter lip; machine-made; reinforced rim for glass cap)
- B-213 S apothecary jar (clear; round lip only; 4 1/2" diameter lip; machine made?; ground interior lip for glass stopper)
- B-214 S lamp reservoir (clear glass; molded)
- B-215 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; machine made)
- B-216 S milk bottle (?) (clear; rectangular base; minimally 2 1/2" x 3 1/2"; machine made; side embossed "G / REGIST... / TRAD... / REFILLIN...")
- B-217 S medicine bottle (clear; elixir base only; 1 1/4" x 2 1/4")
- B-218 S beer bottle (aqua; round; base and neck only; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool crown lip finish; base embossed "R")
- B-219 S beer bottle (aqua; round base only; 2 1/2" diameter base; machine made; base embossed "R")
- B-220 S beer bottle (aqua; round; 2 1/2" diameter base only; machine made?; base embossed "PROPERTY OF / THE CONRAD SEIPP / BRG..."; heel embossed

- “CONTENTS 1...FLUID OUNCES”; side embossed “BREW.../ BEER / [SPRIN]GFIELD”)
- B-221 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round base only; approximately 2 ½” diameter; machine made; base embossed “220”) [soda water or beer]
- B-222 S gin bottle (aqua; French square; approximately 3” x 3”)
- B-223 S soda water bottle (aqua; round; at least 2” diameter base; machine made?; blob top lip finish)
- B-224 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round base only; 2 ½” diameter; machine made; base embossed “...MIL”) [soda water or beer]
- B-225 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round base only; 2 5/8” diameter; machine made) [soda water or beer]
- B-226 S flavoring/extract bottle (clear; indeterminate rectangular base; base and neck/lip only; machine made; Patent lip finish; ball neck)
- B-227 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round base only; approximately 2 ½” diameter; machine made) [soda water or beer]
- B-228 S medicine bottle (clear; western oval base only; approximately 7/8” x 1 1/2”)
- B-229 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; approximately 3” diameter base only; machine made) [soda or beer?]
- B-230 S whiskey flask (?) (clear; lip only; machine made; brandy? lip finish)
- B-231 S liquor bottle (clear; cylindrical style; lip only; machine made; 1 3/8” tall)
- B-232 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; neck/shoulder/lip and base only; 2” tall neck; machine made; Dandy shape)
- B-233 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; neck/shoulder and base only; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Eagle shape)
- B-234 S beer bottle (amber; round base; 2 ¾” diameter base; machine made; crown lip finish; side embossed “[PABST] / [MILW]AUKKEE” with maple leaf with “B” in center)
- B-235 S beer bottle (amber; round; champagne style; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; side embossed “[HENZE-TOLLEN] BREWING [CO.] / PURE & WIT[HOUT] / DRUGS OR POT[TIONS] / IRON MOUNTAI[N, MICH]”; heel embossed “...LD, ILL. PROPER[TY]”)
- B-236 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; lip only; applied tool brandy lip finish; melted)
- B-237 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “FOR MASON JARS / GENUINE...CAP”)
- B-238 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “...NED BOYDS...”)
- B-239 S crockery lid (Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; 9” diameter rim; jigger molded)
- B-240 S shoulder jug (top Albany-slipped; bottom Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; 7” diameter; jigger molded)
- B-241 S canning jar (aqua; round; 3” diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-242 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; round; approximately 3”-4” diameter base; jigger molded)
- B-243 S beer bottle (aqua; round; base and neck only; 2 ½” diameter base; machine made; embossed base of side “O – N 64”)
- B-244 P chemical bottle (amber; round; 2 1/8” diameter base; 5 3/8” tall; improved tool bead lip finish) [peroxide bottle]

- B-245 P beer bottle (clear; round; base and neck only; 2 3/4" diameter base; machine made; base embossed "F")
- B-246 P proprietary medicine bottle (amber; oval base; 2 7/8" x 1 3/8"; minimally 5 1/2" tall; machine made; reinforced lip finish; side embossed "D<sup>R</sup> M. M. FE[NNE]R'S / FREDONIA, N.[Y.] / U.S.A. / [K]IDNEY & [B]ACKACHE / REMEDY / 1872-1898")
- B-247 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; neck/shoulder 1 3/4" tall; machine made Brandy lip finish; base embossed "1")
- B-248 S indeterminate bottle (clear; oval base?; molded; base only; minimally 2 1/2" x approximately 4")
- B-249 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 1/4" x 2 1/4"; machine made; double ring/ bead lip finish; side embossed "[CALDWELL'S SYR]UP PEPSIN / [MF'D] BY / [MONTICE]LLO, ILLINOIS") [ca. 1888, laxative]
- B-250 S/P saucer (printed; painted polychrome highlights; small floral pattern; whiteware; round; 5" diameter rim)
- B-251 S plate (undecorated; scalloped edge; whiteware; round; 9" diameter)
- B-252 S saucer (relief decorated; dotted pattern; scalloped edge; round; whiteware; 6" diameter)
- B-253 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; round; approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim only)
- B-254 S indeterminate hollowware (relief decorated; scrolled pattern; whiteware; rim only) [bowl?]
- B-255 S shoulder jug (Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; approximately 10" diameter; jigger molded)
- B-256 S crockery jar (Albany-slipped; stoneware; round; 7" diameter)
- B-257 S condiment bottle (aqua; octagonal base; 2 1/8" diameter base; blow-over-mold; screw top)
- B-258 S food jar (clear; round; 2" diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-259 S food jar (clear; round; 2" diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-260 S canning jar (clear; round; 3" diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-261 S food jar (clear; round; approximately 1 1/2" diameter lip; 2 3/4" diameter base; neck/lip 2" tall; machine made; base embossed "7") [condiment?]
- B-262 S medicine bottle (clear; oval base only; 1 1/4" x approximately 2"; machine made; base embossed "9 / 69..." within Owen's Illinois Diamond mark)
- B-263 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; rectangular base only; graduated scale in "cc" right side)
- B-264 S medicine bottle (?) (clear; round base only; approximately 1 3/8" diameter; base embossed "S")
- B-265 S whiskey flask (clear; oval base; 1 3/8" x 2 3/4"; blow-over-mold with fire polished Brandy lip finish; Eagle shape; base of one side "[HALF] PINT / [FUL]L MEASURE")
- B-266 S flavoring/extract bottle (clear; Blake Variant 1 base only; recessed panels; 5/8" x 1 1/2")
- B-267 S cup (gilded; whiteware; small; handle only) [same style as Vessels B-110 and B-111]
- B-268 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear glass; melted; 1 small roulette band exterior lip)
- B-269 S cup (painted; blue; whiteware; small) [possibly flow blue]

- B-270 S saucer (printed; gilded floral; porcelain; rim only)
- B-271 S medicine bottle (clear; elixir base; 1 3/8" x 2 3/4"; improved tool prescription lip finish; 1 3/4" tall neck)
- B-272 S saucer (relief decorated; printed; whiteware; round; 6" diameter rim)
- B-273 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; round; lip only; machine made; crown lip finish) [soda water or beer]
- B-274 S tumbler (clear glass; round; 2 5/8" diameter lip; undecorated/plain; machine made?) [solarized]
- B-275 S condiment bottle (clear; octagonal base; 2 1/8" diameter base; machine made; paneled sides; base embossed "H. J. H[EIN]Z C[O] / 130") [ketchup]
- B-276 S catsup bottle (clear; round; 2 1/4" diameter base; machine made; screw top) [same as Vessel B-151]
- B-277 S cup (printed; flow blue; whiteware; small; handle only)
- B-278 S condiment bottle (clear; round; approximately 1 1/2" diameter lip; neck/lip only; 2" tall neck; improved tool lip finish)
- B-279 S food jar/bottle (clear; round base only; 2 1/4" diameter; machine made; base embossed "7") [condiment?]
- B-280 S saucer (relief decorated; unidentified scroll pattern; whiteware)
- B-281 S plate (relief decorated; whiteware; rim only)
- B-282 P cup (relief decorated; FUCHIA SHAPE Pattern; ironstone; handleless; round; 1 5/8" diameter base; 3 1/4" diameter rim; 3" tall)
- B-283 P ink bottle (clear; round; 1 3/4" diameter base; 2 5/8" tall; machine made; base embossed "CARTER'S / 7")
- B-284 S indeterminate crockery vessel (salt-glazed; stoneware; round; 6" diameter; turned) [bowl or jar?]
- B-285 S plate (undecorated; scalloped edge; whiteware; round; 5" diameter base)
- B-286 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- B-287 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste; earthenware; round; approximately 3" diameter base; turned)
- B-288 S vial (aqua; oval base; 2-piece mold?; minimally 3/4" x 1 1/2"; 1 1/8" long neck; folded to interior lip finish)
- B-289 P polish bottle (clear; round cornered Blake base; 1 1/8" x 2 1/8"; 6 1/4" tall; machine made; double ring/bead lip finish; base embossed "LIQUID / VENEER / 5")
- B-290 S crockery jar (Albany-slipped; stoneware; round; approximately 5"-6" diameter base)
- B-291 P prescription bottle (aqua; buffalo oval base; 1 1/8" x 1 3/4"; 4 3/8" tall; improved tool patent lip finish; graduated measurements embossed ounces/cubic centimeters and "3ii")
- B-292 S cup (relief decorated; whiteware; handled; round; approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim)
- B-293 S beer bottle (amber; round base only; 2 1/2" diameter base; machine made?; base embossed "1 8...8 / 28")
- B-294 P canning jar (aqua; round; 4 1/2" diameter base; machine made; base embossed "2"; side embossed "Drey / MASO[N]") [quart size]



- B-295 P indeterminate bottle (clear; sides and lip/neck/shoulder only; approximately 1 ½” x 2 ¼”; improved tool patent lip finish; sides embossed with lines) [reminiscent of toilet water bottle; Illinois Glass Company 1920]
- B-296 P drinking glass (clear/lead?; round; 2” diameter base; 3 1/8” diameter lip; 4 ¾” tall; starburst base; molded; ornate geometric pattern)
- B-297 S canning jar (clear; round; 2 ½” diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-298 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round base only; 2 5/8” diameter; machine made) [beer?]
- B-299 S condiment bottle (?) (clear; round; 2 ½” diameter base only; machine made; base embossed “5”)
- B-300 S food jar lid (clear; round; approximately 2 ¼” diameter; machine made; inside embossed “PAT<sup>D</sup> SEP...”)
- B-301 S food jar (?) (clear; round; 2” diameter lip; machine made; screw top)
- B-302 S flavoring/extract bottle (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; 1 5/8” tall neck; improved tool patent lip finish; ball neck; paneled body)
- B-303 S medicine bottle (?) (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; 2” tall neck; improved tool bead lip finish)
- B-304 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; faceted shoulder; improved tool prescription lip finish) [Wizard graduated oval bottle; Illinois Glass Company 1920:19]
- B-305 S crockery jar (Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; 7” diameter base; jigger molded)
- B-306 S wash basin (relief decorated; scrolled pattern; whiteware; round; 8” diameter base) [matches pitcher, Vessel B-181?]
- B-307 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; round; 5” diameter base)
- B-308 S saucer (relief decorated; dotted; pink scalloped edge; porcelain)
- B-309 S saucer (relief decorated; gilded floral; scalloped edge; porcelain)
- B-310 S plate (relief decorated; porcelain; round; 6” diameter base)
- B-311 S shoulder jug (top Albany-slipped; bottom Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; approximately 8” diameter; jigger molded)
- B-312 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; round; 2” diameter base)
- B-313 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; round; approximately 2”-3” diameter base; turned)
- B-314 S canning jar (?) (aqua; round base only; 4”-5” diameter base; molded; base embossed “...HAM &...”)
- B-315 S saucer (undecorated; hotelware; round; 6” diameter rim)
- B-316 S lamp chimney (clear glass; round; 3” diameter lip; machine molded lip finish)
- B-317 S medicine bottle (clear; elixir base; 1 3/8” x 2 3/4”; 1 3/8” tall neck; improved tool patent lip finish; base embossed “PEARL”)
- B-318 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; 1 ¼” tall neck; improved tool prescription lip finish)
- B-319 S whiskey flask (clear; neck/shoulder/lip only; 1 ¾” tall neck; blow-over-mold)
- B-320 S food jar/milk bottle (?) (clear; round; lip only; 2 ½” diameter lip; machine made)
- B-321 S whiskey flask (clear; lip/neck/shoulder only; improved tool Brandy lip finish)
- B-322 S medicine (?) bottle (aqua; neck/lip only; machine made; double ring/bead lip finish; melted)

- B-323 S medicine bottle (clear; rectangular body/base; shoulder/lip/neck only; 1 ¼" tall neck; improved tool collared prescription lip finish)
- B-324 S beer bottle (clear; round base only; 2 5/8" diameter; machine made; base embossed "[SER]VE C[OLD]")
- B-325 S liquor bottle (?) (clear; partial neck and lip; molded; Brandy lip finish)

**Appendix IIIB:  
Vessels By Context and Function, House B**

<u>Vessel Number</u>	<u>Artifact: Primary or Secondary</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Functional Category</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Context: Primary or Secondary</u>
98	S	bowl	1.1	39	Post Fire
187	S	calendar plate	1.1	76	Post Fire
177	S	indeterminate footed tableware	1.1	76	Post Fire
254	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	58	Post Fire
105	P	plate	1.1	19	Post Fire
124	P	plate	1.1	19	Post Fire
122	S	plate	1.1	19	Post Fire
128	S	plate	1.1	19	Post Fire
184	S	plate	1.1	76	Post Fire
207	S	plate	1.1	75	Post Fire
251	S	plate	1.1	24	Post Fire
281	S	plate	1.1	26	Post Fire
285	S	plate	1.1	45	Post Fire
286	S	plate	1.1	45	Post Fire
307	S	plate	1.1	37	Post Fire
310	S	plate	1.1	37	Post Fire
178	S/P	serving bowl	1.1	76	Post Fire
126	S	serving bowl	1.1	19	Post Fire
183	S	serving bowl	1.1	76	Post Fire
186	S	serving bowl lid	1.1	76	Post Fire
192	S/P	shallow tureen	1.1	75	Post Fire
108	P	cup	1.2	19	Post Fire
110	P	cup	1.2	19	Post Fire
111	P	cup	1.2	19	Post Fire
190	P	cup	1.2	75	Post Fire
74	S	cup	1.2	10	Post Fire
97	S	cup	1.2	39	Post Fire
182	S	cup	1.2	76	Post Fire
185	S	cup	1.2	76	Post Fire
253	S	cup	1.2	58	Post Fire
267	S	cup	1.2	21	Post Fire
269	S	cup	1.2	24	Post Fire
277	S	cup	1.2	23	Post Fire
292	S	cup	1.2	37	Post Fire
312	S	cup	1.2	82	Post Fire
201	P	decanter	1.2	75	Post Fire
296	P	drinking glass	1.2	37	Post Fire
101	P	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	19	Post Fire
154	P	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	76	Post Fire
137	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	19	Post Fire
155	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	76	Post Fire
175	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	76	Post Fire
210	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	45	Post Fire
268	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	60	Post Fire
106	P	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire
109	P	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire
250	S/P	saucer	1.2	57	Post Fire
75	S	saucer	1.2	10	Post Fire
112	S	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire
113	S	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire
123	S	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire
125	S	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire
127	S	saucer	1.2	19	Post Fire

189	S	saucer	1.2	37	Post Fire
252	S	saucer	1.2	18	Post Fire
270	S	saucer	1.2	24	Post Fire
272	S	saucer	1.2	18	Post Fire
280	S	saucer	1.2	23	Post Fire
308	S	saucer	1.2	37	Post Fire
309	S	saucer	1.2	37	Post Fire
315	S	saucer	1.2	92	Post Fire
121	S	tea caddy	1.2	19	Post Fire
82	S	tumbler	1.2	10	Post Fire
91	S	tumbler	1.2	10	Post Fire
204	S	tumbler	1.2	58	Post Fire
274	S	tumbler	1.2	18	Post Fire
107	S	crockery jar	2.1	19	Post Fire
188	S	crockery jar	2.1	75	Post Fire
256	S	crockery jar	2.1	58	Post Fire
290	S	crockery jar	2.1	61	Post Fire
305	S	crockery jar	2.1	37	Post Fire
239	S	crockery lid	2.1	21	Post Fire
284	S	indeterminate crockery vessel	2.1	29	Post Fire
96	P	milk pan	2.1	39	Post Fire
240	S	shoulder jug	2.1	58	Post Fire
255	S	shoulder jug	2.1	18	Post Fire
311	S	shoulder jug	2.1	37	Post Fire
95	S	small jar	2.1	5	Post Fire
153	P	canning jar	2.21	76	Post Fire
294	P	canning jar	2.21	37	Post Fire
117	S	canning jar	2.21	19	Post Fire
118	S	canning jar	2.21	19	Post Fire
169	S	canning jar	2.21	76	Post Fire
241	S	canning jar	2.21	75	Post Fire
260	S	canning jar	2.21	58	Post Fire
297	S	canning jar	2.21	37	Post Fire
314	S	canning jar	2.21	85	Post Fire
156	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	76	Post Fire
237	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	75	Post Fire
238	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	75	Post Fire
151	P	catsup bottle	2.22	76	Post Fire
146	S	catsup bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
276	S	catsup bottle	2.22	23	Post Fire
136	P	condiment bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
76	S	condiment bottle	2.22	10	Post Fire
138	S	condiment bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
140	S	condiment bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
147	S	condiment bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
196	S	condiment bottle	2.22	75	Post Fire
257	S	condiment bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
275	S	condiment bottle	2.22	18	Post Fire
278	S	condiment bottle	2.22	23	Post Fire
299	S	condiment bottle	2.22	37	Post Fire
99	P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
103	P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
104	P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
173	S	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	76	Post Fire
226	S	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	75	Post Fire
266	S	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	58	Post Fire

302	S	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	37	Post Fire
93	S/P	food bottle	2.22	5	Post Fire
78	P	food jar	2.22	10	Post Fire
89	P	food jar	2.22	10	Post Fire
90	P	food jar	2.22	10	Post Fire
86	S/P	food jar	2.22	10	Post Fire
144	S	food jar	2.22	19	Post Fire
174	S	food jar	2.22	76	Post Fire
176	S	food jar	2.22	76	Post Fire
258	S	food jar	2.22	58	Post Fire
259	S	food jar	2.22	58	Post Fire
261	S	food jar	2.22	58	Post Fire
301	S	food jar	2.22	37	Post Fire
300	S	food jar lid	2.22	37	Post Fire
195	S	food jar/bottle	2.22	75	Post Fire
279	S	food jar/bottle	2.22	23	Post Fire
320	S	food jar/milk bottle	2.22	37	Post Fire
162	P	milk bottle	2.22	76	Post Fire
87	S	milk bottle	2.22	10	Post Fire
141	S	milk bottle	2.22	19	Post Fire
212	S	milk bottle	2.22	58	Post Fire
216	S	milk bottle	2.22	75	Post Fire
213	S	apothecary jar	2.23	75	Post Fire
88	P	small jar	2.23	10	Post Fire
245	P	beer bottle	4.11	58	Post Fire
85	S	beer bottle	4.11	10	Post Fire
134	S	beer bottle	4.11	19	Post Fire
149	S	beer bottle	4.11	76	Post Fire
218	S	beer bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
219	S	beer bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
220	S	beer bottle	4.11	19	Post Fire
234	S	beer bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
235	S	beer bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
243	S	beer bottle	4.11	58	Post Fire
293	S	beer bottle	4.11	37	Post Fire
324	S	beer bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
131	P	gin bottle	4.11	19	Post Fire
198	P	gin bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
222	S	gin bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
150	P	indeterminate liquor bottle	4.11	76	Post Fire
167	S	liquor bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
168	S	liquor bottle	4.11	76	Post Fire
231	S	liquor bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
236	S	liquor bottle	4.11	75	Post Fire
325	S	liquor bottle	4.11	19	Post Fire
84	S	whiskey bottle	4.11	10	Post Fire
92	P	whiskey flask	4.11	11	Post Fire
152	P	whiskey flask	4.11	76	Post Fire
200	P	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire
165	S	whiskey flask	4.11	76	Post Fire
166	S	whiskey flask	4.11	76	Post Fire
171	S	whiskey flask	4.11	58	Post Fire
208	S	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire
209	S	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire
230	S	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire
232	S	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire

233	S	whiskey flask	4.11	60	Post Fire
247	S	whiskey flask	4.11	58	Post Fire
265	S	whiskey flask	4.11	37	Post Fire
319	S	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire
321	S	whiskey flask	4.11	75	Post Fire
83	P	soda water bottle	4.12	10	Post Fire
129	S	soda water bottle	4.12	19	Post Fire
157	S	soda water bottle	4.12	76	Post Fire
164	S	soda water bottle	4.12	76	Post Fire
223	S	soda water bottle	4.12	75	Post Fire
79	P	cigar jar	4.13	10	Post Fire
159	P	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	76	Post Fire
193	P	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	75	Post Fire
291	P	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	37	Post Fire
160	S	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	76	Post Fire
263	S	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	58	Post Fire
304	S	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	37	Post Fire
318	S	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	99	Post Fire
100	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	19	Post Fire
246	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	58	Post Fire
249	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	58	Post Fire
132	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	19	Post Fire
133	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	19	Post Fire
142	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	19	Post Fire
161	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	76	Post Fire
163	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	76	Post Fire
194	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	75	Post Fire
211	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	75	Post Fire
77	P	medicine bottle	4.23	10	Post Fire
199	P	medicine bottle	4.23	75	Post Fire
139	S	medicine bottle	4.23	19	Post Fire
217	S	medicine bottle	4.23	75	Post Fire
228	S	medicine bottle	4.23	75	Post Fire
262	S	medicine bottle	4.23	58	Post Fire
264	S	medicine bottle	4.23	37	Post Fire
271	S	medicine bottle	4.23	21	Post Fire
303	S	medicine bottle	4.23	37	Post Fire
317	S	medicine bottle	4.23	58	Post Fire
322	S	medicine bottle	4.23	75	Post Fire
323	S	medicine bottle	4.23	19	Post Fire
202	P	vial	4.23	75	Post Fire
288	S	vial	4.23	51	Post Fire
135	S	indeterminate medicine bottle	4.24	19	Post Fire
102	P	salve/cold cream jar	4.33	19	Post Fire
130	S	flowerpot	6.1	19	Post Fire
242	S	flowerpot	6.1	75	Post Fire
287	S	flowerpot	6.1	45	Post Fire
313	S	flowerpot	6.1	85	Post Fire
80	P	ink bottle	6.1	10	Post Fire
283	P	ink bottle	6.1	27	Post Fire
81	S	ink/mucilage bottle	6.1	10	Post Fire
205	P	lamp chimney	6.1	75	Post Fire
180	S	lamp chimney	6.1	76	Post Fire
316	S	lamp chimney	6.1	92	Post Fire
114	P	lamp globe	6.1	19	Post Fire
115	S	lamp globe	6.1	19	Post Fire

