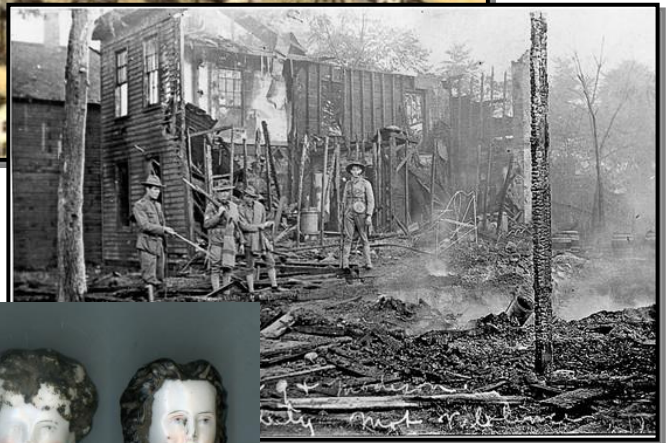
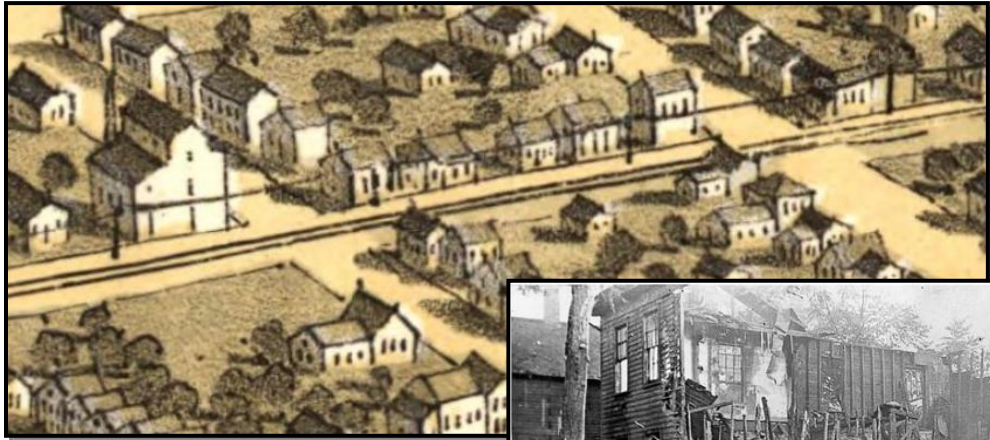


***RESULTS OF PHASE III DATA RECOVERY
FOR THE SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS***

**VOLUME V:
RACE RIOT SITE (11SG1432),
HOUSE D (315/319 NORTH TENTH STREET)**



Fever River Research, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

2024
[5/31/2024]

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HOUSE D (315/319 NORTH TENTH STREET)**

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2024

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Results of Archival Research	5
Results of the Archaeological Investigations	37
History of Archaeological Research	37
Phase II Investigations (2014)	37
Phase III Mitigation, Front Yard (2019)	38
The Archaeological Features	39
The Artifact Assemblage	71
The Early-to-Middle Pre-Fire Component	72
The Late Pre-Fire Component	80
The Fire Component	97
The Post-Fire Component	100
The Small Finds by Functional Category	100
Architecture	100
Foodways Service	103
Foodways Storage and Preparation	104
Personal	104
Clothing	121
Household Furnishings	126
Labor and/or Activities	128
Summary and Conclusions	344
Lot Use	345
The House	348
The Original House	348
The Later House (Additions and/or Modifications)	352
Conversion of Fireplaces to Stoves	352
Conversion to Multiple Family Housing	353
Demolition of the Summer Kitchen	354
Construction of Second House	354
The Artifacts: Insights into House Occupants and Their Lifestyles	368
The Early/Middle Pre-Fire Component (Circa 1842-1865)	368
The Late Pre-Fire Component (Circa 1880-August 1908)	370
The Race Riot Victims (August 1908)	380
Future Archaeological Potential	381
References Cited	396
Appendices	
I. Lot Provenience	406
II. Lot Inventory	410
III. Ceramic and Glass Vessel Description	484

IV.	Faunal Tables	520
V.	Cyrus Greenleaf	524

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 the 2019 field season (April through November 2019) at archaeological sites 11Sg1432 (the Race Riot Site). Located in Springfield, Illinois, this site was the location of five houses identified during the Phase I archaeological investigations for the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass project, which is being undertaken by the City of Springfield in anticipation of proposed rail improvements along the Tenth Street rail corridor (see Figures 1-2).

The remains of seven nineteenth century houses (six of frame construction, one of brick construction; all pre-dating circa 1870) were documented within that portion of Site 11Sg1432 that lies within the proposed project right-of-way. The 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 were subjected to Phase III archaeological mitigation (data recovery), which was conducted during the summer and fall of 2019.

Volume I of this multi-volume document contains a history of the project, and presents detailed context of the project area history. This report (Volume II) details the result of the archaeological investigations at House D (315/317/319 North Tenth Street), which was one of the five houses destroyed in August 1908 by fire by a white mob driven by racial hatred. Separate volumes detail the results of the excavations at Houses A (Volume II), B (Volume III), C (Volume IV), and E (Volume VI). Volume VII details the results of the Phase II archaeological testing conducted at two additional houses (House F and G) in 2014. Although Houses F and G were not destroyed by the mob action in August 1908, the archaeological investigations of these two late nineteenth century houses provide significant context material for the project narrative. Volume VIII is a summary volume that addresses the original research questions identified within the Data Recovery Plan prepared prior to the 2019 investigations, as well as a series of summary historical vignettes of the various families and individuals who once called this neighborhood home—including those who were unfortunate to have experienced the horrific events within that neighborhood on the hot August weekend of 1908.

House D (315/317/319 N. Tenth Street)¹ was located along the west side of Tenth Street, four houses north of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection, and immediately north of the east/west trending alley. The house was located on the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3, Jonas Whitney's Addition, City of Springfield. With an approximate 39-ft (11.89m) frontage, the house fronted Tenth Street to the east, with the front of the structure roughly in line with Houses A, B, and C, and set back approximately 19-ft (5.79m) from the Tenth Street right-of-way. The house was situated to the north of, and across the east/west alley from, House C, and immediately south of House E. House D sits approximately 4-ft (1.22m) north of the alley right-of-way, and 4-ft (1.22m) south of the north property line. Although the majority of this dwelling, as originally constructed, was exposed during the Phase II archaeological investigations, the west end of the lot extended into the adjacent parking lot (and was not investigated during the Phase II investigations). The Phase III archaeological mitigation resulted in the complete excavation of the front (east) half of the house and the adjacent front yard.

¹ In 1890, the house is listed simply as "L.I.", whereas in 1896, it is listed as 313 N. Tenth Street. In 1890, the logical progression of numbers would suggest that the house was identified as 315, 317, or 319 N. Tenth Street.

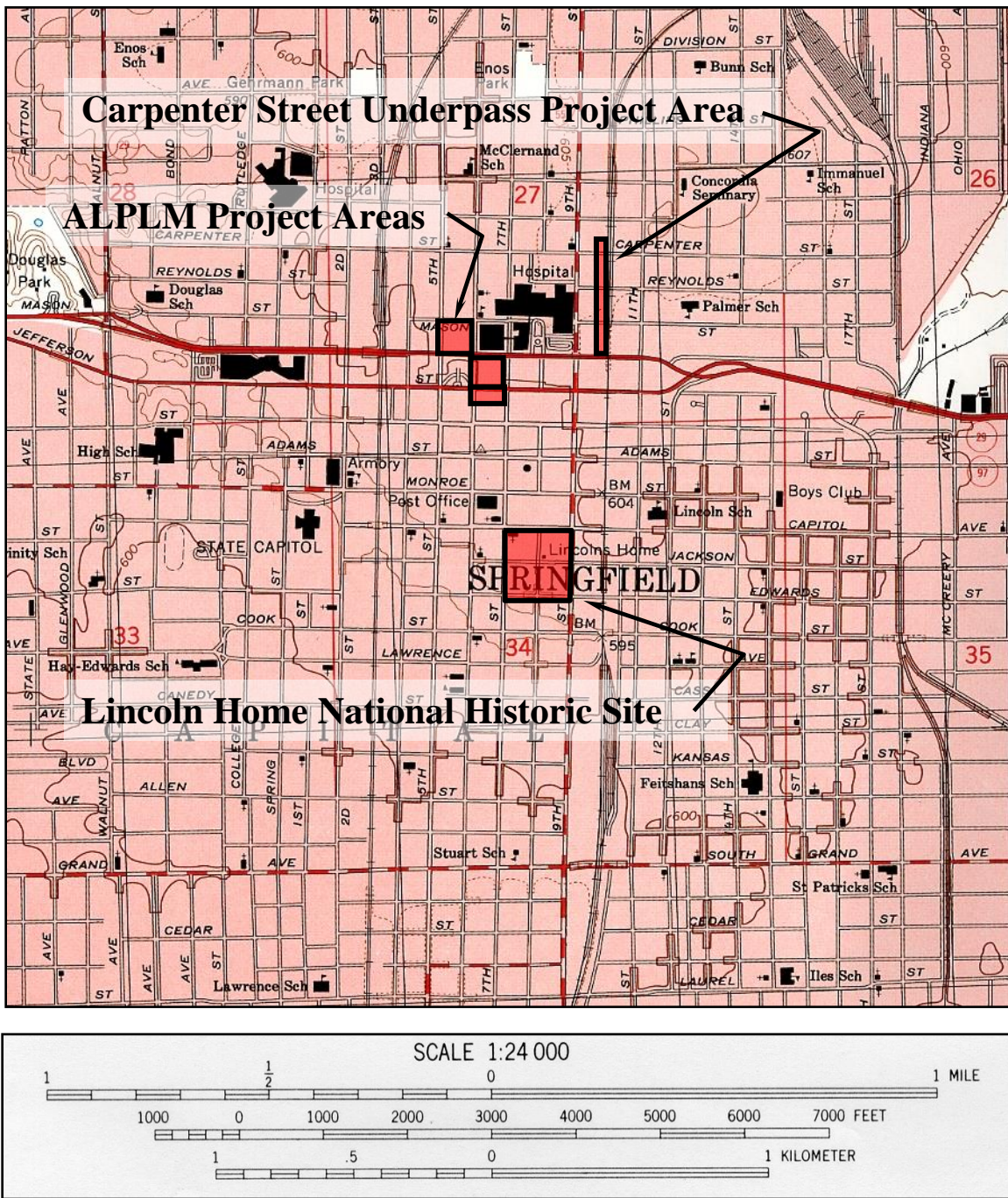


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998*). The location of both the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project area also are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

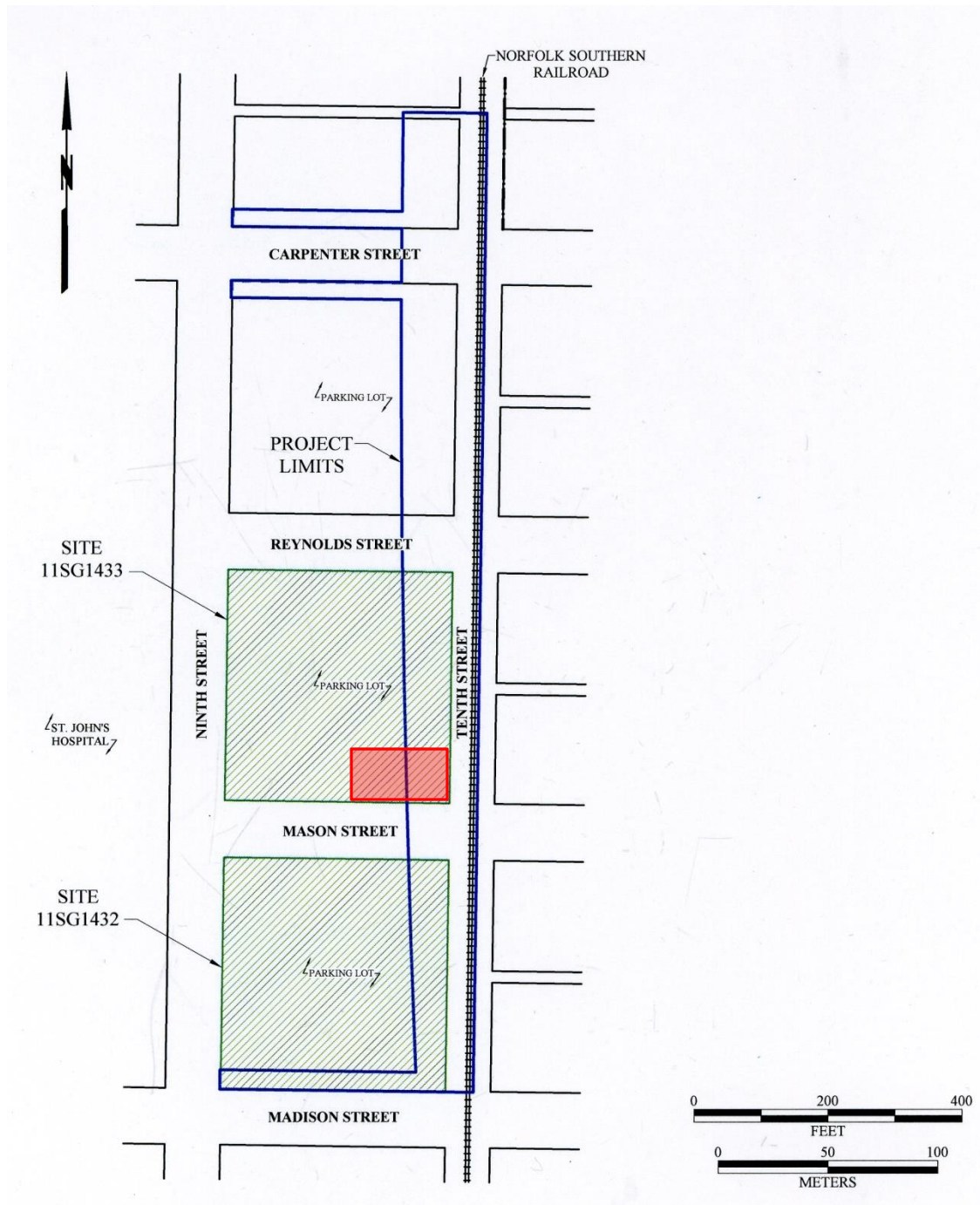


Figure 2. Site plan showing the relationship of Sites 11SG1432 and 11Sg1433 (hatched in green) in relationship to the Carpenter Street Underpass Project Area (outlined in blue) and surrounding vicinity. Site 11SG1432, bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Mason, and Madison Streets, consists of two adjacent plats which corresponds to Block 14 of Wells and Peck’s Addition, and Block 3, J. Whitney’s Addition. The location of House D, which is the focus of the existing report/volume, is outlined in red.

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 40 x 157-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 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.² Sometime prior to 1842, Whitney "re-packaged" Lots 13-16, reorienting them to Tenth Street, and it was not until mid-1842 that the "re-packaged" lots began to sell.

In January 1841, Jonas Whitney sold the entire S1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3 (future locations of Houses D and E) to Thomas Lewis for the sum of \$1,000 (SCDR R:10). This sale also included Lots 9-10, 13-14 in the adjacent Block 1, and Lots 5-6 in Block 7 (Table 1). If these were whole lots, in total Lewis purchased a total of eight full-size lots at that time—for an average \$125/lot. Although it is unknown if any of the lots were improved at that time, they most likely were unimproved lots purchased for investment purposes. Thomas Lewis had arrived in Springfield with his family in August 1837, and advertisements in the *Sangamo Journal* for that year suggest that he operated a boot and shoe store in the community at this early date (*Sangamo Journal*, 16 September 1837, p. 4; Power 1876:455). Lewis aggressively ran advertisements for his store in the local newspapers in the later 1830s, many of which advertised for his desire to purchase a variety of hides.³

² 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.

³ Power (1876:455) suggests that Lewis was "an active, energetic business man all his life" and that he moved to Cairo, Illinois in circa 1875. At about the time Lewis purchased these lots, he appears to have left the shoe and boot business and pursued business as a "Forwarding and Commission Merchant" under the firm name of Lewis and Tunison, with a warehouse at the railroad depot (*Sangamo Journal*, 28 October 1843, p. 2). Shortly afterwards Lewis and Tunison advertised the establishment "for Manufacturing Fire Engines... and pumps" at the Rail Road Depot, Springfield (*Sangamo Journal*, 30 March 1843, p. 4).

Lewis did not own the S1/2, Lots 1-4 very long, as a few months later, in May 1842, he sold the two lots to John Roll for \$200 (SCDR Y:54). The S1/2 of Lots 1-4 came to be subdivided into two halves in December 1849, when John E. Roll sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (House E) to his sister and brother-in-law (Isaac H. and Elizabeth Smith) (SCDR 1:302-303; DD:120). Roll, a prominent carpenter-builder in Springfield, most likely constructed a house on the N1/2, S1/2, lots 1-4 by this date. From March 1842 through December 1849, Roll had owned the two side-by-side lots, and it is unclear as to how he had used them, potentially building one, if not two, houses on the lots during that period (representing Houses D and E).

John Roll was a local carpenter/builder who “learned the trade of a plasterer and brick mason, and for thirty years followed the business of building and dealing in real estate, having built about one hundred houses, on his own account, in Springfield” by 1876 (Power 1876:628).⁴ Both the 1854 and 1858 maps of Springfield note the presence of two houses, one on each of the N1/2, S1/2, and S1/2, N/2, Lots 1-4, and both identify the southern of the two houses as being owned by John E. Roll. Roll was one of only two landholders on Block 3 to be specifically identified on these maps. Yet, he is known to have not been residing on the block at that time. The 1855 city directory (the earliest available for Springfield) lists his residence as being located on Jefferson, near Fifth Street, on the northern edge of the central business district (SCD 1855). The 1850 U.S. Census also places John Roll in this same area.⁵ His tract on Block 3 would thus appear to represent improved investment property (one of many he owned in Springfield at different points in time), property on which he most likely had constructed houses upon. However, this does not preclude him from possibly having occupied the property earlier on, perhaps in the early 1840s.⁶ Deed and tax records indicate that John Roll maintained ownership of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 until his death in 1901. He sold the adjoining lot to the north it—the N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4—to his brother-in-law, Isaac Smith, in 1848.⁷

The 1850 U.S. census suggests that House D was occupied by the Philip Gysenger family [sic Geisenger]. This household listing in the census was located between the Jacob Tigar (House C) and Isaac Smith (House E) households. Gysenger was reported as a German-born, 43-year-old laborer living with his wife Eva (age 40) and their four children (Eliza, age 12; Catharine, age 10; Mary, age 8; and Philip, age 1). Philip Gysinger had no real estate value listed in the census,

⁴ John E. Roll assisted Abraham Lincoln in constructing the flatboat he took down to New Orleans in 1831. Roll and his family were residing at Sangamo Town at the time (Power 1876:628). Additionally, Roll is known to have worked on remodeling Abraham Lincoln’s Springfield home in 1849 (Temple 1984).

⁵ The 1850 U.S. Census does not provide street listings for Springfield residents, but by cross-referencing the names of some of John Roll’s neighbors in 1850 with later city directories, one can state with a good deal of assurance that he was residing on Jefferson Street at that time. These neighbors included Susan Watson, William Wallace, and William Talbot, all of whom are reported as residing on Jefferson between Fifth and Sixth streets in the 1857 city directory (SCDR 1857:81, 83-84).

⁶ Determining John E. Roll’s place of residence in Springfield during the 1840s is difficult due to the lack of city directories from this period. While the 1840 U.S. Census suggests that he may have been living in proximity to the project area at time, this cannot be said with complete certainty.

⁷ Isaac Smith married John E. Roll’s sister Elizabeth in April 1838. There is a possibility that the couple were living within Roll’s household in 1840 (see “Building Early Springfield: John E. Roll, Construction Contractor and Entrepreneur,” Appendix XVI in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume VI]).

which suggests that he was indeed, a tenant. The Gysinger family is poorly represented in the Springfield city directories. The earliest city directory to document the Gysinger family was the 1866 *Springfield City Directory* which listed Eve, a widow of Philip, living on the north side of Carpenter Street, five houses west of Rutledge, which is over three-quarters of a mile west of House D. Similarly, the Gysenger family name does not appear in the local newspapers during this time, or subsequent years; hence, it is unclear as to how long the family lived in House D.

The 1854 *Map of Springfield* provides the earliest depiction of House D and its associated lot (Potter 1854; Figure 3). This map depicts House D being of frame construction and having a roughly square footprint. It places the house on the eastern end of the lot, though setback some distance from Tenth Street. Two outbuildings (both frame) also are depicted on the lot on the map. One of these is located along the rear, or west, end of the lot and possibly represents a carriage house or barn. The other outbuilding was located off the northwest corner of the house and straddles the property line separating Houses D and E. It is unclear from the map whether this outbuilding represents a single structure, possibly shared by both residences, or whether it represents two adjoining structures, each serving a specific house. In either event, considering its close proximity to House D, the outbuilding likely functioned as a summer kitchen (Potter 1854). A subsequent map of Springfield, published four years later, shows the same conditions on the House D lot (Sides 1858; Figure 3).

A search of the city directories indicated three potential tenants who may have been living in this house during the later 1850s. The 1857 *Springfield City Directory* lists one Sarah Marshall, a widow, as residing on the south side [sic] of Tenth Street between Mason and Madison Street. As Tenth Street runs north/south, the directory incorrectly reported on which side of the street Sarah was living at the time. This same directory noted one John Kelley, a drayman, as living on the west side of Tenth Street between Mason and Madison. Several John Kelley's (including the legendary founder of Springfield) were residents of Springfield at that time. The 1857 city directory also noted one John Menill as residing on the west side of Tenth Street between Mason and Madison Streets in that year. Menill worked at Coat's Shingle Machine [Company] (presumably making wooden shingles). The widow Marshall, the drayman Kelly, and the shingle-maker Menill all are candidates for having resided in House D during the later 1850s. During this period (later 1850s), most of the houses in the project area were owner occupied, with John Roll's House D being the only likely rental property available for these three individuals to have occupied. The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* noted that John H. Merrill resided on the northeast corner of Reynolds and Sixth Street at that time, and no Sarah Marshall or draymen named John Kelley were present in the directory for that year.

The 1860 U.S. Census of Population suggests that House D potentially was occupied by Ralph Jackson at that time. The 1860 census places the Jackson household between those of Elizabeth Smith and Lewis Apgar, which are known to have been located on the N1/2, S1/2 of Lot 1-4 (House E) and the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 13-16 (House C), respectively. The 1860 census indicates that Ralph Jackson, a hatter by trade, was a 35-year-old, Kentucky-born man living with his wife Anna (18-years of age) and their 2-month-old son, William. The young Anna, his wife, had been born in Connecticut. At the time of the census, even though he was not the owner of House D, Jackson reported the value of his real estate at \$6,000 and his personal property at \$500 (USCD 1860). The 1860-1 city directory also notes Jackson's residence as being on the west side of

Tenth Street between Madison and Mason.⁸ Although Jackson reportedly owned \$6,000 in real estate in 1860, he is not known to have owned any property on Block 3 (USBC 1860:211; SCD 1860).

Numerous advertisements began appearing in the Springfield newspapers for Jackson's hat store in beginning in the fall of 1858. Coincidentally, the last of Jackson's advertisements for his hat store (which was located downtown Springfield on Washington Street) occurred in July 1859, which was the same month that legal notices began to appear noting the successful legal action by the firm of Benedict and Farnham against Jackson with regard to a "writ of attachment" in their efforts to collect \$514.75 from the Jackson estate (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 20 July 1859, p. 3). These legal notices continued to appear in the local newspapers through August 1859 (Figure 4).

Jackson apparently enlisted in the U.S. Army in November 1861. At that time, he joined the 32nd Illinois Infantry, Company I which was organized at Camp Butler (Sangamon County) in late December 1861. Jackson's enlistment papers note that he was a 44-year-old, married, hatter, residing in Springfield at the time of his enlistment, and that he had been born in Paris, Kentucky.⁹ The last newspaper account from Springfield in reference to Ralph Jackson's name occurred in March 1862. At that time, the Springfield newspaper carried a long list of injured soldiers in hospital at Paducah after the Battle of Fort Donelson. In 1862, Jackson (listed as a resident of Springfield, Illinois) was listed as a patient at the Presbyterian Church Hospital in Paducah, Kentucky suffering from inflammation of the lungs. The newspaper apparently misidentified Jackson as a member of the 55th Illinois Regiment.¹⁰ Although his condition was noted as "favorable" no further news is recorded in the newspapers after that date regarding Jackson (*Illinois State Journal*, March 21, 1862, p. 2). The *Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls Detail Report* (Illinois State Archives) indicates that Private Jackson was mustered out of service, due to a disability, on April 18, 1862 while stationed in Memphis, Tennessee.¹¹ Whether the young Anna Jackson and her young son continued to live in House D during Jackson's military tenure is unknown. Similarly, it is unknown whether the recently discharged (and potentially disabled) Ralph Jackson returned to his wife and home in Springfield

⁸ The earlier 1857 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that R. Jackson, a hatter, was boarding at the Sangamon House, which was located one block west of the Public Square.

⁹ ISA, Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls (<https://www.ilsos.gov/departments/archives/databases/datcivil.html>).

¹⁰ The 55th Illinois Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, on October 31, 1861, and subsequently trained at Benton Barracks, Missouri. The regiment was "principally made up from bodies of recruits raised in Fulton, McDonough, LaSalle, Grundy, DeKalb, Kane, and Winnebago counties"—which does not fit with our understanding of Ralph Jackson's history (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/55th_Illinois_Infantry_Regiment; <https://civilwar.illinoisgenweb.org/civilwar/history/055.html>).

¹¹ The 32nd Illinois Regiment was mustered out of service in September 1865 at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (<https://apps.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do>).

after his discharge from the military in April 1862. Neither the 1863 or 1864 Springfield city directories list a Ralph or Anna Jackson.¹²

Little is known regarding the occupants of House D later in the 1860s, following the departure of the Jackson family. Searches of city directories and newspapers from this period largely were unproductive, except for the 1866 directory, which points to Alexander Strickland as the likely occupant of the house at the time. This directory indicates that Strickland, who was employed as a teamster, resided on the west side of Tenth Street, four doors south of Mason—a description that matches House D (SCD 1866:206). His occupancy of the house appears to be short-term, as he is not listed at that address, or anywhere in Springfield, in the next two available city directories (1868 and 1869).

The 1867 *Bird's-eye of Springfield* depicts House D as a side-gabled structure with a four-bay façade. The openings in the façade consisted of three windows and doorway, with the latter being set off-center towards the southern half of the house. The bird's eye places House D much closer to Tenth Street than the 1854 and 1858 city maps do. It is unclear from the image whether the house was one or one-and-a-half stories in height. No outbuildings are illustrated on the lot by the 1867 bird's eye (Ruger 1867; Figure 5).

The next known resident of House D was determined by the 1870 U.S. Census of Population, which suggests that House D was occupied by the Judge Hayward family. The census places the Hayward household between that of Elizabeth Smith (the occupant of House E) and the Seaman family (living in House C), which corresponds with House D. Mr. Hayward was listed as a 45-year-old Black laborer living with his wife Francis (age 33), and their four children (Benjamin, 12; Judge, Jr., 4; John 3; and Francis 1). The census reports Francis Haywood's place of birth as Kentucky and Judge's as South Carolina (though North Carolina was cited in the next census). All four of the Hayward children were born in Illinois, which suggests that the family had been in Illinois since 1858, and thus represent a pre-Civil War free-Black family in Springfield (USBC 1870:100). The Haywards are the first known Black occupants at Site 11SG1432. However, a pre-existing Black enclave, established in the late 1850s and early 1860s, was located on the opposite side of Tenth Street across from the site.¹³ The Haywards' occupation of House D thus represented an extension of this enclave (as would the acquisition of Houses B and C by Bell Watkins and Joseph Faro, respectively, later in the 1870s.¹⁴ Historic sources variously spell the family's surname as "Hayward" and "Haywood," though the former seems to have been the more common usage—at least in published sources.

¹² Both the 1863 and 1864 Springfield city directories list a widow named Mrs. I. Jackson (1863) and Irene Jackson (1864). It is unknown whether or not this woman represents Mrs. Ralph Jackson. In both cases, this woman was not living in House D.

¹³ One of the first Black residents in this immediate neighborhood most likely was the Reverend Henry Brown, who occupied a house at the northeast corner of Madison and Tenth Street. His house was located within Wright and Brown's Subdivision, a small development platted in 1856 that ultimately would have six houses built upon it—all owned and occupied by Blacks (See "Springfield's Reverend Henry Brown: Pastor, Friend of Lincoln, Social Activist," Appendix X in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]).

¹⁴ See "The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield," Appendix IX in Mansberger and Stratton (2024, Volume IV).

Prior to occupying House D, Judge Hayward lived at several other locations in Springfield. He first appears in the Springfield city directory in 1866, at which time he was employed as a well digger and was living on the west side of Eighth Street, two doors south of Jefferson (SCD 1866:125). He later relocated to Thirteenth Street, between Mason and Reynolds, where is listed in 1868 and 1869 (SCD 1868:100; 1869:94). Both the 1868 and 1869 city directories list his occupation as “laborer.” Hayward and his family apparently moved into House D at some point after the 1869 directory was compiled but prior to the census enumeration undertaken in June 1870. Interestingly, the census provides a number for a second family within House D, in addition to the Haywards, but lists no individuals belonging to it. This suggests that House D had been formally subdivided into two rental units by this date and that one of those units was unoccupied when the census taker paid a visit to the house; had it not been, there would have been no reason for the census taker to have assigned a separate number to a “family” with no members.¹⁵

Springfield city directories indicate that the Hayward family occupied House D through at least 1876. The 1873 directory lists Judge Hayward as living on the west side of Tenth Street, four doors north of Madison, which fits House D precisely (SCD 1873:88). In 1875, he was reported as residing on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason (SCD 1875:79).¹⁶ The 1876 city directory, which includes a separate “Directory of the Colored People of Springfield,” lists Judge Haywood as leasing 317 North Tenth Street. Considering that this same directory lists Joseph Faro at 313 North Tenth Street, which is known to be House C, 317 must refer House D. Judge was still employed as a laborer at this time (SCD 1876:236, 238). By 1879, he and his family had relocated to 811 East Jefferson Street, in the heart of the Levee District (SCD 1879:80).¹⁷

Another resident of House D during the 1870s was the family of Aaron Jenkins a Black plasterer. The 1875 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Aaron Jenkins was residing on North Tenth Street, four doors north of Madison Street. This description corresponds to House D, and it is possible that Jenkins occupied the suspected second rental unit in the dwelling. Jenkins was

¹⁵ In the 1870 census of Springfield, House D is listed as dwelling number “769” (being the 769th house visited by the census taker). Two family groups are numbered within the house: “819”, which is the Hayward family; and “820”, which has no individuals listed with it (USBC 1870:100).

¹⁶ This directory spells his last name as “Haywood.”

¹⁷ The Haywards were still residing on Jefferson Steet when the 1880 U. S. Census was compiled (USBC 1880:190). Frances Hayward died on June 16, 1894, at age 55. At that time, she and her husband were living at 424 North Fourth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 June 1894, p. 5). Judge Hayward died in June 1895 at his son’s residence at 515 N. Second Street. He was 72 years old at the time of his death and “was a well-known colored man, a laborer by occupation” (*Illinois State Register*, June 28, 1895, p. 5). Earlier that same year, an anonymous concerned citizen had written a letter to the editor of the *Illinois State Register* related to Haywood, which stated: “Old Judge Haywood, an aged colored cripple, is ill and destitute at his home, Tenth and Reynolds streets. Let not those charitably disposed forget this old man. Here, indeed, is a case to be looked into” (*Illinois State Register*, 8 February 1895, p. 5).

from Tennessee and had served in the 13th U.S. Infantry (USCT) during the Civil War.¹⁸ In 1875, he was around 30 years old, was married, and had three young children.¹⁹ His occupancy of House D apparently was short-term, as he is only listed at this location in the 1875 city directory. By 1879, Jenkins and family had moved to the east side of the 300 block of North Fourth Street (SCD 1879:91).²⁰

House D was depicted on three different cartographic sources published in the 1870s. The most detailed of these is an 1873 bird's-eye view (Koch 1873; see Figure 5). This source depicts House D as a side-gabled, double-pile structure with a slightly salt-boxed-shaped roof. In contrast to the 1867 bird's eye view, the 1873 view presents House D as having a symmetrical, five-bay façade, composed of a central doorway flanked by two windows either side of it. It also provides more a setback for the house from Tenth Street, which is in line with the 1850s-era city maps (and proven by the archaeology). One outbuilding is depicted on the house lot by the 1873 bird's-eye view; this is a tall, narrow structure positioned on the southwest corner of the lot, fronting the adjacent alley. Although similar in scale to the suspected carriage house/barn shown on the 1854 and 1858 maps, this structure faces south, fronting the alley running through the block, rather than the western property line. It is unclear whether these buildings are one in the same—which had been rotated 90 degrees since 1858—or whether they represent two generations of carriage house/barns on the property. A city map published in 1876 and an 1878 bird's-eye view of Springfield are much less detailed in their depictions of House D. The 1876 map shows the footprint of the house, which is depicted as square and setback from the street, but it indicates no outbuildings on the lot (Bird 1876; Figure 6). The 1878 bird's eye provides a three-dimensional view of House D, but its portrayal is very simplistic and distorts the scale of the house in relation to adjacent residences. It also fails to show window and door openings on any of the Tenth Street houses (Beck and Pauli 1878; Figure 6).

The 1880 U.S. Federal Census suggests that House D may have been subdivided into three separate rental units by this date, as three separate families were enumerated within what is

¹⁸ Although little information is available regarding Jenkins military career, according to the Illinois State Archives, he enlisted in October 1864 in the 13th U.S. Infantry (USCT). At the time of his enlistment, he recorded Belle Prairie as his place of residence. Belle Prairie is a small village in Hamilton County, as well as a township in Livingston County. The 13th U.S. Colored Infantry was organized in Nashville, Tennessee on November 19, 1863. Heyworth (2015) suggests that Jenkins was a member of Company C, 59th Regiment (USCT), which also was organized in Tennessee. Colored Troops Military Service Records, 1863-1865 at Ancestry.com suggests the National Archives has several records relating to Aaron Jenkins service in the 59th Regiment (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/13th_United_States_Colored_Infantry_Regiment; <https://apps.ilsos.gov/isaveterans/civilMusterSearch.do>; <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=8079>).

¹⁹ This information is based on the 1880 U.S. Census, which indicates that Aaron Jenkins was 35-year-old plasterer, who was a native of Tennessee, was married to Emily (age 28, born in Missouri), and had four children aged between 7 years and 6 months. All of the children had been born in Illinois (USBC 1880).

²⁰ Aaron Jenkins' place of residence in 1879 was located in close to the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church on Fourth Street. This church had been a node of African American settlement in Springfield since the 1850s. At the time of his death in December 1888, Jenkins was living at 215 North Fifteenth Street. His obituary noted that he was a member of the Bross Post of the Grand Army of the Republic (*Illinois State Register*, 20 December 1888, p. 6).

suspected to be that dwelling.²¹ Another possibility—perhaps more likely—is that the house itself still had two rental units, whereas another structure located along the alley in the rear of the property (and facing the alley) was occupied by the third family—all being enumerated under the same address in the census. A second dwelling is known to have been constructed (or relocated) to the rear of House D prior to 1890, and this structure possibly was in place by 1880. The first family noted at House D in the 1880 census was the 28-year-old Lucy Redricks(?) (widowed), who was living with her young daughter Nellie (age 2) and a female boarder named Hattie Swallow (age 29).²² The second family listed at this location was 29-year-old Elizabeth May (widowed) and her son William (age 12).²³ The third family listed was 28-year-old Sarah Williams (divorced), who had two boarders—a young male laborer named Joseph Howard (age 26) and a female prostitute named Maude Lyles (divorced)—residing with her.²⁴ All eight of these individuals were noted as white in the census; however, other sources indicate that Joseph Howard was Black.²⁵ Two of these residents—John Johnson and Elizabeth May—would continue to rent at House D through 1886 (SCD 1882:128, 154; 1886:151, 183).

The 1880 census provides the first indication of House D having assumed a mixed residential and commercial use—with the commercial activity being centered around prostitution. This transition happened fairly quickly but was not isolated to that dwelling in the project area. Other houses within the project area also were used for similar illicit activity at points in time from the 1880s onward, though House D appears to have been the first; and this reflects a broader change in the surrounding neighborhood during this period. The 1880 census specifically identifies only one resident of House D (Maude Lyles) as a prostitute, but two other women residing in the house at that time are known to have been involved in the trade. One of these was Sarah Williams, who more commonly was known as “Sadie Williams” or “Sadie Woods.”²⁶ Sadie first appears within the Springfield newspapers in March 1879, when she was arrested for

²¹ The 1879 Fire Underwriters report lists only one address for House D (319 North Tenth Street). In contrast, the 1891 Fire Underwriters report lists both 317 and 319 North Tenth Street, suggesting that the house had been duplexed, or a second house was present on the rear of the property by this date (Fire Underwriters 1880, 1891).

²² A Hattie Swallow was listed as a seamstress in the 1876 *Springfield City Directory* as living at 1100 East Reynolds Street.

²³ The 1874 *Springfield City Directory* lists the widow Elizabeth May as residing at 1003 South College Street. The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* lists a widow named Elizabeth May as living at 421 East Monroe Street at that time. No occupation was given. The 1879 *Springfield City Directory* indicates an Elizabeth May as living at 317 North Eleventh Street—again with no occupation listed. This directory may have incorrectly listed the address as Eleventh Street, instead of Tenth Street. The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates an Elizabeth May, widow of William May, as living at 1000 East Monroe Street.

²⁴ This is the first reference to prostitutes living in the neighborhood. By 1882, Ms. Lyles had relocated to 777 North Ninth Street. The city directory for that year provides no occupation for her (SCD 1882:149).

²⁵ Howard was a disreputable character well-known in police circles by the early 1880s. Howard first appears in the local newspapers in 1879 in the “Police Pickings.” For the next several years, news briefs appear frequently relating to his exploits—which include assaulting a Portuguese man, carrying concealed weapons, beating his wife, as well as robbery.

²⁶ The 1880 *Springfield City Directory* lists a Mrs. Sadie Williams as residing on the west side of Tenth Street, near Mason; and presumably this is the Sarah Williams the census reported at House D.

prostitution.²⁷ In September 1880, the City of Springfield charged Sadie Woods with keeping a house of ill fame (presumably in House D) and Alexander Madison and James Ansley for being found in a house of ill fame. Although testimony for the city “indicated that the woman and the house in which she dwelt had bad repute,” the defendants beat the charge as they argued “that Sadie kept a boarding house and that no unbecoming conduct took place” (*Illinois State Register*, September 23, 1880).²⁸ She also faced legal problems on account of her relationship with John Howard, one of the boarders listed in her household in the 1880 census. Howard and Williams/Woods reportedly were living together “in an open state of adultery and fornication” and were eventually charged with this offense (*Illinois State Register* February 21, 1882, p. 3).²⁹ In theory, any couple living together outside of wedlock in Springfield could have been similarly charged, but in practice it seems to have been selectively enforced. The fact that Howard and Williams were a mixed-race couple, coupled with Sadie’s past legal troubles, probably increased the likelihood of charges being brought against them. Another occupant of 1880 known to have been involved in prostitution was Hattie Swallow, who occasionally appears in police and court reports in Springfield newspapers between 1877 and 1899. Swallow was a white prostitute, and like Sadie Williams, she too faced legal difficulties from having intimate relations with a Black man.³⁰

²⁷ The newspaper noted that “Jennie Mack, Maggie Hendricks and Sadie Woods, badly soiled white doves... were arrested at the paper mills... about four o’clock yesterday morning” (*Illinois State Journal*, March 29, 1879).

²⁸ Life did not improve over the years for Sadie. Throughout the 1880s Sadie is a common fixture in the newspapers, for a variety of charges including prostitution, running a house of ill fame, and general larceny. In January 1888, the *Illinois State Journal* noted that Sadie Woods “is neither good nor virtuous” (*Illinois State Journal*, January 26, 1888). In July 1891, St. Clair Todd and Sadie Woods had been living together on East Mason Street, drinking and raising a general disturbance and charged with disorderly conduct (*Illinois State Register*, July 30 1891). In September 1891, she was arrested for “being a habitual drunkard” and sentenced to thirty days in the county jail. Sadie offered “to sign the pledge if the Justice would allow her to go, but he told her she had better remain in jail long enough to get sober and he would then consider the question” (*Illinois State Journal*, September 17, 1891).

²⁹ In February 1882, Howard and Sadie Woods were arrested and “charged with living together in an open state of adultery and fornication... Howard is a negro. The woman is ‘poor white trash’ of the most debased character” (*Illinois State Journal*, February 21, 1882, p. 3; *Illinois State Register*, February 21, 1882). Sadie was sentenced to fifteen days in the county jail, whereas Howard was sentenced for three months. In May 1884, Howard was convicted of robbery and sent to the Joliet penitentiary for a term of one or two years (the news stories are conflicting as to the length of his sentence). Howard was not heard from after that point in time.

It is unclear as to the relationship of Joseph Howard and Minnie Howard (a.k.a. Minnie Bright)—a notorious prostitute plying her trade in the neighborhood during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. Minnie’s maiden name was Rice, and she had previously married into the Bright family. She is believed to have married Thomas Howard in 1889. The Howard family was well represented in the Tenth Street neighborhood—Cyrus Greenleaf’s wife Mary (aka Mary Green) was previously married to a man named Howard—and Minnie Howard appears to have been her sister-in-law. Her daughter Lucinda “Lou” Howard and other members of her family (William, Walter, and presumably Thomas) were well represented in the newspaper accounts during the 1890s and early 1900s. Minnie Bright, a “negress” committed suicide in December 1916 by drinking carbolic acid. Apparently, Minnie had tried to kill herself several times over the past year. At the time of her death, she was residing at 1221 East Madison Street (*Illinois State Register*, 29 December 1916, p. 5; 31 December 1916, p. 12).

³⁰ The earliest newspaper article found for Hattie Swallow in Springfield dates to July 1877, when she and a number of other women (referred to as “vags and tramps” in the article) were sentenced to ninety days in jail (*Illinois State Register*, 13 July 1877, p. 4). In March 1882, Swallow and John Dangerfield were arrested and charged with

In April 1885, the *Illinois State Register* made reference to a certain “Belle Johnson, a colored cyprian, who keeps a cat-house on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason” (*Illinois State Register* 30 April 1885, p. 3). The location of Johnson’s “cat-house” is not known with certainty, as she is not listed in city directories from this period. However, the description provided by the newspaper presents the possibility of it being located in House D (or alternatively House C or House E).

The 1886 *Springfield City Directory* lists a total of ten individuals at 319 North Tenth Street (SCD 1886). Three of these are specifically noted as “renters”: John Lewis, a blacksmith; Elizabeth May, a widow; and Kate Page, another widow (SCD 1886:171, 183, 214). Two others—John Degustus, a hostler, and a farmer named Curtis Stevens—are noted as “boarders.” Both Degustus and Stevens were listed as “Colored” (SCD 1886:79, 265). Ella Slaven and Lizzie Taylor simply are listed at “319 N. 10th?” in the directory, with no indication of a specific occupancy status (i.e., renter, border) (SCD 1886:255, 270). The use of the question mark following the women’s address initially was not understood at first (one thought being that it indicated a temporary, or fluid occupancy), but additional research suggests that it actually was a coded reference to prostitutes.³¹ The directory provides no occupation for either Slaven or Taylor. Peter Claypool and John Johnson, both listed as laborers, and Alice Carter are all listed as residing at the “rear of 319 N. 10th” (SCD 1886:59, 64, 159). Carter had no occupation listed, and her address also was followed by a question mark, like Slaven and Taylor. The different occupancy designations used by the 1886 directory suggests that House D was divided up into three rental units, the tenants of which were taking on boarders. Additionally, this directory suggests that the outbuilding located to the rear of House D was being used as living quarters at this date, with at least three renters in it at that time—a use corroborated by the 1890 Sanborn map (see below). Also of note is the mixed-race character of the occupants of these two buildings at this time. The 1886 directory notes Peter Claypool, John Degustus, John Johnson, and Curtis Stevens as “colored”. It provides no racial designation for the other six residents reported at 319 North Tenth Street, presumably because these individuals were white. The directory may have been in error in at least one instance, however, in respect to John Lewis, who

“adultery and fornication.” Dangerfield, who was Black, reportedly was employed as “major domo” at Eva Montague’s long-running house of prostitution at 1016 East Mason Street (a.k.a., “Old Point Comfort”), a half block east of the project area (*Illinois State Register*, 16 March 1882). By 1886, Ms. Swallow was living on the south side of the 900 block of East Mason Street, immediately south of the project area (SCD 1886:269). She was renting a house here from J. H. Schuck, who operated a lumber yard on the same block. Two years later, while still at this same location, Swallow was charged with keeping a house of prostitution. She claimed innocence on this charge and ultimately was acquitted, despite the testimony of several witnesses to the contrary (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 March 1888, p. 4).

³¹ All of the individuals listed in J. Babeuf’s 1886 Springfield city directory with a question mark following their name/address were known prostitutes (based on newspaper and other research). The 1887, 1888 and 1891 Springfield city directories also appear to have a code identifying prostitutes within them (with the appearance of a “?” following each prostitute’s name). Similarly, the 1876 city directory has a code for prostitutes as well (using a capital “L” following the entry). The coding itself was not explicitly explained in the directories—in contrast to other abbreviations used (i.e., bds=boards, res=residence, etc.).

is referenced as being Black in several contemporary newspaper articles. Lewis's wife, Hattie, was white.³²

Springfield city directories did not begin to comprehensively assign numbered addresses to properties until circa 1890. Prior to that time, many properties were described by physical location ("ws 10th, n of Madison," etc.). The 1886 city directory was the first to assign a numbered address to House D, and, as noted above, the property was referenced as 319 North Tenth Street. The 1879 Fire Underwriters report lists this property as 319 North Tenth Street, as well (Fire Underwriters 1880). Unfortunately, this house number was not permanently fixed. The 1887 and 1888 city directories reverted back to a descriptive location for House D. Subsequent directories provide four different addresses—315, 317, 319, and 321 North Tenth Street—to the property at various points in time. The presence of two houses on the lot (one of them duplexed) likely explains some of the variation in the numbering used, with a separate address being assigned to each dwelling. In the 1890s, the property primarily was referenced as 317 and 319 North Tenth Street (cf. 1891 Fire Underwriters report). By the early 1900s, this location was referenced as 315 North Tenth Street. However, the number 315 also appears to have been applied to property in several earlier directories (1887 and 1894), and there even was one year (1891) where House D was referenced as 321 North Tenth Street.³³ The fact that House C also was designated as 315 North Tenth Street some years adds to the difficulty in sorting out the respective residents at the two properties.³⁴ Table 2 presents a partial list of individuals identified as having lived at House D between 1887 and 1906, broken down by address.

The 1887-88 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that a Mollie Gilpin ("colored") residing at 315 North Tenth Street. The directory notes that Mollie was a renter but provides no occupation for her (SCD 1887:120). The following year, she was listed as living at "alley and 10th, n of Madison"—a description that fits the dwelling located to the rear of House D. Lloyd Gilpin, a laborer, was listed as living at the same location, along with Ella Slavins. The latter individual presumably was the same "Ella Slaven" reported at House D in 1886. House D itself possibly was occupied by two African American women named Rosa Reed (a widow) and Mamie Reed in 1888. The directory reports the Reeds as living on the "w[est] s[ide] 10th, n[orth] of Madison." While this description could apply to multiple properties, evidence points to the Reeds residing on the House D lot, as will be discussed further below (SCD 1888:127, 255, 285).

The earliest Sanborn fire insurance map for Springfield that illustrates House D dates to 1890. This map notes House D as one-story, frame dwelling with a wood shingle roof. Located to rear of it is another one-story, frame structure, which clearly is labeled as a dwelling. This second

³² John Lewis married Hattie Smart in 1877 (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 July 1877, p. 4). The 1880 census of Springfield reports both of them as white, but subsequent newspaper articles describe John as Black and Hattie as white. The newspapers suggest that their marriage was fairly tumultuous (*Illinois State Register*, 20 July 1877, p. 1; 2 August 1885, p. 4; 18 August 1885, p. 3; 13 July 1886, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal*, 18 August 1885, p. 5).

³³ The 1899 Fire Underwriters report suggest this house was identified as 323 North Tenth Street (Fire Underwriters 1899).

³⁴ In 1890s, when House D was designated as 317 and 319 North Tenth Street, House C generally was referenced as 315 North Tenth. After 315 was applied to House D in the early 1900s, House was numbered as 313.

dwelling is depicted only one-quarter to one-third the size of House D and appears to front the east/west alley bisecting Block 3. This is the “rear” or “alley” residence referred in some of the city directories, and the one occupied by Lloyd and Mollie Gilpin and Ella Slavins in 1888 (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12; Figure 7).

A Tax List published in April 1891 indicates assessed property taxes of \$14.75 for House D and its associated lot for the year 1890.³⁵ This was the second highest tax bill levied among the five houses mitigated. The tax bill for House A was slightly higher (at \$16.14), but that property also was double the size of the House D lot (*Daily Illinois State Register*, 11 April 1891, p. 7). If the extra square footage available on the House A lot was factored out, House D would have a comparable, if not higher, tax assessment, though the presence of a second dwelling on that property (albeit a small one) naturally would have inflated its valuation to some extent.

There are two Springfield City Directories for 1891-2. One of these, published by J. Babeuf, lists Milton and William Boon residing at 317 North Tenth Street. Both men were Black and employed as laborers. The directory notes Milton as the renter/tenant and William as a boarder. Babeuf’s 1891 city directory also indicates that Mamie Read [sic] was still residing on the west side of Madison Street between Madison and Mason (as she was in 1888) (SCD 1891a:50, 268). Rosa Reed is not listed by Babeuf. However, the other Springfield city directory for 1891-2, issued by the United States Central Publishing Company, places Rosa Reed (noted as widow of Norman Reed) at 319 North Tenth Street, along with Miss Mamie Reed (a domestic) (SCD 1891b:454). It also lists Melton Boone as residing at 321 North Tenth Street.³⁶ Milton Boon and Melton Boone were no doubt the same person; and despite the discrepancy in addresses provided for him between the two directories (317 vs. 321 North Tenth Street), he is believed to have been residing on the House D lot in 1891 (SCD 1891b:138, 761). His period of occupancy was relatively short.³⁷

There is considerable evidence of Rosa Reed having operated a “resort,” or “house of ill fame,” from the House D lot during her period of residency there (1888-1892). Local papers mention her involvement with prostitution as early as 1883.³⁸ She lived at several other locations in Springfield before moving to House D in 1887-1888.³⁹ Although the 1888 city directory

³⁵ Due to the manner in which the lots in Block 3 of J. Whitney’s were “re-packaged,” none of the five house sites investigated were given a single tax assessment. Instead, each quarter of the four lots they occupied were assessed individually. In the case of House D, the S1/2, S1/2 of Lot 1 (where the main house was located) was assessed at \$9.73, the S1/2, S1/2 of Lot 2 at \$2.86, the S1/2, S1/2 of Lot 3 at \$1.20; and the S1/2, S1/2 of Lot 4 at \$1.20. John Roll was listed as the person responsible for paying the taxes on all four parcels (*Daily Illinois State Register*, 11 April 1891, p. 7).

³⁶ This is the only time House D was referenced as 321 North Tenth Street.

³⁷ 1892, Milton Boone had relocated to the southwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets (SCD 1892:97).

³⁸ In September 1883, Rosa Reed and Lizzie Webster both were fined \$10 for being “inmates” of a “house of ill fame or assignation” operated by Mrs. L. Hodges (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1883, p. 8). She faced similar charges two years later (along with Lucy Boon and Georgie Denton) (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1885, p. 3).

³⁹ The 1887 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that both Rosa Reed and Miss Mamie Reed were residing at 1004 E. Monroe Street at that time. This was located immediately adjacent to the east side of the Tenth Street tracks,

suggests that Rosa Reed may have been living in House D itself in 1888, she appears to have eventually occupied the smaller rear house, fronting the alley. In August 1891, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that, “Rosa Reed, a colored woman, who has figured in police circles for the past eight or ten years, has been lying flat on her back *in a little shanty in the alley near Mason Street* for the past several weeks, she claims, from the effects of a dose of poison administered to her by Bob Cummins, a colored man, seven weeks ago” [italics added] (*Illinois State Journal*, 18 August 1891, p. 4). As such, it would appear that the 319 North Tenth Street address probably referred to the small house fronting the alley behind House D, and that this house was being used as a “house of ill fame” as early as circa 1890. Apparently, Rosa recovered from the poison, as in April 1892 the newspapers reported the capture of two “tough negroes... who have been committing numerous robberies throughout the city the past week.” The two young men were “found at *Rosa Reed’s place* in the alley running west of Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets” [italics added] (*Illinois State Journal*, April 6, 1892, p. 1).⁴⁰

The operation of resort from House D and/or the alley-side dwelling might explain why the property was assessed for personal property taxes in 1890. A select number of items were subject to personal property taxes, and many of the lots evaluated in Springfield in 1890 were exempt (or not charged) for them. House D, however, had \$5.93 in personal property taxes levied against it. The only other property in Block 3 of Whitney’s Addition subject to personal property taxes in 1890 was House E, where \$3.68 was owed (*Illinois State Register*, 11 April 1891, p. 7). The fact that personal property taxes were owed on a rental property is rather unusual. The owner charged with the taxes (John Roll) did not live there, and the property offered aging housing generally occupied by lower-income tenants. Although speculative, perhaps there was a gaming table(s), piano, or organ present on the property for entertainment purposes, all of which were subject to personal property taxes.⁴¹

The 1892 *Springfield City Directory* lists Rosa Reed as residing at 319 North Tenth Street, which indicates that she was living in one of the two houses present on the House D lot (SCD

across from the old Wabash freight depot and the older horse-drawn streetcar barn—and would have been an ideal location for an early “resort.” By 1890, it would appear that Rosa moved her “house” to the North Tenth Street location—which was more centrally located in the newly developing vice district.

⁴⁰ The *Illinois State Journal* (April 6, 1892) noted that Egbert Russell and Essex Jones were “a pair of tough negroes [who] were captured by the police last night... Both are rather young and are loafers of the worst sort, spending their time with bad women and in tough crap joints.” The two men, “perpetrators of the bold highway robberies,” were arrested at “Rose Reed’s colored den on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets” where they were found “playing cards” (*Illinois State Register*, 6 April 1892, p. 1). Apparently, Rosa had at least two children (sons Leslie and Charles), who were being raised at their “home” on North Tenth Street; both boys were arrested for disorderly conduct in April 1893 (*Illinois State Register*, 2 April 1893, p. 6). In late 1893, a Menard County man visiting Springfield, “enticed to go ‘sporting’” by one of his friends, visited “the notorious colored dive of Malinda Reed on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets.” While visiting the establishment, the man was struck in the face “and relieved” of \$600 by Leslie Reed (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 September 1893, p. 4).

⁴¹ Under *The Revised Statutes of Illinois* (1877), persons reporting personal property were expected to fill out a schedule with thirty-six line-items. These included: “every billiard, pigeon hole, bagatelle or other similar tables” (Line Eight); “every piano forte, and the value thereof” (Line Twelve); and “every melodeon and organ, and the value thereof” (Line Thirteen).

1892:458).⁴² Two other Black women—Mrs. R. Williams and Mrs. Mollie Lee—also were reported at 319 North Tenth Street that year. Neither the 1894 *Springfield City Directory* nor subsequent city directories document a Rosa Reed in Springfield, which suggests that she had either moved from town by that date. Similarly, nothing more is noted regarding Mamie Reed after 1891.⁴³

The 1894 *Springfield City Directory* does list a Melinda Reed as residing at 317 North Tenth Street (presumably House D). The shared surname with Rosa and Mamie Reed is uncanny, and one wonders whether either of these women started going by “Melinda.” It was not uncommon for prostitutes to utilize a number of aliases, but in the case of Melina, she claimed to be the widow of William Reed⁴⁴—not the Norman Reed previously reported as the deceased husband of Rosa. Melinda Reed was described by contemporary reporters as “a notorious levee negress... known to be a crook and has been in the police courts before on various charges” (*Illinois State Register*, August 19, 1897). In 1893, “Malinda [sic] Reed’s negro house of ill fame” was located “at Tenth and Madison streets” (presumably in House A) (*Illinois State Register*, September 19, 1893).⁴⁵ The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* presents conflicting information, with the alphabetical listing for her name indicating her address as 313 North Tenth Street (presumably House C).⁴⁶ The street index listing, nonetheless, suggests that she was residing at 312 North Tenth Street, across the street from Houses C and D, living with a Black carpenter named David Sappington. The alphabetical entry for Sappington indicates that he was living at 312 North Tenth Street, suggesting that Melinda’s entry may have been in error. Contemporary newspaper accounts from 1896 also indicate that she was living on Tenth Street—presumably on the east side of Tenth Street at that time (cf. *Illinois State Register*, April 28, 1896, May 1, 1896).⁴⁷

⁴² Rosa Reed is included the name index of the 1894 city directory, but she is not included in the street directory.

⁴³ In 1889, the newspapers report that “a negro named Alonzo Jones [was] accused of assaulting a negress named Mamie Reed and with attempting to drown her by throwing her in the Sangamon river” (*Illinois State Register*, April 28, 1889). In 1890, Mamie Reed and Lucy Boone were “each fined \$3 and costs for disorderly conduct” (*Illinois State Register*, October 7, 1890).

⁴⁴ A William Reed (a black man from Petersburg) was arrested in early 1887 in Springfield for passing counterfeit bills. According to Reed, he and his wife operated a laundry in Petersburg. The newspaper account of his arrest noted that “his prospect for a term in the state penitentiary is very promising” (*Illinois State Register*, February 27, 1887). If this is the same family, it is for this reason that Malinda Reed may have relocated to Springfield and had been considered a “widow.”

⁴⁵ Accounts of Melinda Reed’s activities first appear in the local newspapers in November 1890, when she filed a complaint on a local Black man (*Illinois State Register*, November 15, 1890).

⁴⁶ It is interesting to note that she was not listed as being “colored” at that time.

⁴⁷ Malinda does not appear listed in the 1898 city directory. In March 1898, she married Horace Grison. The marriage license noted that Malinda was 34 years old and was residing at 1008 East Mason Street at the time (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1898). Later that same summer, Grison was arrested for shooting a man at the corner of Tenth and Madison Streets for accosting Malinda (*Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1898). Little is heard regarding Melinda until early 1902 when the newspapers reported a man being robbed of \$25 “in a resort conducted by Malinda Reed, a negress, on Ninth street, between Mason and Madison streets” (*Illinois State Journal*, April 15, 1902). The 1902 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Melinda Reed was a “roomer” at 320½ South Fifth Street.

Although it is unclear as to whether Melinda Reed ever operated a “resort” from House D, it seems clear that one was operating at this location by 1894. In that year, Minnie Howard was documented as living at 315 North Tenth Street (House D). Minnie Howard (a.k.a. Minnie Bright) was well known to the Springfield Police Department by the middle 1890s, and she may have been operating a “house of ill fame” from House D at this time.⁴⁸ Definitely by the spring of 1896, Minnie was working from her house on Tenth Street (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1896). Things got a bit more complicated for Minnie in late 1896 when she “was indicted for allowing unmarried females under 18 in a house of ill fame” (*Illinois State Register*, October 19, 1896). Although Minnie goes relatively undocumented in the city directories during the middle to late 1890s, she apparently was residing in a residence along North Tenth Street at that time—potentially House D. House D, and the small house fronting the alley on the backside of this dwelling (colloquially known as Shinbone Alley), was strategically located at the northeast corner of an “unplatted court” behind Mabel Baxter’s house of ill fame and saloon on Madison Street, and used for a variety of late-night activities (Figure 312). In 1898, the *Illinois State Register*, in discussing cocaine use in Springfield, notes that “Minnie Bright, a woman who lives on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets, also uses cocaine.”⁴⁹ The following year, Minnie Bright was found guilty “of keeping a disorderly resort” and “house of ill fame” and was fined \$25 and costs (*Illinois State Journal*, June 11, 1899; *Illinois State Register*, June 10, 1899). In July 1900, Minnie and twenty-seven other women were arrested for disorderly conduct while drinking with soldiers while visiting “Cocaine Alley.”⁵⁰ Again in early 1903, Bright ran afoul with the authorities for “harboring females in a house of prostitution who are under the age of eighteen years... The Bright woman is alleged to have been harboring Clara York, a pretty mulatto girl, who is only fifteen years old” (*Illinois State Register*, March 12, 1903; March 15, 1903; March 17, 1903). The newspaper states that Bright’s “house” was located on North Tenth Street—an address at which she may have resided until the August 1908 riot.⁵¹

From this point, Melinda does not appear in the city directories, and no further news stories appear relating to Melinda Reed.

⁴⁸ Minnie’s maiden name was Rice. She had married a man with the surname Bright prior to her marriage to Thomas Howard in 1889. Thomas Howard presumably was one of several Howard brothers and was related to Mary Howard Greenleaf and her daughter Lucinda “Lou” Howard. Minnie most likely was Mary’s sister-in-law. The first appearance of Minnie Bright in the local newspapers occurs in June 1895, when she “was arrested early in the morning on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame.” In November of that same year, Minnie Bright (“a negro”) and Carrie Bell (“a white woman”) reportedly were charged with being “inmates of a low resort on East Mason street” (*Illinois State Journal* June 5, 1895; *Illinois State Register*, November 19, 1895). By 1896, Minnie was “well known in police circles” (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1896).

⁴⁹ “Are Cocaine Fiends: Springfield Negroes Go Wild Over the Drug,” *Illinois State Register*, July 11, 1898.

⁵⁰ The women were held in prison until after the soldiers’ encampment left town (“Raided ‘Cocaine Alley.’: Twenty-Eight Women Taken in Charge by The Police Officers,” *Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1900). Other women of note arrested that day were Hattie Butler (House C), and Annie Conlee (sic, Conley) (House A).

⁵¹ As a result of her arrest, Clara York, potentially only fourteen years of age, was sent “to the home for female offenders at Geneva.” York “was found some time ago in a house of ill fame conducted by Minnie Bright at 315 North Tent Street. The keeper of the house was also arrested and after remaining in jail for several days gave bonds in the sum of \$200 to await the action of the grand jury for harboring females who are under age” (*Illinois State Register*, 10 April 1903, p. 6).

The 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map indicates no structural changes having occurred on the House D lot since 1890. However, the map does show a north/south alley running along the west side of the property that is not illustrated on earlier maps. The alley in question extended from Mason Street to the original east/west alley bisecting Block 3. It is possible that this “new” alley had, in fact, existed prior to this but that it never was surveyed and recorded officially.⁵² Another difference between the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps, is that the latter labelled all of the residences on the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street (Houses A-G) as “Negro Shanties” (Sanborn-Perris 1896:52; Figure 7)

The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* (1896:185) suggests that a Silas Greenleaf (laborer) and Eli Greenleaf (no occupation listed) were residing at 319 N. Tenth Street that year. Both individuals were listed as Black (“colored”) in the city directory. Elijah was Silas’ son, and Silas’ wife was Mary Howard (presumably Minnie Howard’s sister-in-law). That same year (1896), the *Illinois State Journal* ran a long article about Springfield’s Black community entitled “In Colored Circles” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, pp. 3, 6).⁵³ In that article, the journalist wrote at length about “old man Cyrus Greenleaf” who lived

in a little shake-down on Tenth street between Madison and Mason. In this home, a place with one window (and most of the lights broken), and two doors, reside the old man, his second wife and two sons, Lije [Elijah] and Gene [Eugene], who are known by the euphonious name of Green. Besides these four there are always a number of girls and boys about the room, but how they all manage to find a resting place in that little hut is a mystery.

This physical description of Silas’ residence (two doors, one window) does not fit what is currently known about House D, but may describe the small house located on the backside of the main dwelling and fronting the alley. According to the anonymous journalist in 1896, the “old man Cyrus Greenleaf” claimed to be 127 years old, and had a rather unique history that he

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

⁵² While the 1890 Sanborn map does not show an alley here, it does indicate that the outbuildings associated with Houses E-G were set back some distance from the property to the west of them. The setback was sufficient to have accommodated an alley (Sanborn 1890:12). The alley was aligned to Lot 4, Block 17 of Wells and Peck’s Addition, which was a partial lot (as was Lot 4, Block 3 of Whitney’s Addition). The 1906 Sanborn map of Springfield’s Central Business District shows same the alley as that depicted by the 1896 Sanborn map. However, the present GIS map system for Sangamon County does not indicate an alley at this location, which suggests that it may never have been surveyed and recorded officially.

⁵³ This appears to have been the first of a series of articles that ran sporadically during early 1896 under the column heading “IN COLORED CIRCLES” (“IN COLORED CIRCLES. Home of Abraham Lincoln is Dear to Colored People. Some of the Traits and Peculiarities of an Important Element of Local Population,” *Illinois State Journal*, January 11, 1896, pp. 3, 6). For a detailed biography of Cyrus Greenleaf, see “Cyrus Greenleaf, ‘A Splendid Good Old Man:’ Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois,” Appendix V, this volume.

proceeded to recount (in dialect) in his “Reminiscences” that accompanied the article.⁵⁴ Although Mr. Greenleaf had some credibility issues, particularly with regard to his age, his story remained fairly consistent over the years and recounts his life as a young slave born of African-born parents in North Carolina, sold to a plantation in Tennessee, acquiring his freedom during the Civil War years, serving as a member of the 61st U.S. Colored Troops for several years, arriving at Camp Butler at the end of the war, and presumably settling in Springfield where he

⁵⁴ Subsequent research uncovered several earlier articles that recounted similar stories about this centenarian, two of which showed up in the April 1885 newspaper (“A COLORED CENTENARIAN: Silas Greenleaf. Aged 107. Tells His Little Story—He Remembers Massa George,” *Illinois State Journal*, April 22, 1885, p. 8; “On His Travels,” *Illinois State Register*, April 29, 1885, p. 3). A third, and similar article, again was published in July 1891 (“OVER A HUNDRED YEARS OLD. An Old Colored Man Who Claims to Have Lived 113 Years,” *Illinois State Journal*, July 6, 1891, p. 3). The 1891 story was picked up by numerous newspapers throughout the United States (cf. *Appleton Post*, July 9, 1891, p. 2).

Research indicates that Cyrus Greenleaf was also known as Silas Greenleaf, Cyrus Greenlee, Silas Greenlee, and Cyrus Green. Silas (aka Cyrus) was known for using numerous aliases over the years, even during his military service. According to Cyrus’ testimony, after moving to Springfield at the end of the Civil War (circa 1865) he met and married a local woman named Mary [Howard] and together they had three children. Two of these three children are clearly identified: Elijah (born 1870) and Eugene (born 1874). The third child, presumably a girl, is unidentified.

The 1900 Federal census indicates that Silas (122 years old), his wife Mary (86 years old), their two sons Elijah (29 years old), and Eugene (25 years old), as well as their granddaughter Lena Flynn (15 years old) were all residing at the same address (304 North Eleventh Street). Accordingly, this census would suggest that the unnamed daughter had married a man with the surname Flynn. Newspaper accounts reporting on a disturbance by Elijah Greenleaf, his sister [sic, step-sister] Lou Howard, and their niece Della Finn [sic; Flynn] suggest that Cyrus’ daughter may have married a man named Flynn. A 19-year-old Addie Flynn appears enumerated in the 1880 Federal census married to a George Flynn (a clerk)—both of whom were Black. Living with the young couple was their newborn daughter Della (nine months old), and a four-year old daughter named Lottie. Based on Addie’s age in 1880, it would appear that she had been born in circa 1861 well before Mary and Cyrus met, let alone married, and if correct, would make her too old to be Cyrus’ daughter. Addie most likely was Mary’s daughter, and a second step-daughter to Cyrus. George and Addie [nee Bright or Howard] Flynn apparently had three children: Lottie (born circa 1876), Della (born circa 1879), and Lena (born 1884).

The 1880 Federal census enumerated a 60-year-old Cyrus Green, who presumably was Cyrus Greenleaf. At that time, he was living with his wife Mary (52-years of age), their two sons “Eliga” (10 years old) and Eugene (7 years old), and a Lucinda Howard (16 years old). Lucinda (later known as Lou Howard) was listed as Cyrus’ step-daughter (his wife Mary’s daughter from a previous marriage), not his daughter.

In 1882, an Ada Fynn [sic, Addie Flynn] was fined \$10 “for keeping a house of ill fame” and Lou Howard, along with five other men, was fined \$10 and costs “for being found in the houses of ill-fame kept by the parties mentioned above” (“City Criminal Column,” *Illinois State Journal*, September 16, 1882, p. 3). An 1884 news story described Lou Howard as “a colored nymph” who had been arrested for disorderly conduct (*Illinois State Register*, May 29, 1884, p. 3). Ada and Lou were apparently sisters, both of who worked as prostitutes.

Della Flynn appears frequently in the local newspapers during the 1890s, predominately for disorderly conduct. By 1909, Della was the proprietor of a “small resort” located on North Tenth Street, and she later married into the Howard family (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, October 8, 1909, p. 6). Della was 36 years of age when she married 37-year-old William Howard in August 1921. Howard was presumably an uncle or cousin of Della (*Illinois State Register*, August 30, 1921, p. 9).

married and raised a family.⁵⁵ The 1898 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that the Greenleaf family had moved from House D, and was then residing on Clay Street, one house west of Wheeler Street at that time. The 1900 Federal Census lists the Greenleaf family as residing at 304 [?] North 11th Street.

In late summer 1897, Glenn Arnold swore out a warrant for the arrest of one “Mrs. Wallace,” whose resided at 315 North Tenth Street” on the charge of keeping a house of ill fame” (*Illinois State Register*, 17 August 1897, p. 6). The following month, the *Journal* noted that the case brought against “Mrs. Walker” by Glen Arnold was dismissed, and that “Mrs. Walker lives at 315 North Tenth street. It is said that she is married to a negro and the warrant was sworn out by the Arnold woman in spite” (*Illinois State Journal*, 8 September 1897, p. 6). The 1899 Fire Underwriters report listed what is suspected as being House D as 323 North Tenth Street, and describes it not as a dwelling, but as a “Female Boarding” house, perhaps a euphemism for a “house of ill fame” (Board of Fire Underwriters 1899).

The 1900 U.S. census indicated only one individual as residing at 317 N. Tenth Street (presumably House D) at that time: Carrie Wurzberger (25 years of age). Wurzberger’s occupation was listed simply as “washing.” It is interesting to note that Wurzberger, who was white, was listed as a “roomer,” potentially as if a carryover from the previous House C listing of Hattie Butler’s presumed boarding house (at 313 North Tenth Street) (see discussion House C). Nonetheless, the Wurzberger entry has a separate address, house number and family number—suggesting that it was, indeed, a separate dwelling. House D would have been a fairly large dwelling for a single woman to occupy.⁵⁶ In late summer 1900, Grant Ramsey (German Prairie, 25 years of age) and Lillie F. Scribner (315 North Tenth Street; 28 years of age) were granted a marriage license. Potentially Lillie was residing in the boarding house operating from House D (*Illinois State Register*, 31 August 1900, p. 3).

Even though the 1900 U.S. Census of Population indicated that the Greenleaf family had moved from House D and was residing at 304(?) North 11th Street in that year, both the 1902 and 1904 Springfield city directories list Silas Greenlee as a resident of 315 North Tenth Street. Greenleaf

⁵⁵ Cyrus first entered the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, in Quincy, in 1889. He subsequently was re-admitted in 1903. Cyrus died at the Home in March 1906. Prior to his death, in 1905, his story was once again carried by the local Quincy newspaper, and again was reprinted by many newspapers across the nation, with Cyrus being touted as the oldest negro in the United States (see “Cyrus Greenleaf, ‘A Splendid Good Old Man:’ Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois,” Appendix V, this volume).

Cyrus’ son, Elijah also was a veteran and served with Company H, Eighth Illinois Regiment in Cuba during the Spanish American War (1898-99). One of his co-patriots that served with him in Cuba was Robert Wright, who later resided in nearby House B at the time of the riots. Elijah was admitted to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in Danville, on September 20, 1904 suffering from chronic rheumatism. He was discharged from the hospital in April 1905, and he died on March 13, 1923. At the time of his admittance to the hospital [1904], Elijah’s occupation was listed as laborer, and his closest relative was his mother Mary Greenleaf (who resided at 318 N. Tenth Street in Springfield at that time) (<http://www.findagrave.com>)

⁵⁶ Another possible interpretation, albeit not one that seems very plausible, is that the 313 North Tenth Street designation in the 1900 census was referring to House D residents, and the 317 listing referred to the rear dwelling fronting the alley.

was not listed in the 1905, 1906, 1907, nor 1908 directories—as he had relocated to the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home in Quincy by this date. Nonetheless, Cyrus’ wife (and adult child) may have remained at this address.

John E. Roll, who had owned House D (and its associated lot) since 1842, died in April 1901. Roll left all of his property to his son John L. Roll. Settlement of the estate took several years, and the year 1903 was the last year in which the taxes on House D were assessed in John L. Roll’s name. Archival research suggests that John L. Roll eventually sold the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3 of Whitney’s Addition, presumably to Mrs. T. Schwartz. By 1908, the property was owned by Mrs. T. Schwartz, who filed damage claims against the City of Springfield in the aftermath of the Race Riot.⁵⁷

The 1905 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that 315 N. Tenth Street (presumably House D) was occupied by J. W. Diggs and L. Thomas. This directory indicates that both John W. Diggs and Lloyd Thomas were noted as Black laborers residing at 315 North Tenth Street (SCD 1905:293, 713). The 1906 city directory does not list John Diggs. Although Lloyd Thomas is listed in the 1906, 1907, and 1908 city directories, the listing is for a residence at 313 North Tenth Street (SCD 1906:763; 1907:783; 1908:829). Newspapers report on the arrest of Diggs in May 1905 for disorderly conduct (*Illinois State Register*, 30 May 1905, p. 9). Lloyd Thomas—and his numerous clashes with the authorities—were previously documented in House C discussion.⁵⁸ It is unclear as to whether Mr. Thomas was moving from house to house (which is a strong possibility), or whether there are inconsistencies in the house numbering system during this time.

The *Illinois State Journal* suggests that William and Viola Jones were residing at 315 North Tenth Street in early 1905. In March of that year, William was arrested for “unmercifully” beating his wife Viola, and Margaret Cain, a neighbor who had come to her assistance (*Illinois State Register*, 3 March 1905, p. 6). In July 1904, Viola Jones and Anna Hughes were described as “old offenders” and had been arrested for vagrancy and disorderly conduct (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 July 1904, p. 5). William Jones began appearing in the local newspapers as early as 1890, when he was arrested for being an inmate of a house of ill fame (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 May 1890, p. 4). A 1906 Sanborn map of Springfield’s central business district shows no structural changes on the House D lot (Figure 8).

In 1906, the Springfield city directory suggests that 315 North Tenth Street (presumably House D) was vacant, and that the dwelling in the rear of House D was occupied by W. W. Minard. Warren Minard was a Black cook who also had numerous encounters with the police, and he may have been the Warren Minare noted earlier (See House C discussion). Neither the 1907 or 1908 city directories contain a street index listing for 315 North Tenth Street. Similarly, the 1907 list of registered voters published in the spring of that year by the local newspaper does not

⁵⁷ Evidence of this deed transfer, which occurred sometime between 1901 and 1908, has not been found.

⁵⁸ See “Purloined Chickens and ‘Lord’ Lloyd Thomas, King of the Badlands (A.K.A. ‘Short and Dirty’,” Appendix XII in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]).

indicate any registered voters at 315 or 317 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1907).

The 1907 *Springfield City Directory's* "Street and Avenue Guide and Directory of Householders" does not have a listing for 315 or 317 North Tenth Street. It does list William Smith at 301 North Tenth (House A), Suzie Newton at 311 North Tenth (House B); Lloyd Thomas at 313 North Tenth (House C), 323 North Tenth as "Vacant," and M. C. Jones at 325 North Tenth (House F) (SCD 1907:1098-1099). Similarly, the 1908 "Street and Avenue Guide and Directory of Householders" does not list a 313, 315, or 317 North Tenth Street location. It does list Mrs. Smith, Jr. and William Smith at 301 North Tenth (House A), 311 North Tenth (House B) as "Vacant," and Mrs. M. C. Jones at 325 North Tenth (House F) (SCD 1908:1163).

Newspaper accounts at the time of the riots indicate that both the houses at 313 and 317 North Tenth Street were totally destroyed by the rioters, with damage assessed at "about \$1,000" (*Illinois State Register*, 16 August 1908, p. 2; 21 August 1908, p. 5). After the August riots, newspaper accounts regarding riot claims relating to House D are few in number. The *Illinois State Register* noted that the houses owned by Mrs. T. Schwartz at 313 and 315 North Tenth Street were a total loss (*Illinois State Register*, 5 September 1908, p. 6; *Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1908, p. 5). A few days later, the *Register* reported that the loss of her house at 313 North Tenth Street was valued at \$1,800—without reference to 315 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Register*, 10 September 1908, p. 5). The *Journal* similarly reported her claim for \$2,000 on 313 North Tenth Street in 1909, without mention to 315 or 317 North Tenth (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 July 1909, p. 9).