214	S	lamp reservoir	6.1	75	Post Fire
120	S	lamp reservoir/font	6.1	19	Post Fire
73	P	lamp shade	6.1	10	Post Fire
116	S	vase	6.1	19	Post Fire
119	S	vase	6.1	19	Post Fire
306	S	wash basin	6.1	37	Post Fire
181	P	wash pitcher	6.1	76	Post Fire
244	P	chemical bottle	6.2	58	Post Fire
179	S	chemical bottle	6.2	76	Post Fire
158	P	embalming fluid bottle	6.2	76	Post Fire
203	P	polish bottle	6.2	75	Post Fire
289	P	polish bottle	6.2	51	Post Fire
295	P	indeterminate bottle	9	37	Post Fire
94	S/P	indeterminate bottle	9	5	Post Fire
143	S	indeterminate bottle	9	19	Post Fire
145	S	indeterminate bottle	9	19	Post Fire
148	S	indeterminate bottle	9	19	Post Fire
170	S	indeterminate bottle	9	76	Post Fire
172	S	indeterminate bottle	9	76	Post Fire
197	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
215	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
221	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
224	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
225	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
227	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
229	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
248	S	indeterminate bottle	9	76	Post Fire
273	S	indeterminate bottle	9	18	Post Fire
298	S	indeterminate bottle	9	37	Post Fire
206	S	indeterminate bottle	9	75	Post Fire
191	S	indeterminate hollowware	9	75	Post Fire
71	S	indeterminate tableware	1.1	89	Fire
46	P	large oval platter	1.1	12	Fire
50	P	plate	1.1	12	Fire
55	S	plate/small platter	1.1	4	Fire
58	S	serving bowl	1.1	12	Fire
48	P	shallow bowl	1.1	12	Fire
47	P	small oval platter	1.1	12	Fire
61	P	small plate	1.1	63	Fire
49	P	cup	1.2	12	Fire
62	S	cup	1.2	41	Fire
20	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	40	Fire
66	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	20	Fire
51	P	saucer	1.2	9	Fire
59	S	saucer	1.2	12	Fire
70	S	saucer	1.2	33	Fire
53	S	tumbler	1.2	12	Fire
67	S	tumbler/drinking glass	1.2	89	Fire
45	S	mixing bowl	2.1	46	Fire
56	S	small jar/bowl	2.1	9	Fire
64	S	food/canning jar	2.22	40	Fire
69	P	olive oil bottle	2.22	87	Fire
54	S	whiskey bottle	4.11	4	Fire
68	S	whiskey flask	4.11	89	Fire
63	S	soda water bottle	4.12	40	Fire

34	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	63	Fire
52	S/P	medicine bottle	4.23	12	Fire
65	S	lamp chimney	6.1	40	Fire
60	S	chimney "thimble"	8	63	Fire
57	S	thimble/chimney flue liner	8	9	Fire
2	S	plate	1.1	1	Pre Fire
3	S	plate	1.1	7	Pre Fire
37	S	plate	1.1	65	Pre Fire
38	S	plate	1.1	91	Pre Fire
42	S	plate	1.1	111	Pre Fire
44	S	plate	1.1	114	Pre Fire
1	S	serving bowl	1.1	1	Pre Fire
21	S	serving bowl	1.1	36	Pre Fire
41	S	serving bowl	1.1	111	Pre Fire
33	S	serving vessel/compote	1.1	70	Pre Fire
30	P	serving/communion plate	1.1	91	Pre Fire
40	S	sugar bowl	1.1	111	Pre Fire
43	P	cup	1.2	111	Pre Fire
282	P	cup	1.2	17	Pre Fire
8	S	cup	1.2	7	Pre Fire
11	S	cup	1.2	15	Pre Fire
25	S	cup	1.2	90	Pre Fire
29	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	42	Pre Fire
24	S	plate/saucer	1.2	90	Pre Fire
16	P	saucer	1.2	64	Pre Fire
4	S	saucer	1.2	7	Pre Fire
9	S	saucer	1.2	7	Pre Fire
10	S	saucer	1.2	14	Pre Fire
18	S	saucer	1.2	64	Pre Fire
22	S	saucer	1.2	36	Pre Fire
39	P	crook/jar	2.1	110	Pre Fire
23	S	small jar	2.1	90	Pre Fire
26	S	canning jar	2.21	90	Pre Fire
13	S/P	food/canning jar	2.23	64	Pre Fire
72	S	homeopathic vial	4.23	17	Pre Fire
17	S	medicine bottle	4.23	64	Pre Fire
7	S	vial	4.23	7	Pre Fire
28	S	vial	4.23	42	Pre Fire
27	S	chamber pot	6.1	72	Pre Fire
6	S	flowerpot	6.1	7	Pre Fire
36	S	ink bottle	6.1	53	Pre Fire
5	S/P	kerosene lamp pedestal base	6.1	7	Pre Fire
12	S	lamp chimney	6.1	15	Pre Fire
14	S	lamp chimney	6.1	64	Pre Fire
35	S	lamp chimney	6.1	71	Pre Fire
32	S	bottle	9	97	Pre Fire
15	S	indeterminate bottle	9	64	Pre Fire
19	S	indeterminate bottle	9	32	Pre Fire
31		not assigned			



**Appendix IV**  
**Faunal Assemblage, House B**  
**(Martin 2023)**

**Table IV-1**  
**Total Faunal Assemblage From House B**  
**(NISP, Number of Identified Specimens; MNI, Minimum Number of Individuals)**  
**(Martin 2023).**

	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP Sawed	NISP Burned or calcined
CLASS: MAMMALS						
Virginia Opossum, <i>Didelphis virginianus</i>	1	1	2.2	.053	-	-
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	5	3	7.0	.163	-	-
Rabbit/Cottontail, Family Leporidae	1	-	1.2	.031	-	-
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	10	5	3.6	-	-	4
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	2	2	1.2	-	-	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	134	9	533.4	8.455	31	12
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	93	4	1,451.5	20.632	71	6
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	3	1	79.4	1.348	1	-
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	14	2	47.0	.909	4	1
<i>Subtotals, identified mammals</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>2,126.5</i>	<i>31.591</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>23</i>
Unidentified very large mammal	12	-	72.5	1.326	5	1
Unidentified large mammal	251	-	325.7	5.254	81	55
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	35	-	35.4	.726	7	11
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	4	-	1.8	.048	-	1
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	1	-	<.1	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified mammals</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>435.4</i>	<i>7.354</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>68</i>
CLASS: BIRDS						
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	5	3	8.3	.152	-	-
Unidentified large duck, Subfamily Anatinae	1	1	1.2	.024	-	-
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	69	12	74.7	1.184	-	8
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	9	4	20.8	.355	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified birds</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>1.715</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8</i>
Unidentified large bird	5	-	3.8	.075	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized/large bird	2	-	1.0	.020	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized bird	18	-	6.2	.115	-	2
Unidentified bird eggshell fragments	26	-	.8	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified birds</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>.210</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>
CLASS: AMPHIBIANS						
American Bullfrog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	1	1	.6	-	-	-

	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP Sawed	NISP Burned or calcined
CLASS: FISHES						
Carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	1	1	.9	.028	-	-
Unidentified fish	1	-	.2	.008	-	-
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATES	8	-	3.3	-	-	-
CLASS: BIVALVES						
Threeridge, <i>Amblema plicata</i>	4	3	223.4	-	-	-
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	1	1	16.4	-	-	-
Unidentified mussel	4	-	15.2	-	-	-
CLASS: GASTROPODS						
	2	2	3.9	-	-	-
Grand totals	723	55	2,942.6	40.906	200	102
Totals, identified	354	53	2,472.8	33.334	107	31
% identified	49.0		84.0	81.5		

**Table IV-2**  
**Numer of Specimens (NSP) and Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for Animal**  
**Remains From House B by Temporal Component (Martin 2023)**

Temporal Component	NSP	NSP Wt (g)	NISP	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass Estimate from NISP (kg)
Early Pre-Fire	164	409.5	48	303.2	4.959
Middle Pre-Fire	406	762.5	259	598.7	8.918
Late Pre-Fire	234	644.0	78	498.4	7.786
Fire	68	422.4	44	372.5	4.959
Post-Fire	3	11.7	3	11.7	.241
Unknown	10	83.8	5	77.8	1.324
Totals	885	2,333.9	437	1,862.3	28.187

**Table IV-3**  
**Faunal Assemblage from House B by Component**  
**(NISP, Number of Identified Specimens; MNI, Minimum Number of Individuals)**  
**(Martin 2023)**

Animal Taxon	Pre-Fire			Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS: MAMMALS									
Virginia Opossum, <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	1/1	2.2	.053	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	3/1	5.3	.118	1/1	.4	.012	1/1	1.3	.033
Rabbit/Cottontail, Family Leporidae	1/-	1.2	.031	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	7/2	2.7	-	3/3	.9	-	-	-	-
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	1/1	.5	-	-	-	-	1/1	.7	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	70/3	277.5	4.320	29/2	101.6	1.683	35/3	154.3	2.452
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	34/1	677.5	9.857	5/1	58.0	1.016	54/1	716.0	9.759
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	-	-	-	3/1	79.4	1.348	-	-	-
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	3/1	12.0	.246	1/-	2.3	.056	10/1	32.7	.607
<i>Subtotals, identified mammals</i>	<i>115/10</i>	<i>760.7</i>	<i>11.126</i>	<i>42/8</i>	<i>242.6</i>	<i>4.115</i>	<i>101/7</i>	<i>905.0</i>	<i>12.851</i>
Unidentified very large mammal	3/-	25.1	.478	-	-	-	9/-	47.4	.848
Unidentified large mammal	113/-	141.5	2.268	46/-	47.6	.851	92/-	132.3	2.135
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	10/-	11.0	.228	11/-	9.1	.192	14/-	15.3	.306
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	-	-	-	2/-	.7	.019	2/-	1.1	.029
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	<.1	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified mammals</i>	<i>126/-</i>	<i>177.6</i>	<i>2.974</i>	<i>59/-</i>	<i>57.4</i>	<i>1.062</i>	<i>118/-</i>	<i>196.1</i>	<i>3.318</i>
CLASS: BIRDS									
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1/1	.9	.019	1/1	2.4	.045	3/1	5.0	.088
Duck sp., Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	1.2	.024
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	32/4	34.5	.512	13/4	11.9	.244	24/4	28.3	.428
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1/1	2.3	.044	2/1	9.4	.157	6/2	9.1	.152
<i>Subtotals, identified birds</i>	<i>34/6</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>.575</i>	<i>16/6</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>.446</i>	<i>34/8</i>	<i>43.6</i>	<i>.692</i>
Unidentified large bird	1/-	.3	.007	2/-	1.3	.026	2/-	2.2	.042
Unidentified medium-sized/large bird	2/-	1.0	.020	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized bird	4/-	.6	.013	3/-	.9	.019	11/-	4.7	.083
Eggshell fragments	-	-	-	6/-	.2	-	20/-	.6	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified birds</i>	<i>7/-</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>.040</i>	<i>11/-</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>.045</i>	<i>33/-</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>.125</i>
CLASS: AMPHIBIANS									
American Bullfrog, <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.6	-

Animal Taxon	Pre-Fire			Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS: FISHES									
Carp, <i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.9	.028
Unidentified fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	.2	.008
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATES	6/-	1.0	-	-	-	-	2/-	2.3	-
CLASS: BIVALVES									
Threeridge, <i>Amblema plicata</i>	4/3	223.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	16.4	-
Unidentified mussel	(pc.)	-	12.9	-	-	-	4/-	2.3	-
CLASS: GASTROPODS									
Grand totals	297/19	1,437.7	18.214	130/16	330.0	5.668	296/18	1,174.9	17.022
Totals, identified	158/19	1,240.0	15.200	58/14	266.3	4.561	138/18	966.5	13.571
% identified	53.2	86.2	83.5	44.6	80.7	80.5	46.2	82.3	79.7

**Table IV-4  
Butchering Units (NISP) of Swine, Cattle, and Ovicaprids (Sheep or Goat) from House B  
(Martin 2023)**

	Pre-Fire	Fire	Post-Fire	Totals for House B
<b>SWINE</b>				
<b><i>High value pork cuts</i></b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>
Ham	3	1	4	8
Loin	15	11	5	31
<b><i>Middle value pork cuts</i></b>	<b>27</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>
Shoulder/Boston butt	12	-	6	18
Vertebrae pc. from loin or Boston butt	9	5	-	14
Picnic shoulder	1	1	6	8
Spare ribs	5	5	7	17
<b><i>Low value pork cuts</i></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>
Hock	9	6	1	16
Foot	15	-	5	20
Snout	1	-	-	1
Isolated teeth	-	-	1	1
Total NISP	70	29	35	134
<b>CATTLE</b>				
<b><i>High value beef cuts</i></b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>31</b>
Short loin	3	-	7	10
Sirloin	1	-	7	8
Rib	-	-	3	3
Round	4	2	2	8
Rump	2	-	-	2
<b><i>Middle value beef cuts</i></b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>
Chuck	7	-	6	13
Chuck/ribs	2	-	5	7
<b><i>Low value beef cuts</i></b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>
Cross ribs/short ribs	4	-	17	21
Brisket/short plate	5	1	1	7
Neck	2	-	1	3
Front shank	3	-	3	6
<b><i>Indeterminate cuts</i></b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b><i>Butchering waste</i></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Feet (carpals-phalanges)	1	2	1	4
Total NISP	34	5	54	93
<b>SHEEP OR GOAT</b>				
Neck	-	-	1	1
Shoulder	1	-	-	1
Shank (leg-shank)	1	-	1	2
Leg (leg-butt)	-	4	1	5
Rack/Rib (short/hotel rack)	-	-	1	1
Rib from shoulder or rack	1	-	5	6
Loin	-	-	1	1
Total NISP	3	4	10	17

## Appendix V

### **Robert Nathaniel Wright (1880-1935): Springfield Citizen, Spanish-American War Veteran, And Victim of the 1908 Springfield Race Riot**

Floyd Mansberger  
and  
Christopher Stratton

As a young child, Robert Wright moved with his family to Springfield, Illinois—arriving in circa 1885-86. As a young married man living in Springfield, he and his wife were unfortunate to have been living in the heart of the neighborhood that was horrifically destroyed by white mob violence during the racially inspired riots of August 14-15, 1908. Robert’s life story—as presented here—contrasts dramatically with the contemporary perception (and journalistic description) of the “miscreant” Black residents burned out of their homes during that historic event.

#### The Wright Family

Little is known about Robert Nathaniel Wright’s early life. Robert was the youngest son of Jordan B. and Martha Hicks Wright.<sup>1</sup> Robert was born in late February 1880 in the Ohio River town of Metropolis, Massac County, Illinois.<sup>2</sup> At that time, this far southern Illinois community had slightly over 2,660 inhabitants—many of which were represented by Black families. The “river counties” opposite Kentucky to the south had become a refuge for many Black families that had settled in the Metropolis, Brooklyn, and the Black Bottom region of the county well prior to the Civil War.<sup>3</sup> One early history noted that “The colored race came to the river counties among the first people in the hopes of securing their freedom. The Yanceys and Chavises were early families—the former always free.”<sup>4</sup> As early as 1819, a single Black family occupied the

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<sup>1</sup> Martha’s maiden name is based on Robert’s marriage license issued in July 1921 which simply listed his mother’s name as “Hicks” (Ancestry.com. *Indiana, U.S., Marriages, 1810-2001* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014).

<sup>2</sup> Robert was born on 20 February 1880. His birth date is ascertained from marriage records from Indiana, as well as his World War I draft registration card.

<sup>3</sup> Page, Oliver J., *History of Massac County, Illinois; With Life Sketches and Portraits*. [Metropolis].

<sup>4</sup> George Washington Chavis was a free-Black from Mississippi who moved to Massac County sometime after 1850. He was listed in both the 1860 and 1870 U.S. Census of Populations for Massac County. In 1900, Page (1900:41) wrote that “There are about 530 colored votes in the county and 2,500 colored citizens, located principally in Metropolis, Brooklyn, the Black Bottoms and in the lower end of the county. They are above the average of their race, and support two Methodist, one Presbyterian, one Christian, and two Baptist churches.” By the later nineteenth century, African Methodist, General Baptist, and Missionary Baptist churches had been established in this extended rural community (Page 1900:285).

spot that was to become the town of Brooklyn, located just downriver from Metropolis (Massac City) (Page 1900:284). Immigration of Black families into Massac County increased dramatically during and immediately after the Civil War years.

At what point in time Jordan Wright arrived in Massac County is unknown. Marriage records indicate that one J. B. Wright married a woman named Martha A. Hicks in Massac County, Illinois on 17 December 1876.<sup>5</sup> Although the family's location in Massac County at this date is unknown, it would suggest that Jordan was living within this southern Illinois location by at least 1876. Jordan Wright could not be located in the 1870 U.S. Census of Population for Massac County (USBC 18970).

In 1880, Jordan B. Wright—Robert's father—was a 33-year old Black man that was living on Seventh Street in Metropolis with his young family. The federal census detailed the family in June of that year (USBC 1880, Metropolis City, page 28). Jordan was living with his 19-year old wife Martha and their two sons: one-year old William H. M. and four-month old Robert N. Both William and Robert had been born in Illinois. Unfortunately, it is unclear as to how long Jordan had lived in Metropolis prior to the birth of his two sons. Based on the federal census, Jordan was born in circa 1847 somewhere in the State of Alabama—most likely of slave parents.<sup>6</sup> His parents had been born in North Carolina (father) and Mississippi (mother).<sup>7</sup> According to the

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<sup>5</sup> Ancestry.com. *Illinois, U.S., Marriage Index, 1860-1920* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015.

<sup>6</sup> The Randall\_Schumacher Tree on Ancestry.com suggests that Jordan was born in May 1847 within Alabama (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/39900693/family?cfpid=372125354020&fpid=372125354020&usePUBJs=true>).

<sup>7</sup> Unfortunately, although numerous Jordan Wrights were located in the 1850, 1860, and 1870 Federal census returns, none could be confirmed as the Jordan Wright from Metropolis (USBC 1850, 1860, 1870). The early life of Jordan B. Wright is a mystery. Archival research indicates several Jordan Wrights were scattered around the United States in the 1860s, the majority of which were white. One Jordan Wright of interest that was Black served as a private in the U.S. Colored Troops, Company E, 81<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment. The 81<sup>st</sup> Infantry Regiment was organized in early September 1863 and troops were mustered out of service on 30 November 1866. Unfortunately, the Jordan Wright from Company C, 81<sup>st</sup> Infantry, U.S.C.T. died of acute dysentery in July 1864 in Louisiana. As such, it seems clear that this is not the same Jordan Wright from Metropolis. Whether Wright arrived in Massac County prior to, during, or immediately after the Civil War is currently unknown (<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=UUS0081RI00C>; <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-soldiers-detail.htm?soldierId=392E30E1-DC7A-DF11-BF36-B8AC6F5D926A>; Ancestry.com. *U.S., Registers of Deaths of Volunteers, 1861-1865* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012).

A search of the 1870 U.S. Census of Population for Alabama yielded one possible candidate for the Jacob Wright household. Living within Spring Hill District, Marengo County, Alabama was the William Wight household. William was a 60-year-old, Virginia-born farm laborer living with his 50-year-old, South Carolina-born wife Mary, and their 25-year-old son Jordan. Jordan was listed as an Alabama-born farm laborer. Although this Jordan's age is off by only a couple of years (within an acceptable margin of error), neither his father's or mother's birth locations agree with the 1880 locations given by Jordan to the census worker in that year. Also of interest, the Alabama Jordan could not read or write according to the 1870 census, whereas the Illinois Jordan in the 1880 census was literate—strongly suggesting that this is not the correct Jordan Wright. All of the Wright family's neighbors in Spring Hill were Black, as Spring Hill is located in southwest Alabama, in the heart of the Black Belt ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4257605\\_00666?usePUB=true&phsrc=pET3285&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=12777032](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/7163/images/4257605_00666?usePUB=true&phsrc=pET3285&phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&pId=12777032)).

1880 census, Jordan's wife (Martha) was born in Illinois in circa 1861, and was illiterate. At the time of the census in 1880, Martha had no recollection as to where her parents had been born—suggesting that she may have been separated from her biological parents during her childhood. The 1880 census indicates that Jordan Wright was a house painter by trade, and his wife was listed as a housekeeper (presumably working within the family home). The census documented a fairly large cluster of Black families at this Metropolis location at that time.