Lloyd Thomas apparently was residing in his Tenth Street residence (House C; 313 North Tenth Street) at the time of the August 1908 riots. On September 10, 1908, Thomas filed a claim with the City of Springfield for personal property lost at 313 North Tenth Street (valued at \$316.25) during the riots. The fact that Thomas was not listed as a resident at this location by the city directory may suggest that he was using the house as a commercial enterprise, potentially in conjunction with the illicit activities associated with the "unplatted court" located adjacent to the property to the west.⁵⁹ Archaeological excavations suggest that the house at this location (House D) may have been used as a gaming house, as well as a house of prostitution at the time of the riots—perhaps under the management of Lloyd Thomas. In late 1909 several citizens impacted by the riots and with claims filed against the City of Springfield (Thomas being one of them) successfully petitioned the courts for the "right to prosecute as poor persons" (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 November 1909, p. 6). Thomas' claim against the city was finally settled in early 1912, with Lloyd Thomas receiving \$59.30 of his \$316 claim for loss of personal property (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 January 1912, p. 2).

In late August 1911, three years after the riots, several of the properties at Tenth and Madison Street had not been cleaned up. Two owners of lots located on North Tenth Street (Mrs. Theresa Schwartz and H. J. Friedman), between Madison and Mason Streets, were fined for not abating the weeds on their properties. At that time, a campaign by the city health department had been ongoing for several weeks, and the property owners had been ignoring the city requests, with

⁵⁹ See "'Springfield A Wicked Old City': The Rise of Vice in Illinois' Capital City," Appendix I, in Mansberger and Stratton (2024, Volume I).

warrants sent out (“MUST CUT WEEDS OR SUBMIT TO FINE,” *Illinois State Journal*, 26 August 1911, p. 12). Presumably, this may have been in response to the unkempt character of the lot at House D.

The site of House D sat vacant for many years after the 1908 riot. The 1917 Sanborn map shows no buildings or any other structures on the site, nor on the lots to the south of it (Sanborn 1917:34; Figure 9). House F (325 North Tenth Street), located immediately north of House E, had survived the riot and was still standing at this date; however, it too would be removed in the early 1920s. The site of House D was redeveloped in the mid-twentieth century by the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company, a building supply firm whose operations eventually extended over the entire surrounding block (Figure 9) The firm later was renamed the Barker-Lubin Company. The 1952 Sanborn map shows a lumber shed associated with Barker-Lubin covering the entirety of the site of House D (Sanborn 1952:34; Figure 10). The surrounding block largely had been cleared of buildings by the early 1980s and subsequently was used for parking.

Table 1
House D Chain-of-Title
S1/2, S1/2 [40'], Lots 1-4, 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
9 January 1841	Jonas and Louisa Whitney	Thomas Lewis	S1/2, Lots 1-4 (Note 1)	\$1,000	WD	R:10
31 March 1842	Thomas and Margaret Ann Lewis	John E. Roll	S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$200	WD	Y:54
5 December 1849	John E. and Harriet Roll	Isaac H. Smith	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4 (House E)	\$150	WD	DD:120
1889 (Note 2)			S1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4			
1894 (Note 3)			S1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4			
1901 (Note 4)	John E. Roll	John L. Roll	S1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4			
1903 (Note 5)			S1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4			

Note 1: Sale also included Lots 9-10, 13-14 in Block 1, and Lots 5-6 in Block 7.

Note 2: Published tax list suggest that John E. Roll owned the lot associated with House D in 1889 (*Illinois State Register*, 13 April 1889, p. 3).

Note 3: Published tax list suggest that John E. Roll owned the lot associated with House D in 1894 (*Illinois State Register*, 4 April 1894, p.10).

Note 4: John E. Roll died on 1901 and left all of his property to his son, John L. Roll. The will states that John E.'s other son, Franklin P., was not to be left anything because John E. had already given him enough.

Note 5: Although John L. Roll had assumed ownership of the property after John E. Roll's death in 1901, a published tax list suggest that John E. Roll still owned the lot associated with House D in 1903 (*Illinois State Journal*; 2 July 1903, p. 14). Sometime after circa 1903, John L. Roll apparently sold the property to the Schwartz family.



Figure 3. Top: Detail of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1854 *Map of Springfield* (Potter 1854). Bottom: Detail of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1858 *Map of Springfield, Illinois* (Sides 1858). Houses F and G had, as yet, not been constructed.

A CARD, The subscriber invites the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of

HATS, CAPS, AND FANCY FURS,
 Comprising all the fashionable varieties of the day, consisting of Silk, Cassimere, Beaver, Hungarian, Otter, and all kinds of CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS.

My stock of Fancy Furs will compare with anything the west, to-wit; Full Capes, Half Capes, Victorines, Furred Collars and Gloves, Hudson Bay Sable, Northern Martin, Fitch, Genet, English Rabbit and Rock marten.

The above comprise the richest, most costly and finest furs of the day. Also an assortment of Buffalo Robes, Buckskin Gloves, Over Shoes, Canes and Umbrellas, all received within a few days from New York. Please give me a call and examine my stock.

RALPH JACKSON,
 Enterprise Buildings, 2 doors west of Fossilman's Drug Store, Washington street. oct 18-59

ATTACHMENT.
 STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Of the August term A. D. 1859,
 Sangamon County, } Sangamon Circuit Court.
 Russell Benedict and Ethal T. Farnam, partners under the name, style and firm of Benedict & Farnam, plaintiffs,
 vs.
 Ralph Jackson, defendant.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO RALPH JACKSON, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, state of Illinois, by Russell Benedict and Ethal T. Farnam, partners under the name, style and firm of Benedict & Farnam, against the estate, real and personal, of you the said Ralph Jackson, for the sum of Five Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Seventy-Five Cents, (\$514 75,) dated June 27th, A. D. 1859, directed to the sheriff of Sangamon County, and made returnable to the first day of the next term of the Sangamon County Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Springfield, on the 4th Monday in the month of August, A. D., 1859, which said writ of attachment has been returned into said Clerk's office, by said Sheriff, levied upon personal property of you, the said Ralph Jackson, and served upon Charles Werner as garnishee.

Now, unless you, the said Ralph Jackson, shall be and appear before said Circuit Court, on the first day of the next term aforesaid, and give special bail, and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you, and the estate so attached sold to satisfy said judgment and costs, and the effects in the hands of said garnishee sold or made liable to pay the same. PRESSO WRIGHT, Cl'k.
 Campbell & Cullom for pl'fs. July 1 59.

Figure 4. Two newspaper advertisements from July 1859 relevant to the Springfield hatter, Ralph Jackson. Left: Advertisement for Jackson's hat store. These advertisements began in the fall of 1858, and ended in July 1859 (*Illinois State Journal* 23 July 1859, p. 1). Right: Legal notice filed in effort to collect slightly over \$514 from the Jackson estate (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 July 1859, p. 3).

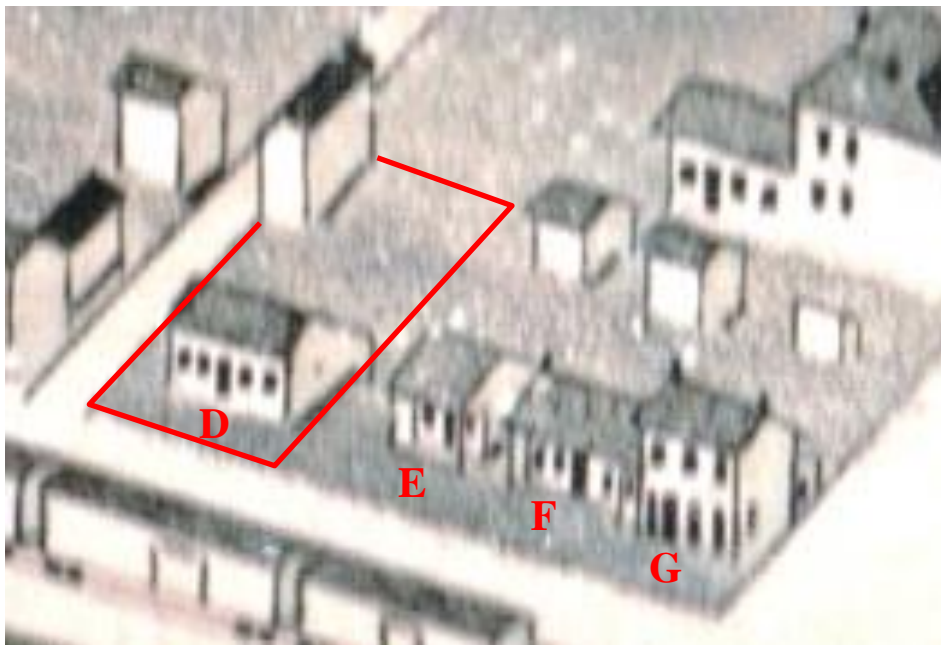


Figure 5. Top: Close-up views of Houses D, E, and G from the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Ruger 1867), with House D circled. House F, although not illustrated on this view, most likely was constructed in circa 1864. Bottom: Close-up views of Houses D, E, F and G from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873).

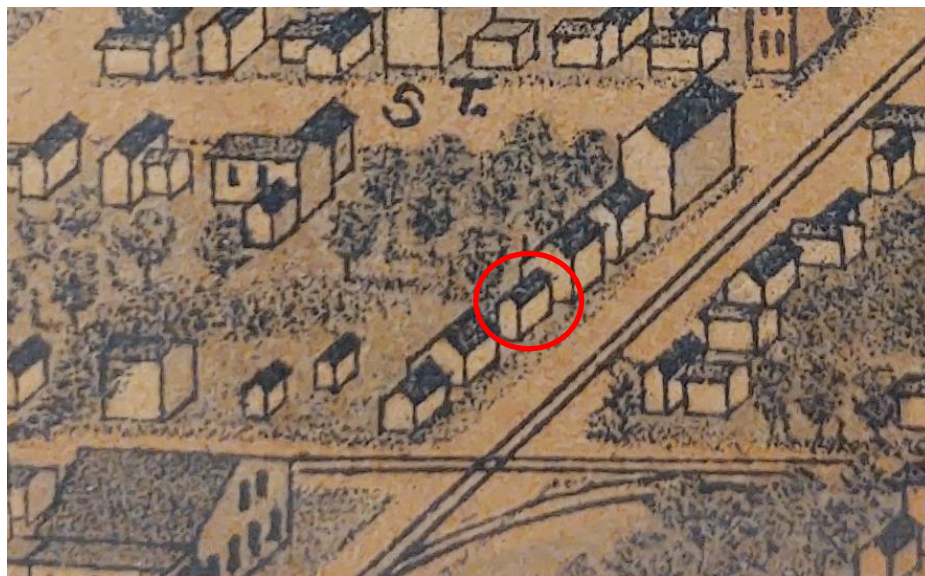
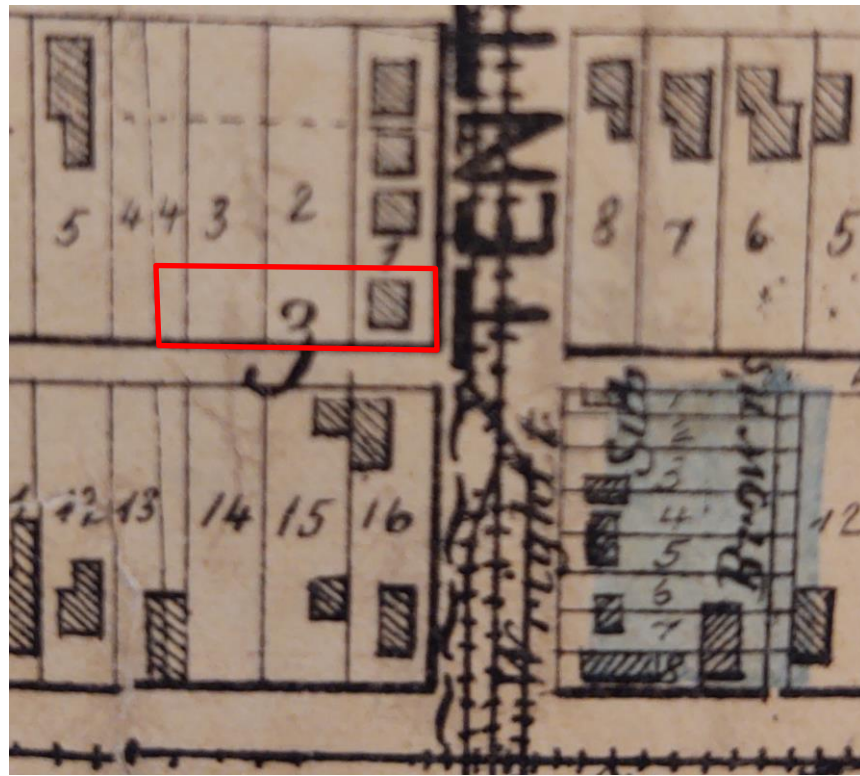


Figure 6. View of House D (outlined in red), as illustrated by an 1876 map of Springfield (top; Bird 1876) and a circa-1878 birds-eye view (bottom; Beck and Pauli 1878).

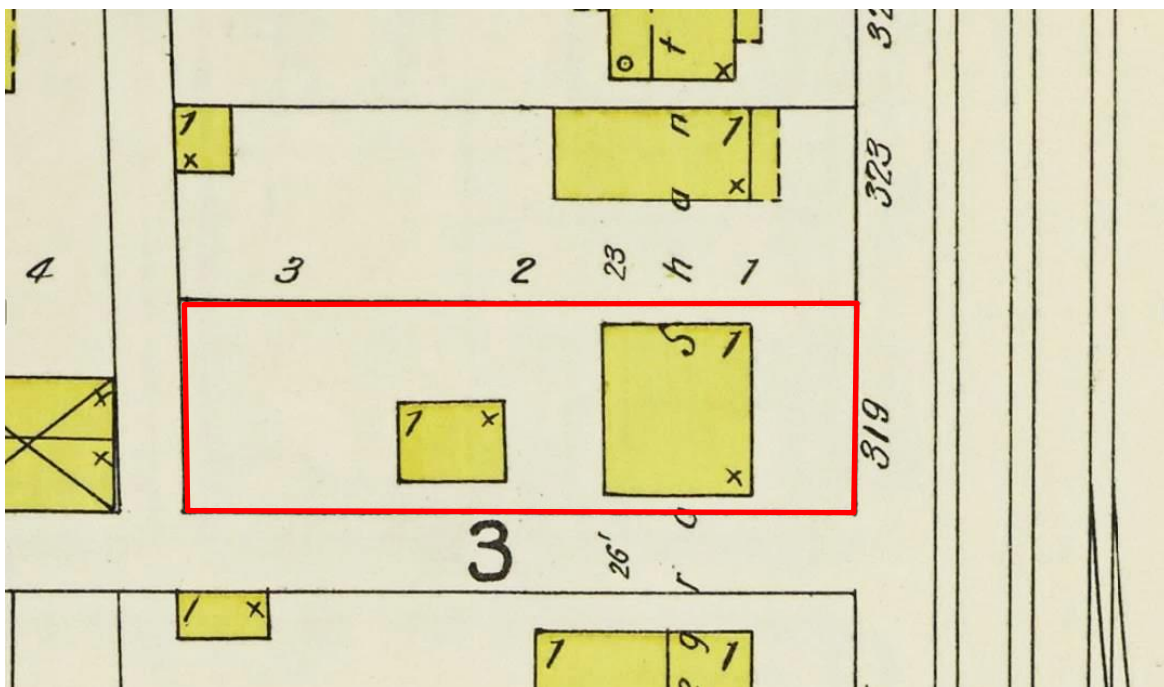
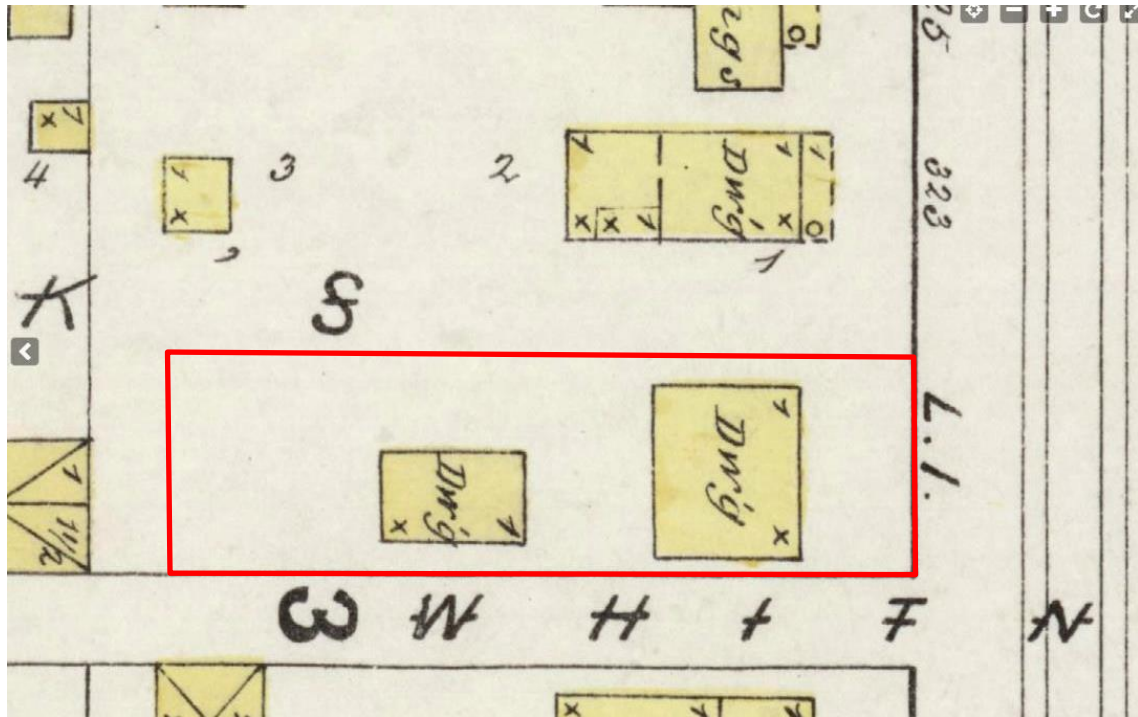


Figure 7. Top: View of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12). At this time, House D was depicted as a one-story, rectangular frame dwelling. Although no outbuildings were noted at this time on the lot, a second dwelling was indicated approximately 18-ft to the west, presumably fronting the alley to the south. Bottom: View of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1896:52). At this time, the two buildings, neither of which are labeled as dwellings, are lumped together with Houses F and G under the heading “Negro Shanties.”

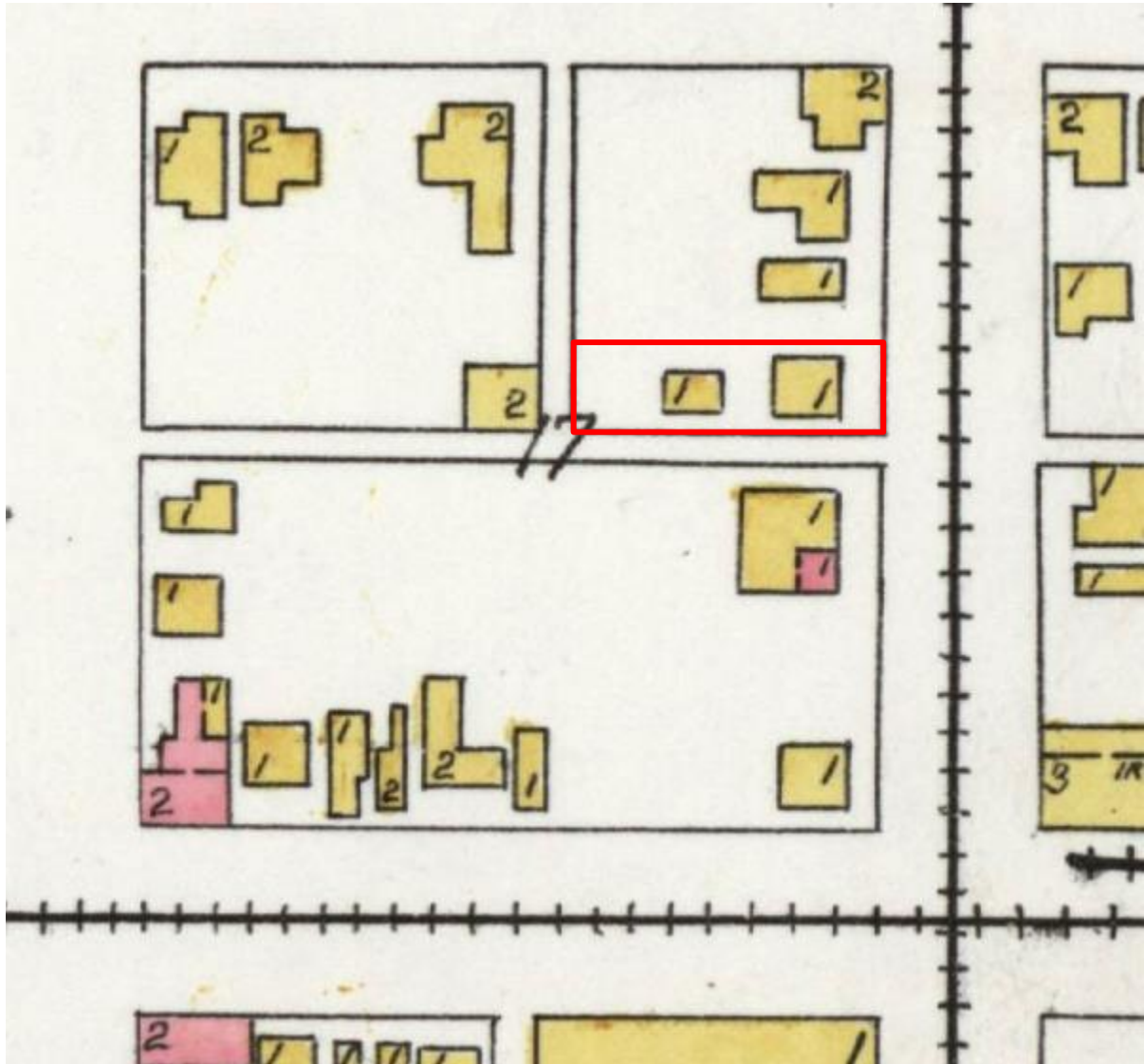


Figure 8. The 1906 Sanborn fire insurance map, illustrating the city block where House D was located. House D and its associated lot, located immediately north of the alley, is outlined in red (Sanborn 1906).



Figure 9. Left: A 1917 Sanborn map showing the location of House D. The site had not been redeveloped by this date, nor had the other lots directly north and south of it, which also had been impacted by the 1908 riot. House F, located two lots to the north, was still standing at this time however (Sanborn 1917:34). Right: An aerial photograph taken in May 1938 showing the location of House D and conditions on surrounding block. By this date, the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company had begun to expand its operations on the block, including over portions of the site of House D (USDA 1939).

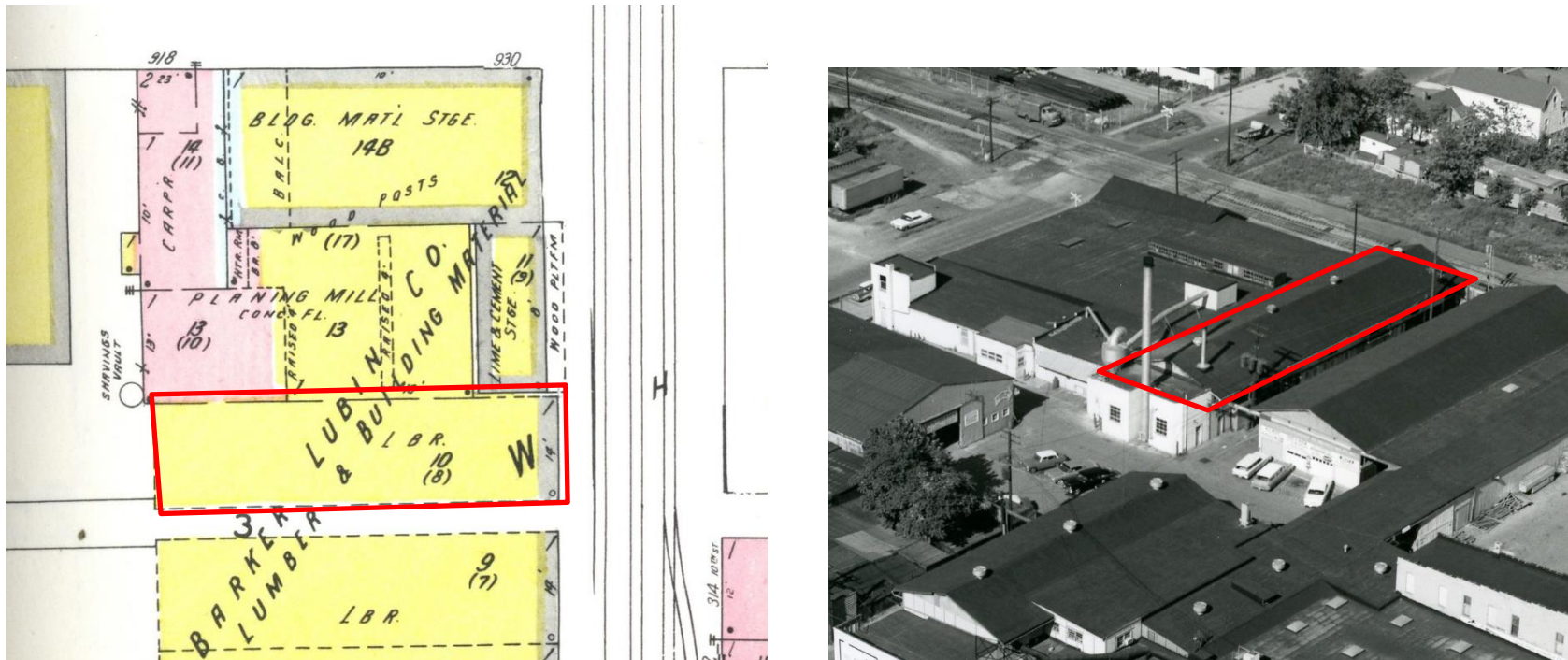


Figure 10. Left: A 1952 Sanborn map illustrating the location of House D. A lumber shed, which was attached to a planing mill, had been built over the entirety of the site by this date (Sanborn 1952:34). Right: A 1960s photograph showing the location of House D (Sangamon Valley Collection). Even with this construction, the historic alley running through Block 3 (and separating the House C and D lots) was still being maintained.

Table 2
Details of Occupancy, 315-317-319 North Tenth Street (House D)
(from select *Springfield City Directories*)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1887	315 North Tenth St.	Mollie Gilpin (col)
1894	315 North Tenth St.	Minnie Howard
1902	315 North Tenth St.	S. Greenlee (col)
1902	315 North Tenth St.	A. Jones (col)
1904	315 North Tenth St.	S. Greenlee (col)
1905	315 North Tenth St.	J. W. Diggs (col)
1905	315 North Tenth St.	L. Thomas (col)
1906	315 North Tenth St.	vacant
1906	315 North Tenth St. (rear)	W. W. Minard (col)
1891	317 North Tenth St.	Milton Boone (col)
1894	317 North Tenth St.	Mrs. Melinda. Reed (col)
1898	317 North Tenth St.	Samuel Jones (col)
1898	317 North Tenth St. (rear)	Mrs. M. J. McCochran
1898	317 North Tenth St. (rear)	Nelson Mitchell
1886	319 North Tenth St.	John Lewis (& 6 others)
1886	319 North Tenth St. (rear)	Peter Claypool (& 2 others)
1891	319 North Tenth St.	Rosa and Mamie Reed (col)
1892	319 North Tenth St.	Rosa Reed (col)
1892	319 North Tenth St.	Mrs. R. Williams (col)
1892	319 North Tenth St.	Mrs. Mollie Lee (col)
1894	319 North Tenth St.	vacant
1896	319 North Tenth St.	Allen Crannberry
1896	319 North Tenth St.	Syrus Greenlee (col)
1898	319 North Tenth St.	vacant

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

Table 2
Items Gleaned from Newspapers
Regarding 315-317-319 North Tenth Street (House D)

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

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 D. These included the initial Phase II testing in that year, followed by the Phase III mitigation during the summer and early fall of 2019. 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 frame house was exposed during the archaeological investigations, with the western edge of the house in close proximity to the proposed right-of-way (lying approximately 3-ft to 5-ft or 0.91 to 1.52m from the western edge of the greater project area). Subsequently, two 1m x 2m test units (Tests 1 and 2) were excavated within the confines of the existing dwelling foundations in order to assess the depth and integrity of the cultural deposits within the house.

Test 1 was located in the northeast (front) corner of the house, whereas Test 2 was located in the northwest (rear) corner of the house. Both test units were excavated in arbitrary levels. Upon completion of the excavation units, multiple wall profiles were drawn and photographed. All fill from the test units was screened. Both test units documented a very similar stratigraphic profile with three primary fill zones.

The upper-most fills (Zone I) consisted of a thick deposit (in places more than 10-in/25cm thick) of coal and clinkers, plaster rubble, and domestic artifacts (Zone I, Test 2—towards the back of the building) or clean yellow silt loam (Zone I, Test 1—towards the front of the building)—both of which represent post-fire clean-up activities capping the foundations. The back of the house exhibited less evidence of burning and the presence of a relatively thick coal-rich fill zone, with artifacts apparently dating from circa 1908. Mixed with these materials was a considerable amount of pre-Civil War domestic artifacts, all of a relatively small size. Interpretation of Zone I is troubling due to the extensive amount of relatively early nineteenth century (pre-1870) material within this fill. Beneath these fills was a thick deposit of wood ash and charcoal, plaster and brick rubble, and topsoil fill representing the 1908 fire and immediate post-fire demolition activity (Zone II). Zone II represents demolition debris associated with the presumed burning of this house in August 1908.

Beneath Zone II, and capping the underlying circa 1840 ground surface (Zone IV), was a pre-fire deposit consisting of a dark topsoil fill (Zone III). Zone III was a thin zone of topsoil (approximately 2-in to 3-in or 5-8cm thick) with inclusions of mortar and small clean brick fragments—representing construction debris, presumably from the construction of the adjacent house foundations and adjacent chimney stacks. This fill was slightly thicker against the north

wall of Test 1. Artifacts were relatively numerous in this fill zone; they date predominately from a pre-1870 timeframe, and appear to represent materials that accumulated beneath the floor of the building during the life of the structure.⁶⁰ Among the items recovered from Test 2 from the surface of this zone was an 1863 one-cent coin. The circa-1840 ground surface (Zone IV) was located approximately 1-ft 2-in (0.36m) below the scraped surface in each of the test units.

In both Tests 1 and 2, the base of the perimeter foundation wall was encountered. This wall was constructed on top of the circa-1840 ground surface without the presence of a spread footing. No builder's trench was apparent. In Test 1 (front of the building), only four courses of brickwork were extant. In contrast, six courses of brickwork were extant in Test 2 (rear of the building).

During the Phase II archaeological investigations in 2014, a total of six features were identified (Table 4). These consisted of: the perimeter foundations of the house (Feature 1); three brick piers within the house footprint (Features 2a-c); two H-shaped brick fireplace foundations (Features 3 and 4); a stone pad associated front entrance steps (Feature 5); and a pit with the stone at its base (Feature 6) (Figures 11-18). The results of the Phase II investigations were discussed in Mansberger and Stratton (2016, 2017)

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 dwelling (House D). As redefined, the project area consisted of the eastern 11 to 12-ft of the house (and associated front and side yards). Over half of the house will be preserved in place on city-owned land (Figure 19).

Work began on the House D mitigation in mid-May 2019 and continued through the following month. House D was the second of the five houses mitigated that year. Work on House D began by removing overburden from the house and front yard. The top of the undisturbed house foundation was approximately 1-ft 4-in (40cm) below the surface of the parking lot along the west edge of the project area. Fills in the front yard along the east property line, adjacent to the Tenth Street rail corridor, were considerably deeper. The previously stripped area above the house had been covered with topsoil, clean sand, and geo-tech fabric in October 2015. Much of the front yard had not been stripped previously (in 2014) and required the removal of the post-1908 deposits. This field work was begun with the use of a backhoe, and finished with hand labor (i.e., shovels), and required a substantial amount of hand shoveling to fully expose the unexcavated deposits.

⁶⁰ Having said this, there is some thought that this may represent an early midden that pre-dates the construction of House D. The main argument against this interpretation is that there does not appear to be a builder's trench associated with the House D foundations cutting through this deposit—and that the fill zone was deposited against the then-existing foundation walls.

During the 2019 investigations, a total of eighteen test units were laid out around House D, one of which corresponded with the original Test 1 excavated during the Phase II investigations. The test units covered the entirety of that portion of House D located within the APE, as well as portions of the adjacent side yards and front yard. Sixteen of the units were 1m x 2m in size, while one located in the north side yard (Test 17) was 1m x 1m in size, and another in the front yard (Test 18) was irregular in shape (Figure 20). The hand excavations began by excavating the test units located within the footprint of the original house foundations. Alternating test units were initially excavated to create 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; it also allowed for better control of artifact recovery. Initially, Tests 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 were excavated.⁶¹ These initial test units were excavated in arbitrary levels, typically 10cm in depth. Upon recording of the requisite profile walls, the second half of the checkerboard was excavated. The second half of the test units were excavated following cultural fill zones, as identified in the earlier test units. Subsequently two 1m x 1m test units (Tests 17, and 18) were excavated to further investigate the character of the fills located in the side and front yards, respectively. All fill was screened through ¼” hardware cloth. The fill deposits within the core of the house averaged 40-50cm in depth, whereas those located on the outside of the structure ranged between 30cm and 60cm deep. Additionally, large sections of the front yard and south side yard were shovel scraped in search of additional features (Figures 21-23). During the 2019 investigations, an additional eight features were subsequently identified (Table 4).

The Archaeological Features.

In total, fourteen archaeological features were identified with House D. These features, which represent the physical components of the original house and document changes made to that structure and its associated landscape through time, are described below.

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 (Feature 1), three interior brick piers (Features 2a-c), and two interior fireplace foundations (Features 3 and 4). House D did not have a cellar within it, in contrast to Houses A, B, and C.

The perimeter foundations (Feature 1) were slightly rectangular and measured 31-ft 2-in (9.50m) north/south by 27-ft 3-in (8.31m) east/west. The foundation wall was 9-in (0.23m) thick, two-bricks in width, and did not have a spread footing. It was constructed with hand-struck, soft-mud brick laid with a soft lime mortar. A fair number of the bricks used were highly vitrified and deformed, though these represented a minority of the whole (Figure 24).⁶² The foundation wall was laid on top of, or very near the circa 1840 ground surface, with little-to-no builder’s present.

⁶¹ In the case of Test 1, the excavations involved the removal of the clean sand that had been deposited within following the Phase II investigations.

⁶² The foundations of House D had fewer vitrified and deformed bricks than adjacent House E did.

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. A header course was used for the base of the foundations, and the subsequent courses were laid in a running bond. Three to seven courses of brickwork remained intact, depending on location; and, as such, the height of the extant foundations ranged between 8-in (20cm) and 1-ft 5-in (44.5cm). The southeast corner of the perimeter foundations was partially disturbed by a post-abandonment post/pier (Feature 6), which likely was associated with the Barker-Lubin-Goldman lumber yard.

Three interior brick piers (Feature 2a-c) were located in a north/south line approximately 16-ft (4.88m) west of the front wall of the house. The piers were of different sizes: the two on each end of the line measured 9-in (0.23m) wide by 12-in (0.30m) long, whereas the one in the center was larger and measured 9-in (0.23m) wide by 3-ft 0-in (0.91m) long. The three piers would have supported an interior wall separating the front (east) and rear (west) sections of the house.

An H-shaped foundation for two back-to-back fireplaces (with a common chimney stack) was present in the approximate center of each of these two sections of the house (Figures 13-15). Each of the fireplaces would have serviced a separate room; they thus document the presence of four primary rooms on the first floor of the house. The front fireplace foundation (Feature 3) measured 3-ft 3-in (0.99m) by 5-ft 2-in (1.57m) long, and had 1-ft 1-in (33cm) thick walls. The fireboxes were fully excavated during the Phase III mitigation, during which they were determined to be slightly deeper than they appeared at the scraped surface.⁶³ Both fireboxes proved to be 1-ft 1-in (33cm) in depth and had square, non-flaring walls. In addition, it was discovered that the northern box had been expanded at some point in time. The modifications involved the installation of two brick wing walls extending off the outer end of the firebox opening (Features 12a and 12b). The wing walls were 1-ft 11-in (58cm) long, one brick wide, and at least four courses tall. Additionally, a single course of brick work (Feature 12c) was laid in between the ends of the two wing walls, closing off the expanded box. These modifications are believed to be related to a rebuilding/enlargement of the hearth. A considerable amount of brick rubble and other Pre-Fire deposits were found within the box. This material may have served as a base for an enlarged hearth, which presumably had a brick (or stone) pavement (none of which remained intact however). The south firebox showed no obvious evidence of structural modifications. However, it too, had a large amount of Pre-Fire deposits (including deteriorated/crushed brick and coal cinders) heaped up within it, which suggests that its hearth was repaired or replaced at some point as well, a possibility that is discussed further below (Figures 32-34).

The rear fireplace foundation (Feature 4) measured 3-ft 11-in (1.20m) deep by 4-ft 11½-in (1.51m) long. Each of the fireboxes in this chimney "stack" measured 2-ft 11½-in (0.83m) wide by 1-ft 5-in (0.43m) deep. Unlike the fireplace foundations located in the front section of the house, this rear set of foundations is located more closely to the center of this section of the

⁶³ When the front fireplace foundation (Feature 3) was first exposed during the Phase II testing, its dimensions at the scraped surface were smaller than those presented here. The Phase II investigations indicated that the foundation measured 2-ft 6½-in (0.78m) deep by 5-ft 1-in (1.55m) long and that each of the fireboxes measured 2-ft 11½-in (0.90m) and fairly shallow in depth, with the southern box being 10-in (0.25m) deep and the northern one 8½-in (0.22m) deep. The mitigation work exposed most of Feature 3, thus allowing its dimensions to be more accurately defined.

building. The firewall between the two fireboxes in each chimney “stack” was 1-ft 1-in (0.33m) wide. The larger two fireboxes located in the rear of the dwelling probably functioned as cooking fireplaces, in contrast to the two smaller heating fireplaces located to the front of the building. They appear to have been older, non-Rumford-style fireplaces, in that their fireboxes have square, non-flaring side walls. This may be deceptive, however, as the foundations appear to have been demolished below the base of the actual fireboxes; and as, such, any evidence of flared sidewalls might have been removed through the demolition—depending on the method of construction employed for the fireplaces (see fireplaces in House B and C for comparison).⁶⁴

Two long north/south profiles (Profiles 1 and 2) and three shorter east/west profiles (Profiles 3, 4, and 5) were recorded prior to the excavation of the second half of the checkerboard of test units. The fill deposits within that portion of the interior of the house excavated in 2019 (as documented on these profile drawings) can be discussed in terms of Post-Fire, Fire, and Pre-fire contexts. Post-Fire deposits were represented by Zones I, II, and III. These deposits capped the underlying Fire-Deposits, and resulted in the final filling and leveling off of the house basin—and capped any exposed foundation walls then present. The Post-Fire deposits consisted of yellow subsoil (Zone I), fine cinders (Zone II), and mixed topsoil and subsoil fill (Zone III). It is not clear how long the house basin sat exposed after the Race Riot. Some infilling may have occurred soon after the event, with additional fill being deposited in the years that followed. The house basin certainly would have been completely filled in, and the site leveled off, prior to the construction of the lumber shed over it in the 1930s (Figures 25-31).

The Fire Deposits within the house basin, which were deposited as a direct result of the August 1908 fire (materials more-or-less dropping in place from above), were represented by Zone IV. These deposits primarily consisted of dense concentrations of burned plaster, along with some coal and cinders. The fire deposits extended across the entirety of the excavated house basin. They averaged 5-7cm in thickness but were somewhat thicker along the edges of the perimeter foundations, where the presence of walls augmented the volume of plaster deposited from the fire. In contrast to House E, relatively little charred lumber was found in the Fire zone of House D. The lack of charred lumber may be indicative of the extreme heat of the fire; or perhaps, some of the burned material was scraped away in the aftermath of the fire (although might expect the perimeter foundations to have been more disturbed had significant scraping activity occurred).

The lowest level of deposits inside the house was Zone XII, which was topsoil with cultural mottling. This represents the ground surface on which the house was built. Cultural mottling included small brick and mortar and/or plaster fragments (or flecking) that were deposited during the construction of the house.

Feature 16 was concentration of artifacts and bone, representing midden, found within the perimeter foundations of the house. The midden was extensive, and the volume of bone was

⁶⁴ The fireplaces in House B and C both had Rumford-style, flared sidewalls, but they were built differently. In House C, the flared sidewalls extended down to the base of the foundations. In House B, however, the sidewalls were square-sided from the base of the foundations up to the level of the hearth, at which point the walls were flared inward.

especially pronounced. It primarily represents a Late Pre-Fire Deposit. The manner in which was came to be deposited within the crawlspace beneath the front rooms of the house is not understood (Figure 35).

Five features were identified in the front yard of House D during the Phase III mitigation. One of these was a brick sidewalk (Feature 7) running east/west between Tenth Street and the front of house. The sidewalk was paved with soft, hand-struck brick that were laid in a herringbone pattern. The brick pavement was largely intact, though it exhibited heavy wear and portions of it had deteriorated and been disturbed. The sidewalk varied between 2-ft 9-in (0.84m) and 3-ft 0-in (0.91m) in width (the edges being somewhat irregular) and was centered to the house. Its alignment dwelling suggests that the presence of a central doorway on the east elevation of dwelling—something also indicated by the 1873 bird’s-eye view. The sidewalk terminated approximately 2-ft 6-in (1.07m) short of the house foundation, and in the intervening gap there were two pieces of tabular limestone (Feature 5) (Figure 36-37).

Feature 8 extended across the entire front of the house lot (and also continued across the front of the lots associated with Houses A, B, C, and E). The western edge of the feature was located approximately 6-ft (1.82m) west of the east lot line and ran generally parallel to it (and Tenth Street)—albeit with a slight trajectory toward the northeast. Feature 8 was cross-sectioned at its north end and found to taper down (to the east) to a level surface located approximately 1-ft 2-in (35cm) below the circa-1840 ground surface in the adjacent yard. The trench had been infilled with “clean,” mixed topsoil and subsoil fill (Figure 38). Although the origin and function of Feature 7 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.⁶⁵ Early in the intervening period, the ditch was infilled, an event that may have coincided with the construction of House D or occurred soon after (as suggested by absence of midden material in the fills).

Feature 9 was a narrow linear feature running north/south across the eastern end of the House E lot (and also across the front of the lots associated with Houses A, B, C, and E). The feature, which averaged 6-in (15cm) in width, represented a utility trench dug for the installation of a 1-in-diameter water line (copper). The water line post-dates the occupation of House E. It possibly was installed in the middle twentieth century to service the Barker-Lubin lumber yard.

Feature 10 was a short section of brick edging found in the front yard, situated to the north of the brick sidewalk. It consisted of four bricks that were laid flat into the ground (in single course) and not mortared together (see site plan, Figure 30). The feature ran parallel to the house and was located approximately 4-ft (1.22m) out from the east wall of the house. Feature 9 possibly served as edging for a flower bed running along the front of the house, or some other planting(s). Additional edging may have been in place in the yard at one point in time, but none of this survived in situ.

⁶⁵ 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 8.

Feature 11 was a small fragment of brickwork found immediately north of Feature 9, on the same surface as the latter. The feature consisted of a handful of bricks that were mortared together and laid two courses wide. Given its location in relation to the house, Feature 10 potentially represented part of a displaced porch pier. However, none of the historic views of House E show a front porch; and furthermore, no other piers, or similar fragments, were found along the front side of the house.

Feature 12 was a line of four post holes located along the eastern edge of the house lot. These may represent a former fence-line, structural posts associated with the lumber yard, pulled utility posts, or perhaps a combination of these. One of the post holes was filled with concrete. All four posts were located to the north of the brick sidewalk leading up to House E. Additional posts potentially were present on the south side of the sidewalk, though this unknown as the excavation block here stopped short of the lot line.

Table 4
List of Features, House D

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Function</u>
<u>Phase II (2014)</u>			
1	perimeter brick wall		house foundation
2a, b, c	three double-wide brick piers	within house	house piers
3	H-shaped brick wall	within house	fireplace foundation
4	H-shaped brick wall	within house	fireplace foundation
5	stone pad(s)	abutting outside edge, east foundation wall (front yard)	entrance steps
6	pit with stone at base	southeast corner of house	post-abandonment intrusive post/pier
<u>Phase III (2019)</u>			
7	linear brick pavement	front yard	walkway
8	wide, linear trench	front yard	ditch (?)
9	narrow, linear trench	front yard	utility trench
10	single row of brick	front yard	brick edging
11	mortared brick	front yard	brick porch pier (?)
12a, b, c	three single-wide brick walls	within house, abutting Feature 3 (fireplace)	hearth supports
13	small circular pits/posts	front yard	utility poles/fencelines?
14	rectangular pit	front yard	post-abandonment intrusive post/pier
15	small brick scatter	front yard	post (?)
16	concentration of artifacts/bone	within house	midden

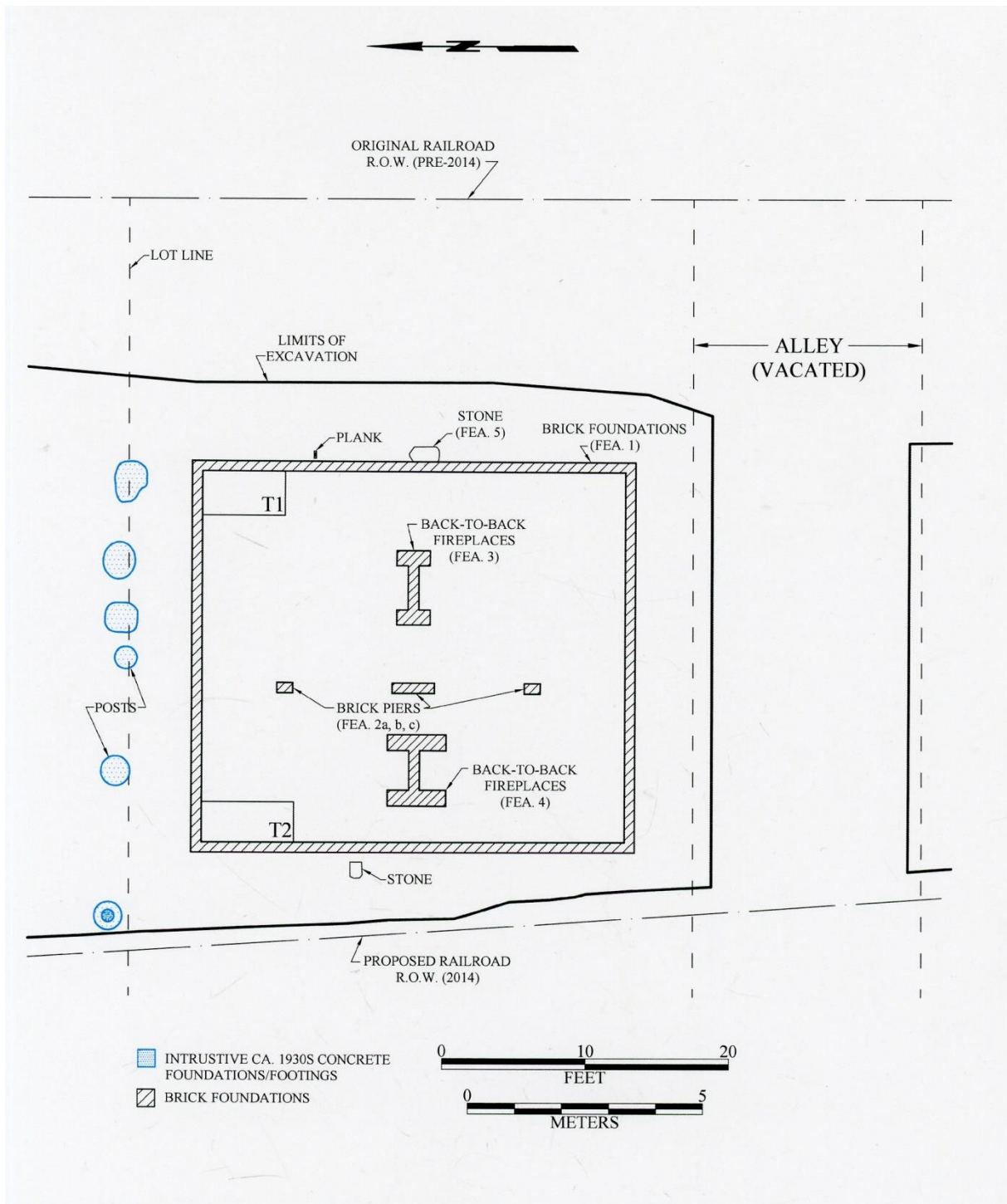


Figure 11. Plan view of House as documented in the Phase II testing conducted in 2014. The map also illustrates the vacated alley, limits of excavation, and right-of-way edges. Those features highlighted in blue represent post-1930 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Lubin buildings.



Figure 12. View of House D, looking west (2014). Note the bilateral symmetry documenting a four-room structure (which may represent a double house).



Figure 13. View of the two fireplace foundations (chimney “stack” foundations; each representing two back-to-back fireplaces) located in the center of House D (looking west). Also note the central brick pier midway between the two large chimney stacks. The piers are discussed as Features 12a-c, and the fireplaces foundations as Features 3 and 4.



Figure 14. Views of the two back-to-back fireplace foundations from House D. Top: View of the western (rear) fireplace complex (Feature 4), looking north. This is the larger of the two chimney stacks, and probably represents two back-to-back kitchen fireplaces. Bottom: View of the eastern fireplace complex (Feature 3) on the front of the dwelling, looking north. These probably represent smaller heating fireplaces.

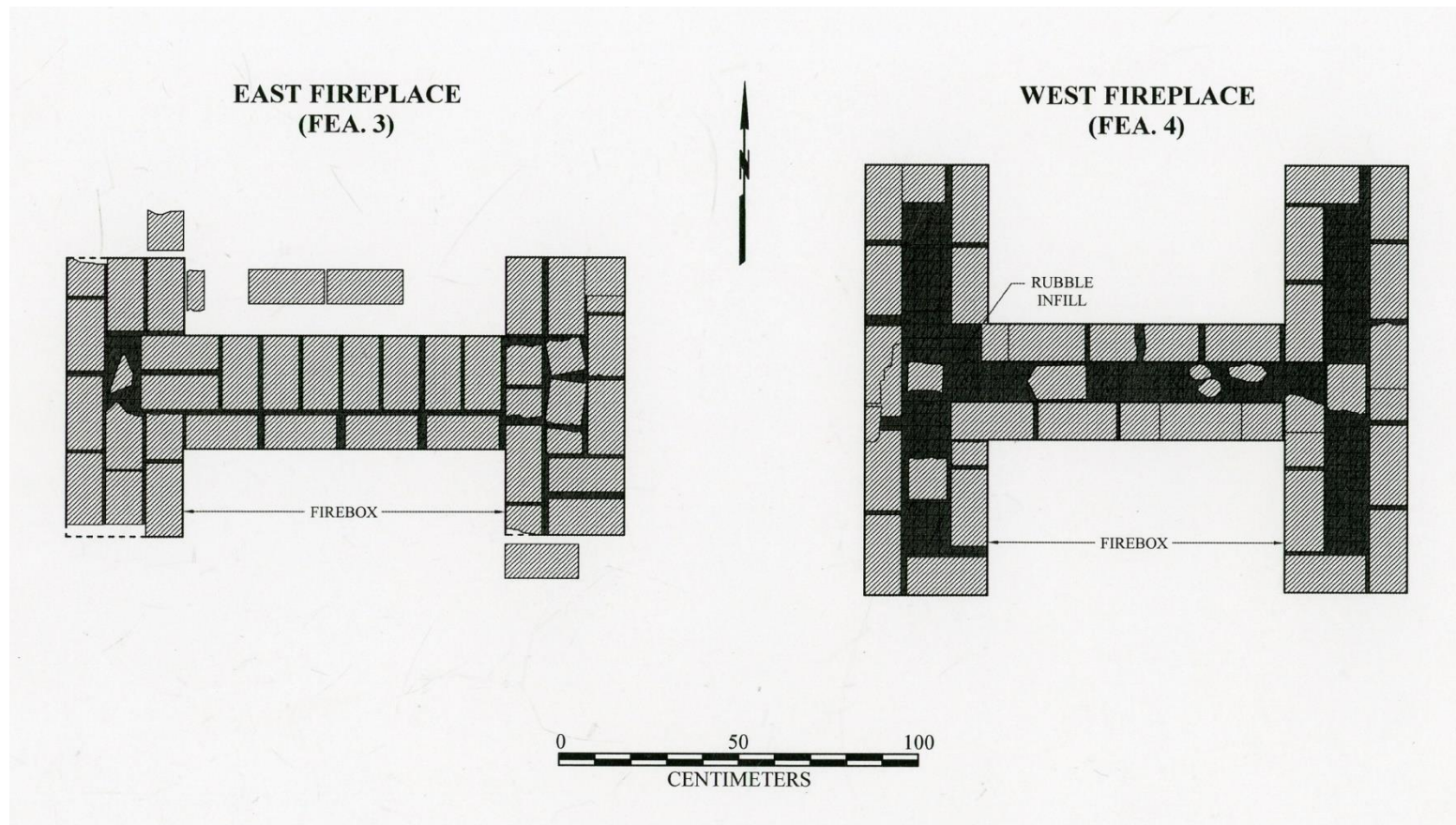


Figure 15. Plan view of the two sets of double (or back-to-back) fireplace foundations within House D, as exposed in 2014. The differences in size and form probably suggests the difference between fireplaces associated predominately with a heating function (left) and those associated with a cooking and heating function (right). During the mitigation, the east fireplace fireboxes were determined to be 1-ft 1-in in depth, whereas the western fireboxes were 1-ft 5-in in depth.

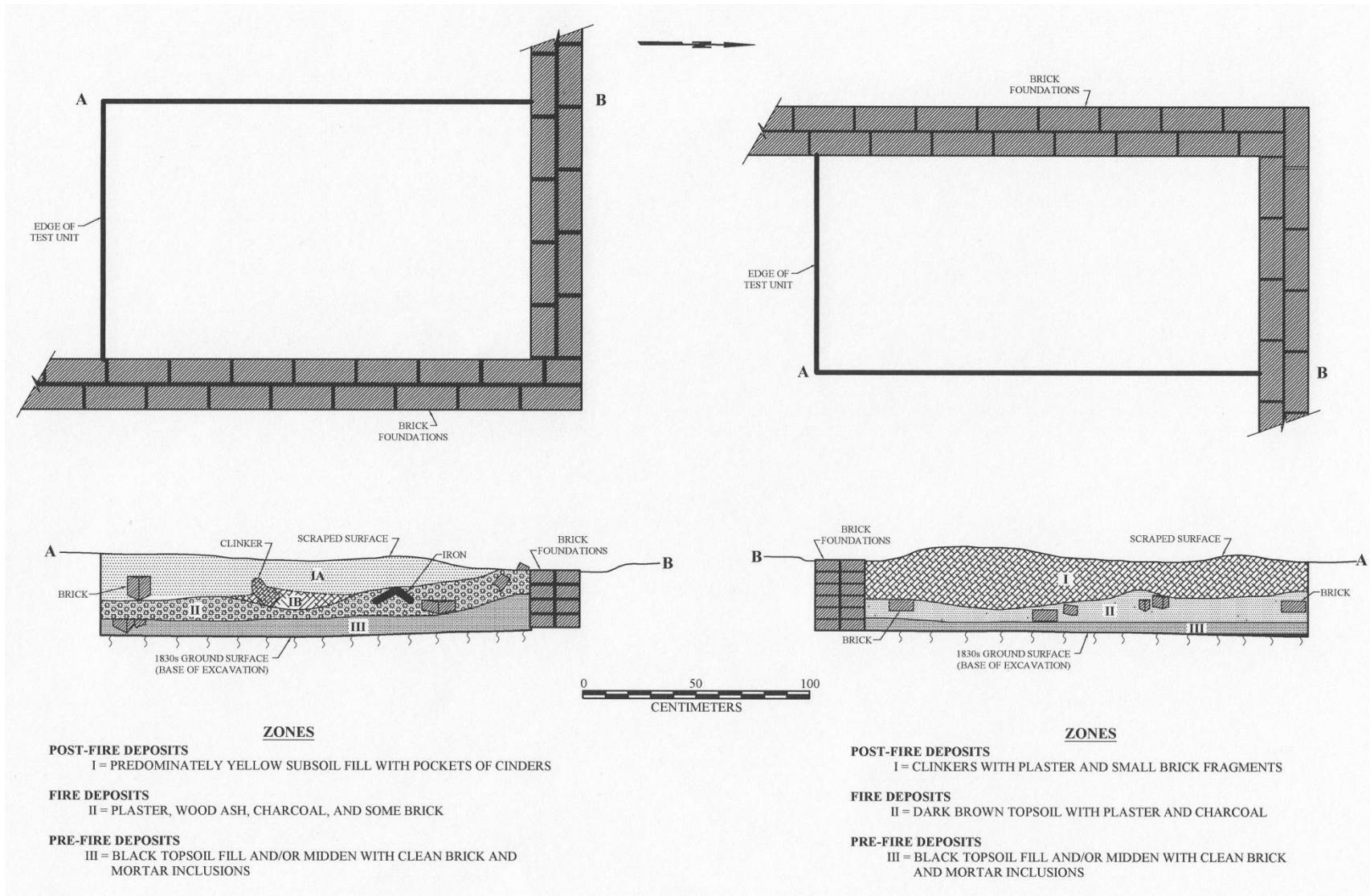


Figure 16. Plan and sectional views of Tests 1 (left) and 2 (right), House D.



Figure 17. Three views of Test 1, House D excavated in October 2014. This test unit was located in the northeast (front) corner of the dwelling. Top: View looking west. Middle: View looking north. Bottom: View looking south.



Figure 18. Two views of Test 2, House D, excavated in October 2014. This test unit was located in the northwest (rear) corner of the dwelling. Left: View looking north/northwest. Right: View looking east.

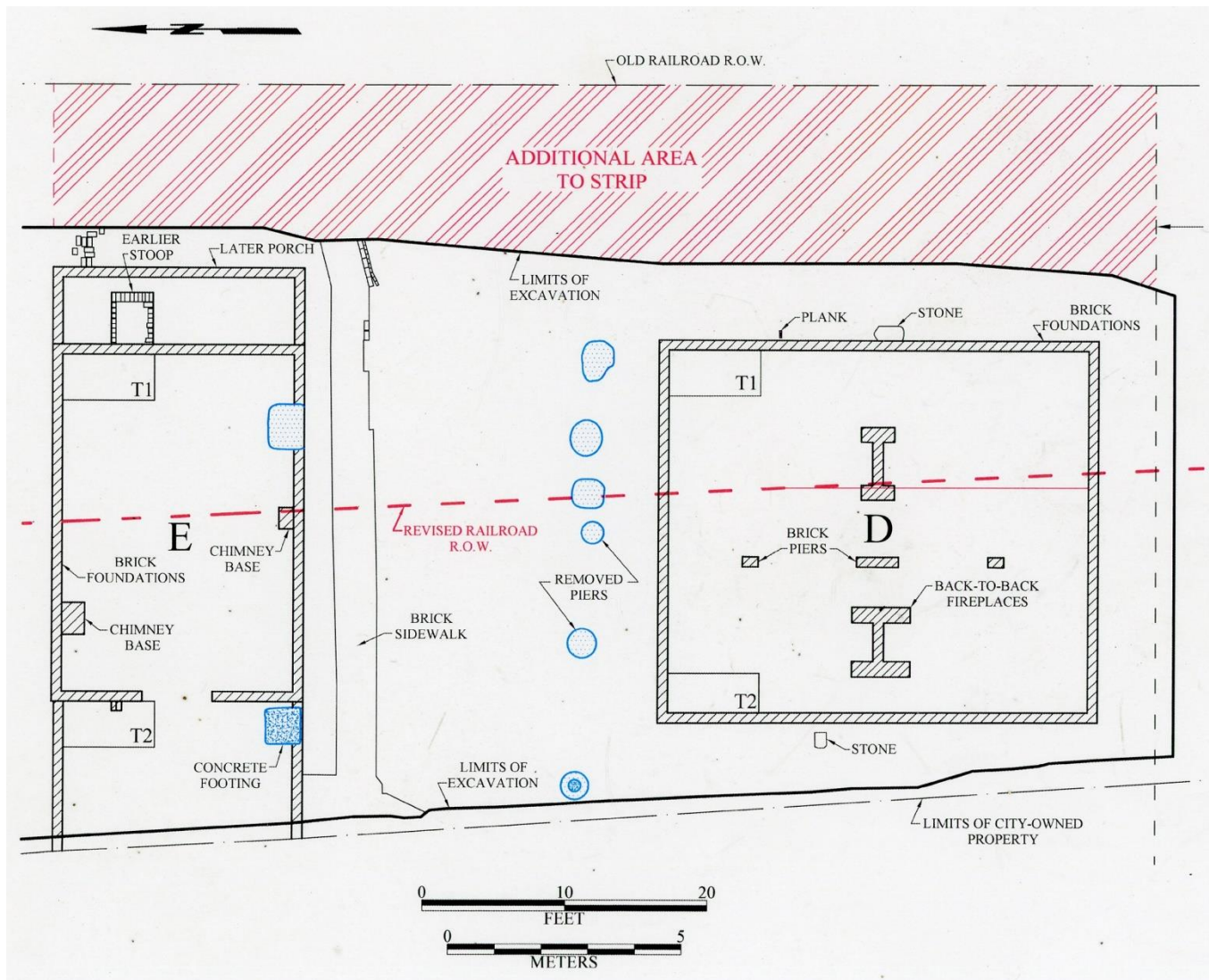


Figure 19. Plan view of Houses D and E, illustrating original and revised ROW edges, location of proposed hand-excavation units, and limits of 2019 mitigation area. Those features highlighted in blue represent post-1930 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Lubin lumber yard buildings.

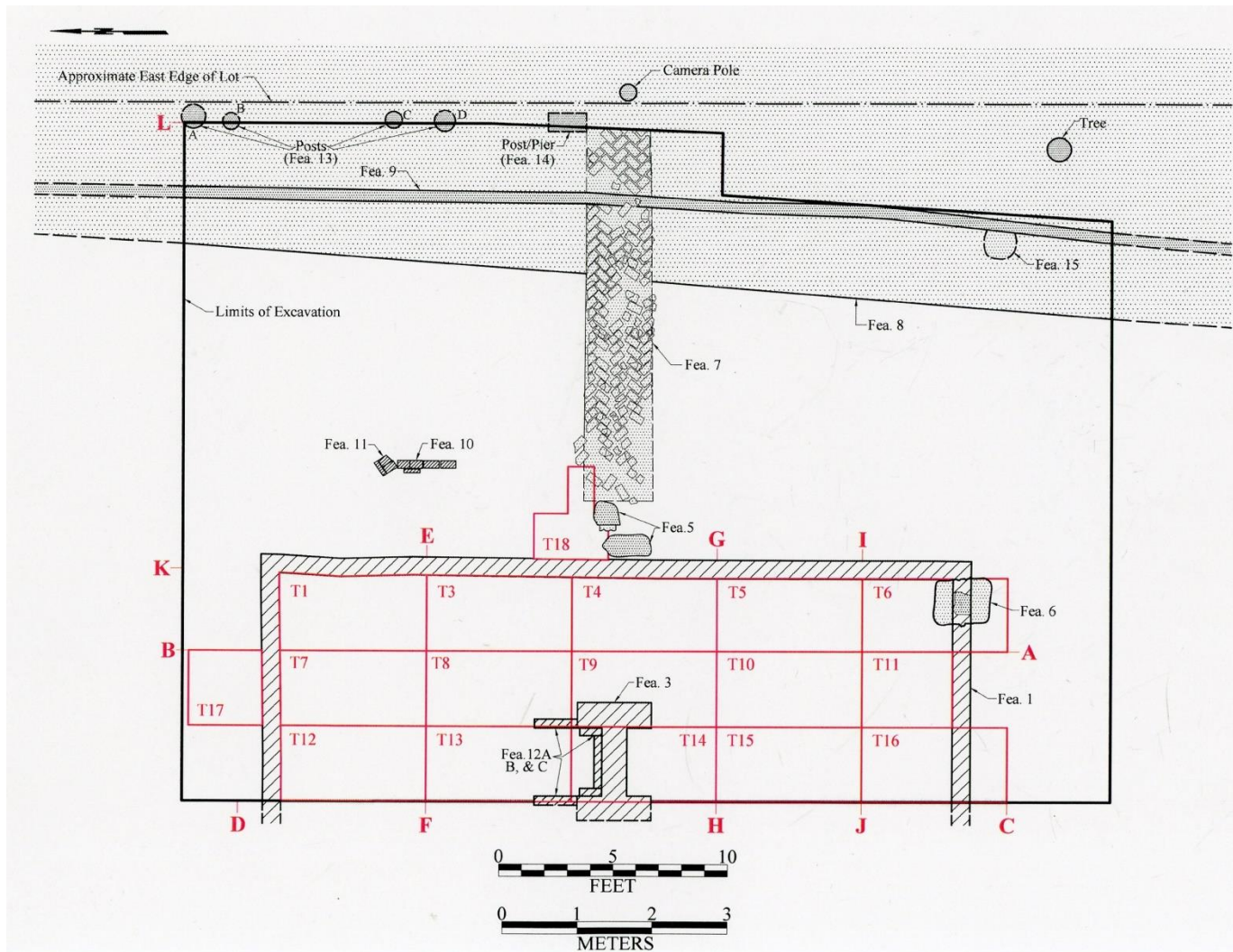


Figure 20. Site plan of House D illustrating feature location, after completion of the Phase III archaeological mitigation in 2019. Features 3 and 4, which were identified in the Phase II testing, are not illustrated on the plan as that portion of House D where these features are located was not subject to mitigation. The letters A-K indicate the profiles drawn during the excavation of the house. These profile drawings are illustrated separately below.



Figure 21. Archaeological mitigation of House D in progress, June 2019.



Figure 22. Three views of progress of excavations at House D. Left: View looking south after completion of first half of the checkerboard. Middle: View looking north/northwest after completion of the first half of the checkerboard. Right: View looking south after completion of the excavations.



Figure 23. View of House D (and field crew) after completion of first half of the checkerboard, looking west. Note the brick sidewalk (Feature 7) running up to the front of the house from Tenth Street.



Figure 24. Detail of foundation wall (Feature 1) at the northeast corner of House D. Note the deteriorated condition of the foundation wall. Much of the mortar had eroded from the wall, the bricks had crumbled, and wall had settled/deformed. All in all, the foundation was in poor condition.



Figure 25. South profile wall of Test 4, along the east foundation wall of House D. The profile exhibits a lower deposit of plaster, which may be indicative an early repair/remodeling episode within the house. This is capped by a deposit of cinders, which continues across much of the entire house basin. The thicker deposit of plaster near the top of the profile represents the 1908 fire event.



Figure 26. South profile wall of Test 10. This test was located roughly within the middle of southwest room of the house, and the fire deposits (represented by the layer of plaster on the lower part of the profile) in this area were considerably thinner than those adjacent to the foundations. The bone and whiskey flask projecting out of the wall are associated with a Late-Pre-Fire (Feature 16).

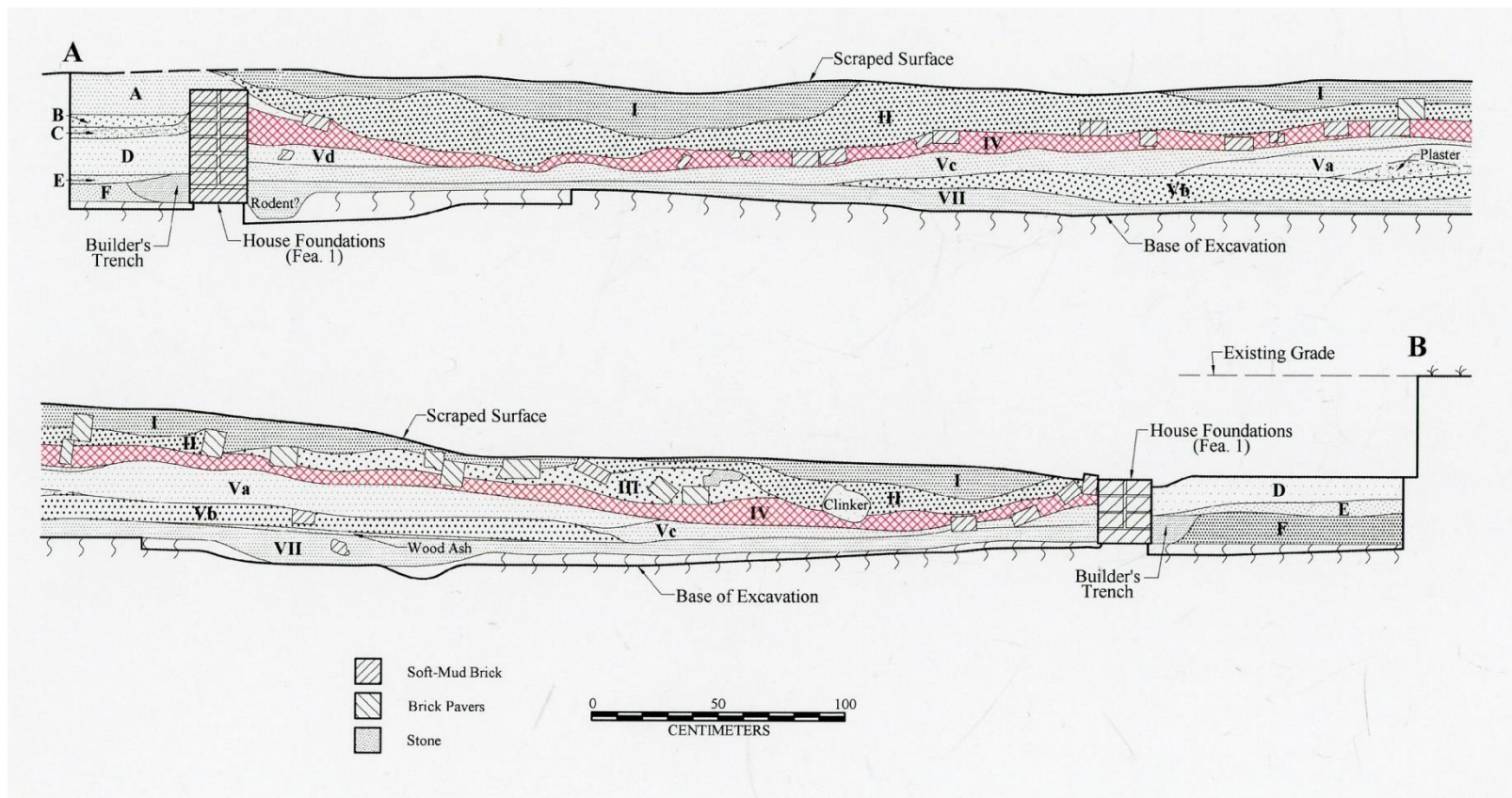


Figure 27. Profile 1, a north/south profile located adjacent to the eastern foundation wall of House D (with the profile split into halves). Zones I-III are post-fire fills. Zone IV, colored in red, represents fire deposits from August 1908. Zones V-VII are pre-fire deposits accumulated during the construction and occupation of the house. Zones A-F indicate fill episodes along the outside of the house foundations.

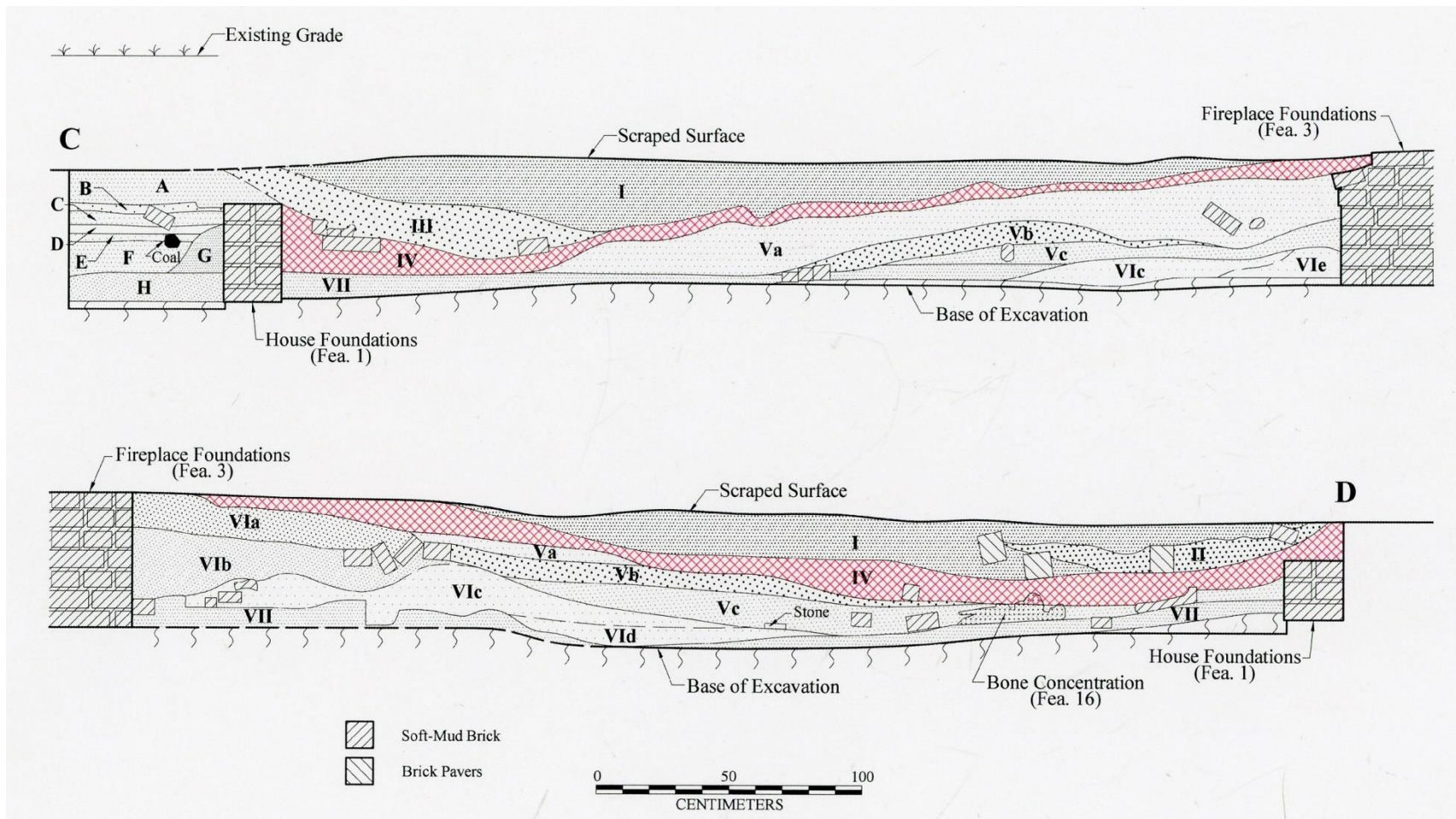


Figure 28. Profile 2, a north/south profile through House D located on the western edge of the excavation block (with the profile split into halves). Zones I-III are post-fire fills. Zone IV, colored in red, represents fire deposits from August 1908. Zones V-VII are pre-fire deposits accumulated during the construction and occupation of the house. Zones A-H represent fills deposited along the outside of the house foundations.



Figure 29. Photograph illustrating the south half of Profile 2, House D (looking west).



Figure 30. Photograph illustrating the north half of Profile 2, House D (looking west).