In late 1885 or 1886, Jordan Wright and his family moved from Metropolis to Springfield. It is unclear as to why the family relocated—perhaps due to the economic opportunities offered by the Capitol City, or like many of his fellow brethren shortly after the Civil War, he moved due to Springfield's association with Abraham Lincoln, the Great Emancipator. For whatever reason, by 1887 the Wright family was living in Springfield. The *Springfield City Directory* for that year indicates that Jordan was a “colored” painter boarding at 1030 East Reynolds Street (SCD 1887-88:312).<sup>8</sup> Newspaper accounts in the local newspapers from 1891 suggest that Jordan did not arrive in Springfield with his wife, Martha—but with a second woman named Emma whom he had married in Metropolis in 1885 (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 May 1891, p. 4). It is unclear as to what happened to Martha—whether she and Jordan had separated, or whether she had died. As such, it would appear that the family relocated from Metropolis sometime after Jordan's 1885 marriage to Emma, and prior to the publication of the 1887 *Springfield City Directory*.

The Wright surname is fairly common in early Springfield. The 1857 *Springfield City Directory*, the first available for the community, lists five individuals with a surname of Wright, presumably all Caucasian.<sup>9</sup> Blacks were among the earliest of settlers in what was to become Springfield, Illinois (cf. Hart 2008; Interstate 1881:739). Although not listed in the earliest of the city directories, several Black families named Wright were living in Springfield by the late 1850s. Among these early settlers in Springfield was a Black man named Thomas J. Wright. In 1856, the 36-year old man, his wife (Sarah Fortune), and their young children moved to Springfield, presumably from Missouri (Hart 2008:151). In 1860, the family was living at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Mason Streets, and according to the U.S. Census of Population Thomas owned real estate valued at \$400 and personal property valued at \$150 (USBC 1860).<sup>10</sup> It seems

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Another potential candidate for Jordan's parents is Edmond Wright (father) and Malinda Matilda Smith (mother). These are the names of the parents of one J. B. Wright who died in 1914 in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Although purported to be Robert's father, several aspects of this man's death certificate question this interpretation: his date of birth is cited as 1820, his age is cited as 90; his occupation was noted as “laborer, odd jobs about residences”; and most notable is the statement that he had been “in the state 30 years.” Jordan most likely moved to Tennessee in 1910—only four years earlier (Tennessee State Library and Archives; Nashville, Tennessee; Tennessee Death Records, 1908-1958; [https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113\\_257711-00968?pId=30097587](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113_257711-00968?pId=30097587); see also Randall\_Schumacher Tree, Ancestry.com).

<sup>8</sup> The 1887-88 *Springfield City Directory* does not list Jordan Wright.

<sup>9</sup> These include Presco (clerk county court), Mrs. Wright (widow), William (window-shade painter), Erastus (land agent), and John (engineer) (SCD 1857:87). The 1860 city directory similarly lists six individuals named Wright (SCD 1860:145). Neither of these directories noted the race of the individual. The 1863 city directory lists six individuals named Wright—all of which are Caucasian (as this directory listed Blacks as “Colored” (SCD 1863:141).

<sup>10</sup> Thomas apparently was born in North Carolina, and his wife in Virginia. The couple had five children that lived to adulthood: Frances V. (b. 1840), William H. (b. 1843), Matilda (b. 1847), Gertrude (b. 1854?), and Willis T. (b.



unlikely that the Thomas Wright family were related to Jacob Wright. Just prior to Jordan's move to Springfield, in 1881, the city directory noted the presence of Richard Wright, Thomas Wright, and Tom Wright—all Black residents of Springfield (SCD 1881:217).

By 1874, a painter named Jordan Wright was living at 1012 South College Street. It is doubtful that this family was related to the Jordan Wright family, as the individual was white. The 1880 Springfield City Directory lists nine Wrights, and does not appear to discriminate between white and Black.<sup>11</sup> By 1887, there are twenty Wright's listed within the Springfield city directory, six of whom are listed as "colored," including Jordan (a painter) who was boarding at 1030 East Reynolds Street.<sup>12</sup> The 1891 *Springfield City Directory* lists 34 Wrights, 14 of whom were listed as "colored" (SCD 1891:577). In that 1891 directory, Jordan B. Wright was listed as a colored painter residing at 1210 East Mason Street, an address which would remain associated with the Wright family for many years to come. The 1891 city directory also lists Mrs. Emma Wright—Jordan's wife—as boarding at 1522 East Capitol Avenue, suggesting that the couple were separated by this date. By early 1891, Jordan had petitioned the Sangamon County Court for a divorce on the grounds that she had deserted him two years after their marriage (and apparently shortly after arriving in Springfield). According to the newspaper, "The cause was heard, defendant defaulted and decree was granted for desertion" (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 May 1891, p. 4; *Illinois State Register*, 2 May 1891, p. 1).<sup>13</sup> Later that same year, Jordan married yet another woman—Miss Millie Ann Douglas, his third wife (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 November 1891, page 4).<sup>14</sup> Millie was from Macon City, Missouri. At the time of the marriage, Jordan (Mr. J. B. Wright) was described as "a highly respected citizen of this city, and a carriage painter by trade" (*State Capital*, 21 November 1891, p. 4).<sup>15</sup> In 1892, in keeping with the *State Capital's* statement that Jordan Wright was an upstanding, "highly respected citizen" of Springfield, newspaper had this to say about the 45-year old Jordan:

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1860). Except for Willis, all of the Wright children had been born in Missouri. It is unclear how many of the children traveled with the family to Springfield in 1856. [1881 County History 1881:739]. Both Gertrude and Willis were graduates of the Springfield High School, with Willis being the valedictorian of his class in 1881. Wright owned a farm in Cotton Hill and adjacent Rochester Townships, as well as "a house and three lots" and a large private residence at 204 East Mason Street" (Interstate 1881:739). The *Illinois State Journal* (27 June 1857, p[. 3) recounts the story of Thomas Wright's efforts to raise money to purchase the freedom of his son George from a Randolph County, Missouri slave-owner. Although the effort was unsuccessful, he succeeded in purchasing his brother Richard's freedom for the sum of \$856.

<sup>11</sup> For example, the farmer Thomas Wright, who was a Black man, was not indicated as "colored" (SCD 1880:214).

<sup>12</sup> These included two men named James, one named Melvin, two named Thomas, and Jordan (SCD 1887:341).

<sup>13</sup> The *Illinois State Register* gives Jordan's address as 1120 East Mason Street, which is inconsistent with the city directories for that year. This account suggests that Emma potentially had left Jordan two years earlier than the newspaper account (in circa 1889)—which is also inconsistent with the other information available.

<sup>14</sup> The wedding announcement indicated that the groom lived at 1702 East Mason Street—which is inconsistent with the other sources. The ceremony was performed by the minister of the Union Baptist Church.

<sup>15</sup> At the wedding, Jordan "wore a fine road-cloth suit, prince albert style" and "the bride was attired in a beautiful surpus [sic] green luster, with mold clored plush trimmings and ornaments." According to the 1900 Federal Census, Millie had been born in Missouri from parents born in Kentucky (father) and Missouri (mother). Millie had no children (USBC 1900).

The newly elected superintendent of the Union Baptist Sunday School entered upon his duties last Sunday, and from the manner in which he controlled the school, one would suppose he had it in charge for months. He is undoubtedly the right man in the right place, and we are confident at the expiration of his term, the school will be in as good condition as it ever was (*State Capital*, 2 July 1892, p. 4).

Subsequent city directories for 1894 indicate that Jordan, a painter, was residing at 1210 East Mason Street (SCD 1894:489; 1896:527). In 1896, the city directory listed Jordan as a carriage painter, suggesting a rather specialized trade. Whereas neither of Jordan's sons appears to have been listed in the 1894 directory, William appears for the first time in the 1896 directory listed as a laborer residing in the family home (SCD 1896:528).<sup>16</sup> The 1898 *Springfield City Directory*—the year of the “Spanish War”—lists the presence of Robert Wright, along with his father and brother. At that time, Robert was listed as a laborer residing in the family home on East Mason Street.<sup>17</sup>

During the 1890s, Jordan was actively engaged with social groups and civic duties within the local Black community. In late 1895, Mr. J. B. Wright (Jordan), at a meeting at St. Paul's A.M.E. church, was elected the vice president of the Emancipation Day celebrations planning committee. The Emancipation Day celebration was to be held on September 22 of that year. (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 August 1895, p.3).<sup>18</sup> Only a few days later, at a meeting held in the county courthouse “to select delegates to a state convention of colored men to be held in Springfield Sept. 24,” Jordan gave a speech. “The object of the movement is to organize a state league to protect the colored men and to promote the interests of the colored people of Illinois: Each city and town in the state is expected to send two delegates” to the convention (“To Protect The Negro,” *Illinois State Register*, 21 August 1895, p.9). Jordan's wife was also actively engaged with her husband in these civic endeavors. In December 1895, she was one of the ladies of the Union Baptist church (located on the corner of 12<sup>th</sup> and Mason Streets) that “opened a bazar” in the church, with “different social organizations in the congregation” giving programs” during the week. Mrs. J. B. Wright, the president of the American Flag Club, gave an extended presentation one evening (which included participation by her step son, Robert and husband (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 December 1895, p. 5). In late November 1897, Mrs. Wright also

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<sup>16</sup> In 1894, Mrs. Emma Wright—presumably Jordan's recently divorced spouse—was listed as a laundress residing at 1319 East Capitol Avenue. Another woman named Miss Emma S. Wright (white) was also listed in this same city directory as residing at 135 North West Grand Avenue (SCD 1894:489). In 1896, Miss Emma Wright is listed, still residing at 135 West Grand Avenue North (no occupation listed) (SCD 1896:527). This directory identified an Emma Wright (“Colored”) as the widow of James, residing at 1319 East Capital Avenue—suggesting that the Mrs. Emma Wright listed in 1894 was not Jordan's ex-wife (SCD 1896:527).

<sup>17</sup> In late 1896, the *Illinois State Journal* carried a short news report regarding the arrest of one Cass Cowan, an aged Black Civil War veteran “for obtaining board under false pretenses.” Apparently Cowan had been boarding at a house belonging to a Black man named Wright, and he got behind in his rent payments. Wright subsequently served a warrant for his arrest. Jacob Wright is one of the more likely individuals who may have been the landlord in this case (“COLORED VETERAN JAILED,” *Illinois State Journal*, 20 December 1896, p. 3).

<sup>18</sup> A few years later, Jordan was selected as the “master of ceremonies” for the 1901 Emancipation Day celebration (*Illinois State Journal*, 19, September 1901, p. 5, 24 September 1901, p6).

hosted “a grand oyster supper” at the family home for the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten (*Illinois Record*, 27 November 1897, p. 4).<sup>19</sup> With the forthcoming return of Company H, Eighth Regiment to Springfield in early 1899, “the relatives and friends” of the company began preparations for a grand reception, and J. B. Wright was on the planning committee (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 February 1899, p. 6; 3 March 1899, p. 2; 7 April 1899, p. 3).<sup>20</sup>

In the annual Emancipation Day celebration of 1897, a “grand street parade” was held in the morning, followed by an all day picnic at Kraus’ park. The morning parade was lead off by a “platoon of six colored police officers, under command of Officer Neal.” The other officers included Tom Carr, Robert Wright, John Farmer, Ed White and Charles White. According to the *Journal*, “this was the first Emancipation celebration in the city where the procession was headed by the colored police officers” (“OBSERVED THE DAY. Colored Citizens Celebrated an Important Anniversary,” *Illinois State Journal*, 23 September 1897, p. 5). The presence of the officer named Robert Wright is noteworthy, but unfortunately Jordan Wright’s son Robert would only have been 17 years of age at that time and it is doubtful that he would have been working as a police officer at that age.<sup>21</sup>

### The Spanish War and Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment

The *USS Maine* exploded and sank in Havana Harbor in Cuba the early evening of 15 February 1898. The ship had been sent to Havana by President McKinley in support of U.S. citizens threatened by Cuba’s struggle for independence from Spain. In support of Cuba’s fight for independence, and believing that the explosion that sunk the *USS Maine* had been set off by an external explosion (such as a mine), the U.S. blamed Spain and on 20 April 1898 the U.S. sent an ultimatum to Spain to vacate Cuba. The following day diplomatic ties between the two countries were severed, and the U.S. initiated a naval blockade of the island. On April 25, the U.S. announced that it was, in essence, at war with Spain.

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<sup>19</sup> Jordan continued to be active in the organization for many years. In mid-1901, he was installed as the organization’s “Master,” the highest of the lodge officers (*Illinois State Register*, 17 July 1901, p. 5). Also involved with the organization was Robert’s father-in-law, John Ross.

<sup>20</sup> The *Illinois State Register* ran a tongue-and-cheek news article about “an amusing tale of robbery and petty thefts” as told to the police by “Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wright, a colored couple, who reside at No. 1210 East Mason street.” The tale includes the unfortunate ransacking of the family home, the theft of some money, the robber’s apparent search for a pocket watch which Mr. Wright had found and was attempting to find its rightful owner, and the periodic theft of coal from the family home. In regards to the coal, the Wrights reported that “some of their neighbors were in the habit of coming and getting a scuttle of coal whenever they wanted it. One day not long ago someone came and not only took a bucket of coal but also made away with the window of the shed. While the members of the family have been away, several times recently, the house has been entered and persons have partaken of a meal” (“Make Free With Their House, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wright Greatly Annoyed by Petty thieving,” *Illinois State Register*, 28 March 1896, p. 6).

<sup>21</sup> The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* lists no Robert Wright. The 1898 *Springfield City Directory* lists both William Wright and Robert Wright as laborers boarding at 1210 East Mason, which corresponds with their father’s residence (SCD 1896: 527; 1898:592). No city directory is extant for the year 1897. The 1896 city directory does not record a Robert Wright. The 1898 city directory lists the young Robert Wright (Jordan’s son), but does not list any other Robert Wrights (such as the suspected police officer from the previous year).

Although the U.S. Navy was prepared for hostilities, the U.S. Army was ill-prepared and in dire need of soldiers. Due to Cuba's tropical climate, the Army quickly sought Black recruits in the belief they would be better suited for the climate.<sup>22</sup> The first U.S. troops arrived in Cuba on 22 June 1898, and among them were several "negro regiments" among the ranks of U.S. Army. These previously organized Negro regiments were "among the first troops ordered to the front..." where they served with distinction—including "heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill." As Work (1912:75) stated, "At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, the four Negro regiments were among the first troops ordered to the front. Here again they won great distinction by their bravery and daring. Negro soldiers took a more conspicuous part in the Spanish American War than in any previous war waged by the United States. At the first battle in Cuba, Las Guasimas, the Tenth Cavalry played an important part by coming to the support to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders. The Twenty-Fifth Infantry took a prominent part in the Battle of El Caney. The Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-Fourth Infantry rendered heroic service in the famous battle of San Juan Hill."

Initial efforts to recruit Blacks for the war effort were not as successful as hoped for. Couched in terms of being "a practical test of negro patriotism," President McKinley put out a second call for Black troops in mid-May hoping to enlist 20,000 recruits.<sup>23</sup> Illinois was quick to answer the call for troops, and by late May 1898 efforts were underway by Governor Tanner to organize two "colored regiments" in Chicago. The Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment was organized from four previously existing companies from the Ninth Battalion, which was based in Chicago. Besides the original Chicago battalion, additional companies were recruited from Springfield, Decatur, Cairo, Peoria, Quincy, Mound City, Litchfield, and Bloomington (*Illinois State Register*, 27 May 1898, p. 5; Hall 1900).<sup>24</sup> Ultimately, the Eighth Illinois consisted of 11 Companies with a total of 1,226 enlisted men, along with 43 officers (Goode 1899; McCard and Turney 1899).

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<sup>22</sup> The *Illinois State Journal* wrote that "President McKinley wants to get the negroes of the United States in action. It is agreed by army men and those best qualified to speak of the conditions of a Cuban campaign that negro troops would be of great value in the invasion of Cuba" (*Illinois state Journal*, 19 May 1898, p. 2).

<sup>23</sup> The *Journal* wrote that "Up to this time the negroes of the south have shown no great display of patriotism. They have not tried to enlist: indeed, efforts made in the different sections to raise regiments composed of negroes have failed entirely because of their apparent unwillingness to serve their country" (*Illinois state Journal*, 19 May 1898, p. 2).

<sup>24</sup> Six companies from Chicago comprised the Chicago Regiment, which "assembled at the Ninth battalion armory on Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street...". At that time, married men were not accepted, as "we do not intend to cause any more discomfort at home than necessary" (*Illinois State Register*, 21 June 1898, page 4). Ultimately, only four companies arrived from Chicago ("First Colored Regiment Ever Raised in Illinois," *Illinois State Register*, 01 July 1898, p. 5). Besides the young Robert Wright, others young Black men who joined Company H included Elijah Greenleaf (see "Cyrus Greenleaf, 'A Splendid Good Old Man:' Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois," Appendix V, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume V]). A scattering of Springfield residents (such as Charles Maxwell) enlisted in other companies, organized outside of Springfield. One such individual was Charles Maxwell, a north end Springfield resident who enlisted in Quincy's Company I (Goode 1899:58; see also "'Aunt Lou' Maxwell: The Life of a Cuban-Immigrant Washerwoman and her Step-son Charles Maxwell, 'The Springfield Bugler,'" Appendix VI, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume II]).

In late April 1898, Captain J. S. Murray—a local saloon owner and businessman—received a telegram from John Marshall of Chicago, “requesting him to raise at once a company of one hundred men to go as a portion of the ninth battalion. Captain Murray issued the call and had no difficulty in raising the required number of men in much less than the allotted time” (“A Call For Arms,” *Illinois Record*, 30 April 1898, p. 28). Murray took the lead and succeeded in raising a full company of men from Springfield—Company H, Eighth Regiment. By late June, the local newspaper reported that Company H had an enrollment of 119 recruits under the command of Captain Darrel Hodge (*Illinois State Register*, 22 June 1898, p. 1).<sup>25</sup> The *Illinois State Register* reported that the Eighth Regiment Illinois volunteer infantry (colored), of this city, were drilled last night at the supervisors’ room at the court house by Darrell Hodge, their captain. At that time, the company reportedly consisted of 119 men (“Colored Troops Drill”, *Illinois State Register* 22 June 1898). Company H was one of—if not the largest—of the Regiment (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 April 1899, p. 5).

Among the 100+ young men who volunteered for service with Company H was one Robert N. Wright. The Adjutant General’s report of recruits from Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Regiment noted that Wright was a 21-year old private who was 5’6¼” in height, with brown complexion, brown eyes, and black hair. Robert enlisted on 28 June 1898 in Springfield as a Private Company H, 8<sup>th</sup> Illinois Infantry. At that time [June 1898], Wright was noted as being single, had been born in Metropolis (Massac County, Illinois), and was a resident of Springfield at the time of his enlistment. Wright was enlisted by Captain Hodge for a period of two years (State of Illinois 1899:436-437). A perusal of the enlisted men suggests that Wright was one of the younger enlistees from the company, the recruits ranging in age from 21 through 38 years of age (see also, Records of the US National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938, page 14312).

In late June, “two regiments, the colored troops and Congressman Campbell’s Egyptian regiment” had been “ordered to be at Camp Tanner” on the following Tuesday (“Will Mobilize Here,” *Illinois State Journal*, 24 June 1898, p. 5). These troops arrived in Springfield, via the Illinois Central, in the early morning of July 1, 1898, and were temporarily quartered at the Illinois State Fairgrounds. Although the troops were to be “housed” in tents inside the race track, due to a shortage of tents (as well as blankets), they were quartered “in the dome building” where they had to sleep on the ground (*Illinois State Register*, 1 July 1898, p. 5).<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> Captain Jordan S. Murray was a local saloonkeeper and newspaper man, touted as one of the more influential Black men in 1890s Springfield. In 1886, he began publication of the newspaper, the *State Capital*. Among the entrepreneurial endeavors undertaken by Captain Murray was the establishment of his Paradise Tonsorial Parlor—described as “the Place all Colored Men with Race Pride should patronize.” Among the young men employed by Murray at that time, at his Paradise Tonsorial Parlor in the early 1890s was a middle-aged barber named Scott Burton—one of the two Black men to be killed by lynching during the 1908 race riots (see “The Scott Burton and William Donnegan Murders: The Lynching of Two Innocent Black Men in Illinois’ Capital City, August 14-15, 1908 [Part II: Scott Burton]”, Appendix V, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

<sup>26</sup> During the early days of the Spanish American War, the National Guard headquarters at Camp Lincoln were too small to accommodate all of the wartime recruits. As such, the Illinois State Fairgrounds were requisitioned, and named “Camp Tanner.”

The Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry quickly garnered recognition as “the first regiment of colored troops ever raised in Illinois” (“Eighth Comes To-Day: First Colored Regiment Ever Raised in Illinois,” *Illinois State Register*, 01 July 1898, p. 5). All Black regiments were not unusual, and they dated back to the Civil War years. More significantly, the Eighth Illinois was the first all-Black regiment that was not only manned by Black recruits, but also *under the command of Black officers*. As the *State Journal* noted, in organizing the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, “The credit of the success or the censure of the failure of the experiment of sending a regiment of colored troops to the front officered with colored men will fall to Governor Tanner in Illinois. Govern Tanner is the first governor in the history of the United States to send out a full regiment officered with colored men” (*Louisville Republican*, as reprinted in *Illinois State Journal*, 05 August, 1898, page 4).

Combat activities were short lived in Cuba. The Battle of San Juan Heights occurred on July 1, 1898, followed shortly after on July 3 with the Navy’s success in destroying the Spanish fleet at Santiago Bay. On July 17, the Spanish surrendered. The organization and training of the Eighth Illinois did not occur quickly enough for the regiment to see combat duty in Cuba.

In early August, Governor Tanner made an offer to the War Department to furnish a regiment of Illinois Black troops to relieve the First Illinois, which was stationed in Santiago. Prior to responding to Governor Tanner’s request to send the Eighth into service, Tanner had queried the Eighth as to their readiness to be deployed in Cuba. “I called the officers of the Eighth Illinois, colored, in conference and they are unanimous and enthusiastically in favor of being sent to relieve the First Illinois at Santiago” (John R. Tanner, Springfield, 4 August 1898, as cited in Goode 1899:227). In his response authorizing Governor Tanner’s request to send the Eighth into service to Cuba, the U.S. Adjutant General (H. C. Corbin) wrote that “the main trouble with our troops now in Cuba is that they are suffering from exhaustion and exposure incident to one of the most trying campaigns to which soldiers have ever been subjected” (“Will Move Immediately. Late Order From Washington Directs the Eighth to Embark Tuesday,” *Illinois State Journal*, 6 August 1898, page 3). The initial U.S. invasion force began their removal from Cuba in early August 1898, replaced by occupation forces—including the Eighth Illinois Volunteers which were sent to relieve the First Illinois stationed at Santiago (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 August 1898, p. 3).

H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, directed that the Eighth Illinois proceed to Santiago, via the steamer Yale, docked at New York, and they were to leave the following week. The Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry (Colored Troops)—including the young Robert Wright—left Springfield on August 9<sup>th</sup>, arrived in Jersey City [New Jersey] on August 11<sup>th</sup>, and left for Cuba from New York City on Thursday, 11 August 1898, and arrived in Santiago Cuba on 16 August 1898. The 18-year old Private Robert N. Wright was a single man of color who was soon to experience approximately seven months of military service in an occupied country. At the time they shipped out, Company H included 119 men. William Darrell Hodge was their Captain and First Lieutenant Richard C. Ross was second in command. The *Illinois Record*—one of the few Black owned and edited newspapers in Springfield—described the pride in seeing Black soldiers leave for Cuba (“AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE. Colored Troops Leave for Cuba. Men Brave and Loyal.” *Illinois Record*, 25 June 1898, np).

The Eighth Illinois (otherwise known as the Army of Occupation Santiago) remained at San Luis through March 11, 1899. On their return to the States, they sailed from Cuba on the USS Sedgwick for Newport News, Virginia, arriving on March 18, 1899. Wright, and his fellow soldiers, was discharged (mustered out) on 3 April 1899 in Chicago, Illinois, formally ending Company H, Eighth Illinois.<sup>27</sup> The Negro Year Book wrote that although none of the “Negro volunteers regiments [had] reached the front in time to take part in any battles... The Eighth Illinois formed part of the army of occupation and distinguished itself in policing and cleaning up Santiago” (Work 1912: 75-76). Similarly Hall (1900:98) wrote that “The Eighth Illinois had ceased to exist. It had, however, demonstrated again the hereditary patriotism and fitness for military duty of the colored race, and the devotion and self-sacrifice of the Afro-American who still hopes and strives to vindicate the manhood and equality of its people.”<sup>28</sup>

Tanner’s gamble to furnish an all-Black regiment was a grand success, but unfortunately race relations back home were still fraught with problems. Back in Illinois, Jim Crow practices dominated everyday life.<sup>29</sup> In the forward of his *Plea of the Negro Soldier*, Charles White (an enlistee with the Eighth Illinois from Springfield) wrote “If you had served your country in the ranks of the volunteer army in foreign war, when that country did not protect your life, nor even your property, at home, when you could not be sure that upon your return you would not find that some friend or relative had been despoiled of life, liberty or property without due process of law... for no other reason than that your complexion is darker than the hue of those who so misuse you, —you would surely think this a wretched and ungrateful country” (White 1908:13-14). Similarly, the plight of the all-Black regiment was short-lived. As Work (1912:76) noted, “After the close of the Spanish American War, two colored regiments, the Forty-Eighth and

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<sup>27</sup> At that time they were mustered out, the regiment consisted of 1,180 men and 46 officers. Of the officers, losses while in service included only 3 discharged, none died during service. Of the enlisted men, six were discharged for disability, 3 were discharged by general court martial, 27 were discharged by order. Although none died due to combat injuries, 16 died due to disease, 2 due to accidents, one by murder or homicide, and 9 deserted—for a total loss of 64 enlisted men ([https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/American\\_Volunteer\\_Forces\\_in\\_the\\_War\\_with\\_Spain#8th\\_Illinois\\_Volunteer\\_Infantry\\_\(Colored\\_Troops\)](https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/American_Volunteer_Forces_in_the_War_with_Spain#8th_Illinois_Volunteer_Infantry_(Colored_Troops))). Goode (1899:165) suggests that the total was 1195 men, with 76 officers..

<sup>28</sup> “EIGHTH COMES TO-DAY. First Colored Regiment Ever Raised in Illinois,” *Illinois State Register*, 1 July 1898, p. 5; “EIGHTH IS IN CAMP. Colored Troops Have Arrived and Pitched Their Tents,” *Illinois State Journal*, 2 July 1898, p. 5). The *Illinois Record* carried a story about the treatment of Eighth Illinois Volunteers while in Cuba, the veracity of which is questioned (“INHUMAN TREATMENT GIVE BY OFFICERS OF 8<sup>TH</sup> ILL. VOL. INF.”, 21 January 1899, p. 1).

<sup>29</sup> Another Springfield resident from Company H was the young Charles Frederick White. White (who variously served as sergeant major, chaplain’s assistant and regimental clerk, Company C, Eighth Regiment) was “disillusioned with his experiences back in the U.S. (Goode 1899).1026 He was angry about the hypocrisy of fighting for freedom abroad and returning home to a land in which he was not free.” Although White was a member of Chicago’s Company C, his family was resident of Springfield at the time of the war. White left Springfield in 1903 for school in Exeter, where racial prejudice forced him to leave, ultimately enrolling as a 30-year old Black combat veteran in a predominately white Williston Seminary in 1906, where he excelled (Valine 2012). In 1908, while at Williston Seminary, he published a book of his poems entitled *Plea of the Negro Soldier And A Hundred Other Poems* (White 1908). Three of the poems within this anthology, written while in Cuba, include “The Eighth Illinois in Cuba,” “The Eighth Returning From Cuba,” and “The Negro Volunteer”—all written between January and June 1899 (<https://scalar.lehigh.edu/african-american-poetry-a-digital-anthology/charles-frederick-white-plea-of-the-negro-soldier-and-a-hundred-other-poems-full-text-1908?path=other-poets-full-text-collections>).

Forty-ninth United States Infantry, were enlisted and served in the Philippine War. Captains and Lieutenants colored. Other officers white.”

By late February 1899, in anticipation of the return of the Company H soldiers to Springfield, local citizens began preparing for a hometown celebration (“To Banquet Company H,” *Illinois State Journal*, 16 February 1899, p. 5). Apparently, the original committee had sought donations from the entire community to finance the banquet, but the solicitation of money from the white citizens of the community was unsettling to the families of the Black servicemen, as “regarded the matter of taking up a subscription among the white people as an insult to our race, and believing that the money should be raised among our own people and that any donation from our white brothers should not be solicited, but voluntarily contributed” (*Illinois State Register*, 25 February 1899, p. 7). This letter was signed by 42 individuals, each indicating the number and relationship to volunteers. Especially egregious was the fact that none of the family members had been asked to serve on the welcoming home committee.<sup>30</sup> A new committee was established (with J. B. Wright as the chairman), and a decision was made to refund all solicitation monies collected (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 February 1899, p. 6; 25 February 1899, p. 3). By late March, the committee had arranged for a reception to be held in Representatives Hall at the State House. A special train had been arranged to transport troops from Chicago to Springfield just in time for the upcoming election (*Illinois State Register*, 31 March 1899, p. 2).<sup>31</sup> Upon arrival in Springfield, the veterans met at the Armory and marched to the State House (*Illinois State Journal*, 30 March, 1899, p. 5; “COLORED BOYS COME HOME. Members of the Eighth Regiment Arrive in Springfield. They Reach the City in Time to Cast Their Ballots,” *Illinois State Journal*, 5 April 1899, p. 5; 7 April 1899, p. 3, *Illinois State Register*, 7 April 1899, p. 2).<sup>32</sup>

Shortly after the return of Company H to Springfield, the *Illinois State Journal* ran an editorial by James E. Henderson, M.D. on Sunday, April 9<sup>th</sup>, entitled “An Appeal” calling on the white citizens of Springfield to “grant them the opportunity to live for their country.” “Citizens who

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<sup>30</sup> Signatures included prominent citizens—William Donnegan (son), William Burton (son), John Farmer (two sons), Mr. Ross (three sons), J. B. Wright (son).

<sup>31</sup> The return of the troops to Springfield was caught up in a controversy over the timing of the mayoral elections. Republicans were being accused of troops from Pana and Jacksonville voting in Springfield’s mayoral elections: “The Democrats are thoroughly organized to resist any attempt to import negro voters into this city. There are over 100 here now who, if they attempt to vote, will get into serious trouble and the mayor’s gang will not make anything if they import 100 more. The mayor’s movements are being watched, as well as Jordan Murray’s, and the democrats’ are fully prepared to frustrate any crooked work with negroes on election day” (*Illinois State Register*, 2 April 1899, p. 8).

<sup>32</sup> One of the members of Company H (Sergeant Charles Henderson) adopted an eleven year old Cuban girl (Mi Seakyua Ri Ha) while stationed in San Luis, and brought her to Springfield to be raised by him and his wife (who resided at 816 South Eleventh Street). According to the *Journal*, “she is the pet of the Eighth Regiment” (“COLORED BOYS COME HOME. Members of the Eighth Regiment Arrive in Springfield. They Reach the City in Time to Cast Their Ballots,” *Illinois State Journal*, 5 April 1899, p. 5).

The local newspapers made limited reference to returning veterans of the Spanish American War. In April 1899, the *Illinois Record* noted that “Lieut. W. J. Jackson and Corp’l Wm. Farmer of Co. H. who have returned from Cuba, paid our office a pleasant visit this week” (*Illinois Record*, 15 April 1899; see also Charleston 2009).



rush to the defense of their country in time of war should be cheerfully given protection of the law in time of peace, and an equal show and fair play in the struggle for existence. The splendid record for patriotism, bravery and discipline made by our boys of the Eighth regiment in general, Company H in particular, we wish to never be sullied by an unmanly act in civil life... Those who have it in their power should take pride in giving them employment, at living wages, against the time when their stout hearts and strong arms may again be needed to help crush some foreign or domestic foe.”

### Post War Return To Civilian Life

Upon his return from Cuba, Wright and the other soldiers of Company H, Eighth Illinois Infantry, were mustered out of military service in Chicago, on April 3, 1899. The 19-year old Robert Wright returned to Springfield and moved back into the family home with his father at 1210 East Mason Street. Both Robert (laborer) and his father Jordan (painter) were listed as occupants of 1210 East Mason Street in 1898 *Springfield City Directory* (SCD 1898:592). Upon his return to Springfield after his military service, the young Robert Wright returned to civilian life in his hometown Springfield, and it was in mid-1900, shortly after returning home from Cuba, the Federal census was taken. The 1900 Federal census indicates that 20-year old Robert N. Wright was living with his 53-year old father (Jordan) and his 44-year old step-mother (Millie) in a rented house at 1210 East Mason Street. At that time, Robert was listed as a paper hanger apparently working with his father, who also was listed with the same occupation. The census indicates that Robert had worked only 6 months at his job, presumably due to his military service in 1899. In contrast, his father had worked 9 months that year. Jordan was listed as the head of the household. Both father and son could read and write.<sup>33</sup>

The first appearance of Robert N. Wright in the Springfield newspapers occurs on 27 February 1901. Unlike many of the newspaper entries regarding young Black men in Springfield, those associated with the young Robert Wright were of a positive note, and in reference to his civic engagements within the community. In February 1901, the newspaper announced the recent organization of a new fraternal lodge in Springfield, the United Brothers of Friendship, “a colored society.”<sup>34</sup> At that time, T. H. Phillips, the Grand Master of Keokuk, Iowa, had traveled to Springfield to formally establish the T. H. Phillips Capitol City Lodge. The three “board of trustees” elected at the meeting were John Ross (Wright’s father-in-law), J. B. Wright (Wright’s father), and the young Robert. The “Sisters of the Mysterious Tens” was an “adjunct of the

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<sup>33</sup> Shortly after this census was compiled, Mollie Ann Wright—Jacob Wright’s wife—died. She was 44 years of age, and living at 1210 East Mason Street. She was survived by her husband, two sons (William and Robert), and one sister (Mrs. Amanda Carter, Springfield), and was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery (*Illinois State Register* 25 April 1901, p. 2).

<sup>34</sup> The United Brothers of Friendship was organized in Louisville, Kentucky by a small group of young Black students who “are for the sick, and bury the dead” of the city. In 1868, the organization was reorganized, and by the early 1870s began expanding into other areas of Kentucky, with a state-wide Grand Lodge being established in 1875. By 1892, membership had expanded to 100,000 members primarily located in the Midwest, but also throughout the United States and several foreign countries. The organization was dedicated to helping the poor and sick, as well as striving for racial progress ([http://www.stichtingargus.nl/vrijmetselarij/ubfsmt\\_en.html](http://www.stichtingargus.nl/vrijmetselarij/ubfsmt_en.html); see also Gibson 1897).

order” which had already been established in the city (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 February 1901, page 6).

Jordan’s wife Millie (Mrs. Mellie Ann Wright) died at the family residence (1210 East Mason Street) on 24 April 1901. She was less than a month shy of 45 years of age, and was survived by her husband, two sons [sic step-sons] (William H. Wright and Robert N. Wright), and one sister (Mrs. Amanda Carter)<sup>35</sup>—all of Springfield. Funeral services were held at the family home and at the New Hope Baptist Church, with burial at Oak Ridge Cemetery. She was a member of the Sisters of the Mysterious Ten society (*Illinois State Register*, 25 April, 1901, p. 2, 26 April 1901, p.5; *Illinois State Journal*, 25 April 1901, p. 6).<sup>36</sup>

Archival records from this period give no indication that Robert had married shortly after his return to Springfield. Although no marriage records have been found to suggest that he had married, an obituary published in late 1903 suggests that Robert had, indeed, not only had married a woman named Dona Ross sometime prior to 1902, but also had had two children by that union. Dona was John Ross’ daughter, and neighbor to the Wright family. Dona’s obituary, published on 28 June 1903 indicates she died the previous day “at the family residence, 1210 East Mason street.” Dona, who was 20 years old at the time of her death, was “survived by her husband, Robert Wright; two children, Robert and Killiam [sic, William] Wright; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ross; four brothers, Tony, Ernest, Ervin and Burnett Ross, all of this city” (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 June 1903, p. 3).<sup>37</sup> Based on the age of their children, it would appear that the couple would have married in 1901 or early 1902. Dona had graduated with the Class of 1899 from Palmer School, and had read a recital at the graduation ceremony (*Illinois State Register*, 18 June 1899, p. 9; 20 June 1899, p. 5). In 1900, Dona was listed in the 1900 Federal census as a 17-year old living with her parents at 1114 East Mason Street.<sup>38</sup> Except for her obituary, no additional information is noted in the local newspapers regarding Dona. Information from Ancestry.com suggests that Robert and Dona had two children, albeit of different names than mentioned in Dona’s obituary—John born in 1902, and Robert (Jr.) born in 1903.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>35</sup> In December 1902, one Amanda Carter was involved with the suspected murder of her live-in lover Morris Curtis, of Pleasant Plains. Lots of newspaper articles are present leading up to her death on 10 September 1904 “of a complication of ailments.” Amanda, who was only 26 years of age, had been born in Missouri and “had resided in this state for the past fifteen years” (*Illinois State Register*, 29 September 1902, p 5; 11 September 1904, p. 2; *Illinois State Journal*, 11 September 1904, p. 6). She was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

<sup>36</sup> The Sisters of the Mysterious Ten Society was a Black women’s benevolent organization that was established in Louisville, Kentucky as the “sister” organization of the United Brothers of Friendship. By the 1890s, the organization had expanded throughout the greater Midwest and “was the second largest Black fraternal organization in the country.” Applicants “had to be of good moral character” and between the ages of 15 and 45. The organization “bridged class barriers and concerned themselves with issues important to poor and working women” (<https://filsonhistorical.omeka.net/exhibits/show/women-at-work/voices-for-reform/smt>).

<sup>37</sup> Dona was buried at Oak Ridge Cemetery within the Colored Section (See Hart 2017: 140).

<sup>38</sup> Dona’s father (John) was a listed as a coal miner.

<sup>39</sup> Information from Ancestry.com suggests that Robert and Dona had two children, albeit of different names than mentioned in Dona’s obituary—John born in 1902, and Robert (Jr.) born in 1903. The Randall Schumacher Tree on

The 1902 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Robert Wright was a janitor, living with his father Jordan at 1210 East Mason Street during the beginning of the year (SCD 1902:678-79). In that directory (1902), there are five Robert Wrights listed, four of whom are Black and one of whom is white. Presumably, Robert's young wife Dona and their new-born son were living with Robert at the family residence on East Mason Street at that time. Dona died the following year, in late June 1903, presumably shortly after the birth of the couple's second son, Robert, Jr. The 1904 city directory similarly lists Robert (a laborer) at this address, and although he is listed at the same address as before, his father Jordan is not listed in the directory (SCD 1904:731). It is interesting to note that Robert was not indicated as "colored" at that time. The *Illinois State Register* reported on a fire at the residence of J. B. Wright in March 1904 (*Illinois State Register*, 5 March 1904, p. 4; *Illinois State Journal*, 5 March 1904, p.6).<sup>40</sup> A flue fire resulted in a small portion of the roof being burned. Both the 1905 and 1906 city directories indicate that Robert continued to board at his father's residence on East Mason Street (SCD 1905:788-89; 1906:843). In both instances, Robert's occupation was listed as a paper hanger.

Although both Jordan and Robert were listed as residing at the family home at 1210 East Mason Street in 1906, neither Jordan B. nor Robert Wright were listed in the 1907 *Springfield City Directory*, ending what was at least a 17-year tenure at 1210 East Mason Street (SCD 1906:843; 1907:866). Although two Robert Wrights are documented in the 1907 city directory, neither one appears to be Jordan's son (and the focus of this research) (SCD 1907:866). It is worth noting that John Ross—Robert's father-in-law—was listed as "rooming" at the same address (1210 East Mason Street) in 1905—suggesting that Robert's in-laws may have moved in with the Wright family sometime in late 1904 or early 1905.<sup>41</sup> Similarly, the 1906 city directory lists John Ross as residing at 1212 East Mason Street—an address that may correspond to a house adjacent to the Wright residence, or it may suggest that the family home at 1210 East Mason Street had been subdivided into two rental units during the preceding year.<sup>42</sup>

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*Ancestry.com* documents the John Ross family, including the marriage of Robert Wright to their daughter Dona. This source indicates that John Wright was born in 1902, and Robert Wright, Jr. was born in 1903.

<sup>40</sup> The news report noted that the house was owned by Frank Myers.

<sup>41</sup> John T. Ross, a colored miner, was listed as residing at 1102 East Mason Street the previous year (SCD 1904:566).

<sup>42</sup> The 1908 *Springfield City Directory* indicates three individuals living at 1210 East Mason Street: William Anderson, Lucy Stapleton, and Mary Ross, all being Black. William Anderson was the half-brother of John Ross, Robert's father-in-law (Randall, personal communication, September 2019; Ancestry.com—Randall Schumacher Family Tree (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/tree/39900693/family?cfpid=372095129072>)). It is unclear how Mary Ross may have been related to the family. The 1910 Federal census suggests that the extended Ross/Anderson family—including Robert's son, Robert, Jr., were occupying at that time what was once the Wright family home at 1210 East Mason Street. Living in this household were Emmanuel Ball (a step son), John Ross (who was indicated as William's "brother"), and two nephews (Ervin Ross and Robert Wright). Robert, Jr. was 7 years old at the time. Both John and William were listed as miners (USBC 1910). Although it is unclear as to where Robert's second son (William) was living at this time, circumstantial evidence suggests that he may have been living with his grandfather, Jordan, in Tennessee at this time

A newspaper story published in mid-August 1905 may shed some light on the social dynamics of the Wright family's living arrangements at this time. In mid-August 1905, an altercation arose between John Ross—who presumably was residing with the Wright household—and his son-in-law Robert Wright (SCD 1905:612; “Hit With Breech Loader. Is Allegation Made By John Ross Against Robert Wright,” *Illinois State Register*, 15 August 1905, p. 5). According to the newspaper account “Robert Wright was arrested yesterday... on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The warrant was issued at the instance of John Ross, who claims that Wright, as a weapon of punishment, used a breech loading shotgun with painful results about the head.” It would appear that Robert and his deceased wife's father John Ross had had a disagreement which led to a physical confrontation and Robert's arrest—something that might have driven the two families apart and eventually led to Robert and his father Jordan vacating the home they had lived in for at least 17 years.

Although documentary evidence is lacking regarding Robert's participation with the Illinois State Militia during the early years of the twentieth century after his return to Springfield after his active military service, archaeological excavations within the House B suggests that he was actively engaged with the National Guard during these years. Shortly after the Eighth's return to Illinois, the Regiment was disbanded. Although some of the troops from the Eighth Illinois saw service in the Philippine-American War (1899-1902), many of the Black troops returning from Cuba were rejected for enlistment in the U.S. Army (*Illinois State Register*, 11 April 1899, p. 6). The few that were accepted served with either the Forty-Eighth or Forty-Ninth Regiments. Although it is not known whether Robert tried to re-enlist or not, Robert was literate and most likely did not attempt to join the U.S. Army upon his return from military service, and he remained in Springfield.<sup>43</sup>

Company H, Eighth Infantry, Illinois National Guard was reorganized in June 1902, and new officers were elected, and at that time, 64 men “put in an appearance and made application to become members of the company...” (*Illinois State Register*, 5 June 1902, p. 2). Although speculative, Robert Wright was most likely among those 64 recruits, as he appears to have participated in Illinois Guard activity during the subsequent years. In January 1903, the U.S. Congress passed the “Act to Promote the Efficiency of the Militia,” which formally integrated the state militias into the U.S. military command structure. Subsequently, in September 1904, the old Illinois state militia formally became the Illinois National Guard (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 January 1905, p. 11; see also “Changes in State Guard,” *Illinois State Register*, 13 January 1903, p. 8). Among the changes initiated by this legislation was the requirement for the militias to hold annual training exercises, or “encampments.” Although encampments had been held previously, due to financial constraints, these “annual” encampments during the State Guard years were often cancelled or poorly organized. Generally, these encampments were held at Camp Lincoln, located on the north edge of Springfield, near the Illinois State Fairgrounds.