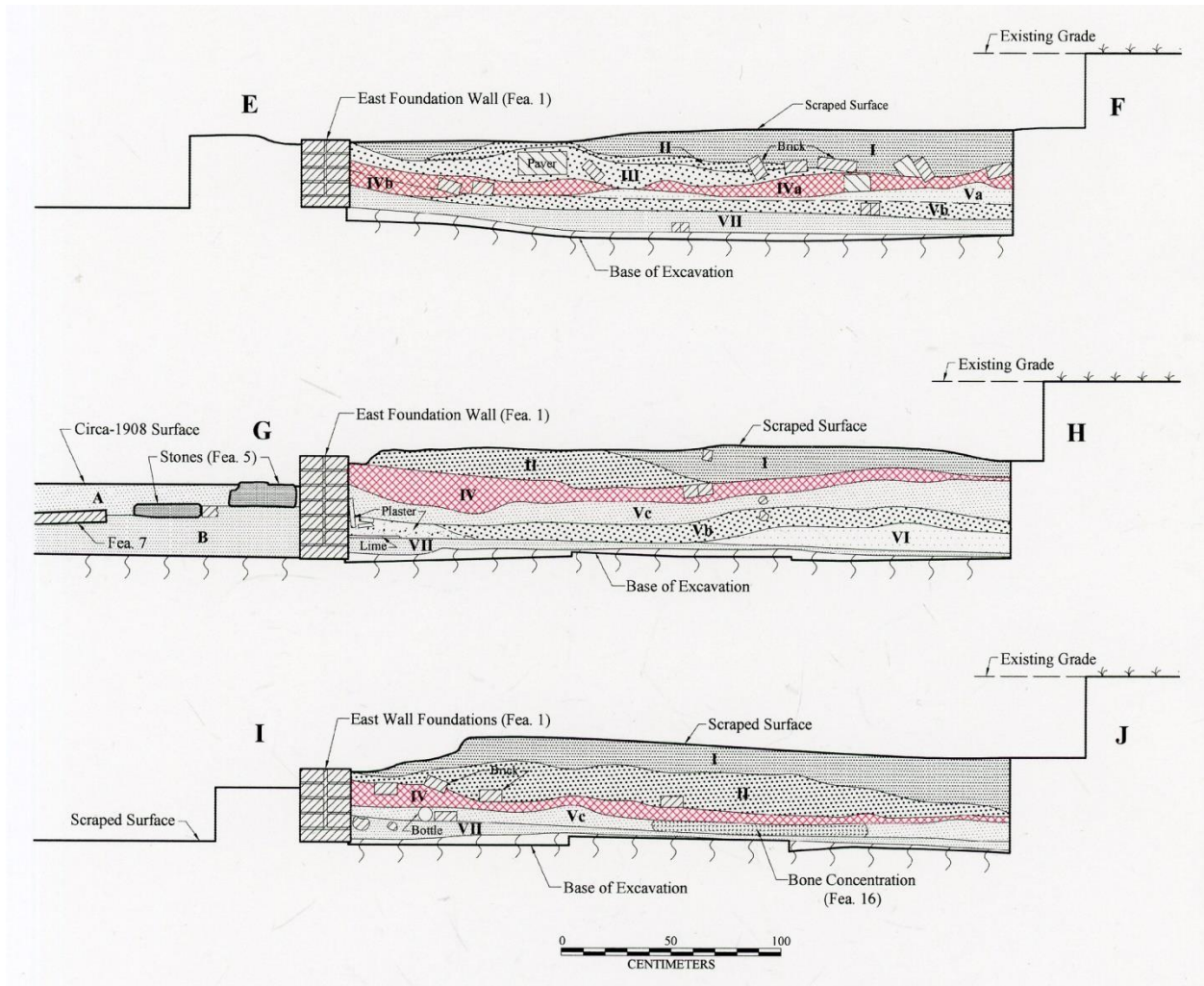


Figure 31. East/west profiles through excavated portion of House D. Top: Profile 3, located near the northern foundation wall. Middle: Profile 4, located near the center of the house, south of the fireplace foundation (Feature 3). Bottom: Profile 5, located near the southern foundation wall. Zones I-III are post-fire fills. Zone IV, colored in red, represents fire deposits from August 1908. Zones V-VII are pre-fire deposits accumulated during the construction and occupation of the house. The section of Profile 2 showing the section of the front yard had been adjusted to illustrate Features 5 and 7 (steps and walkway).



Figure 32. Two views of Feature 3. Top: North firebox (looking south) prior to excavation illustrating brick rubble infill. Bottom: North firebox (looking west/southwest) after completion of excavations. Note the expansion of the firebox/hearth by the construction of a single-wythe brick wall (Features 12a, b, and c).



Figure 33. View of south firebox (Feature 3). Top: prior to excavation. Bottom: After completion of the excavations, looking northwest. Unlike the opposing firebox, this firebox did not exhibit any expansion structurally. However, there was an extensive amount of pre-fire deposits emanating out from it, which suggests that some hearth rebuilding activity had taken place prior to the 1908 fire.



Figure 34. View of partially excavated fireplace foundation (Feature 3), at completion of excavations of House D, illustrating its alignment with the front walk (Feature 7).



Figure 35. View of artifact concentration (Feature 16) located within the crawlspace, near the original ground surface, House D. This material was assigned a Late Pre-Fire context, and consisted of predominately bone, and a whiskey flask (Test 10).



Figure 36. South profile of the irregular Test 18, House D. The two stone steps represent Feature 5 and the walkway (Feature 7) (reference Profile 4).



Figure 37. View of brick sidewalk (Feature 7), front yard of House D.

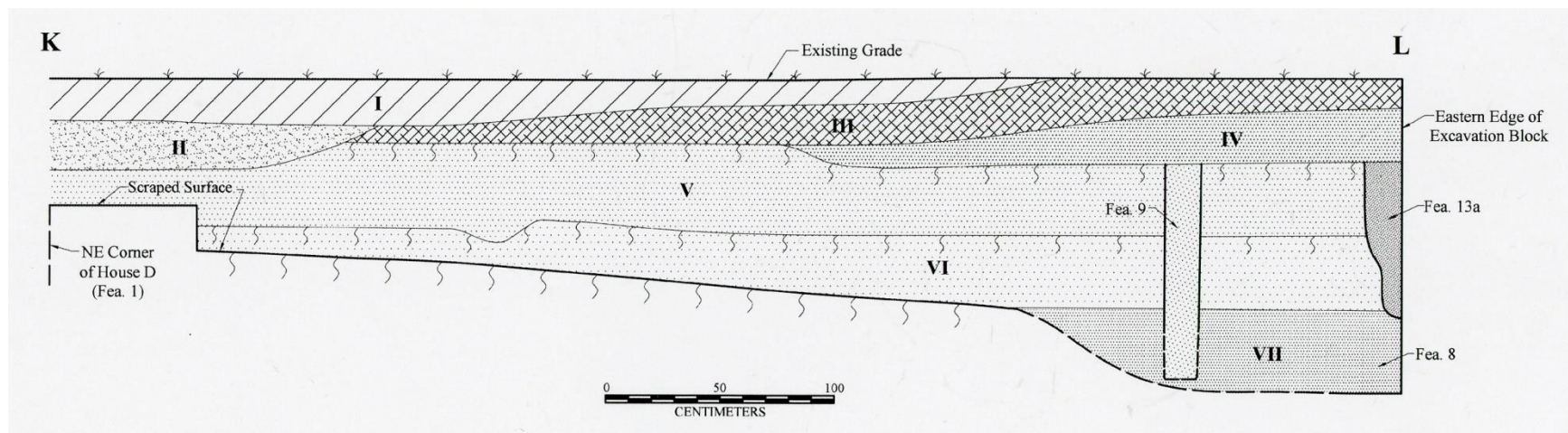


Figure 38. East/west profile located in the front yard along the north property edge of House D (Profile [6]). Zone I (topsoil) and Zone II (sand) are fills that were deposited after the completion of the Phase II testing in order to protect the house site. Zone III (shale) and Zone IV (mixed soil fill) were deposited after the demolition of the Barker-Lubin lumber yard. Zone V represents dense cider fill deposited during the Late-Pre-Fire occupation of House D and the decades following the 1908 riot. Zone VI is a built-up topsoil accumulated during the Early and Middle Pre-Fire era of occupation. Note the presence of the sloping original ground surface, and the presence of a wide ditch-like feature cutting into that surface (Feature 8; Zone VII). This feature pre-dates the construction of House D.

The Artifact Assemblage by Context

The artifact assemblage from House D can be segregated into three distinct contexts represented by 1) Pre-Fire, 2) Fire, and 3) Post-Fire assemblages. Unfortunately, the separation of the Pre-Fire deposits into Early, Middle, and Late contexts was not always well defined, with mixing of fill deposits occurring between these suspected components. As such, a considerable amount of mixing has occurred with the artifacts, particularly with earlier components being mixed with the later components.

The artifact assemblage from House D stands in sharp contrast to that of the other houses investigated during the course of this project in that the Fire Deposits, although present, seem limited in number, and a bit more difficult to segregate from the relatively thin deposits within the footprint of this building. Although evidence of burning was present—particularly in the rear section of the dwelling, it was limited and may suggest that this house was not as badly damaged by fire as Houses A, B, and C. Earlier Pre-Fire Deposits (particularly those from a pre-1870s component) are well represented in the shallow fill deposits associated with this structure, and are somewhat mixed within the later fill zones as well. The relative abundance of these middle nineteenth century artifacts (circa 1840s-70s) at House D, and the reason for this mixing, is troubling. Nonetheless, the artifact assemblage is intriguing in that a relatively large sample of artifacts pre-dating the 1870s is present at this location.

The following artifact discussion follows a temporal framework that segregates the artifacts into Early-Middle Pre-Fire (circa 1845-1865), Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire contexts. The Early Pre-Fire context represents artifacts associated with the initial occupation of the house by white tenants of modest means. The Middle Pre-Fire context (circa 1865-1880) represents artifacts associated with tenants of mixed racial composition (white and Black) of modest means. Unfortunately, the ability to segregate the artifact deposit into two discrete assemblages was not feasible, and the following discusses the artifacts in terms of an Early-Middle Pre-Fire component. The Late Pre-Fire (circa 1880-1908) assemblage represents a substantial amount of material deposited by a variety of white and Black occupants of minimal means, and potentially associated with illicit activities. The Fire (August 1908) assemblage represents materials located within the house at the time of the fire, and is most likely was associated with Black “occupants” associated with illicit commercial activities. The Post-Fire component was represented by a substantial number of artifacts associated with off-site domestic activities.

The attached appendices contain detailed information as to Lot Provenience (Appendix I), Lot Inventories (Appendix II), and Vessel Descriptions (Appendix III) for the various contexts. A total of 566 ceramic and glass vessels were identified in the House D assemblage. Tables 18 and 20 summarize the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages by context. Similarly, Figures 49 and 145 are graphic representation of the ceramic and glass vessels from the three primary contexts discussed below (Early-Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, Fire and Post-Fire components). Unlike the other artifact discussions associated with Houses A, B, C, and E, the small finds are not discussed by individual contexts, but collectively as a whole (by functional category).

The Early-to-Middle Pre-Fire Component

House D most likely was constructed by the carpenter/builder John Roll in circa 1842-1845. It is not known whether or not the young Roll and Smith families may have lived at this location for a short time after constructing the house. Aside from the potential Roll/Smith occupation, from its earliest days, this house was occupied by tenants as a non-owner occupied dwelling. During its initial years (circa 1844-1865), the house was occupied by a variety of white families of more-than-modest means (Early Pre-Fire Component). The earliest documented occupant of the house was a German-born laborer named Philip Geysenger and his family (wife and four children) who occupied the dwelling in the very late 1840s and early 1850s. By the very late 1850s and early 1860s, the house was occupied by a fairly well-to-do, Kentucky-born hatter named Ralph Jackson who had fell upon financial hard times. Jackson enlisted in the U.S. Army in late 1861, and his wife (and young child) most likely continued to occupy the house during his short military career. Beginning in the very late 1860s, the demographics of the house occupants changed. By 1870, the dwelling was occupied by a well-respected Black laborer named Judge Haywood, and his family (Middle Pre-Fire Component). The Haywoods, a free-Black family who settled in Springfield by 1858, represent one of the earlier Black families to settle in the neighborhood.⁶⁶ In 1873, House D was occupied by Aaron Jenkins, a Black plasterer. During the Civil War, Jenkins had served with the U.S. Colored Troops, and most likely came to Springfield after the war ended. It was during this 1870s era that the house probably was partitioned into two, if not three, apartment units, and the character of the occupants began to decline.

The Early Pre-Fire context represents artifacts associated with the initial occupation of the house by white tenants of modest means. The Middle Pre-Fire context (circa 1865-1880) represents artifacts associated with tenants of mixed racial composition (white and Black) of modest means. Unfortunately, the ability to segregate the artifact deposit into two discrete assemblages was not feasible, and the following discusses the artifacts in terms of an Early/Middle Pre-Fire component.

The artifacts from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context included a variety of ceramic and glass wares typical of a middle 1840s through circa 1870 domestic occupation of the site. Although the artifacts from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context consisted of ceramic and glass wares typical of a middle 1840s through circa 1870s domestic occupation, a small handful of vessels hint at a slightly earlier component (potentially dating from the 1830s or very early 1840s) (Figure 50). These potentially earlier vessels included a small fragment of a refined redware cup (Vessel D-444), a painted (monochrome blue) pearlware cup (Vessel D-515), an undecorated “cream-colored” plate with distinctive rolled rim (Vessel D-558), and an edge-decorated pearlware plate with a scalloped rim (Vessel D-182). These ceramics may represent older wares in use by the site occupants during the latter 1840s, and not necessarily indicate an earlier component.

The majority of the ceramics from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire component were represented by a range of edge-decorated, painted, sponge-decorated, printed, and relief-decorated wares typical of the 1840s through early 1870s (Figures 51-53). The lowest valued wares from this component

⁶⁶ See “The Early Black Occupants of the Tenth Street Neighborhood: Racial Diversity and a New Hope for Equality in Early Springfield,” Appendix IX, in Mansberger and Stratton (2024, Volume IV).

included undecorated and minimally decorated wares (including edge decorated, painted, and sponge decorated wares). Edge decorated wares were relatively common, and represented by round (non-scalloped), minimally-decorated plates (cf. Vessels D-546, D-361, and D-546). (Figure 3). Minimally decorated ceramic wares were represented by both painted and sponge-decorated wares (Figures 52-53). Painted wares were present in low number, and were represented predominately by saucers (cf. Vessels D-360 and D-539), and cups (cf. Vessel D-143). These painted wares were decorated with small and moderately sized, polychrome, floral motifs typical of the period. The sponge decorated wares were represented by monochrome (blue) and polychrome (red and blue) teawares, as well as monochrome (red) tablewares (Figure 53). Cut sponge-decorated teawares (with a lined rim) were also present. Although representing predominately teawares, a sponge decorated plate was also present (Vessel D-541). This plate may have had a painted central figure (such as a peafowl; see House C). The edge decorated, painted, and sponge-decorated wares represent a range of less formal and/or cheaper teaware vessels in use at the site. The presence of the sponge decorated wares may reflect a Pennsylvania German heritage of one or more of the house occupants, such as the Geysenger family. Although the Geysenger family were first generation German immigrants, the colorful palette of these wares may reflect the family's German heritage—not a Pennsylvania German heritage.

Also present within this Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage was a modest number of printed wares typical of use by a more affluent family (Figures 54-58). Table 5 summarizes the various print patterns recovered from House D. The printed vessels included both table and tea wares. The identified patterns included: 1) PALASTINE (Vessel D-453) manufactured by William Adams and Sons (1829-1861) (Williams 1978:156; Figure 54), 2) ITALY (Vessel D-517; Figure 54) manufactured by Charles Meigh and Son (1851-1861) (Williams 1978:308), 3) NANKING (Vessel D-289) manufactured by Edward Challinor (1842-1872) (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999; Figure 55), 4) BOLOGNA (Vessel D-583) manufactured by William Adams and sons (circa 1835) (Snyder 1997:14; Figure 56), and 5) SHANNON (Vessel D-518; Figure 57). The manufacturer of the SHANNON pattern is unknown (Snyder 1997:108). Several unidentified patterns, including potential patterns from Ridgway's American Historical Views, were present in the assemblage (Figure 58). Although the BOLOGNA print was present on a plate with a scalloped edge typical of a 1830s-early 1840s vessel, the other patterns were present on vessels with non-scalloped rims and Gothic shapes more typical of the later 1840s and 1850s. Of interest is the fact that the identified patterns were all associated with exotic locations, potentially suggesting that purchasing decisions were based on the pattern's name and reference to an exotic location. Both painted and printed flow-blue patterns were also present (Figure 59).

Table 5
Print Patterns From House D

<u>Pattern Name</u>	<u>Decoration</u>		<u>Date Range</u>
	<u>Type</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	
Palastine	print	William Adams & Sons	1829-1861
Italy	print	Charles Meigh and Son	1851-1861
Nanking	print	Edward Challinor	1842-1872
Bologna	print	William Adams & Sons	1829-1861
Shannon	print	unknown	1840s-60s

Relief decorated wares typical of the 1840s-1870s were also present in the Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage (Table 6). These included Gothic patterns typical of the 1840s, as well as later patterns from the 1860s (Figures 60). Among the Gothic patterns was one identified as BERLIN GOTHIC (Vessel D-335). Among the patterns from the 1850s were BOOTE’S 1851 pattern (and/or the SYDENHAM pattern; Vessels D-541 and D-506) which were registered in 1851 and 1853, respectively. Later patterns from the 1860s included the PEA VINE pattern (registered by E. Peason in 1863) (Vessel D-429), and the BORDERED HYACINTH (or LILY SHAPE) pattern produced by W. Baker and Company beginning in circa 1860 (Vessel D-184) (Figure 60). Also among these wares from this assemblage were plain, undecorated white plates (such as Vessels D-567 and D-459) (Figure 61). The undecorated wares (consisting predominantly of plates) had simple round, relatively heavy bodies typical of wares from the 1850s and 1860s (and after).

The Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage also contained several ceramic and glass items that suggest a household with a more affluent status than those of their working class neighbors. The most expensive ceramic wares from this early assemblage were represented by a very small number of porcelain teawares, such as a saucer with overglaze painted decoration (polychrome, small floral design) which included pink luster details (Vessel D-228) (Figure 62, top). The double-lined rim is similar to 1830s examples with painted strawberries. Gothic shaped cups (such as Vessels D-38 and D-561) were also present in both ironstone and porcelain bodies (Figure 62, bottom). One of the more impressive high-end ceramic vessels recovered from a later Middle Pre-Fire context were fragments of a gilded porcelain pitcher or sugar bowl (Vessel D-13) decorated with a nautical rope, knot and cable (identified as the NAUTICAL ROPE AND KNOT pattern; Figure 63). This vessel has been identified as part of a tea service manufactured by Haviland and Company (Limoges, France). Although undated, it most likely was produced in the 1870s.

Although few in number, the small number of glass tablewares from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage bespeaks of a more affluent status. These artifacts included fragments of a glass cruet (Vessel D-497), at least two press-molded, lead-glass serving bowls (Vessels D-126 and D-468), as well as a press-molded, blue-glass salt cellar (Vessel D-540) and tumbler (Vessel D-12) (Figures 65-66).

Table 6
Relief-Decorated Patterns From House D

<u>Pattern Name</u>	<u>Decoration</u>		<u>Date Range</u>
	<u>Type</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	
Unidentified Gothic	relief		1840s
Sydenham / Boote's 1851	relief	T. & R. Boote	registered 1851/1853
Pea Vine	relief	E. Peason	registered 1863
Berlin Gothic	relief	T. J. & J. Mayer	early 1840s
Bordered Hyacinth or Lily Shape	relief	W. Baker and Co.	circa 1860

Similarly, at least three red-paste stoneware lusterware vessels were present in this assemblage. These vessels included at least two or three burned children’s cups (Vessel D-419, D-454, and

D-442) as well as sherds from a potential small pitcher (Vessels D-586) (Figure 64). Also present were Rockingham-glazed yellowware vessels, including a round serving or mixing bowl (Vessel D-225) and an octagonal serving bowl (Vessel D-562) (Figure 67). The octagonal serving bowl is reminiscent of wares produced in Alton. Additionally, a Rockingham-glazed yellowware handle may represent the remains of a chamber pot (Vessel D-166). Rockingham-glazed wares are relatively uncommon in assemblages from this time period.

A total of 130 ceramic and glass vessels were assigned to the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. Secondary vessels (n=120) far outnumbered Primary vessels (n=10) by a factor of over 12 to one. By far, the greatest number of ceramic and glass vessels from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by items in the Foodways Service category (n=98; representing 75.4% of the vessels) (Table 18, Figure 49). These vessels were represented by slightly fewer tablewares (n=41 vessels) than teawares (n=57 vessels). The next highest functional category of vessels was represented by artifacts within the Household Furnishings (n=17; representing 9.1% of the vessels from this context) functional category. Vessels in the Household Furnishings category were represented by two lamps (Vessel D-471, D-529), five lamp chimneys, a wash basin (Vessel D-563), a potential chamber pot (Vessel D-166), two flower pots (Vessels D-367 and D-531; Figure 72), and a potential vase (Vessel D-584; Figure 72). Lamps were represented by small fragments of press molded bases. The lamp chimneys from this early component were represented by two vessels with sheared and ground (Vessels D-535 and D-551), one with sheared and fire polished (Vessel D-544), one with hand crimped (Vessel D-530), and one with molded (Vessel D-537) upper rim finishes. The single molded lamp chimney most likely represents an intrusive vessel from a later component. Both flower pots were small hand-turned vessels. The wash basin had a printed decoration with painted highlights. The potential chamber pot was represented by a single Rockingham-glazed handle.

Table 7
Proprietary Medicine Bottles, House D

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
Dr. Jayne's / Carminative / Balsam / Philada.	Diarrhea, Cholera	Middle	572
B. A. / Fahnestock's // Vermifuge	Worms	Late	148
Dr. Shoop's Family Medicines // Racine, Wis	Indeterminate Medicine	Late	174
Foley's Honey And Tar // Foley & Co. / Chicago, USA	Cough, Common Cold	Late	181, 273
Kodol Dyspepsia / Cure //E. C. Dewitt & Co. / Chicago	Stomach, Indigestion, heartburn	Late	188
Ayer's // Compound Ext. // Lowell / Mass. //Sarsaparilla	Blood Issues, Strength, Cure-all	Late	217
Boericke & Tafel / New York	Indeterminate Medicine	Late	308
Dr. Birney's / Catarrhal Powder	Fever, Common Cold	Late	413, 415
Trommer / Extract of Malt Co. / ... Ohio	Digestion, Stomach	Late	476
Godfrey Cordial [Generic bottle style]	Infant Teething	Late	209
Winslow's / Soothing Syrup / Curtiss Perkins / Proprietor	Infant Teething	Post	4

The functional categories of Medicines and Indulgences were represented by similar numbers. The functional category Medicines was represented by 6 vessels (representing 4.6% of the vessels from this category). The functional category Indulgences was represented by 5 vessels (representing 5.9% of the vessels from this category). The medicine bottles from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by both proprietary (n=2 vessels) and non-proprietary (n=4 vessels) bottles. The two potential non-proprietary medicine bottles (Vessels

D-342 and D-522) recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context were small molded vials (with fragile lip finishes), whereas the two from the Middle Pre-Fire context were unmarked paneled bottles (Figure 71). The proprietary medicines were represented by a bottle embossed “DR. JAYNE’S / CARMINATIVE / BALSAM / PHILA^{DA}” (Vessel D-572; Figure 70), and a second unidentified paneled bottle suspected as being a proprietary medicine (Vessel D-185). Both bottles were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. Dr. Jayne and his proprietary “Family Medicines” were fairly common by the middle nineteenth century.

Dr. David Jayne (1799-1866) began practicing medicine in 1822 in New Jersey, and first introduced his own medicines in circa 1830. In 1836, Dr. Jayne relocated to Philadelphia, and his business grew very quickly. By the late 1840s, his brand of “Family Medicines” included eight proprietary medicines, all of which were a great financial success. Beginning in 1843, Dr. Jayne began publishing almanacs that became a key marketing tool for his patent medicine sales. In 1855, Dr. Jayne was joined by his sons, forming the firm of Dr. Jayne and Son.⁶⁷ By the Civil War years, Dr. Jayne’s Family Medicines included a variety of medicines promoted for the cure of everyday ailments, as well as for re-growing and dying of one’s hair (Baldwin 1973:272). The first advertisements for Dr. Jayne’s products appear in local Springfield newspapers as early as August 1839 (cf. advertisement for Dr. Jayne’s Tonic Vermifuge, *Sangamo Journal*, 16 August 1839, p. 3). Although this advertisement highlighted his Vermifuge, the advertisement also noted his popular Expectorant and Carminative Balsam.⁶⁸ An 1847 advertisement for Dr. Jayne’s “Family Medicines” touted his Expectorant as “a speedy cure” for whooping cough, as well as consumption, spitting of blood, “and other pulmonary affections” (*Sangamo Journal*, 30 September 1847, p. 3). By the mid-1860s, Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant was sold as “A Safe and Certain Remedy For Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, Hoarseness, And All Pulmonary Complaints” (*Illinois State Register*, 21 January 1867, p. 1). Dr. Jayne’s Carminative Balsam was also one of his more popular Family Medicines. According to an 1839 advertisement, Dr. Jayne’s Carminative Balsam had “been before the public for several years past,” and according to this advertisement, the “medicine is not recommended as a ‘Panacea’ to cure all diseases which ‘flesh is heir to,’ but as a remedy in DIARRHAEA [sic], the beginning and latter stages of DYSENTARY, CHOLERA MORBUS, the spasmodic or Malignant Cholera, Cramps, Cholics [sic], Sick and Nervous Headache, and for the Summer Complaint or Cholera of children, it is unrivalled by any combination of medicine ever used” (*Sangamo Journal*, 23 August 1839). The historic use of the term “carminative” by Dr. Jayne appears to be considerably at odds with today’s understanding of the word, which is defined today as “a drug that relieves flatulence.” During the late 1830s, the Springfield firm of Wallace and Diller were the “sole agents for Sangamon county” of Dr. Jayne’s Family Medicines.

⁶⁷The last of his almanacs was published in 1940 (<https://www.peachridgeglass.com/2013/06/dr-d-jayne-son-the-almanac-king/>).

⁶⁸ Advertisements ran in the local newspapers for Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant on a regular basis through 1909.

By the 1860s, his Family Medicines were carried by a larger number of local druggists. A single bottle of Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam (Vessel D-572) was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. At least two bottles of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context of the adjacent House E.

Indulgences from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by five alcohol and one non-alcohol containers. The alcohol beverage bottles included one ginger beer bottle (Vessel D-455), two whiskey flasks (Vessels D-523, and D-536), and an indeterminate alcohol bottle (Vessel D-581). The ginger beer bottle was a two-tone stoneware bottle with a salt glazed top and a Bristol-glazed base recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context. Similar bottles, recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context, had a small impressed partially legible oval mark along their base that read "GROVESNOR / 15 / GLASGOW" (see Vessels D-162 and D-163).⁶⁹ The whiskey flasks included one Scroll-style flask (Vessel D-536) and one Eagle-style flask (Vessel D-523) reminiscent of the Shield and Clasped Hands flask illustrated by McKearin and Wilson (1978:650-51, GXII-18) (Figures 73-74). The scroll flask is typical of the pre-Civil War era (particularly the 1830s and 1840s), whereas the Shield and Clasped Hands flask (also known as a Union flask) was common during the 1860s. This Union flask most likely was manufactured by Lorenz & Wightman (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). The indeterminate alcohol bottle (Vessel D-581) was a cylindrical dark green/black glass bottle which most likely held a fermented beverage such as ale or stout, or distilled liquor such as brandy. Both the ginger beer bottle and soda water bottle were associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component (dating from the late 1860s through middle 1880s). Both the scroll and Union flasks document a typical American consumption pattern of imbibing distilled liquors (whiskey and brandies) during the early years of settlement. Additionally, the Union flask embodies strong Pro-Union symbolism associated with the Civil War (and immediate post war) years. Also recovered from this context were two fragments of a fluted shot glass (Vessel D-403; Figure 75).

The remaining functional categories from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by low numbers, and included vessels from the Kitchenwares (n=3; 2.3% of the total vessels); Food Storage (n=2; representing 1.5% of the vessels); Personal Care/Hygiene (n=3; representing 2.3% of the vessels); and Indeterminate (n=1; representing 0.8% of the vessels) categories. The Kitchenwares were represented by large Rockingham-glazed yellowware bowl (Vessel D-225) and Rockingham-glazed yellowware octagonal serving bowl (Figure 67). The two Food Storage vessels were represented by a potential flavoring/extract paneled bottle (Vessel D-542) and a glass food jar (Vessel D-472) (Figure 76). The food jar, which represents a home canning jar, had a graphite pontiled base with a blow-over-mold; ground rim with exterior screw threads. The three vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene category included a potential ceramic (pearlware) salve jar associated with skin care (Vessel D-462), and two perfumes and/or scent bottle (Table 8). The two perfume bottles were represented by a stopper (Vessel D-491), and

⁶⁹ These beer bottles were manufactured by Frederic Grovesnor's Eagle Pottery in Glasgow, Scotland, which produced stoneware bottles beginning in circa 1870 through 1923. The firm produced a variety of domestic and commercial wares, including stoneware bottles which were common in the United States between 1870 and 1900. Although often referred to as ginger beer bottles by collectors, these bottles held a variety of imported ales, porters, and even stouts (stouts (Cruikshank 2005; Wilson 1981; Switzer 1974).

fragments of a small round bottle that appears to have been embossed “COLGATE & CO. / PERFUMERS / NEW YORK” (Vessel D-565) (Figures 77-78).

Colgate and Company (New York): This firm was founded in circa 1806 as a candle and laundry soap manufacturer in New York City by William Colgate and Francis Smith (Smith and Colgate). The Smith and Colgate partnership dissolved in 1815, and subsequently began operation as William Colgate and Company. In 1847, the firm added toilet soaps to the business products. In 1857, with William Colgate’s death, the company was managed by his son and nephew as Colgate and Company. In the early 1860s, perfumes were added to the product line, with perfumed toilet soaps soon thereafter. By the late 1860s, the firm began running many advertisements for their products. The company celebrated their 100th anniversary in 1906, and it merged with the Palmolive Peet Company in July 1928 (which had its start in 1864, merging with the Peet Brothers Company in 1927).⁷⁰

Table 8
Perfume and Personal Health Care Bottles, House D

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
Colgate & Co. / New York	Early	565
Quentin / Philadelphia	Late	D-344
Solon Palmer / New York	Late	D-404
Biddle's Satisfaction Bouquet	Late	D-451
Tappan's German Cologne	Late	D-275, 433
Hoyt's / German / Cologne / E. W. Hoyt & Co. / Lowell / Mass.	Late	D-212, 274, 411
Rubiform For The Teeth / Put Up By / E. W. Hoyt & Co. / Lowell, Mass.	Late	281
J. Crustadoro / Liquid // Hair Dye // No. 2	Late	343
Jaques / Madras / Liquid / Bluing / Chicago	Late	145
Larkin / Co. / Buffalo [soap/lotion]	Fire	127

Foodways Remains consist of discarded animal remains from past meals and butchering activities (Figure 69). Although the animal remains from House D were relatively abundant, only 472 specimens were recovered from Early Pre-Fire and 516 specimens from the Middle Pre-Fire contexts. Together these initial earlier contexts account for only 11.2% of all animal remains that were encountered at House D. Among these initial faunal assemblages, 208 specimens (44.1%) were identified below class (91.4 % by specimen weight) from Early Pre-Fire deposits, and 264 specimens (51.2%) were identified below class from the Middle Pre-Fire contexts (90.6% by specimen weight) (Table 9). Detailed inventories of these faunal assemblages are presented in Tables 21-23 (Appendix IV). Large mammal remains are represented predominately by swine and cattle with minor amounts of sheep/goat. Although bones and teeth from pigs are more numerous than bones from cattle in both components, cattle make up the greater proportion of the estimated biomass (70.9 % of the Early Pre-Fire and 60.0% of the

⁷⁰ <https://baybottles.com/2019/06/27/colgate-company-new-york/>; see also Fike (1987:56); <https://cleopatrasboudoir.blogspot.com/2018/06/colgate-perfumes.html>

Middle Pre-Fire). In the Early Pre-Fire component, beef and pork were supplemented by small mammals (including eastern cottontail and fox squirrel), fowl (domestic chicken, turkey, bobwhite, and ducks), and snapping turtle. Also recovered were domesticated cat bones (two metacarpals) and numerous bones and teeth from at least four Norway rats.

Butchering is indicated by sawed and chopped bones in the faunal assemblage. Sawed cattle bones (69.4% of the Early Pre-Fire component, 51.7 % of the Middle Pre-Fire component) reflects purchases from professional butchers at local meatpacking plants and/or retail markets where various skeletal portions and butchering units of beef and pork were sold at prices based on consumer preference and demand (see, e.g., Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017; Milne and Crabtree 2001; Schulz and Gust 1983). Whereas Early Pre-Fire contexts reveal that butchering units associated with pork consists largely of high retail value cuts (e.g., loins and hams), cuts of low value cuts (e.g., foot, snout, and hock) and medium value (e.g., shoulder/Boston butt) were also represented. By comparison, just more than 70 % of beef butchering units consist of low value (e.g., neck, cross and short rib, and brisket and short plate) and middle value (chuck) cuts. High value beef cuts include round, rump, and short loin. A slight shift may be indicated by Middle Pre-Fire contexts in that just over 50% of pork cuts are of low value (especially foot), with lesser numbers of cuts of high value cuts (loin and ham) and middle value (spare ribs and shoulder butt). Beef butchering units are consistent with low value cuts (e.g., neck and shanks) being predominate.

The Middle Pre-Fire component also includes lesser amounts of small mammals (cottontail), fowl (domestic chicken, turkey, swan and goose), reptiles (snapping turtle and unidentified turtle), and fish (buffalo). Swan is represented by the posterior portion of a mandible. Although often considered a non-food item by today’s values, the consumption of swan meat (which is similar in taste to goose) was not taboo historically.⁶³ The presence of swan and goose may suggest a food preference by the house occupants, who at the time included a variety of white and socially affluent Black families. Isolated bones from a juvenile dog (mandible and tibia) and house cat (proximal metatarsal) may indicate pets or commensal animals. Norway rats were a continuing problem as indicated by numerous remains from at least two individuals

Table 9
Number of Specimens (NSP) and Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for Animal Remains from House D, by Temporal Component (Martin 2023)

Temporal Component	NSP	NSP Wt (g)	NISP	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass Estimate from NISP (kg)
Early Pre-Fire	472	2,534.9	208	2,315.8	30.316
Mid Pre-Fire	516	3,073.4	264	2,784.2	36.035
Late Pre-Fire	6,713	38,160.3	3,050	34,490.8	345.056
Fire	803	3,315.7	345	2,829.4	36.654
Post Fire	299	1,183.5	100	889.3	12.663
Totals	8,803	48,267.8	3,967	43,309.5	460.724

Much of the material described above associated with the Early Pre-Fire context appears to date from an early time frame, having been deposited by a fairly upscale family (or families) during

the circa 1845 to 1865 period. The origin of this material is unclear, and it 1) may represent material deposited under the floor boards of the existing structure, or 2) may represent materials re-deposited from another location (such as midden material located in a nearby rear-yard location). In either case, the material represents a substantial assemblage once associated with rather upscale working class families from circa 1845 through 1865.

The Late Pre-Fire Component

By 1880, House D had been partitioned into at least two, if not three, formal apartments. At that time, was occupied by three extended white families (with boarders), at least one of which was associated with questionable behavior (potentially working as a prostitute). By the middle 1880s, the house was occupied by a variety of white and Black occupants working a variety of low-wage and socially questionable jobs (such as prostitution). By the early years of the twentieth century, House D may have been functioning as a commercial enterprise associated with illicit activities (gambling and prostitution) under the “management” of Lloyd Thomas, “Lord of the Badlands.”⁷¹

The Late Pre-Fire Component consisted of a great number, and variety, of artifacts deposited during the later nineteenth and very early years of the twentieth centuries, and recovered predominately from the upper fills located within the house footprint. Table 5 and Figure 49 summarizes the ceramic and glass vessels by functional category from this context.

A total of 312 ceramic and glass vessels, nearly three times the number from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context, were assigned to the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Although Secondary vessels (n=186) far outnumbered the Primary vessels (n=126), the number of Primary vessels recovered from this context were substantial (Figure 79). By far, the greatest number of ceramic and glass vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context were represented by those in the Foodways Service category (n=135; representing 43.3% of the vessels). Unlike the earlier components (with more-or-less equal number of tableware and teaware vessels), the Foodways Service vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context were represented by over twice the number of Drink/Teawares (n=94) compared to tablewares (n=41). The next highest functional category of vessels was represented by artifacts within the Medicine functional category (n=52; representing 16.7% of the vessels from this context). Vessels from the Household Furnishings category were also well represented (n=42; representing 13.5% of the vessels). The functional categories of Indulgences (n=26; representing 8.3% of the vessels), Food Storage (n=22; representing 7.1% of the vessels), and Personal Care/Hygiene (n=18; representing 5.8% of the vessels) were represented by a moderate number of vessels. Kitchenware (n=7; representing 2.2%), and Indeterminate (n=10; representing 3.2% of the vessels) comprised the remaining vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context. No vessels were associated with the Labor/Activities or Architecture functional categories.

Vessels from the Foodways Service category included a wide range of both tablewares and drink/teawares. Table 19 summarizes the vessel forms associated with each of these categories.

⁷¹ See “Purloined Chickens and ‘Lord’ Lloyd Thomas, King of the Badlands (A.K.A. ‘Short and Dirty’,” Appendix XI,I in Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]).

The tablewares included numerous plates (n=18), small dessert plates (n=5), a single platter, serving vessels (n=13), as well as indeterminate hollowware (n=5) suspected as representing tablewares. Although the majority of these vessels were represented by whiteware/ironstone wares, a small percentage was represented by porcelains. Although these wares were predominately undecorated vessels typical of the latter nineteenth century, several earlier edge decorated, painted, and relief decorated wares also were present (Figure 81). One such plate dating from an earlier era was a relief decorated plate (Vessel D-335) identified as the BERLIN GOTHIC pattern (bottom plate, Figure 81). This plate had an impressed backstamp that read “PORCELAIN / OPAQUE / C. M.”. The BERLIN GOTHIC pattern was registered by T. J. & J. Mayer in the early 1840s (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:23), and this particular plate was probably manufactured by Charles Meigh between 1835 and 1849. More contemporary printed wares typical of the later nineteenth century were represented by Vessel D-123, which was decorated with an aesthetic-style floral print (Figure 82). This plate was decorated with an overglaze; printed design with painted highlights. The reverse side of this plate had a Royal Coat of Arms with a backstamp that read “IRON STONE CHINA / WARRANTED.” Although touting a Royal Coat of Arms, the plate did not include the name of the manufacturer, and probably was manufactured by an American pottery in imitation of British-produced wares. Glass tablewares included at least ten pressed glass serving vessels (such as small bowls) (Figure 36).

Table 10
Proprietary Food Jars, House D

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Type of Vessel</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
The Hero Glass Works / Philadelphia, Pa.	canning jar	Late	210
Mason's / Patent	canning jar	Late	205
E. R. Durkee & Co. / New York	food jar	Late	446
One Pint / Vandercook // Wash And Return	milk bottle	Late	380
Yar... / Bro... // ST. Louis / Mo.	food jar	Late	395
Pot[celain] ... fo...	food jar	Late	220
Armour & Co. / Packer / Chicago	food jar	Fire	93
Consolidated / New York	jar lid liner	Post	9

As noted above, the vessels associated with Drink/Teaware were numerous, and included ceramic cups (n=31), saucers (n=23), a single mug, pitchers (n=6), and teapots (n=2) as well as glass stemware (n=6), drinking glasses/tumblers (n=10), jelly glasses/tumblers (n=11), jelly glass/handled cup (n=1), a single beer mug (n=1), and shot glasses (n=2) (Figures 83, 86). The two teapots (Vessels D-334 and D-147; Figure 84) were both decorated with print patterns—one potentially representing an earlier print pattern, whereas the second decorated with an aesthetic-style pattern typical of the latter nineteenth century (and reminiscent of the printed plates noted above). Cup forms included numerous handled, straight-sided cups, as well as a single handleless cup of the St. Dennis form (Vessel D-474) reminiscent of an earlier context. Cups were represented by both handled (Vessels D-288, D-297) and handleless forms (such as Vessel D-474 typical of the St. Denis shape) (Figure 83, top). Of note was the presence of several ornately painted and gilded cups and saucer (such as Vessel D-233 and D-169) (Figure 85). These ornate, heavily gilded, porcelain teawares from the Late Pre-Fire context most likely represent one-off presentation cups and saucers. The glassware from this context was much

more common than within the earlier contexts, and included a variety of glass tumblers and/or drinking glasses, as well as stemware, shot glasses, and a heavy beer mug (Vessel D-53)—all typical of the latter nineteenth century. The tablewares and drink/teawares include a mismatched assemblage of decorated and undecorated wares of various ages. Table settings, consisting of complimentary vessels similarly decorated, are not present.

The Kitchenware vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D were few in number (n=7), and included one salt-glazed stoneware jar (Vessel D-165), three redware bowls or small jars (Vessels D-337, D-355, and D-441), a redware jar lid (Vessel D-348; Figure 88), a large annular decorated yellowware mixing bowl (Vessel D-504; Figure 87), and a Rockingham-glazed yellowware nappie or baker (Vessel D-384; Figure 87).

Vessels associated with the Food Storage category were fairly numerous, and represent the rise in commercially prepared foods (Table 10; Figure 90). Ceramic and glass vessels associated with Foodways Storage were represented by a nearly equal split between Home Canned (n=10) and Commercially Canned (n=12) categories. Vessels associated with home production were represented by glass canning jars (n=4), canning jar lid liners (n=3), and jugs (n=3). One of the jugs was a nearly whole, one-gallon stoneware example (Vessel D-324; Figure 89). Canning jars identified by maker were represented by examples “MASON’S / PATENT” (Vessel D-205) and “THE HERO GLASS WORKS / PHILADELPHIA, PA” (Vessel D-201). The Hero Glass Works was established in Philadelphia in 1869 and operated through 1883 (Lockhard et al. n.d.[a]:220). One of the glass canning jars from this context was represented by a glass lid with interior threads, two knobs on its top surface, and embossed “PAT. OCT 24 1882.” This glass lid most likely was manufactured by the Independent Glass Company between the years circa 1884 and 1887 (Figure 93).⁷²

Vessels associated with commercial production were more varied, and included two pickle or relish bottles (Vessel D-422 and D-207), four flavoring or extract bottles (Vessels D-261, D-303, D-438, and D-446), three unidentified food jars (Vessels D-130, D-264, and D-395), and a pepper sauce bottle (Vessel D-585) (Figure 92, bottom). The milk bottle was a machine-made, one pint bottle (Vessel D-380) embossed “ONE PINT / VANDERCOOK // WASH / AND RETURN.” The Vandercook dairy was located at the corner of Amos and Jefferson Street in 1908. One of the food jars was a short, round, lidded jar potentially associated with processed meats (Vessel D-130). Another one of the food jars (Vessel D-395) was most likely a horse radish bottle, similar to the “Mt. Shasta Horse Radish” bottle illustrated in the Illinois Glass Company’s 1906 catalogue (Illinois Glass Company [IGC] 1906:192). Although embossed “YAR... BRO... ST. LOUIS / MO.” on a side panel (Figure 44), the company name was not identified. Another one of the food jars was a potential mustard jar (Vessel D-362; Figure 91). One of the food extract or flavoring bottles (Vessel D-446; Figure 92, top) was embossed “E. R. DURKEE & CO. / NEW YORK”. Eugene R. Durkee, founder of Durkee Famous Foods, established his spice business in Buffalo, New York from his home in circa 1850. At that time, the firm was listed as a “Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Fancy Articles, Glassware, Congress Water, Leeches, Cigars, Pure Wines, Liquors, Oils, Camphene, Burning Fluid, &c.” (Lockhart et al. n.d [b].:211). Eventually, the firm became known for their “preparation of spices, salad dressings, extracts, and other kindred products”

⁷² <https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/CrystalGlassCo.pdf>

(Durkee 1933). The Durkee bottle was formed in a two-piece mold and had an applied tool lip finish typical of an earlier era, and may represent a re-deposited vessel from an earlier Middle Pre-Fire context.

Foodway Remains from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D are abundant (Table 5) and much of the faunal assemblage occurred as concentrations (piles) beneath the house floor boards and associated with liquor bottles. A total of 6,173 animal remains were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component, of which 3,050 specimens (45.4%) could be identified below class (90.4% by specimen weight). Detailed inventories of these faunal remains are presented in Tables 21-23 (Appendix IV). Similar to previous House D contexts, specimens from pig and cattle are most numerous, making up 62.1% of all identified animal remains, with pig remains outnumbering cattle specimens. Beef, however, contributed an estimated 69.3% of the estimated biomass in contrast to 22.8% from pork. Although more than one hundred bones from sheep and/or goat were identified (MNI=7), ovicaprid remains occur in approximately the same proportion as in previous components. Additional mammals include eastern cottontail (MNI=9) and raccoon. Instead of food, a fragment of a mandible from an American mink may suggest a mink stole or scarf, which often retains the head, feet, and tail of the mink. Isolated bones and teeth from pets or commensal species consist of specimens from a minimum of two juvenile dogs, at least one adult dog, one adult domestic cat, and one juvenile cat, but none of these was found as an articulated burial. Cranial and postcranial remains of Norway rats (representing at least 25 individuals) are numerous, which is not surprising considering the volume of bone refuse that had been discarded in a crawlspace beneath the house floorboards. Two human teeth (right side maxillary canine and right side maxillary second molar) that were possibly extracted were also found among animal remains from House D Late Pre-Fire contexts.

Bones from a variety of birds are also plentiful. Domestic chickens (MNI=36), including bones from subadults and juveniles, constitute 76% of all avian remains and 15.2% of all identified specimens. Additional gallinaceous birds include turkey (MNI=14) and a single northern bobwhite. Waterfowl bones consist of goose (MNI = 2) and large, medium-sized, and small ducks (MNI=7). Other birds include rock dove, northern flicker, and a medium-sized perching bird. Aquatic faunal resources include softshell turtle (right humerus) and a minimum of 12 individual fish from among suckers, channel catfish, catfish or bullhead, sunfish (including bluegill), and freshwater drum. Although eastern oyster shells were absent, shells from five species of freshwater mussels were encountered.

Pork butchering units from Late Pre-Fire contexts are nearly equally divided among high value (loins and hams), medium value (especially shoulder butt), and low value (mostly foot) cuts. Although pig cranial fragments (snout and jowl) and isolated teeth are present (together making up 8% of all Late Pre-Fire component pig remains) along with bones of the feet, the proportions are low when compared to other domestic sites, especially farmsteads, where the abundance of pig cranial specimens reflect butchering residue near smokehouses (e.g., Price 1985; Whittaker 1999). For cattle, nearly 67% of the bones were sawed, and about 40% of the beef butchering units consist of low value cuts (mostly neck and cross or short rib), although high value beef butchering units are present (especially short loin cuts) in lesser quantities. The abundance of cervical vertebrae (52% of which were sawed) indicates that this was a favored beef meat cut for House D inhabitants throughout the house's history. Consistent with this pattern of

consumption, cattle cranial fragments and carpal bones from the front foot might ordinarily be recognized as butchering waste, but these may instead suggest additional low value beef portions, especially the carpal bones, which may have been included with front shank cuts. Whereas onsite slaughtering and butchering of pigs and cattle was unlikely during the 1880 to 1908 period of House D occupation, and separate meat cuts (and not whole animals) were being purchased from local butchers and/or meat markets, this distinctive pattern for pork and beef may suggest the purchase or acquisition of low quality and low value meats for local consumption.

The Indulgences functional category within the Late Pre-Fire context of House D was represented by both Alcohol (n=20) and Non-Alcohol (n=6) vessels, with the Alcohol vessels being over three times the number of the Non-Alcohol containers. Alcohol-related vessels included whiskey flasks (n=12), stoneware beer bottles (n=3), glass beer bottles (n=1), cylindrical liquor bottles (n=2), and wine bottles (n=2). The flasks from this context were of several styles, and included Shoo-fly (or coffin) shaped flasks (D-187, D-190, and D-329), picnic flasks (Vessel D-259), and Jo Jo flasks (Vessel D-372). These flasks are typical of those in use during the 1890s and early 1900s, as illustrated in the Illinois Glass Company’s 1906 catalog (IGC 1906:171; Figure 94).

Table 11
Proprietary Soda Water and Liquor Bottles, House D

<u>Proprietor/Brand</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Bottle Type</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
C. J. Peterson / Springfield	c. 1892-1903	soda	Late	214, 499
Rule Bros. / Bottlers / Soda Water / Springfield	1894-1897	soda	Late	423
Grovesnor / 15 / Glasgow	c. 1892-1903	beer	Late	161, 162
Fitzgerald / Wines & Liquors Warranted Pure / Springfield, Ill.	c. 1875-1905	liquor	Late	190
Lauterbach & Reisch / Springfield	c. 1902-1908	beer/soda	Fire	99
Lauterbach / Springfield	c.1898-1902	soda	Post	43

One of the Shoo-fly flasks was embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / WINES & LIQUORS / WARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”) (Vessel D-190; Figure 95-96). J. M. Fitzgerald was a wholesale grocer from Springfield who specialized in wines and liquors. Advertisements for J. and J. M Fitzgerald’s Bakery and Confectionary first began to appear in Springfield newspapers in late 1861 (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 December 1861, p. 3). These advertisements imply the family had been in the city for only a short time prior to this date. By the middle 1870s, J. M. Fitzgerald was advertising the sale of “Sugars, Teas, Wines and Confectionery” from his store on the west side of the square (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 May 1875, p. 2), and by the early 1880s, Fitzgerald advertised himself as a “Grocer and Wine and Liquor Merchant” located on “South Fifth Street, below the square” (*Illinois State Register*, 22 December 1881, p. 3). Although James Fitzgerald apparently died in early 1892, his grocery store continued operating under his name through late 1905. Fitzgerald was known to market liquors in both round cylindrical bottles, as well as “shoo-fly” flasks embossed with his name (cf. Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). These proprietary liquor bottles probably date from the latter 1880s through the very early 1900s. It is interesting to note that the 1887 *Springfield City Directory* carries an advertisement for Fitzgerald that notes the grocery was known for “Unadulterated

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes a Specialty” (SCD 1887) (Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130).⁷³

At least three stoneware beer bottles were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire deposits of House D (Vessels D-161, D-162, and D-163). These bottles, with their Bristol-glazed white bases, are 8” tall and have a small, impressed oval mark along their bases that reads “GROVESNOR / 15 / GLASGOW”. These beer bottles were manufactured by Frederic Grovesnor’s Eagle Pottery in Glasgow, Scotland, which produced stoneware bottles beginning in circa 1870 and continuing through 1923. Grosvenor and son established the Bridgeton Pottery in Glasgow in 1869, which was renamed Eagle pottery in 1889 when it became Grosvenor and Son. Frederic died in 1915, and the business closed in 1923. The firm produced a variety of domestic and commercial wares, and was described as producer of stoneware, Rockingham ware and a stone bottle manufacturer in 1893. Bottles such as these were common in United States between 1870 and 1900. Although often referred to as ginger beer bottles by collectors, these bottles held a variety of imported ales, porters, and even stouts (Vessels D-161 and D-162) (Figure 97).

The Non-Alcohol bottles were represented by at least five soda water bottles, and a single salt-glazed stoneware bottle (Vessel D-493). Three of the soda water bottles contained sufficient detail to identify the bottler. Two of these soda water bottles were embossed with what probably was “C. J. PETERSON/ SPRINGFIELD / ILLS” (Vessels D-401 and D-499). The third identified soda water bottle was embossed “RULE BROS. / BOTTLERS / SODA WATER / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-423) (Figure 99). C. J. Peterson bottling was established in circa 1892 and continued in business through circa 1903. The Rule Brothers bottling company was established in October 1894, and continued through August 1897. A single salt-glazed stoneware bottle was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire contexts of House D (Vessel D-493). This distinctive bottle was most likely of German manufacture. Bottles of this form generally contained German wines or mineral waters, and was tallied here as a non-alcohol mineral water (Figure 98).

Medicines were relatively common in the Late Pre-Fire assemblage (Figure 100). Non-proprietary medicine bottles were represented by small French Square bottles (cf. Vessels D-276, D-290, D-243, and D-345), Philadelphia Oval bottles (Vessels D-149, D-255, D-242, D-301, and D-391), and Western Oval/Golden Gate (Vessels D-313 and D-252) (Figure 101). The French Square were of two sizes (2⁵/₈ and 3³/₈-in tall). The Philadelphia Ovals were of three sizes (2³/₄, 3³/₈, and 4⁵/₈-in tall). Both the Western Oval/Golden Gate bottles were of the same size (3¹/₂-in tall) (Figure 102). Also present were several homeopathic vials (Vessels D-314, D-369, and D-378). The homeopathic vials were represented by three sizes (1³/₄, 2¹/₄, and 2⁵/₈-in tall) (Figure 102, top right)

⁷³ Two of Fitzgerald’s proprietary bottles were recovered from the primary deposits of Feature 4 at the Henwood Site (Usable Segment II, Site 17; Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). One was a round cylindrical bottle embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / GROCER / WINES & LIQUORS / SPRINGFIELD / ILL”. Although bottle collectors refer to this as a “cylindrical whiskey” bottle, its lip finish is more reminiscent of a chemical or medicine bottle than a distilled liquor bottle. The second bottle was a Shoofly flask with round slug-plate embossed “J. M. FITZGERALD / WINES & LIQUORS / WARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL”.

Proprietary prescription medicine bottles were represented by three bottles from local Springfield druggists (Table 12; Figure 51). One was embossed “W. C. WOOD & BROS. / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-175). A second bottle was embossed “WOOD & BRO. / PHARMASICISTS / [S]PRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-282) (Figure 103, left). William C. Wood was a Springfield druggist in business from 1877-1881. Advertisements for both “Wood & Bro.” and “Wood & Bros.” appear in the Springfield newspapers only in 1877. Advertisements for “Wood & Bro.” continue through 1882. The presence of these two proprietary prescription medicine bottles in the Late Pre-Fire context seems out-of-place, potentially representing redeposited materials from an earlier context, or older prescribed medicines still in use by their owner. The third proprietary prescription bottle was embossed “CHESTER BOLLES / PHARMACIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-272)(Figure 103, right). Bowles was granted a pharmacy license in early 1890, and remained in business through circa 1910.⁷⁴.

Table 12
Proprietary Prescription Bottles, House D

<u>Pharmacy</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Context</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
W. C. Wood & Bros. / Druggists /Springfield, Ill.	1877 (?)	Late	175
Wood & Bro. / Pharmacists /Springfield, Ill.	1878-1881 (?)	Late	282
Chester Bolles / Pharmacist / Springfield, Ill.	1891-1910	Late	272
REX		Post-Fire	25

Proprietary (patent) medicine bottles from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D were more numerous (Figure 104), and included bottles from the following products:

WINSLOW’S / SOOTHING SYRUP: Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup was a cherry-flavored elixir was formulated by Mrs. Charlotte N. Winslow (described as “an experienced nurse and female physician”) in circa 1835 to treat teething babies. The elixir was a wild cherry flavored elixir that contained not only alcohol, but a substantial amount of morphine (an opiate) (Hodgson 2001). Although presumably from Maine, it is unclear as to where Mrs. Winslow was living at the time she formulated her Soothing Syrup. The formula for Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup was first commercially marketed by her son-in-law, Jeremiah Curtis, Jr. by early 1845, in Bangor, Maine (under the guise of J. Curtis, Jr. and Company).⁷⁵ Not too long thereafter, Curtis took a partner (Benjamin Perkins), another Bangor druggist and together they began marketing their product under the name Curtis and Perkins.⁷⁶ The partners registered their brand in Maine in 1852, and by 1854 had relocated their rapidly expanding business to

⁷⁴ *Illinois State Register*, 17 April 1890, p. 1. A notice appears in the 1910 newspaper that Bowles had remodeled his drug store.

⁷⁵ Advertisements began appearing in the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* by early 1845 (cf. 4 April 1845, p. 2).

⁷⁶ The firm Curtis and Perkins, druggists, were advertising in the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* by May 1846 (cf. 13 May 1846, p. 2) and presumably were producing Curtis and Company’s Soothing Syrup by this date.

New York City (Fike 1987:231).⁷⁷ Advertisements for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, which was available at S. H. Melvin's drug store, first appear in local Springfield newspapers in early 1859 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 1 January 1859, p. 4). Advertisements in local newspapers for this popular medicine continued through at least 1911.⁷⁸ A single vessel embossed "WINSLOW'S / SOOTHING SYRUP / CURTIS PERKINS / PROPRIETOR" (Vessel D-4) was recovered from a Post Fire context, potentially re-deposited from the earlier Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 114)..

"B. A. / FAHNESTOCKS / VERMIFUGE": A vermifuge is a medicine used to kill parasitic worms. Benjamin A. Fahnestock and Company began operations in Pittsburgh in 1829, as a wholesale drug supplier, and manufacturer of white lead.⁷⁹ One of their more popular drugs was their vermifuge. Benjamin died in 1863, the company persisted through 1868 (Lockhart et al. n.d.:31; Fike 1987:161-162). Springfield newspapers list the availability of Fahnestock's Vermifuge—as well as Swaim's Vermifuge—at Wallace and Diller's drug store as early as 1839 (*Sangamo Journal*, 31 December 1839). As with Dr. Jayne, Fahnestock early began advertising and promoting his product sales in conjunction with the publication of yearly almanacs—such as the 1857 example illustrated here (Fahnestock 1857). Fahnestock's vermifuge remained a common item advertised in local newspapers through December 1855, with a hiatus in advertisements after that. In early 1861, advertisements for B. L. Fahnestock's Vermifuge reappears in the newspapers and continues through at least 1862. Fahnestock's Vermifuge bottles were recovered from the S.S. Republic, which sank in 1865 (Gerth 2006).⁸⁰ A single round bottle embossed "B. A. / FAHNESTOCK'S // VERMIFUGE" was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-148) (Figure 111).

DR. SHOOP'S FAMILY MEDICINES (Racine, Wisconsin): Dr. Clarendon Shoop opened his medical practice in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1883. Shoop quickly became a successful producer of a series of patent medicines aimed at the family, which included his Restorative Nerve Tonic, Green Salve, Catarrh Cure, Worm

⁷⁷ By late February 1854, advertisements in *the New York Herald* (cf. 25 February 1854) implied that both Dr. Curtis, as well as the firm Curtis and Perkins, were located in Brooklyn at that time (<https://www.peachridgeglass.com/2013/01/mrs-winslows-soothing-syrup-oooh-so-soothing/>; <https://blog.sciencemuseum.org.uk/the-addictive-history-of-medicine-opium-the-poor-childs-nurse/>).

⁷⁸ Smoking opium was banned by the U.S. Congress in 1905, and the importation of opium into the United States was outlawed in 1909. It was not until 1923 that the U.S. Treasury's Department of Narcotics Division banned the legal sale of all narcotics, forcing its sale underground and contributing to a growing black market and illicit trade (<http://cbl.nic.in/html/opiumhistory1.htm>). Verstraete (2022) discusses the occurrence of similar bottles in Springfield.

⁷⁹ An online trade card for B. A. Fahnestock suggest that the firm was "established 1827" (<http://hdl.handle.net/1802/35168>).

⁸⁰ <http://www.odysseysvirtualmuseum.com/categories/SS-Republic/>

Cure Syrup, and Pain Panacea and Magic Ointment. In 1910, the company began marketing toiletry items as well. The key to Dr. Shoop's success was his method of marketing his product by door-to-door salesmen, later shifting to an emphasis on mail order catalogs (with mass mailing advertisements). The company name was changed to Dr. Shoop's Laboratories in 1911, and he died in 1924.

Fragmentary remains of a single bottle from House D were embossed "DR. SHOOP'S FAMILY MEDICINES // RACINE, WIS." (Vessel D-174) and did not identify which of Dr. Shoop's medicines it represented (Figure 115) The company's main product was "Dr. Shoop's Restorative," a patent medicine high in alcohol content, "intended to correct various derangements of the STOMACH, KIDNEYS, HEART and CATARRHAL TROUBLES. Also Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilioussness, Jaundice, Tepid Liver, Constipation, Kidney Disease, Diabetes, Bad Breath, Poor Complexion, Impure Blood, and Nervousness in men or women." Clearly, Dr. Shoop's Restorative was marketed as a "cure-all." Among other things, it was "guaranteed to rebuild the 'Inner Nerves'." Other Shoop products included their Green Salve, Catarrh Cure, Sarsaparilla, Croup Cure, Cough Cure, Rheumatism Cure, Fever Cure, Worm Cure Syrup, Pain Panacea and Magic Ointment.⁸¹

FOLEY'S / HONEY AND TAR // CHICAGO: John B. Foley grew up in Steubenville, Ohio where he worked in a local drug store, and as a young man purchased a local wholesale drug business. In circa 1885, Foley began manufacture of his own proprietary medicines and toilet products, moving to Chicago in 1888, with his "Honey & Tar Cough Syrup—touted as "the best cure for coughs, colds and all lung troubles," and high in alcohol content (7%), was the headliner of his new line of medicines. In 1895, Foley began advertising his products in local Springfield newspapers, with his "Honey & Tar Cough Syrup" being marketed for consumption relief, particularly if used "in the early stages to effect a cure" (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1895, p. 2). The two bottles from House D were embossed "FOLEY & CO. // FOLEY'S / HONEY AND TAR // CHICAGO, U.S.A." and may represent small sample bottles of his product (Vessels D-181 and D-273) (Figure 109).⁸²

KODOL DYSPEPSIA / CURE (Chicago): Edwin C. DeWitt was born in Wyoming, Iowa in 1855. DeWitt established himself as druggist in Elk Point, Dakota Territory [South Dakota] by the mid-1870s, where he developed a kidney medicine that he promoted. In 1886, DeWitt arrived in Chicago with his wife, and soon after established the firm E. C. DeWitt and Company, where he produced a wide range of medicines to treat a suite of everyday ailments from hemorrhoids, indigestion, constipation, and kidney and bladder issues. In 1897,

⁸¹ <https://www.wpr.org/remembering-dr-shoop-racines-patent-medicine-king>; <http://racinepost.blogspot.com/2010/04/celebrating-175-years-dr-shoop-racines.html> ;

⁸² <https://www.madeinchicagomuseum.com/single-post/foley/>

the company was located within a large office complex on LaSalle Street, with offices in New York and London. Kodol, a medicine with high alcohol content (approx. 12%) was marketed for its curative properties associated with indigestion, as well as kidney (bladder) complaints. Advertisements suggested its use for “indigestion, heartburn, flatulence, sour-stomach, nausea, sick headache, gastralgia.” [stomach pain] Edwin DeWitt died in 1927 (72 years of age).⁸³ The small paneled bottle from House D, which was embossed “KODOL DYSPEPSIA / CURE // E. C. DEWITT & CO. / CHICAGO, U.S.A.”, may represent a sample bottle of the product (Vessel D-188) (Figure 108). Advertisements first start appearing in local Springfield newspapers in Spring 1899 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 16 April 1899, p. 7).

AYER’S // COMPOUND EXTRACT (Lowell, Massachusetts): The J. C. Ayer and Company, one of the more prolific patent medicine manufacturer during the later nineteenth century, was established by James C. Ayer (1818-1878) in the early 1840s in Lowell, Massachusetts. In circa 1837, as a young man, Ayer apprenticed to a local druggist for a three year period. It was during the latter year of his apprenticeship that Ayer experimented with what was to become his first patent medicine, Cherry Pectoral (a cure for pulmonary complaints). In circa 1841, Ayer purchased the stock of the druggist under which he had apprenticed and began marketing his Cherry Pectoral with great success. In 1853, Ayer introduced his second patent medicine, cathartic pills (a strong laxative). In 1854, James was joined in the business by his brother Frederick, at which time the firm took on the name “J. C. Ayer and Company.” Soon after, the brothers introduced their second patent medicine—Extract of Sarsaparilla, followed by their Ague Cure (both most likely introduced in 1858). Ayer’s Sarsaparilla was introduced as a “blood medicine” purported to cure a wide range of ailments, and to make one strong. During the early years of his company, Ayer made wide use of newspaper and almanacs to promote his product. With the introduction of chromolithography in the later nineteenth century, the firm made wide use of colorful postcards and trade cards. James Ayer died in July 1878, after which the firm continued under the management of his brother. After the death of his brother in 1918, the firm continued to be managed by family members until it left Lowell in circa 1943.⁸⁴

The bottle recovered from House D was a large bottle embossed “AYER’S // COMPOUND EXT. // LOWELL / MASS. // SARSPARILLA” (Vessel D-217) (Figures 106-107). Ayer’s Sarsaparilla was one of the company’s greatest successes, and like many patent medicines of the time, it “claimed to cure a plethora of diseases and maladies, marketed as a universal cure for at least 25 health conditions. These disorders included edema, ‘female weaknesses,’

⁸³ Dyspepsia is another word for indigestion; <https://www.madeinchicagomuseum.com/single-post/e-c-dewitt/>.

⁸⁴ <http://www.cliffhoyt.com/jcayer.htm#:~:text=First%2C%20the%201841%20date%20is,initial%20date%20of%20its%20introduction.>

rheumatism, tumors, neuralgia, blood impurities, and syphilis in addition to promoting energy and strength.”⁸⁵

BOERICKE & TAFEL / NEW YORK: F. E. Boericke and A. J. Tafel formed a partnership as druggists in New York City in 1869. Boericke had studied at the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. Mid-century trade cards advertise their business as having been established in 1835, and that they were “homeopathic Pharmaceutists and Publishers” with branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco, as well as New York. Although Boericke fell ill in 1883 and left the partnership, the firm continued under the name Boericke and Tafel. The small (2½-in tall) amber bottle from House D has an improved tool Prescription lip finish and is embossed “BOERICKE & TAFEL / NEW YORK” (Vessel D-308).⁸⁶ The contents of this bottle, and the ailment for which this bottle’s contents were directed, are unknown and may have been one of several products marketed by the firm (Figure 110).

DR. BIRNEY’S CATARRHAL POWDER: Although little is readily available as to Dr. Birney’s life and career, his proprietary medicine is well documented. The first advertisements for Dr. Birney’s Catarrh Powder to appear in local Springfield newspapers was in late 1893 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 28 November 1893, p. 3). These advertisements carried testimonials for the cure of “catarrhal difficulty” which included hay fever and the ever-common head cold. Dr. Birney’s powder was touted as “an efficient and pleasant remedy” which was even marketed as a cure for deafness and as an “Instant relief in Catarrh, Hay Fever, Tonsilitis, Quinsy, Sore Throat and Headache and Cold in the Head.” Included with the sale of each bottle was a tube applicator for blowing the powder up the patient’s nose.

The main ingredient in Dr. Birney’s Catarrhal Powder, as with most catarrh cures of the era, was cocaine. As one source notes, “the other ingredients are unimportant—perhaps even superfluous” with his powder being approximately 4% cocaine. Adams (1905) noted that drug addicts in New York City quickly recognized the high cocaine content in the product, and wrote “Whether or not the bottles are labeled with the amount of cocain [sic] makes little difference. The habitues know. In one respect, however, the labels help them by giving information as to which nostrum is the most heavily drugged.” “People come in here,” a New York City druggist tells me, “ask what catarrh powders we've got, read the labels, and pick out the one that's got the most cocain [sic]. When I see a customer comparing labels I know she's a fiend.” Dr. Birney’s was “one of the favorite cocain [sic] powders used by victims of the cocain [sic] habit.”⁸⁷

⁸⁵ <https://library.usa.edu/ayers-sarsaparilla#:~:text=Like%20many%20patent%20medicines%20of,at%20least%2025%20health%20conditions.>

⁸⁶ https://julianwinston.com/archives/bt/bt_history.php

⁸⁷ Samuel Hopkins Adams, “The Great American Fraud: Articles on the Nostrum Evil and Quacks,” 1907 (reprinted from *Collier's Weekly*, December 2, 1905) (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_Great_American_Fraud/Chapter_4).

In 1908, Dr. J. Leonard Corning published an article in the *New York Times* entitled “The Growing Menace of the Use of Cocaine” in which he notes the ease in the use of cocaine compared to the earlier use of opium and morphine. “In its use, too, requiring as it does none of the sometimes elaborate paraphernalia, associated with the abuse of opium and morphine, it appeals to the most wretched classes of drug victims in the cities, to the negro field hands of the South, as well as to the tramp in his 'jungle.' “Blowing the Birney's' is the colloquial term for the vice among its city victims and the police. An ordinary catarrh snuff tube and bulb is all the apparatus required even by the nicer victims. The mass simply snuff the stuff up from the palm or from between thumb and forefinger. My experience is that in cities the human dregs of 'Tenderloin,' 'Chinatown,' and 'Bowery' districts resort to 'coke' (cocaine) after exhausting the superior possibilities of 'hop' (opium) and 'white stuff,' (morphine.)”

"The 'coke peddler' is a familiar figure in the back rooms of saloon dives throughout the country and every 'red-light district' has a drug store which caters especially to the 'coke' and other 'fiends.' The use of 'coke' is probably much more widely spread among negroes than among whites. 'Heaven dust' they call it. Its use by negro field hands in the South has spread with appalling swiftness and results. There is little doubt but that every Jew peddler in the South carries the stuff, although many States have lately made its sale a felony."⁸⁸

The two bottles from House D were small, round vials with sheared and fire polished lip finish, embossed “DR. BIRNEY’S / CATARRHAL POWDER” (Vessels D-413 and D-415) (Figures 112-113).

TROMMER EXTRACT OF MALT COMPANY: In early 1874, the Improved Trommer Extract of Malt Company was established in Fremont, Ohio. The company named was shortened by the removal of the word “Improved” in 1877 or 1878. The company was established by Dr. John Rice, a Union surgeon, who had recognized the beneficial properties of extract of malt during his service during the Civil War, and Gustavus Gessner who discovered an improved method of producing the extract. Trommer was a German professor who had developed the original formula. Several companies marketed knock-off products with the same name, and resulted in numerous court battles.⁸⁹ The firm closed in November 1933. The extract of malt was often marketed in a cod liver oil solution, as well as in powder form, and was marketed as a supplement to improve digestion. A large (8-in tall) amber bottle with a wide-mouth opening with improved tool Patent lip finish, most likely for powder, was embossed

⁸⁸ A 1902 account entitled *Eight Years in Cocaine Hell* is the autobiographical tale of young woman named Annie Meyers who was advised to take Birney’s by her lawyer in 1894. The young Ms. Meyers quickly became addicted, and lead a life of addiction and illegal activity (https://www.deanstreetpress.co.uk/pages/book_page/105).

⁸⁹ <https://www.rbhayes.org/collection-items/local-history-collections/trommer-extract-of-malt-company/>;
<http://ohiosyesterday.blogspot.com/2014/11/trommer-extract-of-malt-company-fremont.html>

“[TRO]MMER / EXTRACT OF MALT CO. / [FREMONT,] OHIO” (Vessel D-476) (Figure 105).

GODFREY CORDIAL: Like Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup, Godfrey’s Cordial initially was a proprietary medicine that contained laudanum (a tincture of opium) in sweet syrup, often flavored with sassafras, ginger, caraway, or even molasses which was commonly used as a sedative to quiet infants. The original formula for Godfrey’s Cordial was developed by an Englishman named Thomas Godfrey during the early years of the eighteenth century. After Godfrey’s death in 1721, several enterprising individuals continued to market a variety of products under Godfrey’s name in England, and in 1821 a formula for the medicine was published in an English journal. The English Parliament banned opium and its derivatives in 1868, and its use in England soon declined. But in the United States, where the use of opiates became quite popular during the early years of the nineteenth century, its use continued unabated well into the early years of the twentieth century. By the middle nineteenth century, Godfrey Cordial became a generic drug marketed by a variety of firms with most examples containing as much as one gram of opium per two-ounce bottle⁹⁰ Often referred to as the “Poor-child’s Nurse” and “the Mother’s Friend,” Godfreys Cordial was responsible for the deaths of many infants during the nineteenth century (by opium poisoning).⁹¹ The first appearance of Godfrey Cordials in local Springfield newspaper advertisements occurs in late 1831, in a list of patent medicines available at Joseph Charless & Son’s drug store in St. Louis (cf. *Sangamo Journal*, 10 November 1831, p. 3). Advertisements for Godfreys Cordial continue on a regular basis through mid-1857, after which they appear intermittently until again appearing on a regular basis in the early to middle 1890s. Most early advertisements simply list the product, with few—if any—advertisement’s actually noting its intended use, as if everyone was familiar with it.

By the early years of the nineteenth century, Godfrey Cordials were marketed in distinctive round bottles with a tapered body collectively known as “Godfrey Cordials.” These bottles generally had a paper label and were seldom embossed. This bottle form and name persisted through the early years of the twentieth century (cf. Illinois Glass Company Catalog 1920:38). A single Godfrey Cordial

⁹⁰ Dalby’s Carminative was an eighteenth century product similar to Godfreys Cordial which contained laudanum (opium) and was also marketed in a similar tapered bottle. The distinctive tapered bottle shape was a marketing tool that allowed product recognition in an age prior to pictorial advertisements (<https://wellcomecollection.org/articles/WckzzigAACe3DJPD>).

⁹¹ Davy Harlowe, “Medicine: INFANTS’ QUIETNESS, The Working Class and Infant Doping,” *THE CABINET Journal of Victorian Curiosities*, 5 October 2015; <https://journalofvictoriancuriosities.wordpress.com/tag/godfreys-cordial/> (accessed 24 February 2022). See also “Chapter 8. “Even to a Sucking Infant”: Nostrums and Children” in *American Health Quackery* (Young 1992).

bottle with an improved tool Patent lip finish was recovered from a presumed Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-209) (Figure 116).⁹²

Vessels associated with Personal Care and/or Hygiene were also relatively common within this assemblage (Table 8; Figure 117). These items are generally associated with personal health care, grooming and/or hygiene-related activities associated with hair care, the care of teeth, and smelling good. As noted above, the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category is represented by 18 vessels, which comprised nearly 6% of the vessels from this Late Pre-Fire context. These bottles were represented predominately by perfume/scent bottles (n=14), with lesser number of Hair Care products (n=1), and Skin Care Products (n=2). Although many of these vessels were unmarked non-proprietary bottles (cf. Figures 118), a number of proprietary bottles were recovered. One of the more interesting non-proprietary bottles from this functional category was a skin care bottle which most likely held a talc or powder. This milk glass bottle was painted and had a screw top finish (Vessel D-277; Figure 124).

The proprietary perfume bottles from this functional category were represented by at least five manufacturers, as discussed below.

HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE (Lowell, Massachusetts): This cologne was developed by Eli Waite Hoyt in his Lowell, Massachusetts apothecary shop in 1868. This product was originally known simply as "Hoyt's Cologne," which was a combination of scents inspired by a mix of roses, violets, cloves and citrus. During the early 1870s, Hoyt was joined by Freeman Ballard Shedd in the business, which shortly after rebranded the product as "Hoyt's German Cologne." The rebranding most likely was undertaken to create the impression of a superior European import. The product was so successful that Hoyt and Shedd (operating as E. W. Hoyt and Company) sold the apothecary in 1877 to devote their complete attention to the production and marketing of their cologne. Shedd was a marketing genius and devised an advertising strategy that involved soaking trade cards in the cologne, and distributing the trade cards to prospective customers. The company marketed its cologne, as well as its companion "Rubifoam for the Teeth," through mail order catalogues, such as Montgomery Ward Company. After the U.S. entry into World War I, the "German" was removed from the product name. The E. W. Hoyt and Company continued to operate from Lowell, Massachusetts through 1951.⁹³ At least three small round bottles embossed "HOYT'S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS" in a recessed panel (Vessels D-212, D-274, and D-411) were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Figures 121-122).

⁹² At least three Godfrey Cordial bottles were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context at the adjacent House E, and along with Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup were probably used by the young George Mott family (widow Smiths daughter and son-in-law). At House E, the use of Godfrey Cordials may have been replaced by the later Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

⁹³ <https://theaccidentalpreservationist.com/2018/02/05/digging-deeper-hoyts-nickel-cologne/> (see also Fike 1987:64; Hurd 1890:111-112; as well as <http://www.cliffhoyt.com/ewhoyt.htm>; <https://baybottles.com/2019/02/22/e-w-hoyt-co-lowell-mass-hoyts-german-cologne/>).

According to one source, “In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Hoyt’s German Cologne became favored as a good luck product by some segments of the African American community. It was considered particularly useful for individuals engaged in card playing and other games of chance. The cologne could be added to bath water, used as a hand wash just before gambling, or even employed to bless dice or cards. The five-volume study on Southern hoodoo, conjuring, witchcraft and rootwork, published between 1936 and 1940 by Harry M. Hyatt, contains numerous mentions of ‘Hearts Cologne’ in reference to gambling and money matters. ‘Hearts’ is widely believed to be a misinterpretation of the word ‘Hoyts.’”⁹⁴

TAPPAN’S GERMAN COLOGNE (New York): The Herman Tappan Perfume Company was established in New York City in 1873. Tappan produced a range of scents marketed to the middle class, and by the later nineteenth century was known for his figural bottles. One of the company’s more successful colognes was their German Cologne which was marketed in a bottle nearly identical to that of Hoyt’s German Cologne. At least two small round bottles embossed “TAPPAN’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / HERMAN / TAPPAN / N.Y.” were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessels D-275 and D-433) (Figure 121).⁹⁵

SOLON PALMER (New York): Solon Palmer was born in New Hampshire and moved to Cincinnati to pursue a teaching career at an early age. In June 1847, soon after arriving in Cincinnati, Palmer gave up his teaching career and established his own perfumery in that city. Palmer moved his perfumery business to New York City in 1871. By the middle 1870s, Palmer was also producing a range of cosmetics (such as compact powders and rouge), as well as perfume. Palmer became known as a perfumer “for the masses.” A single, rectangular bottle (Vessel D-404) embossed “SOLON PALMER // NEW YORK” was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Figures 120, 122).⁹⁶

BIDDLE’S SATISFACTION BOUQUET: Thomas Biddle introduced his perfume in 1877, which was marketed as a unisex product—for both male and female users. Biddle’s perfume was marketed in a large ornate cylindrical bottle cylindrical with a flared base. Biddle was also known for having invented baking powder.⁹⁷ A single small French Square bottle embossed “SATISFACTION /

⁹⁴ Maryland Archeology Month; April 2019. *The Magic and Mystery of Maryland Archeology* (<https://marylandarcheology.org/MAM2019/hoyts.html#:~:text=In%201868%2C%20Eli%20Waite%20Hoyt,men's%20toilet%20gained%20great%20popularity>).

⁹⁵ <https://cleopatrasboudoir.blogspot.com/2014/01/tappan-perfumes.html>

⁹⁶ Fike 1987:244-245; see also “The History of Solon Palmer—Almost America’s Oldest Perfumer,” May 2014 (<https://cleopatrasboudoir.blogspot.com/2014/01/tappan-perfumes.html>).

⁹⁷ <https://www.fwhistorycenter.org/virtual-exhibits/vex18/2A93ACFB-4A86-4F82-9E0C-458267262565.htm>

BOUQUET” (Vessel D-451) was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Figure 120). This bottle lacked the name Biddle, suggesting it may represent a counterfeit product.

QUENTIN (Philadelphia): This perfumery was established by Ellwood B. Chapman of Philadelphia in 1893. Some of their more popular perfumes were Fairy Hearts, Lotus of the Nile, and White Heather. A distinctive small teardrop shaped bottle with an oval base and long neck embossed “QUENTIN / PHILADA.” (with the word Quentin written in scrip) was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Figure 120).⁹⁸

The non-scent proprietary bottles from this functional category were represented by at least two manufacturers who marketed products for the teeth and hair.

E. W. HOYT & COMPANY’S RUBIFOAM FOR THE TEETH (Lowell, Massachusetts): The history of E. W. Hoyt and Company was briefly discussed above with regard to their German Cologne. By the latter years of the nineteenth century, the firm was known for two primary products—their German cologne and their liquid dentifrice known as “Rubifoam.” Rubifoam was described as “A Perfect Liquid Dentifrice. Cleanses, Preserves and Beautifies the teeth. Heals and hardens the gums. Leaves a refreshing coolness in the mouth. Imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.” Hoyt and Company even published a pamphlet promoting the prevention of tooth decay well before the early twentieth century scientific understanding that bacteria were the culprit of tooth decay. Rubifoam was first introduced in 1887. Hoyt and Company advertised widely and produced many colorful trade cards jointly promoting their two products (Figures 118 and 122).⁹⁹ A single bottle (Vessel D-281) is embossed “...TEETH / PUT UP BY / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL, MASS” and most likely contained Hoyt’s “Rubiform For The Teeth.”

J. CRISTADORO HAIR DYE (New York City): Joseph Cristadoro, a New York City merchant, established his business in circa 1833, and variously advertised as barber, wigmaker, hairdresser, chemist, and manufacturer of dyes as well as patent medicines. Cristadoro died in circa 1888, but his business continued under the guidance of his widow and son well into the early years of the twentieth century. Fike (1987) indicates he was advertising for his hair products as early as 1853, and as late as 1916, and was selling hair dye as early as 1849 under the name “Excelsior Fluid.” By the 1890s, the company marketed at least three recipes of his liquid hair dye. The *Saturday Evening Post* advertised in 1862 that “the only preparation that will instantly produce a splendid brown or black in ten minutes, without injury to the hair or soiling the skin of the face or head.” A

⁹⁸ <https://www.perfumeintelligence.co.uk/library/perfume/q/q7/q7p1.htm>

⁹⁹ <https://mhc.andornot.com/en/permalink/artifact14663>; <https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2015/09/21/rubifoam-for-the-teeth-e-w-hoyt-co-lowell-ma/>.

single bottle embossed “J. CRISTADORO // LIQUID // HAIR DYE // NO. 2” was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Vessel D-343) (Figure 123).¹⁰⁰ Although recovered from this Late Pre-Fire context, the small bottle may have been redeposited from an earlier context.

Several ceramic and glass vessels from the Household/Furnishings functional category were also present in the Late Pre-Fire component of House D. Vessels associated with lighting of the house were numerous from the Late Pre-Fire context. Prominent among these items were 21 lamp chimneys. Of the 17 lamp chimneys with identifiable lip finishes, 15 had older-style crimped finishes (such as Vessels D-132 and D-478; Figure 125, top), whereas only two were the more modern molded variety. A single glass lamp reservoir (Vessel D-172) and a layered blue and white glass smoke bell was also present (Vessel D-368) (Figure 125, bottom).

The remnants of at least five flower pots were recovered from this Late Pre-Fire context. Of these one was hand turned (Vessel D-399), three were small jigger-molded pots with collared rims (Vessels D-299, D-425, and D-496), and one was a larger jigger molded pot with a distinctive decoration representing a stylized grape leaf and vine design (Vessel D-204) (Figure 127). The chewing of tobacco by the house occupants was suggested by the presence of at least four ceramic spittoons (Vessels D-146, D-418, D-443, and D-452; Figure 126). Chamber pots were represented by a small annular decorated (with mocha) yellowware pot (Vessel D-417) and an undecorated ironstone lid (Vessel D-253). The yellowware chamber pot was small in size, potentially representing a child’s pot (Figure 129). Clothes washing activities were represented by the presence of at least three bluing bottles from this context (Vessels D-145, D-392, and D-479). One of these fragmentary bottles was embossed with what would have read “JAQUES / MADRAS / LIQUID / BLUING / CHICAGO” (Vessel D-145).¹⁰¹

Household knickknacks were represented by a Bohemian glass painted vase (Vessel D-219; Figure 73), as well as two small milk glass bowls (Vessels D-475 and D-101). Vessel D-475 is a small, oval, milk glass bowl in the form of a handled basket. The base of this small basket is embossed “JULY 21, 1874,” and a search of patent records indicates that this small milk glass “pickle dish” was manufactured by Atterbury and Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The July 1874 patent was issued to the firm for its method in applying the handle to the base (U. S. Patent Office 1874:93) (Figures 130, 132). Vessel D-101 is a small oval milk glass bowl lid in form of a reclining cat. This bowl was most likely manufactured by the Westmoreland Specialty Company of Grapeville, Pennsylvania (1889-1924). This bowl, with its distinctive cat-shaped lid, was introduced by this firm in circa 1904. The cat-covered bowl is illustrated in the company’s 1904 price list and 1905 catalogue, and it was produced for several decades thereafter (Figures 130-131).¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.hairraisingstories.com/Proprietors/CRISTADORO.html>

¹⁰¹ Little is known regarding this Chicago firm. Madras is a strong fine textured cotton fabric with colorful stripes or checks—potentially suggesting this is a whitening additive for colored fabrics.

¹⁰² <https://www.eapgs.net/pattern-details.php?id=7284>

A large and diverse assemblage of ceramic and glass vessels were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Unlike the earlier assemblages, these vessels argue for a much less affluent household—or more appropriately, households. As the following discussion of the small finds from this context emphasize, this assemblage included a large number of toys, coins, and buttons atypical of a domestic context and raises questions as to the origin of this material which was deposited beneath the floor boards of the house during the 1890s and early 1900s.

The Fire Component

The Fire Component 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. Unfortunately, the Fire Component from House D is not well represented in this assemblage. Although present, the Fire Deposits from House D are not as distinctive as those identified in Houses A, B, C, or E. The most obvious items from the fire context consists of demolition debris associated with the house itself. Items from this category recovered from House D included numerous machine cut nails, window glass, and extensive plaster rubble (see subsequent discussion of small finds).

Table 18 and Figure 49 summarizes the ceramic and glass vessels by functional category from this context. Functional breakdown of vessels from the Fire deposits was very similar to that exhibited by the earlier Late Pre-Fire context—suggesting artifacts from both contexts were deposited in similar settings by occupants of similar demographic profiles (low income domestic tenants of mixed race and commercial clients partaking of services offered by businesses at this location).

A total of only 54 ceramic and glass vessels were identified from this context—far fewer than the 312 vessels identified in the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Secondary vessels (n=34) far outnumbered the Primary vessels (n=20) in this context. Figure 133 illustrates the limited number of Primary vessels from this context. By far, the greatest number of ceramic and glass vessels from the Fire context were represented by those in the Foodways Service category (n=23; representing 42.6% of the vessels). Unlike the earlier context, which had far greater number of Drink/Teawares present, the Foodways Service vessels from the Fire context were represented by approximately equal number of Tablewares (n=10) and Drink/Teawares (n=13). Of secondary significance were the vessels from the Indulgences and Household/Furnishings functional categories, both of which were represented by nine vessels each (with each functional category representing 16.7% of the vessels from this context). The Indulgences functional category was represented by predominately Alcohol vessels (n=7) and a lesser number of Non-Alcohol vessels (n=2). The Medicines functional category was represented by 4 vessels (representing 7.4% of the vessels from this context). The Food Storage functional category was represented by three vessels (representing 5.6% of the vessels from this context). Lesser number of vessels were present in the Kitchenware and Personal Care/Hygiene functional categories (each category with a single vessel, each representing 1.9% of the vessels from this context). The Indeterminate function category was represented by nine vessels (representing 7.4% of the vessels from this context). No vessels were associated with the Labor/Activities or Architecture functional categories.

The Foodways Service functional category was represented by plates (n=4), small dessert plates (n=2; cf. Figure 134), ceramic serving bowls (n=1), and glass serving bowls (n=2). Drink/Teawares were represented by a potential yellowware child's mug (n=1), saucers (n=5), glass jelly/drinking glasses and/or tumblers (n=7), and glass stemware (n=1). As with the Late Pre-Fire vessels, a variety of decorations were present (undecorated, edge decorated, printed and relief decorated).

Kitchenware vessels were few in number and included a single small redware jar or bowl (Vessel D-125). Food Storage vessels similarly were few in number (n=3) and included a machine-made canning jar (Vessel D-119), a processed meat jar embossed "ARMOUR & C[O] / PACKER / CHI[CAGO]" (Vessel D-93), and a pepper sauce bottle (Vessel D-135). The Amour food jar probably held "SOLID BEEF EXTRACT" which was used as an ingredient for soups, broths, and even teas (Figure 91). The pepper sauce bottle was a distinctive ribbed design described by the Illinois Glass Company as an "Oval Ring Pepper Sauce" bottle (IGC 1906: 205) (Figure 135). Canning jars, meat jars, and pepper sauce bottles were similarly all present in the Late Pre-Fire context.

Foodways Remains from the Fire Component constitute only 9.1% of all animal remains from House D (Table 5). A total of 803 animal remains were recovered, of which 345 specimens (43.0%) could be identified below class (85.3% by specimen weight). Detailed inventories of these faunal remains are presented in Tables 21-23 (Appendix IV). Many patterns that were documented with the previous Late Pre-Fire contexts continued until the 1908 occupation. As previously, specimens from pig and cattle are most numerous, making up 62.0% of all identified animal remains, with pig remains still outnumbering cattle specimens. Beef continued to contribute the greatest estimated biomass of 62.7% in comparison to nearly 28% from pork. Sheep and/or goat contributed minor supplements along with cottontail, and possibly fox squirrel and raccoon. Remains of pets or commensal animals consist of a dog scapula and fragments of a left distal humerus and proximal ulna from a house cat. Also present are bones from a minimum of two individual Norway rats. Domesticated chicken represents 79.2% of the identified avian specimens recovered from Fire contexts but is accompanied by far lesser numbers of remains from turkey, ducks, goose, and rock dove. Identified fishes include single bones from buffalo, channel catfish, catfish or bullhead, and sunfish. Two identifiable bivalve shells were found and these include one eastern oyster and one freshwater mussel (white heelsplitter).

Bones from pork and beef represent the full range of retail values for the 1908 Fire contexts. High and medium value pork butchering units are slightly more common than low value cuts (mostly bones from foot). For cattle, nearly 67% of the bones were sawed, and in contrast to pork, 40% of the beef butchering units are low value cuts, followed closely in quantity by middle value cuts (primarily from the chuck). Only 15% of the beef butchering units represent high value cuts (consisting mainly of bones from short loin and round).

Personal items—such as liquor and medicine bottles—were some of the more recognizable materials from this context. Alcohol-related items recovered from this context consisted predominately of whiskey flasks (n=5), cylindrical liquor bottles (n=1), and beer bottles (n=2). Flasks from the Fire Deposits were represented by a variety of shapes, and included one

Eagle/Dandy (Vessel D-97), one Jo Jo (Vessel D-95), one Shoo-fly (Vessel D-138) and two Olympia (Vessels D-91 and D-92; see next figure) style flasks (Figure 136-137). The Olympia style flasks from the Fire Deposits of House D (Vessel D-91 and D-92) represent a new style of flask only recently introduced into the market at the time of the riots. These flasks recovered from House D have the words “DESIGN PATENTED / PAT” over-printed on the “IGCO” logo. The Illinois Glass Company catalog from 1906 illustrates the newly introduced Olympia Flask (IGC 1906:172) (Figure 137). The two beer bottles from this context included a generic amber beer bottle (Vessel D-140), the base of which was “A B CO / 18.” Most likely, this bottle was manufactured by the American Bottle Company between 1905 and 1929 at their Streator, Illinois plant.¹⁰³ The second beer bottle was a large aqua botte of indeterminate function suspected as being an export beer bottle (Vessel D-106) (Figure 138).

Non-alcohol beverage containers were represented by two soda water bottles (Vessels D-99 and D-100). Only one of these two soda water bottles was identified as to the bottler. This bottle, with its improved tool Hutchinson Blob top lip finish, was embossed “LA[UTERBACH &] REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” This soda water bottling partnership was established in circa 1902, and continued through circa 1907 (at which time it became the F. X. Reisch bottling plant). The second soda water bottle was represented solely by its base, which was embossed with a large “C.” This bottle may have been owned by W. W. Clutter, which began bottling in August 1903.

Four medicine bottles were recovered from the Fire context of House D. These medicine bottles included two small French Square bottles (Vessels D-111 and D-120), as well as a small round potential pill bottle (Vessel D108) (Figure 139). A fourth potential medicine bottle was represented solely by its lip and neck (Vessel D-109). No proprietary medicine bottles were identified from this context.

Vessels associated with the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category was represented by a single lotion or soap bottle (Vessel D-127). This three-sided paneled bottle was embossed “LARKIN / CO. / BUFFALO” with the words “Larkin” and “Co.” written in script (Figure 140). No perfume or scent bottles were present in this context. The Larkin Company of Buffalo, New York was also known as the Larkin Soap Company. It was established by J. D. Larkin (Manufacturer of Plain and Fancy Soaps”) in 1875, and relied on a successful door-to-door, and mail order business. The firm was known for its gift premiums such as handkerchiefs inserted into boxes of soap. During its latter years, the premiums became more substantial and included such items as chairs and desks. The Larkin Company, described as “the well-known factory to family dealers” of “toilet and laundry soaps, perfumes and toilet articles, food products and sundries” exhibited at the 1908 Illinois State Fair, and distributed a free “souvenir cake of fine toilet soap” to lady visitors (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 September 1908, p. 4).¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ https://glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks/#Beginning_A_Listings

¹⁰⁴

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Larkin_Company#:~:text=The%20Larkin%20Company%20was%20founded,factory%20in%20Buffalo%2C%20New%20York .

Vessels associated with the Household/Furnishing functional category were relatively numerous and include lamp chimneys (n=6), a Bristol-glazed master ink bottle (Vessel D-117; Figure 141), a potential spittoon (Vessel D-452), a potential vase (Vessel D-105; Figure 142), and a wash basin (Vessel D-75; Figure 143). Of the five lamp chimneys with identifiable lip finishes, four were crimped and one was molded.

The Post-Fire Component

The Post-fire deposits from House D were fairly numerous, with 79 ceramic and glass vessels being identified from this context (Table 20; Figure 144). The Secondary vessels (n=63) far outnumbered the primary vessels (n=16) from this context. Table 1 and Figure 98 summarizes the ceramic and glass vessels by functional category from this context. As the artifacts from this Post-Fire context post-dates the period of significance of this site, the artifacts from this context are given only a cursory discussion here. Although many of the artifacts from this context post-date 1908, many of the artifacts in this context most likely represent re-deposited materials from an earlier context (cf. Figures 145-146), having been redeposited during the circa 1908-1915 salvage and clean-up activities that occurred at this site.

The Small Finds by Functional Category

As the number of small finds from House D was so extensive, they are discussed collectively by the various functional categories they represent. Although the vast majority of these small finds were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context, the following discussion attempts to discuss the differences in the distribution of these various artifacts by context (Early/Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post Fire).

Architecture

Numerous small finds associated with the physical remains of House D were recovered from the excavations. Demolition debris located within the Late Pre-Fire and Fire deposits included nails, window glass, plaster, brick, and an occasional piece of builder's hardware. The brick used in the construction of House D were soft-mud, hand-molded, brick of variable quality. Much of the brick appear to have been over-fired and slightly deformed, potentially suggesting the use of poor quality "seconds." Brick rubble, which was not very prolific within House D, was concentrated along the outer foundation walls and fireplace foundations.

Although the nails from House D were predominately of the machine-cut variety, a small number were of the wire-drawn variety. As originally constructed, this frame house would have used machine-cut nails typical of the 1840s. The machine cut nails from House D were represented by predominately small framing and lathe/roofing nails that ranged from approximately 3 to 1¼-in in length (Figure 147, top). Lacking from the nail assemblage were large framing nails, which may suggest that the house was constructed using traditional timber-framing methods (utilizing mortise and tenon construction techniques). Very few wire-drawn nails were present, suggesting minimal repair and/or modification of the original frame structure. The limited number of wire-drawn nails would suggest that the later nineteenth century (post-1890) remodeling activity was limited in scope.

Wall and ceiling plaster was also recovered from House D, predominately in mixed Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. Plaster from House D consisted of a thick brown coat with a very thin whitecoat. The quality of the finish white coat varied from a well finished, smooth surface, to a rough textured surface with little-to-no white coat present (Figure 147, bottom; Figure 148). Most plaster samples exhibit evidence of having been applied over wood lath (most likely of the rived variety). Much of the plaster had a light gray and/or blue tint reminiscent of a blue calcimine paint that had been heavily sooted over. Although much of the plaster exhibited no additional finish over the whitecoat (suggesting a ceiling fragment, or wall surface that had been covered with wall paper), several of the plaster samples exhibited a wash (or paint) and/or soot over the white coat. A heavily soot-covered sample presumably represents a ceiling finish, soot-covered from years of open-hearth heating and cooking fireplaces. Two other samples hint at a washed (or painted) surface. One of the plaster fragments exhibits a red-washed and/or calcimine paint over either a thin lime white wash or a rough textured “scratch” coat of plaster (from presumably a less-formal and/or utilitarian space). A second plaster fragment exhibits multiple coats of calcimine paint (blue over white) over white finish coat of lime plaster (presumably representing a wall surface finish). These differences in interior wall finish may represent either: 1) different episodes of construction, or 2) different functional areas with the house.

Window glass was also recovered from the House D excavations, albeit in relatively low number. Unlike the adjacent houses, where relatively extensive amounts of melted window glass was recovered, melted window glass was recovered in small number from House D. This may suggest that House D had not burned as thoroughly as the adjacent houses, or that much of the fire deposits have not survived for this house. The window glass that was recovered from House D, was represented by relatively thick window panes (suggesting the replacement of early window glass with thicker material over the years),

A partially restorable window pane was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-20) (Figure 149). This window pane measured 6¼ x 9-in and was a uniformly 2.48mm thick. The presence of this unmelted window pane probably documents remodeling activity associated with House D during the very late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. If the windows associated with this pane were 6-over-6 double hung sash, the window sash would have measured approximately 22-in tall by 24-in wide—with a window opening approximately 42-in in height. This seems small in size, and may suggest the windows were 9-over-9 double hung sash, which would have measured approximately 24-in wide by 62-in tall.

Besides the aqua window glass, a couple fragments of red-tinted window glass also were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Figure 151). These window pane fragments are layered glass (red over clear) that measure 3⅜-in wide by an unknown length. At 3.27 to 3.33mm thick, the glass is relatively thick (lot D-35). During the later years of the nineteenth century, decorative details of the Queen Anne style integrated large windows with overhead multi-paned transoms referred to as “Cottage” windows (Figure 152). Similarly, entrance “sash” doors incorporated wood panels on the lower half and multi-pane window sash on the upper half. Often integrated into these transom and door sash were small multi-colored window panes forming borders around the windows. The presence of this red window pane in

House D may suggest that the house remodeling during the later years of the nineteenth century may have included new front Cottage windows and/or a new Cottage door.

A small aqua window glass (?) pane with a green reverse-painted “W” was also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire deposits of House D (Figure 150). The glass pane was an irregularly cut square, measures approximately $2\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ -in in size, and was overpainted with dark-colored background after the initial “W” was painted (Lot D-28). The function of this small painted window pane is unknown.

Structural debris from the Late Pre-Fire deposits of House D included fragments of a grey slate slab with polished surfaces, and may represent a fragment of the fireplace surround, mantle, or hearth (Lot D-25) (Figure 154). Also recovered from House D was a large fragment of worked igneous stone, which was recovered from a mixed Fire/Post Fire context (Figure 153). This igneous stone represents a large “chip” of worked granite atypical of building material used in nineteenth century dwellings such as those represented by House D (Lot D-11). This thick slab with its chisel-smoothed surface is reminiscent of a tombstone, or large lintel, was recovered within the north firebox, along with a framing or lathing hatchet. It is doubtful whether this piece of worked igneous stone was part of the fabric of House D. If it was, it would represent a later nineteenth century remodeling of the fireplace.

Architectural hardware was also recovered from House D. Two pieces of architectural hardware recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context of House D included a brass door stop (Lot D-30) and a fragment of the internal workings of a door lock (Lot D-72) (Figure 155). This door stop was small (only 2-in tall), and diminutive compared to a contemporary example recovered from adjacent House B. The dead bolt mechanism (with broken spring) appears to have been from a rim lock.

Similarly, several architectural hardware items were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire deposits of House D. These included fragments of a cast iron rim lock (Lot D-21), a small ($2\frac{3}{4}$ ” long) rim lock strike plate (Lot D-34), and a fragmentary key escutcheon (Lot D-19) (Figure 156). The potential rim lock and rim lock strike plate were recovered from potential Late Pre-Fire contexts. The key escutcheon was recovered from the Fire Deposits. The presence of the two lock parts in the Late Pre-Fire deposits raises questions as to the potential mixing of Late Pre-Fire and Fire deposits, and/or whether some of the Late Pre-Fire deposits have been incorrectly assigned to that context. Several keys also were recovered from House D, and included brass keys, most likely associated with rim locks for house doors (Lots D-22 and D-56), and iron keys most likely associated with furniture (such as chests) (Lots D-21 and D-99), and clocks (Lot D-56) (Figure 160).

Additionally, several door knobs were recovered from House D (Figures 157-159). The earlier door knobs from House D are a red and black swirled paste generally referred to as mineral knobs (Lot D-29). The later knobs from House D are hard paste, white porcelain knobs (Lots D-33, D-41, and D-87). The earlier door knobs, such as the mineral knobs, attach the spindles to the knob by setting them in lead for attachment to their spindle. In contrast, the later knobs, such as the porcelain ones have a threaded spindle that twists onto the threaded knob. Montgomery Ward and Company (1895:375) offered “brown mineral,” “white porcelain,” and “ebony” door

knobs—three of the most common utilitarian door knobs in use during the nineteenth century (Figure 158). The presence of the mineral and porcelain knobs may reflect original and later replacement knobs, or may indicate the use of less formal mineral knobs in secondary (kitchen and upstairs) locations and the use of the more formal knobs in the public spaces (parlor). A clear-glazed white paste earthenware knob was also recovered from a Post-Fire context (Figure 159).

Evidence of electrical lighting, although limited in scope, was present. Fragments of electrical wire from House D were very limited in number, and included small pieces of copper wire in Late Pre-Fire and Post-Fire contexts (Lots D-21, D-81, D-84, and D-119)(Figure 268). This wire included low voltage cloth-insulated wire (Lot D-84), and, unsheathed heavy gauge copper wire (Lot D-21). Missing from this assemblage was electrical porcelain (i.e. knob and tube porcelain wiring hardware). The lack of the knob and tube porcelain suggests that electrical wiring was minimal, and most likely represented surface mounted wiring for an overhead light or two. Ceramic, copper, and glass component parts of a single light bulb was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-101, Test 13, Zone VIB). This bulb was recovered from fill deposited beneath the hearth of the north fire box and is similar to bulbs used in the "New Type Edison Lamp" which was patented on January 27, 1880 (Figure 269).¹⁰⁵ Additionally, an odd presence of thin, unsheathed copper wire was also recovered from the Early/Middle Pre Fire context (Lot D-16).

Foodways Service

Small finds associated with Foodways Service were represented predominately by eating utensils (knives, forks, and spoons), which were well represented in this assemblage (Figures 161-162). By the middle nineteenth century, spoons and forks were generically referred to as "table ware," whereas knives were referred to as "cutlery" (cf. Russell and Erwin's 1865 catalogue [pp. 341-358]) (Figure 163). No true "silverware"—eating utensils manufactured from silver—was present at House D.¹⁰⁶ The simplest (and least expensive) table ware from this period was silver plated utensils generally on a cuprous body. These utensils were stamped from a thin cuprous plate, and had a distinctive bulge in the handle immediately above the bowl. These teaspoons were offered in "plain," "tipped," and "threaded" varieties. Plain tablespoons and teaspoons were recovered from both Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Figure 161, top). Heavier, more ornately decorated, and expensive plated utensils were available (referred to in the Russell and Erwin catalog as "Brunswick" and "Beaded or Mayflower" design were also available by mid-century, and were recovered from both and Early/Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts (Figure 161, bottom).

Forks of similar design were also present in this assemblage, but in small number (Figure 162). The iron fork (most likely of three-tines) with wood or bone handles was much more common than the silver plated fork. Figure 165 illustrates the everyday table knives and forks commonly found in nineteenth century working class households, as depicted in the 1865 Russell and Erwin

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.fi.edu/history-resources/edisons-lightbulb>).

¹⁰⁶ In reference to their more expensive counterparts, knives, forks, and spoons are often collectively referred to as "silverware," even though they are not manufactured from silver.

catalog (Russell and Erwin 1980:350, 352). Both wood/ebony handled and bone/ivory handled utensils were recovered from House D (Figures 166-167). The wood-handled utensils, which far outnumbered the bone handled utensils from House D, represented cheaper versions of the more expensive bone (or ivory) handled examples. The vast majority of the wood handled utensils (most representing forks) were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. In contrast, at least one bone handled utensil was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire, Middle/Late Pre-Fire, and Late Pre-Fire contexts. A single antler utensil handle (attached to an unknown utensil with a forged “rat-tail”) was recovered from the Fire context of House D (Figure 1691).

Pewter utensils, consisting predominately of teaspoons, were also present in the House D artifact assemblage, albeit in very low number (Figure 168). The 1865 Russell and Erwin catalog refers to these as “Britannia” teaspoons and tablespoons (Russell and Erwin 1980:345). Although more appropriately characterized as being associated with the Foodways Storage and Preparation functional category, tinned iron ware teaspoons and tablespoons were also recovered from House D (Figures 164).

Foodways Storage and Preparation

Few small finds were associated with this functional category. As noted above, the presence of tinned iron ware teaspoons and tablespoons fall into this functional category (see Figures 164). Additionally, a brass salt shaker could be included with this (or the above Foodways Service) functional category (Figure 170).

Personal

The Personal functional category consists of non-clothing related artifacts associated with the individual—“belonging to a particular person rather than to anyone else” and generally they represent a wide range of items used by the individual for his/her personal care, gratification, and/or leisure activity. This functional category is a broad category that encompasses a wide range of artifacts from the small finds. Several discreet classes of artifacts from the small finds are included in this functional category, and include items associated with: 1) grooming and/or hygiene, 2) personal comfort, health and well-being, 3) personal adornment (jewelry), 3) vices such as alcohol consumption and tobacco smoking, and, 4) leisure activities (such as gaming pieces, and toys), 5) the playing of musical instruments, and 6) religious beliefs. Some overlap in other functional categories, such as Labor/Activities.

Small finds associated with personal grooming and/or hygiene-related activities were represented by toothbrushes, hair combs, hair pins, barrettes, eyeglasses, and manicurist’s tools. At least three bone tooth brushes were recovered from House D (Figure 171). These brushes were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire (Lot D-82), Late Pre-Fire (Lot D-22), and Fire (Lot D-86) contexts. Also of interest, was the presence of a potential liquid dentifrice bottle (Vessel D-281) from a Late Pre-Fire context (Hoyt and Company’s “Rubifoam For The Teeth”).

Grooming and/or hygiene items related to hair care included a variety of combs and/or comb fragments, as well as barrettes and hair pins. Both hard rubber and metal hair pins were present in the House D assemblage (Figure 172). Although one hard rubber hair pin was recovered from

an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-123), the remainder of the hard rubber, and metal hair pins, were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Some of the first items manufactured with Vulcanite (also known as “India Rubber” or Hard Rubber”) were a variety of combs, often touted as being “indestructible.” The process of vulcanizing raw rubber (with heat and the addition of sulfur) and transforming it into a stable and pliable material was patented by Charles Goodyear in 1844. Charles’ brother Nelson further developed a process to manufacture hard rubber (also known as vulcanite), which was used to make a variety of personal items, as well as buttons. Vulcanite (also known as India Rubber or Hard Rubber) quickly became a substitute material for items previously manufactured from more expensive materials such as tortoise shell. By the latter 1850s, a wide range of rubber goods were being manufactured in the United States (cf. Davis and Brother’s 1856 catalog). The George Davis and Brother’s 1856 catalog (Figure 172, bottom) illustrates a variety of “India Rubber Combs,” as well as hard rubber hair pins, and barrettes (Davis 1856:76).

Lice combs were relatively common within the House D assemblage. The earliest lice combs were manufactured from bone. A single bone lice comb was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-81) (Figure 173, top). Six hard rubber lice combs of varying sizes were recovered, many of which were marked with the name of the manufacturer (Lots D-14, D-28, Lot D-36, D-110; D-127) (Figure 173, bottom). The hard rubber lice combs were found in both the Early Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire contexts. The two hard rubber lice combs from the Early Pre-Fire context were embossed, with one impressed “LEADER” whereas the second was impressed “[GOODY]EAR 1851” (Lot D-36). One of the lice combs from the Late Pre-Fire context was impressed “GOODYEAR VULCANITE CO.” (Lot 14). The Goodyear Vulcanite Company was established in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, potentially in 1890.¹⁰⁷

Numerous hard rubber hair combs were recovered from House D (Figures 174-176). Figure 174 illustrates the marked, presumably earlier, hard rubber combs recovered from House D. One of these combs from an indeterminate Pre-Fire context, had fish-scale decoration and was impressed “GOODYEAR VULCANITE CO.” (Lot D-9). As noted above, the Goodyear Vulcanite Company was established in circa 1890. Another comb from an Early Pre-Fire context was impressed “I. R. COMB CO GOODYEAR 1851” (Lot D-30). The India Rubber Comb Company began operation in 1854, and continued through 1898. Hard rubber combs associated with the latter nineteenth century, recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, were numerous (Figure 128), and generally were unmarked. One marked comb from this latter period was impressed “WARRANTED UNBREAKABLE, and most likely represents the Hercules brand of combs manufactured by the Butler Hard Rubber Company of New York. Richard Butler established the Butler Hard Rubber Company (in Butler, New Jersey) in 1882.¹⁰⁸ The Hercules brand was established by 1891. Several burned, melted, and heat deformed combs were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts, further suggesting that some of the Late Pre-Fire contexts include Fire deposits mixed within them (Figure 177). Besides these small finds, hair

¹⁰⁷ Davis (1876) suggest an India Rubber manufactory was established in Morrisville in 1873 but does not name the company. The 1905 edition suggests “in recent years” it was the Goodyear Vulcanite Company, but another source suggests that the existing business was not named the Goodyear Vulcanite Company until 1890 (<https://www.thereporteronline.com/2004/02/26/morrisville-200-remembering-when-manufacturing-was-king/>).

¹⁰⁸ <https://www.bdcnetwork.com/rubber-plant-site-bounces-back>

care products were also represented by a single proprietary hair dye bottle embossed “J. CRISTADORO // LIQUID // HAIR DYE // NO. 2” recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context (Vessel D-343).

Metal-backed combs were also recovered from House D (Figure 178). The majority of the combs advertised by Sears, Roebuck and Company at the turn-of-the-century consisted mostly of hard rubber examples, supplemented with a few aluminum and horn examples (Sears Roebuck and Company 1968:326). The horn dressing combs had a nickel-plated metal back or frame, similar to those recovered from House D. Besides horn, these combs also were manufactured with wooden or bone teeth. These were the first combs listed within the catalog and represent slightly more expensive combs than the similarly-sized rubber combs. These combs were recovered from both a Late Pre-Fire context (Lots D-14 and D-131), as well as a Post-Fire context (Lot D-11).

Hard rubber, celluloid, and horn barrettes were also recovered from House D. (Figure 177, 179). The hard rubber barrettes were recovered from Early Pre-Fire (Lot D-72), Middle Pre-Fire (Lot D-103), Late Pre-Fire (Lots D-99, D-101, and D-121), as well as Fire (Lot D-19 and D097) contexts. The celluloid (acetate) and horn barrettes were recovered from Late Pre-Fire (Lots D-13 and D-121) and Fire (Lot D-19 and D-97) contexts.

Personal Health/Comfort. In contrast to the numerous medicine bottles recovered from House D, small finds associated with the personal comfort, health and well-being of the site occupants were present in limited number, but did include some less-than-common finds. Among the small finds were numerous eye glass lenses, which included clear glass ovals (Lots D-22, 35, 60, 81, 87, 99, 121), blue-tinted glass ovals (Lot D-99), and half-round oval lenses (Lots D-99, D-96) (Figure 180). The blue-tinted lenses most likely represent “sunglasses” to shield the eyes from bright light. The half-round lenses potentially represent reading glasses, as the horizontal top surface of these lenses are cut and ground, similar to the curved surfaces (indicating that they were intentionally manufactured in this shape, and do not represent broken lenses). No fragments of the frames for these glasses were recovered from House D. Except for one of the potentially reading lenses (which was recovered from a Post-Fire context), all of the glass lenses were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.

Brass folding spectacles, and/or reading glasses from the early years of the nineteenth century are known as “turn-pin temple spectacles.” Turn-pin temple spectacles were manufactured from the later eighteenth century throughout the nineteenth century, and occasionally occur at archaeological sites in Illinois (cf. Jones/Hillerman Site. Mansberger and Stratton 2009). Early examples were handmade, generally by a jeweler. In 1833, machinery was developed for mass-producing these glasses, at which time they became more common. These early spectacles were fairly expensive, hand-made items associated with professional and merchant glass families (<http://www.eyeglasseswarehouse.com/turn-pin.html>). By mid-century, spectacle became more affordable. The 1865 Russell and Erwin catalog offers “Silver Plated Spectacles,” as well as spectacle cases (Russell and Erwin 1980:346). The presence of multiple spectacles of varying form (full lens, half lens, and tinted lens) from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D suggests the presence of a multiple individuals with poor eyesight, including individuals who were farsighted, as well as concerned about bright sun.

A worked bone manicurist's tool for working cuticles was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-14). Similar bone tools were incorporated into contemporary early twentieth century "Manicure Sets," such as those marketed by the Mutual Manufacturing Company of New York (Figure 181). This tool suggests one of the inhabitants of House D took more than a casual interest in the care of their finger nails (and/or hands in general). Although the assumption is that this person was a woman, the use of the tool by a man is not inconceivable.

A small remnant of a single hand fan, associated with the "personal comfort" context (artifacts associated with protecting an individual from the elements, and maintaining one's well-being), was recovered from House D (Figure 182). This fan was represented by a fairly delicate fret sawn bone slats that would have comprised the "ribs" or "sticks" of the folding fan. These sticks have a lower portion that had been decorated by a fret-sawn design, and an upper portion that was undecorated (and which would have held the silk or paper fan blade). The base of the sticks was riveted or pinned together forming the hinge of the folding fan. The fan exhibits hand workmanship, unlike later machine-made fans. The technology to manufacture mass produced fan sticks was developed in 1859, which led to more uniformity of fan design and resulted in a shift in the use of fans as artwork to fans as everyday items. Women's use of fans in the United States, after going out of favor during the early years of the nineteenth century (when Grecian-style dress designs were fairly light weight) came back into fashion after the 1840s with the introduction of heavier fabrics and dress designs. Many photographic portraits of high-style women and girls from this period illustrate them holding their folding hand fan.¹⁰⁹ This fan rib (or stave) remnant was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-62), and was cut in a distinctive flame-pattern similar to numerous examples recovered from the Edwards House privy (Mansberger 2020). Nineteenth century hand fans were common among women from more affluent households, such as the Edwards family. The presence of a single fan from the Early Pre-Fire context of House D suggests the potential affluence of one of the early families that occupied this house.

Also associated with the "personal comfort" context and recovered from House D were remnants of at least three parasols (and/or umbrellas). An umbrella was a device for protecting a person from the rain, whereas a parasol was a device designed to protect a person (generally a woman) from the sun (whether to stay cool, or to preserve the woman's complexion). Parasols often were an essential accessory for a Victorian or Edwardian woman of means when they left the home. The parasol (or umbrella) parts recovered from House D included both cuprous and iron stretchers (Lot D-22), two top and bottom springs (Lots D-35 and D-53), two runners (Lots D-35 and D-99), and two lathe-turned bone arm tips (Lots D-61 and D-81) (Figure 183). Based on the size variations among these fragments, it appears that at least three parasols (or umbrellas) of varying size were present at the site. Except for one of these items (which was recovered from a Post-Fire context), all of the parasol or umbrella parts were recovered from a Late Post-Fire context.

¹⁰⁹ <https://www.fancircleinternational.org/history/fans-in-19th-century-europe/>

Personal Adornment artifacts, including jewelry, were plentiful from House D. By definition, jewelry consists of “personal ornaments, such as necklaces, rings, or bracelets, which are typically made from or contain jewels and precious metal.” Costume jewelry, which is a cheaper adornment, refers to jewelry in which the jewels (or gems) are manufactured from inexpensive materials (such as glass). A gemstone (also called a fine gem, jewel, precious stone, or semiprecious stone) is a piece of mineral crystal which is either cut or polished.

At least three finger rings were recovered from House D. These include one Bakelite ring (Lot 30), one copper/brass ring (Lot 89); and one silver (Lot D-30) ring (Figure 184). Although the gemstone was missing, the copper/brass ring had a bezel to accept a gemstone. Additionally, a glass gemstone, in imitation of a “cut” diamond, was also recovered from House D.

Several round cabochons were recovered from House D.¹¹⁰ These round cabochons included round gemstones (a potential agate cabochon with a single hole on its reverse side; Lot 60), imitation glass cabochon gemstones (blue and clear glass; Lots D-29 and D-131), and press molded glass examples with decorative fronts (Lots D-22 and D-99)(Figure 185, top). These cabochons most likely were part of brooches, necklaces, or in the case of the small press molded examples, rings. All of the round cabochons were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.

At least two oval cabochons were also recovered from House D. One of these oval cabochons was a brooch, with the blue glass cabochon set in brass bezel (Lot D-66). This oval brooch was recovered from a Post-Fire context. The second oval cabochon is a small mother-of-pearl example that was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-62) (Figure 138, bottom).

Also present in the House D artifact assemblage were several, broadly defined, cameos and intaglios (Figure 186). A cameo is a piece of jewelry, typically oval in shape, on which a head is either carved or engraved in profile. In contrast, an intaglio is similar to a cameo with the portrait in relief. Cameos and intaglios can be associated with brooches, necklaces, or rings. Often with cameos, the portrait is in a contrasting color to its background. Examples of this type of jewelry were recovered from both an Early Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire context. Recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context was a blue-glass intaglio with a floral design (Lot D-30), a large, oval black-glass “intaglio” with a thistle design (Lot D-30), and an oval cameo depicting a classical Greek or Roman warrior with helmet, with its bezel intact (Lot D-57). All three items represent fairly upscale jewelry items for this Early Pre-Fire era. Recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context was an amber-colored intaglio with a bird design (Lot D-45), and a cameo-like cabochon manufactured from a blue composite material (burned?) with a design depicting a frog (Lot D-34).

Other artifacts most likely associated personal adornment included a variety of metal and hard rubber chains (Figure 187). One of the metal chains was gold-plated and reminiscent of those associated with watch fobs (Lot D-99). Two other copper chains were of a smaller variety of unknown function (Lots D-81 and D-29). An unusual hard rubber chain, reminiscent of those used with Victorian crucifixes, was also present (Lot D-57). The hard rubber chain was

¹¹⁰ A cabochon is a gemstone shaped and polished into a dome shape, being convex on the front or top side, and flat on the bottom or back side.

recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context, whereas all of the metal chains were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.

Miscellaneous artifacts associated with adornment included: 1) a blue glass bezel (Lot D-121), a potential brooch or necklace depicting a winged angel (Lot D-35), and an unidentified worked piece of mother of pearl (Lot D-98) (Figure 188); 2) fragment of large brooch or sash buckle (Lot D-107), a stamped metal decorative crescent moon and star with cutouts for a sash or sewn attachments (Lot D-22), and a stick pin clasp from a brooch (Lot 60) (Figure 189), and 3) two small potential lockets (or necklaces) with what may have been celluloid images (Lots D-60 and D-98), a small engraved belt clasp (Lot D-35), a small heart-shaped pendant embossed “SWEET” (Lot D-60), and a gold-plated potential brass locket with spring-loaded clasp (Lot D-99) (Figure 190). Over the years, the crescent moon and star motif has had many meanings, and although currently associated with the religion of Islam (and integrated into the flags of many Muslim countries), the symbolism of this decorative artifact at the time of its use is unknown (See following discussion of military buttons). Several items from this assemblage were manufactured from gold, or were gold plated (such as the previously noted watch fob chain). Other gold items included a small ring (Lot D-29), several pieces of gold foil (Lots D-35, D-81, and D-19); a stick pin (Lot 98), a gold-plated copper strap (Lot D-98), and a gold-plated bar with decorative applique, potentially representing a lapel pin, brooch, or medal (Lot D-119) (Figure 191). The majority of these artifacts were from a Late Pre-Fire context.

A moderate number of glass beads were also recovered from House D, and included tubular beads (Lot D-30), round beads of various colors (Lots D-26, D30, D-72, D-77, and D-104), faceted beads of various colors and sizes (Lots D-22, D-30, D-35, and D-105), and an unusual faceted black glass bead with a flat backside and two holes running through its short axis (Lot D-112) (Figure 192). Majority of these artifacts were from a Late Pre-Fire context.

At least three lapel pins were recovered from House D, only one of which was legible as to its graphic design (cf. Lots D-6, D-110, and D-33). The pin with the recognizable celluloid front was recovered from the burned floor of House D and depicted the portrait of Charles S. Deneen, with his name printed below (Lot D-6) (Figure 193). Charles Deneen, a Republican attorney, was elected to the Governor’s Office in 1905, and this particular political pin most likely dated from his 1904 campaign. Similar pins have the words “FOR GOVERNOR” printed over his portrait. At that time (1904), Deneen had actively sought the Black vote. One of Deneen’s earliest successes in office was the passage of Anti-Lynching legislation which he signed into law in 1905 not too long after taking office. Deneen was the Governor at the time of the Springfield riots, and was responsible for calling out the Illinois National Guard to put down the insurrection. Deneen served two consecutive terms, and was in office through 1913. He later served as U.S. Senator from Illinois. This pin is tangible evidence of Black political engagement by at least one of the house occupants—activity well documented in local newspapers decades prior to the riots.

Leisure and/or play activities—for both children and adults—are well documented by the small finds of House D. Children (and play-related activities) in the form of toys were numerous, particularly from the Late Pre-Fire context. Prominent among these toys were tea sets, marbles, and dolls.

Toy tea and toilet ware sets were commonly associated with child's play by the latter half of the nineteenth century, as advertised in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog (1895: 231) (Figure 194). The most expensive of the toy tea sets advertised in this catalog was of the ceramic variety (referred to as China Toy Tea Sets). A slightly less expensive tea set was that manufactured in pewter (pot metal) and referred to as a Britannia Tea Sets. Even less expensive were the tinned sets, referred to in the catalog as Toy Tin Kitchen sets. The most expensive of the china toy sets in this catalog, by far, was the Decorated China Toy Toilet Set.

All three varieties of the toy tea sets advertised in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog (china, Britannia, and tin) were recovered from House D. The least expensive of the tea sets were ferrous plates and saucers (Figure 196). Vessels from at least one, if not two, Britannia (pewter) tea set was present, and included relief decorated plates, cups, and a potential domed teapot or sugar bowl lid (Lot D-35 and D-69) (Figure 195). The two tea cups may represent two separate tea sets, as one was handled (recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context) and one was handleless (Lots D-60, D-114, and D-109). Additionally, a Britannia spoon was also recovered (Lot D-120). Besides the Britannia tea sets, a possible copper tea cup was also recovered (Lot D-69). Except for the handled cup (which was from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context), all of these artifacts were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts,

Ceramic (or China) toy tea ware vessels from House D included cups (Lots D-140, D-30, and D-94), saucers (Lots D-3, D-27, D-10, D-35, and D-122), and a plate (or potential soup plate) (Lot D-70) (Figure 197). The majority of these toy tea wares were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. A relief decorated and painted handleless cup was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-30). At least five distinct sizes and/or styles of ceramic saucers were present. Except for one relief-decorated saucer (Lot D-122), these were predominately undecorated. A single ceramic toy plate, or potentially a soup plate, was also present (Lot D-70). The presence of five different sizes of saucers suggests the one-time presence of at least five china toy tea sets at House D.

A China tea pot (Lot D-93), pitcher (Lot D-93), and potential second pitcher (Lot D-122) were also present in this assemblage (Figure 198). All three of these specialized vessels were relief decorated. The fragmentary second pitcher potentially depicts chicken feet, and may suggest that this is not a toy pitcher, but more likely a household knickknack. This potential knickknack was recovered from a Middle/Late Pre-Fire component, whereas the other pitcher (with its floral decoration) was recovered from a Fire context. Also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D were a painted sugar bowl (Lot D-22), small glazed jug (Lot D-22), and a small annular decorated yellowware chamber pot (Lot D-133), all of which were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. The painted sugar bowl was from a larger-sized tea set, than the other examples present (Figure 199).

Marbles were also plentiful in the House D assemblage. Table 3 tabulates the various types of marble recovered from House D, and the contexts in which they were recovered. A total of 121 marbles were recovered from the excavations of this house (Table 13; Figure 200). The marbles from House D were sorted into three basic categories: stone, ceramic, and glass. Unfortunately, it was not possible to distinguish between polished stone (i.e. marble or alabaster) and ceramic

stoneware marbles, and as such, many of the marbles from House D were noted simply as “stone/stoneware.” This inability to distinguish polished stone and glazed stoneware marbles was exasperated by the fact that many of the marbles were extremely battered and burned. Undecorated marbles in this category comprised the vast majority of the marbles (n=50) from House D. Lesser decorated types included mottled “Rockingham-glazed” marbles (n=23), which included brown-glazed (n=16), blue-glazed (n=6), and two-tone blue/brown-glazed (n=1) varieties. Painted marbles consisting of polychrome lines painted around the sphere were present in moderate numbers (n=11). Blue-veined marbles were also present (n=7), and it is unclear whether these represent stone marbles with blue veins, or painted/marbleized stoneware marbles. Additionally, a single example each of a blue-glazed and a green-glazed stoneware marble was present. Undecorated limestone (n=12) and glass (n=16) marbles comprise the remaining types recovered from House D. The glass marbles were represented by clear examples, as well as examples with multi-colored swirled and “cat’s eye” inclusions. The 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog offered only two kinds of marbles for sale: glass figured marbles, and “American Majolica” marbles (Figure 201). The American Majolica marbles were offered in “new and fancy colors,” and represent the Rockingham-glazed marbles discussed here (Figure 154). The various stone and stoneware marbles represent the earlier marble types.

Table 13
Marbles by Context, House D

	<u>Early</u> <u>Pre-Fire</u>	<u>Middle</u> <u>Pre-Fire</u>	<u>Late</u> <u>Pre-Fire</u>	<u>Fire</u>	<u>Post</u> <u>Fire</u>	<u>Total</u>
Limestone	4	0	5	1	2	12
Stone/Stoneware						
plain	7	3	38	2	0	50
blue-veined	0	1	5	1	0	7
painted	2	0	9	0	0	11
blue glazed	1	0	0	0	0	1
green glazed	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rockingham (blue)	1	0	5	0	0	6
Rockingham (brown)	0	0	15	1	0	16
Rockingham (blue/brown)	0	0	1	0	0	1
Glass	0	0	15	0	1	16
Total	<u>15</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>121</u>

By far, the greatest numbers of marbles were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts. These later assemblages (Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts) were represented predominately by undecorated stone/stoneware examples, with lesser numbers of Rockingham-glazed, and glass examples. Painted and marbleized marbles were present in low numbers. The earliest contexts (Early and Middle Pre-Fire contexts) were represented by limestone, plain stone/stoneware, painted stone/stoneware, and minimal number of Rockingham-glazed (blue) varieties. These marbles document the increased proliferation of toys through time, as well as the shift from stone and ceramic (presumably European-made) to glass (presumably American-made) examples.

Machine made glass marbles first appear in number during the first decade of the twentieth century.

Doll parts were extremely well represented within the House D artifact assemblage. By the 1850s, fabric-bodied dolls with clear-glazed porcelain heads, lower arms (with hands), and legs (with feet) sewn onto cloth bodies and adorned with removable dresses had become very common among more affluent households.¹¹¹ These white-bodied dolls with their glossy white skin texture usually had painted hair, eyes, lips, and shoes (sometimes even a garter) with varying hair styles popular at the time of manufacture. These dolls, introduced in the 1840s, were predominately manufactured by German and French companies. American companies often imported porcelain doll parts (heads, arms, and legs) and assembled these “China” dolls using locally manufactured fabric bodies and clothing. Although the peak in popularity of this doll style lasted through the 1880s, they remained in common use for much longer.¹¹² China doll heads (Figure 203), and legs, and arms (Figure 204) were recovered from House D. Although the majority of these were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context, China doll parts were present in the Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, and Post Fire contexts as well. Multiple hair styles were exhibited on the China doll heads, each suggestive of a slightly different era of manufacture and suggesting the use of older dolls by the house occupants during the Late Pre-Fire era (Figure 205). Examples of black-skinned China dolls are rare, at least in the United States, and none were recovered at House D.

Another high-end doll introduced by European producers during the middle nineteenth century were German and French manufactured unglazed porcelain, bisque-headed dolls. These dolls generally had a high quality porcelain head manufactured by pressing the clay into a mold. These “hand pressed” bisque dolls had matte textured pink-tinted skin, often with separate movable glass eyes, and human hair wigs. Bodies, arms and legs were generally of a non-ceramic, composition material. These bisque dolls generally were considered “fashion” dolls representing adult women. During the later years of production (1890s-1930s) less expensive versions representing babies became popular, with bodies replaced by even cheaper composition materials. The peak in popularity of this doll form was from circa 1860 to 1920.¹¹³ Although the

¹¹¹ China dolls have an all-over clear glaze which gives them a glossy white appearance. In contrast, Bisque dolls have an unglazed surface which gives the tinted (painted) skin a matte finish. China dolls generally had porcelain arms and legs, whereas Bisque dolls generally have only a porcelain head, with the body and appendages being another material.

¹¹² *Harper's Bazaar* references china dolls as being “old fashioned” in 1873 (cf. https://www.wikiwand.com/en/China_doll). A large number of such dolls were recovered from a large institutional privy pit associated with the Experimental School for Idiots and Feeble-Minded Children in Jacksonville and presumably filled in circa 1877-78 (cf. Mansberger 2001). A circa 1907 photographic postcard of Aunt Lou depicts her daughter Tessa holding a white-faced China doll at that time (see “‘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]).

The Butler Brothers 1893 catalog lists “Glazed China Doll Heads” as well as “China Limb” dolls.

¹¹³ https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Bisque_doll ; Black porcelain dolls with moveable joints, similar to Penny Dolls from Germany, circa 1880 (<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/limbach-ancient-porcelain-dolls-small-498560127>).

Montgomery Ward and Company catalog offered both China Doll Heads and Bisque Doll Heads for sale, they only offered dressed and jointed dolls with bisque heads at that time (Montgomery Ward 1895: 233-234) (Figure 202). Bisque doll heads, although present in the Late Pre-Fire context, were few in number (Figure 159).

By the middle-nineteenth century, less-expensive porcelain-bodied dolls with immovable limbs were available for use by children of less affluent households.¹¹⁴ Although often unglazed (sometimes referred to as Parian-ware), clear glazed examples similar to that of the China dolls were also produced. These relatively small, molded porcelain dolls consisted of head, body, and fixed appendages generally depicting an unclothed (naked) child.¹¹⁵ Although these dolls sometimes exhibited painted details (hair, lips, eyes), they were often simply glazed (white) without painted detailing. These solid-bodied dolls, also introduced in the 1840s, were a specialty of German porcelain factories, and apparently were introduced as bath toys (thus the lack of clothing), and came in a variety of sizes and shapes.¹¹⁶ Initially known as “Penny Dolls” because of their one-cent cost, the dolls became very popular during the middle nineteenth century, and were often baked into desserts (cakes, puddings) for children during birthdays and other celebrations. Today these small “Penny Dolls” are generally referred to as Frozen Charlotte dolls.¹¹⁷ Several Frozen Charlotte dolls were recovered from the Late Post-Fire context of House D (Figure 207). Several of these dolls were painted with blonde hair, styles of which were similar to the China dolls (Figure 207, 209). Two small china doll heads probably from a solid body, “Frozen Charlotte” style doll, were recovered. These two doll heads were unique, with one doll having a bald head with black painted crown (Lot D-88), and the other head representing a girl with a Dutch-style tri-corner hat (Lot D-69) (Figure 208). Both were from Late Pre-Fire contexts.

It is not unusual that all of the dolls recovered from the House D exhibited Caucasian attributes. Few Black-skinned China dolls were manufactured, and even fewer appear to have made their way into Midwestern markets. Black-skinned bisque dolls may have been produced in slightly greater number during the later years of the nineteenth century. The Parisian firm Jumeau advertised Black bisque dolls in their 1892 catalog, but they were expensive and their presence in Midwestern markets was limited. More common, albeit still rare, are black-skinned examples of Penny dolls (Frozen Charlottes), which were advertised as “Glazed Nigger Baby” dolls by the likes of Marshall Field (Martin 2016). Although not as racialized as later dolls, the all-over dark

¹¹⁴ The cheapest of dolls in use during the nineteenth century would have been simple rag dolls (often made at home by family members) and jointed wooden dolls (cf. Butler Brothers 1893).

¹¹⁵ Clothed examples were also manufactured.

¹¹⁶ One major supplier was the German firm of A. W. Fr. Kister (1850-1920).

¹¹⁷ By the middle-twentieth century, these small unglazed porcelain “Penny” dolls had become known as Frozen Charlottes, and associated with a folktale of a young girl that froze to death one winter evening. Unsubstantiated stories connect the 1843 introduction of the original story (a poem) to the introduction of this doll form. This folk tale, and the association with this nineteenth century story, seems to have originated in the twentieth century among doll collectors (Taylor-Blake 2019). The use of the term “Frozen Charlotte” was “coined within the doll-collecting community sometime slightly before or around World War 2 is evident in doll collector/historian Eleanor St. George’s 1948 book, *Dolls of Yesterday*.

black color of hair and skin with exaggerated features presented an unrealistic depiction of the Black child, contributing to stereotypical depictions of Blacks and presenting a poor representation of identity for a young Black child.¹¹⁸ No known examples of Black China dolls or Penny dolls have been found in archaeological contexts in Springfield.¹¹⁹ A fragment of a black-skinned doll exhibiting realistic facial characteristics and potentially representing a small China doll head, was recovered from a late context at the adjacent House D.

Besides toy tea sets, marbles, and dolls, a variety of other toys were present in the House D artifact assemblage. Among these other toys was a cast lead toy soldier in a Civil War era uniform (Lot D-45), and a cast lead wagon wheel, perhaps from a toy cannon associated with the Civil War era toy soldiers (Figure 210, top). The soldier has a haversack on his back, a possible cartridge box on his belt, and the butt of a rifle in his left hand (with rifle originally resting on his left shoulder). The cast lead wheel (with iron axle) may potentially have been from a toy cannon associated with this military toy set (Lot D-99), such as would have been present with a toy Federal artillery detachments (Figure 210, bottom). Both the toy soldier and wheel were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts.

Also present among these toys were at least five rubber balls, and a cartoon-figured ink stamp. The balls were present in three sizes, all of which were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 211). It is unclear whether some of these balls once had a leather cover, or not. The smallest of these balls measured slightly more than $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter (Lot D-61). Two balls measured between $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ -in diameter (Lots D-21 and D-81), whereas two balls were between 2 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in diameter (Lots D-60 and D-81). The cartoon-figured ink stamp, which was recovered from Fire Deposits of House D (Lot D-19), depicts the image of Hans Katzenjammer (Figure 212). This small ($1\frac{1}{2}$ -in tall) pot-metal stamp depicts a cartoon figure with distinctive striped pants, a large ascot around his neck, large "bug eyes," distinctive hair, and a large grin—all of which lead to the identification of the figure as Hans Katzenjammer. Hans was one of the two main characters in the syndicated cartoon strip entitled the *Katzenjammer Kids*. Hans and his twin brother Fritz were introduced in Germany in 1897 by Rudolph Dirks, and his comic strip quickly became popular during the early years of the twentieth century in the United States.¹²⁰ The comic strip chronicled the antics of two very mischievous brothers, and their surrogate father—a sailor named "der Captain," rebelling against authority who managed to get themselves into a variety of comical, and malicious predicaments (see attached strip from 1905 which depicts the two brothers buying a sled load of smokeless black powder to blow up der Captain's house; Figure 213-214). The comic strip was so successful that two early silent films of the brothers' antics were made (*Katzenjammer Kids in School*, 1898 and *The Katzenjammer Kids in Love*, 1900), as well as a stage play in 1903. The height of the comic strip's popularity was just prior to the U.S. entrance into World War I, and their popularity quickly declined with anti-

¹¹⁸ These were sold by the likes of Marshall Field (1913) and Butler Brothers (1895), and were referred to as "Glazed Nigger Baby" dolls (Martin 2016).

¹¹⁹ An example of a Penny doll exhibiting black skin color was recovered from the Dorchester Industrial School for Girls (Derington n.d.).

¹²⁰ The *Katzenjammer Kids* most likely was inspired by Max and Moritz, an 1860s German children's story by Wilhelm Busch (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Katzenjammer_Kids).

German sentiment during the latter 1910s. The two mischievous kids and their antics regained popularity in 1938, when re-introduced as *The Captain and the Kids*.¹²¹ In 1895, Montgomery Ward and Company offered for sale a similar self-inking pad and stamp set consisting of “a series of humorous characters, and are designed as a source of amusement for children. Each set contains some ludicrous figures and will be a great delight to the little folks” (Montgomery Ward 1895:224) (Figure 212, right). The above noted toys were most likely associated with children’s leisure activity (or play), and appear to document the presence of both young boys and girls.

Besides these children’s toys, several artifacts associated with gaming activities were also recovered from House D. These gaming artifacts include a bone die, a composite ivory and ebony domino, two ceramic disks (with central finger depressions), and a poker chip (Figure 215). Gaming items such as these are associated with both adult leisure activity as well as children’s play and were recovered from Late Pre-Fire (poker chip and one ceramic gaming piece), Fire (bone die), and Post Fire (domino and ceramic gaming piece) contexts. Whereas some of these items could have been associated with board games, others (such as the die and poker chip) frequently are associated with gambling activities.

Music. The playing of musical instruments was also documented by the small finds from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context was a large brass bell (Lot D-61) (Figure 121669). The function of this bell is unknown. It may have been associated with the playing of music, or child’s play.

At least three harmonica soundboards were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context at this house (Lots D-22, D-45, and D-81), with a fourth being recovered from a Post-Fire context (Lot D-11) (Figure 217). The harmonica (also known as a mouth organ) was introduced in central Europe in the 1820s, and German-speaking immigrants most likely carried harmonicas with them in their travels to their new homelands by the 1830s.¹²² At what point in time African-Americans were introduced to the harmonica is unclear, but “first and random meetings between the instrument and African-American players may have happened as early as the 1850s. Even in the South, social contacts between African-Americans and recent German immigrants could have been facilitated by a broad abolitionist sentiment among the German speaking population.” In 1878, the introduction of a new reed milling machine simplified production and helped lower costs. And “with the establishment of American mail order companies in the 1870s, new distribution channels made the cheap harmonica easily accessible, even in rural and remote areas of the U.S.” The harmonica was intricately connected with the development of the blues during the later years of the nineteenth century. By the 1910s, the blues harmonica was well established among African-American musicians, with their unique manner of playing (blues scale, created by both draw and blow notes). Although as part of the Great Migration, Blacks brought the mouth harp and the blues with them north, it can be argued that the instrument was well established among Black musicians in such communities as Springfield prior to that time.¹²³

¹²¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Katzenjammer_Kids#Characters_and_story

¹²² Hotz was founded in 1830 near Stuttgart, Seydel in 1847, and Hohner was established in 1857.

¹²³ Although the peak of Hohner’s imports to the United States was in the 1920s, imports were nonetheless large by the 1890s. The first recording of a blues song with a harmonica occurred in 1924 (Quelle 2019).

Another unusual item potentially related to child's play, and/or music, was a small hard-paste ceramic (bisque) whistle molded in the form of a cat nestled snugly in a shoe (Figure 171). This "Cat-in-a-shoe" whistle was recovered from the lower fill deposits of House D, in an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-16), and is reminiscent of similar (and more common) "baby-in-a-shoe" whistles. The meaning of the symbolism of the cat (and/or baby) in a shoe is unclear. Also recovered from this Late Pre-Fire context was a large brass bell (Lot D-61) (Figure 218). Although the function of this bell is unknown, it may have been associated with the playing of music, or child's play. The 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog offered similar "Toy Dinner Bells" for sale (Montgomery Ward 1895:228).

Smoking. Both the smoking and chewing of tobacco were well documented in the House D artifact assemblage. The chewing of tobacco by the occupants of House D, particularly within the Late Pre-Fire era, was well documented by the presence of at least four spittoons (Figure 143). The small finds from House D included a wide range of tobacco pipes, which were recovered from all contexts at this house.

Minimally a total of 40 smoking pipes were recovered from House D (Table 14). The earliest components at House D (Early/Middle Pre-Fire) were represented by at least ten smoking pipes. These included both long-stem white ball clay (kaolin) pipes, short reed-stemmed pipes, and a porcelain German-style pipe. The long-stem white ball clay (kaolin) pipes were represented by small bowl and stem fragments. The three kaolin pipes from the Early-Middle Pre-Fire component were represented by bowl fragments, all of which were decorated (Figure 219). One of the kaolin pipe bowls was decorated with the image of a tree with branches, leaves and a bird (Lots D-81 and D-120). A second kaolin pipe bowl fragment was decorated with geometric (circles) details (Lot D-29), and a third was embossed "T. D." on the bowl with stars surrounding the "T.D." and leaves along the mold seam (Lot D-103). A single kaolin pipe stem fragment from the Late Pre-Fire context, most likely redeposited from an earlier component of House D, was impressed "HENDERSON / MONTREAL" (Figure 229). William Henderson, Sr. established a clay smoking pipe manufactory in Montreal in 1847, and continued in operation through the latter years of the nineteenth century. His pipes were generally decorated with delicate designs (such as those illustrated in Figure 219) (Katz 2019). Although recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-93), this stem may have been associated with one of the long-stem pipes illustrated in Figure 223). The reed stem pipes from this Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were of two varieties, and included short-stem "elbow" pipes typical of those manufactured at Point Pleasant (Ohio) and Pamplin (Virginia), and clear-glazed, short-stem redware "elbow" pipes—both of which would have made use of a reed stem. The potential Point Pleasant pipes were represented by glazed (n=2) and unglazed (n=1) varieties (Figures 220 and 221). The unglazed reed stem pipe, represented by a single small bowl fragment of a decorated bowl (Lot D-72) is reminiscent of pipes from Point Pleasant, Ohio which Murphy (1976:14) refers to as "Point Pleasant Zig Zag" (Figure 221). Two of the pipes from this Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were red-paste, clear-glazed reed stem pipes in the form of a claw holding the bowl (Lots D-72 and D-62) (Figure 220, left).

An undecorated, Germanic-style porcelain pipe was also recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-15) (Figure 222). Often highly decorated, these pipes consist of a

mouth piece, stem, water holding reservoir or chamber, and a bowl. This complex pipe, with its reservoir (or chamber), allowed for smoother smoking as the reservoir cooled the smoke and helped remove tars and resins. These pipes, which represent a relatively high-cost item compared to other forms of smoking pipes, were generally associated with northern European and/or Germanic heritage. Germanic smoking experience was more sophisticated and complex, compared with American smoking practices, which were much more basic, and less complicated. The presence of this pipe in the Middle Pre-Fire context, along with other items noted above (such as the sponge-decorated teawares) hints at the presence of German family within House D during this earlier period.

Table 14
Smoking Pipes From House D, by Context

	Early/Middle				Totals
	Pre-Fire	Late Pre-Fire	Fire	Post-Fire	
Kaolin Long Stem	4	4	2	0	10
Redware Reed Stem	2	0	0	0	2
Glazed Reed Stem	2	4	1	1	8
Unglazed Reed Stem	1	3	3	0	7
Red-paste Long Stem	0	2	0	0	2
Buff-paste Short Stem	0	1	0	0	1
Indeterminate Yellowware	0	1	0	0	1
Long Stem (Vulcanite Mouthpiece)	0	6	1	0	7
Germanic-Style (porcelain)	1	0	0	0	0
Long Stem (Horn Mouthpiece)	0	1	0	0	1
	10	22	7	1	40

Similarly, a large and diverse assemblage of smoking pipes were recovered from both the Late Pre-Fire (n=22) and Fire (n=7) contexts, with a similar suite of pipes being recovered from both contexts. The pipes from these two contexts were represented by a great variety of pipe styles, and included white ball clay (kaolin) long stem pipes (Figure 223, top), numerous styles of short- or reed-stemmed stoneware pipes similar to those produced in Point Pleasant (Ohio) (Figures 223, bottom, 224-226), short-stemmed, unglazed, buff paste pipes (Figure 225-226), red-paste long-stem pipes (of German manufacture) (Figure 228), and long-stem pipes (most likely with burl bowls) represented by Vulcanite mouthpieces (Figure 227). The long-stem, white ball clay (kaolin) pipes were represented by undecorated pipes and simple fluted (or ribbed) varieties (Figure 223, top). As noted above, single pipe stem fragment impressed “HENDERSON / MONTREAL,” although recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-93), may represent a redeposited artifact from an earlier period (Figure 229). Glazed (n=5) and unglazed (n=6) stoneware, reed-stemmed pipes (similar to those manufactured in Point Pleasant, Ohio) were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts of House D (Figures 223, bottom; 224).

Two unglazed, red-paste, long-stem pipes from the Late Fire deposits of House D were decorated with a stylized hand holding the base of the pipe bowl (Lots D-69 and D-99). The partially

reeded stem was embossed with a maker's mark that read "M. & T." followed by a short illegible segment, which most likely referenced a pattern number. These two pipes were manufactured by the German firm of Müllenbach and Thewald, and similar examples are illustrated in an undated turn-of-the-century company catalog (Figure 228).¹²⁴ The firm Müllenbach and Thewald was established in 1830 by Jakob Müllenbach and Wilhelm Thewald in the Westerwald area of Germany for the manufacture and trade of clay pipes and other pottery goods. Although the firm persisted well into the twentieth century (until 1972), World War II saw the factory largely destroyed.

A single buff-paste, unglazed, short-stemmed pipe was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-2) (Figure 227, top left). Similar pipes were documented from Summit County, Ohio by Murphy (1980). These short-stemmed pipes may have had a vulcanite stem and mouthpiece similar to those manufactured by the German firm of Müllenbach and Thewald (Figure 227, top right). Additionally, a small fragment of an undecorated (?) yellowware pipe bowl (badly exfoliated) was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-14) (Figure 227, bottom).

One of the unglazed, red-paste elbow pipes recovered from the Fire deposits was embossed "CATLIN'S" twice around its rim in reference to the Catlin Tobacco Company (Figure 224, left). This pipe was similar to one recovered from a contemporary Fire deposit in the adjacent House C (Lot C-33). A small body sherd from a second ribbed pipe was embossed "...ATL... / HUNT..." (Lot D-121) (Figure 230, top). This small fragment most likely read "CATLIN'S / HUNTRESS" and probably was manufactured in Summit County, Ohio (cf. Murphy 1980:24-25). This pipe was manufactured for the Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis as a promotional item for their Huntress brand of smoking tobacco. These ribbed pipes have short hexagonal stems, similar to those illustrated in Figure 225). These pipes, which were distributed free to their customers, were advertisement and/or promotional items produced for, and distributed by, the Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis. The Catlin Tobacco Company was established by the Catlin family in 1840 (Snow 1908:176; Stevens 1909). Daniel Catlin immigrated to St. Louis from Litchfield, Connecticut in 1844, at which time he "began the manufacture of tobacco, being the pioneer in that industry in the state." His son, also named Daniel, took over the family business in 1859, expanding and incorporating the business in 1876 under the newly established Catlin Tobacco Company name. The company successfully utilized a wide range of advertising media that included both print media (such as trade cards), as well as non-print media (such as these elbow pipes). The Catlin Tobacco Company became a leader in the tobacco industry, and was known for "putting products with attractive brands on the market" (Stevens 1909:617). Catlin Tobacco Company, of St. Louis, merged with the American Tobacco Company in 1898 (Stevens 1909:27-28).

Figure 231 depicts the wide range of Vulcanite, horn, and bone smoking pipe mouthpieces recovered from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire context of House D. The majority of these mouthpieces were associated with briar and/or meerschaum pipes common during the later years of the nineteenth century (which were profusely illustrated in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog) (Montgomery Ward 1895: 504-506; Figure 232).

¹²⁴ <https://anyflip.com/dpcc/yyjp/>.

Integral to smoking, whether in cigarette, cigar, or pipe form, was the ability to ignite the tobacco. Although the use of phosphorous on the tip of a short wooden stick began during the early years of the nineteenth century (with the development of such items as “Lucifers” or “Loco Focos”), the widespread use of the safety match did not come about until mid-century (post 1860). Two artifacts recovered from the Late Pre-Fire contexts of House D were associated with the storage and/or use of safety matches, most likely in conjunction with tobacco smoking. One of these artifacts was a match holder in the form of a stump (Figure 233, top). This stump match holder is 1½” tall with an oval interior (fragments of which were recovered from Lots D-35, D-61, and D-81). The second match holder, which was a hard paste, unglazed Parian ware, was a lid for a match holder in the form of a roll of gold coins labeled “100 Doll” in reference to one hundred dollars. The underside of the lid, which is open at one end, is ridged for striking the head of the match to facilitate its lighting (Lot D-131) (Figure 233, bottom). This artifact speaks not only of the smoking of tobacco, but potentially of gambling activity as well.

Multiple pocket knives were recovered from House D (Lots D-121, D-94, D-35, D-99, and D-122) (Figure 234). Pocket knives were a personal item carried by both men and women for a variety of utilitarian purposes.

Religious artifacts are objects that have significance and/or convey meaning with relating to a person’s world view, particularly with regard to beliefs, traditions and identity associated with a supreme, supernatural power (and the creation of the universe). Although not numerous, several artifacts were recovered from House D that belie the religious identity of at least some of the house occupants. Two of the artifacts recovered from this context represent a traditional Christian symbol (the form of a cross) (Figure 235, left and middle). One of these religious items was a cast brass cross (2½-in long, 1½-in wide) with a chain attachment (Lot D-99; Figure 186, left). This cross originally had a separate crucified Jesus, which had been attached to the cross’ cross arm and upright post with small brass pins. The crucified Jesus is missing from this cross. A separate small rosette at the location of Christ’s head, was present (round on reverse side, and diamond-shaped on front side). Yet another pin, with a scrap of brass, located at the top of the upright (above the location of Christ’s head) was present and may represent the presence of a nameplate (and/or the letters INRI). This symbol is particularly significant to the Christian faith, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, as well as Lutheran, Moravian, and Anglican churches. It is much less common among Protestant religions. The second cross from House D was a small hand-manufactured (fret sawn and drilled) stylized bone cross (Lot D-14; Figure 235, right; Figure 237). Central to this cross is a small round hole which most likely held a small Stanhope. Similar rosary crosses, with their small Stanhope viewers in the center opening, were available during the nineteenth century (Figure 189; Galloy 2007:20). The Stanhope was a small magnifying lens which contained an image. Although images depicted in Stanhopes—particularly those associated with rosary crosses—often were of a religious nature, they also included landscapes, famous individuals, and even erotica. These two religious crosses, both of which were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, suggest the presence of potentially multiple individuals worshipping in a Christian—if not Catholic—faith at this site.

Several artifacts from House D also hint at the belief in traditional, non-Western religious tenets and/or practices by some of the house occupants. One of the artifacts hinting at this non-Western

spirituality is a worked soapstone artifact with drilled holes, edge notchings, and a “crossed line” engraved design. This worked slate fragment potentially represents an “amulet” (“an ornament or small piece of jewelry thought to give protection against evil, danger, or disease”) (Lot D-60; Figure 236). The opposite side of the amulet has hints of a second “crossed line” motif spanning the larger central drilled hole and break, potentially extending onto its missing half. Additional small, unworked tabular pieces of weathered soapstone or chalk were also present in the assemblage (Lot D-98), potentially representing fragments of a similarly worked object.

Fennell (2007) discusses the potential shared meaning of artifacts recovered from African-American contexts which have “crossed line” motifs on them. The motif, which represents a cosmological world view of the BaKongo culture of West Africa,¹²⁵ appears on artifacts suspected as being used in private settings, and “likely served their creators and users as significant components of private religious rituals, as potential communicators of group identities, and as expressions of individual creativity in the forging of new social relationships.” As Fennell (2007) state, “The crossed lines represent the BaKongo belief that spirits pervasively imbue the land of the living, and can be summoned to cross the boundary and come to the aid of an individual, family, or community to provide aid in subsistence and protection against disease, misfortune, and harmful spirits,” and “provide a more focused and selective invocation of the intersection of the spirit world and the land of the living for immediate social action. Among the BaKongo people, this was the ‘simplest form’ of dikenga rendering, and was used when individuals took oaths of truthfulness or undertook private rituals to seek spiritual aid.”¹²⁶

Besides the potential broken soapstone amulet with its “crossed line” motif, additional artifacts from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D also raise questions as to the potential continuation of older African spiritual traditions among the Black occupants of House D at the turn-of-the-century. These include the presence of a small quartz crystal (Lot D-60), and two cowrie shells (Lots D-22 and D-61) (Figure 238). A much larger crystal was also recovered from the adjacent House E. Fennell (2007) also notes the use of quartz crystals, polished stones, and other artifacts in a religious and/or spiritual context by African-Americans. Araujo-Hawkins (2021) notes how in contemporary American, African-Americans view crystals as having spiritual and healing power. Cowrie shells have long played a role in African culture for many generations. According to one source, “They also represented power in trade. Europeans in the 16th century were able to use cowries to enter the valuable African trade markets, where they used shells to buy goods, including people. In America, cowries appear in spirit bundles, as parts of jewelry, and on clothing, hinting at their use as amulets. Knowing that Africans used cowries as charms for protection, historians speculate the cowries may have been brought to America as talismans to resist enslavement.”¹²⁷

Whether this worked piece of soapstone, and the associated quartz crystal and cowrie shell, functioned in a spiritual manner amongst the Black occupants of House D, or simply represent

¹²⁵ Fennell (2007) refers to the cosmogram as “the dikenga.”