The recovery of several Illinois National Guards medals from within the burned remains of House B suggests that Robert Wright was actively engaged with the Illinois state militia (post June 1902) and/or the Illinois National Guard (post September 1904). In support of this

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<sup>43</sup> One of the main reasons for not allowing the returning soldiers to enlist in the regular, U.S. Army was because they could not read or write (were illiterate).

statement was the recovery of several corroded and partially fused remnants of three military service medals, a marksmanship bar, and a collar pin from House B—the residence of Robert Wright at the time of the August 1908 riots. Two of the medals are fused together, and appear to represent the Illinois National Guard’s “Long and Honorable Service Medal” and an unidentified medal similar to the “Spanish-American War, Cuba Campaign Medal” issued by the Illinois National Guard specifically to Company H, Eighth Illinois Regiment.<sup>44</sup>

The “Long and Honorable Service Medal” recovered from the Fire deposits of House B depicts crossed rifles with a prominently displayed “8” in its center, in reference to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment. This medal has a five-pointed star design with bifurcate points. Unlike later versions of this medal, it lacks 1) the shield below the eagle, 2) the ING cartouche at its base, 3) the PRO PATRIA in the suspension bar, and 4) the saw tooth rays around its perimeter edge associated with the later post-World War I design (see Figure x). Although the suspension bar from the example recovered from House B has a similar rectangular shape as the earlier design, it is unclear whether the one from House B has a shield on its suspension bar. Only partially visible on the backside of the medal are the letters “G... / JUN...” It is unclear whether these letters reference the name of the individual awarded the medal (and date of award), or the manufacturer of the medal.<sup>45</sup> The “Long and Honorable Service” medal was issued to troops upon completion of five-years of service with the Illinois National Guard. As such, this would suggest that this medal may have been issued, presumably to Robert Wright, sometime in circa 1903-04.

The unidentified medal fused to the “Long and Honorable Service Medal” is a six-armed medal, with each of the six arms having a flat top arm with expanding sides. Although only partially legible, the words “SPANISH AMERICAN WAR / ILL. VOL. INF.” appears to encircle a prominent “8” displayed in the center of the medal (which most likely references the Eighth Illinois Regiment). Each of the six arms is embossed, and although more-or-less illegible, the three that are visible potentially read “U.S.A.,” “PORTO RICO,” and “CUBA” similar to those of the Spanish-American War Cross issued by the United Spanish War Veterans (USWV) after 1904 (see Figure x). Unfortunately, the legibility of the embossed arms is very poor, and not all six of the arms’ embossing is currently visible.<sup>46</sup> The United Spanish War Veterans service medal was issued nationally, beginning in 1904, to honor veterans’ service in both the Spanish-American War (1898), and the Philippine-American War (1899-1902).<sup>47</sup> Although this service medal is currently unidentified, it appears to represent a medal issued by the Illinois National

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<sup>44</sup> Issuing of such medals occurred periodically, as in early 1902, when 600 “long and honorable service” awards were presented in Chicago to the Second Regiment (*Illinois State Journal* 18 April 1902, p. 2). Regimental staff of the First, Seventh and Eighth Infantry Regiments were present, along with Governor Yates and his staff in the reviewing stand (*Illinois State Register* 5 May 1902, p. 2). These medal presentation ceremonies may have been yearly affairs subsequent to previous year’s encampments (*Illinois State Regiment* 4 April 1904, p. 5).

<sup>45</sup> As it is believed that these medals were awarded to Robert Wright, it seems most likely that this references the manufacturer of the medal. Clarification of this detail awaits the conservation of this medal.

<sup>46</sup> Hopefully, after conservation, all six of the medals arms (and the central lettering) will be legible.

<sup>47</sup> Veterans that served with the Chinese Relief Expedition (also known as the Boxer Rebellion; 1900-1901) were accepted into the USWV in the early 1920s ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Spanish\\_War\\_Veterans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Spanish_War_Veterans)).

Guard reminiscent of the United Spanish War Veterans war cross, albeit issued specifically to the Eighth Illinois Regiment.<sup>48</sup> Photographs of various Eighth Illinois Regiment companies, presumably at yearly encampments, depict members of the regiment wearing this medal, as well as the USWV war cross, the “Long and Honorable Service” medal, marksmanship medals, as well as a couple other unidentified medals—but lacking the ING Spanish-American War medal.

The third military service medal recovered from the Fire deposits of House B most likely represents a “Distinguished Marksman” medal issued by the Illinois National Guard. This medal generally consists of an upper pin, midsection suspension bars, and a lower suspended disk. The upper pin consists of a four-arm disk with a stick pin back. The side and top arms of this pin are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard). The bottom arm is decorated with floral details. The lower disk, although heavily corroded, most likely depicts a kneeling soldier firing a rifle with the words “DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN.” A single illegible suspension bar was recovered from this context and may represent a dated marksmanship bar once suspended from this medal.

Additionally, an unidentified bronze artifact, potentially representing a military collar pin, was also recovered from this assemblage. This small, ¾”-square bronze artifact is decorated with a series of concentric circles, presumably depicting a marksman’s target, and represents a collar pin most likely awarded by the Illinois National Guard to a veteran for his marksmanship skills (cf. Emerson 2004).

In late December 1907, the local newspapers reported that Robert N. Wright had obtained a license to marry one Stella Moore, of Bloomington (McLean County). Both Wright and Moore were listed as 27 years of age, with Robert a resident of 1309 East Mason Street,<sup>49</sup> and Stella of Bloomington (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 December 1907, p. 19; *Illinois State Register*, 24 December 1907, p. 8). Beginning in late 1907, numerous newspaper accounts began appearing regarding a Stella Moore’s less-than-stellar escapades on the streets of Springfield. Stella first appears in the paper in September 1907 when a warrant was sworn out by one Charles Anderson, alleging that “the Moore woman had threatened the life of his wife and that his wife is afraid to appear on the street on account of the threats and actions of the Moore woman” (“Charge of Threatening Life,” *Illinois State Register*, 10 September 1907, page 6). Late in December of that same year, Stella was again in trouble with the law. At that time, she was arrested on three warrants sworn out by Margaret Cain who accused Stella of assault and battery, assault with intent to kill, and destruction of property. Apparently Stella attacked Ms. Cain “in a real old-

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<sup>48</sup> The Illinois National Guard apparently issued a service medal for veterans of the Spanish American War in 1899. This medal was a four-arm cross with the State of Illinois seal in the center, and was issued to white veterans of that conflict. This medal has a four-arm cross with bifurcate-topped arms. The side and top arms are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.,” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard), whereas the bottom arm is embossed “VETERAN.” This medal, along with a marksmanship medal with the seal of the State of Illinois was displayed on Colonel Culver’s dress uniform in 1899 (Crouch 1899:1). This medal does not appear to have been issued to Black veterans?

<sup>49</sup> A few months earlier, Jordan and Robert appear to have had a falling out with Dona’s family, and moved out of the family home at 1210 East Mason. Dona’s family appears to have taken over what had earlier been the Wright family home for at least 17 years.

fashioned style” (“Women’s Row in Court,” *Illinois State Journal*, 16 December 1907, page 5; “Says Stella Attacked Her,” *Illinois State Register*, 16 December 1907, page 6). According to the newspaper accounts, “the parties reside in the east part of the city, and the trouble is said to be the result of a grudge” (“Pays Fine For Assault,” *Illinois State Journal*, 17 December 1907, page 3). The more severe charges were dropped, Stella paid a fine, and three days later, on 20 December 1907, the notification of the marriage license appeared in the paper (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 December 1907, page 19).

No record of the Wright-Moore marriage has been located. Although it is unclear as to whether Robert followed through with his marriage proposal to Stella, circumstantial evidence suggests that he did, and that he may have occupied a residence (House B; 311 North Tenth Street) with his new wife along North Tenth Street—a location that was in the heart of the Badlands’ “burned district” which experienced the brunt of mob violence in August 1908 riots. Riot Claims filed by both Robert and Jordan Wright immediately after the August 1908 riots suggest that both men were living in the project area at that time. The presence of Robert in the north Tenth Street house (House B) would suggest that he had married a Stella, or was simply cohabitating with this woman at that location at that time. The location was known for its illicit activities that included brothels, gaming houses, and questionable boarding houses.

#### “Springfield Has No Shame:” The Riots of August 1908

On the evening of August 14, 1908, racial tensions in Springfield ignited, due in part to the allegations of a White woman (which were later recanted), that she had been assaulted and raped by a Black man. After the man’s arrest, a large, vengeful crowd gathered at the Sangamon County Jail demanding “justice.” Fearing trouble, the sheriff had secretly whisked the prisoner out of the jail and to the safety of a nearby town. Hearing such, the crowd erupted into violence resulting in two days of rioting, which ultimately resulted in the lynching of two Black men, the destruction of many downtown businesses and homes, and the death of five White men from injuries sustained during the event. One residential neighborhood in particular—referred to by the contemporary press as the “Badlands”—was the locale where much of the violence occurred at the hands of the mob. With quick action by the authorities, the State Militia was mobilized, crowds were dispersed, and order was again returned to the streets of Springfield. Soon after this horrific weekend of violence, and incensed by the fact that this event had taken place in the hometown of the Great Emancipator Abraham Lincoln, a prominent group of social reformers came together in February 1909 and formed the *National Association for the Advancement of Colored People* (NAACP).

By mid-1908, both Robert and his father, Jordan, were no longer living within the family home at 1210 East Mason Street—a location they had called home for 17 years. During the summer of 1908, the family home at 1210 East Mason was occupied by the Anderson family. The 1908 *Springfield City Directory* lists William Anderson (colored) at this address. William Anderson (1863-1933) was Dona Ross’ older half-brother.<sup>50</sup> In 1909, Anderson was joined by Lucy

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<sup>50</sup> Randall Schumacher Family Tree (<https://www.ancestry.com/family-tree/person/tree/55007676/person/13751212712/facts>).

Stapleton and Mary Ross (also listed as “colored”). Although their relationship is unclear, Mary Ross no doubt was related to Dona, Robert’s wife.<sup>51</sup>

Neither the 1907 or 1908 Springfield city directories lists Robert Wright or his father Jordan Wright (SCD 1907:866; 1908:914). Although both Springfield city directories lists two Robert Wrights (both Black), neither of which are the individual relevant to this story. Claims against the City of Springfield for personal property loss filed by Robert, his wife Stella, and Robert’s father Jordan suggest that the trio were living on the west side of the 300 block of Tenth Street immediately prior to the riots. Specifically, Robert and his wife were living at 311 North Tenth Street (House B). Jordan may have been residing within the same house, or in the adjacent house to the immediate south (House A).

Robert’s presence at this address is suggested by a claim filed against the City of Springfield shortly after the riots. In September 1908, claims were filed against the city by both Jordan B and Robert Wright. Robert’s claim, filed by a “R. N. Wright” was for personal property valued at \$180 (*Illinois State Journal*, September 11, 1908). Subsequently, at the one year anniversary of the riots in August 1909, a new claim was filed by “Robert and Estella Wright” for the sum of \$300.<sup>52</sup> No address was associated with this claim at that time (*Illinois State Register*, 14 August 1909, page 7). This later claim would suggest that Robert and his new bride Stella moved into the house at 311 North Tenth Street (House B) sometime after their marriage—perhaps in early 1908.<sup>53</sup>

On September 3, 1908, the *Illinois State Register* reported that J. B Wright, a resident at “Tenth and Madison Streets” had filed a claim for \$13 (“MUST THE CITY PAY ALL CLAIMS?,” *Illinois State Register*, 3 September 1908, p. 5). Although unspecified, Jordan’s claim was probably for personal property, and represents the lowest amount of the claims published that day. Presumably, the “Tenth and Madison Street” location is in reference to 301 North Tenth Street (House A). A couple days later, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on the recent claims filed against the city, and noted two claims associated with 311 North Tenth Street (House B).

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<sup>51</sup> In 1910, the U.S. Census of Population indicates that the house was occupied by the William Anderson family. Anderson was a 45-year old Black coal miner living with his wife (Alice), step son (Emmanual Ball), son (Edward Anderson), brother (John Ross), and two nephews (Ervin Ross, 16 years old and Robert Wright, 7 years old). John Ross (1854-1927) was Dona’s father, and Robert’s father-in-law. It is interesting that the young Robert Wright’s older brother (William) was not listed within the household. The whereabouts of William at this time is unknown. Ancestry.com. *1910 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2006.

<sup>52</sup> The first anniversary of the riots—August 14, 1909—represented the last day victims of the riots could file a claim against the City of Springfield for damages incurred during the riots, as the statute of limitations ran out. On this day, several new suits were filed against the City for damages—one of which was for \$300 filed in the County Court (as opposed to the Circuit Court) by Robert and Estella Wright (*Illinois State Register*, 14 August 1909, p. 7; *Illinois State Journal*, 14 August 1909, p. 3).

<sup>53</sup> The 1907 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that the house at this address was occupied by a Suzie Newton. In early 1907, the *Illinois State Register* published a list of registered voters prior to the spring 1907 elections (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1907). At that time, only a single individual—Wm. Bosley—was listed at 311 North Tenth Street in this registry at this address. Both the 1906 and 1908 city directories suggest that the house at 311 North Tenth Street was vacant. As such, Wright and his new bride may not have moved into the house until sometime after the publication of the 1908 city directory, presumably early that year.



The first was filed by “Fitz, Westenberger & Moore” for “furniture” presumably sold on credit to the house occupants, and valued at \$78. The subsequent claim was by “R. N. Wright” for \$180.50 for personal property (“RIOT CLAIMS NOW TOTAL \$98,235.87,” *Illinois State Journal*, 11 September 1908, p. 10; “RIOT CLAIMS ARE \$109,415. Many More Claims Are Filed With Clerk,” *Illinois State Register*, 11 September 1908, p. 11). It would appear that Jordan and his son Robert were living in adjacent houses along Tenth Street at the time of the riots.

Robert was still active in the Illinois National Guard in August 1908 at the time of the riots, and it was Deneen’s quick mobilization of the National Guard that ultimately squelched the violence early Saturday morning, August 15. Fearing racial issues, the all-Black 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment was not mobilized during the Springfield riots. At that time, Springfield’s Company H (and the other companies of the Eighth Illinois Regiment) was specifically ordered to “stand down” as the Governor was of the opinion that Black soldiers patrolling the streets of Springfield would further incite the violence. The couple of years leading up to the riots were, no doubt, hard times for Robert. Estranged from his wife’s family (who were raising his sons) after her death, getting arrested for a physical altercation with his father-in-law, vacating the family home of 17 years, and losing all of his personal possessions in a racially motivated act of violence surely took its toll on Robert (as well as his father Jordan). In late December 1908, only a few months after the Springfield riots, Robert N. Wright, along with five other individuals from Company H, Eighth Infantry, was given an honorable discharge from military service in the Illinois National Guard (*Illinois State Register*, 19 December 1908, p. 4). At the time of his discharge, Robert had achieved the rank of corporal. Potentially his state of mind contributed to his decision to leave the National Guard.

Settling the riot claims was a slow legal process. In August 1909, cases were working through the court system. The *Illinois State Register* noted that a claim filed by J. H. Fitze and F. C. Westenber [sic] for \$200, and one by Robert and Estella Wright for \$300 had been filed in the county court for a hearing (*Illinois State Register*, 14 August 1909, p. 7). Although unspecified, the Fitz and Westenberger claim may have been associated with the Wright residence. It was not until early 1912 that the City of Springfield settled the last of the property damage claims filed against them for the riots. On January 1912, the *Illinois State Journal* report on the settlement of fifteen riot claims, among which was that of Robert Wright for the sum of \$40.00 (compared to the \$300 he claimed).<sup>54</sup> It would appear that Jordan’s claim was abandoned, and not fulfilled (“TWO RIOT CLAIMS NOW SETTLED. City Settles Over Fifteen Cases Arising From Race War,” *Illinois State Journal*, 19 January 1912, p. 2).<sup>55</sup> These were some of the last of the property damage cases being settled, and the newspaper wrote rather sarcastically (and dismissive of the seriousness of the individuals’ losses) that “it was another bargain day and claims for \$500 were satisfied for \$50, and in some cases a greater reduction was made.”

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<sup>54</sup> See also “RACE RIOT COSTS CITY \$36,527.66,” *Illinois State Journal*, 25 February 1912, p. 3.

<sup>55</sup> The fact that Jordan’s claim was apparently abandoned suggests that Jordan was not living within the Springfield community by that date. Subsequent research suggests that he had moved to Tennessee in very late 1909 or early 1910.

After the riots, the City sought avenues for reducing their financial responsibility for the riots. The *Illinois State Register* wrote:

There is a question in the minds of some whether the claims against the city in a number of instances are valid. The law of 1887 in this connection does not make any provision for loss of life in riots and the law passed by the general assembly in 1905 has never yet been tested in the courts and it is said it is at fault in many respects, and that a suit brought under this statute could be successfully contested. Again it is stated, that a suit against the municipality to reimburse the owner for the loss at the hands of a mob of property used for unlawful purposes would very likely result in a verdict at the hands of a jury in favor of the defendant. *A number of buildings destroyed or damaged in the recent rioting are known to have been devoted to unlawful uses.* Attorneys for a number of the claimants evidently recognize the importance of this, as the claims are worded to the effect that the claimants property was not used for any purpose which comes under the pale of the law” (“Must the City Pay All Claims? \$10,000 More of Them Were Filed Yesterday. Grand Total Becomes So Colossal the Official Claim Committee Can Only Sit and Wonder at its Magnitude” *Illinois State Register*, 3 September 1908, page 5).

On that day (3 September 1908), a total of \$10,708 in claims were filed, and included among these claims was \$5,000 for the death of Scott Donnegan by his wife Sarah. Among these claims—and representing the smallest claim of them all—was that of \$13.00 by J. B. Wright, apparently for personal property destroyed at “Tenth and Madison Streets.” Jordan never received payment for his damage claim against the city.

### Post Riots: Robert’s Later Life

In the spring of 1909, Springfield was still reeling from the events of the earlier August weekend. Evidence of the violence was ever present in the form of burned out houses visible throughout much of the residential area known as the Badlands. After the riots and the loss of his personal property, Robert Wright (and most likely his wife, Stella) relocated to a rental property at 1016 East Mason Street, just around the corner from his earlier location at 311 North Tenth Street. The 1909 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that Robert was working as a paperhanger at that time (SCD 1909:946-947). No listing appears for his father, Jordan, in the Springfield directory for that year. This address—1016 East Mason Street—was the location of a notorious, long-running, house of ill fame known at one time as “Old Point Comfort.”<sup>56</sup> The large house at this location apparently no longer was operating as a house of ill fame after circa 1900. By that time

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<sup>56</sup> In 1874, Jessie Brownie—a well-documented Madame—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. Shortly afterwards, Eva Montague—another well-known Madame—was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street in 1876, having probably taken over the earlier Jessie Brownie resort. 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.” The location appears to have ceased as a formal house of ill fame in 1899, with the removal of Lou Barnes.

the large structure was functioning as a “colored” boarding house. By the time Robert (and his wife, Stella) were living there, although not functioning as a formal house of ill fame, the boarding house was a rough location with news-accounts of “can-rushing revelry” and raids of a “hop joint” at this location (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 November 1908, p. 5; *Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1908, p. 5). Whether Stella moved into the boarding house with Robert is unknown. As discussed below, the 1910 U.S. Census of Population suggests that Stella was no longer living with Robert by mid-1910.

Robert’s marriage with Stella apparently did not last long after the August 1908 riots. Stella was again making headlines in the local newspapers beginning in February 1910 (“Decatur Men Are Arrested,” *Illinois State Journal*, 29 February 1910, page 12). At that time, two men “in company with Stella Moore and Fannie Smith” were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. One of these men (F. G. Moore) apparently was from Decatur and was described as her husband, and the allegation was that he had brought her to Springfield and placed her in a Springfield resort on east Jefferson Street—in essence forcing her to work as a prostitute (*Illinois State Register*, 7 March 1910, p. 5). In mid-March 1910, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on six “undesirables” that had been ordered to leave the city. Among these six individuals, who were “given hours to depart from Springfield,” was none-other than Stella Moore. According to the news article, Stella was

said to have a police record in Peoria and other Illinois towns, will depart at midnight tonight. She says she will secure railroad fare to Chicago and promises never to return. The woman, who is a former inmate of a resort conducted by Lillian Day in North Seventh street, has been in the city prison for several days. She caused the arrest of her husband, F. G. Moore, on a statutory charge, and afterward said she would not testify. ... The woman has been arrested on several occasions, and Chief Kramer decided that the department could get along without her, and requested her to leave the city. “Six Undesirables Ordered From City” (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 March 1910, p. 8).

If this is indeed the same lady that Robert married, it would appear that the couple did not remain together very long after the horrific events of August 14, 1908 (and their short term residence at 1016 East Mason Street in 1909). By January 1910, Stella was again up to her old antics working the streets, and by March 1910 she had left the city.

Although Robert had been honorably discharged from the Illinois National Guard in December 1908, a Robert Wright was among those participating in 1910 in one of the largest National Guard encampments ever held at that time. In mid-August 1910, a Robert N. Wright was listed as a private within Company H, Eighth Regiment which had traveled to Camp Deneen in Peoria to participate in a week-long encampment described as “the largest gathering of the national guard of Illinois within the history of the state” (*Illinois State Register*, 19 August 1910, p. 4). Although there were numerous Black men named Robert Wright living in Springfield at the time, the man who participated in the Peoria encampment was listed as “Robert N. Wright”—the appellation that Robert had been using for many years to distinguish him from the other Robert Wrights in town. One might assume that after the dust had died down after the riots of 1908, and his separation from his troubled wife Stella, Robert may have re-enlisted in the Illinois National

Guard by August 1910. This encampment was held in Peoria, and it may be the encampment that resulted in the photographs of Company K (see Figures xx) used to illustrate the type of service medals found amongst Robert's personal possessions in House B.

The 1910 U.S. Census of Population indicates that although Robert was living in the same neighborhood as he was the previous year, he had apparently relocated to a boarding house located a block further to the east. The 1910 census indicates that Robert N. Wright was a boarder at 1101 East Mason Street. Wright was living in a building on the rear of the property which was operating as a boarding house run by Georgia Harrison. At that time, Wright was listed as a 30-year old, Black widower with two children (neither of whom were apparently living with him). His occupation was listed as a painter and paper hanger doing contract work. As suggested by the earlier city directories, the 1910 census indicates that the earlier family residence at 1210 East Mason Street was occupied by the extended William Anderson family. It is interesting to note that he was listed as a widower—presumably in reference to his wife Dona, and without reference to his most recent wife Stella. The multiple listings for this address suggest that it was a fairly large boarding house.<sup>57</sup>

As with the 1909 Springfield City Directory, the 1910 directory also has no listing for Robert's father, Jordan B. Wright (or J. B. Wright, as he was generally referred to). One of the last potential newspaper reports pertaining to Jordan occurred in early 1909. This post-riot newspaper account from July 1909 indicates that a horse owned by a J. B. Wright "dropped dead... while Mr. Wright was working it to his transfer wagon" (*Illinois State Register*, 02 July 1909, p. 7). Although it is unclear whether this is Robert's father Jordan B. Wright, it seems likely that it was, as in later years, Jordan did go by the name "J. B. Wright." Family tradition suggests that Jordan relocated to Tennessee sometime shortly after the riots of August 1908.<sup>58</sup> According to family tradition, Robert's father (Jordan) apparently relocated to Tennessee sometime shortly after the riots, and this article may suggest that he relocated to Tennessee sometime in late 1909. Similarly, although the 1910 U.S. Census of Population does not enumerate a Jordan Wright as a resident of Illinois, the 1910 U.S. Census of Population (dated late April 1910) does enumerate a Jordan Wright as a resident of the First District (Civil District 1), Hamilton County, Tennessee. Jordan was listed as a literate, 60-year old mulatto man born in Alabama with an occupation of house painter—all in keeping with known facts regarding Robert's father. At that time, Jordan was living with Dalton Clay (a 40-year old mulatto man identified as Jordan's brother-in-law) and his wife Annie (a 38-year old mulatto woman)—both of whom had been born in Alabama.<sup>59</sup> Dalton Clay's occupation was that of a railroad cook.

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<sup>57</sup> John Ross—the father of Robert's deceased wife—was residing at the old Wright residence at 1210 East Mason Street in 1910, just a block from where Robert was boarding. Robert's youngest son (Robert, Jr.) was residing in the house with Ross at that time, but there is no listing for his oldest son (Robert, Jr.). Robert's younger son (John or William) was not present in the house at that time; his whereabouts in 1910 is unknown.

<sup>58</sup> A second white farmer named Jordan Wright was living in the Springfield area at the time and muddles the research regarding Robert's father.

<sup>59</sup> This census return suggests Annie Clay was Jordan's sister, or potential step-sister. A death certificate for Anna Clay, which was signed by Dalton Clay, states that she was born in Alabama, her father's name was "Mr. Price," and her mother's name was simply listed as "Matilda." The J. B. Wright's death certificate suggests that his father was named Edmond Wright, and his mother was Malinda Smith. It is difficult to reconcile these differences, and it is unclear whether this is the correct J. B. Wright relevant to this discussion

Also living within this household at that time was a seven-year old mulatto boy named William Wright, Dalton's nephew. Presumably, William was Robert Wright's youngest son, and Jordan's grandson. It would appear that Jordan left Springfield in late 1909 or very early 1910 with Robert's youngest son, presumably having taken the child from the Ross household. The 1913 *Chattanooga City Directory* listed a Jordan B. Wright, a Black painter, boarding at "2 N Spruce." (CCD 1913:873)<sup>60</sup> The 1914 *Chattanooga City Directory* does not list a Jordan B. Wright.<sup>61</sup>

Robert maintained a fairly low profile during the 1910s, and his presence is not well documented in the Springfield city directories during these years. Robert does not appear documented in the 1911, 1913, 1914, 1916 or 1917 directories. Although unclear, a Robert and Robert, Jr. were both listed in the 1912 city directory as boarding at 401 North 13<sup>th</sup> Street (SCD 1912:1040). No occupation was listed for Robert at the time. It is not until the 1915 city directory that Robert (a, the focus of this research, was documented as a boarder at 1206 East Madison Street (SCD 1915:971). His occupation at the time was listed as a painter.

In the spring 1917, the 37-year old Robert apparently was experiencing health issues, and in April of that year he was admitted to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Danville (Vermillion County), Illinois. Records from the U.S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, located in Danville (Vermilion County) indicate that Robert was admitted to

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([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113\\_257806-00501?pId=30347004](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113_257806-00501?pId=30347004);  
[https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113\\_257711-00968?pId=97587](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113_257711-00968?pId=97587)).

<sup>60</sup> <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/965381150:2469>

<sup>61</sup> Although the date of Jordan's death is currently not documented, one source suggests that a Black man named J. B. Wright died in Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee on 13 April 1914. Although purported to be Robert's father, several aspects of this man's death certificate raise questions as to this interpretation: his date of birth is cited as 1820 (not circa 1847), his age is cited as 90 (far older than previously indicated); his occupation was noted as "laborer, odd jobs about residences" (not the skilled tradesman, painter noted earlier); and most notable is the statement that he had been "in the state 30 years." Robert's father (Jordan B.) most likely had moved to Tennessee in very late 1909 or early 1910—only four years earlier (Tennessee State Library and Archives; Nashville, Tennessee; Tennessee Death Records, 1908-1958; [https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113\\_257711-00968?pId=30097587](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2376/images/33113_257711-00968?pId=30097587); see also Randall\_Schumacher Tree, Ancestry.com). This J. B. Wright's death certificate states that his father was named Edmond Wright (birthplace unknown), and his mother was Malinda Smith (birthplace Tennessee). Although the various aspects of this man's life seem contrary to the known life of Springfield's Jordan B. Wright, the correlation with the 1910 census and the 1913 city directory makes one question that this could indeed be Robert's father after all (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/50914:2546>; <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/1118121:60984>). Similarly, none of this agrees with earlier suspected family details (cf. earlier 1870 census discussion).

Probate/Chancery disputes between James B. Wright and Laura Wright versus E. L. Gibson and N. E. Gibson were adjudicated by the U.S. Supreme Court in Tennessee in 1936. It is unclear if this would be related to Robert's father, or not (U.S. Supreme Court Case Index, 1809-1950 Hamilton County; <http://supreme-court-cases.tennsos.org>). Over 350 pages of documents are available for research.

the Home on 15 April 1917 for “double inguinal hernia [and] mitral insufficiency.”<sup>62</sup> Records from the Home indicate that 37-year old Robert was a 5’8” tall, Black man (“colored”) with brown eyes and black hair. His records indicate that he was a Protestant widower, a painter by profession, and from Springfield. At the time he was admitted to the Home, his nearest relative was listed as his son, Robert Wright (who was residing at 1206 East Mason Street, Springfield, Illinois).<sup>63</sup> Robert remained as a patient at the Danville facility through 20 June 1917.

Although Robert was discharged from the VA hospital in June 1917, the Springfield city directories do not list him as a resident of Springfield throughout the remaining years of the decade. Robert appears to have remained in Danville as an employee of the hospital for several years after his release. It seems likely that the staff of the Danville hospital may have been enamored by the middle-aged Robert and arranged for his employment at the facility sometime shortly after his discharge from the facility. Robert’s World War I draft registration card dated 12 September 1918 indicates that Robert Nathaniel Wright was working as a hospital orderly at the “NHDVS (U.S. Govt)” [National Home Department of Volunteer Soldiers] in Danville, Illinois. At that time, his permanent home address was listed as NHDVS, Danville, Illinois, and his nearest relative was his brother, William Wright (who apparently was residing at 900 Cox Street, Jacksonville, Illinois).<sup>64</sup>

Two years later, in early January 1920, the Fourteenth Census of the United States similarly enumerated Robert N. Wright as a resident of Danville (USBC 1920). The 1920 U.S. Census of Population indicates that Robert N. Wright was a 39-year old Black, widowed employee of the National Home Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Danville. The census indicates that his occupation was a “ward man” working in the hospital.<sup>65</sup> While living in Danville and working at the VA Home, Robert met and courted one Bertha Lee Standard,<sup>66</sup> and on July 5, 1921, they

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<sup>62</sup> It is unclear whether both ailments were entered into the record in 1917. The “mitral insufficiency” may have been added in 1928 at the time of his second admittance to the hospital (Ancestry.com. U. S., National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA).

<sup>63</sup> “Adm. DB April 15, 1917; discharged “June 20, 1924” Cause of discharge “AR” [At Request] “Readm. DB July 17, 1928” discharged “March 13, 1929” Cause of discharge “Dis. O. R.” [Pension Certificate 1184.530] Ancestry.com. *U.S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

<sup>64</sup> Ancestry.com. *U.S., World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2005. Robert’s brother, William Henry Wright married a woman named Anna Wilkerson in 1912, and he died in 1928 (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 October 1912, p. 9).

<sup>65</sup> The 1920 U.S. Census of Population also indicates a Mrs. R. Wright as a resident of Danville. This 36-year old white woman is listed as the head of household living on West Williams Street with her four daughters and single son (aged 3 months to 14 years of age). Her occupation was listed as “domestic” working in “private houses.” It seems unlikely that this is Robert’s wife (Ancestry.com. *1920 United States Federal Census* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA).

<sup>66</sup> The marriage license indicates that Bertha was born on 3 February 1841 at an unspecified location in Kentucky. Her father was named Filmore Standard, and her mother’s name was Sarah New Standard. Robert noted that his father was J. B. Wright, and his mother was simply listed as “Hicks” (Ancestry.com. *Indiana, U.S., Marriages, 1810-2001* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2014).

were married. At the time, the 41-year old Robert and 40-year old Bertha were residents of Danville. Although the location of their wedding is unknown (potentially Fountain, Indiana), the marriage license was issued in the State of Indiana, suggesting that the marriage had taken place somewhere in that state—potentially at his wife’s parent’s residence.<sup>67</sup>

Shortly after their marriage in July 1921, the couple returned to Springfield settling in Robert’s old Mason Street neighborhood. Tax assessments published in the local Springfield newspapers suggest that Robert and his wife Bertha had moved back to Springfield by mid-1922 (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 July 1922, p. 26). Whereas the 1921 *Springfield City Directory* does not list Robert Wright, the 1922 *Springfield City Directory* listed Robert N. and Bertha Wright as residents at 1533 East Mason Street—in close proximity to his family residence. Robert’s occupation at the time was listed as a paper hanger (SCD 1922:1173). As such, Robert lived in Danville from circa 1917 through 1921. Shortly after returning to Springfield, Robert may have again been re-admitted to the VA hospital in Danville. Records suggest that he was discharged on 20 June 1924. The reason for his discharge was listed as “A.R.” (presumably “at his request”). Robert was, yet again, admitted to the Danville Veterans Administration hospital on 17 July 1928—perhaps at this time for heart problems (mitral insufficiency). He was discharged from the hospital on 13 March 1929.

Upon his return to Springfield in the early 1920s, Robert would have been approximately 41-42 years of age, and in the prime of his career as a paper hanger. Unfortunately, although little is known about his work as a tradesman, his personal life (and the benevolent work he did in the community) is much better documented. Among the organizations that Robert was actively engaged with at this time was the Robert Blakeman Camp No. 86, United Spanish War Veterans. In March 1925, Wright (special secretary) worked with Simeon Osly [sic, Osby] (chairman) and the Veterans to see that fifteen graves of Black Civil War veterans at Oak Ridge Cemetery were properly marked and identified as to their veteran status. The goal of the organization’s effort was to “obtain suitable markers for graves of all colored veterans buried in Oak Ridge cemetery (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 March 1925, p. 9; *Illinois State Journal*, 19 March 1925, p. 7).

Robert’s wife, Bertha, worked in partnership with her husband’s charitable work. In 1926, she was chairman of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Robert Blakeman Camp, United Spanish War Veterans carnation sale. Proceeds from this fund drive went to support veterans, widows and orphans (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 May 1926, p. 7). Bertha was again instrumental in this fund drive in 1929 (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 April 1929, 7). In 1931, the Springfield Urban League sponsored a series of “health plays” during the National Negro Health week. As part of this health awareness program, the East End Neighborhood Club presented a play at St. John’s A.M.E. church, and Mrs. Bertha Wright was one of the three women who organized the event (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 March 1931, p. 37). In 1932, Bertha was the secretary of the East End Neighborhood Improvement Club, and her mother (Mrs. Sallie Tutt) was the organizations

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<sup>67</sup> The 1920 U. S. Census of Population indicates that Robert’s youngest son, Robert, Jr., was documented as living with his grandfather (John Ross) in Springfield in the 1500 Block of East Madison Street at that time (recorded as Robert Right). Robert’s oldest son William is again not listed within this household. The presence of only Robert in both the 1910 and 1920 census returns strongly suggests that the older William may have been living in Tennessee during this decade.

chaplain (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 January 1932, p. 4). The following October, Bertha was supervising “an apron contest... one of the special features” of the East End Neighborhood Club’s annual domestic fair held at the Douglass Community Center (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 October 1932). Also in early 1932, Bertha was the out-going vice president of the Young Married People’s Class of the First Christian Church (*Illinois State Journal*, 17 January 1932, p. 19). Bertha continued to volunteer for a variety of organizations through 1935.<sup>68</sup>

The 1930 U.S. Census of Population noted that Robert (a 50-year old, paper hanger) was living with his wife Bertha L. (a 48 year-old Kentucky born woman) at 1533 East Mason Street. The census indicates that Robert first married at 20 years of age. Although he could read and write, he apparently had not attended school. The Wright family rented their home for \$16/month. Also residing with the elderly couple was 69-year old Sallie Tutt, Robert’s mother-in-law. The census return noted that Robert was a Spanish War Veteran (USBC 1930: Springfield City, page 32). Robert Wright, Jr. could not be located in the 1930 U.S. Census of Population. The 1931 *Springfield City Directory* noted that Bertha and Robert (a painter) were residing at 1533 East Mason Street.

The local newspapers reported twice on Robert’s activities during the early 1930s. In late 1932, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that the East End Neighborhood Club had held their fall business meeting at Robert’s house, 1533 East Mason Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 September 1932, p. 8). In June 1933, Robert’s wife Bertha traveled to Streator (apparently without her husband) with other members of the Robert L. Blakeman Camp and Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 June 1933, p. 17).<sup>69</sup> Robert’s absence on this trip may suggest that he was not well at this time. One of the last references to Robert N. Wright in the local Springfield newspapers occurred in late December 1934, with the paper announcing his appointment as a precinct election official/judge (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 December 1934, p. 11). Robert, Jr. was very active during these years with his church and volunteer work with numerous civic organizations, and his name occurs frequently in the local newspapers during these years, often without the “Jr.” making it somewhat difficult to ascertain which of the two Robert Wrights were being reported on.

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<sup>68</sup> Some of the other activities included: Carnation Day (*Illinois State Journal*, 26 April 1933); East End Secretary (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 February 1934); Auxiliary treasurer (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 April 1934, p. 13); Citizen’s Committee, Urban League sponsors of annual Carnival (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 July 1934, p. 2); hosted Auxiliary meeting at her house (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 October 1934, p. 5); treasurer of the Auxiliary District No. 4 (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 October 1934, p. 5); Young Colored Women’s Political Club sponsored a Kapp booster meeting at Bertha’s house (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 March 1935, p. 24).

Beginning in circa 1928, newspaper stories began appearing about volunteerism being conducted by one Robert Wright, Jr.—presumably Robert’s youngest son. Robert, Jr. was actively engaged with the Springfield Lyceum, an organization in which he was elected president of in 1928. Among activities of the Lyceum were debates with the Peoria Civil Rights League (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 January 1928, p. 8; 20 June 1928, p. 11).

<sup>69</sup> Among the others traveling with her was Charles Maxwell (see “‘Aunt Lou’ Maxwell: The Life of a Cuban-Immigrant Washerwoman and her Step-son Charles Maxwell,” Appendix VI, in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume II]).



Robert Nathaniel Wright died on 1 April 1935. At the time of his death, Robert was residing at 326 North Thirteenth Street, Springfield with his wife Bertha. Funeral services were offered at the Finnie-Wade funeral home and at the Union Baptist Church. Robert was survived by his wife (Bertha L. Wright) and son (Robert, Jr.).<sup>70</sup> He was buried with full military honors at Camp Butler National cemetery, with the procession being overseen by the Robert Blakeman Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 April 1935, p. 18).<sup>71</sup> The last appearance for Bertha and Robert Wright in the local newspapers occurred in early April 1935, when a short notice was published in the “Card of Thanks” by “Mrs. Bertha Wright and Family” thanking their friends, relatives and neighbors for their sympathy during their time of bereavement (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 April 1935, page 28).

After death of her husband, Bertha seems to have disappeared from the pages of the Springfield newspapers and city directories, and it would appear that she probably moved out of Springfield. The 1940 Federal census suggests that she had relocated to Kentucky to live with family at that location. The 1940 census indicates that she was a 59-year-old widow who owned her own house (valued at \$2,000) and that she was living with her mother (79-year-old Sallie Tutt) and brother (?) (57-year-old William W. Phillips) in Todd County, Kentucky at that time. Bertha Lee Wright (born 3 February 1880) died (of cerebrovascular accident, presumably caused by “arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease”) on 14 March 1962 at the Logan County Hospital. She had been a resident of Elkton, Kentucky at the time of her death. She was 83 years old, and was buried in Elkton, Kentucky. Her death certificate indicates her father was Phil Standard, and mother was Sallie Tutt. On 15 March 1962, the *Illinois State Journal* ran a short notice that “Mrs. Bertha Wright of Elkton, Ky., formerly of Springfield, died Tuesday evening in Elkton.” (“Mrs. Bertha Wright”, *Illinois State Journal*, 15 March 1962, page 48).<sup>72</sup>

Although the artifacts recovered from the Fire deposits of House B were few in number, several of the personal items recovered spoke volumes as to the character of the house occupants at the time of the riot. Among these artifacts were three military medals which presumably had been issued to the young Robert Wright. In 1898, many of Springfield’s young Black men answered

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<sup>70</sup> It is interesting that Robert’s obituary makes no mention of his older son, who most likely was in Georgia at the time of his father’s death. The name of Robert and Dona’s oldest son is variously recorded as Killiam, John, and William. William Edgar Wright (born in February 1900) resided in Columbus, Muscogee County, Georgia in 1930 (USBC 1930). The 1930 census suggests that he was a Black, married soldier in the U.S. Army at that time. His wife was named Delica. The 1940 U.S. Census of Population also indicates the same residence location (USBC 1940). His occupation in 1940 was listed as a laborer, and that he had only completed the eighth grade. William’s World War II draft registration card indicates that he was back in the military and stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia ([https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2238/images/004836604\\_00694?pId=4264383](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2238/images/004836604_00694?pId=4264383)) (Ancestry.com: Randall\_Schumacker Tree). Further confusing the issue is the fact that Robert’s brother was named William H. M. Wright (born in 1877). William Henry M. Wright married a woman in Jacksonville named Anna Wilkerson in October 1912 (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 October 1912, p. 9), and he died in 1928 (Ancestry.com: Randall\_Schumacker Tree).

<sup>71</sup> Ancestry.com. *Illinois, U.S., Deaths and Stillbirths Index, 1916-1947* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011; Ancestry.com. *U.S., National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2012.

<sup>72</sup> Ancestry.com. *Kentucky, Death Records, 1852-1965* [database on-line]. Lehi, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007.

President McKinley's call to arms and his challenge to the Black community's patriotic spirit. Springfield furnished an entire company of men that served with distinction during the Spanish American War. He and his fellow soldiers served in the first U.S. Regiment both manned and officered by all Black servicemen. Robert Wright represents one of those young patriotic men, and his life story speaks of the challenges that such men had during their post-war years. Caught up in the Race Riot of August 1908, the young married man lost all of his personal possessions at the hands of an angry white mob, and potentially experienced more violence and anger towards his person in Springfield than he had experienced in Cuba during his military service. A fellow Springfield veteran from Company H that served with Wright in Cuba was a young Charles White. After his return to Illinois, White wrote the book of poems entitled *Plea of the Negro Soldier* in which he wrote of life in Jim Crow America, foretelling the plight of thousands of young Black men after similar service in France during World War I.<sup>73</sup> As Valine (2012) notes, the young Charles White was "disillusioned with his experiences back in the U.S [and] was angry about the hypocrisy of fighting for freedom abroad and returning home to a land in which he was not free." White left Springfield in 1903, and eventually found success in his academic pursuits.<sup>74</sup> Similarly, as a young Black man, Robert Wright persevered through Jim Crow Springfield and central Illinois living a life of dignity and service to community that his family, and those that knew him, should be proud of.

And thus ends our story—a story that unfolded with the discovery of several military medals in the remains of a burned-out house from the 1908 Springfield Race Riots—regarding the life of Robert Nathaniel Wright and his experiences as a Black man in Jim Crow Illinois.

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<sup>73</sup> Shortly after his return to Springfield, White wrote the poem "The Negro Volunteer" (published in June 1899).