¹²⁶ Fennell (2007); <http://www.diaspora.illinois.edu/news1207/news1207-2.html>

¹²⁷ <https://nmaahc.si.edu/cowrie-shells-and-trade-power>; see also <https://africaimports.com/the-meaning-and-history-of-the-cowrie-shell-2>

artifacts with a different underlying meaning, is unknown. With this said, tenets of non-Christian traditions believe that artifacts such as these have spiritual powers that create connections to one's ancestral past, and their presence may hint at the juxtaposition of a Christian faith with Old World African beliefs in ritual and magic by the house occupants (and their neighbors). Coleman (1997) discusses the pluralism of African-American religious beliefs, and the meshing of Euro-American forms of Christianity (a Western World view) with West African spirituality (a non-Western World view) as expressed in practices such as Voodoo and Hoodoo.¹²⁸

Clothing

Except for buttons and an occasional fragment of leather shoe, items from a person's clothing are seldom preserved at archaeological sites, particularly those associated with working class families. This was not the case in House D, as a large number of Clothing-related artifacts were recovered from this house. These clothing-related items were represented by a large number (and great variety) of buttons, metal fasteners, collar studs, and a variety of jewelry items recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context. Figure 239 depicts the number and diversity of buttons from select Late Pre-Fire provenience locations. This context contained a variety of white glass (Prosser), shell, and metal sew-through buttons, as well as black jet glass and metal loop shank buttons. Also present was a great diversity of metal buttons that included fabric covered three-piece buttons, three-piece military buttons, flat loop shank buttons, and relatively upscale collection of composite and/or "picture" buttons. Missing from the Late Pre-Fire Context, but present in the earlier Early/Middle Pre-Fire context, are bone and hard rubber varieties.

Figure 191 illustrates the variety of buttons typical of what would have been in use during the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. This early assemblage included a great variety of both sew-through and loop shank buttons manufactured from shell, metal, bone, and glass. Unfortunately, many of the buttons suspected as being in use during this early component, were recovered in various later contexts, including Late Pre-Fire. These early buttons included a small number of flat, loop-shank brass buttons (Figure 240, top). These brass loop shank buttons, which were recovered in two different sizes, would have been expected from an early upper class assemblage from the 1830s and 1840s.

Slightly more common were sew-through bone buttons, eighteen of which were recovered from House D (Figure 240, second from top). The turned bone buttons were of the four- and five-hole varieties, and of relatively uniform size (most likely associated with trousers and shirts). These utilitarian bone buttons were generally of a large size, and of 4-hole design. The large number of bone buttons may be indicative of the discard of older clothing. Also present in limited number were several "Hard Rubber" or "India Rubber" buttons (Figure 240, middle). The process of

¹²⁸ Voodoo is "a religion that is derived from African polytheism and ancestor worship and is practiced chiefly in Haiti" (Webster.com). Hoodoo is defined "as a body of practices of sympathetic magic traditional especially among African Americans in the southern U.S." As a verb, it means "to cast a spell on" and/or "to bring bad luck to" (Webster.com). The idea of the "Hoodoo Man" comes from African-American blues folklore, a man or woman who could cast spells and hypnotize unfortunate victims to do bad things" (<https://www.cuinsight.com/the-hoodoo-man-strikes-again/>) (see also [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoodoo_\(spirituality\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoodoo_(spirituality))).

vulcanizing raw rubber (with heat and the addition of sulfur) and transforming it into a stable and pliable material was patented by Charles Goodyear in 1844. Charles' brother Nelson further developed a process to manufacture hard rubber (also known as vulcanite), which was used to make a variety of personal items, as well as buttons. Vulcanite quickly became a substitute material for items previously manufactured from more expensive materials such as tortoise shell. By the latter 1850s, a wide range of rubber goods were being manufactured in the United States (cf. Davis and Brother's 1856 catalog). The George Davis and Brother's 1856 catalog (Figure 172) illustrates a variety of "India Rubber Combs," as well as hard rubber hair pins, and barrettes (Davis 1856:76). Although a couple loop shank hard rubber buttons were present (Figure 240, second from bottom), the hard rubber buttons recovered from House D were predominately of the two-hole, sew through variety (Figure 240, middle). One of the hard-rubber, two-hole, sew-through buttons had a mother-of-pearl inlay on its front surface (Lot D-99) (Figure 240, second from bottom). Three of the hard rubber buttons were impressed with a maker's mark on their reverse side. Three of these buttons (two two-hole sew-through, and one domed loop shank) were impressed "N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T. 1851" (Lot D-35 and D-121). The fourth was a two-hole button embossed "NOVELTY RUBBER CO" (Lot D-27). These buttons all were manufactured by the Novelty Rubber Company, which was established by Nicholas Williamson in 1853 in Beacon Falls, Connecticut. Soon thereafter, in 1855, the firm incorporated and relocated to New Brunswick, New Jersey where it continued in operation through 1886. Goodyear's patent license expired on May 6, 1872. The items marked by the Novelty Rubber Company with a reference to Goodyear's 1851 patent were most likely manufactured prior to 1872 (circa 1853 to 1872), whereas the button without reference to the Goodyear patent may have been manufactured after 1872 (circa 1872-1886) (Woshner 1999).

Also potentially from this Early/Middle Pre-Fire context was a round, cast lead, one-hole "button" (Lot D-81; Figure 240, bottom). This lead disk may have been a fabric-covered button, or potentially sewn into a garment's corner for use as a hem weight.

Also present in this Early/Middle Pre-Fire context were more "modern" Prosser (often referred to as "milk glass") buttons (Sprague 2002). Prosser buttons were developed in 1840 and appear almost immediately within the archaeological record from the early 1840s onward. The majority of the Prosser buttons from House D were plain and/or undecorated, fairly uniform in size, and with 4 holes (Figure 192, top). A small number of the Prosser buttons were of the one-hole and two-hole variety (Figure 241, bottom). Decorated Prosser buttons were also present in this assemblage in limited number, and included buttons with impressed or molded faces (pie crust) (Figure 241, bottom), non-white and/or colored glass varieties (including brown, green, black, and blue colors; Figure 242, top), printed varieties (Figure 242, second from top), and painted varieties (Figure 242, middle and second from bottom). The painted Prosser buttons were varied in their decoration, and included those painted solely around the edge in varying widths, as well as all over painted with a pink luster (Figure 242, second from bottom, and bottom). The printed buttons, which have a print pattern reminiscent of mid-nineteenth century fabric prints, are referred to as a "Calico" button. This suite of decorated (printed, painted, embossed, and colored) and undecorated Prosser buttons is similar to the large number of buttons recovered from the steamboat *Arabia* (which was sunk on the Missouri River in 1856).

Several small round, loop shank glass buttons of various colors, with spherical and/or pyramidal shape, were also present in the House D assemblage (Lots D-56, D-69, D-89, D-99, D-103) (Figure 243). These buttons are reminiscent of shoe buttons. Also present was a burned, white glass (?), loop shank button with a mother of pearl inlay (Lot D-121) (Figure 194, far right).

Shell buttons were fairly numerous in the House D assemblage, and would have been common in both the Early/Middle, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire contexts. These buttons ranged in size from moderately large to fairly small. Although the vast majority of the shell buttons were sew-through (two and four-hole) varieties, a couple loop-shank shell buttons were also present (Figure 244). Few shell buttons were decorated, and those few that were decorated generally were engraved with a simple design. Spherical white/milk glass (n=1) and shell (n=1) buttons with one-hole fronts and two-hole backs were also present (Figure 245).

Ferrous buttons were also very plentiful in the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts. Unfortunately, many of these buttons were heavily corroded, making much more than a preliminary identification difficult at best. Many of these ferrous buttons were represented by three-piece, loop-shank buttons which had once been fabric covered (Figure 246). These buttons were recovered in a variety of sizes, ranging from a small ½-in diameter to large 1-in diameter buttons, and most likely were associated with outdoor wear (such as jackets), as well as more formal over wear (dresses, vests, etc.). Also present were large (1-in diameter) fabric-covered buttons with distinctive domed “top-hat” shape (Lot D-22; Figure 246, bottom). Similar, three-piece, loop shank buttons (of the “top hat” shape) with ferrous backs and cuprous fronts were also recovered from House D (Figure 247).

Flat sew-through buttons with cuprous fronts, clad over a ferrous back) were also present in a fair number from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts (Figure 248). These buttons were represented by two varieties: four-hole sew through (Figure 248, top) and two-hole (or slotted) sew-through buttons with a narrow bar over a central opening, creating two half-moon shaped slits for receiving the thread (Figure 248, bottom). Many of these buttons were decorated with a stippled front. These buttons represent everyday buttons for use on a variety of utilitarian clothes (such as shirts).

A similar cuprous stamped button with “UNIVERSEL” (French “Universal”) impressed on its front and “T. W. & W. / H. M. / PARIS, DEPOSE” on its reverse side was recovered from House D (Figure 249). This sew-through button has a central circular hole with two crossed bars in place of round hole. The “T. W. & W.” corresponds to the firm of Trelon, Weldon and Weil, button-makers from Paris, France. This firm was in business from 1844 through 1970. In 1865, the firm was joined by two other men (Hartog and Marchand), and thus the addition of the “H. M.” was added to the firm’s name on the stamped buttons. Subsequently, in 1904, the firm again changed its name, and thus the “T. W. & W. / H. M.” impressed mark on this button is associated with the years circa 1865 through 1904. A similar stamped button manufactured by this firm, accompanied by several fabric-covered loop shank buttons, were among those on President Abraham Lincoln’s clothing at the time of his death.¹²⁹ As such, this button (and the other stamped metal buttons noted above) may have been in use during the Middle Pre-Fire context.

¹²⁹ <https://www.lincolncollection.org/search/results/item/?q=button&pagesize=48&item=52229>

Also present in the button assemblage from House D was a variety of metal buttons, many displaying the use of unique materials and/or designs. The majority of these buttons were relatively large, and predominately of the loop shank variety (Figures 250-251). Materials used in the decoration of these buttons included milk glass disks, clear glass disks, blue glass disks, celluloid disks (potentially with an image), and costume jewelry gemstones. Several of the buttons integrated designs in relief. Design motifs present on these “picture buttons” included an image of flying bat (with moon, stars, and flowers in background), various floral designs, a swallow-like bird in flight, and an Oriental woman with a hand fan. The fact that these buttons were generally represented by a single example suggests that they represent a “collection” of buttons curated by one of the house occupants (such as a seamstress or washerwoman). The presence of these buttons in a Late Pre-Fire context, though, argues that they potentially were discarded prior to the riots of August 1908.

The other class of buttons present in this assemblage is a large and diverse collection of black glass—or jet—buttons (Figures 252-254). One gilded black-glass button embossed with image of a kneeling Egyptian woman (Lot D-29). Many of these buttons had painted designs, inlay mother-of-pearl, as well as silver and gold gilding. Use of jet glass buttons during the later nineteenth century was popularized by Queen Victoria and her extended period of mourning for her husband, Prince Albert (who died in 1861). Social etiquette during the later century, at least in Victorian England, demanded that widows wear black accentuated by jet buttons. Original jet buttons were manufactured from the relatively pricy mineral jet. Middle class demand soon created a market for cheaper imitation jet buttons manufactured from glass, and by the late nineteenth century, Bohemian glass companies were producing a wide range of molded and hand-decorated black glass buttons (some with silver and gold gilding, as well as iridescent coatings). Jet glass buttons remained popular into the twentieth century, through the Edwardian era, but quickly decreased in popularity during the 1910s and 1920s. It is doubtful that the extensive collection of jet glass buttons from the House D assemblage is tied to Victorian mourning etiquette.¹³⁰

Included within this vast collection of buttons from House D were at least seven brass U.S. military buttons (Figure 255, top and middle). Six of these buttons were three-piece loop shank buttons with embossed eagles typical of mid-to-late century U.S. military issue. Unfortunately, these buttons were in poor condition, with impressed writing on their reverse sides illegible. Although all of the buttons had brass (cuprous) fronts, both brass and ferrous-backed buttons were present. Buttons were present in multiple sizes and designs, suggesting multiple garments (cf. Lots D-22, D-61, D-97, D-99, D-122). At least one small, round, loop shank spherical brass button, referred to as a “Cadet” button, was also present (Lot D-121) (Figure 255, bottom). Similar brass military buttons were recovered from House E and F (potentially associated with the Smith family, circa 1860-80). It is unclear as to the individual (or individuals) that might have been associated with these buttons from House D, or whether—along with the numerous other buttons from this house site—represent curated buttons belonging to a washerwoman or seamstress. Also located within this assemblage, and discussed earlier with jewelry, was a stamped metal crescent moon and star emblem, with slits for sew-through attachment (Lot D-22)

¹³⁰ https://www.beadstory.com/product/buttons/cards/1900__039_s-sample-card-_58_-czech-antiq/7567

(Figure 256). This artifact may represent a 7th Corps badge from the Civil War era.¹³¹ All of these military items were recovered from a presumed Late Pre-Fire or Fire context.

The Late Pre-Fire assemblage was represented by not only a large number of buttons, but a great diversity of button types and styles, including military buttons. Figure 257 illustrates the variety of buttons from a single Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-22). This large number and variety of buttons is atypical of late nineteenth domestic components, and along with the great variety of other artifacts from this context (such as the toys, smoking pipes, and jewelry items) potentially suggests a non-domestic context associated with a non-domestic or commercial activity (such as would be typical of a washerwoman or seamstress, or a public establishment).

Although the vast majority of the artifacts in the functional category of Clothing consist of buttons, lesser numbers of clothing fasteners were also present and included a variety of buckles and/or suspender clips (Figure 258), “hook and eye” clips (representing “hook and eye” clothing fasteners), grommets and/or eyelets, rivets, safety pins, and metal snaps (Figure 260). The buckles were of various sizes and styles, and appear to represent rather upscale decorated buckles, as well as common everyday clasps often associated with suspenders and/or coveralls. Absent from this assemblage were garter clips.

One particularly interesting suspender clip has the image of an eagle in flight, and the dates 1776 and 1876 embossed on it in reference to the U.S. Centennial (Figure 258, bottom right). This suspender clip apparently was manufactured by the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company, of Easthampton, Massachusetts. This particular suspender clip appears to represent part of a two-piece medal referred to as a “Washington Centennial Suspender Medal” (Abler 2013: Declaration of Independence Medals, p. 61) (Figure 259).¹³² The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company manufactured suspenders in celebration of the U.S. Centennial, and it is unclear whether or not this may represent one of the suspender clips manufactured by that company for that purpose. It is also unclear as to the context of the Washington “medal” that is suspended from this suspender clip, and whether or not it was distributed at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876. Although the suspender clip was recovered from House D, the suspended medal was not.

Also present in the House D small finds assemblage were two fragments of hard rubber clothing stays (Figure 172, middle). These thin, narrow strips of hard rubber were commonly sewn into garments (such as hoop skirts and corsets) to help maintain the garment’s shape. These garment stays both were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots D-22 and D-94).

Collar studs and cuff links were also present within the House D Clothing assemblage. Although several bone (Lots D-27, D-29, D- 60, D-119, D120) and a single Bakelite example (Lot D-64) were recovered, the majority of the collar studs from House D were milk glass examples (Lots D-14, D-22, D-35, D-56, D-81, D-92, D-99, D-121) (Figure 261). Brass, gold-plated, and mother of pearl chain-style cuff links were also present (Lots D-21, D-33, D-35, D-99).

¹³¹ https://www.history.army.mil/html/museums/uniforms/survey_uwa.pdf

¹³² <https://archive.org/details/AblerCentennialMedals/page/n95/mode/2up?q=%22washington+suspender%22>

Shoes were also well represented from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D, and included men's shoes and work boots, as well as women's and children's shoes (Figures 262-264).

Household/Furnishings

Artifacts from this category represent the physical remains of household furnishings such as furniture, lighting devices, and other related items. Although sites occupied during the early to middle nineteenth century seldom have many artifacts from this functional group, by the later nineteenth century these items become more numerous—particularly in a house with its contents that was destroyed by fire. Several ceramic and glass vessels from the Household/Furnishings functional category were previously discussed, and included lamp chimneys (n=21), lamp reservoir, and a smoke bell, as well as flower pots (n=5), spittoons (n=4), chamber pots (n=1), a vase, and two household knickknacks. The following discussion summarizes the non-vessel small finds from this functional category.

By far, the most common artifacts from this functional category in House D were items related to lighting devices. As noted above at least 21 lamp chimneys and one kerosene lamp were identified in this assemblage. Additionally, parts of numerous kerosene lamp burners (representing both flat and round wick varieties) also were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire deposits of House D (Figures 265-266). Minimally, four kerosene lamp burners were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. One of the burners had a flat wick advancer with its knob embossed "ELDORADO W.B.G." (Lot D-13). This burner assembly was manufactured by the Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation of Waterbury, Connecticut sometime after circa 1845. This particular burner design (the ELDORADO) is believed to have been manufactured in the circa 1880s.

Oval (top) and round (middle and bottom) graphite rods used in electrical arc lighting devices were also recovered from House D (Figure 267). Such devices were not used for residential lighting, and were developed during the later years of the nineteenth century for out-door settings such as street lights. These fragments were all recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots D-14, D-35, D-60, and D-101), and their presence in this domestic context is unclear.

Several items of furniture were documented by the small finds in House D. One of the more common furniture-related items was casters, which were represented by multiple casters of various sizes and materials (porcelain and metal wheeled varieties) (Figure 270). At least eight large (1½-in diameter) casters (D-68, D-98, and D-22), one medium (1½-in diameter) caster (D-22), three small (1-in diameter) casters (D-35, D-98, D-56) and one extra small (¾-in diameter) caster (Lot D-56) were recovered from this house—all from Late-Pre-Fire contexts. These casters suggest the presence of at least two large household items (such as a table, bed, or dresser), and three smaller items (such as smaller tables, and chairs). A large, caster with iron wheel also was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-116) (Figure 271).

Potential bed rail hardware from House D included two brackets of different size suggesting the presence of two beds (Figure 272). One was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-21), whereas the other was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-114). These beds may have also been the source for some of the above-referenced casters.

Case furniture (such as chest of drawers, bureaus, wardrobes, and desks) were also documented in the House D assemblage. The presence of a wardrobe (a free-standing piece of case furniture for the storage of hanging clothes) was documented by a cast iron clothes hook (Lot D-35) (Figure 274, right). The clothes hook is of the style that attached to an overhead horizontal shelf, and not to a vertical wall. Chest-of-drawers and/or clothes dressers were also documented by the presence of a large blown, lead glass knob or drawer pull (Lot D-95) (Figure 275, left). This drawer pull was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context. This knob, with its simple design, is unlike contemporary press-molded examples produced by the likes of the Sandwich Glass Company.¹³³ A much smaller cast brass drawer pull (Lot D-51) was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 275, right). A small mortice lock plate for a drawer or cabinet door was also recovered from the Fire context (Lot D-86) and may have been in use with the wardrobe or chest-of-drawers (Figure 273). A heavy cast iron corner bracket from a potential trunk was also recovered from House D (Lot D-68) (Figure 274, left). Machine cut tacks (left) (Lot D-68) and brass-headed decorative tack (Lot D-21) are suggestive of upholstered furniture and/or decorated items (such as trunks) (Figure 277, top). Both were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.

A cast-iron cooking or heating stove leg was also recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-122) (Figure 276, left). Most likely, both cooking and heating stoves were salvaged for their scrap metal value from the house ruins shortly after the fire, as few fragments of these large cast iron household appliances were recovered from any of the houses excavated. This single cast-iron stove leg is one of the few items associated with a stove recovered from this context. It probably dates from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-122)—which raises questions as to whether some of the Late Pre-Fire contexts may actually represent Fire Deposits. A fragment of a cast-iron cooking pot with spider leg, used for open-hearth cooking, was also recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-14) (Figure 276, right). This remnant of open hearth cooking seems out of place within the Late Pre-Fire context and most likely was redeposited from an earlier context. A cast iron handle may represent another cooking utensil (Figure 277, bottom). Corrugated zinc sheet metal fragments recovered from Lot D-43 may represent remnants of a washboard.

Fragments of at least two small bisque or Parian figurines were also recovered from House D, with one from the Middle Pre-fire context, and a second from the Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 278). A brass bell or ringer with a potential striker ball (Lot D-94) may represent fragments of an alarm clock (Figure 277, middle). Window roller shade hardware was recovered from both Middle and Late Pre-Fire contexts (Figure 279). The presence of metal drapery hooks, similar to those advertised for sale in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog (1895:352), suggest that some of the windows in House D were outfitted with draperies (Figure 260, bottom; Lot D-22).

Several potential picture frames were documented from within the House D assemblage. These picture frames are represented by circular glass panels, one of which is 4¼-in in diameter, and the other approximately 2 to 2½-in in diameter (Lot D-21, D-34, D-60, D, 121, and D-122) (Figure 281). The frames most likely were of wood, as they did survive the fire. A third object, consisting of a piece of printed paper sandwiched between two pieces of glass may represent another framed item (Lot D-122) (Figure 281, top right). This unusual printed paper item is

¹³³ <https://www.collectorsweekly.com/articles/glass-knobs-from-sandwich-and-elsewhere/>

approximately 1¾-in in diameter. The printed writing is located around the edge of the circular paper, and what appears to two “arms” located at a right-angle cross arms (such as arms of a clock, or a builder’s square). The manner in which this printed paper item was sandwiched between two pieces of glass suggests that it had printed images of significance on both sides it (Lot D-122). Fragments of a potential metal picture frame of small size was also recovered (Figure 280).

A cast brass picture rail hook was also recovered from the Late Pre Fire context of House D (Lot D-27) (Figure 282). Larger pictures were typically suspended from a wire hooked over a permanent picture rail located around the perimeter of the room approximately one-foot from the ceiling. Picture rail hooks such as the cast brass one recovered from House D clipped over the picture rail and created a hook to suspend the picture, thus preventing the need to bound nails into the plaster walls. This cast brass example is similar to one illustrated in Montgomery Ward and Company’s 1895 catalog (1895:351, 352). This advertisement suggests that this particular gilt finished picture hook was patented by “M. W. Co.” (Montgomery Ward and Company). A search of U.S. patent records did not uncover any picture rail hooks patented by Montgomery Ward and Company, but did locate a patent from early 1870 suggesting that this style of picture rail hooks were in use by that date.¹³⁴ If this hook style was indeed patented by Montgomery Ward Company, and sold solely through their catalog, the implication is that at least some of the occupants of House D used the Montgomery Ward Company’s catalog for some of their consumer purchases.

Fragments of mirror glass recovered from House D suggest the presence of potentially multiple mirrors at this location. These small mirror fragments were relatively thick glass, and although most were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots D-14, D-22, D-28, D-34, D-35, D-99, and D-121), a couple fragments were located within the Early/Middle Pre-Fire and Fire contexts as well (Lots D-79 and D-93).

Two padlocks were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. The larger of the two padlocks has a brass keyhole cover that is impressed “M. W. Co.” in reference to the Mallory Wheeler Company’s Lock Works located in New Haven, Connecticut (Lot D-14). This firm was in operation under that name from circa 1865 through circa 1913 (Hennessy 1976). A second, much smaller brass lock was also present (Lot D-29). The larger of the two locks were of a size suitable for a door or large trunk, whereas the smaller lock was of a size more suitable for a smaller trunk (Figure 283). The presence of both locks suggests the need for security by one or more of the house occupants.

Labor and/or Activities

The Labor/Activities functional category includes artifacts associated with various non-kitchen (or non-Foodways) tasks conducted around the site. Generalized household activities were obviously undertaken—such as food preparation and consumption at this site, and these artifacts were summarized in discussions of the previous functional categories. Artifacts from this functional category from House D document a variety of activities, as discussed below.

¹³⁴ U.S. Patent Office, <https://ppubs.uspto.gov/pubwebapp/>

Writing activities were documented by the presence of slate writing tablet fragments, slate styluses (aka styli), as well as fragments of wooden pencils (with graphite “leads”) (Figures 284-285). Slate tablet fragments generally have a beveled edge to receive the wood trim or edging. Some are lined, to facilitate writing in straight lines. Many of the tablets were lined to facilitate writing, and several of the styluses exhibited evidence of knife sharpening of their points, as well as creation of a small notch on the opposite end, to receive a suspension cord (either to wear around the neck of the user, or simply to attach to the slate tablet). At least one of the styluses was a short stub of a stylus, 1½-in long and sharpened at both ends down to the smallest of writing instruments. This stub of a stylus (Lot D-103) attests to the conservative character of the individuals who used them until the stylus was completely exhausted. Although these writing slates and styluses were commonly used as educational tools (for teaching writing, mathematical skills, and even music), they often functioned as “scratch pads” in conjunction with commerce (i.e. mathematical calculations in adding up purchases).

Wooden pencils with graphite “leads” and copper ferrules which once held erasers were also present (Figure 285). These pencils also exhibited evidence of knife-sharpened points. Both sawn (square or rectangular in section) and round (turned?) graphite “leads” were present. These wooden pencils were recovered predominately from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts.

Sewing (and/or needlework) activities were also documented by artifacts from House D. Straight pins and potential needles were present, albeit in small number. A turned bone cap with interior threads may represent the remains of a needle case (Figure 288, bottom). Fragments of at least two pairs of iron scissors were present in this assemblage (Figure 287). One pair of the scissors from this context were blunt tipped with irregular offset handles (Lot D-34). These scissors may have been associated with sewing or other household activities (including working with children). At least three thimbles were also present in this assemblage (Figure 287, bottom). These included both brass and iron examples. The presence of these thimbles suggest clothing repair (mending, attaching buttons), or even home manufacture of garments (or quilts). The large presence of buttons in this same context further suggests the presence of a washerwoman or seamstress within the house at some point in time. Besides these sewing activities, “yarn-work” also appears to have been undertaken by occupants of House D. Among the artifacts from the Late Pre-Fire context was an unidentified bone handle from a potential crochet hook or knitting needle (Figure 286, top).¹³⁵ Additionally, recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context, was a socketed bone crochet hook (Figure 286, bottom).

Metal working (and/or scraping activity) was also well documented by the artifacts from House D. A relatively large number and variety of small metal fragments—brass, copper, lead—were recovered from the excavations. Scrap copper included numerous fragments of copper utensils, broken into small pieces and often hammered flat (particularly with the spoon bowls) (Figure 291, bottom). Other scrap copper and/or brass items included brass spindle washer, and a large

¹³⁵ Crocheting “is a process of creating fabric by interlocking loops of *yarn*, *thread*, or strands of other materials using a crochet hook. The name is derived from the French term *crochet*, meaning 'small hook'.... The salient difference between crochet and knitting, beyond the implements used for their production, is that each stitch in crochet is completed before proceeding with the next one, while knitting keeps a large number of stitches open at a time” (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crochet>).

diameter brass pipe fragment which had been chisel cut off a larger piece (Figure 291, top). Although the majority of the scrap copper was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, at least one flattened copper spoon bowl was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lots D-62).

Scrap lead fragments from House D also suggests the processing of lead on site (Figure 293). Besides small scraps of lead artifacts (such as a small lid, bale seals, and window came), small cast and/or hammered lead “bars” were recovered suggesting the re-working of the lead scraps. Figure 291 indicates similar pewter spoon fragments from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context, which may have been in the process of being scraped. Also present among this material are four small pieces of lead printer’s type (cf. Lots D-61, D-99, D-101 D-122)—all from the Late Pre-Fire context. The presence of the toy lead soldier, which was crumbled up and/or flattened, and lead wheel may be reflective of this scraping activity, and not reflective of the type of toys being used by the house occupants during this Late Pre-Fire context. Similarly, one might also question the presence of the metal comic strip figural ink stamp (Hans Katzenjammer), and its presence—along with the clock parts, printer’s type, and flattened spoons—simply indicate adult scraping (or “recycling”) of metals for profit.

Similarly, numerous clock and/or pocket watch parts were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Figure 289). Whether this suggests someone was working on (or repairing) clocks, or more likely, breaking them apart to scrap (and/or “recycle”) their component parts, is unknown. Also present in this assemblage were a limited number of gun parts (such as a brass trigger guard), suggesting potential repair work on guns, or similar scraping activity (Figure 290). The presence of numerous fragments of gold jewelry may suggest that these items were also being scraped and/or “recycled” by the house occupants, and not necessarily represent high-cost gold jewelry in use by the house occupants.

Commerce-related activities were documented by the presence of metal tags, tokens, and coins, which were found in relative abundance within House D (Table 15). Coins were numerous from House D, with at least 32 coins being recovered from the excavations. This large number of coins is unusual for a typical domestic site, and hints at the non-domestic, commercial activity that most likely occurred at House D during the Late Pre-Fire era. Table 15 details the coins recovered from House D, and their respected contexts,

At least four coins were recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Figure 294). Two of these coins, both of which were Liberty Head Large Cents, were recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context (Lots D-23 and D-72). Both of these Liberty Head Large Cents were of the “Braided Hair” style which was minted between 1839 and 1857 (and re-issued for a single year again in 1868). Although the mint mark for one of these coins was illegible, it most likely was minted prior to 1857. The second one of the Liberty Head Large Cents had an 1847 mint date. Both coins are consistent with the Early Pre-Fire context.

Similarly, two coins were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context. These included an Indian Head One Cent (with an 1863 mint date), and a Shield Nickel. Although the Shield Nickel was produced from 1866 through 1883, this particular coin from House D was an early design with rays separating the stars surrounding the distinctive “5” on the reverse side. This coin, which was minted only in 1866 and 1867, was recovered from Zone II (Test 2) along with the 1863 Indian

Head one-cent coin (Lot D-15). Both the Shield Nickel and Indian Head Small Cent are consistent for the Middle Pre-Fire context.

Table 15
Coins from House D by Context

<u>Lot</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Context</u>
D-23	coin	Liberty Head Large Cent (1847)	Early Pre-Fire
D-72	coin	Liberty Head Large Cent (1839-1857, 1868)	Early Pre-Fire
D-15	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1863)	Middle Pre-Fire
D-15	coin	Shield Nickel (1866-1867)	Middle Pre-Fire
D-35	coin	Canadian Ten Cent (1890)	Late Pre-Fire
D-99	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1859-1909)	Late Pre-Fire
D-121	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1859-1909)	Late Pre-Fire
D-121	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1859-1909)	Late Pre-Fire
D-98	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1859-1909)	Late Pre-Fire
D-98	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1859-1909)	Late Pre-Fire
D-69	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1878)	Late Pre-Fire
D-68	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1887?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-21	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1889?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-35	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1890)	Late Pre-Fire
D-35	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1899)	Late Pre-Fire
D-35	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1901)	Late Pre-Fire
D-35	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1901)	Late Pre-Fire
D-29	coin	Three-Cent Nickel (1882)	Late Pre-Fire
D-60	coin	Shield Nickel (1866-1883) (?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-98	coin	Shield Nickel (1866-1883)	Late Pre-Fire
D-21	coin	Shield Nickel (1866-1883) (?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-22	coin	Shield Nickel (1866-1883)	Late Pre-Fire
D-122	coin	Shield Nickel (1882?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-35	coin	Liberty Head Nickel (1888)	Late Pre-Fire
D-60	coin	Liberty Head Nickel (1891?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-4	coin	Liberty Head Nickel (1894)	Late Pre-Fire
D-120	coin	Seated Liberty Dime (1890)	Late Pre-Fire
D-9	coin	Seated Liberty Half Dollar (New Orleans; 1859?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-19	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1859-1899)	Fire
D-19	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1900)	Fire
D-107	coin	Indian Head One Cent (1907?)	Fire
D-5	coin	Shield Nickle (1866-1883)	Post-Fire

The vast majority of the coins from House D (n=24) were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 295). The 28 coins recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context were represented by twelve Indian Head One Cents (1859-1909), a single Three-Cent Nickel (1865-1889), five Shield Nickels (1866-1883), three Liberty Head Nickels (1883-1912), a single Seated Liberty Dime (1837-1891), and a single Seated Liberty Half Dollar (1839-1891). Although five of the Indian Head One Cent coins had illegible dates, those with legible dates were minted in 1878, 1887, 1889, 1890, 1899, and two in 1901. The single Three-Cent Nickel had an 1882 mint date. All of the Shield Nickels were extremely corroded with only one exhibiting a potential mint date of 1882. The three Liberty Head Nickels had mint dates of 1888, 1891, and 1894. The seated Liberty Dime had a mint date of 1890. All of these coins are consistent with the Late Pre-Fire context. The one older coin recovered from this Late Pre-Fire context was the coin with the

largest denomination—the Seated Liberty Half Dollar. This coin was minted in New Orleans, and most likely had an 1859 mint date. Additionally, a single foreign coin, a Canadian Victoria Ten Cent, was recovered from this Late Pre-Fire context. This coin had a mint date of 1890 (Figure 250). The presence of this Canadian coin in this context is unusual.

Table 16
Tags and Tokens from House D by Context

<u>Lot</u>		<u>Description</u>	<u>Context</u>
D-16	tag	embossed “No. 71” and stamped “MYERS”;	Early Pre-Fire
D-99	tag	"STUDEBAKER BROS MFG CO. / CHICAGO & SOUTH BEND, IN."	Late Pre-Fire
D-99	token	“H. TUCKHORN & CO. / BILLIARD / --&-- / POOL TABLES / 12 N. HALSTED ST. / CHICAGO” and “GOOD FOR / 5¢ / O’BRIEN / IN / TRADE”	Late Pre-Fire
D-61	token	“CITIZENS STREET RY CO.”	Late Pre-Fire
D-81	token	Illegible	Late Pre-Fire
D-45	token	"DEARBORN / 5¢ / TRADE"	Late Pre-Fire
D-120	token	Mostly illegible (lead; Springfield reference?)	Late Pre-Fire
D-60	token	Illegible	Late Pre-Fire
D-19	token	"KESSLER // 5"	Fire
D-19	token	"G. H. HAMMON / IN TRADE"; cut out "5"	Fire
D-17	token	“F. F. / 5¢ / IN TRADE”	Post Fire

Three coins were recovered from the Fire deposits of House D. All three coins from this context were Indian Head Small Cent coins. Although the mint date of one of these coins was illegible, the other two were minted in 1900 and 1907. Also a Shield Nickel (with illegible mint date) was recovered from the Post Fire deposits of House D.

Potentially associated with these coins, and generally associated with the Personal functional category, was the presence of at least three small “change” purses from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lots D-22 and D-27) (Figure 297). These purses were a common item, as illustrated in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company’s catalogue (1895:101).

Similarly, although not as numerous as the coins, an unusually large number of commercial tags and/or tokens were recovered from House D. Table 16 details the tags and tokens, and their respective contexts, recovered from House D. Although vast majority of the tags and tokens were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts, one tag was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-16) (Figure 298). This tag was approximately 7/8” diameter with a suspension hole at the top. One side of the tag was plain except for a simple embossing around its edge. The opposite side was embossed “No. 71” and stamped twice in small letters the word “MYERS.” One of the “MYERS” marks was over-stamped on a diagonal with a partially illegible word that reads “BOI...”. Although it is unclear as to what this tag represents, it may have been an inventory tag (such as those used with fabric rolls) in use at the Myers Department Store during the later years of the nineteenth century. As this tag was marked simply “MYERS” (and not “MYERS BROS”), it potentially was associated with the Myers

Store during its early years of operation (circa 1865-1886),¹³⁶ or the auction house of H. C. Meyers and Son, also of Springfield.¹³⁷ Although the presence of this tag may suggest that someone was working with fabric at this site (such as a seamstress), the presence of this commercial proprietary inventory tag in a private residence along Tenth Street is unclear.¹³⁸ As noted above, fabric-working activities are hinted at by the presence of a sewing related items, such as multiple thimbles, as well as the large button assemblage.

Minimally, nine metal tags and/or tokens were recovered from this house site (Figure 299-300). Six of these tokens were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context, two from the Fire context, and one from the Post-Fire context. Of the six from the Late Pre-Fire context, only three were legible and identified as to the token's original business establishment. These included one from Tuckhorn and Company (Chicago) (Lot D-99), the Citizens Street Railway Company (Springfield) (Lot D-61), and a firm simply identified as Dearborn (Lot D-45). One large lead disk was partially legible with what may represent the word "SPRINGFIELD" (Lot D-120), whereas two other tokens were completely illegible (Lots D-60 and D-81),

The Citizens Street Railway Company was established in early 1880, and operated between the newly constructed State Capital building and the State Fairgrounds (running primarily north/south on Sixth and Ninth Streets). At the onset of the service, rates were set at five cents for a single fare (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 January 1880, p. 3). The hexagonal token with a central hole was embossed "CITIZENS STREET RY CO." on one side. The opposite side of the token was partially illegible, but may read "GOOD FOR ONE FARE". Similar tokens from this company also read "GOOD FOR ONE FARE LINCOLN MONUMENT" on them, albeit with "SPRINGFIELD, ILL." on same side as "CITIZENS STREET RY. CO." (Morgenthau 1944:59).¹³⁹ The token simply embossed "DEARBORN / 5¢ / TRADE" most likely was associated with William B. Dearborn's saloon, which was located at 913 East Washington Street in 1892 (SCD 1892:171). A cursory inspection of the Springfield city directories indicate

¹³⁶ The Myers store was begun by Morris Myers in nearby Athens in 1858. Myers relocated to Springfield in 1865. Upon his death in 1873, the business was continued by his three sons (Albert, Louis, and Julius). It was not until 1886, when the Myers' brothers expanded their mercantile business by purchasing Samuel Rosenwald's men's and boy's store located on the north side of the Public Square, that the business name was changed to "Myers Brothers." In 1900, the Myers Brothers constructed a new five-story store on the southwest corner of Fifth and Washington Streets, which was destroyed by fire in 1924. The brothers quickly built a new, even larger, 10-story store in its place (<http://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=1631>).

¹³⁷ In the late 1860s, fabric inventory tags played a significant role in the collapse of Harvey and Lucinda Taylor and their infamous Springfield house of prostitution. The big downfall of the Taylors occurred shortly after September 1867 when the couple (with the assistance of Lucinda's son) robbed the dry goods firm of W. H. Johnson and Company of over \$7,000 worth of silk, and the auction house of H. C. Meyers and Son of \$300-\$500 worth of jewelry, knives, and pistols (*Illinois State Journal*, January 18, 1868). Perchance this tag may have been one in use by the Myers auction house?

¹³⁸ It seems unusual that a firm's inventory tag would leave the store with legally purchased fabric, raising the possibility that it may have been associated with stolen merchandise. Another possibility is that the tag ended up at this location sometime after the store de-accessioned these tags.

¹³⁹ *Checklist of Transportation Tokens* (<https://archive.org/details/checklistofustra00morg/page/114/mode/2up?q=springfield>).

Dearborn was not in business in 1887 or 1898—suggesting that his saloon was a short-term venture most likely dating from the early to middle 1890s.

The third identified token from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D was embossed “[H]. TUCKHORN & CO. / BILLIARD / --&-- / POOL TABLES / 12 N. HALSTED ST. / CHICAGO” on its front, and “GOOD FOR / 5¢ / O’[BRIEN] / IN / TRADE” on its reverse side (Figure 300).¹⁴⁰ Tuckhorn and Company was a pool table manufacturer and billiard supply company located in Chicago. The 1885 *Chicago City Directory* identified the owners of the firm of “Tuckhorn and Company” as Abraham and Charles Tuckhorn. In that same directory, Henry C. Tuckhorn was listed solely as “billiard supply.” At this time, the firm was located at 35 Fifth Avenue (Hutchinson 1885:1378). By 1892, the firm was listed as being located at 12 North Halsted Street, which is the address listed on the token recovered from House D. At some point, the firm was also located at 92 Fifth Avenue, as well as 171 Randolph Street. It would appear that this token most likely dated from the later 1880s or 1890s. In order to entice prospective bar owners and pool hall businesses to purchase pool tables from them, major billiard table manufacturers would offer discounted or free tokens for use with their new businesses, providing they allowed the use of the back of the token as advertisement space for the table manufacturer. As such, one finds a variety of tokens from Tuckhorn and Company with various names displayed on the front of the token, in what appears to be a removable slug plate in the die. In the case of the token recovered from House D, the name “O’BRIEN” appears to be present in the slug plate reserved for the bar and/or pool hall owner’s name. A James H. O’Brien is listed as a saloon keeper and grocer, with his place of business being located at 215 South Sixth Street, in the 1894 *Springfield City Directory* (SCD 1894:348). In both 1898 and 1906, O’Brien was listed as a saloon keeper, with his place of business at the same address (SCD 1898; 1906:578; 1). It is unclear whether this token was initially struck for the Springfield saloon keeper James O’Brien, and if so, had O’Brien furnished a pool table for use in House D?

Two additional tokens were recovered from the Fire context of House D. These included one partially melted, pot metal token embossed “KESSLER // 5” and a cuprous square token embossed “C. H. HAMMON / IN TRADE” with a distinctive “5” cut out of the center of the token. The token marked Kessler may have been used by Adams Kessler, a cigar and tobacco merchant located on Jefferson Street, near Fifth Street in 1887 (SCD 1887:180). Charles Henry Hammon operated a saloon at 116 North Fifth Street for many years during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. Hammon appears in both the 1892 *Springfield City Directory* as a molder (SCD 1892:266), but shortly afterwards he appears as the operator of a saloon at 130 North Fifth Street (SCD 1894:220). Although the street number varies by year, Hammon and his saloon appear to remain at this Fifth Street location through at least 1904 (SCD 1904:336).¹⁴¹

¹⁴⁰ The token recovered from House D was heavily corroded, making attribution of the text difficult. Although it is unclear as to whether the token says “H. Tuckhorn” or “C. Tuckhorn,” it more likely seems to represent the former. Similarly, the bar and/or pool hall owner’s name is more-or-less illegible except for the presence of the apostrophe after the first letter of the name. Online examples note the presence of tokens marked “H. Tuckhorn & Co.” sporting the bar owner’s name of “O’BRIEN.”

¹⁴¹ Newspaper briefs regarding Hammon’s business, including several run-ins with the police (for staying open on Sundays, and serving alcohol to minors) begin appearing in the local newspaper by late 1893 and continue through at least early 1900 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 15 February 1900, p. 6).

The single round token from the Post-Fire context was impressed “F. F. / 5¢ / IN TRADE”. This business was not identified.

Woodworking (and/or carpentry) activities are represented by several hand tools in the House D artifact assemblage. Although tools and/or trade-related artifacts are generally poorly represented in domestic archaeological assemblages, a fair number of tools were present in the Late Pre-Fire assemblage of House D. Carpenter’s tools were represented by a carpenter’s rule (Lot D-99; Figure 303), the lever cap with locking cam for holding a wood plane’s blade in place (Lot D-81; Figure 304, top), two framing or roofing hatchets (Lots D-6 and D-3; Figure 301), and several whetstone fragments (for sharpening edge tools; Figure 304, bottom). At least four fragmentary examples of whetstones were recovered, all from the Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots D-60, D-81, D-121, and D-133). Additionally a small iron-handled hatchet was recovered from Lot D-6. It is unclear as to whether this is a toy or actual tool (Figure 302).

Animal husbandry and/or horse-related activity was hinted at by the presence of a small number of artifacts. The two artifacts from House D, both of which were recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context, included a brass harness clip (Lot D-15), and a large decorative brass tack with iron shank (typical of fasteners used with leather, such as saddles and other horse accoutrements) (Lot D-114) (Figure 306). The presence of these artifacts in the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context argues for the limited use of horses by the early occupants of the site, and conversely, the lack of such animals among the Late Pre-Fire and Fire households.

Hunting and Firearms-related activities were also well documented within the archaeological assemblage of House D (Figure 307; Table 17). The small finds from House D included a relatively large number (n=35) of both spent and unfired ammunition, the majority of which were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context. The most common ammunition recovered from the site was small arms munitions most commonly used with small arms (i.e. pistols), and included brass cartridges associated with both .22-caliber and presumably .32-caliber hand guns. Many of the suspected .32-caliber cartridges, which measured approximate 0.32-0.34-in in diameter, are slightly oversize due to corrosion. Whereas all of the .22-caliber shells were rim fire, the .32-caliber shell casings were represented by both rim and center fire examples. Two brass cartridges from a suspected .38-caliber hand gun were also recovered from House D. The .22-caliber shells were represented by various lengths (i.e. Long Rifle, Short, and BB Cap). Whereas the .22-caliber handgun was commonly used for rodent control, the .22 BB Cap was a short round with very little powder designed for indoor target shooting (such as an indoor shooting gallery). The larger caliber ammunition (such as the .32 and .38-caliber pistols) were most likely used for self-protection.

Additionally, a single brass end of a paper-hulled shotgun shell was recovered from this context. The shotgun shell measured approximately 0.87-in in diameter, and although the head stamp was more-or-less illegible, it appears to represent a “No. 10” (10-gauge) shell manufactured by the Western Cartridge Company (stamped either “WESTERN” or “W. C. CO.”). The Western Cartridge Company was established by Franklin Olin in 1898 for the production of both powder

and shotgun shells.¹⁴² Shells with No. 10 shot had a large lead shot load and were designed for hunting large birds (such as geese and ducks), and would have been well suited for stopping humans as well.

Table 17
Munitions From House D By Context

	Early/Middle Pre-Fire	Late Pre-Fire	Fire	Post Fire
22-caliber				
BB Cap		2		
Short	1	12		
Long Rifle		3		
32-caliber				
rim-fire	1	5		
center-fire		5		1
38-caliber				
rim-fire		1		
center-fire			1	
50-caliber				
center-fire		2		
Shotgun Shell (10-gauge)	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	2	31	1	1

Two large-caliber, long-rifle cartridges were also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lots D-22 and D-81). Both of the long rifle ammunition was represented by two brass shell casings with approximately 0.51-0.52-in in diameter. Both shell casings were center fire, and probably associated with a .50-caliber rifle. The U. S. Government used a .50-70 rim fire cartridge with the Springfield Model 1866, but it was not until the early 1870s that the centerfire .50-caliber became available. Common .50-caliber rifles dating from the late nineteenth century include the Sharps .50-90 (such as the Sharps Model 1874) and the Winchester Model 1886. These large caliber long guns typically were introduced for use with the hunting of big game (particularly buffalo, but also elk, moose, deer). It seems unlikely that the late nineteenth century occupants of House D were active big game hunters, and the presence of these large caliber cartridges in this urban context is more likely associated with self-protection, as with the smaller caliber rounds.

¹⁴² [https://aussiometaldetecting.com/shotshell-resources/shotshell-headstamp-database/western-cartridge-company-headstamps/#:~:text=The%20Western%20Cartridge%20Company%20was,or%20scroll%20down%20to%20browse.&text=Head%2C%20primer%20cup%20and%20primer,metal%20\(non%2Dmagnetic\).](https://aussiometaldetecting.com/shotshell-resources/shotshell-headstamp-database/western-cartridge-company-headstamps/#:~:text=The%20Western%20Cartridge%20Company%20was,or%20scroll%20down%20to%20browse.&text=Head%2C%20primer%20cup%20and%20primer,metal%20(non%2Dmagnetic).)

Table 18
Ceramic and glass vessels from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire contexts of House D.

	Early-Middle Pre-Fire Context						Late Pre-Fire Context						Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Tablewares (Eating)	39	32.5%	2	20.0%	41	31.5%	35	18.8%	6	4.8%	41	13.1%	9	26.5%	0	0.0%	9	16.7%
Teawares (Drinking)	55	45.8%	2	20.0%	57	43.8%	74	39.8%	20	15.9%	94	30.1%	12	35.3%	2	10.0%	14	25.9%
		78.3%		40.0%		75.4%		58.6%		20.6%		43.3%		61.8%		10.0%		42.6%
Kitchenware	3	2.5%	0	0.0%	3	2.3%	5	2.7%	2	1.6%	7	2.2%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	1.9%
Food Storage																		
2.21 Home	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.8%	3	2.4%	10	3.2%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1	1.9%
2.22 Commercial	1	0.8%	1	10.0%	2	1.5%	1	0.5%	11	8.7%	12	3.8%	1	2.9%	1	5.0%	2	3.7%
2.23 Indeterminate	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%
		0.8%		10.0%		1.5%		4.3%		11.1%		7.1%		2.9%		10.0%		5.6%
Indulgences																		
4.11 Drink--Alcohol	3	2.5%	1	10.0%	4	3.1%	7	3.8%	13	10.3%	20	6.4%	2	5.9%	6	30.0%	8	14.8%
4.12 Drink--Non-alcohol	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	0.8%	4	2.2%	2	1.6%	6	1.9%	1	2.9%	1	5.0%	2	3.7%
4.13 Smoking	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%
4.14 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%
		2.5%		20.0%		3.8%		5.9%		11.9%		8.3%		8.8%		35.0%		18.5%
Medicine																		
4.21 Prescription	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%
4.22 Proprietary	1	0.8%	1	10.0%	2	1.5%	3	1.6%	10	7.9%	13	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.23 Non-proprietary	3	2.5%	1	10.0%	4	3.1%	18	9.7%	21	16.7%	39	12.5%	1	2.9%	3	15.0%	4	7.4%
4.24 Indeterminate	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%
		3.3%		20.0%		4.6%		11.3%		24.6%		16.7%		2.9%		15.0%		7.4%
Personal Care/Hygiene																		
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	1	0.8%	1	10.0%	2	1.5%	0	0.0%	14	11.1%	14	4.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	1	0.8%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1	1.9%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		1.7%		10.0%		2.3%		1.1%		12.7%		5.8%		0.0%		5.0%		1.9%
Household Furnishings	12	10.0%	0	0.0%	12	9.2%	17	9.1%	22	17.5%	39	12.5%	5	14.7%	5	25.0%	10	18.5%
Chemical	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
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%
		10.0%		0.0%		9.2%		10.8%		17.5%		13.5%		14.7%		25.0%		18.5%
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%
Architecture	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%
Indeterminate	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	10	5.4%	0	0.0%	10	3.2%	2	5.9%	0	0.0%	2	3.7%
Totals	120	100.0%	10	100.0%	130	100.0%	186	100.0%	126	100.0%	312	100.0%	34	100.0%	20	100.0%	54	100.0%

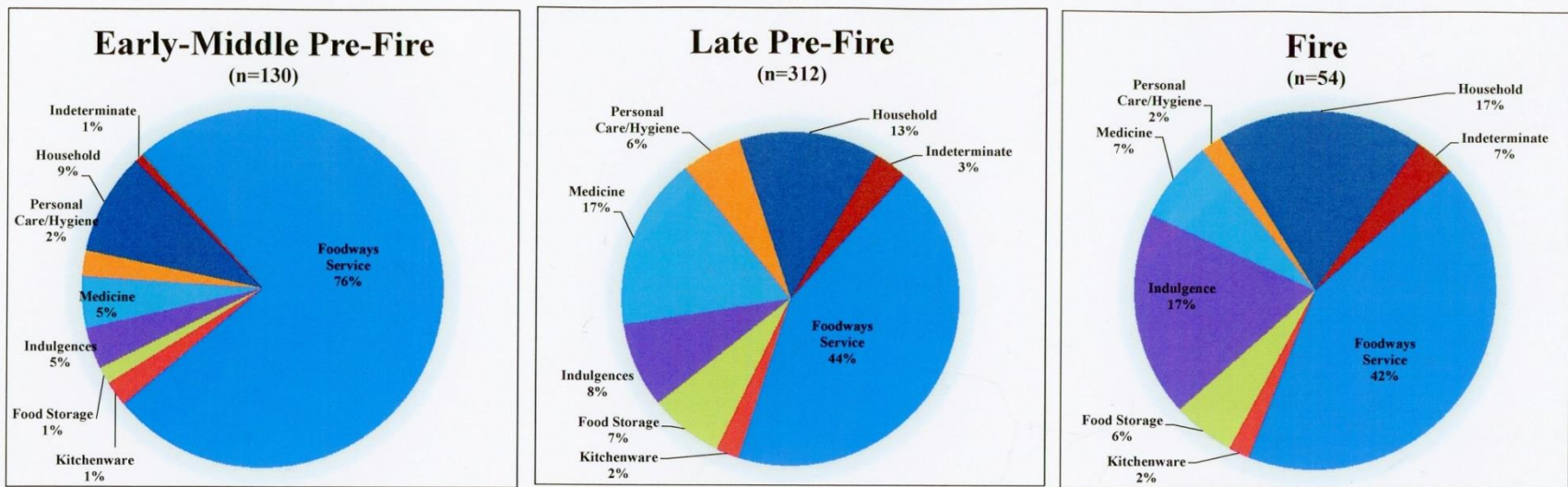


Figure 49. Ceramic and glass vessels from the Early-Middle Pre-Fire, Late Pre-Fire, and Fire contexts of House D.



Figure 50. The earliest ceramics recovered from House D included a small fragment of a refined redware cup (top left; Vessel D-444), a painted (monochrome blue) pearlware cup (top middle; Vessel D-515), an undecorated “cream-colored” plate (top right; Vessel D-558), and an edge-decorated pearlware plate with a scalloped rim (Vessel D-182) (Actual Size). These wares are reminiscent of the later 1830s.



Figure 51. Edge decorated wares were relatively common, and represented by round (non-scalloped), minimally-decorated plates (Left to Right: Vessel D-546, Vessel D-361, Vessel D-546) (Actual size).



Figure 52. Minimally decorated ceramic wares were represented by both painted and sponge-decorated wares—both of which were fairly low density. Painted wares were predominately teawares, such as these saucers (Vessels D-360 and D-539), and cups (Vessel D-143).



Figure 53. Minimally decorated ceramic wares were represented by both painted and sponge-decorated wares. The sponge decorated wares were represented by monochrome (blue) and polychrome (red and blue) teawares, as well as monochrome (red) tablewares. Cut sponge-decorated teawares were also present. Although representing predominately teawares, a sponge decorated plate was also present (top). This plate may have had a painted central figure (such as a peafowl; see House C). The presence of the sponge decorated wares may reflect a Pennsylvania German background of one of the early inhabitants of this house. The vessels illustrated here include Vessel D-541 (top), Vessel D-102 (middle left), D-333 (middle right), D-66 (bottom left), D-525 (bottom middle), and D-566 (bottom right) (Actual size).



Figure 54. Top Left: Saucer (Vessel D-517) decorated with the ITALY pattern, manufactured by Charles Meigh and Son (Williams 1978:308). Top Right: Cup plate (Vessel D-453) decorated with the PALESTINE pattern, manufactured by William Adams and Sons (1829-1861) (Williams 1978:156).



Figure 55. Two views (outside and inside) of cup fragment decorated with the NANKING Pattern, which was produced by Edward Challinor (1842-1872) (Vessel D-289) (Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999).



Figure 56. Unidentified flatware vessel from House D decorated with the BOLOGNA Pattern (Lot D-74; Vessel D-583) manufactured by W. Adams and Sons (Snyder 1997:14). Although recovered in a Post Fire context, this probably represents redeposited Pre-Fire materials.



Figure 57. Two views (outside and inside) of cup decorated with the SHANNON Pattern (Vessel D-518). The manufacturer of this pattern is unknown.



Figure 58. Unidentified print patterns from the Early Pre-Fire context of House D. Top Left: Vessel D-550, reminiscent of the LUCERNE Pattern. Top Middle: Potential American Historical View, Vessel D-519. Top Right: Vessel D-556. Bottom Left: Large wash basin (Vessel D-563). Bottom Right: Vessel D-141.

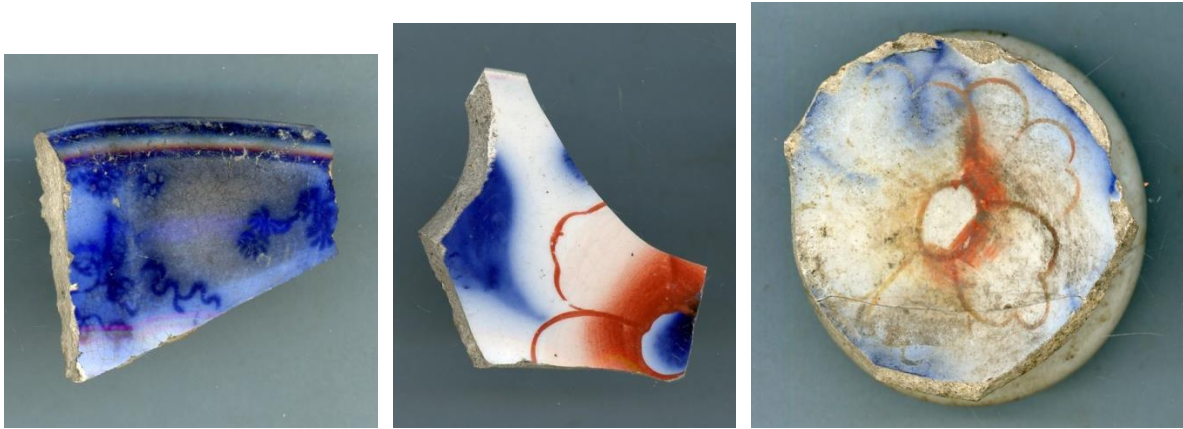


Figure 59. Flow-blue decorated wares included a limited number of tablewares (left, Vessel D-484), and teawares (middle and right, Vessels D-432 and D483). The cup and saucer (middle and left) may represent paired vessels to a single cup/saucer set. The plate (left) is a printed vessel.



Vessel D-506 SYDENHAM Vessel D-428 GOTHIC

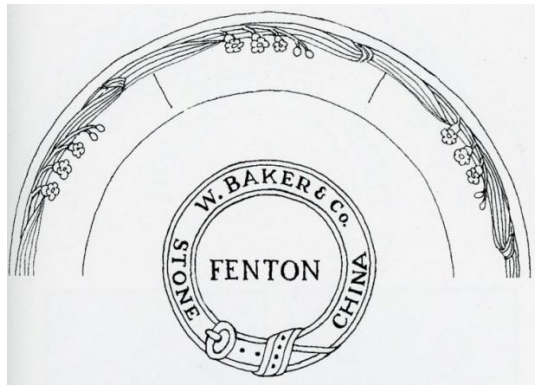


Figure 60. Relief decorated wares were limited in number within the lower fills of House D. This relief-decorated saucer at bottom was decorated with the **BORDERED HYACINTH or LILY SHAPE** (Vessel D-184; Lot D-9), which was probably manufactured in the circa 1860s (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:109).

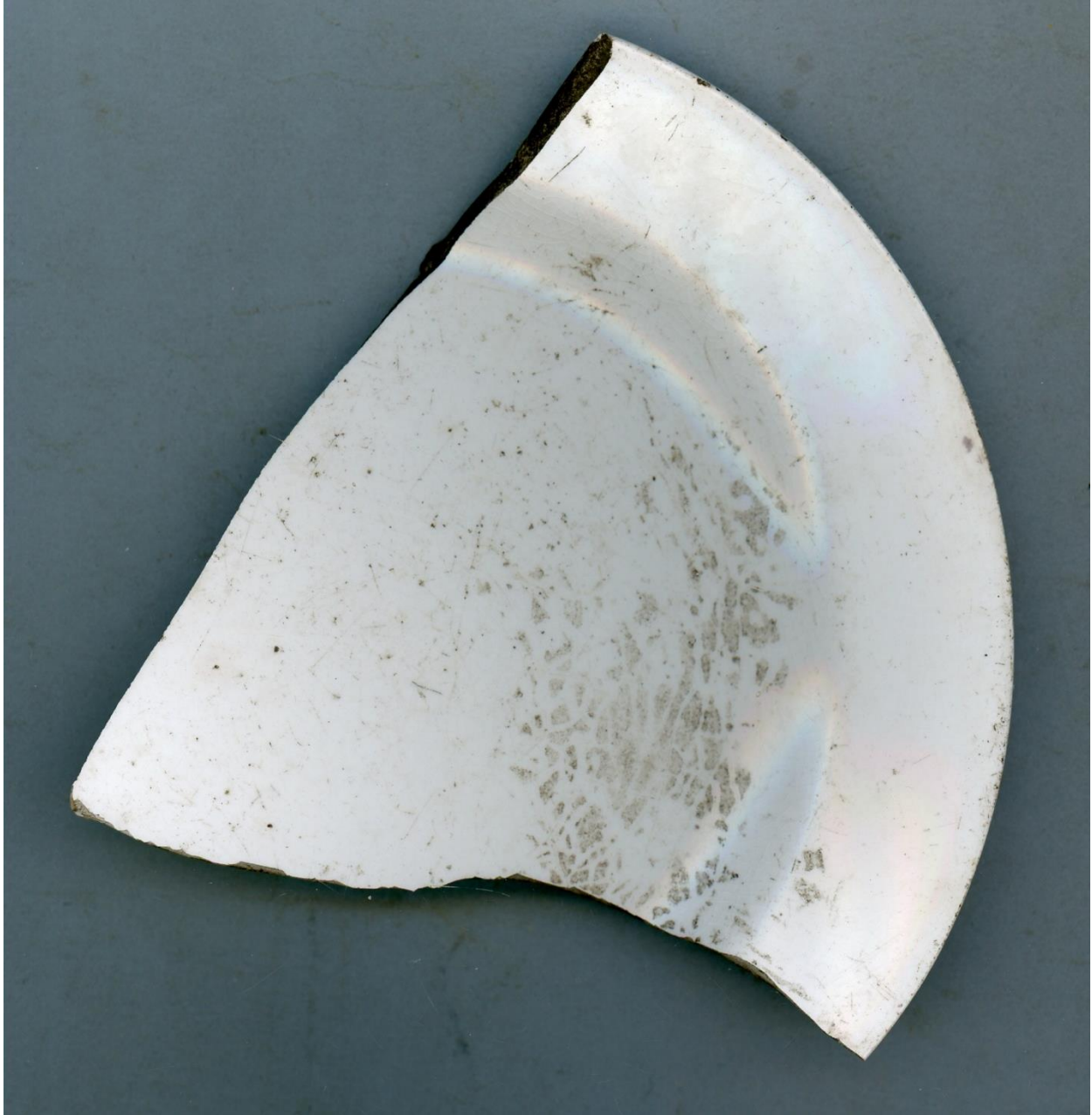


Figure 61. Undecorated plate (Vessel D-567) with illegible impressed mark, potentially reading “J. EDWARDS / FENTON / SEVRES SHAPE” from circa 1853 (Dieringer and Diringer 2001:12). Vessel D-459 was a similar small ironstone plate with impressed oval backstamp that read “IRONSTONE / HENRY ALCOCK & CO. / COBRIDGE / CHINA”).



Figure 62. Top: The most expensive ceramic wares from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage were represented by a very small number of porcelain teawares, such as this overglaze painted (polychrome, small floral design with pink luster details) saucer (Vessel D-228) (Actual size). The double-lined rim is similar to this 1830s example, albeit with what appears to be a flower, and not strawberries. Also present were Gothic-shaped cups in with both ironstone and porcelain bodies (Vessels D38 and D-561) (bottom left), and a relief-decorated ladle (Vessel D-582) (bottom right).



Figure 63. Top: Two fragments of a relief decorated (with gilt highlights) porcelain vessel recovered from a later Middle Pre-Fire context. Most likely a sugar bowl, this vessel (Vessel D-13) was identified as part of a “Nautical Rope and Knot, Anchor and Cable” tea set manufactured by Haviland and Company (Limoges, France) (see also Vessel D-494). This tea ware set would have included a small pitcher, sugar bowl, and tea pot (<https://www.etsy.com/listing/1078322488/antique-c1879-hc-haviland-limoges-france>).

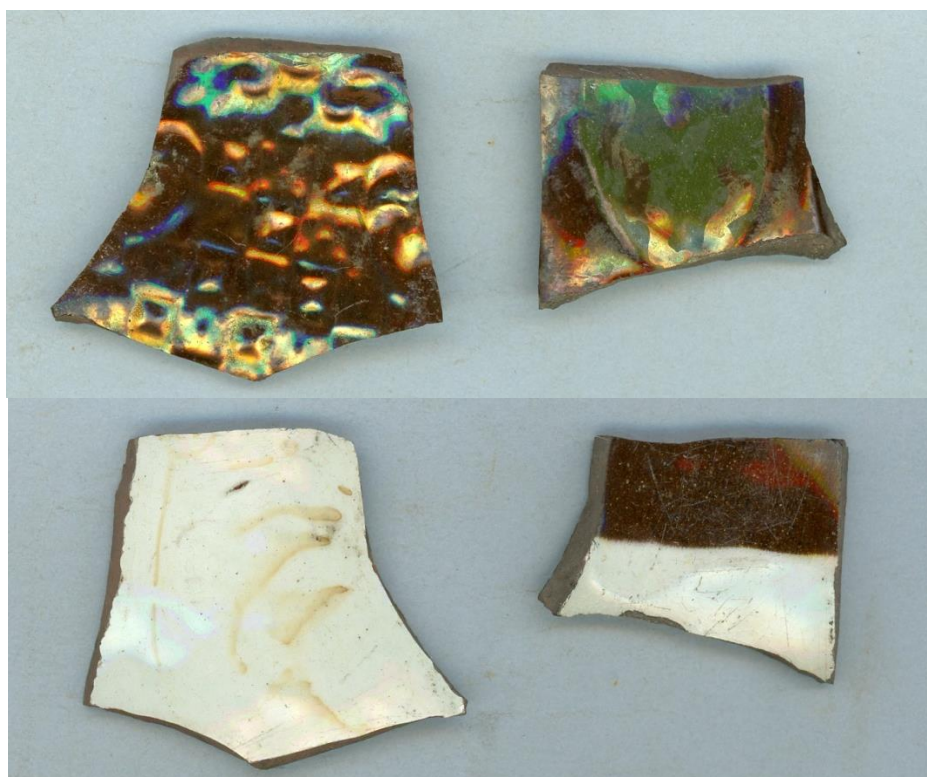


Figure 64. Top: Fragments of a red-paste, annular-decorated stoneware lusterware mug (Vessel D-419). Potentially two other similar vessels were present (Vessels D-419 and D-454). Bottom: Outside (top) and inside (bottom) of indeterminate lusterware vessel (Vessel D-586), potentially representing a pitcher.



Figure 65. Glass tableware from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context included fragments of a cruet (Vessel D-497; top left), two press-molded serving bowls (Vessels D-126 and D-468; top middle and right, respective) and a press-molded, blue glass salt cellar (Vessel D-540; bottom).



Figure 66. Lead glass footed tumbler (Vessel D-12) tumbler. Although recovered out of context (in the excavation backdirt), this early tableware vessel represents high-end, mid-century consumer goods most likely associated with the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D (Actual Size).



Figure 67. Miscellaneous yellowware from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire Context of House D. Left: Annual decorated bowl (Vessel D-521). Right: Beaded handle, potentially from a small chamber pot or mug (Vessel D-114).

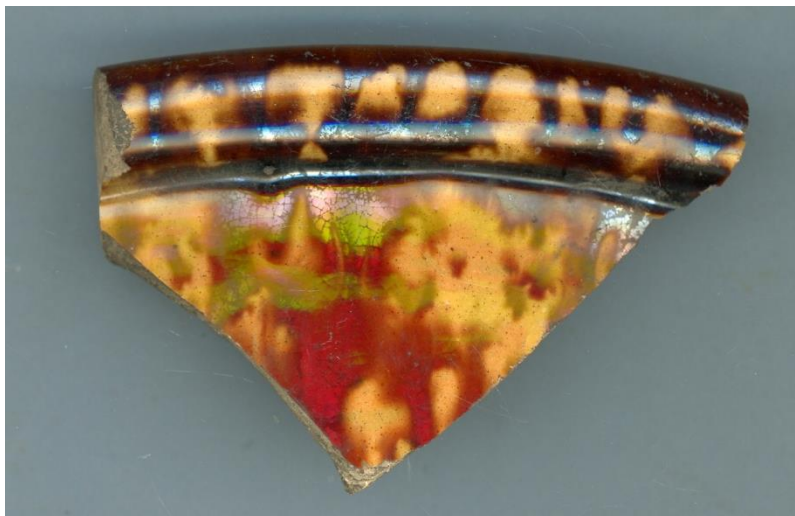


Figure 68. Rockingham-glazed yellowware from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. Top: Round mixing bowl (Vessel D-225). Middle: Octagonal serving bowl or baker (Vessel D-562). Bottom Left: Potential chamber pot handle (Vessel D-166).



Figure 69. Faunal remains were relatively numerous within the House D deposits, and they represented a variety of sawn and hacked elements (as illustrated here), which were clearly food remains (top). Additionally, cranial elements suggest that on-site butchering may have been conducted by the occupants of House D. These items were recovered from Level 2 of Test 2 (Lot D-15). Bottom: Several fresh water mussels were also recovered from the House D deposits (Lot D-14). These are often interpreted as being transported on-site with alluvial fill dirt brought in for landscaping around the house. All artifacts are reproduced at 75% their actual size.



DR. D. JAYNE'S Family Medicines.

Are prepared with great care, expressly for family use, and are so admirably calculated to preserve health and remove disease, that no family should ever be without them. They consist of

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, and other Pulmonary Affections.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility, &c.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR THE TAPE WORM. It never fails.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Colics, Cramps, Cholera, &c.

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Goitre, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, for the cure of Fever and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT, OR COUNTER IRRITANT, for Sprains, Bruises, &c.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.

JAYNE'S LIQUID HAIR-DYE, also, **AMERICAN HAIR-DYE**, (in Powder) each of which will change the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

Figure 70. Top Left: Patent medicine bottle for Dr. Jayne's Carminative (Vessel D-572) recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. Top Right: Drawing of whole bottle of Dr. Jayne's Carminative (Baldwin 1973:271). Bottom: List of Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines available in early Springfield, as advertised in the *Presbyterian Historical Almanac for 1861*. According to this source, by 1861, these medicines had been available for 25 years' time (Wilson 1861).

(https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_Presbyterian_Historical_Almanac/XHcwAQAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22Dr.+D.+Jayne%27s+Family+medicines%22&pg=PA12&printsec=frontcover).



Figure 71. The earliest medicines from House D were represented by small, fragile-lipped, dip-molded vials (left to right: Vessels D-393, Vessel D-522, and Vessel D-394) (Actual Size).



Figure 72. Top: Indeterminate household vessel of unusual decoration and form. Molded hollowware vessel, perhaps a vase (Vessel D-584). Hard paste, brown-slipped on exterior and interior; floral design. From the Late Pre-Fire context. Bottom: Flower pots from House D. Hand turned, unglazed, red-paste earthenware flower pots (left to right: Vessel D-399, Vessel D-367, Vessel D-531). All three appear to rather small “potting” pots.



Figure 73. Whiskey flask from House D (Vessel D-523), most likely associated with the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context. This flask has an embossed “Eagle Flying to Right with Banner and Shield” with an oval frame at its feet. The opposite side has a Union shield, clasped hands and laurel leaves. This flask is reminiscent of the SHIELD AND CLASPED HANDS flask illustrated by McKearin and Wilson (1978:650-51) as GXII-18; manufactured by Lorenz & Wightman, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania). This mid-century flask dating from the era of the Civil War is rife with political symbolism espousing the Federal Union and reconciliation.



Figure 74. Left: A scroll whiskey flask from the Early Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-536). Line drawing of a similar scroll flask (McKearin and Wilson 1978).

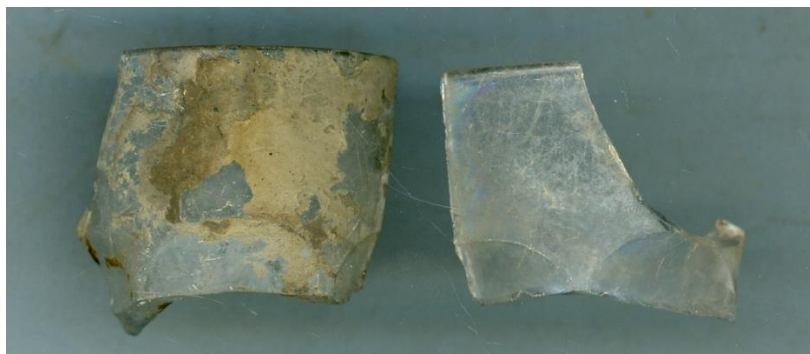


Figure 75. Two fragments of a fluted shot glass from House D (Vessel D-403). The whiskey flasks and shot glass are representative of early American liquor consumption of distilled liquors, particularly whiskey.



Figure 76. Two food-related vessels from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. Left: Potential flavoring or extract bottle (Vessel D-542) (Actual size). This unpontiled bottle was recovered from the base of Test 9, and probably dates from the 1860s or 1870s. Right: Aqua food jar (Vessel D-264; 65% original size). Both vessels most likely were associated with the Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 77. Top: A single perfume/scent bottle fragment was recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. This small cylindrical bottle with embossing most likely reads “COLGATE & CO. / PERFUMERS / NEW YORK” (Vessel D-565), similar to whole example at top right. Bottom: Colgate and Company marketed soaps, perfumes, and toiletry items (<https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2012/12/09/colgate-co-perfumers-new-york/>).



Figure 78. Two other vessels from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context may have held perfumes (Actual size). Left: Long necked fluted bottle with fragile lip (Vessel D-342). Right: Ground peg stopper (Vessel D-491).

LATE PRE-FIRE



Figure 79. Primary ceramic and glass vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D.

Table 19
Vessel Forms from Late Pre-Fire and Fire Contexts, House D
(Unless otherwise stated, all vessels are ceramic whitewares/ironstones.)

<u>Tableware</u>		<u>Late Pre-Fire</u>		<u>Fire</u>	
Plate	undecorated	12	8.8%	2	8.7%
	edge decorated	1	0.7%	1	4.3%
	printed	3	2.2%	1	4.3%
	relief decorated	2	1.5%		
Dessert Plate	undecorated	3	2.2%	1	4.3%
	printed			1	4.3%
	relief decorated	1	0.7%		
	painted (porcelain)	1	0.7%		
Platter	relief decorated	1	0.7%		
Serving Vessels	undecorated			1	4.3%
	relief decorated	3	2.2%		
	undecorated (porcelain)	1	0.7%		
	relief (porcelain)	1	0.7%		
	Rockingham (yellowware)	1	0.7%		
Indeterminate Hollowware	pressed glass	7	5.1%	2	8.7%
	relief decorated	2	1.5%		
	undecorated (yellowware)	3	2.2%	1	4.3%
			30.9%		43.5%
<u>Drink/Teaware</u>					
Cup	undecorated	23	16.9%		
	printed	3	2.2%		
	relief decorated	1	0.7%		
	undecorated (porcelain)	1	0.7%		
	gilded (porcelain)	3	2.2%		
Saucer	undecorated	16	11.8%	3	13.0%
	painted/sponge decorated	1	0.7%		
	painted	2	1.5%		
	printed			1	4.3%
	relief decorated	1	0.7%	1	4.3%
	gilded (porcelain)	3	2.2%		
Mug	relief decorated	1	0.7%		
	pressed glass	1	0.7%		
Pitcher	undecorated	4	2.9%		
	painted	1	0.7%		
	relief decorated	1	0.7%		
Teapot	printed	2	1.5%		
Stemware (glass)		6	4.4%	1	4.3%
Drinking Glass	Drinking Glass/Tumbler (glass)	10	7.4%	1	4.3%
	Jelly Glass/Tumbler (glass)	11	8.1%	6	26.1%
	Jelly Glass/Cup (glass)	1	0.7%		
	Shot Glass (glass)	2	1.5%		
			69.1%		56.5%
TOTAL		136	100.0%	23	100.0%



Figure 80. Primary ceramic vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. These wares were represented by a variety of undecorated, relief decorated, and printed wares that included a number of older wares. The assemblage appears to represent a mishmash of older and newer individual vessels, lacking formal table settings.

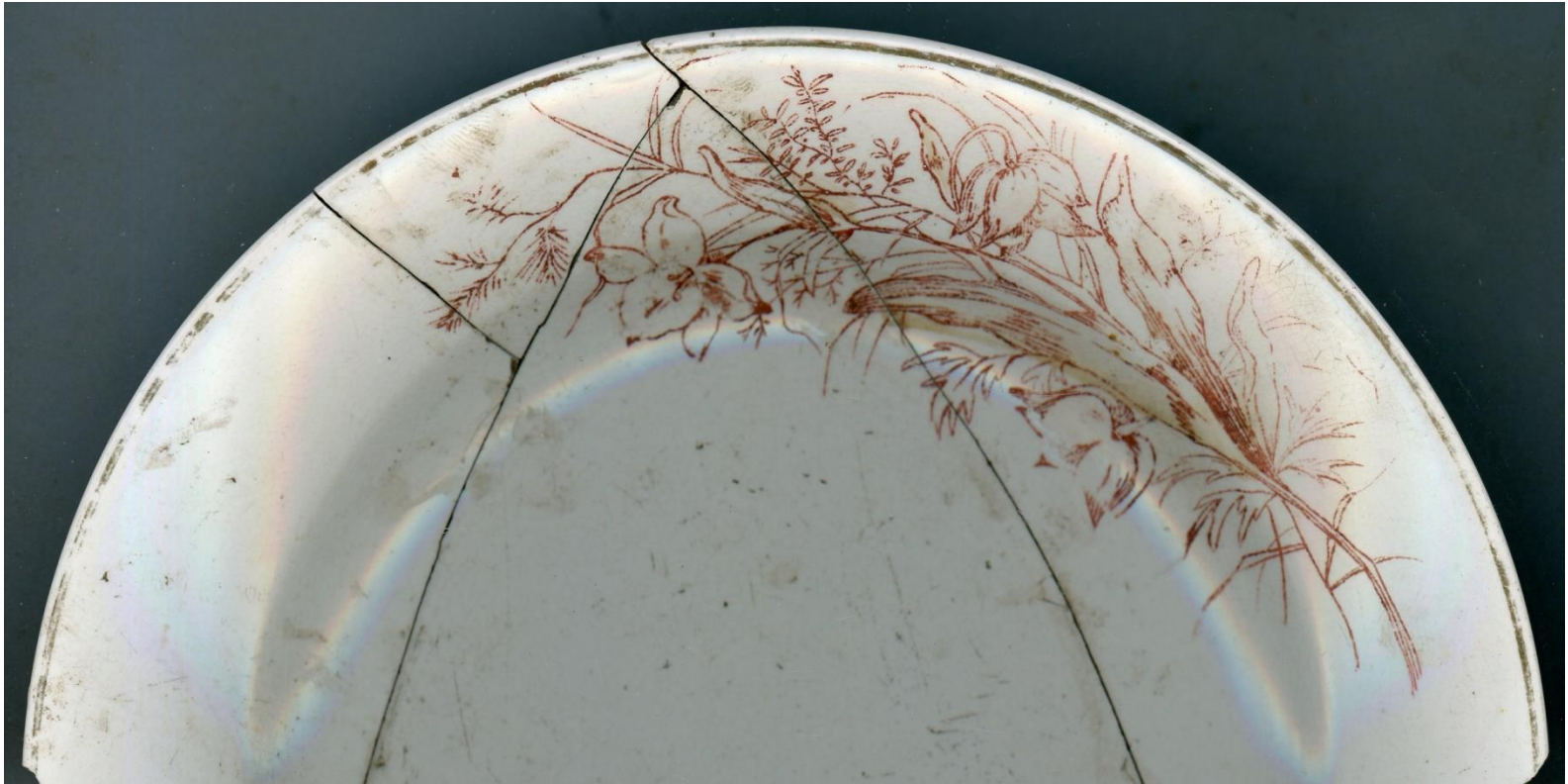


Figure 81. Top: Printed and silver gilded (edged) plate from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-123). Bottom Left: Vessel D-123 backstamp. Bottom Right: Similar printed saucer (Vessel D-156).



Figure 82. Ceramic cup and glass drinking glasses forms from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Top: Handled (Vessel D-297) and handleless (Vessel D-474) cups. The handleless cup is the St. Denis form. Bottom: Glass drinking glasses and/or tumblers included ribbed (left; Vessel D-260), fluted (middle, Vessel D-330), and plain (right; Vessel D-569).



Figure 83. Left: Printed (purple) tea pot (Vessels D-334) and printed (brown) lid presumably from a tea pot (Vessel D-147) from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D.



Figure 84. Ornate, heavily gilded, porcelain teawares from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D, most likely representing one-off presentation cups and saucers. Top: Saucer with painted (blue) ground and heavy gilding (Vessel D-233). Bottom: Cup (with painted gilding) (Vessel D-169).



Figure 85. Glass tablewares included handled cups and stemware (Vessels D-248 and D-424) (top), as well as small glass serving bowls (Vessels D-284 and D-178) (bottom). These patterns are currently unidentified.



Figure 86. Miscellaneous Kitchenwares from the Late Pre-Fire of House D included annular decorated yellowware bowl (Vessel D-504; top) and a Rockingham-glazed yellowware bowl or baker/nappie (Vessel D-384; bottom). Not illustrated are several redware bowls or small jars, more typical of the earlier Early/Middle Pre-Fire context.
Figure 87



Figure 88. Redware jar lid (Vessel D-348) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, but most likely associated with the Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage of House D. Similarly, several fragments of hand-turned redware bowls or small jars were also recovered from this context, and more likely were associated with the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 89. One gallon, salt-glazed stoneware jug (Vessel D-324) from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Most likely this jug was associated with the storage of liquids (such as vinegar, molasses, or whiskey) related to food preparation and/or liquor consumption.



Figure 90. Glass containers associated with food storage were moderately common within the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. These included (Left to right), a potential mustard bottle (Vessel D-362); a short round lidded jar (Vessel D-130); a horseradish bottle (Vessel D-395; lying flat), two potential pickle and/or relish bottles (Vessels D-422 and D-207), a flavoring or extract bottle (Vessel D-446; Durkee and Company Extract bottle), a pint milk bottle embossed “VANDERCOOK” (Vessel D-380), and a canning jar lid liner (Vessel D-210).

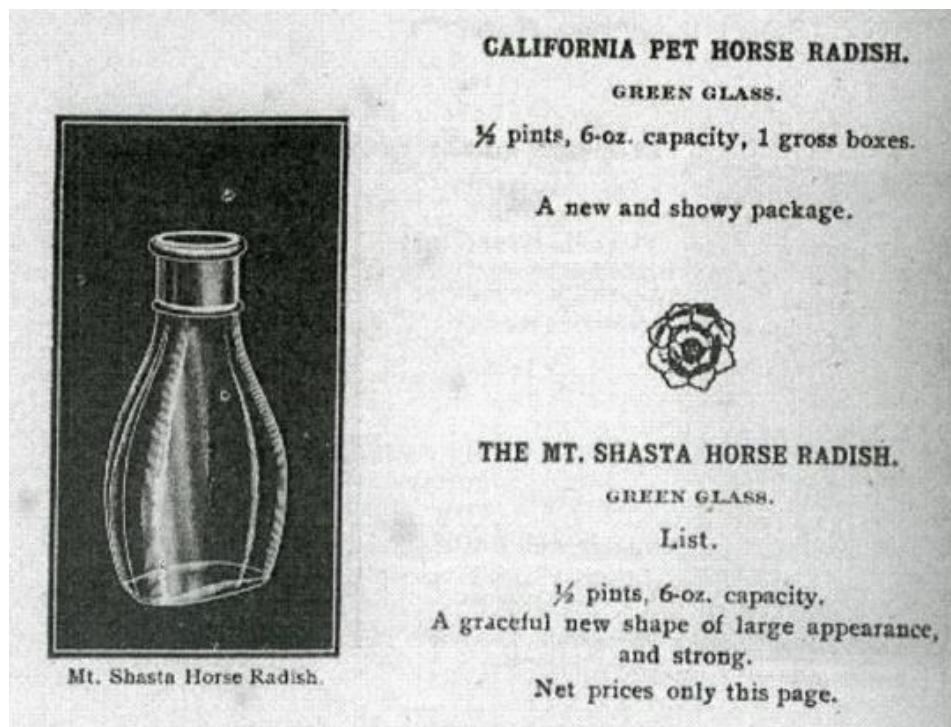


Figure 91. Left: The function of this small bottle (Vessel D-362) is unclear, but it is reminiscent of a small mustard container. An alternate interpretation is that it is a small pill or poison bottle (with its ribbed exterior) (See IGS 1906: 208). Right: Vessel D-395 most likely represents a horse radish bottle, similar to the “Mt. Shasta Horse Radish” bottle illustrated in the Illinois Glass Company’s 1906 catalogue (IGC 1906:192). Although embossed “YAR... BRO... ST. LOUIS / MO.”, the company name was not identified.



Figure 92. Top: Proprietary food extract or flavoring bottle (Vessel D-446) from the Late Pre-Fire context “E. R. DURKEE & CO. / NEW YORK.” Bottom: Peg stopper from a presumed pepper sauce bottle (Vessel D-585).

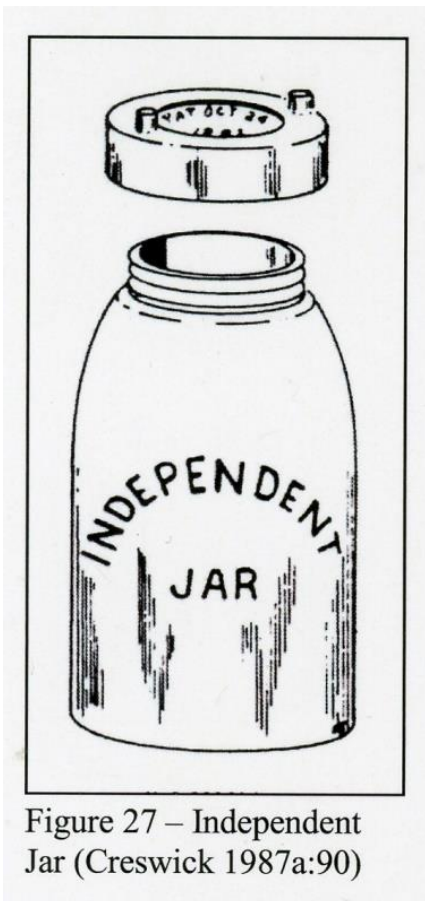


Figure 27 – Independent Jar (Creswick 1987a:90)



Figure 93. One of the canning jars from the Late Pre-Fire context was represented by a glass lid, embossed “PAT. OCT 24 1882” (Vessel D-89). This lid was probably manufactured by the Independent Glass Company, between circa 1884 and 1887 (<https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/CrystalGlassCo.pdf>).



ILLINOIS GLASS COMPANY. 171

LIQUOR BOTTLES.

"SHOO-FLY" FLASKS, FLINT.

Per Gross		Per Gross
$\frac{3}{4}$ pint, 3 oz. capacity	\$12 50 in 2 gross boxes.	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 4 " "	13 25 " 2 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 " "	15 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	15 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6 " "	15 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 7 " "	16 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 " "	17 00 " 1 " "	
Pint, 10 " "	22 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 11 " "	22 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 12 " "	22 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 14 " "	23 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 16 " "	25 00 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
Quarts, 20 " "	35 00 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 24 " "	35 00 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 28 " "	37 50 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 32 " "	39 60 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	

PICNIC FLASKS, FLINT.

Per Gross		Per Gross
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. capacity	\$12 00 in 3 gross boxes.	
2 " "	12 00 " 3 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ pt. 3 " "	12 50 " 2 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 " "	15 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	15 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6 " "	15 00 " 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 8 " "	17 00 " 1 " "	
Pint, 10 " "	22 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 11 " "	22 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 12 " "	22 75 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
Qt. 24 " "	35 00 " $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	

JO JO FLASKS, FLINT.

Per Gross		Per Gross
$\frac{3}{4}$ pint, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. capacity	\$13 25 2 gross boxes.	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 " "	15 00 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	15 00 1 " "	
$\frac{3}{4}$ " 6 " "	15 00 1 " "	
Pt. 10 " "	22 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 11 " "	22 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
" 12 " "	22 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	
Qt. 22 " "	35 00 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	

The $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. and $\frac{5}{8}$ oz. Jo Jo can be furnished lettered on order, as moulds have plates.
Any of the flasks quoted on this page can be made in Green or Amber Glass at special net prices on order only.

Figure 94. Left: Flask styles from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D included picnic flasks (left, Vessel D-259), Jo Jo flasks (middle; Vessel D-372), and the most common "Shoo Fly" (or coffin) flasks (right; Vessels D-187, D-190, and D-329). Right: These flasks are typical of those in use during the 1890s and early 1900s, as illustrated in the Illinois Glass Company's 1906 catalog (IGC 1906: 171).



Figure 95. Pint “Shoo-fly” flask from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D, embossed with a circular slug plate that reads “J. M. FITZGERALD / WINES & LIQUORS / WARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-190). J. M. Fitzgerald was a wholesale grocer from Springfield who specialized in wines and liquors.



THE OLD CORNER,
J. M. FITZGERALD
 COFFEE,
 SUGAR,
 TEA,
 —AND—
 GENERAL MERCHANT.
Spirits and Wines
 For Family Use.

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Foreign & Domestic Wines & Liquors
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 Unadulterated Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes a Specialty.

Best Goods! Lowest Prices!

J. M. FITZGERALD,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
 TEAS AND WINES.

COFFEES CALIFORNIA WINES and BRANDIES

Table Luxuries,
 Dried and Canned Fruits,
 Olives, Olive Oil,
 Pickles, Sauces, Extracts, Etc.

Purest California Wines,
 Brandies and Liquors For
 Family and Medicinal Use
 Cigars, Tobacco, Etc.

WE ARE constantly adding New Goods in every department to our already extensive STOCK, making it the largest and most complete in the city. All orders will receive prompt and careful attention.

FARMERS, ATTENTION: A large stock of OILS for Farm Machinery and Harness, also Axle Grease, which must be closed out at once at greatly reduced prices.

ESTABLISHED 1861.
 S W COR EQUALE
 TELEPHONE 187

FITZGERALD'S CORNER

Figure 96. Left: Two styles of embossed proprietary bottles used by J. M. Fitzgerald's Grocery, recovered from the Henwood Site (Stratton and Mansberger 2017:130). Middle: Advertisement for J. M. Fitzgerald from 1887, which notes that "Unadulterated Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes" was a specialty (*Springfield City Directory* 1887). Right: Advertisement for J. M. Fitzgerald from 1893 (*Springfield City Directory* 1893).



Figure 97. Several fragmentary, and whole, stoneware beer bottles were recovered from the fire deposits of House D. These bottles, with their Bristol-glazed bases, are 8” tall and have a small, impressed oval mark along their bases that reads “GROVESNOR / 15 / GLASGOW”. These beer bottles were manufactured by F. Grovesnor’s Eagle Pottery in Glasgow, Scotland, which produced stoneware bottles beginning in circa 1870 through 1923. Although often referred to as ginger beer bottles by collectors, these bottles held a variety of imported ales, porters, and even stouts (Vessels D-161 and D-162).



Figure 98. Left: Salt-glazed stoneware bottle recovered from the Late Pre-Fire contexts of House D (Vessel V-493). Most likely of German manufacture, bottles of this form generally contained German wines or mineral waters, such as the online example at right.



Figure 99. Several soda water bottles were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. These included two fragmentary bottles that appear to have been embossed “C. J. PETERSON/ SPRINGFIELD / ILLS” (Vessel D-401 and D-499) (left and center), and a whole bottle with Hutchinson blob-top finish embossed ““RULE BROS. / BOTTLERS / SODA WATER / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-423).



Figure 100. Primary medicine bottles from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D.



Figure 101. Non-proprietary medicine bottles recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D.



Figure 102. Types of non-proprietary medicine bottles recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Top Left: French Squares (Vessels D-345, D-243, D-290, and D-276). Top Right: Homeopathic vials (Vessels D-278, D-369, and D-314). Bottom Left: Philadelphia Ovals (Vessels D-391, D-255, D-242, D-301, and D-149). Bottom Right: Western or Golden Gate Ovals (Vessels D-252 and D-313).



Figure 103. Proprietary prescription bottles from the Late Pre-Fire Context of House D. Left: French Square embossed “W. C. WOOD & BROS. / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” (Vessel D-175). Right: Erie Oval embossed “CHESTER BOLLES / PHARMACIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel D-272). Bowles was in business in Springfield from 1891 to 1910 (Actual size).



Figure 104. Proprietary patent medicine bottles recovered from the Late Pre-Fire Context of House D.



Figure 105. Left: Bottle embossed “TROMMER / EXTRACT OF MALT CO. / [FREMONT,] OHIO” (Vessel D-476) recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (65% actual size). Right: Online example of similar bottle.



Figure 106. Left: Bottle embossed “AYER’S // COMPOUND EXT. // LOWELL / MASS. // SARSPARILLA” (Vessel D-217) recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (65% actual size). Right: Online example of similar bottle.

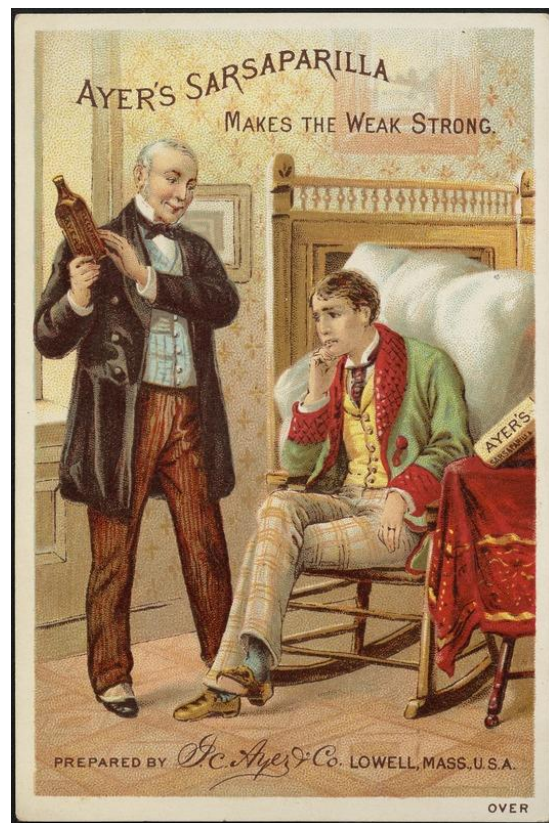
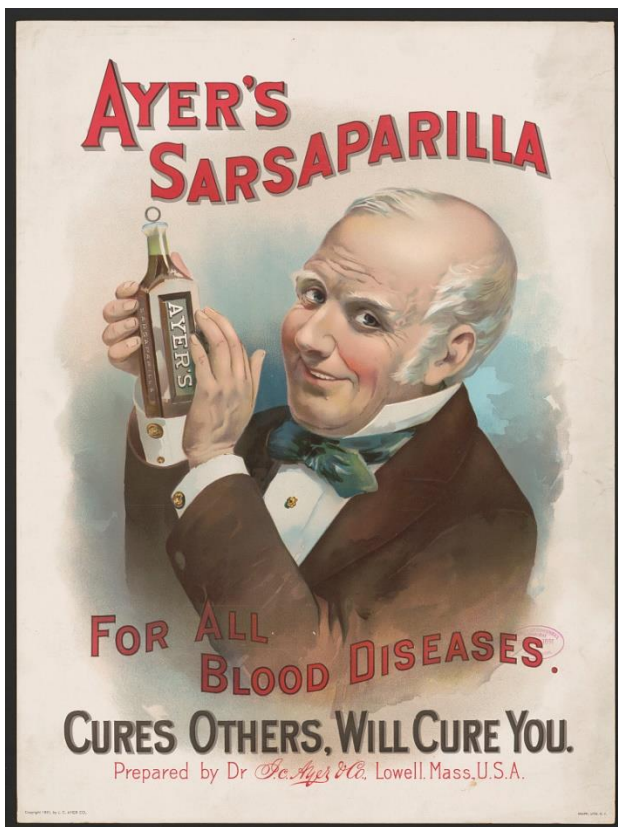
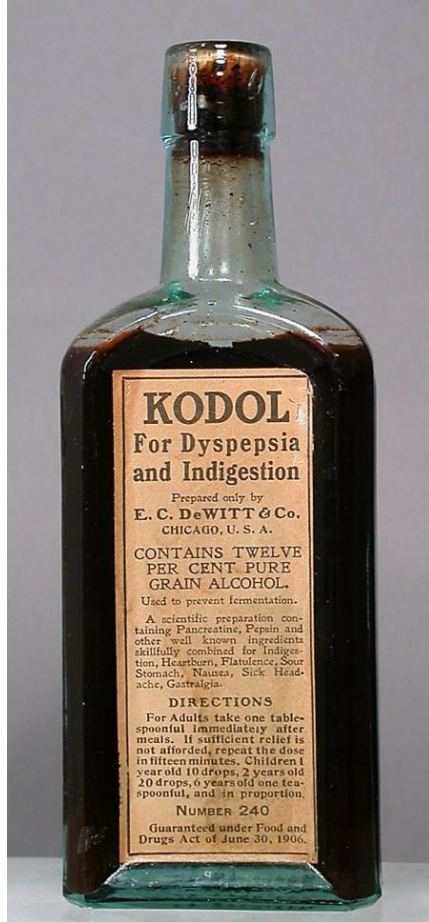


Figure 107. J. C. Ayer and Company was one of the more prolific patent medicine purveyors during the latter half of the nineteenth century, and the company was very successful with their printed advertisement campaigns (utilizing post and trade cards).



Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago
 For sale at R. N. Dodds and Stuart Broadwell.

Figure 108. One of two bottle from Late Pre-Fire context of House D, embossed “KODOL DYSPEPSIA / CURE // E. C. DEWITT & CO” (left; Vessels D-188 and D-273), with vintage example, and advertisement (*Illinois State Register*, 16 April 1899, p. 7).



LA GRIPPE

**FOLEY'S HONEY and TAR cures
LA GRIPPE and prevents
PNEUMONIA.**

**IT HEALS THE LUNGS AND STOPS THE
RACKING COUGH USUAL TO LA GRIPPE.**

**RECOMMENDED FOR
LA GRIPPE.**

N. JACKSON, Danville, Ill., writes: "My daughter had a severe attack of La Grippe seven years ago and since then when she takes cold a terrible cough settles on her lungs. We tried a great many remedies without giving relief. She tried Foley's Honey and Tar which cured her. She has never been troubled with a cough since." 2c.

**LINGERING LA GRIPPE
COUGH CURED.**

MR. O. VACHAR, 157 Osgood St., Chicago.
"My wife had a severe case of La Grippe three years ago and it left her with a very bad cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. One bottle cured her cough entirely. Now we are never without a bottle of this wonderful Cough Medicine in the house."

IT IS GUARANTEED.

For Sale by Brown's Drug Store; Chas. Graser, Fifth and Jefferson; J. H. Feltham, Eighth and Washington; L. F. W. Sommer & Bro., Fourth and Washington.

Figure 109. Left: Bottle from Late Pre-Fire context of House D, embossed "FOLEY & CO. // FOLEY'S / HONEY AND TAR // CHICAGO, U.S.A." (Vessel D-273; see also Vessel D-181). Right: Advertisement for Foley's Hone and Tar cough syrup (*Illinois State Register*, 11 January 1900, p. 4).

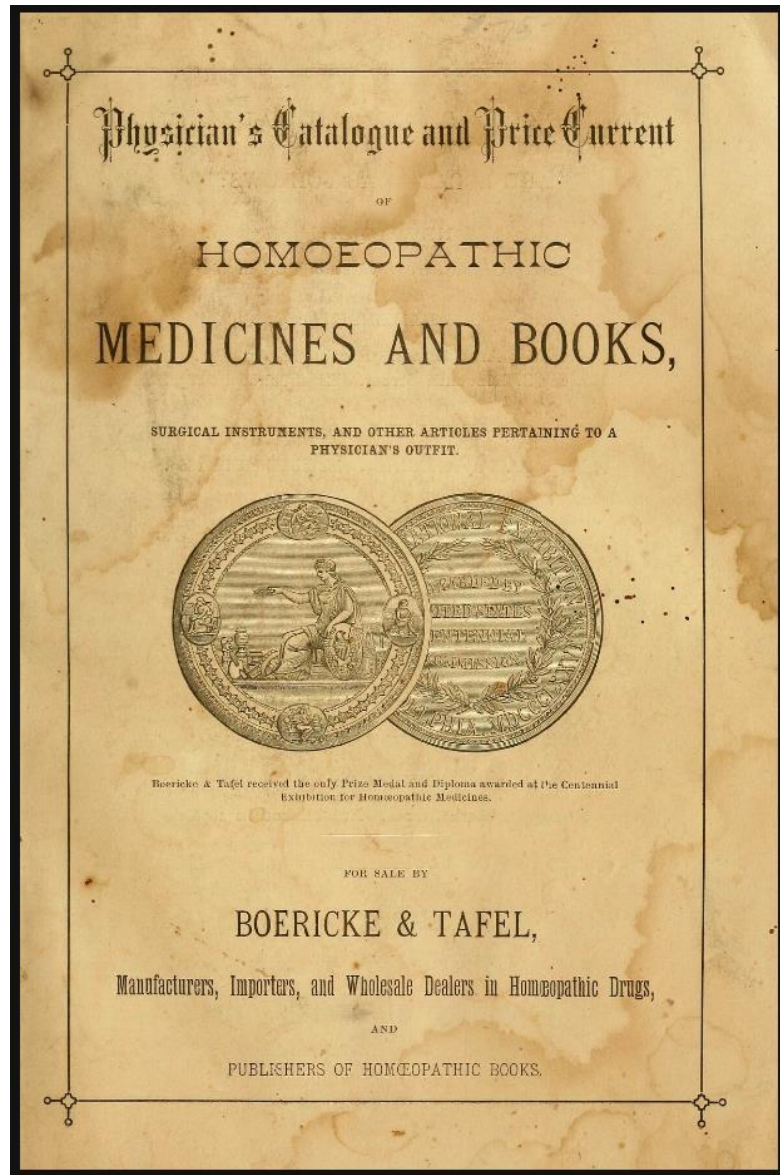


Figure 110. Left: Amber vial from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D, embossed “BOERICKE & TAFEL / NEW YORK” (Vessel D-308). Right: Circa 1880 catalog entitle “Physician’s Catalogue and Price Current of Homeopathic Medicines and Books,” published by the St. Louis firm of Boericke and Tafell (<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/kavkvwhv/items?canvas=7>).



B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE!
 THE ONLY SAFE AND EFFECTUAL
 REMEDY FOR EXPELLING WORMS
 FROM THE SYSTEM.

This standard and valuable preparation has now been before the public twenty-six years, and there cannot be any better evidence offered of its efficacy, than its constantly increasing reputation. It is without doubt the safest and most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever been discovered. Nor is the knowledge of its remedial virtues confined to the United States, but there is a constant demand for it from England, South America, West Indies, &c. where it is extensively used. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered with the utmost safety to children of all ages.

Physicians do not hesitate to recommend it, and use it exclusively in their practice. Many of the most eminent and skillful of the profession, from all parts of the country, testify as to its uniform success. In fact, it never fails, when the patient is afflicted with worms. This should be borne in mind by parents, when efforts are made to persuade them to try something else, said to be as good as B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge; and as they value the health and lives of their children, avoid all such imitations, got up with no other motive than that of making money. If all parents would carefully read the experience of others, recorded in the following pages, and profit by it, a vast amount of suffering would be relieved, and the lives of many children saved. This medicine has been frequently given to children as a safe purgative, not suspecting the cause of the illness, and large quantities of worms were discharged, and immediate relief afforded. Certificates are daily received, testifying to the never-failing virtues of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, which should be carefully read by all.

TO THE READER.

In presenting the tenth number of our Almanac to the public, we have introduced much valuable information not found in any other. The certificates in regard to the efficacy of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge are from persons of known intelligence and respectability in the communities where they reside, who could not be imposed upon themselves, and who would scorn to impose on others. They testify to their own experience, and to the unprejudiced mind the evidence is conclusive.

6

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.'S
 No. 10 FREE
ALMANAC
 FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1857:
 BEING FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

Calculated to *Equal, Mean or Clock Time*, for the horizon and meridian of Pittsburgh; and hence is suited to the Middle and North-Western States. Also, for the horizon and meridian of Vicksburg, which will serve for the Southern and South-Western States.

COMPRISING
 All the common Calendar and Astronomical Computations, Signs, Chronology, Weather, &c.

The reader will be pleased with the plain and familiar arrangement of the Calendar pages.

Containing, also, beside many valuable items of information, a plain and interesting statement of facts, in reference to the valuable properties and remarkable cures performed by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

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 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs
 PATENT MEDICINES, GLASSWARE, &c.
 AND MANUFACTURERS OF
WHITE LEAD,
 RED LEAD AND LITHARGE,
 CORNER OF WOOD AND FIRST STREETS,
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 No. 51 CLIFF STREET,
 NEW YORK.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S
VERMIFUGE
 CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Figure 111. Top Left: Medicine bottle embossed "B. A. / FAHNESTOCKS / VERMIFUGE" from the Late Pre-Fire Context of House D (Vessel D-148). Top Right and Bottom: Pages from Fahnestock's almanac (Fahnestock 1857).

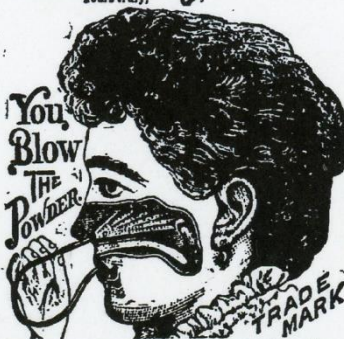


Catarrh AND COLD IN THE HEAD

relieved instantly by one application of
Birney's Catarrh Powder.

Sold everywhere by druggists or direct by us.
HON. A. M. POST, Judge Supreme Court, Neb., writes:
Sust.—I have used Dr. Birney's Catarrhal Powder personally
and in my family for several months, and find it the best remedy
I have ever used. I can
entirely recommend it to
anyone afflicted with ca-
tarrhal difficulty.
Yours truly,
A. M. Post

From J. D. SUTHERS, Esq., Stock Buyer, Union Stock
Yards, South Omaha, Neb.:
Cure.—I have been a sufferer from Hay Fever for thirty years.
Have tried almost every remedy known to the profession without
getting any relief. Last August I
was attacked as usual; I took Dr.
Birney's Catarrhal Powder and it
gave me almost instant relief.
Yours truly,
J. D. Suthers



**You
Blow
THE
POWDER**

His Excellency Ex-Gov. J. E. BOYD, of Neb., writes:
I Gustave.—I have used your Catarrhal Powder personally and
in my family for some time, and find it gives instant relief in
colds in the head and Catarrhal
Nostrils. I can cheerfully recom-
mend it as an efficient and pleasant
remedy. Very truly yours,
J. E. Boyd

M. E. FERGUSON, Custodian U. S. Appraiser's Stores,
Chicago, writes:
Gustave.—Being almost entirely deaf for a number of years
past and getting no relief from many so-called cures which I tried,
was induced by a friend to try Dr. Birney's Catarrhal Powder for
my deafness. Have used this Powder for about four months and
have recovered my hearing almost entirely, so that I can now
hear a watch tick plainly, it being held 18 inches from my ear.
I look upon it as a positive cure for deafness and can say I have never
recommended its use to many of my friends and can say I have never
heard of a case where it
has failed to relieve.
Thankfully yours,
M. E. Ferguson

Sold everywhere by druggists or direct by us.
do you pay \$3 to \$5 for a catarrh
remedy, when (at popular prices.)
WHY Birney's Catarrh Powder
is better than all others? No sneezing or
irritating effects. Full size bottle of
powder and blower, complete, **50c.**
Neat and compact; can be carried in vest pocket.

*** IMPORTANT. ***

Occasionally there are cases of catarrh seriously
aggravated and prolonged by other diseases which, if
understood and treated correctly, (as advised by a com-
petent physician) can be completely cured. In order to
intelligently answer the many calls and hundreds of
letters received daily, we have arranged with one of
the most prominent and competent nose and throat
specialists in CHICAGO to attend this correspondence
and personally examine all patients who call at our of-
fice FREE OF CHARGE. Call in person or direct such
inquiries to No. 1203 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

Birney Catarrhal Powder Co.
NEW YORK: CHICAGO:
3 E. 14th Street 1203 Masonic Temple

Figure 112. Left: Two small vials embossed "DR. BIRNEY'S / CATARRHAL POWDER" recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessels D-413 and D-415). Right: Advertisement from local newspaper for Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder (*Illinois State Register*, 28 November 1893, p. 3).

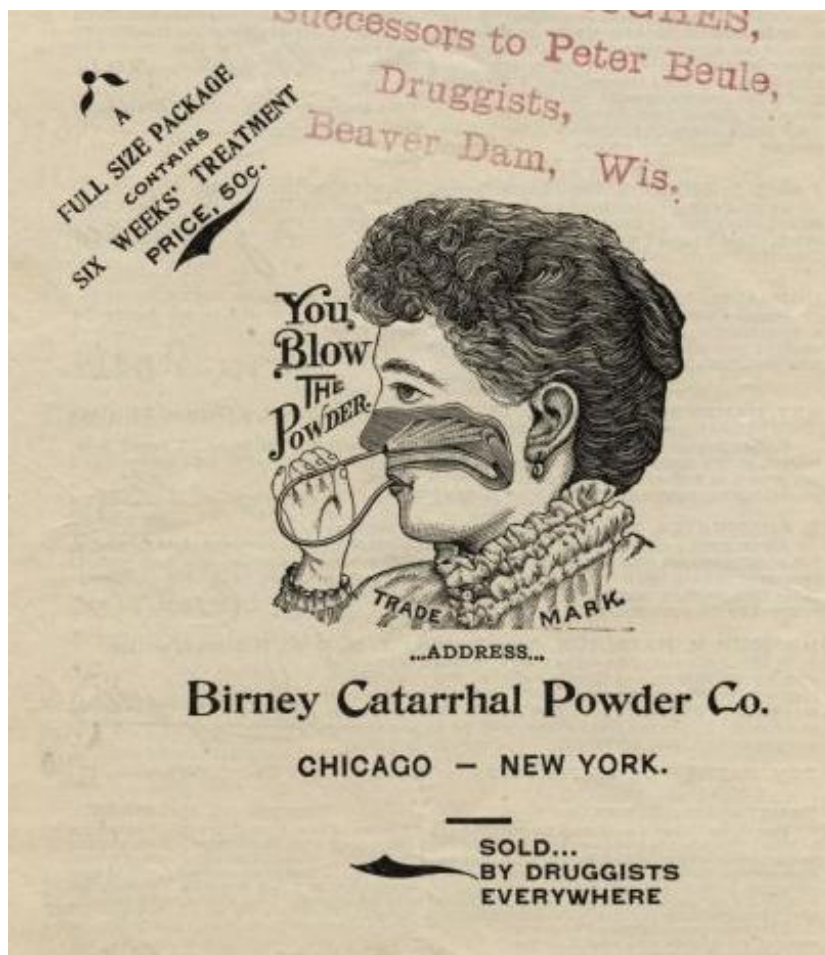


Figure 113. Dr. Birney's Catarrhal Powder was administered into the sinus cavities with a tubular "blower," which was included with each bottle sold. According to trade cards distributed by the company, "you blow the powder" with the aid of their "blower," and the bottle and its "blower" were small and could be "carried in [the] vest pocket" (<https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Image/IM81943>). The product's box notes that it was an "Instant Relief In Catarrh, Hay Fever, Tonsilitis, Quinsy [inflammation of the throat], Sore Throat And Headache And Cold In The Head" (https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_716937).

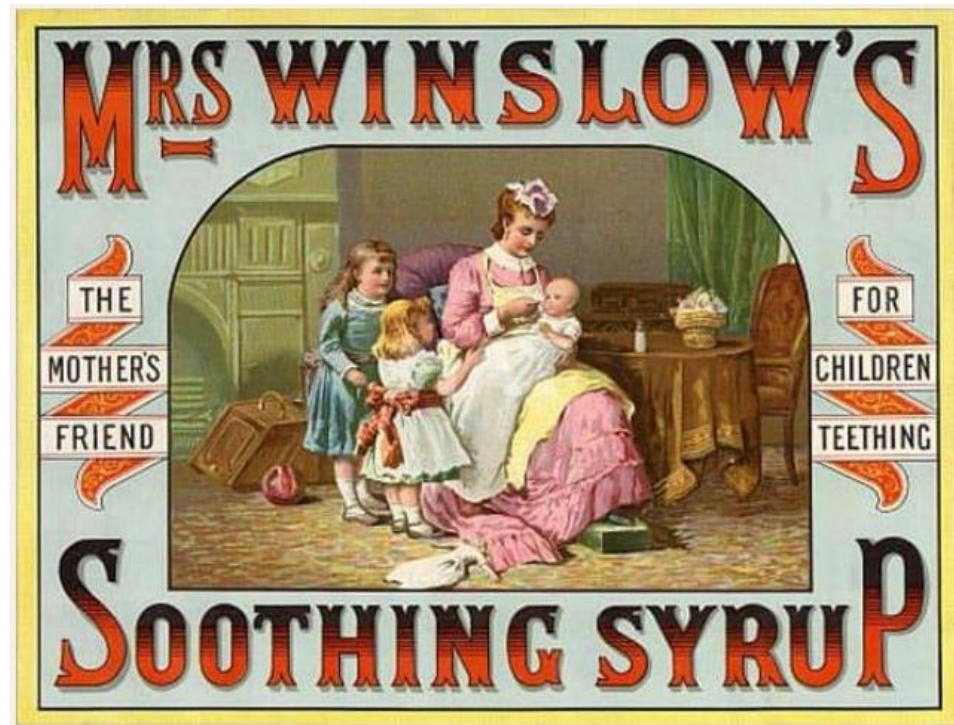
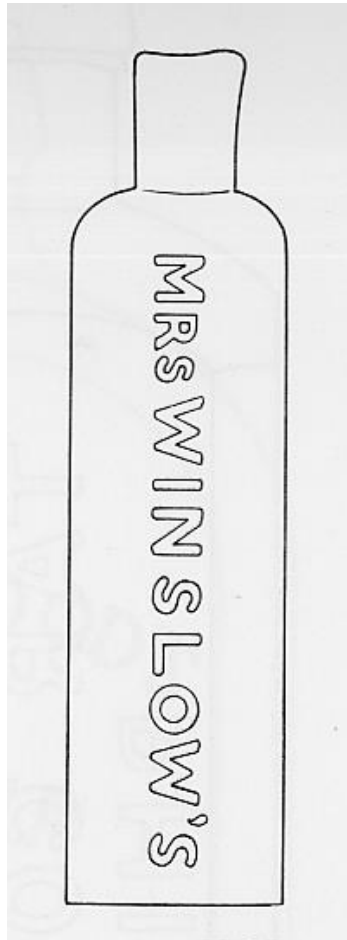


Figure 114. Left: Drawing of bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup similar to one recovered from the Post Fire context of House D (Vessel D-4) (actual size). This vessel has an improved tool lip finish, unlike earlier bottles with an interior folded lip (top right; Baldwin 1973:529). Right: Nineteenth century advertisement emphasizing it as "The Mother's Friend for Children Teething."



Figure 115. Left: Fragments of a medicine bottle embossed embossed “[DR. S]HOOP’S [FAMILY] MEDICINES // [RACINE, WIS]” (Vessel D-174) was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Right: Vintage bottle of Dr. Shoop’s Restorative with paper label (<https://www.nhhistory.org/object/390716/bottle-medicine>).



Figure 116. Left: Godfrey cordial bottle (Vessel D-209) recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Right: Two later nineteenth or early twentieth century Godfrey Cordial bottles with their paper labels (Harlowe 2015).



Figure 117. Personal Care and/or Hygiene vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D were relatively numerous. This category was represented by predominately perfume/scent bottles, as well as hair dye and body powder bottles.



Figure 118. Unmarked, non-proprietary perfume bottles from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Left to right: Vessels D-208, D-371, and D-402). The bottle on the far right is reminiscent of free sample size bottles of Hoyt's "Rubifoam for the Teeth" (https://americanhistory.si.edu/collections/search/object/nmah_1450592).



Figure 119. Bottle stoppers from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Left to right: Vessels D-258, D-370, D-357). The two smaller stoppers most likely were associated with perfume/scent bottles. The larger stopper was associated with a larger bottle, perhaps a perfume/scent (Actual size).



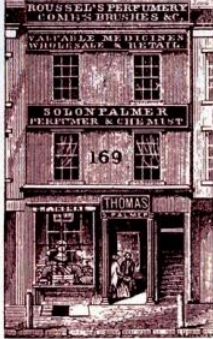
Figure 120. Proprietary perfume/scent bottles from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Left: “Quentin / PHILAD^A” (Vessel D-344). Middle: “SOLON PALMER // NEW YORK” (Vessel D-404). Right: “SATISFACTION / BOUQUET” (Vessel D-451).



Figure 121. Two proprietary perfume/scent bottles with nearly identical design. Left: “TAPPAN’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / HERMAN / TAPPAN / N.Y.” (Vessels D-275 and D-433). Right: “HOYT’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS” (Vessels D-212, D-274, and D-411). Line drawing is from Fike (1987:64).

SOLO PALMER,
PERFUMER
AND
CHEMIST,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Perfumery, Fine Soaps,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
AND TOILET ARTICLES IN GENERAL.
Of English, French and American Manufacture.
No. 169 MAIN.
(LATE No. 8 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, O.)
The stand formerly occupied by G. T. THOMAS, where can still be found all the valuable articles heretofore kept by him.

ALSO,
WESTERN AGENT
FOR THE SALE OF
BAZIN'S (LATE ROUSSEL'S) PERFUMERY,
A complete assortment of which is kept constantly on hand,
WHICH WILL BE FURNISHED AT EASTERN PRICES AND TERMS.
ALSO,
PROPRIETOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE
VEGETABLE COSMETIC LOTION,
AN INVALUABLE PREPARATION
For the Cure of Tetter, Eruptions of the Face, Barbers' Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.
And all other forms of Cutaneous Disease.
T. WASHINGTON, Printer, 43 Main Street, Cincinnati.




COMPLIMENTS OF
E. W. HOYT & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF
HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE - RUBIFOAM, LOWELL, MASS.

THIS CARD IS PERFUMED WITH
Hoyt's German Cologne.
The most FRAGRANT and LASTING of all perfumes.
Unrivalled for the toilet, complexion and the bath. Refreshing and agreeable to the invalid. Unequaled as a handkerchief perfume.
This perfection of cologne is never sold by the ounce.
Price, Trial Size 25 Cts.; Medium Size 50 Cts.; Large Bottles \$1.00.
Beware of Worthless Imitations.

Rubifoam for the Teeth.
The most delightful, refreshing, agreeable and beneficial dentifrice ever placed before the public.
Absolutely Free from all Injurious Substances.
No grit, no acid, deliciously flavored, keeps the teeth white, the breath sweet and the gums healthy. Beautifully put up.
Large Bottles 25 Cents.
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. Insist upon HAVING RUBIFOAM.
HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE AND RUBIFOAM
Are sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles.
E. W. HOYT & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. SHEPARD & CO.,
Whitford's Block, - Southbridge, Mass.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Chemicals, Fancy and
Toilet Articles, Brushes, Perfumery, etc.

RUBIFOAM
FOR THE
TEETH 25 CENTS
A BOTTLE.



PUT UP BY
E. W. HOYT & CO.
PROPRIETORS OF
HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE.
LOWELL, MASS. U.S.A.
COPYRIGHT 1889.

Figure 122. Top Left: Advertisement for Solon Palmer, Perfumer and Chemist. Top Right: 1889 trade card for E. W. Hoyt and Company's German Cologne and Rubifoam for the Teeth. Bottom: Front and back of E. W. Hoyt and Company trade card.



Figure 123. Left: Fragmentary remains of hair dye bottle embossed “J. CRISTADORO // LIQUID // HAIR DYE // NO. 2” (Vessel D-343). Right: Online example showing all four embossed sides of a similar bottle (<http://www.hairraisingstories.com/Proprietors/CRISTADORO.html>).



Figure 124, Painted (floral decoration) milk-glass powder bottle with screw lid (to receive metal shaker head) (Vessel D-277). This ornate bottle probably held a talc or similar body powder.



Figure 125. Miscellaneous Household vessels associated with lighting recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of house D included crimped lamp chimneys (top; Vessels D-132 and D-478), and a layered blue and white glass smoke bell (bottom; Vessel D-368).



Figure 126. Fragments of at least three spittoons were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessels D-146; D-443, and D-418). A fourth spittoon (Vessel D-452) was recovered from the Fire Deposits of House D (Actual Size).



Figure 127. Large, jigger-molded flower pot (with molded decoration, potentially representing stylized grape leaves and vine) recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-204) (actual size).



Figure 128. Fragment of a painted Bohemian glass vase recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-219).



Figure 129. Annular decorated (with mocha) chamber pot (Vessel D-417) recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. This small, 7" diameter chamber pot potentially represents a child's chamber pot.



Figure 130. Two milk glass vessels recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Left: Small oval bowl identified as a “pickle dish” (Vessel D-475). Right: Oval bowl lid in form of a reclining cat (Vessel D-101).

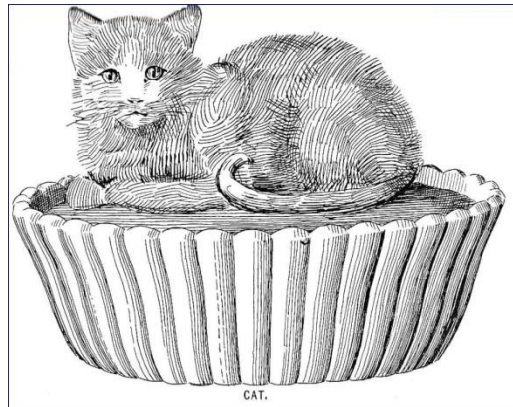
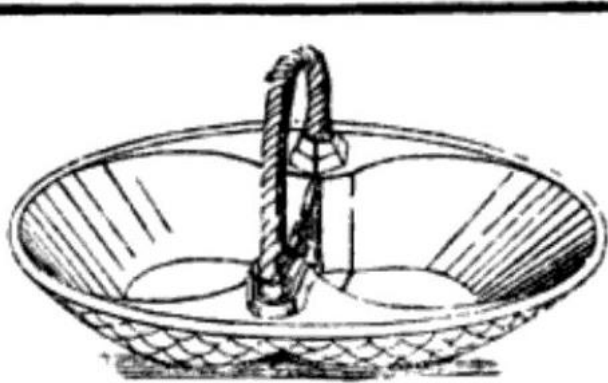


Figure 131. Milk glass lid in the form of a reclining cat (Vessel D-101). This bowl was most likely manufactured by the Westmoreland Specialty Company (Grapeville, Pennsylvania, 1889-1924). This bowl, with its distinctive cat-shaped lid, was introduced by this firm in circa 1904. The cat-covered bowl appears in the company's 1904 price list and 1905 catalogue, and were produced for several decades thereafter (<https://www.eapgs.net/pattern-details.php?idx=7284>).

153,291. PICKLE-DISHES. W. M. Kirchner, Pittsburg, Pa., assignor to J. S. and T. B. Atterbury, same place. [Filed Mar. 21, 1874.]

The concave article of glassware is formed with a pressed glass partition, and has a pressed-glass handle across the concavity of the dish.



1. A concave dish or other article of glassware which has its bottom depressed below its rim, provided with a pressed-glass handle arranged across the concavity, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination of the pressed-glass partition, with a concave article of glassware having a pressed handle across the concavity, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.



Figure 132. Patent details of a small milk glass “pickle dish” marketed by Atterbury and Company (Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania) and identical to Vessel D-475. The patent was issued for the method in applying the handle to the base and was issued in July 1874 (United States Patent Office 1874:93).



Figure 133. Primary artifacts recovered from the Fire Deposits of House D.



Figure 134. Small printed dessert plate with painted details from the Fire Deposits of House D (Vessel D-41).



Figure 135. Left: Fragments of a peppersauce bottle (Vessel D-135) from the Fire Deposits of House D. The 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalogue describes this bottle as an “Oval Ring Pepper Sauce” bottle (IGC 1906:205).



Figure 136. Flasks from the Fire Deposits were represented by a variety of shapes, and included one Eagle/Dandy (left; Vessel D-97), one Jo Jo (right; Vessel D-95), one Shoo-fly (not illustrated; Vessel D-138) and two Olympia (Vessels D-91 and D-92; see next figure) style flasks.



OLYMPIA FLASK.

Name Copyrighted. Patented Aug. 9th, 1893.

WE take pleasure in presenting to the trade our new **Olympia Flask**, in whose shape we have carefully avoided all the objectionable features of ordinary flasks, but preserving their good points and uniting them in a **novel design**, which, as will be noted by reference to the illustration on this page, is not only **pleasing to the eye**, but is **strong and handy**, too.

SIZES AND LIST PRICES OF OLYMPIA FLASKS.

		1 1/2 oz. cap.,	\$12 00 per gross,	3 gross boxes.
1/4 Pint	3	" "	12 50	" " 2 " "
1/2 "	4	" "	13 25	" " 2 " "
3/4 "	5	" "	15 00	" " 1 " "
1 "	6	" "	15 00	" " 1 " "
1 1/4 "	7	" "	16 00	" " 1 " "
1 1/2 "	8	" "	17 00	" " 1 " "
Pints	10	" "	22 75	" " 1/2 " "
"	12	" "	22 75	" " 1/2 " "
"	14	" "	23 75	" " 1/2 " "
"	16	" "	25 00	" " 1/2 " "
Quarts	24	" "	35 00	" " 1/2 " "
"	30	" "	38 00	" " 1/2 " "
"	32	" "	39 00	" " 1/2 " "

6, 7, 8, 12, and 16 oz. sizes are plate mould.

Special discount on Olympia Flask. Correspondence is invited in reference to this elegant Flask and samples will be gladly furnished on request.

Figure 137. Olympia style whiskey flask from the Fire Deposits of House D (Vessel D-91) (75% actual size). Right: Illinois Glass Company catalog from 1906 illustrating the newly introduced Olympia Flask (IGC 1906:172). The flask recovered from House D has the words “DESIGN PATENTED / PAT” over-printed the “IGCO” illustrated in the catalog.



Figure 138. Two bottles from the Fire Deposits of House D. Left: A large aqua botte of indeterminate function suspected as being an export beer bottle (Vessel D-106). Right: Generic beer bottle (Vessel D-140). The base of this bottle is embossed “A B CO / 18,” and most likely was manufactured by the American Bottle Company between 1905 and 1929.



Figure 139. Medicine bottles from the Fire Deposits of House D included two small French Square bottles (Vessels D-111 and D-120), as well as a small round bottle (Vessel D108). A fourth potential medicine bottle was represented solely by its lip and neck (Vessel D-109).



LARKIN SOAPS

The Whole Family Supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after.

On Thirty Days' Free Trial.



THE LARKIN PLAN

saves you half the regular retail prices; half the cost. You pay but the usual retail value of the soaps and all middlemen's profits are yours in a premium; itself of equal value.

"Chautauqua" Rocker and Reclining Chair.

Can be adjusted to any position, and changed at will by the occupant while reclining. Head-rest adjustable. Spring seat. A synonym of luxurious ease and comfort. It is built of oak, polished antique finish. The entire chair is upholstered with corduroy in crimson, old red, tobacco brown, blue or olive, as desired. It is very strong and perfectly simple in construction and fully guaranteed.

AFTER THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL if the purchaser finds all the Soaps, etc., of excellent quality and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment duty after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the BOX or PREMIUM does not prove all expected. Safe delivery guaranteed. The transaction is not complete until you are satisfied.

Many youths and maidens easily earn a Chautauqua Desk or other premium free by dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors, who readily pay the listed retail prices. This provides the \$10 needed to pay our bill, and gives the young folk the premium as "a middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO.,
Larkin St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Established 1878. Capital \$500,000.



Booklet Handsomely Illustrating 15 Premiums sent on request.

OUR GREAT COMBINATION BOX.

Enough to Last an Average Family One Full Year. This List of Contents Changed as Desired.

100 Bars "Sweet Home" Soap	\$5.00
For all laundry and household purposes it has no superior. Large bars.	
10 Bars White Woolen Soap . . . . .	.70
A perfect soap for flannels.	
12 Pkgs. Boraxine Soap Powder (full lbs.)	1.20
An unequalled laundry luxury.	
4 Bars Honor Bright Scouring Soap . . . . .	.20
1-4 Doz. Modjeska Complexion Soap . . . . .	.60
Perfume exquisite. A matchless beautifier.	
1-4 Doz. Old English Castile Soap . . . . .	.30
1-4 Doz. Creme Oatmeal Toilet Soap . . . . .	.25
1-4 Doz. Elite Glycerine Toilet Soap . . . . .	.25
1-4 Doz. Larkin's Tar Soap . . . . .	.30
Unequaled for washing the hair.	
1-4 Doz. Sulphur Soap . . . . .	.30
1 Bottle, 1 Ounce, Modjeska Perfume . . . . .	.25
Delicate, refined, popular, lasting.	
1 Jar, 2 Ounces, Modjeska Gold Cream . . . . .	.25
Soothing. Cures chapped skin.	
1 Bottle Modjeska Tooth Powder . . . . .	.25
Preserves the teeth, hardens the gums, sweetens the breath.	
1 Stick Witch Hazel Shaving Soap . . . . .	.10
The Contents, Worth at Retail, Cost \$10.00	
All for \$10. Actual Retail Value \$20.00	
(Premium gratis.)	

NOTE.—We have examined the soaps and premiums and know they give satisfaction, and also know that the Larkin Soap Mfg. Co. are reliable in every way and fulfill all promises advertised above. —Ed. *Yorke's Instructor*. *Christianity Today, Buffalo* says:—We have bought and used "Sweet Home" Soaps a number of years. It has always proved entirely satisfactory. The premiums are all that is claimed for them. We wonder that the Larkin Company can give so much for so little. They are perfectly reliable.

Figure 140. Personal Care/Hygiene vessels present in the Fire Deposits of House D included this toiletry bottle (lotion or perfumed soap) from the Larkin Soap Company, Buffalo, New York (Vessel D-127). The bottle is embossed "LARKIN / CO. / BUFFALO" with the "Larkin" and "Co." written in script.



Figure 141. Bristol glazed master ink bottle with pouring spout (Vessel D-117) from the Fire Deposits of House D.



Figure 142. Thinly potted, hard paste (refined stoneware) vase with painted and gilded decoration (Vessel D-105) from the Fire Deposits of House D.



Figure 143. Large wash basin (Vessel D-75) from the Fire Deposits of House D.

	Post-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	13	20.6%	2	12.5%	15	19.0%
1.2 Teawares (Drinking)	20	31.7%	3	18.8%	23	29.1%
		52.4%		31.3%		48.1%
2.1 Kitchenware	4	6.3%	0	0.0%	4	5.1%
2.2 Food Storage						
2.21 Home	2	3.2%	1	6.3%	3	3.8%
2.22 Commercial	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2.23 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		3.2%		6.3%		3.8%
4.1 Indulgences						
4.11 Drink--Alcohol	5	7.9%	0	0.0%	5	6.3%
4.12 Drink--Non-alcohol	6	9.5%	1	6.3%	7	8.9%
4.13 Smoking	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.14 Drugs	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		17.5%		6.3%		15.2%
4.2 Medicine						
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.22 Proprietary	0	0.0%	1	6.3%	1	1.3%
4.23 Non-proprietary	5	7.9%	2	12.5%	7	8.9%
4.24 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		7.9%		18.8%		10.1%
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene						
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
6.1 Household Furnishings	2	3.2%	3	18.8%	5	6.3%
6.2 Chemical	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	2	2.5%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		3.2%		31.3%		8.9%
7.0 Labor/Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8.0 Architecture	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9.0 Indeterminate	6	9.5%	1	6.3%	7	8.9%
Totals	63	100.0%	16	100.0%	79	100.0%

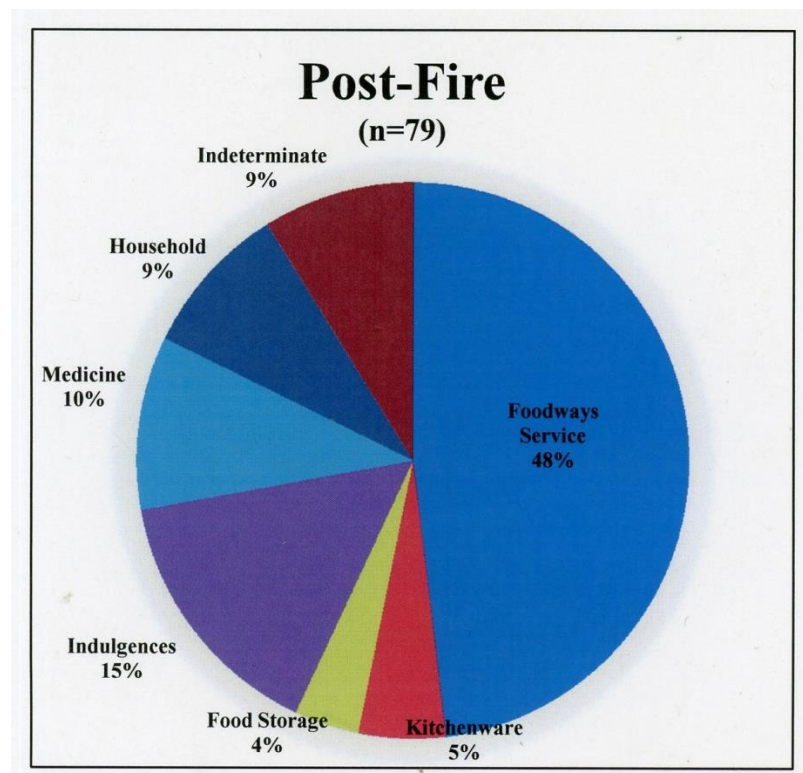


Table 20 (left) and Figure 144 (right). Ceramic and glass vessels from the Post-Fire context of House D.

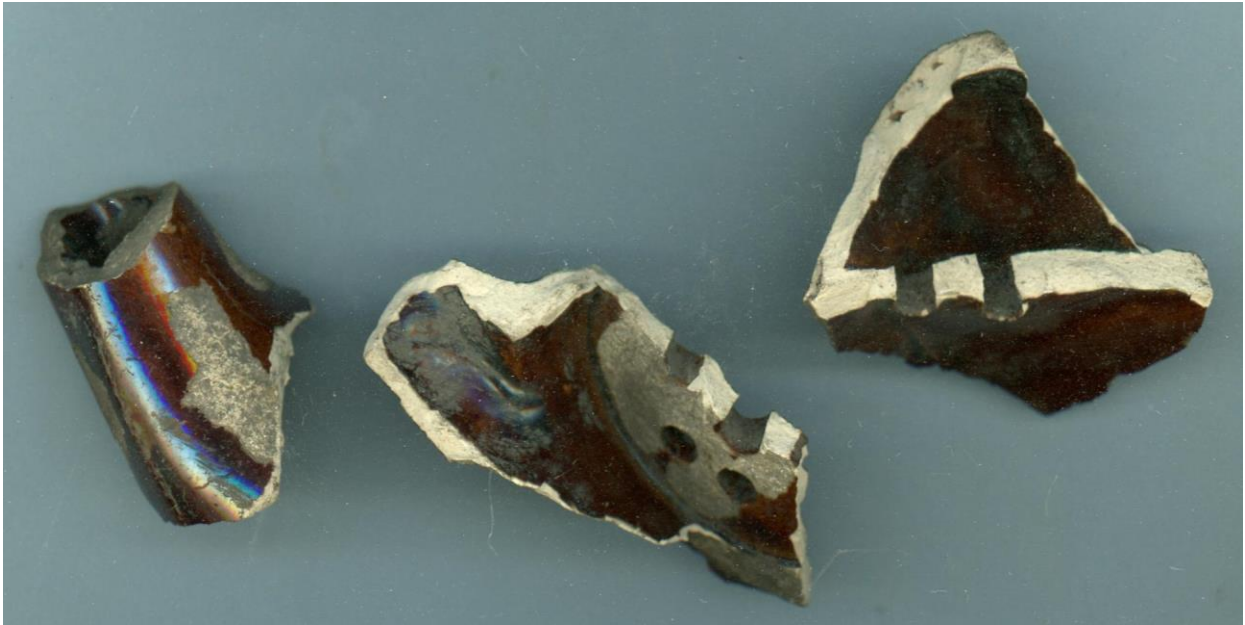


Figure 145. Top: Undecorated whiteware plate (Vessel D-1; 75% Actual Size). Bottom: Fragments of a Rockingham-glazed teapot (Vessel D-3; actual size).



Figure 146. Fragments of two small shoes recovered from the Post-Fire deposits of House D (Lot D-58) (actual size).



Figure 147. Architectural items from House D were relatively numerous in the fire-deposits of House D, and included machine-cut and wire-drawn nails (top; Lot D-68) and wall plaster (bottom). Plaster is reproduced at 95% actual size.



Figure 148. Plaster from the Fire Deposits of House D exhibited several different finish details (Lot D-128; actual size). Left: Unwashed, heavily soot-covered sample (presumably representing a ceiling finish). Middle: Red-washed and/or calcimine paint over either a thin lime white wash or a rough textured “scratch” coat of plaster (presumably a less-formal and/or utilitarian space). Right: Blue over white calcimine paint over white finish coat of lime plaster (presumably representing a wall surface finish). All three samples were applied over wood lath. Right: Plaster fragment with a red wash or paint, heavily sooted over (Lot D-86).



Figure 149. This broken window pane was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-20; 75% actual size). This window pane measured 6¼ x 9-in and was a uniformly 2.48mm thick. The presence of this unmelted window pane probably documents remodeling activity associated with House D during the very late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries.



Figure 150. Aqua window glass (?) with a green reverse-painted “W.” The glass has been irregularly cut square, measures approximately $2\frac{3}{8}$ x $2\frac{3}{8}$ -in, and was overpainted with dark-colored background after the initial “W” was painted (Lot D-28).

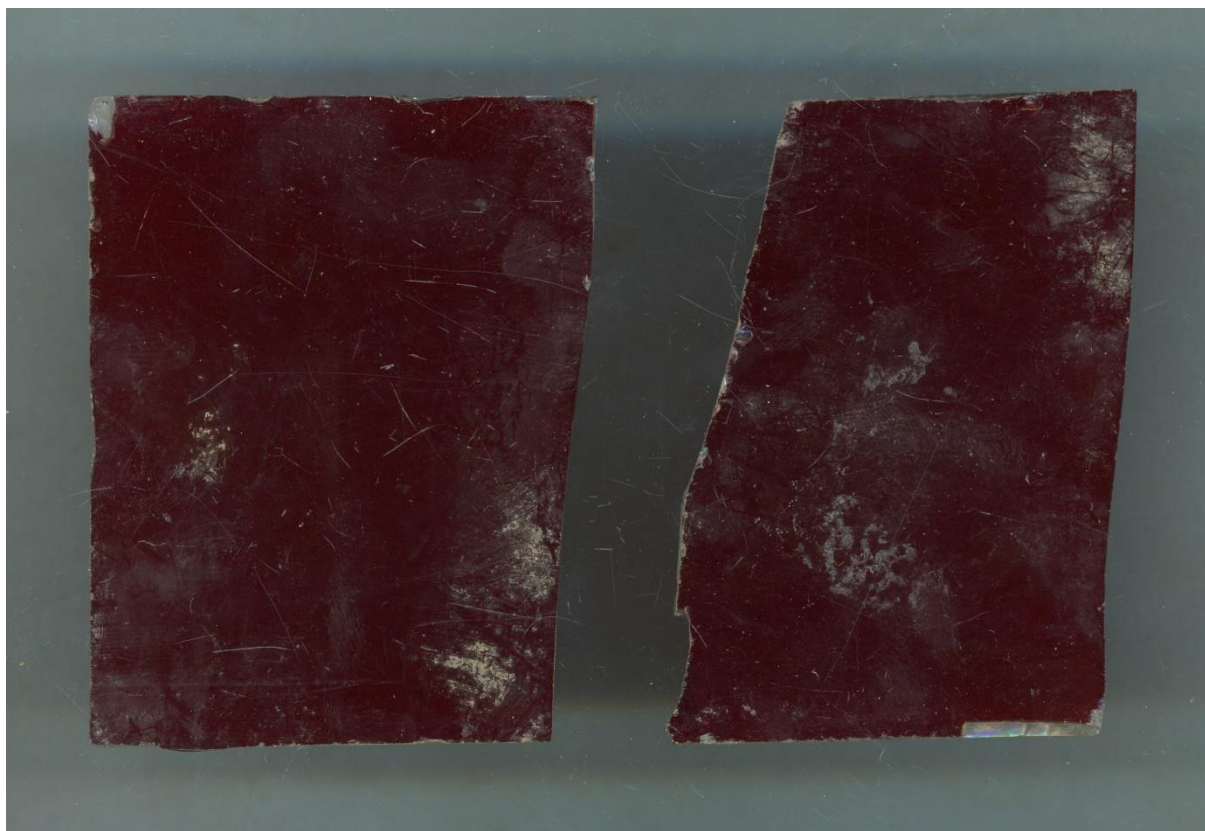


Figure 151. Two fragments of red “cottage glass” from House D. These window pane fragments are layered (red over clear) glass that measure $3\frac{3}{8}$ -in wide by an unknown length. The glass is relatively thick, at 3.27-3.33mm (lot D-35).

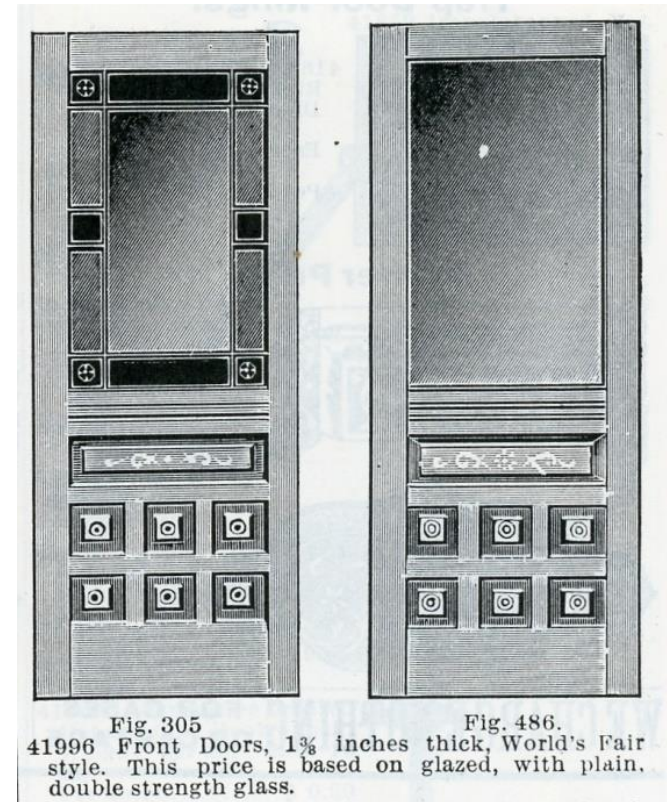
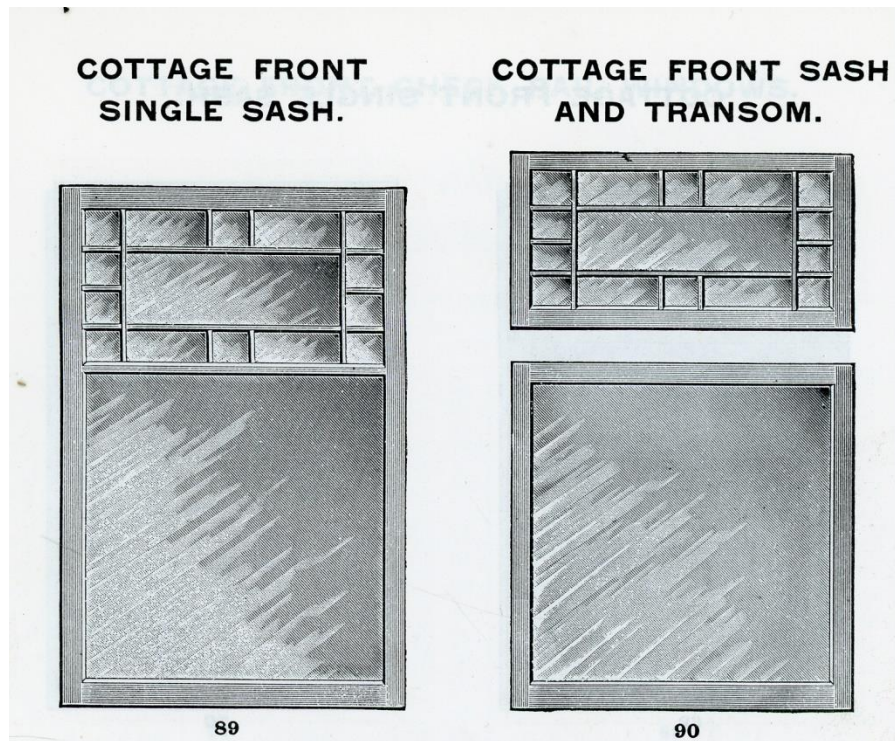


Fig. 305
41996 Front Doors, 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches thick, World's Fair style. This price is based on glazed, with plain, double strength glass.

Fig. 486.

Figure 152. Left: Cottage windows with single sash (left) and sash with transom (right) as illustrated in the 1898 *Combined Book of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings* (Dover 1969:22). Right: Cottage-style front doors from Montgomery Ward and Company (1895: 384). These front doors were noted as being of the “World’s Fair Style”, and could be furnished with “Colored border lights, assorted colors, with cathedral enamel or chipped center lights.”



Figure 153. This large fragment of igneous stone represents a large “chip” of worked granite atypical of building material used in nineteenth century dwelling such as those represented by House D (Lot D-11; 85% actual size). Note the flat worked (chisel-smoothed) surface at right. This thick slab with its chisel-smoothed surface is reminiscent of a tombstone, or large lintel, was recovered within the north firebox, along with a framing or lathing hatchet. Represents fragment of original hearth stone?



Figure 154. Structural debris from the Late Pre-Fire deposits of House D included fragments of a grey slate slab with polished surfaces (note finished edge along bottom of image)—possible slate hearth stone or mantle (Lot D-25).



Figure 155. Two pieces of architectural hardware recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context of House D. Left: Brass door stop (Lot D-30). This door stop was small (only 2” tall), and diminutive compared to a contemporary example recovered from adjacent House B. Right: Dead bolt mechanism (with broken spring) from a rim lock (Lot D72).



Figure 156. Miscellaneous architectural hardware recovered from House D. Top: Potential cast iron rim lock fragment (Lot D-21). Bottom Left: Small rim ($2\frac{3}{4}$ -in long) lock strike plate (Lot D-34). Bottom Right: Fragmentary key escutcheon (Lot D-19). The potential rim lock and rim lock strike plate were recovered from potential Late Pre-Fire contexts. The key escutcheon was recovered from the Fire Deposits. The presence of the two lock parts in the Late Pre-Fire deposits raises questions as to the potential mixing of Late Pre-Fire and Fire deposits, and/or whether some of the Late Pre-Fire deposits have been incorrectly assigned to that context.

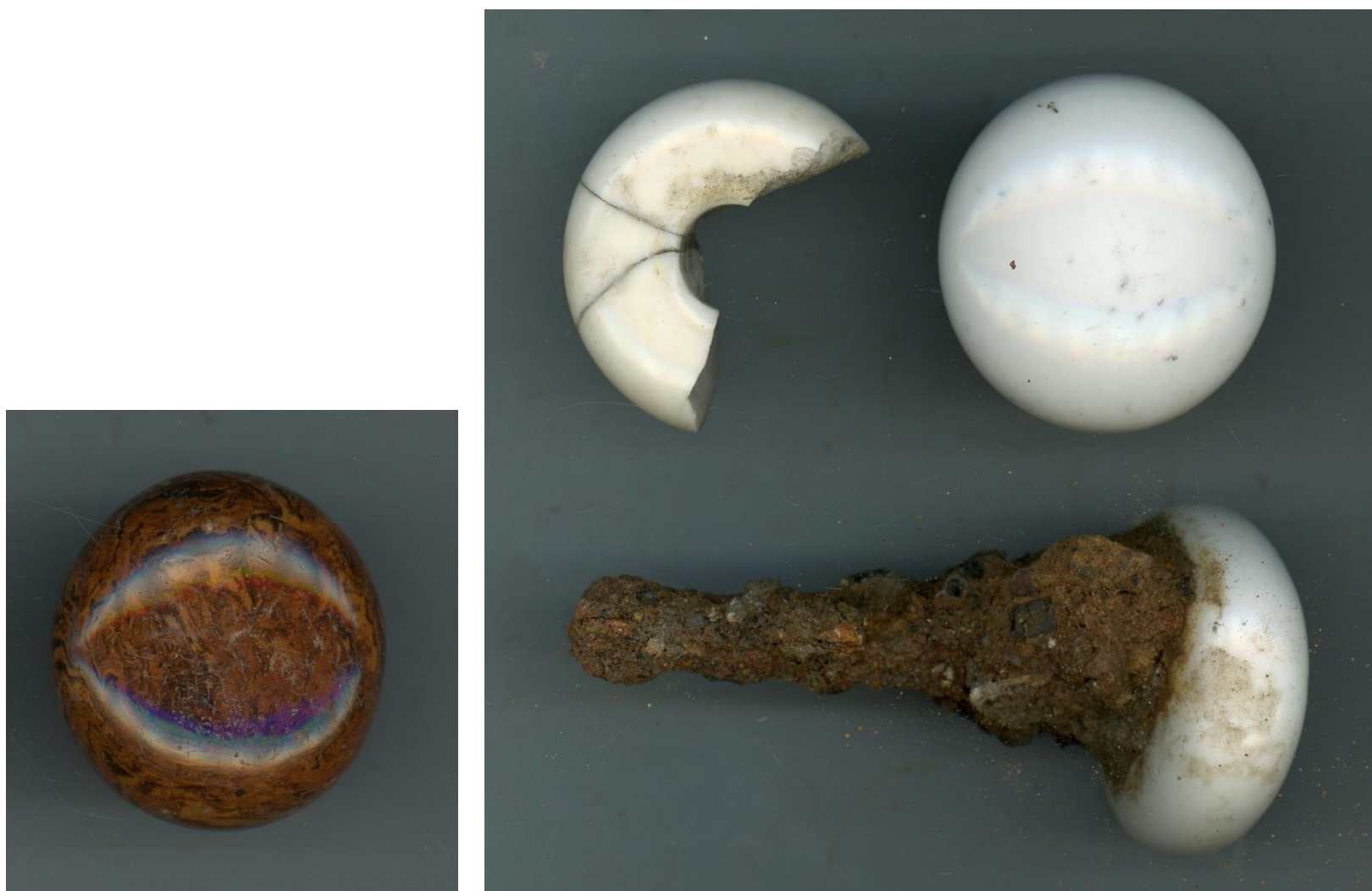


Figure 157. Door knobs from House D. Right: The earlier door knobs from House D are a red and black swirled paste referred to as Mineral knobs (Lot D-29). Right: The later knobs from House D are hard paste, white porcelain knobs. Pieces of the fragmentary knob were recovered from multiple locations (Lots D-33, D-41, and D-87). The knob without the spindle was recovered from Lot D-122, and the knob with the spindle attached was recovered from Lot D-22.



Door Knobs.
Weight, 1 lb.

41480

No screws furnished.
See Index for screws. Each Per doz.

41480	Brown Mineral Door Knobs, with 5-16 inch spindles, japanned mountings, for rim locks; no screws furnished.....	\$0.06	\$0.65
41481	Brown Mineral Door Knobs, with 5-16 inch spindles, japanned mountings for mortise lock; no screws furnished...	.06	.65
41482	White Porcelain Door Knobs, with 5-16 inch spindles, japanned mountings for rim locks.....	.08	.87
41483	White Porcelain Door Knobs, 5-16 inch spindles, japanned mountings, for mortise locks; no screws furnished....	.08	.87
41484	Ebony Door Knobs, 5-16 inch spindles, japanned mountings, for rim locks.	.08	.87
41485	Ebony Door Knobs, with 5-16 inch spindles, japanned mountings, for mortise locks; no screws furnished.....	.08	.87

Figure 158. The earlier door knob, such as the mineral knob at right (Lot D-29) are set in lead for attachment to their spindle. In contrast, the later knobs, such as the porcelain one at left (Lot D-122) have a threaded spindle that twists into the threaded knob. Montgomery Ward Company (1895:375) offered “brown mineral,” “white porcelain,” and “ebony” door knobs—three of the most common utilitarian door knobs in use during the nineteenth century.



Figure 159. This soft paste earthenware door knob was recovered from a Post Fire context (Lot D-92) and contrasts dramatically in regards to quality to the earlier porcelain knobs.



Figure 160. Several keys were recovered from House D. Top: Brass keys, most likely associated with rim locks for house doors (Lots D-22 and D-56). Bottom Left: Iron keys most likely associated with furniture (such as chests) (Lots D21 and D-99). Bottom Right: Iron key, potentially a clock key (Lot D-56).



Figure 161. Cuprous teaspoons and tablespoons from House D (75% actual size). Top: Stamped spoons typical of an earlier period (Early/Middle Pre-Fire). Top to bottom: tablespoon (Lot D-33; Fire), teaspoon (Lot D-13; Late Pre-Fire), teaspoon (Lot D-101; Late Pre-Fire). Bottom: Heavier decorated teaspoons (Lot D-23, Early/Middle Pre-Fire and Lot D-35, Late Pre-Fire).

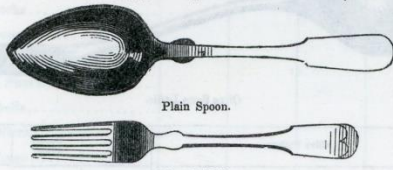


Figure 162. Forks from House D (75% actual size). Top to bottom: Lot D-5 (Post Fire), D-139 (Late Pre-Fire), Lot D-35 (Late Pre-Fire), and Lot D-103 (Middle Pre-Fire). The bottom specimen, from the Middle Pre-Fire context), may represent a cast-brass utensil (and not the cheaper stamped variety). The fork second from the bottom has its tines hammered flat, and along with the heavier cast example, which has been broken into multiple parts, may suggest the on-site processing of metals (scraping activity).

SILVER PLATED TABLE WARE.

PLATED WITH PURE SILVER ON FIRST QUALITY ALBATA METAL AND GERMAN SILVER.

Plain and Tipped Spoons and Forks, &c.




Plain Spoon.

Tipped Fork.

Plain and Tipped Patterns.	Heavy Plate.	Double Plate.	Treble Plate.	Quadruple Plate.
----------------------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	------------------


Threaded Spoons and Forks, &c.



Threaded Spoon.

Threaded Fork.


Brunswick Spoons and Forks, &c.



Brunswick Spoon.

Brunswick Fork.

Beaded or Mayflower Spoons and Forks, &c.



Beaded Spoon.