<sup>74</sup> White served as sergeant major, chaplain's assistant and regimental clerk while in Cuba. He remained in Springfield through 1903, leaving to attend school at Exeter [?]. Forced to leave due to racial prejudice, White ultimately enrolled as a 30-year old Black combat veteran in a predominately white Williston Northampton School in 1906. During his Williston years, White excelled in academics, sports, and music. He published and published his poetry (Valine 2012).

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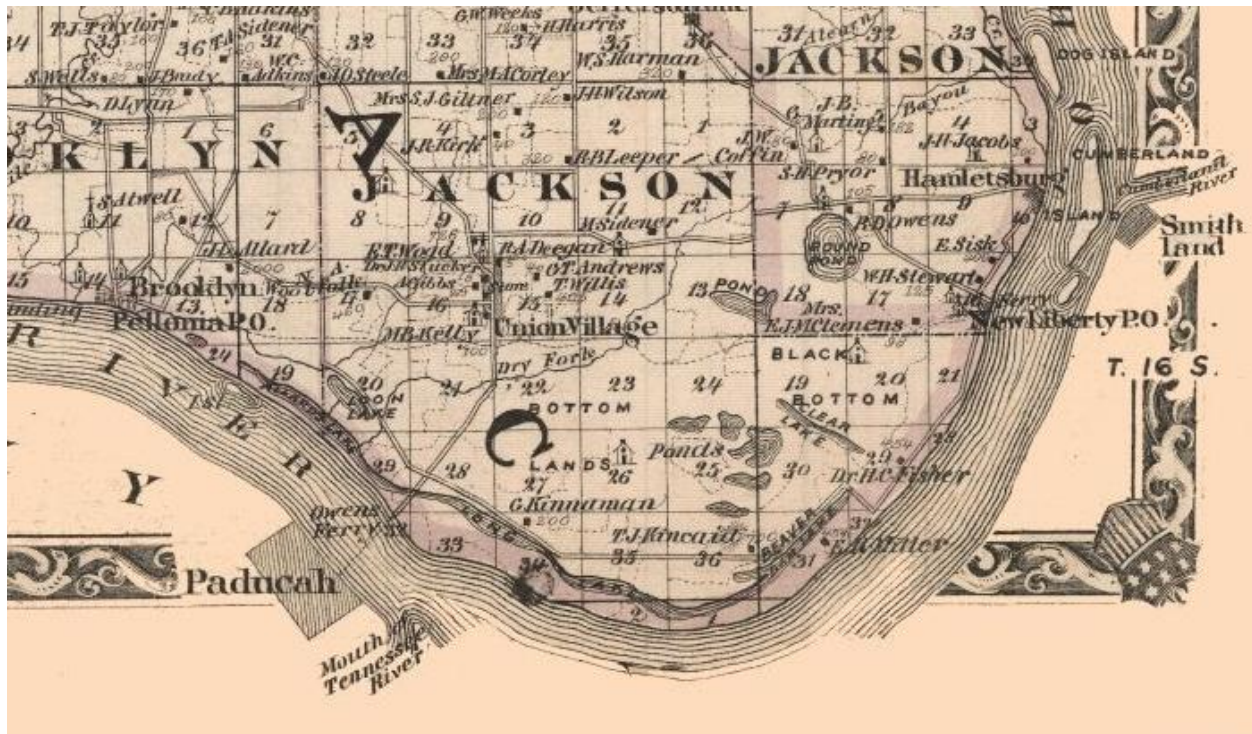


Figure 1. Top: Southeast Massac County in 1876, illustrating the location of Brooklyn, Union Village, and the Black Bottom (Beers 1876). Bottom: Massac County in 1881 illustrating the location of Metropolis City (later Metropolis), the home of Jacob Wright in 1880 (Rand McNally and Company 1881).

### THE TERM OF COURT CLOSED.

**Judge Fouke Winds Up a Lot of Unfinished Business.**

Jordan B. Wright sued Emma Wright for divorce on the ground of desertion. He married her in 1885 in Metropolis and she deserted him two years later. Both parties live in this city. The cause was heard, defendant defaulted and decree was granted for desertion.

### MARRIAGE LICENSE RECORD.

{ Jordan B. Wright..... Springfield  
{ Millie A. Douglas..... Springfield

### A DIVORCE RAILROADED THROUGH.

**Jordan B. Wright Gets one in Short Order—Other Court Proceedings.**

Jordan B. Wright, a colored painter residing at No. 1120 East Mason street, instituted a suit for divorce from Emma Wright in the Sangamon circuit court yesterday. The case was heard at once by the court and a decree was granted on the ground of desertion. The parties both live in this city and are colored. Wright, in his examination, said his wife had left him over two years ago and had refused to live with him despite his frequent requests. He stated naively that he still "meets her in the church house."

### WRIGHT-DOUGLAS.

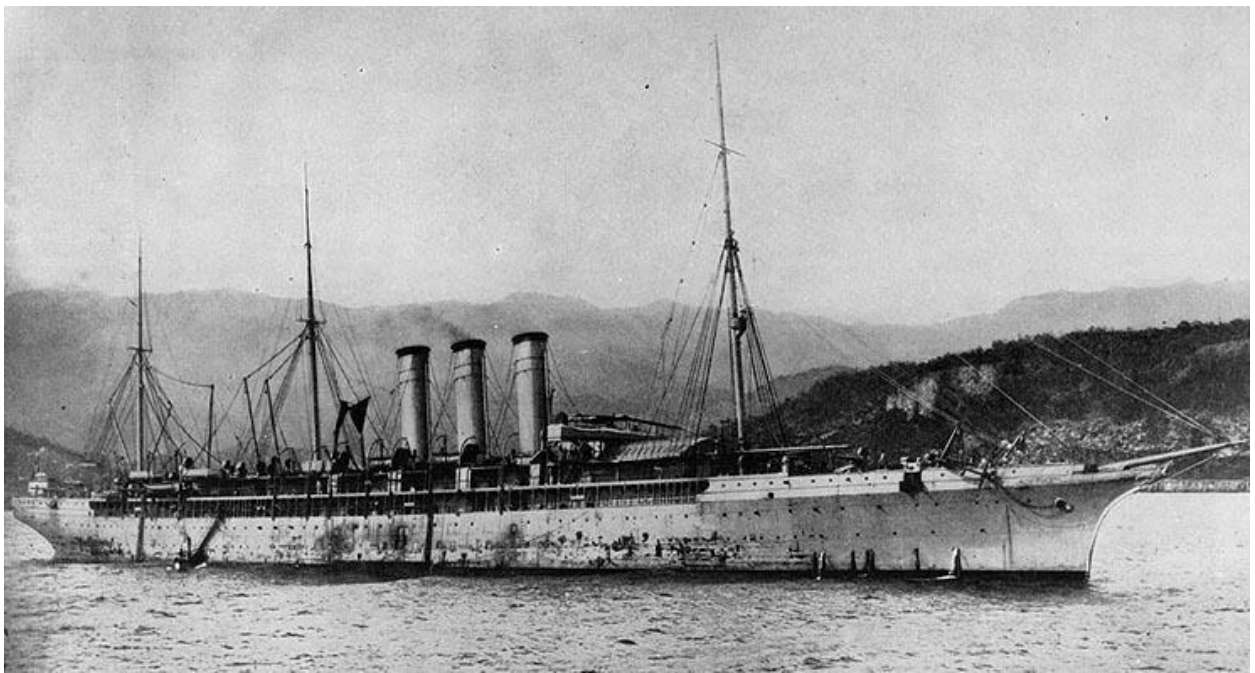
Last night, at the residence of Mr. Jordan B. Wright (colored), a painter, No. 1702 East Mason street, occurred his marriage to Miss Millie Douglas, also of this city. The Rev. B. Hillman, pastor of the Union Baptist church, officiated. The wedding was a very quiet affair. Mr. Wright and bride will reside in his present home.

Figure 2. Left: Announcements of divorce of Jordan B. Wright and Emma Wright (*Illinois State Journal*, 02 May 1891, page 4; *Illinois State Register*, 02 May 1891, page 1). Right: Marriage License and Wedding announcements for Jordan Wright and Millie Douglas (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 November 1891, page 4; *Illinois State Register*, 15 November 1891, page 8).





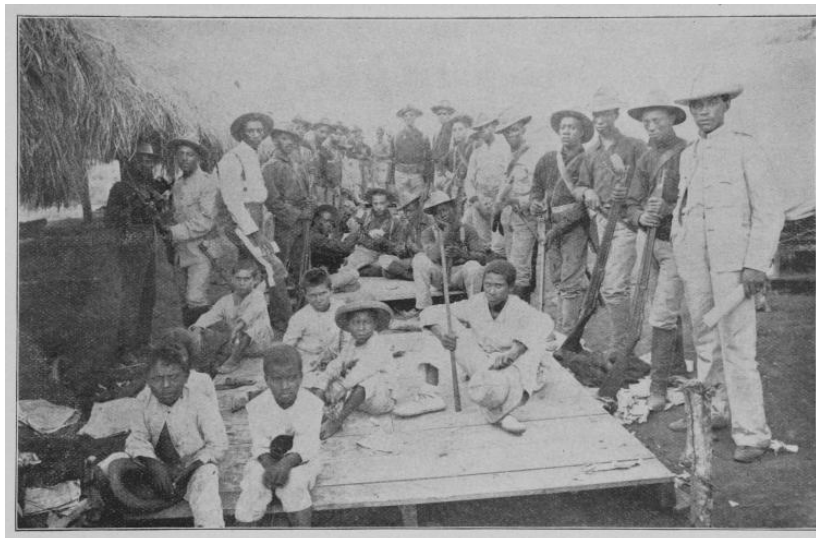
**Figure 3. Detail of the 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Springfield, illustrating the location of the long-standing home of Jordan Wright and his family (1210 East Mason Street) (circled in red). Note the location of the Union Baptist Church (Negro) at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Mason Streets. The Palmer School was the location of the First Ward School, which dates from the 1850s.**



**Figure 4. Two views of the USS Yale. The ship was built in 1888-9 as the *City of Paris*. It was renamed the USS Yale for use in the Spanish American War. It was later renamed the USS Harrisburg for use in World War I. The USS Yale departed for Cuba on August 11, 1908 with, among others, the young Robert Wright aboard. Top: View in 1890s. Bottom: The USS Yale in Cuban waters in 1898 ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS\\_City\\_of\\_Paris\\_\(1888\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_City_of_Paris_(1888))); <https://www.ibiblio.org/hyperwar/OnlineLibrary/photos/images/h85000/h85345.jpg>).**



**Figure 5. View of Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry in Cuba, 1898-99 (McCard and Turnley 1899:62). This image depicts only 50 of the over 100 men that comprised Company H. Perhaps one of these men was the young Robert Wright, future occupant of House B.**



**Figure 6. Soldiers of Company H, breaking camp at San Luis, Cuba with Cuban boys in foreground (McCard and Turnley 1899:80). The soldiers pictured here were probably Springfield men, members of the Eighth Illinois Regiment serving in Cuba. Note the soldiers sitting in center towards the back who are playing cards, and the adjacent man with his head resting in his hand and eyes closed (potentially sleeping).**

M. Jones, D. G. Hobbs, S. Sublett, J. Dunn, S. Madison, J. Browner, F. S. Davis, W. D. Johnson, D. Gibbs, J. B. Gains, W. Williams, S. Williams, J. Prossers, N. Lewis, L. Livingston, W. Bell, A. B. Butler, J. H. H. Hawkins, C. G. Toliver, H. Riley, E. Henry, J. Stikes, W. Smith, W. M. Yancy, W. Mechields, F. Murphy, C. Earley, W. R. Finley, J. Javis, C. Jacobs, W. Jordon, F. Grayer, W. A. Watson, W. Harden, J. H. Lee, F. Yarbery, W. Rollins, C. Jones, S. D. Bell, F. B. Richard, T. Tichnor, E. Brown, A. Smith, W. Walker, C. Martins, G. E. Gusle, W. R. Clark, C. Glasco, W. Bryant.

COMPANY H, SPRINGFIELD.

Captain.....William Darrell Hodge  
 First Lieutenant.....Richard R. Ross  
 Second Lieutenant.....Walter T. Jackson  
 First Sergeant.....Robt. Blakeman  
 Second Sergeant.....Henry Williams  
 Sergeants.—Oliver Curtis, Frank Lewis, Joseph Richardson, Henry Brody.  
 Corporals.—Joseph Morgan, Henry Ross, William Farmer, Elias Kirby, James Hatcher, David Edwards, Charley Rose, Luther King, George Beard, Frank Burns, Edward Womley, George Burton.  
 Privates.—R. Adams, D. Brown, D. Giles, M. Maker, G. Harris, D. Maher, I. King, J. Hubbard, R. Wright, S. Morgan, S. Donegan, F. Vernon, I. Walton, A. Washington, F. Washington, C. Watkins, J. Webb, I. Williams, L. Williams, N. Williams, R. Williams, W. York, L. Marshall, A. D. Johnson, C. Holman, J. Wells, E. Parks, L. Parks, W. Petit, W. Pey-

ton, W. Pollard, C. Quayles, W. Ragland, G. Ray, N. Redmond, B. Rickets, J. Robinson, C. Ross, E. Rucker, I. Lounders, E. Lettoiss, W. Smith, B. Brown, J. Tayborn, A. Thompson, G. Alexandra, G. Bishop, W. Blackford, A. Bland, K. Brayboy, A. Brown, W. Burk, M. Burton, R. Calhoun, G. Cartes, H. Dickens, I. Dixons, R. Hall, J. Edwards, C. Ensaw, J. Farmer, C. Moore, E. Owendorf, F. Ford, L. Gloves, E. Greenleaf, A. Harden, G. Lacy, W. Hicks, H. Hill, H. Holman, A. Johnson, J. Jones, P. Kirby, G. Loomis, J. Lucas, G. Marshall, A. Meredith, H. Miller, H. Minhard, W. Marshall, R. Washington.

COMPANY I, QUINCY.

Captain .....Frederick Ball  
 First Lieutenant .....Arthur H. Walker  
 Second Lieutenant .....W. J. Smith  
 First Sergeant.....Charles S. S. Morris  
 Quartermaster Sergeant.Charles O. Robinson  
 Sergeants.—Chas. H. Peterson, Samuel Duncan, John A. Pride, John M. Walker.  
 Corporals.—Joseph Jordon, Thomas W. Robinson, William Perkins, James W. Cropp, J. W. Ball, Edward Martin, Robert L. Penix, William Sandberry, John W. Griffin, Bailey Butler, John Hampfom, John Longmeyer.  
 Artificer.—Taylor Wheeler.  
 Wagoner.—William W. Ball.  
 Privates.—W. W. Thompson, C. Maxwell, W. Blue, R. Gibson, B. Tucker, L. Bruington, A. Hicks, E. Miller, S. Bittler, R. Harris, R. Gilstrap, W. Wyatt, C. Simington, H. Dear, L. Bernard, E. W. Johnson,

Figure 7. Roster of Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Springfield (Goode 1899:57-58). Besides Wright, other Springfield family names included Donegan and Burton—both who paid dearly during the Race Riot. Also note presence of Elijah Greenleaf.

## Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

CAPTAIN, WILLIAM D. HODGE.

FIRST LIEUTENANT, RICHARD C. ROSS.

SECOND LIEUTENANT, WALTER J. JACKSON.

### SERGEANTS

ROBERT BLAKEMAN, 1st. Sergeant  
HENRY WILLIAMS  
OLIVER CURTIS  
HENRY A. BROADY  
FRANK L. LEWIS  
JOSEPH RICHARDSON

### CORPORALS

JOSEPH MORGAN,  
HARRY ROSS  
WILLIAM FARMER  
ELIAS KIRBY  
JAMES HATCHER  
DAVID EDWARDS  
CHARLES ROSE  
LUTHER KING  
GEORGE BEARD  
FRANK BURNS  
ABRAHAM L. MORGAN  
EVERTT WATTS

GEORGE HARRIS, Cook  
FREDERICK PARKER, Musician  
IRA KING, Musician  
CHARLES HOLMAN, Artificer  
JOSEPH WELLS, Wagoner

### PRIVATES

ADAMS, ROBERT  
ALEXANDRA, GEORGE  
BLACKFORD, WILLIAM  
BLAND, AUBRY

BRABOY, KIT  
BISHOP, CHARLES  
BROWN, ALLEN  
BROWN, BELTON  
BROWN, DANIEL  
BURKS, WALTER  
BURTON, MILUS  
BURTON, GEORGE  
BENNETT, ROBERT  
CALHOUN, RALPH  
CARTER, GILES  
DICKENS, HARRY  
DIXON, JAMES  
DONNEGAN, WILLIAM  
EDWARDS, JOSEPH  
ENSAW, CHARLES  
FARMER, JOHN JR  
FORD, FRANK  
GLOVER, LOUIS  
GREENLEAF, ELIJAH  
GILES, DAVID  
HALL, ROBERT  
HARDIN, ANDREW  
HATCHER, ELLIS  
HICKS, WILLIAM  
HILL, HENRY  
HOLMAN, RALPH  
HOGAN, CHARLES  
HUBBARD, JAMES  
JOHNSON, ALBERT  
JONES, JOHN  
JOHNSON, ARTHUR D  
KIRBY, PAUL  
LACEY, GEORGE  
LOOMIS, GEORGE  
LOOMIS, WILLIAM  
LUCAS, JAMES  
MAHR, DAVID  
MARSHALL, GEORGE

MEREDITH, AMOS  
MILLER, HENRY  
MINNARD, HARDY  
MOORE, CHARLES  
MARSHALL, WESLEY  
MAHR, MAJOR  
MARSHALL, LENARD  
ORENDORF, ELIJAH  
POLLARD, WILLIAM  
PETTIT, WILLIAM  
PEYTON, WILLIAM  
PARKER, LORENZA  
OUARELLS, GEORGE  
RAGLAND, WILLIAM  
RAY, GRANVILLE  
REDEN, NEUMAN  
RICKETT, BENJAMIN  
ROBINSON, JAMES  
ROSS, CHARLES  
RUCKER, ELECK  
SMITH, WILLIAM  
SETTLERS, SAMUEL  
SANDERS, JOSEPH  
THOMPSON, ALBERT  
TABORN, JOHN  
VERNON, FRANK  
WILLIAMS, JOHN  
WILLIAMS, LOUIS  
WILLIAMS, NOAH  
WILLIAMS, REUBEN  
WRIGHT, ROBERT  
WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRA  
WASHINGTON, ROBERT  
WASHINGTON, FREDERICK  
WATKINS, CHARLES  
WEBB, JAMES  
WORMLEY, EDWARD  
YORK, WILLIAM  
WALTON, JAMES C

Figure 8. Roster of Company H, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as published in McCard and Turnley (1899:63).