Beaded Fork.

TINNED IRON WARE.

Patent Round Handle Iron Spoons.


No. 85, Tea Spoons.....per gross, \$

No. 160, Table Spoons..... "

No. 170, Table Spoons..... "

No. 180, Table Spoons..... "

Patent Flat Handle Iron Spoons.



No. 2 Tea Spoonsper gross, \$

No. 1 Table Spoons "

No. 2 Table Spoons..... "

No. 3 Table Spoons..... "

Patent Bevel Handle Iron Spoons.

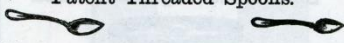
No. 02 Tea Spoons.....per gross, \$

No. 01 Table Spoons..... "

No. 02 Table Spoons..... "

No. 03 Table Spoons..... "

Patent Threaded Spoons.



No. 30 Solid Tea Spoonsper gross, \$

No. 31 Solid Tea Spoons "

No. 20 Solid Table Spoons..... "


No. 21 Solid Table Spoons..... "

No. 22 Solid Table Spoons..... "

No. 23 Solid Table Spoons..... "

No. 26 Solid Table Spoons..... "

Patent Flat Handle Basting Spoons.




\$	8	10	12	14	16	per gross.
						inches.

Patent Bevel Handle Basting Spoons.

\$	10	12	14	16	per gross.
					inches.

Patent Threaded Solid Basting Spoons.




\$	10	12	14	16	18	per gross.
						inches.

Patent Wood Handle Preserve Spoons.

\$	10	12	15	per gross.
				inches.


Patent Heavy Tinned Iron Forks.



No. 850, Table Forks, Four Tined.....per gross, \$

No. 851, Table Forks, Four Tined, Medium..... "

Patent Threaded Forks.



No. 24, Tinned Table Forks.....per gross, \$

Figure 163. Top: Silver-plated table ware available from the 1865 Russel and Erwin catalog (Russell and Erwin 1980). Decorations included Plain, Tipped, and Threaded designs. Middle: Heavier and more ornate table ware decorated in the Brunswick and Beaded/Mayflower patterns. Bottom: Tinned iron ware included a variety of spoon and fork sizes and shapes.



Figure 164. Ferrous teaspoons from House D included both teaspoons (top) and tablespoons (Bottom). Top: Teaspoons from the Late Pre-Fire (Lots 130 and D-35) and Fire (Lot D-33) contexts. Bottom: Tablespoons and/or ladles from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire (Lot D-63) and Late Pre-Fire (Lots D-21 and D-120) contexts (75% actual size).

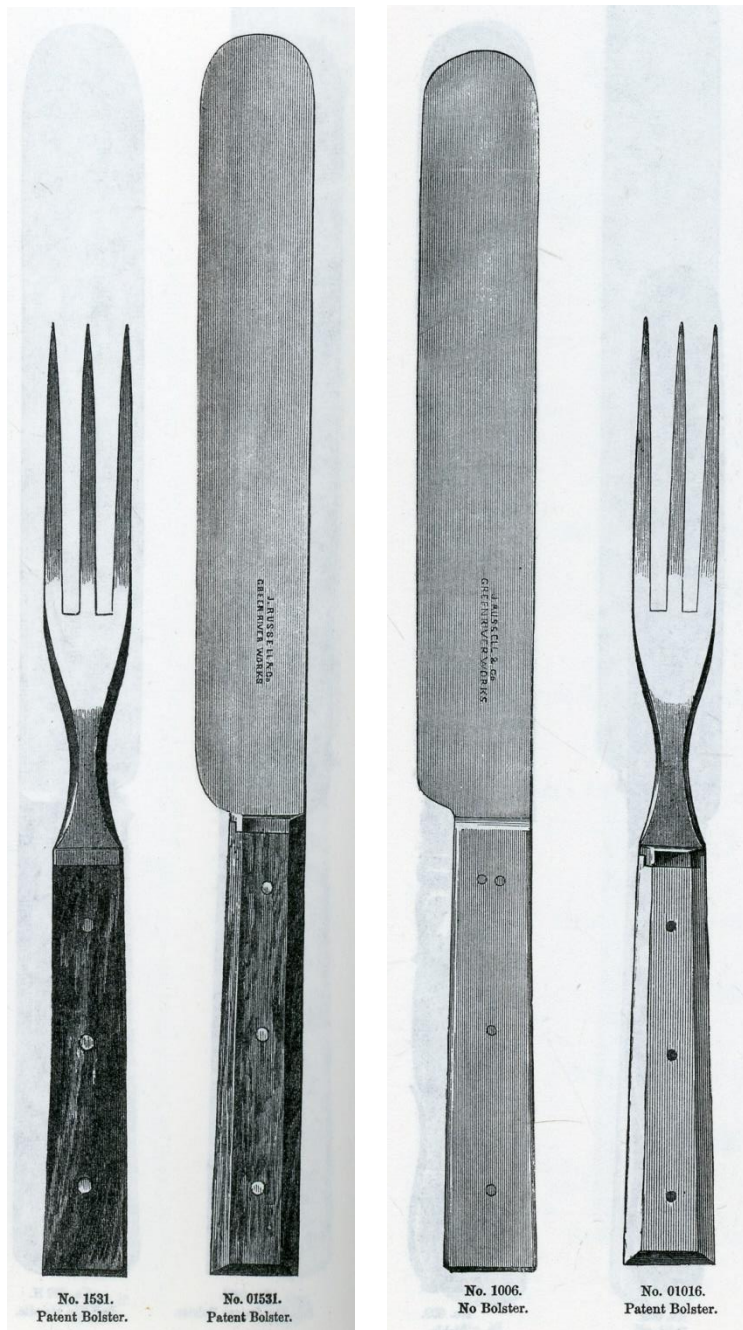


Figure 165. Examples of everyday table knives and forks commonly found in nineteenth-century working-class households, as depicted in the 1865 Russell and Erwin catalog (Russell and Erwin 1980:350, 352). Both wood/ebony handled (left) and bone/ivory (right) handled varieties were recovered from House D.



Figure 166. Left: Wood-handled utensils, most likely forks. All were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lots D-22, D-35, D-34, D-81, D-14, D-119). Right: Bone-handled utensils, most likely forks. One was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-68), one from a Middle/Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-122), and one from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-95). All are illustrated at 75% actual size.



Figure 167. Wood and metal-handled table knives from House D. Top three are wooden handled (Lots D 16, and D-22). The handle second from bottom has a metal ferrule or bolster (Lot D-22). The bottom knife has an iron blade with Britannia handle (Lot 62). One of the wooden handled knives is from an Early/Middle Pre-fire context whereas the others are from a Late Pre-Fire context (75% actual size).



Figure 168. Pewter spoon fragments from House D were recovered from Early/Middle (Lots D-15 and D-16) as well as Late Pre-Fire (Lot D-99) contexts (75% actual size).



Figure 169. An antler utensil handle was recovered from the Fire context of House D (Lot D-105) (75% actual size).



Figure 170. Miscellaneous household items from the Fire deposits of House D included a copper salt or pepper shaker (left; Lot 33), and a 2-in diameter ferrous “tin can” (the top of which had been punched and used as a shaker) (right; Lot 55). Both the lid and body of the shaker were made with copper, and the body of the shaker had a molded decorative design. The function of the “tin-can” shaker is unknown.

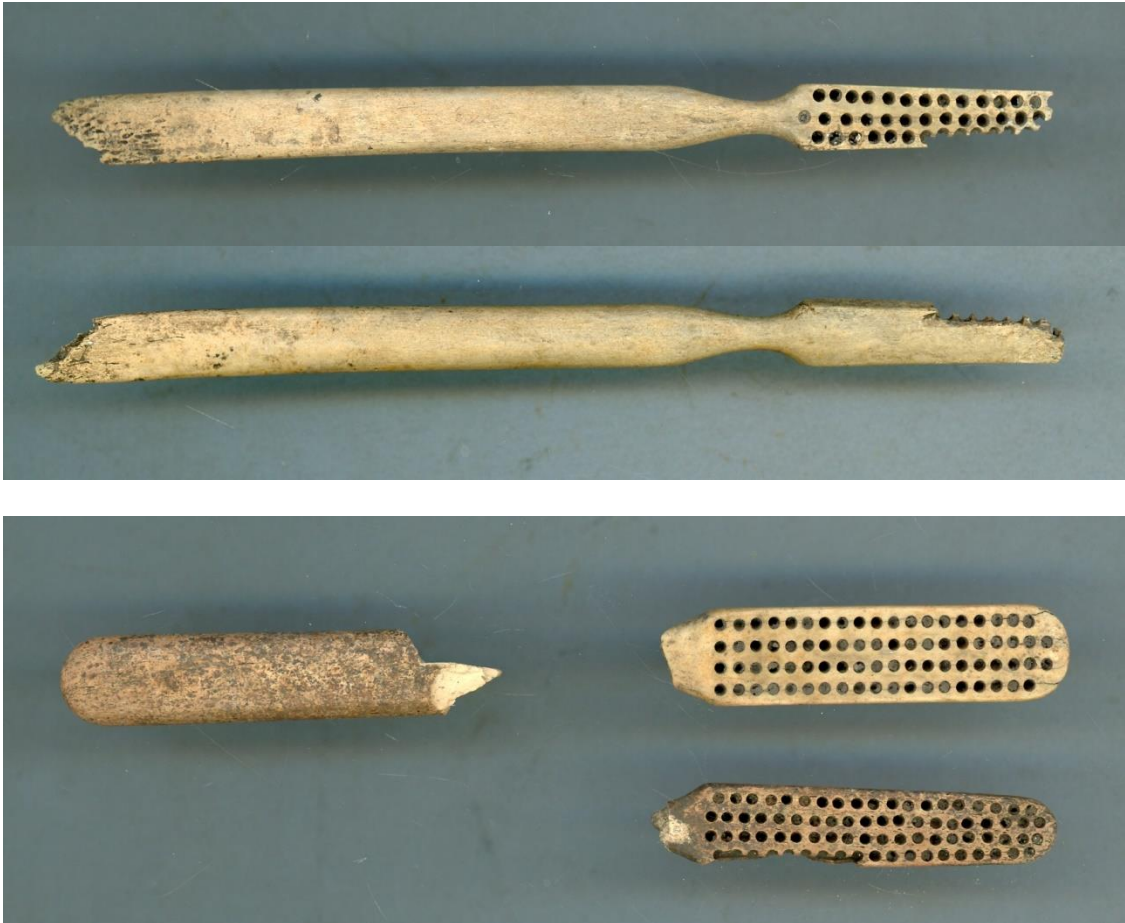


Figure 171. At least three bone tooth brushes were recovered from House D. Top: Two views of toothbrush from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-22). Bottom: Handle fragment (Lot D-69) and two brush heads (Lot D-86 and D-82). The larger of the two brush heads was from the Fire context, whereas the smaller was from the Middle Pre-Fire context. The handle fragment was from the Late Pre-Fire context (actual size).



Figure 172. Top and Middle: Metal hair pin (Lot D-99), hard rubber hair pins (Lots D-123, D-56, and D-22) and hard rubber clothing stays (Lot D-22 and D-94) from House D. Bottom: Page from George Davis and Brother's 1856 catalog illustrating a variety of hard rubber combs, barrettes, and hair pins (Davis Brothers 1856:76).

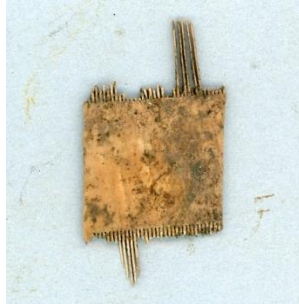


Figure 173. Lice combs were relatively common within the House D assemblage. Top: Bone lice comb (Lot D-81). Bottom: Three sizes of hard rubber lice combs were recovered, many of which were marked with the name of the manufacturer (Lots D-14, D-36, Lot D-127, D-36, and Lot D-28) (Actual size). Except for one of the hard rubber lice combs (recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context), all lice combs were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 174. Earlier style hard rubber hair combs. Top: Comb with fish-scale decoration (impressed “GOODYEAR VULCANITE CO.”; Lot D-9). Middle: Large comb impressed with “I. R. COMB CO GOODYEAR 1851”; Lot D-30). Bottom: Unmarked comb (Lot D-69).



4 AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

"HERCULES" COMBS.

WARRANTED UNBREAKABLE.

The Butler Hard Rubber Co., sole manufacturers of this very popular brand of Combs, guarantee that the quality of the material used in their manufacture is absolutely the best, the style and finish unsurpassed.

They not only warrant that, with fair and reasonable use, they will fulfil the expectation the name implies, but agree to **re-place** any comb bearing this stamp which may be broken in **twelve months** from the time of purchase.



Trade-Mark Registered.

Various kinds of so-called unbreakable combs have been offered to the public at different times, and the trade is cautioned against accepting any not bearing the gold stamp "Hercules," Warranted Unbreakable, on the one side, and The Butler Hard Rubber Co. in black on the other

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE ARE OUR FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

"ROYAL" COMBS. These Combs are manufactured expressly for the best trade, the teeth being grailed and hand-finished, have been pronounced by competent judges to be the best ever offered to the consumer.

"The Butler Hard Rubber Co.'s" Standard Line consists of medium priced goods.

"THE AMERICAN RUBBER CO.'S." are medium and low priced combs.

THE COMET COMB CO." The goods manufactured under this brand are the cheapest.

For Sale by all **WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

The Butler Hard Rubber Company, New York.

Readers, Please Mention AMERICAN DRUGGIST when Writing or Buying.

Figure 175. Later style hard rubber comb impressed "WARRANTED UNBREAKABLE" (Lot D-13). The Hercules brand of combs, which was "warranted unbreakable," was manufactured by the Butler Hard Rubber Company. This advertisement for Hercules combs dated from 1891 (*American Druggist* 1891) [See also House C.]



Figure 176. Later nineteenth century hard rubber hair combs recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lots D-1, D-127, D-99, D-22).



Figure 177. Burned and heat-deformed combs recovered from the Late Pre-Fire (Lots D-70, D-89, and D-101), as well as Post-Fire (Lot D-92).

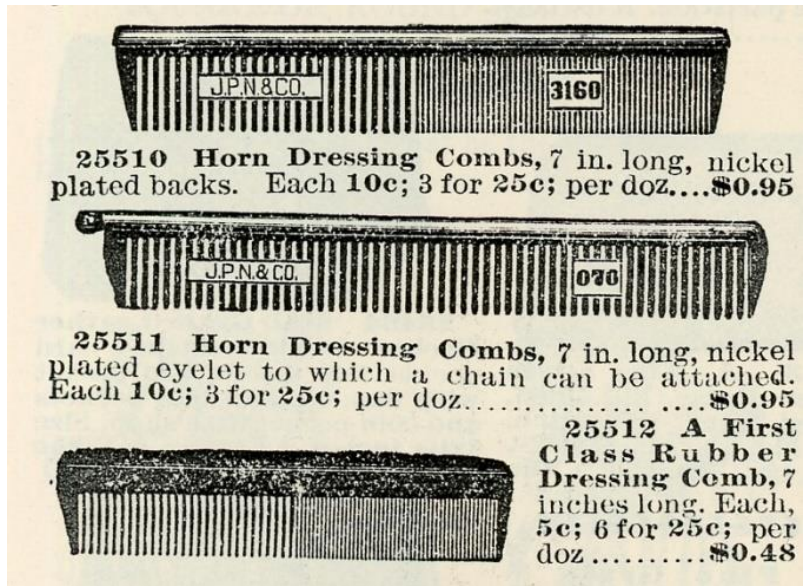


Figure 178. Metal-backed combs recovered from House D (Lots D-11, D-14, and D-131; 75% actual size). The majority of the combs advertised by Sears, Roebuck and Company at the turn-of-the-century consisted mostly of hard rubber examples, supplemented with a few aluminum and horn examples (examples from 1897 catalog shown at bottom) (Sears Roebuck and Company 1968:326). The horn dressing combs had a nickel-plated metal back or frame, similar to that recovered from House D. Besides horn, these combs also were manufactured with wooden or bone teeth. These were the first combs listed within the catalog and represent slightly more expensive combs than the similarly-sized rubber combs.



Figure 179. Barrettes from House D. Top Left: Hard rubber barrettes. Top Right: Decorated barrette (Lots D-99 and D-101). Middle: Celluloid and horn barrettes (Lots D-19, D-97, and D-112). Bottom: Celluloid or Horn barrette (Lot D-13).). The hard rubber barrettes were recovered from Early Pre-Fire (Lot D-72), Middle Pre-Fire (Lot D-103), Late Pre-Fire (Lots D-99, D-101, and D-121), as well as Fire (Lot D-19 and D097) contexts. The celluloid and horn barrettes were recovered from Late Pre-Fire (Lots D-13 and D-121) and Fire (Lot D-19 and D-97) contexts.



Figure 180. Eye glass lenses from the House D assemblage. **Top Left:** Clear glass ovals (Lots D-22, 35, 60, 81, 87, 99, 121). **Top Center:** Blue-tinted glass oval (Lot D-99). **Top Right:** Half-round oval lenses, potential representing reading glasses. The horizontal top surfaces of these lenses are cut and ground, similar to the curved surfaces (Lots D-99, D-96). Except for one half-round lens, all were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire-context. All are actual size.



Figure 181. Top: Worked bone manicurist’s tool for working cuticles (recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context; Lot D-14) (Actual size). Similar bone tools were incorporated into contemporary early twentieth century “Manicure Sets” marketed by the Mutual Manufacturing Company of New York (bottom).



Figure 182. Top: Fret-sawn bone hand fan rib (Lot D-62) recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context of House D (Actual size). Bottom Left: Image from the 1850s illustrating young lady holding an opened fan. Bottom Right: Example of a nineteenth century hand fan with delicately fret-sawn decorative bone ribs or staves (<https://www.worthpoint.com/worthopedia/6-plate-daguerreotype-image-young-1881736072>).

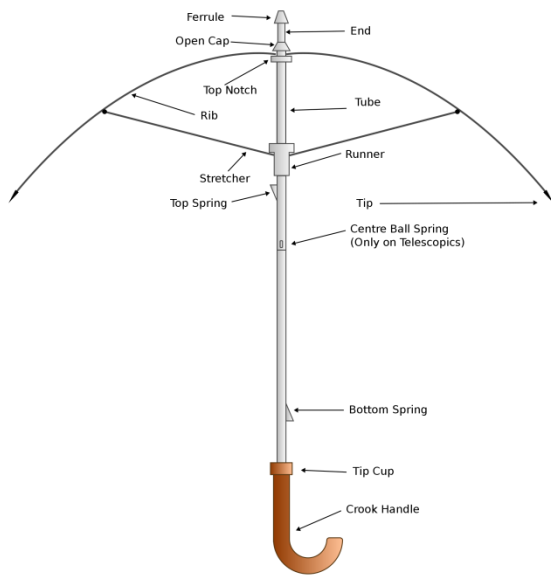


Figure 183. Parasol (or umbrella) parts recovered from House D. Top: Both cuprous (left) and iron (right) stretchers were present (Lot D-22). Middle Left: Two top or bottom springs (Lots D-53 and D-35). Middle: Two runners of different sizes (Lots D-35 and D-99); Middle Right: Lathe-turned bone arm tips of two sizes (Lots D-61 and D-81). Bottom: Parts of an umbrella. Based on these fragments, it appears that at least three parasols of varying size were present at the site.



Figure 184. Finger rings from House D. Left to right: bakelite (Lot D-30), silver (Lot D-30) and copper/brass (Lot D-89). Right: A glass gemstone in imitation of a diamond.

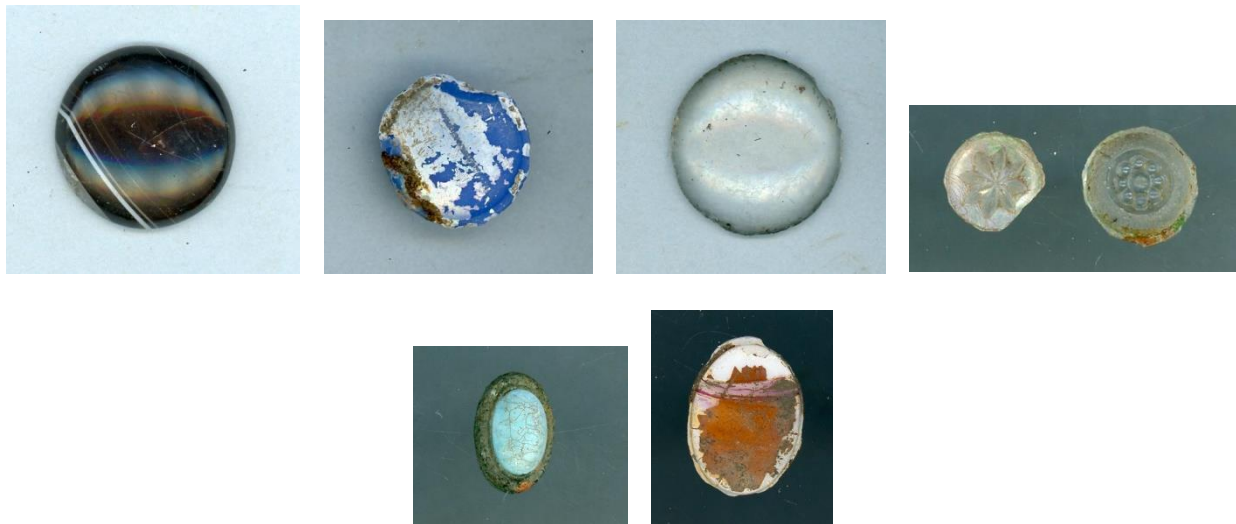


Figure 185. Cabochons from House D included round gemstones (top left), imitation glass gemstones (top middle), and molded glass examples (top right). Top Left: A potential agate cabochon with a single hole on its reverse side (Lot 60). Top Middle: Blue glass and clear glass cabochons (Lots D-29 and D-131). Top Right: Two press molded cabochons with decorative front side (Lots D-22 and D-99). Bottom: Small blue glass oval cabochon set in brass bezel (Lot D-66), and oval milk glass cabochon (Lot D-62). Except for the blue glass oval cabochon (which was recovered in a Post-Fire context) and an oval mother-of-pearl cabochon (Lot D-62), all were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. The oval mother-of-pearl cabochon (Lot D-62) was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context.



Figure 186. Broadly defined intaglios and cameos from House D. Top Left: Amber colored intaglio with bird design (Lot D-45). Top Right: Cameo with bezel, depicting classical warrior with helmet (Lot D-57). Middle Left: Blue glass intaglio with floral design (Lot D-30). Middle Right: Large oval intaglio with thistle design (Lot D-30). Bottom: Cameo of burned composite material, with frog design (Lot D-34).



Figure 187. Jewelry chains from House D. Top Left: Gold-plated chain such as would be used on a watch fob (Lot D-99). Top Middle and Right: Copper chains (Lots D-81 and D-29). Bottom: Hard rubber chain from the Early Pre-Fire context, reminiscent of Victorian crucifix chains (Lot D-57). All of the metal chains were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, whereas the hard rubber chain was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context.



Figure 188. Miscellaneous artifacts associated with adornment included a blue glass bezel (Left; Lot D-121); a potential brooch or necklace depicting a winged angel (Middle; Lot D-35), and an unidentified worked piece of mother of pearl (Lot D-98)(Actual size).



Figure 189. Left: Fragment of large brooch or sash buckle (Lot D-107). Middle: Decorative crescent moon and star with cutouts for a sash or sewn attachments (Lot D-22). Over the years, the crescent moon and star motif has had many meanings, and although currently associated with the religion of Islam (and integrated into the flags of many Muslim countries), the historic symbolism of this decorative artifact is unknown. This artifact most likely was not associated with that context. Right: Stick pin clasp from a brooch (Lot D-60).



Figure 190. Top Left: Two small lockets (?) with celluloid image (?) (Lots D-60 and D-98). Top Right: Small engraved belt clasp (Lot D-35) and small heart-shaped pendant embossed "SWEET" (Lot D-60). Bottom: Two views of a gold-plated brass locket (?) with spring-loaded clasp (Lot D-99).



Figure 191. Ring (D-29); foil (Lots D-35, D-81, D-19); stick pin and gold-plated copper strap (Lot D-98). Gold-plated bar with decorative applique, potentially representing a lapel pin/brooch (Lot D-119).



Figure 192. Glass beads from House D. Top: Tubular bead (Lot D-30). Second From Top: Round beads of various colors (Lots D-26, D30, D-72, D-77, D104). Second from Bottom: Faceted beads (Lots D-22, D-30, D-35, and D-105). Bottom: Faceted black glass bead with flat backside, two holes running through short axis of bead (Lot D-112).



Figure 193. Political lapel pin recovered from the burned floor of House D. Top Left: Pin from House D, enlarged. Top Right: Charles Deneen portrait. Bottom: Two vintage, online examples of lapel pins illustrating Deneen, and presumably used in his 1904 gubernatorial campaign. Deneen was seated as the Illinois governor in early 1905. He had sought the Black vote, and was the Governor at the time of the Springfield riots.

China Toy Tea Sets.



25155 Set consists of cups, saucers, tea pot, sugar bowl and cream; small size; packed in paper box. Price.....\$0.10

25156 Same description as above but larger. Price \$0.25

25157 Set consists of decorated plates, cups, saucers, tea pot, creamer, sugar bowl; good sized dishes. Price.....\$0.50

25158 Same description, but larger. Price..... .75

25159 Same, but larger size and assortment. Price..... 1.00

25163 White Stone China Tea Set of 24 pieces, as follows: 6 plates, 6 cups, 6 saucers, 1 sugar bowl and cover, 1 tea pot and cover, 1 creamer, 1 slop bowl. This set is large enough for a miss from 8 to 14 years of age. (Not safe to send by mail.) Weighs 8½ lbs. Per set.....\$1.25

The pieces in this set are larger than usually sold in toy sets; the cups stand 2 inches high, and the plates measure 4½ inches across.



25164—Fancy Decorated Tea Set, same size and assortment as above; elegant patterns. Packed in wooden box, weight 8½ lbs. Price.\$1.75

Britannia Tea Sets.



25175—Britannia Tea Sets, silver finish, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowls, sugar tongs, creamer, four plates and cups. Put up in neat pasteboard box; weight, 5 ounces.....\$0.09

25176 Britannia Tea Set, silver finish, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, creamer, six plates, six cups, six spoons and sugar spoons. Embossed decorations; weight, 10 ounces. Price..... .22

25177 Britannia Tea Set, silver finish, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, creamer, six plates, six cups and six spoons. A very handsome set; weight, 1¼ pounds..... .45

25178 Britannia Tea Set, silver finish, consisting of tea pot, sugar bowl, creamer, spoon holder, six plates, six cups, six spoons and fancy filigree work sugar tongs. The entire set is handsomely decorated in bas-relief design, making a large showy set; weight, 3¾ pounds. Price..... .85

Superior Quality Toy Tin Kitchen Sets.



25180 Tin Kitchen Set, small size; consisting of about fifteen pieces tin kitchen utensils. See illustration. Weight, 6 ounces. Price.....\$0.10

25181 Tin Kitchen Set, medium size; consisting of 25 or more pieces, tin and wooden utensils. Weight, 12 ounces. Price..... .20

25182 Tin Kitchen Set, large size, containing 30 pieces. Weight, 1¼ pounds. Price..... .40

25183 Tin Kitchen Set, Large size. Has 42 or more utensils of good size; some of the pans in Nos. 25181 and 25182 are large enough for baking small loaves, cakes, etc. Weight, 1¾ lbs. Price..... .65

Decorated China Toy Toilet Sets.



25172 Extra Size Wash or Toilet Set, gilt lined and brilliantly decorated; a handsome set. Packed in strong box; weight, 3 lbs. Per set.....\$0.65

Per dozen sets 7.00

Figure 194. Toy tea and toilet ware sets advertised in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company catalog (1895:231). The most expensive of the toy tea sets was of the ceramic variety (top left). A slightly less expensive tea set was that manufactured in pewter (pot metal) and referred to as a Britannia Tea Set (top right). Even less expensive were the toy Tin Kitchen sets (lower left). All three varieties of these toy tea sets (china, Britannia, and tin) were recovered from House D. The most expensive of the china toy sets, by far, was the Decorated China Toy Toilet Set (bottom right).



Figure 195. Britannia (pewter) and copper toy tea set elements from House D. Top: Relief decorated plates, of two sizes (Lots D-35 and D-69). The one on far right may represent a token, and not a plate (Lot D-69). Bottom Left: Domed lid and two tea cups, one handled and one handleless (Lots D-60, D-114, and D-109). Bottom Middle: Spoon (Lot D-120). Bottom Right: Possible copper tea cup (Lot D-69). All artifacts are from Late Pre-Fire contexts, except for the handled cup, which was from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 196. Ferrous plates and saucers from a tea set, recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots D-34, D- 35, D-81, and D-120).



Figure 197. Ceramic (porcelain) toy tea ware vessels from House D included cups (top), saucers (middle), and soup plates (bottom). Top: Cups (Lots D-140, D-30, and D-94). The relief decorated and painted handleless cup at the far right was recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-30). Middle: At least five distinct sizes and/or styles of ceramic saucers were present (Lots D-3, D-27, D-10, D-35, and D-122). Except for one relief-decorated saucer (Lot D-122), these were predominately undecorated. Bottom: Ceramic toy plate, or soup plate (Lot D-70).



Figure 198. Tea pot (Lot D-93), pitcher (Lot D-93), and potential pitcher (Lot D-122). The potential pitcher at far right potentially represents a knickknack in the form of a chicken. It was recovered from a Middle or Late Pre-Fire Context. The other pitcher, with its floral design, was recovered from a Fire context.



Figure 199. Miscellaneous toy vessels from House D. Top: Painted sugar bowl (Lot D-22). This sugar bowl was from a larger-sized tea set. Bottom Left: Small glazed jug (Lot D-22). Bottom Right: Small annular decorated yellowware chamber pot (Lot D-133). All three vessels were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.



Limestone (Lots D-72, D-96, D-40, and D70; Green and Blue-glazed (Lots D-30 and D-120)



Brown Rockingham-glazed (Lots D-24, 29, 22, 70); Blue Glazed (Lot D-57)



Blue veined or marbled (Lots D-70); Painted (Lots D-62, D-22, and D-94)



Undecorated stone/stoneware (Lots D-22 and D-30)



Swirled Glass (Lots D-119, D-29, D-8, and D-22); Opaque Glass (Lot D-140)



Larger diameter “shooters” (ceramic and glass; Lots D-60 and D-94)

Figure 200. Marbles from House D were numerous and varied in size and type.

Marbles.

24713 Glass figured—	Each	Per doz.
5 weight per dozen 1 lb.....	\$0.04	\$0.35
7 weight per dozen 2½ lbs.....	.05	.50
9 weight per dozen 4 lbs.....	.06	.65
11 weight per dozen 7 lbs....	.15	1.75

No. 24714 Large Size, glass threaded marbles for the babies. Each..... \$0.05
Per dozen50



24715 American Majolica Marbles, made in new and fancy colors, and packed each size in a pasteboard box; weight, about 4½ lbs. The only novelty in the marble line that has been introduced for years. Sold only as quoted; we do not break original packages.

Diameter	1½ in.	1½ in.	1 in.
No. in box	20	50	100
Diameter	¾ in.	¾ in.	¾ in.
No. in box	200	300	400

Price per box of any size, 70c.
In ordering be sure to mention size desired.

24716 Assortment of about 100 marbles, all sizes and kinds. Per bag..... \$0.20
24717 Ballot Marbles, assorted, black and white. Per 100..... .35
24718 Cornelian (blood) Agates. Small, each...8 cts. Med...12 cts. Large...20 cts.

Figure 201. Marbles offered by Montgomery Ward and Company in 1895 (Montgomery Ward 1895:225).

Jointed Dolls, Dressed.




25285 Finest bisque heads, solid eyes, flowing hair, teeth, shoes and stockings. Superior quality dolls. Dress made of cotton stuff, trimmed, silk bonnet. Price..... \$0.50
25287 Same description; dress of muslin and lace, bonnet trimmed with ribbon. Price..... 1.00
25288 Same description, dress and bonnet of changeable silk trimmed with ribbons. Price . 1.15
25289 Same description; dress, finest muslin, woven through with ribbons. Full silk bonnet with silk strings and balls. Price..... 1.25
25290 Same description; dress of fine woolen goods, trimmed with silk ribbons or embroidered. Some hair lace hats, some bonnets. Price..... 2.00
25291 Same description; dress, fine cashmere trimmed with silk and lace. Full silk bonnet, lace trimmed. Price..... 2.25
25292 Same description; dress, full winter costume of fine woolen goods, trimmed with plush and ribbons. Bonnet to match. Price..... 3.50

Doll Heads.

NOTE.—The measurements on China and Bisque Doll Heads are from shoulder to shoulder and from front to back.

25317 China Heads, painted hair and eyes.

No.	2	Size	3x2	Price	10 cents.
"	4	"	3½x2½	"	15 "
"	6	"	4x2½	"	20 "
"	8	"	4½x3	"	25 "
"	10	"	5x3½	"	35 "



25318 Bisque Doll Heads; none better. Woven wig, flowing hair, teeth, and solid eyes.
No 5 Size 3¼x2 Price \$0.60
7 " 4½x2½ " .80
9 " 5½x3 " 1.00
11 " 6¼x3½ " 1.25
25319 Bisque Doll Heads, same kind as No. 25318 but with closing eyes.

Figure 202. In 1895, although the Montgomery Ward and Company catalog offered both China Doll Heads and Bisque Doll Heads (right), they only offered dressed and jointed dolls with bisque heads (left) (Montgomery Ward 1895: 233-234).



Figure 203. China doll shouldered heads from House D (Lots D-60, D-61, D-22, and D-22). All were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 204. China doll arms (top) and legs (bottom) from House D. Top: The majority of these arm and hands were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lots D-29, D-22, D-121, D-102, D-68, D-34), whereas one was from the Early Pre-Fire (Lot D-72), Middle Pre-Fire (Lot D-102), Middle/Late Pre-Fire (Lot D-129), and Post-Fire context (Lot D-5). Bottom: Similarly, the majority of the legs and feet were from Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lots D-21, D-121, D-69, D-61, and D-22), as well as Early/Middle Pre-Fire (Lot 114), Middle/Late Pre-Fire (Lot D-122), and Post Fire (Lot D-3 and D-10) contexts.



Figure 205. Hair styles of porcelain (china) doll shouldered heads. Top: Hair Style A; Flat top with part down the middle of the head, with curls along back and wrapping around the front along and hanging down from the forehead (Lot D-60, D-22, D-69, and D-61). This may represent the Jenny Lind style head. Middle: Hair Style B; Flat top without a part, with curls along back and wrapping along forehead and extending onto the top of the head; curls hanging down from forehead (Lot D-22). This may represent the Dolly Madison style head. Bottom: Hair Style C; No part, curls along sides and front/forehead—flipped back with a high forehead, and the back folded under (Lot D-22 and D-140). This may represent the Mary Todd Lincoln style.



Figure 206. Bisque doll head fragments from House D (Lots 35, 69, 81). All were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 207. One piece porcelain “penny dolls” (also known as “Frozen Charlotte” dolls) from House D. Left to right: Lots D-99, D-14, and D-101. Heads: Lots D-15, D-68, and D-99. All are from the Late Pre-Fire context except for at far right Type D.



Figure 208. Two china doll heads, probably from a solid body, “Frozen Charlotte” style doll. Left: Bald head with black painted crown (Lot D-88). Right: Girl with a Dutch-style tri-corner hat (Lot D-69). Both Late Pre-Fire.



Figure 209. Hair styles of blonde, presumably “frozen Charlotte” style dolls (solid body). Top: Hair Style D; prominent part down middle, with hair pulled to side; curls along sides and neck; stop at forehead. Similar to Hair Style A except curls do not continue across forehead (Lots D-14, D-99, and D-15). One of these, potentially representing the Jenny Lind style, is from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-15). Bottom: Same as Hair Style A (Lot D-68). Doll heads are slightly enlarged, and not actual size.



Figure 210. Cast lead toys from House D. Top Left: Two views of a crumpled lead toy soldier in Civil War era uniform (Lot D-45). The soldier has a haversack on his back, a possible cartridge box on his belt, and the butt of a rifle in his left hand (with rifle originally resting on his left shoulder). Top Right: Cast lead wheel (with iron axle), potentially from a toy cannon associate with this military toy set (Lot D-99). Bottom: Contemporary toy soldier set of Federal artillery detachment. Both the toy soldier and wheel were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts.



Figure 211. Rubber (?) balls from House D (Left to right: Lot D-61, Lot D-81, Lot D-60, and Lot D-81). All were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Actual size). A fifth ball was located in Lot D-21).



Columbian Brownie Stamps.

These stamps consist of a series of humorous characters, and are designed as a source of amusement for children. Each set contains some ludicrous figures and will be a great delight to the little folks.

24636 Set No. 1 comprises 2 large, 3 medium and 5 small Brownies. Self-inking pad and tablet, in paper box. Price.....\$0.20
Postage08

24637 Set No. 2 contains 3 large, 5 medium and 6 small Brownies. Self-inking pad and tablet, in paper box. Price.....\$0.40
Postage..... .12

24638 Set No. 3 comprises 24 large, medium and small characters, packed in box 8x10 in., with ink pad and marking tablet. Price.....\$0.75
Postage15

Figure 212. Small metal printers stamp in image of Hans Katzenjammer recovered from Fire Deposits of House D (Lot D-19; 200% actual size). Right: Similar self-inking pad and stamp set consisting of “a series of humorous characters, and are designed as a source of amusement for children. Each set contains some ludicrous figures and will be a great delight to the little folks” (Montgomery Ward and Company 1895:224).

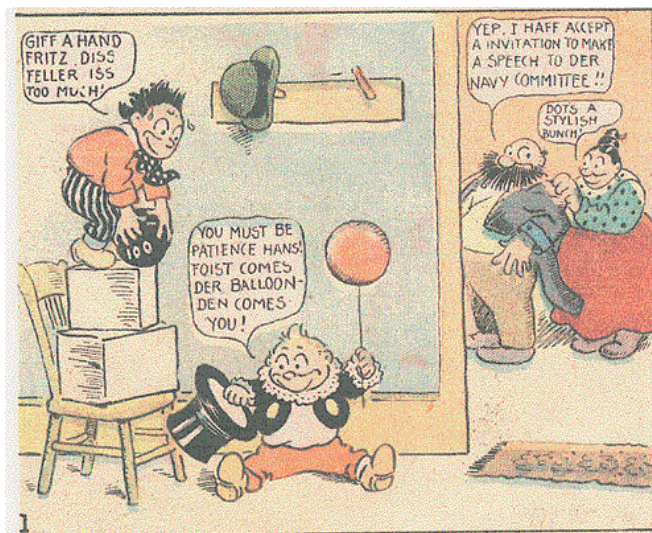
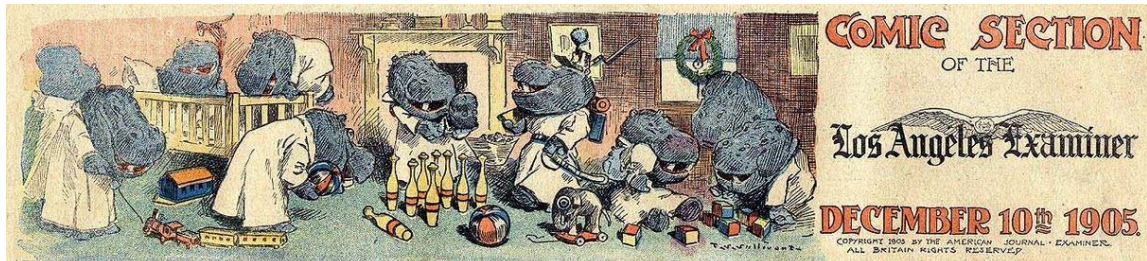


Figure 213. The Katzenjammer Kids was a syndicated comic strip which featured the hijinks of the twins Hans and Fritz Katzenjammer. The mischievous pair were introduced in 1897, and became immediately popular. This 1901 comic strip frame depicts Hans, Fritz, Mama, and “Der Captain” (http://www.bd-nostalgie.org/DIVERS/02_auteurs_Dircks.htm).



What You Might Call a REAL MERRY Christmas!



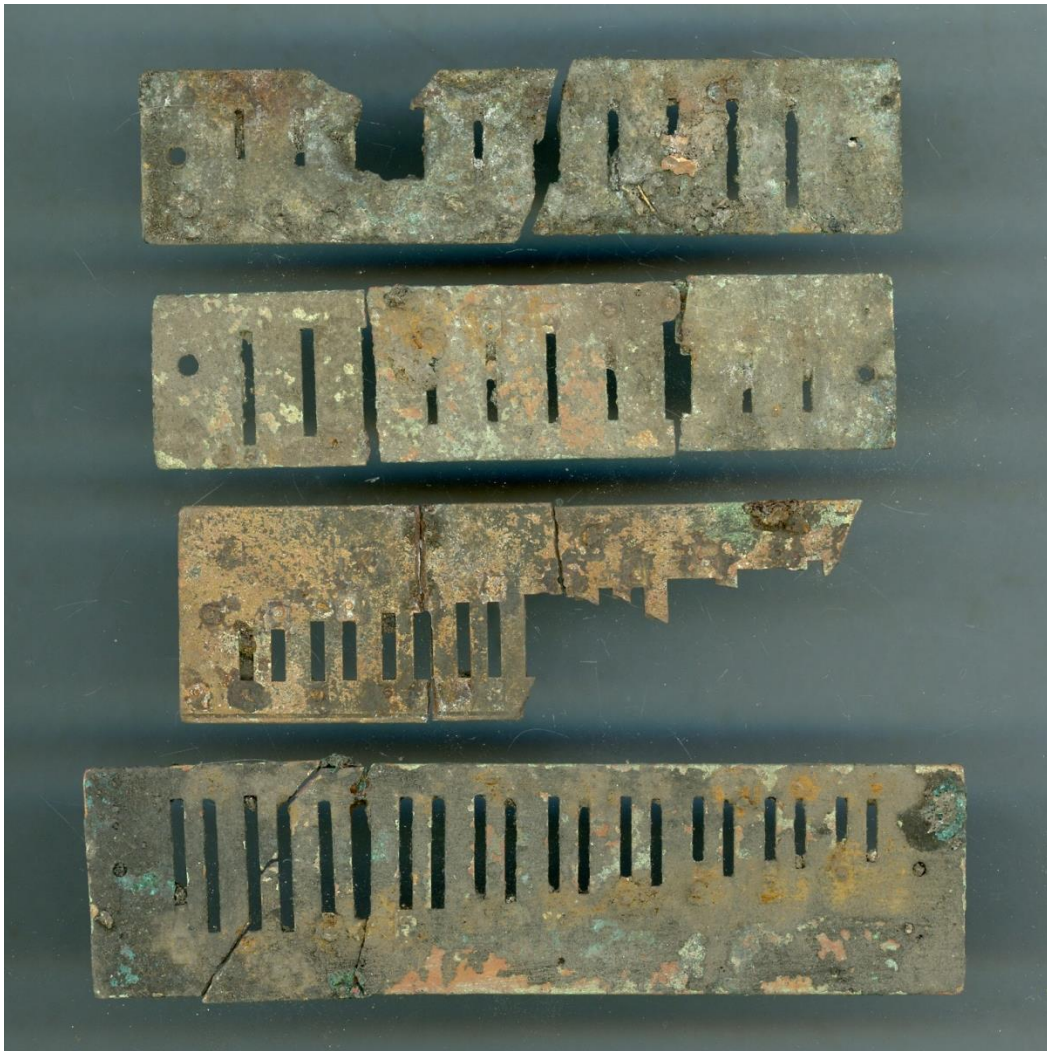
Figure 214. Full page comic December 10, 1905 illustrating the antics of the twins, Hans and Fritz Katzenjammer <https://www.spiegel.de/geschichte/rudolph-dirks-erfinder-der-sprechblase-a-947623.html#fotostrecke-20e814f8-0001-0002-0000-000000107474>).



Figure 215. Several artifacts associated with “gaming” activities were recovered from House D. These included a bone die (top; Lot D-86), a poker chip (Middle Left, Lot D-22), an ebony and ivory domino (Middle right, Lot D-66), and two ceramic gaming pieces (Lots D-9 and D-32). Such items are associated with both adult leisure activity as well as children’s play and were recovered from Late Pre-Fire (poker chip and one ceramic gaming piece), Fire (bone die), and Post Fire (domino and ceramic gaming piece) contexts.



Figure 216. Among the small finds, potentially associated with the playing of music (or child’s play), was this small brass bell (Lot D-61). It was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Actual size).



MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.'S CATALOGUE No. 57. 241

HARMONICAS. Our "Windsor."



25585 Our Improved Windsor Harmonicas are made expressly for us by one of the first makers of Europe, under our own name and brand, and after giving them a thorough trial, we feel justified in pronouncing them the best Richters ever put on the market. They have ten single holes, 20 reeds, extra heavy nickel plated reed plates, extension ends, nickel covers. Especial attention has been given to tuning and we guarantee every one to be absolutely perfect. Each is stamped with firm name. Each, \$0.20
Per dozen 2.15
Weight, each, 3 oz.

25585½ Set of four of our celebrated Windsor Harmonicas, No. 25585 in neat cloth

Carl Essbach's.



25600 Carl Essbach's Richter Harmonica, good quality, 10 single holes, 20 reeds, brass reed plates, nickel cover. Each \$0.10
Per dozen 1.00
Weight, 3 ounces.



25601 Carl Essbach's New French Harp, extra fine quality, pure tone, perfectly tuned; ten single holes, 20 German silver reeds, brass reed plates nickeled, nickel covers, extension ends. Each \$0.13
Per dozen 1.40
Weight, 3 ounces.



Ludwig's.



25611 The Genuine Gebr. Ludwig Harmonica, Richter pattern, 10 single holes, brass reed plates, nickeled single holes, nickel covers, extension ends, assorted keys. Weight, 3 ounces. Each \$0.10
Per dozen 1.00

Miscellaneous Makes.



25617 "Jim Dandy" Richter Harmonica, 10 single holes, brass plates, 20 reeds, nickel covers; best harmonica in the market for the money. Each \$0.05. Per dozen \$0.50
Weight, 3 ounces.

Figure 217. Harmonica sound boards recovered from House D. Top to bottom: D-22; D-81, D-11, and D-45. Three were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, and one from a Post-Fire context (Lot D-11). Bottom: Detail of harmonicas for sale in 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company's catalog (Montgomery Ward 1895:241).



Figure 218. Top: Two views of a “Cat-in-a-shoe” whistle recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D (Zone III, Test 2; Lot D-16) (Actual Size). Bottom: Similar online example of a “Baby-in-a-shoe” whistle recovered from House D.

https://www.google.com/search?q=porcelain+child+in+a+shoe&biw=1390&bih=905&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj8Z_q98TQAhXH3YMKHVReBa8QsAQIQAA#tbn=isch&q=porcelain+%22baby+in+a+shoe%22&imgcr=yF6G5i7OYU0AOM%3A



Figure 219. Long-stem ball clay (kaolin) pipe bowl fragments from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire component of House D. Left: Pipe with image of a tree with branches, leaves and a bird (Lots D-81 and D-120). Middle: Pipe bowl fragment with geometric (circles) details (Lot D-29). Right: Embossed “T. D.” bowl with stars surrounding T.D. and leaves along mold seam (Lot D-103).



Figure 220. Two red-paste, clear-glazed reed stem pipes in the form of a claw holding the bowl were present in the Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage (Lots D-72 and D-62). Right: Ribbed reed stem stoneware pipe (Lot D-57). Both were recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 221. Left: Small fragment of an unglazed reed-stem pipe reminiscent of pipes from Point Pleasant, Ohio and recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-72). Murphy (1976:14) refers to this style as Point Pleasant Zig Zag.



Figure 222. Top: Undecorated, Germanic-style porcelain pipe from the Middle Pre-Fire deposits of House D (Lot D-15). Bottom: On-line example of a similar (albeit decorated) Germanic-style pipe illustrating its collective parts. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 223. Pipes from the Late Fire and Fire contexts of House D. Top: White ball clay (kaolin) long stem pipes. These included ribbed/fluted and plain varieties (Lots D-55, D-99, and D-60). Bottom: Ribbed glazed stoneware reed stem pipes (Lots D-107, D-108, and D-121).



Figure 224. Unglazed, red-paste reed stem pipes from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts of House D. Left: Bowl embossed “CATLIN’S” around rim (Lot D- 107). Middle: Ribbed variety (Lot D- 69). Right: Online example of reed-stemmed elbow pipe twice embossed “CAITLIN’S” along rim. A similar pipe also was recovered from House C (Lot C-33).



Figure 225. Left: Unglazed (or burned) reed stem pipe with ribbed base and stem, and plain bowl (Lot D-101). Right: Two reed stem pipes with hexagonal stems (Lot D-81). A ribbed bowl fragment embossed “CATLIN’S HUNTRESS” may have been associated with these stems.



Figure 226. Unglazed reed-stem pipes reminiscent of pipes manufactured in Point Pleasant, Ohio (cf. Murphy 1980). Left: undecorated with ridge along rim (Lot D-22). Middle: Lot D-56; Right: Lot D-140.

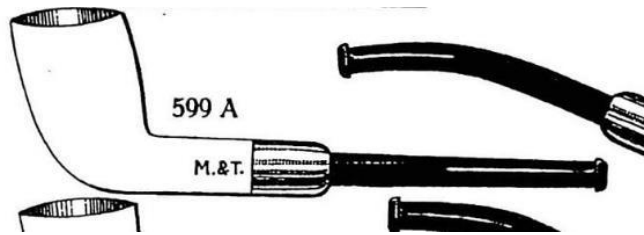


Figure 227. Buff-paste, unglazed, short-stemmed pipe from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-2). Similar pipes were documented from Summit County, Ohio (Murphy 1980). This short-stemmed pipe may have had a vulcanite stem and mouthpiece similar to those manufactured by the German firm of Müllenbach and Thewald (top right). Bottom: Although the cuprous ferrule for this Vulcanite mouthpiece (from Lot D-60) is slightly too large for this short-stemmed pipe, a similar stem configuration may have been used with this unusual pipe bowl.

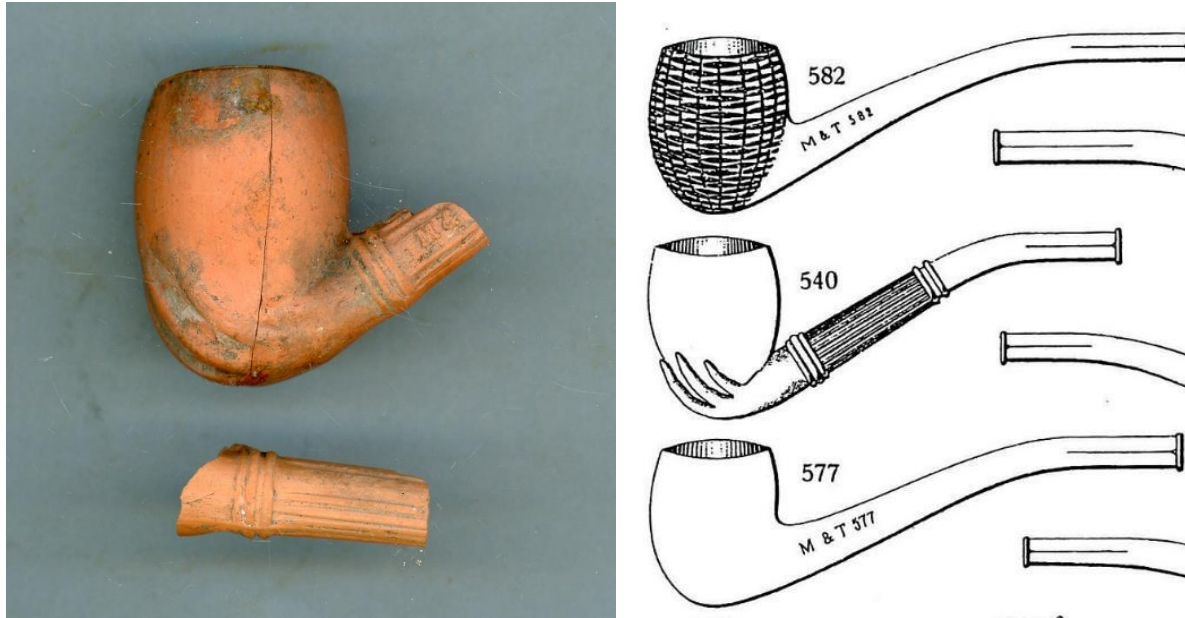


Figure 228. Two red-paste, long-stem pipes from the Late Fire deposits of House D were decorated with a human hand holding the pipe bowl (Lots D-69 and D-99). The partially ribbed stem was embossed with a maker’s mark that read “M. & T.” followed by a short illegible segment, which most likely referenced a pattern number. These two pipes were manufactured by the German firm of Müllenbach and Thewald. Right: Detail of pipe as illustrated in undated catalog (<https://anyflip.com/dpcc/vyjp/>).



Figure 229. Pipe stem from the Fire Deposits of House D impressed “HENDERSON / MONTREAL; Lot D-93). William Henderson, Sr. established a clay pipe manufactory in Montreal in 1847, and continued in operation through the latter years of the nineteenth century. His pipes were generally decorated with delicate designs (such as those illustrated in Figure 172) (Katz 2019).



Figure 230. Top: Small fragment of a ribbed, glazed reed-stem pipe with embossed lettering “...ATL... / HUNT...” (Lot D-121; enlarged 150%). This fragment most likely reads “CATLIN’S / HUNTRESS” and was potentially manufactured in Summit County, Ohio (cf. Murphy 1980:24-25). This pipe was manufactured for the Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis as a promotional item for their Huntress brand of smoking tobacco. These ribbed pipes have short hexagonal stems. Bottom: Undecorated (?) yellowware pipe bowl (badly exfoliated). Most likely, this represents the remains of a reed-stem pipe (Lot D-14; Actual size).



Figure 231. Top: Long-stem tobacco pipe Vulcanite mouthpieces from House D (Lots D-19, D-60, D-56, D-22, and D-99). Bottom Left: Fragment of Vulcanite mouthpiece (Lot D-60), and potential horn mouthpiece (Lot D-99). Bottom Right: Two turned bone tubes with threaded ends, most likely representing pipe mouthpieces (Lot D-27 and D-19). Bottom: Enlarged hollow bone tube from Lot D-19. This short tube was tapered on one end and threaded on the opposite end, and presumably represents a worked bone mouthpiece (enlarged 200%) (Lot D-19).

	49682 Brier Pipe, egg shape, cannot tip over when laid on table or shelf, English amber mouthpiece.
entire length, 5¼ inches. Each.....	\$0.20
Per dozen	2.25
	49683 Fine Brier Pipe, nickel cover, band on stem, rubber mouthpiece, "bull dog" style.
Entire length, 5¼ inches. Each.....	\$0.25
Per dozen	2.85
	49684 Apple wood Pipe, band on stem, "bull dog" style, rubber mouthpiece, strong and durable.
Each.....	\$0.13
Per dozen	1.40
	49685 Bull Dog Brier Pipe, nickel band, rubber stem, good large bowl, strong and durable. Entire length, 5¼ inches.
Each.....	\$0.18
Per dozen....	2.00
	49686 Genuine Brier Pipe, imitation amber mouthpiece, carved bowl, a very neat little pipe.
Each.....	\$0.18
Per dozen	1.70
	49687 Genuine Brier Pipe "The Teamster's Favorite." Large deep bowl, short heavy stem, English amber mouthpiece, made strong and durable, can be carried in the vest pocket, not liable to get broken.
Entire length, 4¼ inches. Each.....	\$0.35
Per dozen	3.60

	49830 German Porcelain Pipe with 18-inch wood and flexible rubber stem, horn mouthpiece, porcelain bowl and nicotine cup, fancy figured bowls, different designs; just the pipe for a big long smoke.	
Each.....	\$1.00	49831
Bowls only. For above pipes.....	.30	
Weight, 10 ounces.		
	49836 Chip Meerschaum Pipes with amber mouthpiece, in velvet and satin lined case, bent stem. Each.....	\$1.20
Pipes by mail, 5c extra.		
	49840 Genuine First Quality Hand Carved Meerschaum Pipe with amber mouthpieces, in fine colored satin case; assorted figures, carved on this pipe. Each.....	\$4.00

Figure 232. By the middle 1890s, the two most commonly advertised pipe styles were predominately briar pipes (with their composite mouthpieces) and to a lesser degree, Meerschaum pipes (Montgomery Ward 1895:504-507). In 1895, Montgomery Ward and Company carried nearly four pages of pipes of these two styles. A minimal number of lesser styles, such as the single German porcelain pipe, were also present. Missing from the advertisements from 1895 were long-stem kaolin pipes, and reed-stem elbow pipes, which were common in the Late Pre-Fire House D assemblage.



Figure 233. Two artifacts from House D associated with the storage and/or use of safety matches, most likely used for tobacco smoking. Top: Match holder in the form of a stump, with online example. This container is 1½-in tall with an oval interior. Fragments of this match holder were recovered from Lots D-35, D-61, and D-81. Bottom: Lid for a Parian ware container in the form of a roll of gold coins valued at one hundred dollars. The underside of the lid, which is open at one end, is ridged for striking the head of the match to facilitate its lighting (Lot D-131). This artifact speaks not only of the smoking of tobacco, but potentially of gambling activity as well.



Figure 234. Pocket knives from House D. Top to bottom: Lots D-121, D-94, and D-35; Lot D-99; Lot D-122. Pocket knives were a personal item carried by both men and women for a variety of utilitarian purposes.



Figure 235. Front and back views of cast brass cross, missing the once-attached crucified Christ (Lot D-99), and a fret-sawn and drilled bone cross (Lot D-14) (Actual Size). Both are from Late Pre-Fire contexts.

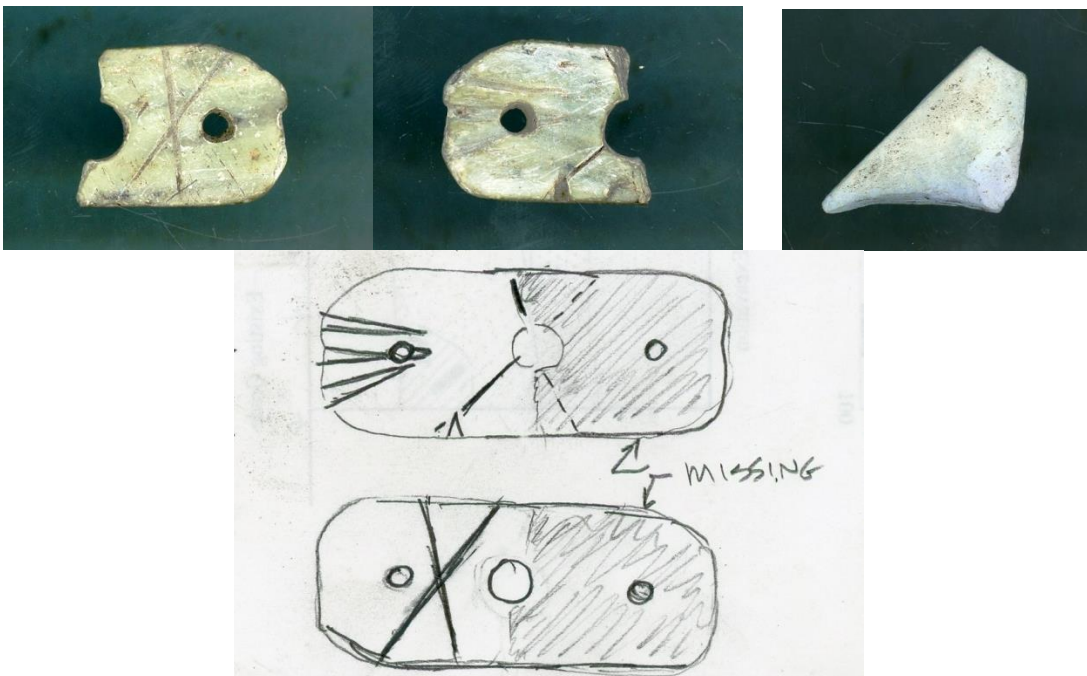


Figure 236. Top Left: Two views of worked soapstone artifact with drilled holes, edge notchings, and “crossed line” engraved design, potentially representing an “amulet” (“an ornament or small piece of jewelry thought to give protection against evil, danger, or disease”) (Lot D-60). The opposite side of the amulet has hints of a second “crossed line” motif spanning the larger central drilled hole and break, potentially extending onto missing half. Top Right: Unworked tabular piece of weathered soapstone or chalk (Lot D-98), potentially representing fragment of a similar worked object (Actual Size). Bottom: Potential reconstruction of amulet. Both items are from a Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 237. Top: This small bone artifact represents a hand-manufactured (fret sawn and drilled) stylized cross, similar to rosary crosses which held a small Stanhope in the center opening (Galloy 2007:20). The Stanhope was a small magnifying lens which contained an image. Although images depicted in Stanhopes—particularly those associated with rosary crosses—often were of a religious nature, they also included landscapes, famous individuals, and even erotica. This rosary cross, which may suggest the presence of someone practicing the Catholic faith at this site, was recovered from the upper fills of House D (Lot D-14) (Twice actual size). Bottom: Online example of a similar cross and rosary chain.



Figure 238. Artifacts potentially associated with spiritual beliefs of the Late Pre-Fire House D occupants. In some non-Western, beliefs, such artifacts often have a perceived spiritual power (actual size). Top: Small quartz crystal (Lot D-60). Middle: Front and back view of a cowrie shell (Lot D-61; see also Lot D-22). Bottom: Example of cowrie shells being integrated into common African household objects such as this Ethiopian basket lid (<https://www.chairish.com/product/1363906/old-ethiopian-cowrie-shell-basket-made-by-the-amhara-people>).



Figure 239. Example of the number and diversity of buttons from various provenience locations related to the Late Pre-Fire context, in this case Lot D-29 (Test 4; top) and D-22 (Test 3; bottom). Lot D-29 contained a variety of white glass (Prosser), shell, and metal sew-through buttons, as well as glass and metal loop shank buttons. Missing, but often present, are bone and hard rubber varieties which were also present. Lot D-22 contained a great diversity of metal buttons that included fabric covered three-piece buttons, three-piece military buttons, flat loop shank buttons, and relatively upscale composite and/or “picture” buttons.



Figure 240. Variety of buttons recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House D. Top: Front and back views of two brass, flat loop-shank buttons. Second from Top: Bone buttons. Minimally 18 bone buttons were recovered from House D (Lots D-121, D-24, D-60, and D-99). Middle and Second from Bottom: Hard rubber buttons (Lots D-21, D-22, D-35, D-61, D-99, D-121, D-131). Most of the hard rubber buttons were of the sew-through variety (predominately two-hole) with an occasional loop shank example (D-121). One of the hard rubber buttons had a mother-of-pearl inlay on its front surface (Lot D-99). Also potentially from this Early/Middle Pre-Fire context was a round, cast lead, one-hole “button) (Lot D-81). This lead disk may have been fabric-covered, or potentially sewn into a garment’s corner for use as a weight.



Figure 241. White (or milk glass) Prosser buttons from House D. Top: Prosser buttons of various sizes from a single provenience location (Lot D-22). Uniformity in style, variability in size. Bottom: Similar variability in another provenience location, with variability in style which included pie crust design, as well as examples with a single hole on one side, and two holes on opposite side (Lot D-14).



Figure 242. Decorated Prosser buttons from House D. Top: Brown (Lots D-72, D-100, D-101, and D-120); Green (Lot D-61), Black (Lots D-22, D-25, D-61, D-99), and blue (Lots D-14, D-34, and D-62) Prosser buttons. Second from Top: Printed Prosser buttons (Lots D-30, D-34, and D-61). Painted solely around the edge, on the back, edge, and ring on front, all over brown paint, and back, edge, and potentially front painted with a pink luster. Second from bottom: Brown, Painted edge (Lots D-22, D-25, D-45, D-61, D-107, and D-110).



Figure 243. Small round loop shank glass buttons, spherical and pyramidal shaped, potentially shoe buttons (?) (Lots D-56, D-69, D-89, D-99, D103). These were uncommon. Right: Burned loop shank White glass (?) with mother of pearl inlay (Lot D-121).



Figure 244. Shell buttons from House D. Top Left: Sew through (Lot D-22) including one decorated example. Top right: Sew-through (Lot D-86). Middle Left: Sew-through (Lot D-34). Middle Right: Sew-through (Lot D-68). Bottom left: Three loop shank shell buttons (Lots D-21, D-68, and D-35). Bottom Right: Front and back views of two loop shank shell buttons (Lots D-22).



Figure 245. Spherical buttons with one-hole front and two-hole back. Left: Shell button (Lot D-22). Right: White/milk glass (Lot D-110).



Figure 246. Three-piece, loop shank ferrous button from House D. Top: Fabric-covered three-piece loop shank buttons occurred in at least four sizes ($\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -in diameters). Bottom: Large (1-in diameter) fabric-covered button with distinctive domed “top-hat” shape (Lot D-22).



Figure 247. Top: Clad copper over ferrous, domed three-piece buttons with flattened outer edge (Lots D-34, 68, 121) $\frac{9}{16}$ -in and $\frac{3}{4}$ -in diameter. The left two are decorated. Bottom: Flat loop shank button with clad copper front over ferrous loop shank back ($\frac{5}{8}$ -in diameter) with minimal decoration (Lot D-121).

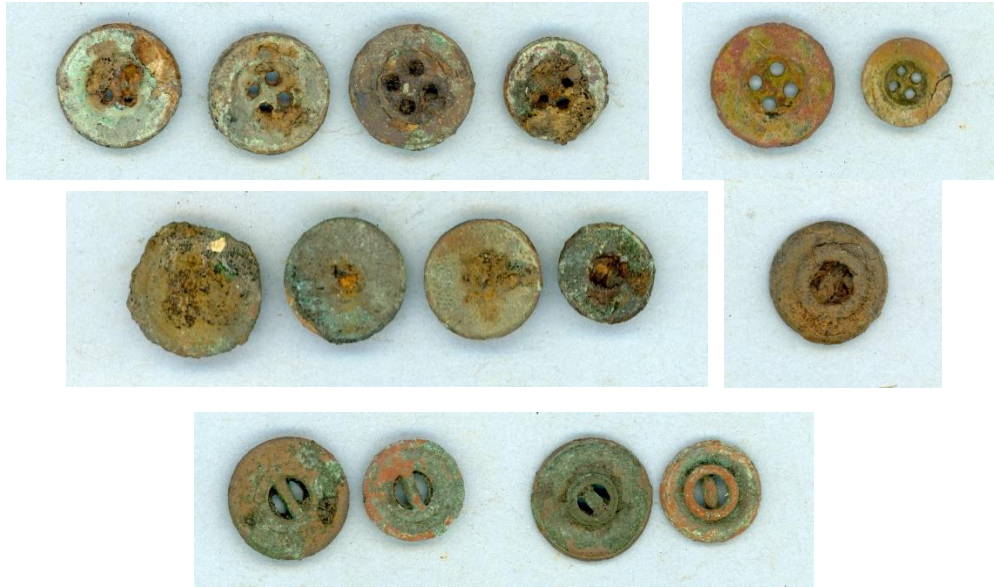


Figure 248. Top Left: Four-hole clad (copper over ferrous) flat buttons, with stippled decoration on front. Two sizes present ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in and $\frac{5}{8}$ -in) (Lots D-15, D-60, D-68, and D-122). Top Right: Stamped cuprous, four-hole buttons, no decoration ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in and $\frac{5}{8}$ -in diameter) (Lots D-15, D-134). Middle: Clad, stipple -decorated copper exterior over ferrous back (Lots D-81 and D-94, D-99). Two sizes present ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in and $\frac{5}{8}$ -in diameter). These look to be sew-through, with a bar (not four holes). Bottom: Front and back views of two similar buttons with bar across central hole ($\frac{1}{2}$ -in and $\frac{5}{8}$ -in diameter). These buttons have a larger hole with smaller decorative band than others (Lot D-61 and D-107).



Figure 249. Brass (or cuprous) button with “UNIVERSEL” (French “Universal”) embossed on front and “T. W. & W. / H. M. / PARIS, DEPOSE” stamped on its reverse side (Lot D-60). This sew-through button has a central hole with two crossed bars in place of round holes. The “T. W. & W.” corresponds to the firm of Trelon, Weldon and Weil, button-makers from Paris, France.



Large 1 1/4-in diameter loop shank buttons, with milk glass front with a decorated brass bezel and ferrous back (Lots D-22 and D-99).



Front (left) and back (right) views of two 7/8-in diameter ferrous loop shank buttons with small black glass gemstone set in center of front (Lots D61 and D-69 (both Late Pre-Fire)).



Left: 1-in diameter ferrous-backed loop shank button with clear glass disk front, and copper bezel (Lot D-81). Right: 3/4-in diameter button with concave front, and impressed design (potentially representing leaves in pinwheel design around center (Lot D-99)).



Left: 7/8-in diameter loop shank button with rolled cuprous edge with celluloid (?) center and ferrous back (Lot D-69). Right: 1-in diameter, cuprous, loop shank button with convex front with image of a flying bat, moon, stars, and flowers in background (Lot D-94).

Figure 250. Miscellaneous ferrous loop shank buttons.



Left: $\frac{7}{8}$ -in diameter, concave brass front with applique floral arrangement and ferrous back (Lot D-22); Right: $\frac{3}{4}$ -in diameter, concave brass button with bird in flight (a swallow?) (Lot D-22)



Left: Blue glass gem stone with ferrous edge and backside; loop shank button (?) (Lot D34). Right: $\frac{5}{8}$ -in diameter, cuprous three-piece loop shank with potential stylized floral design (Lot D-22)



Bronze/Cuprous loop shank button with online description of “Winged Angel Cherub”



Left: Unidentified eagle. Middle and Right: Lead alloy loop shank button with image of Asian woman with fan, $\frac{5}{8}$ -in diameter with two online examples of “Oriental Woman with Fan” buttons (Lot D-60; 200% Actual size).

Figure 251. Highly decorated metal loop shank buttons from House D.



Figure 252. Black glass sew-through buttons from House D. Left: with one-hole front and two-hole back (Lots D-61, D-69). Middle: with painted floral details (Lot D-103). Right: Four and two hole (D-56, D-94, D-113).



Figure 253. Late nineteenth century sample card of Bohemian jet glass buttons. <https://grandmothersbuttons.com/blogs/buttonology-blog/victorian-jet-glass-buttons>



Left: Large faceted spherical loop shank (Lot D-35); flat faceted loop shank (Lot D-99); loop shank formed in the glass, or self-shanked (Lot D-81). Right: Round and elongated Black glass loop shank buttons with applied mother of pearl decoration (Lots D-27 and D-34); Tubular loop shank button (Lot D-114);



Left: Flat loop shank with lightly ground edges (Lots D-30 and D-72). Right: Flat loop shank buttons with facets around edges (Lots D-14, D-15, and D-129).



Ornate molded loop shank black glass buttons (Lots D-22, D-30, D-94, and D-121); Right: Lots D-81, D-107, D-119)



Ornate molded black glass loop shank buttons (Lots D-29, D-35, and D-99).



Left: Black glass loop shank buttons with silver gilding (Lots D29, D-99, and D-120). Right: Black glass loop shank buttons with gold gilding (Lots D-29, D-35, and D-94). Far right button has kneeling person with tree in background and shrubs in foreground.

Figure 254. Black, or jet, glass buttons from House D.



Figure 255. U.S. military buttons from House D. Top left: Two similar buttons with flat edge, 0.58-in diameter, cuprous front with ferrous back (Lots D-97 and D-99). Top right: small button with cuprous front and back. Middle left: Button with cuprous front and back (Lot D-30); Middle center: Two buttons with cuprous front and ferrous back (D-61, D-22 or D-122). Middle Right: A non-archaeological example, similar to those recovered from House D., illustrated slightly enlarged. Bottom: Round, loop shank spherical brass button referred to as a “Cadet button” (Lot D-121).



Figure 256. Stamped metal crescent moon and star emblem, with slits for sew-through attachment (Lot D-22). This may represent a 7th Corps badge from the Civil War (https://www.history.army.mil/html/museums/uniforms/survey_uwa.pdf).



Figure 257. Buttons from the Late Pre-Fire deposits of House A. A great number and variety of buttons were recovered from this context. Top Row: Shell buttons; Second from Top Row: bone (left); black glass or jet loop shank (right); Middle Row: Milk glass or Prosser buttons with pie crust, undecorated, painted edge; and brown glass varieties; Second from Bottom Row: stamped iron buttons. Bottom Row: Three-piece loop shank buttons, including a U.S. military button.



Figure 258. Buckles and suspender clips from House D. Top: Buckles (Lots D-57 and D-122). Second from top: Small buckles (Lots D-15). Second from bottom: Suspender clips (Lots D-15, D-26, D-121). Bottom: Suspender clips (Lots D-61, D-121). The bottom right suspender clip has the image of an eagle in flight, and the dates 1776 and 1876 embossed on it in reference to the U.S. Centennial.



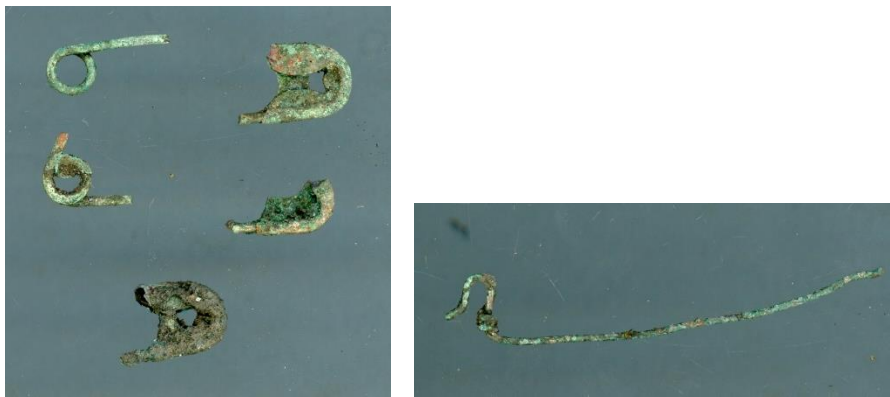
Figure 259. Two views of a “Washington Centennial Suspender Medal” (Abler 2013: Declaration of Independence Medals, p. 61) (<https://archive.org/details/AblerCentennialMedals/page/n95/mode/2up?q=%22washington+suspender%22>), and trade card for the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company (<https://hdl.huntington.org/digital/collection/p16003coll4/id/1899>). The Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company manufactured suspenders in celebration of the U.S. Centennial, and it is unclear whether or not this may represent one of the suspender clips manufactured by that company. It is also unclear as to the context of the Washington “medal” that is suspended from this suspender clip, and whether or not it was distributed at the Centennial Exposition held in Philadelphia in 1876. Although the suspender clip was recovered from House D, the suspended medal was not.



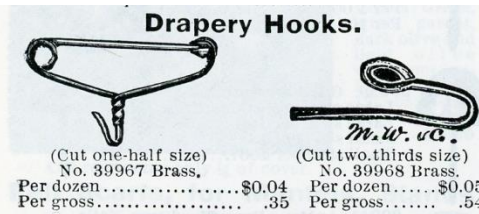
Hook and eye fasteners (Lots D-22, D-29, D-36, D-70, and D-72)



Grommets and/or eyelets (left) and rivets (right) (Lots D-22, D-56, D-86, D-79, D-94, and D-99)



Safety pins (Left), and unidentified clasp (Right)(Lots D-19, D-22, D-45, D-60, and D-81)



Drapery hook (Lot D-22) and Montgomery Ward and Company advertisement (1895:352).

Figure 260. Clothing and/or fabric fasteners were few in number, but included “hook and eye” clips, grommets and/or eyelets, rivets, safety pins, and drapery hooks.



Figure 261. Collar studs and cuff links were both recovered from the House D investigations. Top Left: Red Bakelite collar stud from a late, potentially Post-Fire context (Lot D-64). Top Right: Bone collar studs (Lots D-27, D-29, D-60, D-119, D120). Middle: Milk glass collar studs (Lots D-14, D-22, D-35, D-56, D-81, D-92, D-99, D-121). Bottom: Brass, gold-plated, and mother of pearl chain-style cuff links (Lots D-21, D-33, D-35, D-99). All are actual size.



Figure 262. Two large shoes and/or work boots represented by nearly complete soles and heels (Lot D-33). Fragments of boot quarter sections with combination eyelets and hooks substantiate that these represent work boots. Three boots of this size were present in the assemblage (75% Actual size).



Figure 263. Top: Fragments of boot quarter section illustrating hooks and eyelets. Fragments of two sizes of eyelets were recovered, suggesting a smaller lace-up shoe was also present. Bottom: Intact end of quarter section with four large eyelets, of a low lace-up shoe (top). The large eyelets are reminiscent of a child's shoe. Small eyelets for a lace-up shoe (middle). Shoe lace hooks for a shoe or boot. The bottom image depicts fragments of three different shoes and/or boots (Lot D-86). All are actual size. .