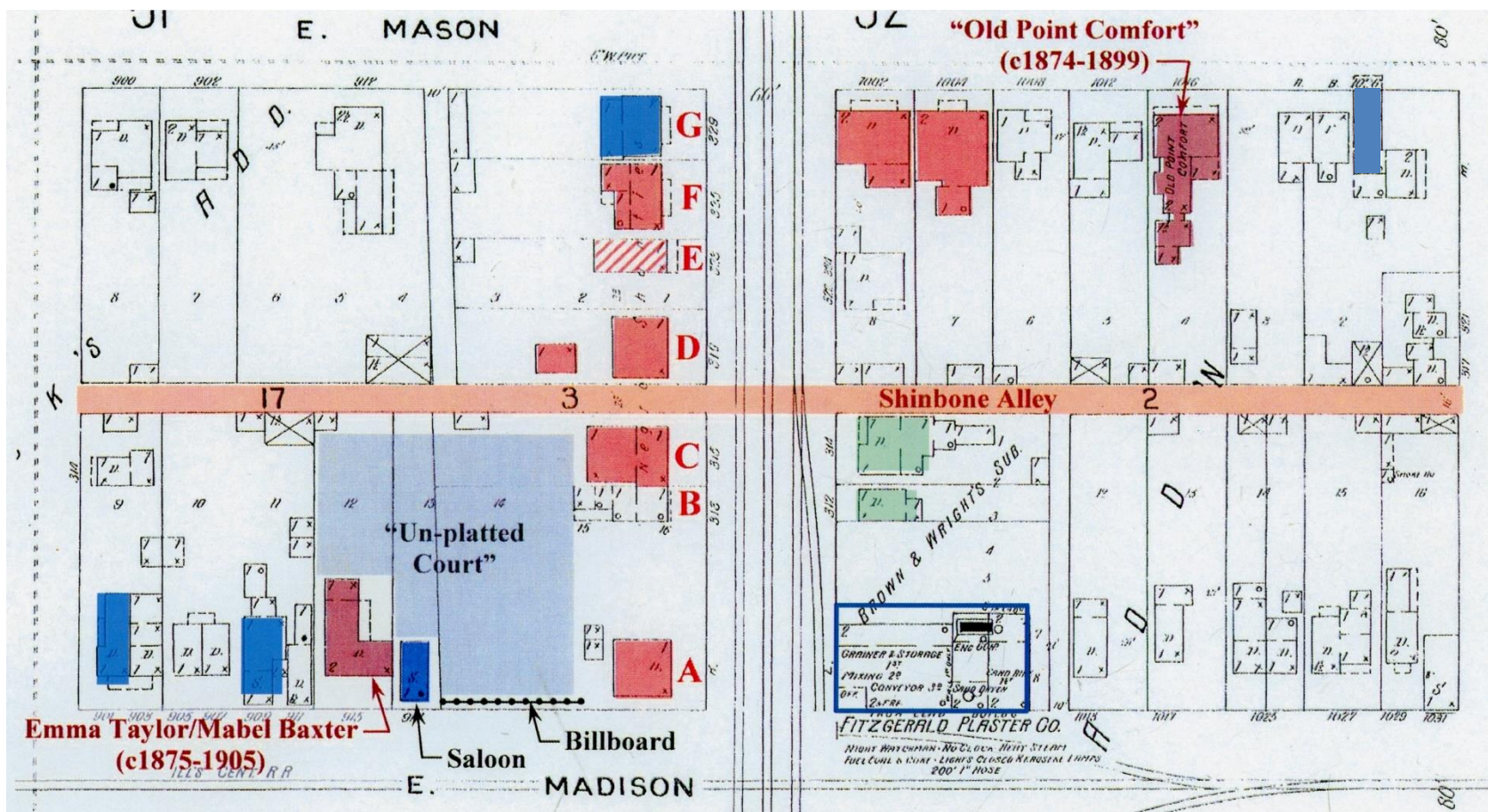
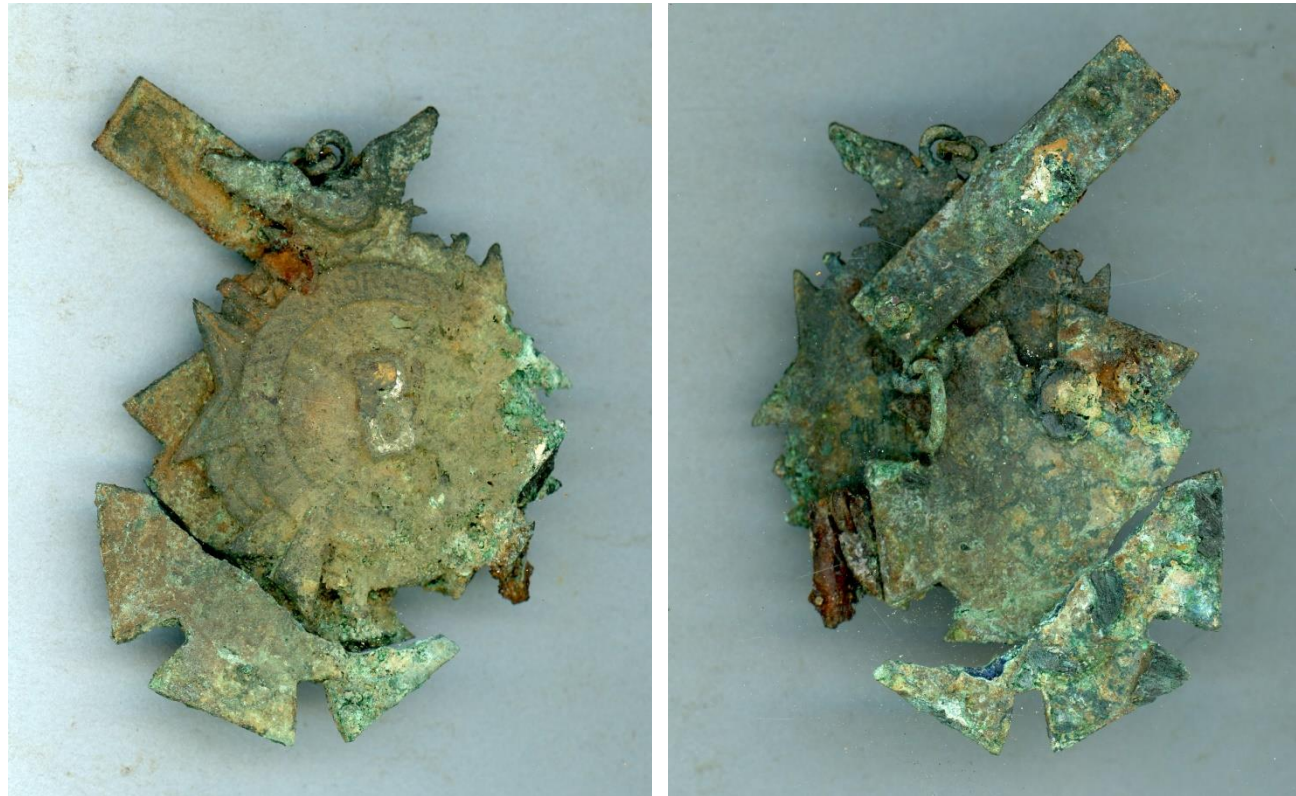


Figure 9. During the years circa 1908-09, after his suspected marriage to Stella Moore, the couple lived for a short while leading up to the riots at 311 North Tenth Street (House B), as well as at 1016 East Mason Street (the earlier location of the Old Point Comfort “resort”) after the riots. By circa 1907-08, the houses highlighted in blue functioned as saloons, and those highlighted in green most likely were operating as opium dens and/or gambling houses. Of particular note are the locations of the infamous Emma Taylor/Mabel Baxter and Old Point Comfort resorts in relationship to the Tenth Street Rail Improvements Project (Houses A through G). By late 1908, although not functioning as a formal house of ill fame, 1016 East Mason was a rough location at the time Robert resided there with news-accounts of “can-rushing revelry” and raids of “hop joints” at this location (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 November 1908, p. 5; *Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1908, p. 5).



**Figure 10. Two views of military medals recovered from the Fire Deposits of House B (Lots E-88 and E-89).**

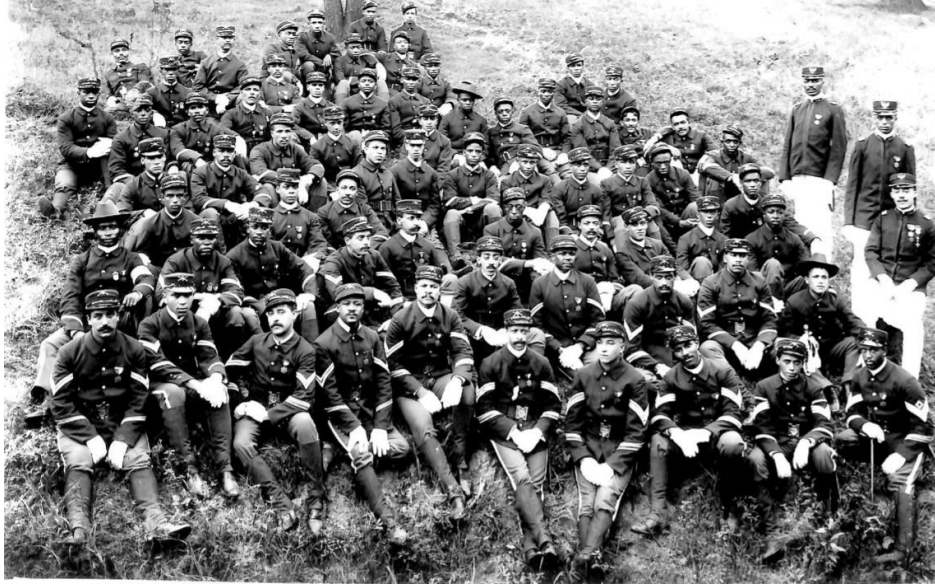




**Figure 11. Two views of conjoined military service medals. The upper medal represents the Illinois National Guard’s “Long and Honorable Service Medal” and depicts crossed rifles with the prominently displayed “8” in reference to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment. The lower medal, partially hidden by the upper one, is believed to represent a “Spanish-American War, Cuba Campaign Medal” issued by the Illinois National Guard to the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment—none of which are known to have survived to the present day(125% actual size).**



Figure 12. Two examples of the “Long and Honorable Service Medal” issued by the Illinois National Guard. The example recovered from House B is similar to the medal on the right. This medal has a five-pointed star design with bifurcate points, and lacks 1) the shield below the eagle, 2) the ING cartouche at its base, 3) the PRO PATRIA in the suspension bar, and 4) the saw tooth rays around its perimeter edge (all present on the example to the left). Although the suspension bar from the example recovered from House B has a similar rectangular shape as the example on the right, it is unclear whether the one from House B has the shield on the suspension bar. These medals were issued to troops upon completion of five-years of service with the Illinois National Guard (<https://www.bidsquare.com/online-auctions/akiba-antiques/illinois-national-guard-pro-patria-medal-1656230>) [Right, courtesy of the Illinois State Military Museum, Springfield. This medal was issued to Thomas R. Smith, Company H, Springfield and is engraved on the back “Co. H. / Thomas R. Smith.”]



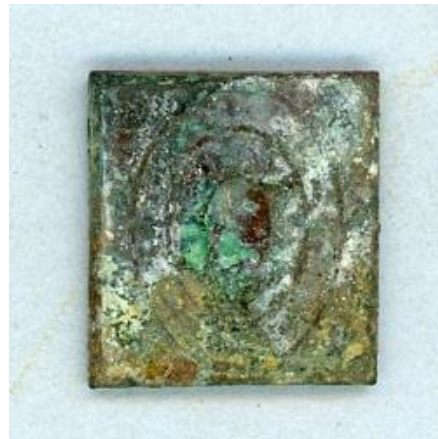
**Figure 13. Top: Photograph of the Eighth Illinois Volunteer Regiment (Illinois State Military Museum). Bottom Left: Detail of guardsman wearing the unidentified service medal similar to that recovered from House B (fused to the “Long and Honorable Service” medal). The corporal appears to be wearing a medal with six flat arms similar to the archaeological example from House B. Based on the archaeological example, the service medal appears to have been issued to veterans of the Eighth Illinois Regiment for service in the Spanish-American War, presumably by the Illinois National Guard (Illinois State Military Museum, Springfield).**



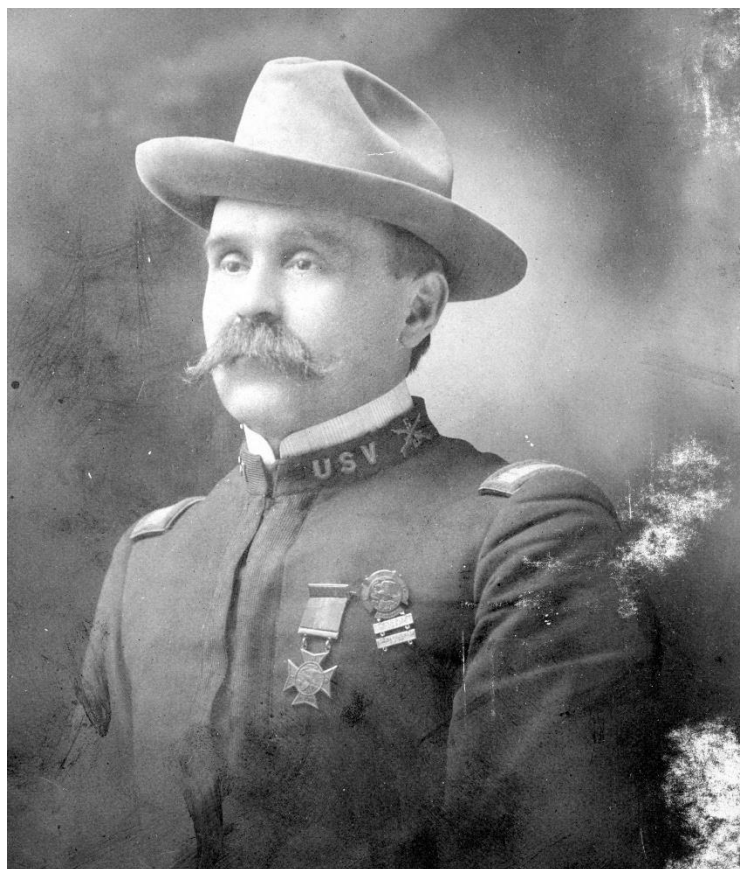
Figure 14. Bronze medals issued to veterans for service in the Spanish-American War, 1898-99. Left: Medal issued by the United Spanish War Veterans (USWV) after 1904. This medal depicts the Spanish American War Cross with four equally-sized flat-topped arms. Middle: Enlarged detail of the Spanish American War Cross illustrating the embossed arms that read “CUBA,” “PORTO RICO,” “U.S.A.,” and “PHILIPPINE / ISLANDS.” Right: Service medal issued to Spanish American War veterans by the Illinois National Guard in circa 1899. This medal has a four-arm cross with bifurcate-topped arms. The side and top arms are embossed with “I.,” “N.,” and “G.,” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard), whereas the bottom arm is embossed “VETERAN” ([https://nmaahc.si.edu/object/nmaahc\\_2011.155.217](https://nmaahc.si.edu/object/nmaahc_2011.155.217); <https://floydsmedals.com/product/illinois-spanish-american-war-service-medal/>).



**Figure 15. Left: Two components of a “Distinguished Marksman” service medal recovered from the Fire deposits of House B. The upper pin consists of a four-arm disk with a stick pin back. The side and top arms of this pin are embossed with “I,” “N.,” and “G.” (in reference to the Illinois National Guard). The bottom arm is decorated with floral details. The lower disk, although heavily corroded, most likely depicts a kneeling soldier firing a rifle with the words “DISTINGUISHED MARKSMAN” (actual size). Not illustrated here are the dated marksmanship bars that most likely would have been associated with this medal.**



**Figure 16. Top: Backside (illustrating stick pin) of “Distinguished Marksman” service medal recovered from the Fire deposits of House B (actual size). Middle: Unidentified presentation bar, potentially representing a dated marksmanship bar associated with the “Distinguished Marksman” service award (actual size). Bottom: Potential collar pin issued by the Illinois National Guard. The pin depicts a series of concentric circles, potentially representative of a marksman’s target (actual size, and enlarged 200%).**



**Figure 17. Colonel James S. Culver in his military uniform, circa 1899. At this time, Culver is wearing the generic Illinois National Guard veteran service medal (presumably for service in the Spanish-American War), and a “Distinguished Marksmanship” medal with two bars (and lacking the lower pendant with the kneeling rifleman) (Crouch 1899:1).**



**Figure 18. Top: Picture of Company K, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers at Peoria encampment (circa 1910). Bottom: Detail of medals worn by participants. Man at far right appears to be wearing three medals, which include (left to right) an unidentified medal, the unidentified medal similar to that recovered from House B, and the USWV War Cross (Illinois State Museum, Springfield).**





**Figure 19. View of two fused jewelry items from the Fire Deposits of House B (actual size) (Lot 89). The larger, flat oval item (left hand side of fused items) is highly decorated with floral details, and probably represents the remains of a brooch (200% actual size). The raised portion at the right end of the artifact depicts a bull dog identical to that illustrated in the lower image, and probably represents the remains of a smaller brooch or sash pin.**



**Figure 20. Suspected sash or belt buckle from the Fire deposits of House B. Note the decorative floral details and the double prongs (Lot B-89) (Actual size).**



**Figure 21 Details of two quality brass brooches recovered from House B. Top: Front and back of brooch with stick pin. Bottom: Brooch clip. Although these brooches were recovered from Post-Fire deposits (Lot B-37), their quality and style are reminiscent of the quality jewelry recovered from the Fire deposits, and may represent re-deposited materials.**



**Figure 22. Detail of previous photograph, illustrating the suite of medals worn by these guardsmen. The medals worn include ING Sharpshooters bars, Spanish American War service medal, and an unidentified ING Eighth Illinois Infantry Spanish American War service medal similar to the one recovered from House B.**

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# Co. H Members Are Discharged

Adjutant General Scott issued an order yesterday granting honorable discharges from the military service of the state to the following members of Company H, Eighth Infantry, of this city: Corporal Robert N. Wright, Musician Henry R. Alexander, Privates Albert Morris, John C. Allen, Johnnie C. Crow and Riley Wells.

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ROOMS FOR RENT for colored people;  
nice place, 1 block from car line. 1016  
East Mason. 21-14t

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Figure 23. Shortly after the Springfield riots, Corporal Robert N. Wright was granted an honorable discharge from Company H, Illinois National Guard (*Illinois State Register*, 19 December 1908, page 4). At this time, immediately after the riots, Robert was residing in a large boarding house located at 1016 East Mason Street (*Illinois State Register*, 27 September 1907, p. 8).

## TO PLACE MARKERS AT VETERANS' GRAVES

The graves of fifteen or more deceased colored veterans of the Civil war buried in Oak Ridge cemetery which are now without suitable markers will be properly designated through the efforts of Robert Blakeman Camp No. 86, United Spanish War Veterans.

Members of the organization met Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Wright, 533 Mason street, and compiled a list of those buried in Oak Ridge whose graves need markers.

The proper markers will be ordered from the United States government as soon as possible. Simeon B. Osby was named chairman and Robert N. Wright, secretary of a special committee to secure further information on graves of colored soldiers not suitably marked.

## TO DISCUSS SUITABLE MARKERS FOR GRAVES

Plans for the accomplishment of a movement begun recently by members of the Robert Blakeman camp, No. 86, United Spanish War Veterans, to obtain suitable markers for graves of all colored veterans buried in Oak Ridge cemetery, will be discussed at a meeting of those interested in the proposition, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at the home of Robert N. Wright, 1533 East Mason street, according to an announcement made yesterday by David Giles, commander of the post and William Farmer, adjutant.

### Neighborhood Club To Meet.

The East End Neighborhood club will open its fall season with a business meeting at 8 o'clock tomorrow night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert N. Wright, 1533 East Mason street.

Figure 24. Top: Robert Wright and Simeon Osby, members of special committee of the Robert Blakeman Camp No. 86, Spanish War Veterans, worked towards the proper marking of the graves of Colored Veteran troops at Oak Ridge cemetery (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 March 1925, page 9; 19 March 1925, page 7). Bottom: Mr. Wright and his wife continued to participate in civic functions during his later years in Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 September 1932, page 8).

ORIGINAL ew

Interment in the Camp Butler National Cemetery

To—The Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C.

NAME			RANK	COMPANY	REGIMENT OR VESSEL			DIVISION, IF WORLD WAR SOLDIER
					Number	State	Arm	
Wright, Robert N.			Pvt.	H.	8	Ill.	Inf.	<i>Saw (red)</i>
DATE OF DEATH			DATE OF INTERMENT			GRAVE MARK		REMARKS
Month	Day	Year	Month	Day	Year	Section	Grave No.	
Apr.	1	1935	Apr.	4	1935	3	806	Authority for interment. Presentation of Hon. discharge

Shipping point for headstones: Springfield Illinois.

*Samuel E. Sharp*

Superintendent.

3-2550

1144315

(See Instructions on Reverse Side)

LEE, MASS.

JUL 1

1935

6 0 2 9 0 1 8 0 0 1 9

Figure 25. View of authorization form for burial in Camp Butler National Cemetery, and recognition of honorable discharge (U.S. National Cemetery Interment Control Forms, 1928-1962;

[https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2590/images/40479\\_1521003240\\_0542-04632?lang=en-US&pId=1845642](https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/2590/images/40479_1521003240_0542-04632?lang=en-US&pId=1845642)).



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WRIGHT--Funeral for Robert Wright, 326 North Thirteenth street, will be held at 1:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Finnie-Wade funeral home and at 2 o'clock at Union Baptist church, Rev. S. C. Manuel officiating. Interment in Camp Butler National cemetery with Robert Blakeman camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, in charge at the grave.

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Figure 26. Robert N. Wright died on April 1, 1935 (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 April 1935, p. 18). He was buried with full military honors at Camp Butler National Cemetery (Section 3, Grave No. 806; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/1349134>; [https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2590/40479\\_1521003240\\_0542-04632?pid=1845642&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2590%26h%3D1845642%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26\\_phsrc%3DpET1080%26\\_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&\\_phsrc=pET1080&\\_phstart=successSource&usePUBJ s=true&\\_ga=2.65303405.2115040107.1566920244-465471153.1553013413](https://www.ancestry.com/interactive/2590/40479_1521003240_0542-04632?pid=1845642&backurl=https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?indiv%3D1%26dbid%3D2590%26h%3D1845642%26tid%3D%26pid%3D%26usePUB%3Dtrue%26_phsrc%3DpET1080%26_phstart%3DsuccessSource&treeid=&personid=&hintid=&usePUB=true&_phsrc=pET1080&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJ s=true&_ga=2.65303405.2115040107.1566920244-465471153.1553013413)).

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**MRS. BERTHA WRIGHT**

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Mrs. Bertha Wright of Elkton, Ky., formerly of Springfield, died Tuesday evening in Elkton.

Remains are at the Lathan and Wright Funeral Home, Elkton, Ky.

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Figure 27. Top: Notice of Bertha Wright's death published in the Illinois State Journal (15 March 1962, p. 48). Bottom: Bertha Wright's headstone (Elkton Cemetery, Elkton, Logan County, Kentucky; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/62866222>).



**THE NEGRO VOLUNTEER**  
**Charles Fred White (1908:58-60)**  
[Written for the *National Standard-Enterprise*, Springfield, Illinois]  
**June 1899**

He volunteered his life and health  
To go to cruel war—  
Increasing thus his country's wealth  
In soldier boys afar—

To fight the battles of a land  
Which does not him protect  
And, though great danger was at hand,  
He did not e'en object.

He went, it seemed, to certain death  
By bullet, sword or scourge,  
Where dry, hot trade winds blow their breath  
And rains the land submerge.

He knew well when he left his home—  
Though home it did not seem,—  
In Cuba's far off wilds to roam,  
That death raged there supreme;

That Spanish treachery and hate,  
That fever's dreaded ills,  
That rain and heat and heavy weight  
While on the march or drills,

Awaited him his fate to seal,  
His life-blood's wall to break,  
To Laugh in scorn when he should reel  
And fall, no more to wake.

Though monsters such did him confront  
And threaten him with death,  
His bravery they could not daunt,  
But made him fear the less.

Of such brave hearts as he does own  
A land might well be proud,  
Enforce the laws, protect his home,

His all, from lawless crowd. bird doth soar  
in lofty space,  
The fish doth swim the sea,  
The beast doth field and forest pace,  
The Negro—where hath he?

The bird at night flies to her nest,  
The beast's home is his lair,  
The fish in quiet nook doth rest,  
The Negro must despair

Because, alas, he hath no home,  
No place to lay his head  
That he can truly call his own;  
Nor e'en when he is dead

Doth his lone grave remembrance gain,  
In hearts, save of his kind;  
Nor is it marked by tomb of fame,  
Nor wreathed with flower nor vine.