Figure 264. Top: Besides the three large work boots, a smaller shoe (top) was also present. These heel and sole fragments probably represent a woman's lace-up shoe. The smaller eyelets from this context probably were associated with this shoe. Bottom: Small, potentially children's or woman's shoes represented by only heel fragments (Lot D-33). At least six shoes were represented in this provenience, and include three large men's shoes or work boots, two small child's shoes, and at least one woman's shoe. All illustrated at 75% actual size.



Figure 265. Numerous parts of kerosene lamp burners were recovered from the House D Late Pre-Fire deposits. Top: Lamp parts from Lot D-13. The item second from the left is a flat wick advancer with its knob embossed “ELDORADO W.B.G.”. Bottom Right: Online example of an Eldorado burner manufactured by the W.B. G. Corporation. Bottom Left: domed top of wick burner from Lot D-12 (Fire deposits). Glass lamp chimney fragments were also present, although in low numbers.



Figure 266. Minimally, four kerosene lamp burners were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Top: Lot D-22. Middle: Lot D-114. Bottom: Lot D-29. The fourth burner (from Lot D-13) was illustrated in the previous figure.



Figure 267. Oval (top) and round (middle and bottom) graphite rods used in electrical arc lighting devices. Such devices were not used for residential lighting, and were developed for out-door settings such as street lights (Lots D-14, D-35, D-60, and D-101—all Late Pre-Fire contexts). It is unclear as to why these graphite rods would have been present in these domestic contexts.



Figure 268. Electrical wire from House D. Left: Low voltage cloth-insulated wire (Lot D-84). Right: Heavy gauge, unsheathed copper wire (Lot D-21). Missing from this assemblage is any fragments of electrical porcelain.



Figure 269. Ceramic, metal, and glass remnants of a single light bulb was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lot D-101, Test 13, Zone VIB). This bulb was recovered from fill deposited beneath the hearth of the north fire box and is similar to bulbs used in the "New Type Edison Lamp" which was patented on January 27, 1880 (<https://www.fi.edu/history-resources/edisons-lightbulb>).



Figure 270. Multiple sets of porcelain wheeled casters were recovered from House D. At least eight large (1½-in diameter) casters (D-68, D-98, and D-22), one medium (1½-in diameter) caster (D-22), three small (1-in diameter) casters (D-35, D-98, D-56) and one extra small (⅞-in diameter) caster (Lot D-56) were recovered from this house. All were recovered from Late-Pre-Fire contexts.



Figure 271. An all-iron caster (with iron wheel). This caster was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-116).



Figure 272. Potential bed rail hardware from House D included two brackets of different size suggesting the presence of two beds. One was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-21; top), whereas the other was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-114; bottom).



Figure 273. Furniture mortice lock plate recovered from a Fire context (Lot D 86).



Figure 274. Potential trunk bracket (Lot D-68) (left) and wardrobe clothes hook (Lot D-35).



Figure 275. Two views of free-blown, lead-glass drawer knob or pull presumably from a dresser (Lot D-95). This drawer pull was recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context. This knob, with its simple design, is unlike contemporary press molded examples produced by the likes of the Sandwich Glass Company (<https://www.collectorsweekly.com/articles/glass-knobs-from-sandwich-and-elsewhere/>). Right: Small brass drawer pull (Lot D-51) recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 276. Left: Fragment of a cast iron stove leg (Lot D-122). Most likely, cooking and heating stoves were salvaged for their scrap metal value from the house ruins shortly after the fire, as few fragments of these large cast iron household appliances were recovered from any of the houses excavated. This single cast-iron stove leg is one of the few items associated with a stove recovered from this context. It probably dates from the Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-122)—which raises questions as to whether some of the Late Pre-Fire contexts may actually represent Fire Deposits. Right: Fragment of a cast-iron cooking pot with spider leg (Lot D-14), also recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Both are actual size.



Figure 277. Miscellaneous artifacts from the Household/Furnishings functional category. Top: Machine cut tacks (left) (Lot D-68) and brass-headed decorative tack (Lot D-21), suggestive of upholstered furniture and/or decorated items (such as trunks). Both were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context. Middle: Brass bell/ringer with potential striker (Lot D-94), potentially part of an alarm clock. Bottom: Flat cast iron handle with screw attachment at end, potentially part of a cooking utensil (Lot D-81).



Figure 278. Figurine fragments from House D. Top: Fragments of a small bisque or Parian figurine with painted details (Lot D-15; Middle Pre-Fire). Only fragments of the base were recovered. Bottom: Fragments of a standing figure illustrating base with two feet and an isolated boot (Lot D-94; Late Pre-Fire). Both items are actual size.



Figure 279. Roller shade hardware from House D included heavy brass roller end caps (Lot D-70, D-114) from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (left), and metal mounting brackets from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-17) (right).





Figure 280. Fragments of a potential picture frame (Lot D-61).



Figure 281. Potential picture frame glass panels from House D. Top left: Printed paper between two glass disks (Lot D-122). Top Right: 2-2½-in diameter panel (Lot D-34); Bottom Left: 4¼-in diameter (Lots D-121 and D-122). Bottom Right: 13/16-in diameter (Lot D-30) glass, potential from a locket or eye glasses.



Picture Hooks—Continued.

 <p style="text-align: center;">39925</p>	<p>39925 Burnished Brass Moulding Picture Hooks, Grecian design, 2½ in. Each.....\$0.10 Per dozen..... 1.20</p> <p>39927 Patent Picture Hooks, 1½ in., gilt finish, for attaching to moulding. Per dozen.....\$0.07 Per gross..... .75</p>	 <p style="text-align: center;">33927</p>
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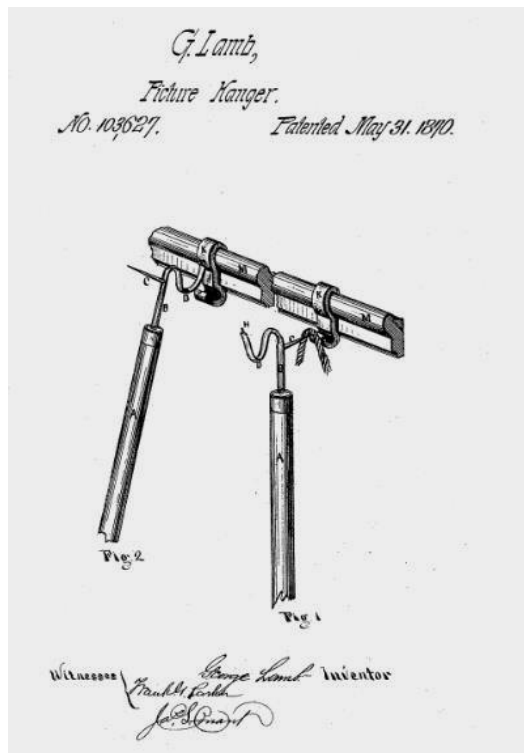


Figure 282. Cast brass picture hook from Late Pre Fire context of House D (Top Left; Lot D-27), and from Montgomery Ward and Company’s 1895 catalog (1895:351, 352) (Top Right). This advertisement suggests that this particular gilt finished picture hook was patented by “M. W. Co.” (Montgomery Ward and Company). A search of U.S. patent records did not uncover any picture rail hooks patented by Montgomery Ward and Company, but did locate a patent from early 1870 suggesting that this style of picture rail hooks was in use by that date (bottom; U.S. Patent Office, <https://ppubs.uspto.gov/pubwebapp/>). If this hook style was indeed patented by Montgomery Ward Company, and sold solely through their catalog, the implication is that occupants of House D potentially used the Montgomery Ward Company’s catalog for some of their consumer purchases.



Figure 283. Two padlocks were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Top Left: This lock has a brass key hole cover that is impressed “M. W. C^o” in reference to the Mallory Wheeler Company’s Lock Works located in New Haven, Connecticut (Lot D-14). This firm was in operation under that name from circa 1865 through circa 1913 (Hennessy 1976). Top Right: Example of a similar padlock, albeit with its brass keyhole plate embossed “D. M. & C.” Bottom: Small brass lock from Lot D-29. Both locks are illustrated actual size.



Figure 284. Writing slates (top) and styluses (middle and bottom) were very common within the House D artifact assemblage. Many of the tablets were lined to facilitate writing. Several of the styluses exhibited knife sharpening of their points, as well as creation of small notch on the opposite end, to receive a suspension cord. Bottom: Short stub of a stylus sharpened at both ends.



Figure 285. Wooden pencils with graphite “leads” were also present (Lots D-22, D-19, and D-56). Not the example at lower right which was sharpened down to a very short stub.

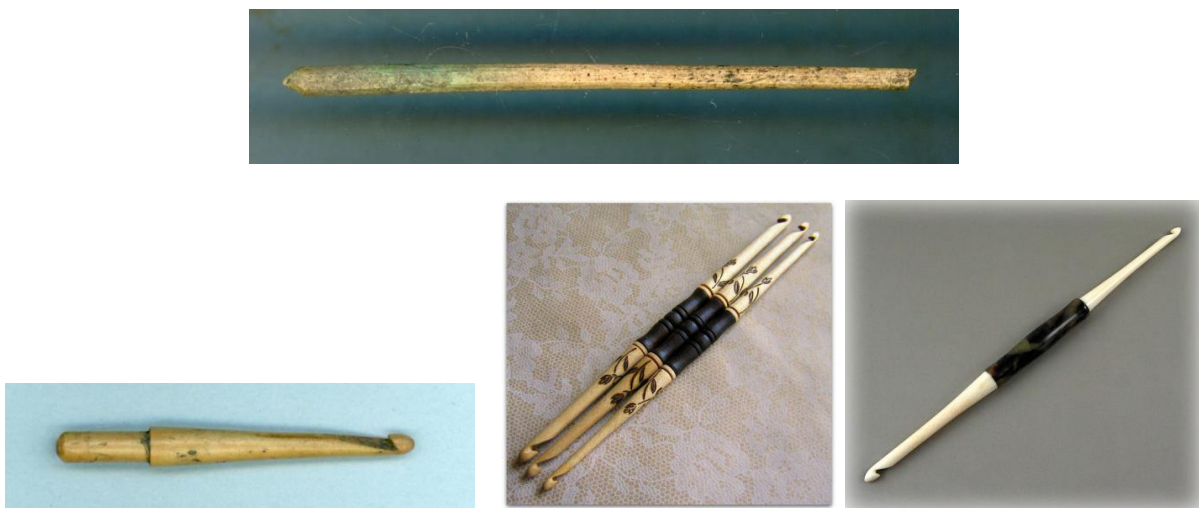


Figure 286. Specialized bone tools used for crochet work and/or knitting. Top: Bone handle for a potential crochet hook or knitting needle. This handle was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire or Fire context (Lot D-22). Bottom: Socketed crochet hook from a Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot D-15). This hook has a worked end that appears to have fit into the socket of a multi-piece handle (such as the examples illustrated here).



Figure 287. Artifacts associated with sewing activities were present in the House D assemblage, and included both brass (bottom left and middle) and iron (bottom right) thimbles (Lots D-62, D-101, and D-29), straight pins (Lot D-34), and scissors (Lots D-34 and D-60). One pair of scissors (top) were blunt tipped with irregular offset handles (Lot D-34). Except for one of the brass thimbles recovered from an Early Pre-Fire context (Lot D-62), all artifacts illustrated here were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context.



Figure 288. Miscellaneous, unidentified worked bone artifacts from House D. Top: Two views of a turned bone knob, with interior threads (Lot D-22). Bottom: Two turned bone items. Top rod has threaded brass pin in end, and series of through holes—as if to hold coarse bristles (Lot D-67). The small cap (bottom) has interior threads, potentially representing the cap for a needle case (Lot D-29). All items from a Late Pre-Fire and/or Fire context.



Figure 289. Miscellaneous watch parts representing multiple watches that had been broken apart and/or dismantled (Lots D-81, D-60, D-28, D-29, D-109, and D-93).



Figure 290. Top: Potential trigger guard for a gun (Lot D-99).



Figure 291. Miscellaneous copper and brass from House D. Top Left: Chisel-cut, large diameter brass pipe recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-127). Top Right: Brass spindle washer (Lot D-27). Bottom: Broken, bent, and hammered flat copper utensil fragments (Lots D-86, D-87, and D-130). These artifacts are suggestive of metal working (and/or scraping) activities (75% actual size). Figure 118 indicates similar pewter spoon fragments, which may have been in the process of being scraped.



Figure 292. Zinc alloy handle cast in the image of a potential greyhound or griffin recovered from House D (Lot D-14; Late Pre-Fire) (Actual Size).

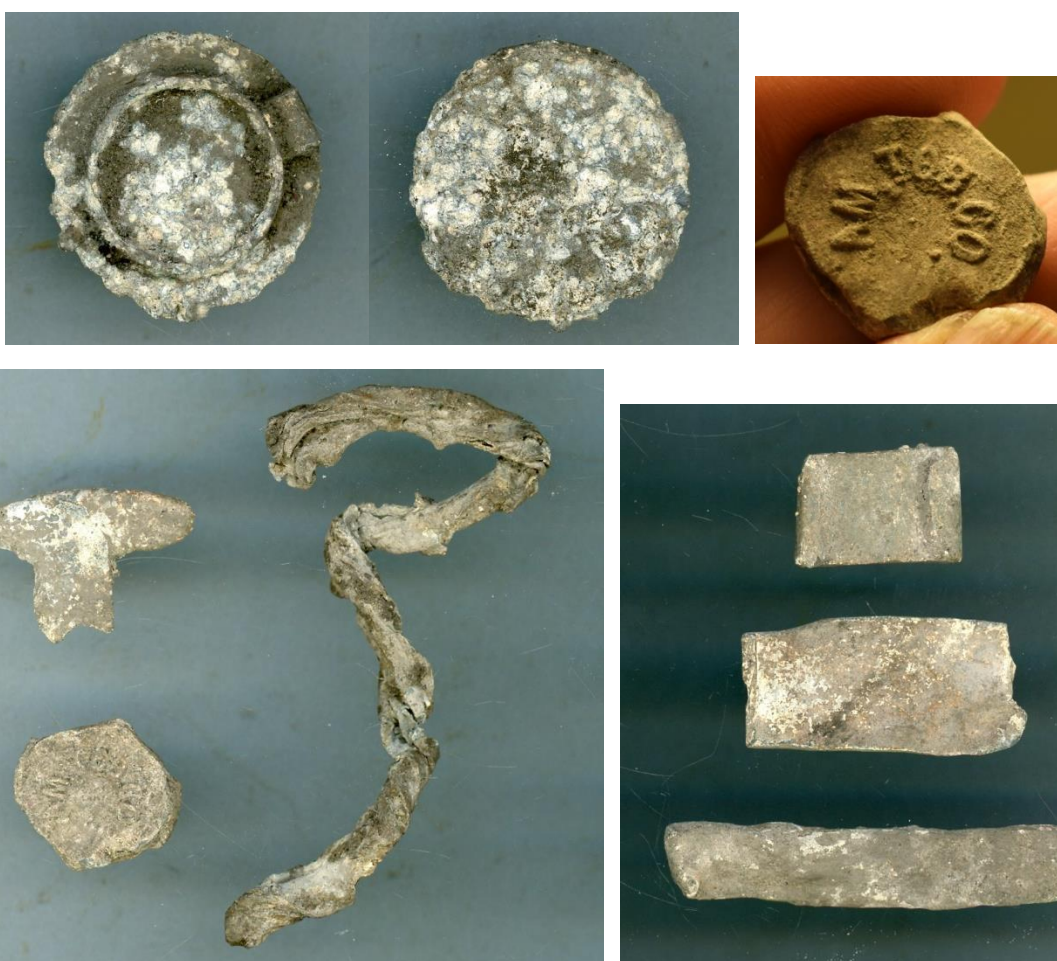


Figure 293. Miscellaneous metal suggestive of metal processing and/or recycling. Top: Two views of a small, hinged pewter lid (Lot D-14). Bottom Left: Miscellaneous lead included twisted window comes, lead bale seals, and potentially a partially melted cast toy fragment (Lots D-77, D-92, and D-121). Cast and hammered lead “bars” (Lots D-21, D-34, and D-60). The lead seal is embossed “AM. TOB. CO. / N.Y.” in reference to the American Tobacco Company, New York and may have been for a rail car door, or large crate (Lot D-92).



Liberty Head Large Cent (Lot D-23; minted 1847; issued from 1839-1857)



Indian Head Small Cent (Variety 2; minted 1863; issued from 1860-1864) (Lot D-15)



Shield Five-Cent or Nickel (with rays, illegible date; minted 1866-67) (Lot D-15)

Figure 294. Variety of coins recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire contexts of House D. Two Liberty Head Large Cents were recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context, whereas one Indian Head Small Cent and one Shield Nickel were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context.



Indian Head Small Cent (minted 1859-1909) (multiple lots)



Three Cent Nickel (minted 1865-1889) (Lot D-29)



Shield Five-Cent or Nickel (without rays; minted 1866-1883) (multiple lots)



Liberty Head Five-Cent or Nickel (minted 1883-1913) (Lot D-4)



Seated Liberty Dime (minted 1837-1891) (Lot D-9, D-120)



Seated Liberty Half Dollar (minted 1859 in New Orleans) (Lot D-9)

Figure 295. Variety of coins recovered from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts of House D.



Figure 296. The single foreign coin from House D was a Canadian Victoria Ten Cent minted in 1890. These coins were minted from 1858 through 1901) (Lot D-35).



Purses.
 In measuring purses we first give depth of purse and then width across the frame.

	13302 Vest Pocket Purse of fine brown kid, with nickeled riveted frame, ball catch; size, 1 3/4 x 1 3/4 inches. Weighs, 2 ounces. Each.....\$0.04 Per dozen......42 Per gross..... 4.50	
	13304 Buckskin Flat Purse, nickeled riveted frame, ball catch; size, 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 inches. Weight, 2 ounces. Each.....\$0.04	
	13306 Fine Kid Flat Purse with nickeled riveted <i>overlapping</i> frame which prevents small coin from slipping out; chamois lined; size, 2 3/4 x 3 inches. Each.....\$0.10 Postage......02	
	13308 Fine Kid Flat Purse with nickeled riveted frame, with partition; three-ball catch, chamois lined, two pockets; size, 3 x 2 3/4 inches. Each.....\$0.15 Per dozen..... 1.60 Postage......03	
	13310 Flat Purse of fine brown kid with fancy hammered nickeled solid frame; ball catch; size, 2 3/4 x 2 1/2 in.; lined with white kid; inside pocket with frame. Weight packed, 3 ounces. Each.....\$0.18 Per dozen..... 1.90	

Figure 297. Besides coins, at least three small change purses were also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lots D-22 and D-27). These purses were a common item, as illustrated in the 1895 Montgomery Ward and Company's catalogue (Montgomery Ward 1895:101).



Figure 298. A proprietary 7/8-in diameter brass tag with a suspension hole at its top was recovered from the lower fill deposits of House D (Test 2, Zone III; Lot D-16) (Actual Size). This tag was plain on one side with simple embossing around its edge. The opposite side was embossed “No. 71” and stamped twice with small lettered “MYERS.” One of the stamped “MYERS” marks is over-stamped on a diagonal with “BOI...”. Although unidentified, this tag may have been associated with the Myers Department Store in downtown Springfield, and may represent a store inventory tag for fabric or similar consumer goods.



Figure 299. Tags and tokens from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Top (left to right): Small copper token embossed “F. F. / 5 / IN TRADE (Lot D-17), hexagonal token embossed “CITIZENS STREET RY CO.” (Lot D61), square tag with cut out “5” and embossed (Lot D-19), and round token embossed “G. H. HAMMON / IN TRADE”, and a round token embossed “KESSLER / 5” (Lot D-19). Bottom (left to right): Round token with potential reference to Springfield (Lot D-120), tag embossed “... ENCK” (Lot D-19), and tag embossed “STUDEBACKER” (Lot D-99). All are actual size.



Figure 300. Top Left: Token recovered from the Late Pre-Fire Deposits of House D (Lot D-99). This token was embossed “[H.] TUCKHORN & CO. / BILLIARD / --&-- / POOL TABLES / 12 N. HALSTED ST. / CHICAGO” on its front, and “GOOD FOR / 5¢ / O’]BRIEN] / IN / TRADE” on its reverse side (200% Actual Size). The suspension hole was located on the top of the obverse side, advertising the name of the pool hall and/or bar location, and not Tuckhorn and Company. Top Right: Advertising Trade Card for Tuckhorn and Company, Manufacturers of Billiard and Pool Tables, 92 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Bottom: At least three variations of Tuckhorn tokens are known. Some of these tokens are marked “C. Tuckhorn & Co.” whereas others are marked “H. Tuckhorn & Co.” Various addresses are also noted, and include locations on Fifth Avenue, Halsted Street, and Randolph Street. Based on a limited survey of Chicago city directories, the company appears to have located at 12 North Halsted Street sometime between 1886 and 1892 (<http://tokencatalog.com/Die%20Study/BilliardSupply.php>).



Figure 301. These two hatchets were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire contexts of House D (Lots D-3 and D-111). Both are reproduced at 85% actual size).



Figure 302. Small iron-handled hatchet from the Late Pre-Fire contexts (Lot D-6; Actual Size). It is unclear as to whether this is a toy or actual tool.



Figure 303. Top: Two views of a hinged carpenter's rule from Late Pre-Fire context (Lot D-99). Bottom: Example of a folding carpenter's rule, albeit with a slightly different form of hinge.



Figure 304. Miscellaneous tools from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Top: Lever cap with locking cam for a wood plane (Lot D-81). Middle: Broken whetstones (Lots D-60, D-81, D-121, and D-133). All of these tools were recovered from Late Pre-Fire contexts.



Figure 305. Three views of a small, handheld cuprous artifact of unknown function. One possible interpretation is that this is a small hand-held vise for working on small objects, potentially used by a watchmaker, or jeweler. The slide secures the vise with its small teeth (Lot D-29). Another possibility is that this is a specialized clothing fastener, as one face of the artifact has engraved decoration on it (floral design).



Figure 306. Left: Two views of a brass harness clip (Lot D-15). Right: Large decorative brass tack with iron shank, typical of fasteners used with leather (such as saddles and other horse accoutrements) (Lot D-114). Both of these artifacts were recovered from an Early/Middle Pre-Fire context.



Figure 307. Firearm ammunition from House D. Top: Brass casing from .22-caliber and presumably .32-caliber (0.32-0.34-in diameter) pistol rounds, and a brass end of a paper hulled shotgun shell. Middle: Unfired ammunition recovered from House D included .38-caliber (Lot D-55), .32-caliber (Lot D-122), .22-caliber Long Rifle, .22-caliber Short (E-55, d-122, d-60, d-99) and .22-caliber BB Cap rounds. Bottom: Large caliber long rifle ammunition from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D (Lots D-22 and D-81), most likely representing cartridges for .50-caliber rifle. All cartridges are actual size.



Figure 308. Human remains from House D included a molar (left; Lot D-21) and canine (Lot D-113).

Summary and Conclusion

The combined archival research and archaeological investigations of House D 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 66-year life span of the building.

House D was probably constructed by John Roll sometime after he purchased the land in March 1842. Roll had purchased the two side-by-side lots associated with Houses D and E at that time, and most likely constructed a house on each lot over the following couple of years. It is not clear which of these dwellings were constructed first, though it possibly was House D, as it was the larger structure and potentially was occupied by John Roll and his family for period of time. By 1850, the Roll family had relocated to the 500 block of East Jefferson Street, on the northern edge of the Springfield's Central Business District. Even after this move, however, John Roll retained ownership of House D; and he would do so right up to his death in 1901. For the greater part of Roll's nearly sixty years of ownership, House D functioned as a rental property, one of many he owned in the City of Springfield. The early date at which the house became a "rental" distinguishes it from the other homes in the project area, as the latter primarily remained owner-occupied until circa 1880. Early tenants of House D included: Phillip Gysenger (or Geisenger), a German laborer, who resided there in 1850; and Ralph Jackson, a native-born hatter, who was the resident in 1860-1. By 1870, the house appears to have been duplexed, with one "unit" being occupied by Judge Haywood (or Hayward), a Black laborer. Haywood and his family are the first African Americans known to have settled in the project area.¹⁴³ The presence of a pre-existing Black enclave in Wright and Brown's Subdivision, directly east of the project area, may have been a contributing factor in the family's decision to rent House D. The Haywoods appear to have resided in House D through 1876. A Black veteran named Aaron Jenkins also resided in the house briefly around 1875, and he may have occupied a separate rental unit within the home.

Archival records indicate that the property witnessed increased occupancy in the 1880s, with high rate of turnover in tenants. The 1880 census reports three family groups living in the home, while the 1886 city directory lists ten individuals at this address, some of whom were residing in a separate dwelling located to the rear of House D. This second dwelling fronted the east/west alley bisecting the block and may have been built in the early 1880s (or perhaps was a pre-existing outbuilding that was repurposed for housing). Both Black and white tenants are documented as residing on the property during this period, including several interracial couples. By the 1890s, the property had assumed a mixed residential and commercial use. The commercial activity involved the property's occasional use as a house of prostitution—or "resort," in the parlance of the time. Newspaper articles suggest that both House D and the secondary dwelling along the alley were used as resorts at different points in time. Known "madams" who potentially operated from House D include Belle Johnson, Rosa Reed, and

¹⁴³ For more detail of the early Black inhabitants, 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].

Minnie Howard (or Bright). Other entertainment and illicit activities (gaming, drug use, etc.) likely occurred at the property in association with these businesses. Lloyd Thomas, the self-proclaimed “Lord of the Badlands,” also was associated with House D prior to 1908.¹⁴⁴ Throughout this period, however, tenancy was fluid, and a number of individuals floated in and out of House D over time (one example being Cyrus Green/Greenleaf, a Black veteran of the Civil War).¹⁴⁵

Both the archival research and archaeological investigations suggest that House D was totally destroyed by fire late Friday evening (or early Saturday morning) August 14, 1908. All that probably survived of this dwelling the following Saturday morning was the two large chimney stacks with their associated fireplaces. Unfortunately, unlike House A, no extant photographs of the house ruins are known to exist. Shortly after the mob action, the burned-out house remains were scavenged for recyclable metals (such as represented by the remains of the suspected cast-iron heating and cooking stoves located within the house) and the grounds were cleaned up resulting in the burned-out remains of the structure being slightly graded over (potentially removing some of the Fire deposits). The final clean-up may not have occurred until several years after the event (circa 1913). Distinctive Fire Deposits were intermittent and often mixed with earlier materials. The property remained undeveloped through the 1910s, finally being improved during the 1930s for use by the Barker-Goldman-Lubin Company (later Barker-Lubin), a building materials supply firm. Even then, however, the house site appears to have experienced very limited construction activity, being covered over by a large frame lumber shed.

Lot Use

The lot associated with House D was oriented east/west, with the front yard facing Tenth Street, and with its south exposure facing the mid-block alley separating the north and south halves of Block 3. The lot measured 39-ft 3-in by 141-ft (5,534 square feet or 0.127 acres).¹⁴⁶ The size of this lot was slightly smaller than a typical house lot of this era in Springfield (with most lots being 40-ft by 157-ft in size). The atypical dimensions of the property resulted from the reorientation of the original lots on Block 3 of Whitney’s Addition to front Tenth Street and also from Block 3 not being full sized.¹⁴⁷

House D was located on the eastern end of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 and was set back approximately 18-ft from Tenth Street. The dwelling was centered within the north/south axis of

¹⁴⁴ See “Purloined Chickens and ‘Lord’ Lloyd Thomas, King of the Badlands (A.K.A. ‘Short and Dirty’,” Appendix XI, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]).

¹⁴⁵ See “Cyrus Greenleaf, ‘A Splendid Good Old Man:’ Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois,” Appendix V, this volume.

¹⁴⁶ The depth provided for the House D lot (141-ft) represents an average, since the western property line of the property ran on a slight angle (following the dividing line between Block 3 of J. Whitney’s Addition and Block 17 of Wells and Peck’s Addition).

¹⁴⁷ House D’s parcel represented one quarter of Lots 1-4 of Block 3. Lot 4, however, was only a partial lot, thus resulting in the shallower depth of the property.

the lot, which left narrow side yards only about 4-ft in width. The historic ground surface around House D appears to have been relatively flat, at least within the front third of the lot (the only portion excavated), which reflects the topography within the project area in general. However, there were subtleties to the historic terrain not readily observable today (such as the swale between Houses A and B), and it is worth noting that House D was situated on the highest point of ground in the project area. The archaeological investigations suggest that the eastern edge of the house lot had a substantial ditch (Feature 8) cutting north/south across it early on (possibly circa 1838, and associated with the Northern Cross Railroad), but this feature appears to have been infilled with “clean” soil by the time House D was constructed.

The archaeological investigations found limited evidence of the house lot having been fenced in historically. A number of post holes (Feature 13) were found along the east side of the property, along Tenth Street, but none of these positively dated to the nineteenth century. Some appear to be associated with the pole-frame lumber shed that was constructed over the lot in the middle twentieth century. No post holes pre-dating 1908 were found on the north and south sides of the house lot within the area excavated.

Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps illustrate a large frame outbuilding positioned off the northwest corner of the house (Figure 309). This building straddles the property line separating the lots associated with House D and the adjacent House E, and probably represents a detached summer kitchen (similar to that present with House A). The maps depict this outbuilding as measuring approximately 12-ft (east/west) by 22-ft (north/south) in size and being located approximately 10 to 12-ft to the rear of the house.¹⁴⁸ It is unclear whether this represents a single shared building or two side-by-side buildings. This outbuilding was not documented on any of the historic bird’s-eye views, the 1876 city map, or by either the 1890 or 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps. As such, it most likely was removed by 1890 (if not sooner).¹⁴⁹ The removal of the summer kitchen may represent the integration of the cooking activities once undertaken in the outbuilding into the main dwelling—a common step in the modernization of working-class houses during the later nineteenth century.

Also documented on both the 1854 and 1858 city maps is a frame outbuilding located at the western (rear) end of the lot. These sources provide slightly different depictions of the structure. The 1854 map illustrates it as being centered on the rear lot line and measuring approximately 12-ft (east/west) by 20-ft (north/south), while the 1858 map shows it as being longer and narrower (approximately 10 x 25-ft) and positioned closer to the southwest corner of the lot. This building is suspected to represent a carriage house and/or urban barn. The only other historic view that illustrates an outbuilding on this part of the property is the 1873 bird’s eye, which shows a tall, narrow structure on the southwest corner of the lot. This structure has a footprint very similar to the one depicted here in 1858, but instead of being orientated north/south, its long-axis runs east/west, in alignment to the alley bisecting the block. One

¹⁴⁸ The summer kitchen at House A was located approximately 8 to 10-ft behind the residence. It is estimated as being approximately 12-ft (east/west) by 20-ft (north/south) in size.

¹⁴⁹ Although the 1876 city map depicts the summer kitchen at House A, this map does not depict a similar outbuilding at House D (Bird 1876). Unfortunately, the accuracy of the 1876 map is questionable.

possibility is that these sources depict two entirely different outbuildings; another option is that they are the same building, and it had been rotated 90 degrees at some point between 1858 and 1873; and a final option is that it simply represents sloppy fieldwork by those who prepared the map. The walls of this building appear to be taller than a single-story structure, suggesting that it had a loft—as one would be expected with a carriage house/barn. The suspected carriage house/barn is not illustrated on the 1867 bird’s eye view, nor does it appear on the 1876 city map and the circa-1878 bird’s eye (Figures 309-310).¹⁵⁰

The suspected carriage house/barn apparently had been removed by 1890, as the structure is not illustrated by the Sanborn fire insurance map published that year (the first to illustrate the project area). This map shows no outbuildings on the lot. However, it does depict a second dwelling on the lot, located behind House D. This second house presumably was the “rear” residence referenced in a number of the city directories from this period. The 1896 and 1906 Sanborn maps show the same conditions on the lot as depicted in 1890, with no outbuildings being added during the intervening period (Figure 311).

Although neither a well nor cistern was documented during the archaeological investigations, one, if not both, likely was present on the house lot. No cistern was documented during the excavations in close proximity to the original dwelling.¹⁵¹ Perhaps one was located off the corner of the summer kitchen located directly west of the dwelling (and outside the project limits). Similarly, 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. The section of brick sidewalk that branched off toward the southwest of the house possibly ran to a well.

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 that only the front and side yards were excavated. 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 D, there may be up to six or seven privy shafts on the western end of the lot. 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.

Little information is available regarding what formal plantings might have been present at this house site over the years. However, the brick edging discussed as Feature 10 suggests that there may have been a flower bed along the front of the house at one point in time.

¹⁵⁰ These three sources are not as consistent in illustrating outbuildings compared to other maps.

¹⁵¹ The Phase II testing fully exposed all four corners of the original house, and the excavation block extended far enough to have exposed a cistern had one been present in association with the early home. Although cisterns were common features at nineteenth-century house sites in Springfield, they were not universal. Several properties previously investigated on the block immediately north of Site 11SG1432 (on Site 11SG1433) did not have cisterns associated with them

As with several of the houses investigated during the course of these investigations, the house lot appears to have poorly maintained during the later years of House D's occupation. Archaeological investigations found a thick deposit of cinders (fuel waste) around the periphery of the house and extending into the front yard. These deposits appear to date from the Late-Pre-Fire period. By 1908 the cinders had accumulated to a point where they completely covered the front sidewalk. In the earlier era, stove waste (wood ash, and later coal ash and cinders) probably was disposed of in a more discriminate manner, such as in an abandoned privy pit or elsewhere on the rear of the lot).

House D was located on the northern end of the "unplatted court near Tenth and Madison streets" referenced by the *Illinois State Journal* in 1899. The "court" in question was bordered by "Shinbone Alley" on the north, commercial buildings along Madison Street on the south and west, and by Houses A-C on the east. This was a crossroads of sorts for foot traffic passing between the various brothels, resorts, saloons, and other businesses on this block, and was a location where illicit activity was alleged to have occurred. 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. The alleged illicit activities extended to the north side of Shinbone Alley, with both House D and the second house behind it being integrated into the wide range of commercial activities associated with this locale. "Shinbone Alley" undoubtedly witnessed more foot traffic than the typical alley in Springfield during this period; and the two houses on the House D lot were well positioned to cater to any individuals seeking vice-related entertainment (Figure 312).

The House

The Original House

The following discussion reviews the documentary information available on the house and the structural data recovered from the archaeological investigations. In the absence of a standing structure, the presentation of any floor plan naturally entails a certain degree of speculation. However, a reasonable conjecture of the house's basic floor plan can be proposed based on its size, massing, number of bays, and also by reference to contemporary examples of similar housing in Springfield and elsewhere in Illinois.

Constructed circa 1842 by John E. Roll, House B was one of the earliest houses built in the project area. It also was one of the largest, when compared to the other homes in their original configurations. Although the house's floor plan could have accommodated either a single-family or dual-family occupancy; the current research suggests that it most likely was constructed as a single-family dwelling. Nonetheless, archival research suggests that the house functioned as a dual-family dwelling by the latter years of the nineteenth century.

Documentary sources provide slightly different depictions of House D, with some being more detailed than others. The 1854 and 1858 city maps indicate that the house was of frame construction, and they portray it as having a nearly square footprint measuring approximately 24-ft north/south by 25-ft east/west. The 1867 bird's-eye view depicts the house as having a side-

gabled roof (with a ridgeline running north/south) and an asymmetrical four-bay façade. By contrast, the 1873 bird's eye depicts House D as having a five-bay façade, with central entrance door, and suggests that the roof had more of a salt-box-shaped roof than a traditional side-gable one. Neither of these views provide any indication of the house having an upper half-story (such as in the form of a window in a gable end), but this is not necessarily surprising given the scale at which they were drawn.¹⁵²

The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance maps provide some additional details on House D. It depicts the house as measuring approximately 30-ft (north/south) by 26-ft east/west, being of frame construction, and having a wood-shingle roof. This map also indicates that the house was setback from Tenth Street by approximately 20-ft. The 1896 Sanborn map provides essentially the same depiction of House D.

The perimeter foundations were fully exposed during Phase II testing, and these measured 31-ft 2-in (9.50m) north/south by 27-ft 3-in (8.31m) east/west. An additional 1-2 inches could be added to these dimensions if one factors in the exterior siding that would have been present. The shallow foundations were two wythes wide. Internal features included foundations of two large chimney stacks, each with two back-to-back fireboxes which give them a distinctive H-shape (Features 3 and 4), and line of brick piers (Features 2a-c). The two chimney stacks are slightly different in size, suggesting functional differences between the fireplaces present at each location. Although both chimney stacks were approximately the same width, they varied significantly by the depth of the fireboxes. The eastern chimney stack contained two shallow fireboxes suggestive of a heating fireplace. These shallow fireboxes may suggest the use of coal-burning inserts and/or grates. In contrast, the western two fireboxes are approximately double the depth, and ever-so-slightly longer, than the eastern fireboxes. The larger size of these two fireboxes suggests their use as cooking fireplaces. It is significant to note that both of the fireboxes in the western stack are of equal size suggesting the presence of two cooking fireplaces, which would argue that the dwelling was originally constructed to function as a Double House—or at least have the capacity to be used as such. It is also of significance to note the use of the traditional cooking fireplace over more modern cast iron cooking stoves (which were more efficient and less arduous to use). During the early 1840s, when this house was constructed, the use of cast iron cooking stoves within urban environs such as Springfield was increasingly common-place, albeit more expensive than the traditional cooking fireplace.

These four fireplaces and brick piers document the presence of four primary rooms within the first floor of the dwelling. The two equal-sized front rooms would have measured approximately 15-ft (4.57m) square, whereas the two equal-sized rear rooms would have been approximately 10-ft 9-in (3.27m) by 15-ft (4.57m) in size. The four rooms would have provided approximately 849 square feet (78.87 square meters) of space. Whereas a doorway may have been present between the two front rooms (and located towards the east side of the eastern chimney stack), there is not sufficient space for a similar door between the two rear rooms.

Structural evidence indicates that both the front and rear sections of the house were built in a single episode of construction—presumably sometime shortly after Roll purchased this property

¹⁵² The fieldworkers preparing the maps were covering the entire city after all, with hundreds of buildings needing to be drawn.

in the spring of 1842. The symmetrical layout of this structure, with the presence of the two cooking fireplaces, hints at the possibility that it was constructed as a Double House (or Duplex). Potentially arguing against this interpretation, however, is the presence of a single entrance door on the façade. Purpose-built Double Houses usually had a double set of front doors, allowing private entrance to each unit (cf. Figure 319). While the 1867 and 1873 bird's-eye views indicate different locations for the front door on House D, both depict only one doorway on the front elevation. Archaeological evidence, in the form of the front sidewalk and the remnant stone steps (Features 5 and 7), also points to one entrance door, centered on the house. This would not necessarily be definitive if the sidewalk stopped short of the house, as if being centered to a front porch; however, there is no evidence (either archival or archaeological) of the house ever having had a front porch, and the sidewalk continues up to the suspected stone steps. As such, the front elevation of House D is believed to have been similar to how it is depicted on the 1873 bird's-eye view: a five-bay façade with a central door flanked by two windows either side of it. This arrangement admittedly is problematic in respect to the room layout, as the doorway straddles the line of the interior partition wall. Typically, in a house two-rooms wide and lacking a central hallway, the front entrance would be off center and open into one of the two rooms; as was the case with House A, which is the closet comparable dwelling in the project area in terms of massing, floor plan, and five-bay façade (having a slightly off-center main entrance door flanked each side by two windows). In the event the partition wall dividing the north and southern halves of House D was not centered on the chimney stacks (as is it presented in the attached conjectural floor plans), but rather shifted to the south to be in line with the face of the fireplaces (as seems to have been the case with House A), it would allow sufficient space for the front entrance door to open directly into the northeast room of the house;¹⁵³ and in that situation, there also likely would have been an interior door between that room and southeastern one.

The lack of a front porch on House D is of note, though it was by no means unusual within the project area. Other residences, like Houses A and B, also had front entrances accessed by means of a small landing and/or steps. None of the historic maps and bird's-eye views indicate a rear porch being present on House D either, though some of these sources are insufficiently detailed to have done so, even if one were present. The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps, which are more comprehensive, certainly do not illustrate a rear porch on House D. The project limits did not extend far enough west to determine whether or not there might be archaeological evidence of a rear porch from an earlier period.

The original function of the first-floor rooms in the home is open to speculation, though some plausible proposals can be made. Assuming the house initially was a single-family residence, the most likely candidate for the kitchen was the northwestern room. Kitchens typically were located in the rear of the house, and this room had the closest proximity to the summer kitchen behind the house. During the nineteenth century, a cellar, used for the storage of foodstuffs, often was located beneath the kitchen of a house. However, no such cellar was located beneath House D, which suggests the presence of a detached cellar in the immediate inner yard located to

¹⁵³ While the location of the partition wall separating the east and west halves of the house has been established (based on brick piers discussed as Features 2a-c), the location of the wall separating the north and south halves has not.

the west of the house (and outside the project limits).¹⁵⁴ The southwest room on the ground floor most likely functioned as a downstairs bedroom. While the northeast room in the house possibly served as a parlor, the use of the southeast room is problematic. More formal houses of this era often had two “public” rooms representing a formal parlor and less formal “sitting room.” Whether the two front rooms of House D functioned in this manner, or not, is unclear. The other option is that one of these front rooms functioned as a second downstairs bedroom.

The question as whether or not there was a usable second-story space in House D is open to debate. The two Sanborn maps available for the property (from 1890 and 1896) both note the house as being only one story in height. However, these same maps indicate the same one-story height for House E, which we know from other archival sources to have had a partial upper story (and being 1-1/2-stories in height). The Sanborn maps from this period also often do not indicate houses whose upper floors have inset knee walls as being over one story in height (Figures 317-319). By contrast, taller 1-1/2-story dwellings whose exterior walls extended a considerable distance above the first-floor ceiling level (and thus eliminated the need for inset knee walls) typically were noted as 1-1/2-story. Both types of housing, however, have garreted ceilings on their upper floor.

The second floor of House D might have consisted of a single, open room measuring approximately 13 x 30-ft (390 square feet). Given its size, the space might also have been divided into two roughly equally sized rooms, which may have been used as bedrooms and/or storage space. A window likely was present in both gable-end walls. Although it is clear that access to the second floor was provided by means of a stairway, its location and/or configuration within the house is problematic. The accompanying conjectural floor plans indicate the stairway rising from the parlor in the northern half of the house (Figure 314). Other locations and/or stairway configurations are possible, including the stairway originating from the kitchen. Unfortunately, no structural evidence of the stairs was documented in the archaeological record. If House D had been constructed as a Double House, it may have included two sets of stairs, one available for each of the dwelling units.

Documentary sources consistently indicate that House D was of frame construction. Considering its date of construction, the house most likely was timber-frame (or modified timber frame) and built predominately with locally procured hardwood lumber, as was typical of most housing in Springfield prior to the 1850s.¹⁵⁵ A conjectural sectional view of the house is presented as

¹⁵⁴ These inner yard cellars, often referred to as “root cellars,” were small subterranean pits (often lined with wood) accessed by a set of bulkhead steps, the whole structure banked over with soil. Cellars of this type were placed in close proximity to the main kitchen, summer kitchen, and well. It is of interest that House A, as originally constructed, most likely did not have a cellar beneath the main house either.

¹⁵⁵ Timber-frame construction utilizes heavy timbers (posts, plates, sills, and girts) connected to one another by mortice-and-tenon joinery. Knee bracing was utilized to prevent the wracking of the frame. Intermediary vertical studs functioned solely as infill for wall construction and did not carry the overhead load. In contrast, modified timber frame construction utilized elements of both timber-frame construction and the newly introduced balloon-frame construction methods. Modified timber-frame methods generally utilized heavy sills, and corner posts, but lacked the heavy rafter plate and girts (which supported floor joists). Knee bracing may or may not be utilized. With this hybrid method, second-story floor joists were supported by the upright studs, which functioned as load-bearing structural elements of the frame, which were capped by a light rafter plate (often consisting of a 2 x 4-in sawn board). With the modified timber frame, the floor joists were either half-lapped onto the upright studs (as at

Figure 315. This drawing posits that the house was a traditional timber frame, had a roof with a 3-in/12-in slope, and a ceiling height of around 7-ft on the second floor. The drawing emulates what also is proposed for House E—a dwelling known to have been 1-1/2 stories in height and possibly built by John Roll as well. If Roll was responsible for the construction of both Houses D and E, it seems likely that he would have used similar methods for the two projects.

House D had a distinctive form reminiscent of numerous houses constructed in Springfield during the middle nineteenth century. Characteristic of this distinctive form is its nearly square footprint, 1-1/2-story height, and steeply pitched gable roof with a ridge line parallel to the main façade (and centered over the dwelling). The nearly square footprint of the house was created by a floor plan consisting of four primary rooms on the ground floor, with the presence of its two-room width and two-room depth (the latter being considered a double-pile configuration). These houses generally lacked a central hallway, and had a garreted second story consisting of one or two rooms. Although often supplemented with the presence of a separate summer kitchen, the primary kitchens within these houses were integrated into the main body of the house beneath the common gable roof, and often associated with a cellar beneath it. This “cubic” house form is relatively well represented in early Springfield (cf. Figures 318-319). Besides the Roll House (House D), the Westenberger’s house located on the northwest corner of Tenth and Madison Streets (House A) was also of this form.

Houses of this form are numerous within the greater Germanic cultural region of southwestern Illinois (the heart of which is centered on the Belleville and Columbia regions of St. Clair and Monroe Counties) (Mansberger and Stratton 2002:40). Mansberger and Stratton (2002) refer to this as the “Southwestern Illinois German House.” By the middle nineteenth century, this simple house form represented the traditional housing occupied by a large working class rural population of Germanic heritage. The housing of the more successful and affluent families from this region building within this tradition often integrated a wide central hallway into the first floor plan (cf. the Leibrock and Seibert Houses) (Mansberger and Stratton 2002:29-31). A side-hall variation has also been identified (Lembke and Bareis Houses) (Mansberger and Stratton 2002:25-27). The pinnacle of the housing of the affluent German family during the middle nineteenth century was a large, double-pile structure a full two stories in height (as represented by the Reuss House) (Mansberger and Stratton 2002:32-33).

These houses are in sharp contrast to traditional dwellings with distinctive rectangular plans that are one room deep (single-pile), of varying heights (1, 1-1/2, and 2 stories), and generally associated with an English or Anglo-American building tradition (Figures 317-319). The larger two-story varieties of this Anglo-American building tradition are referred to as I-houses, whereas the smaller varieties are often referred to as I-cottages (cf. Kniffen 1936, Glassie 1968). Unlike the Germanic house forms, where the kitchen is integrated into the main body of the house beneath a common gable roof, a separate service wing (generally of a lower height than the main block of the house) was often constructed onto the rear of the dwelling beneath a secondary roof structure.

the early Dresser Cottage/Lincoln Home), or supported by a horizontal ribbon/ledger (typical of balloon frame construction methods).

In southwestern Illinois, the basic building block of the houses constructed within this Germanic building tradition was a narrow (one-room wide), two-room deep dwelling with a common gable roof centered on the house (and with its ridge line running parallel to the front of the dwelling). The early Fuess House, located in rural St. Clair County, is an example of this basic house form (sometimes referred to as a “Single-Wide” or “Half-House” configuration). With the passage of time, and improving economic status of the house occupants, a two-room addition was constructed onto the *side* of this early house, creating the distinctive 1-1/2-story form of the four-room, double-pile structure that is the hallmark of this building tradition. This four-room, double-pile house form was readily adapted to use as a double house, with each side-by-side rank of rooms functioning as a separate housing unit (complete with its own front door. The early Smith residence (House E), as originally constructed, is similar in form to the Fuess House, and represents the basic building block of this Germanic tradition (a Single-Wide or Half-House configuration). Similarly, both Houses A and D represent examples of the classic, four-room, 1-1/2-story, Germanic house similar to those located in southwestern Illinois. As such, Houses A, D, and E most likely represent traditional Germanic-style houses constructed by local builders of Germanic heritage. Houses D and E are known to have been constructed by the local carpenter/builder John Roll (of Germanic heritage who learned his trade while living in the Pennsylvania German heartland), and who apparently constructed traditional houses typical of his heritage.

The combined archival and archaeological evidence suggests that the exterior of the house witnessed relatively little change over the course of its 60-plus-year history. The house appears to have retained its original dimensions, with no major additions, or deletions, made to it. However, it did experience changes over time that were necessitated by the changing domestic needs of the owners and occupants. These are discussed below:

The Later House (Additions and/or Modifications)

1) Conversion of Fireplaces to Stoves. As built, House D was equipped with four fireplaces. Presumably, as originally constructed, at least one of the fireplaces at House D was used as for cooking purposes, whereas the remaining were used for heating. With changes in heating and cooking technology, these fireplaces became obsolete and were replaced by cast iron stoves. These changes (conversion to heating and cooking stoves) in heating and cooking technology within House D may not have occurred at the same time for the house occupants.

The shallow depth of the eastern two fireboxes raises questions as to whether or not they were constructed for the use of coal-burning inserts. Mid-century coal-burning grates for the use of lump coal was available, but not in common use among working class families.¹⁵⁶ As such, these shallow fireboxes most likely were associated with the combustion of wood (not coal). By the 1850s, the use of more efficient, air-tight wood-burning heating stoves became common place. Similarly, the conversion from open-hearth cooking to the use of a cast-iron cooking stove may have preceded the shift to heating stoves by many years. In the process of converting these fireplaces to stove use, the fireboxes were generally enclosed with brick, and a metal stovepipe connected the stove to the upper portion of the chimney (just below ceiling level).

¹⁵⁶ These coal burning fireplaces often incorporated a cast iron surround (with marble mantle) enclosing the firebox, and were commonly associated with mid-century Italianate houses.

Stoves typically were vented through the pre-existing chimneys (through the use of ceramic “thimbles” inserted into the chimney stack). Ceramic thimbles were recovered from the House D excavations. This conversion to cast-iron stove most likely occurred relatively early, potentially by the 1860s.

Related to this change in technology was the eventual adoption of coal over wood as a fuel source. The first cooking and heating stoves in use within House D most likely burned wood. With time, these wood-burning stoves were swapped out for coal-burning stoves. Although coal was readily available for home consumption in Springfield by the later 1850s, its use among working-class families was not widespread until circa 1870 or later. This conversion to coal use had major implications for waste disposal practices by the later house occupants. The consumption of coal produced a far greater amount of fuel waste (coal ash and clinkers) than the use of wood. Wood ash was often discarded in the rear yard, and within open pits (such as abandoned privies). But with the use of coal, and the increased volume of fuel waste produced, these venues became impractical, and coal waste was often broadcast within the entire yard (front, back, and side), resulting in quick and substantial aggradation of the living surface over time. By 1908, the brick walk within the front yard had become completely covered with 10-15cm of cinder fills, a comparable volume of cinders had been dumped into the north side yard. In contrast, the south yard adjacent to the alley was covered in 25-35cm of cinder fill. Additional walks may very well have been present in the rear yard (possibly leading to the summer kitchen and back yard activity areas), but this area was not sufficiently exposed during the archaeological investigations to determine its presence/absence. These walks, if present, apparently were not rebuilt with the aggrading surface, and they may have been replaced with unimproved cinder paths.

The archaeological excavations suggest that the fireplace located in the northeast room may have remained in use as (or converted back to) a working fireplace during the later nineteenth century. The archaeological excavations document the re-working of the firebox and/or hearth support at this location (Features 3, 12A-C). This work reflects the creation of new wing walls in front of the firebox, potentially to support the aging and deteriorated hearth (which extended into the adjacent room). There was also a considerable amount of coal waste deposited underneath the floor of the house (deposited over a thin band of wood ash), which may have been dumped when the hearths were being repaired or remodeled. The re-working of this fireplace may have been associated with the late nineteenth century remodeling (which potentially included the addition of “cottage” windows and doors). The longevity of the fireplace within this room may reflect the social function of the fireplace within this “public” space.

2) Conversion to Multiple-Family Housing. While there is no question that House D ultimately was converted to multiple-family housing, it is unclear exactly when this occurred. As noted previously, the design of the house easily allowed for it to function as a Double House (Duplex) from the date of its original construction. However, the current interpretation is that it initially served as a single-family residence in the 1840s through the latter 1860s. The 1870 census suggests that the house had two units at that date, and subsequent city directories from the 1870s seem to indicate this as well. At what point in time the house was formally converted into separate rental units (as opposed to the rental of individual rooms to tenants in an informal manner) is unknown. Formally converting the single-family dwelling to a Double House would

have required minimal structural changes, which may or may not have been undertaken. The archaeological recovery of “cottage window glass” strongly suggests that the house façade was modernized with the addition of cottage windows and/or new entrance doors during the later years of the nineteenth century.

Figure 316 presents a conjectural first-floor plan of House D after it was divided into two separate rental units, representing the north and south halves of the house. This plan posits that the house was divided into two apartment of unequal size. The larger apartment would have included the original kitchen (northwest room), the front parlor on the main floor (the northeast room), as well the entirety of the second floor. Although it most likely was not functioning for supplemental food preparation and laundry space, as originally purposed, this apartment most likely included access to the detached summer kitchen, if it was still intact. The second smaller apartment most likely had access to the two southern downstairs rooms, with the southwest room in the house being repurposed to serve as kitchen for the southern rental unit. A window on the west side of this room might have been converted into a doorway in order to provide a back entrance for this two-room unit. The front rooms of each unit might have been multipurpose, functioning as a parlor and bedroom. Unless a second stairway was constructed, which seems unlikely, only the north rental unit would have had access to the upstairs—if, in fact, the house was 1-1/2 stories in height. The existing front entrance to House D would have proven problematic since it was centrally located and didn’t allow independent entry to either unit. Perhaps an entrance foyer was framed out to allow separate interior doors to the north and south halves of the house. Alternatively, the central entrance could have been abandoned and two new doorways added to the east elevation (by converting existing window openings), but there is no evidence of the front sidewalk being redirected, or added to, to articulate with such doorways. The 1891 Fire Underwriters report suggest that these physical changes had been undertaken by that date, creating two separate addresses for this property (Board of Fire Underwriters 1880; 1891).¹⁵⁷

By 1880, the property was accommodating a much larger number of residents than would have been suspected for a double house. Although some of these individuals resided in the second house constructed to the rear of House D, which is believed to have been present by this time, most were residing in the main house. City directories in the 1880s indicate both “renters” and “boarders” at the property, which suggests that the primary lease holders were taking in other tenants who either rented individual rooms, or perhaps just beds. Such arrangements were not uncommon among lower-income residents of Springfield during this period; and the layout of House D would have allowed for individual room rental or the combination of multiple rooms into a larger functional unit—such as for the use as a “resort” or other commercial activity

3) Demolition of the Summer Kitchen. The detached summer kitchen located immediately adjacent to the rear of the main house was demolished at some point after 1858 (and prior to 1890). None of the historic bird’s-eye views depict it, nor is it illustrated on the 1876 city map, though these sources admittedly are not comprehensive in their coverage of outbuildings. It certainly was not in place by the time the 1890 Sanborn map was prepared. The demolition of the summer kitchen likely reflects a significant change in the use of the house lot at the time the

¹⁵⁷ A potential issue with this interpretation is that the second address may refer to the second dwelling located off the alley towards the rear of the original house, and not to a separate rental unit within the main house .

house was converted to multiple-family use. Activities previously done in the summer kitchen (in support of food processing and laundry activities) apparently were either transferred to within the main body of the house, or no longer were necessary the house occupants, and abandoned altogether. After the demolition of the summer kitchen, seasonal food processing and laundry activities subsequently were conducted inside the house, or hired out to others (as in the case of laundry).

4) Addition of Second House. The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrates a second residence on the lot located to the west of House D, most likely fronting the alley to the south of the lot. This is the earliest map to show the house, though city directories and the 1880 census suggest that the structure may have been present as early as 1880. The second dwelling presumably was the “rear” residence referenced in a number of the city directories from this period. The 1890 Sanborn map indicates that the rear house was located roughly 18-ft west of House D, was one-story in height, frame, measured approximately 15-ft (north/south) by 20-ft (east/west), and had a wood-shingle roof. It is possible the structure had a side-gable roof, with the ridgeline running east/west. The rear residence was only about a third the size of House D.

When an anonymous reporter with the *Illinois State Journal* interviewed Silas Greenleaf (then residing in the rear house) in 1896, he described the dwelling as a “little shake-down on Tenth street between Madison and Mason” and stated that Greenleaf’s quarters contained a single room “with one window (and most of the lights broken), and two doors” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 3). The presence of a single window in the dwelling seems odd, unless it was divided into two rooms—with one of them being Greenleaf’s. If there were two rooms, each would have measured approximately 10 x 15-ft in size (based on the 1890 Sanborn map). Archival research indicates that the rear dwelling was used both as traditional living quarters and a “resort” at different points in time. Throughout its use life (particularly during the time it functioned in a commercial capacity), this dwelling may have functioned in conjunction with the main structure fronting Tenth Street.

The 1896 Sanborn map indicates no changes to the rear dwelling since 1890, and the 1906 map shows that it was still in place at that time. If it was still present in August 1908, it is doubtful that rear dwelling survived the riot.

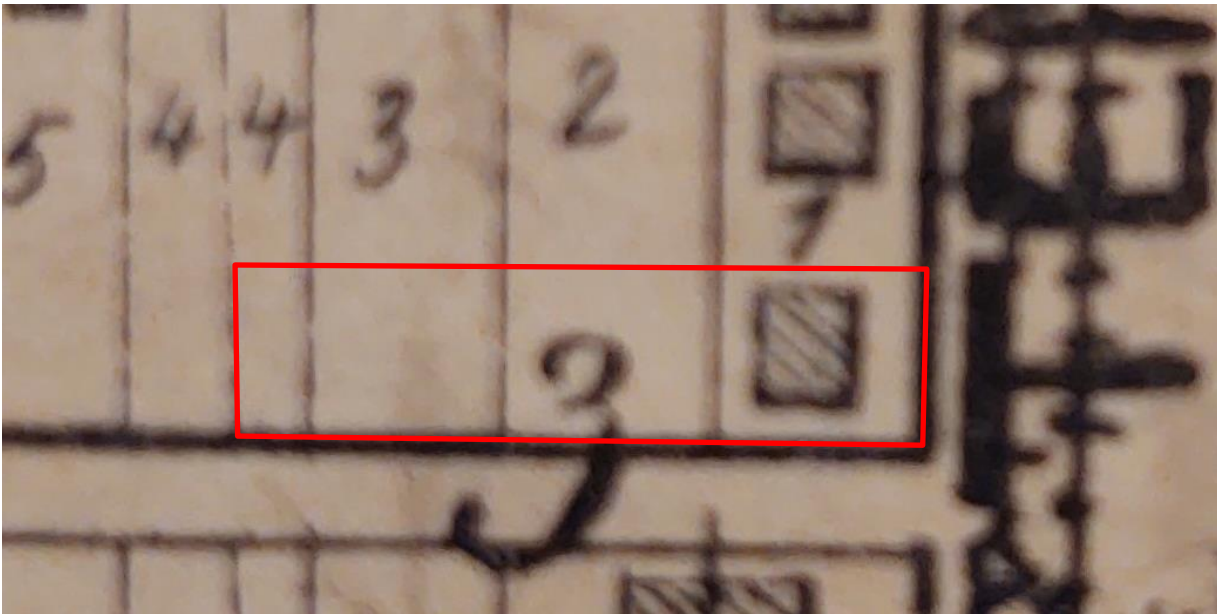


Figure 309. Top: Site plan as depicted on the 1854 *City of Springfield* map (Potter 1854). A suspected summer kitchen and carriage house/barn are depicted to the rear of the house. Bottom: Site plan as depicted on the 1876 *Map of Springfield* (Bird 1876). This map shows the house but no outbuildings.



Figure 310. Close-up views of Houses D, E, F, and G (left to right) from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873). The 1873 bird's eye is one of the better representations of House D (lot outlined in red) in respect to its door and window openings and massing. The roof is depicted as having a salt-box shape, though this is not conclusive. An outbuilding—potentially a carriage barn—is shown on the southwest corner of the house lot.

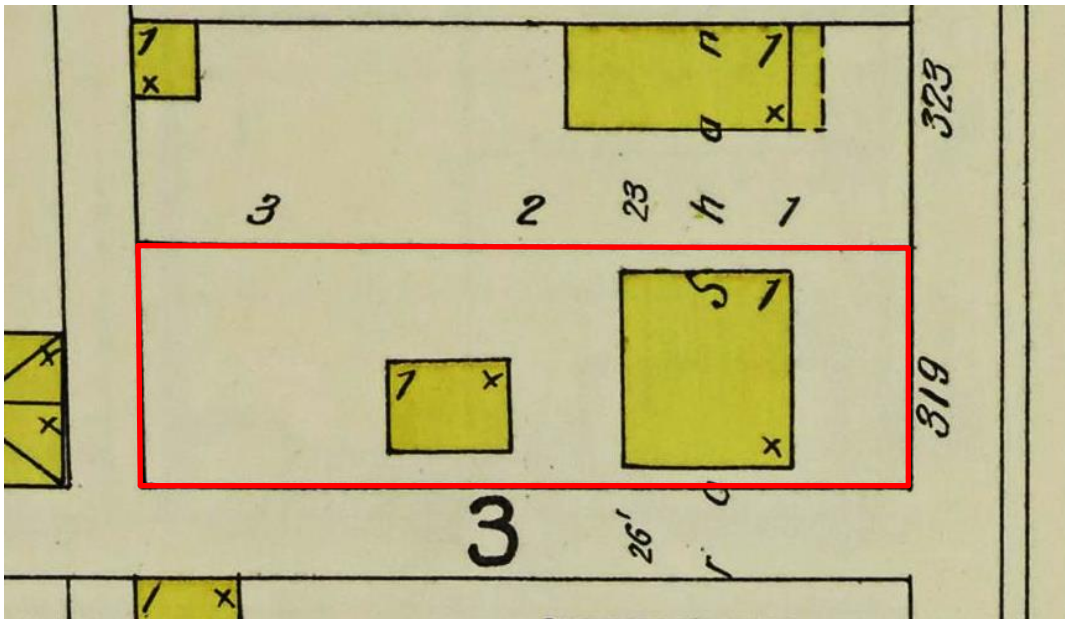
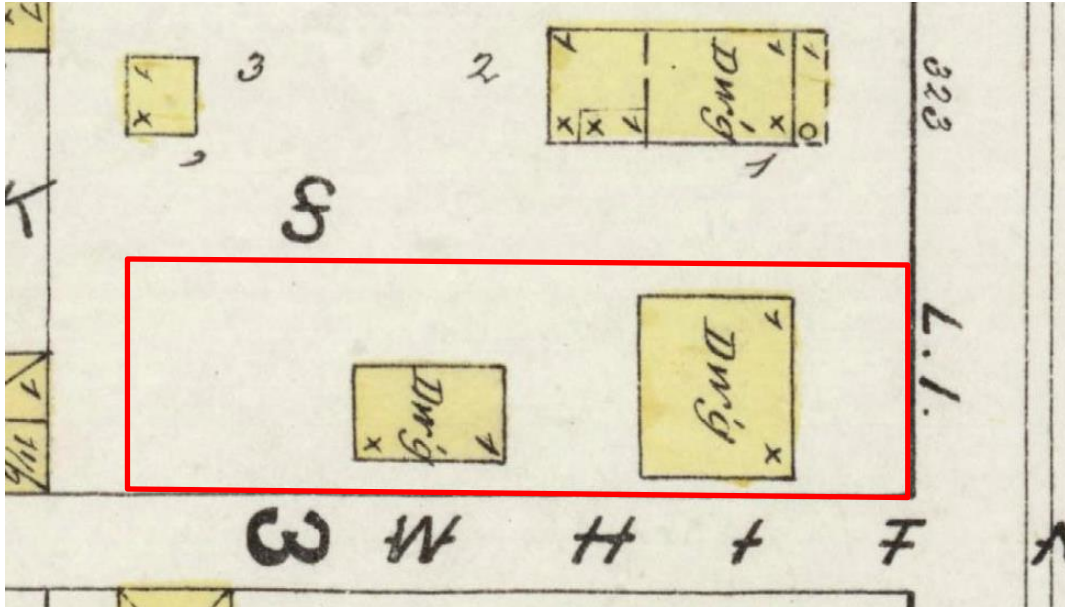


Figure 311. Top: House D lot, as depicted on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map. By this date, a smaller frame dwelling had been constructed to the rear of House D, and the earlier outbuildings had all been removed. The second dwelling may have been constructed circa 1880 (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12). Bottom: View of the lot from an 1896 Sanborn map, which shows comparable conditions to 1890. This map does suggest that an alley had been added, or at least formalized, along the west side of the lot by this time. An informal alley possibly was in use prior to this (Sanborn-Perris 1896:52).

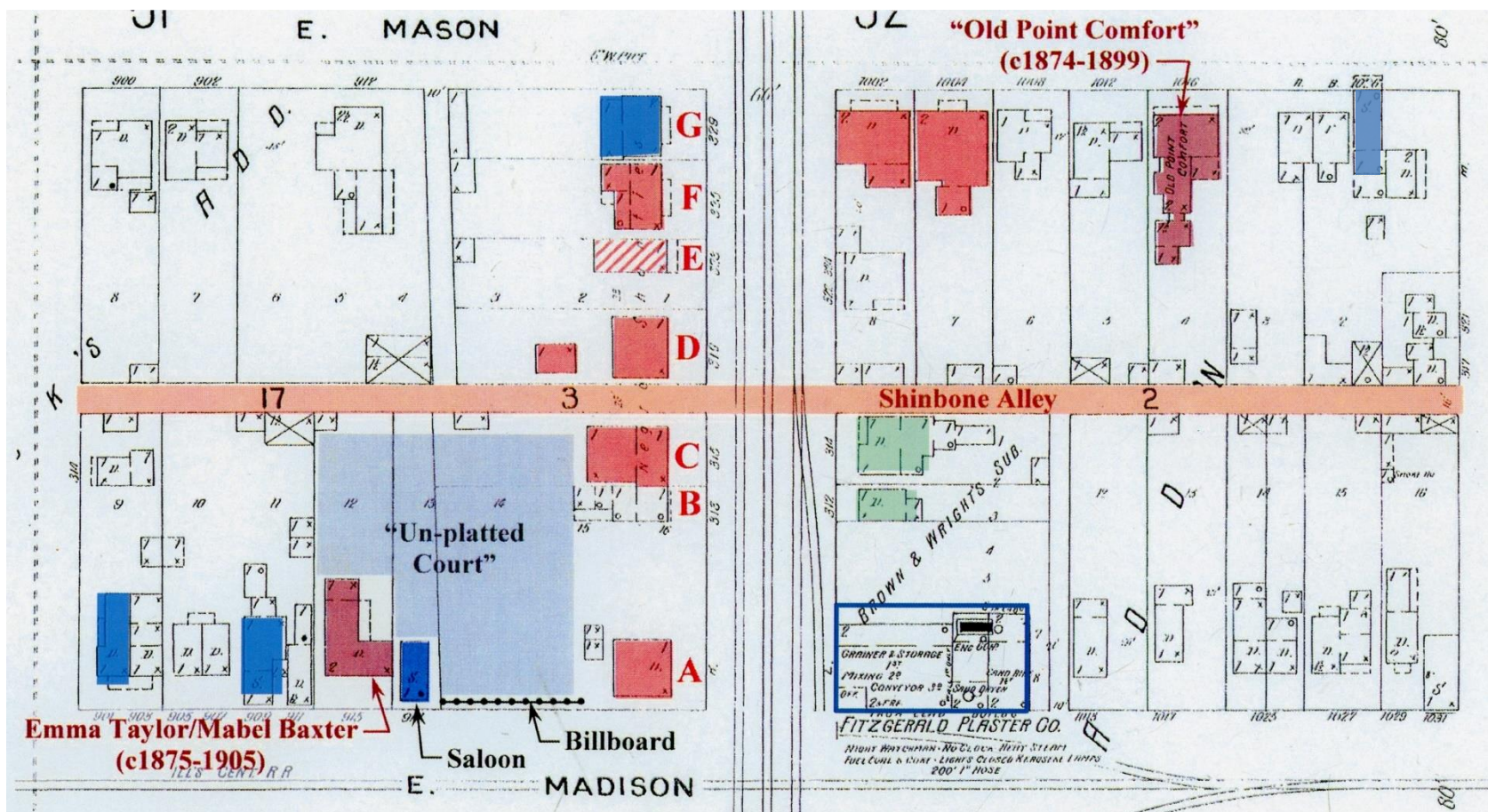


Figure 312. Close-up view of the Tenth and Madison Street location (southwest corner of the Badlands district) indicating the location of known “houses of ill fame” at different points in time (highlighted in red) and other landscape features (such as Shinbone Alley). By circa 1907-08, the houses highlighted 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). Note the location of House D, and the small secondary dwelling located along Shinbone Alley to the rear of the main house.

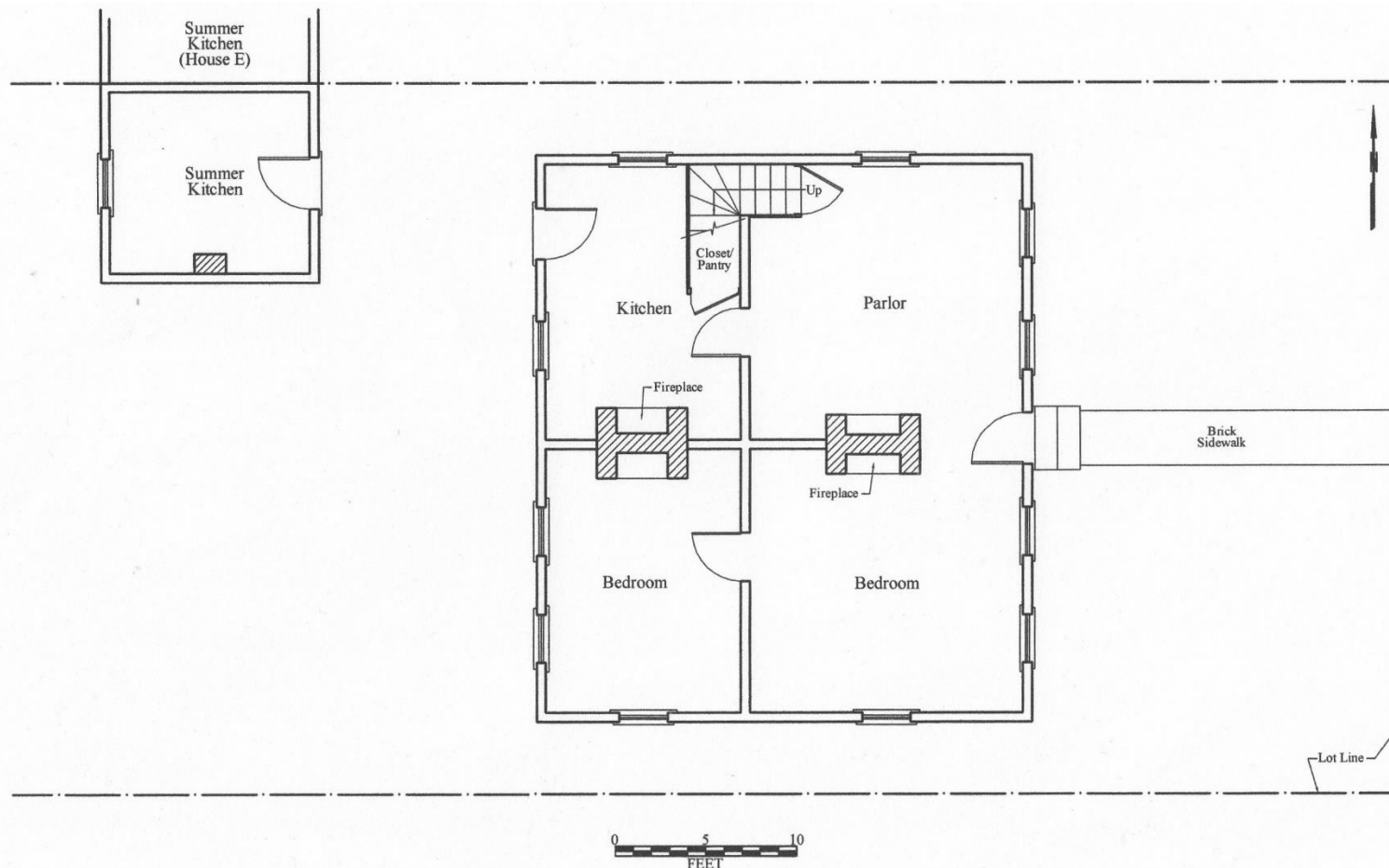


Figure 313. Conjectural first-floor plan of House D as it may have appeared early in its history, when it was a single-family household. The figure is based on archaeological data, Sanborn maps, as well as comparable examples of contemporary housing in Springfield and Illinois. The basic room layout is substantiated by the archaeological remains. The locations door/window openings and the room functions are speculative, however; and the same is true of the location of the stairway to the upper floor. An alternative possibility is that the stairway rose from the kitchen, as opposed to the parlor. Also, if House D was built as a Double House, there might very well have been two stairways present. The suspected summer kitchen illustrated on the 1854 and 1858 maps is presented here as well. .

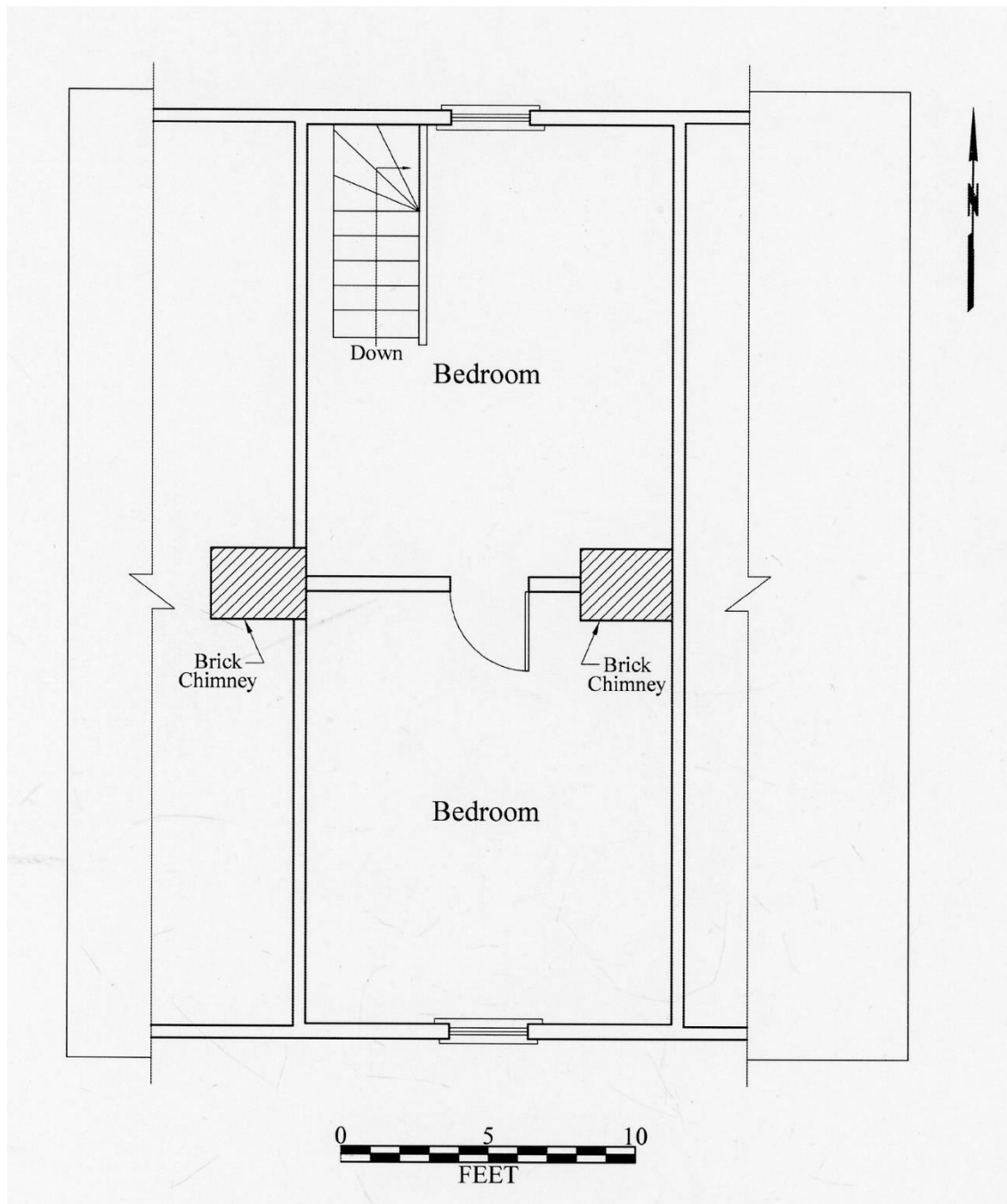


Figure 314. Possible layout of the upper story of House D—assuming that it did indeed have a usable upper floor. It is possible that the upper floor consisted of just one large room, though the space easily could have accommodated two rooms. A two-room layout also seems likely once the house was divided into two multiple living units.

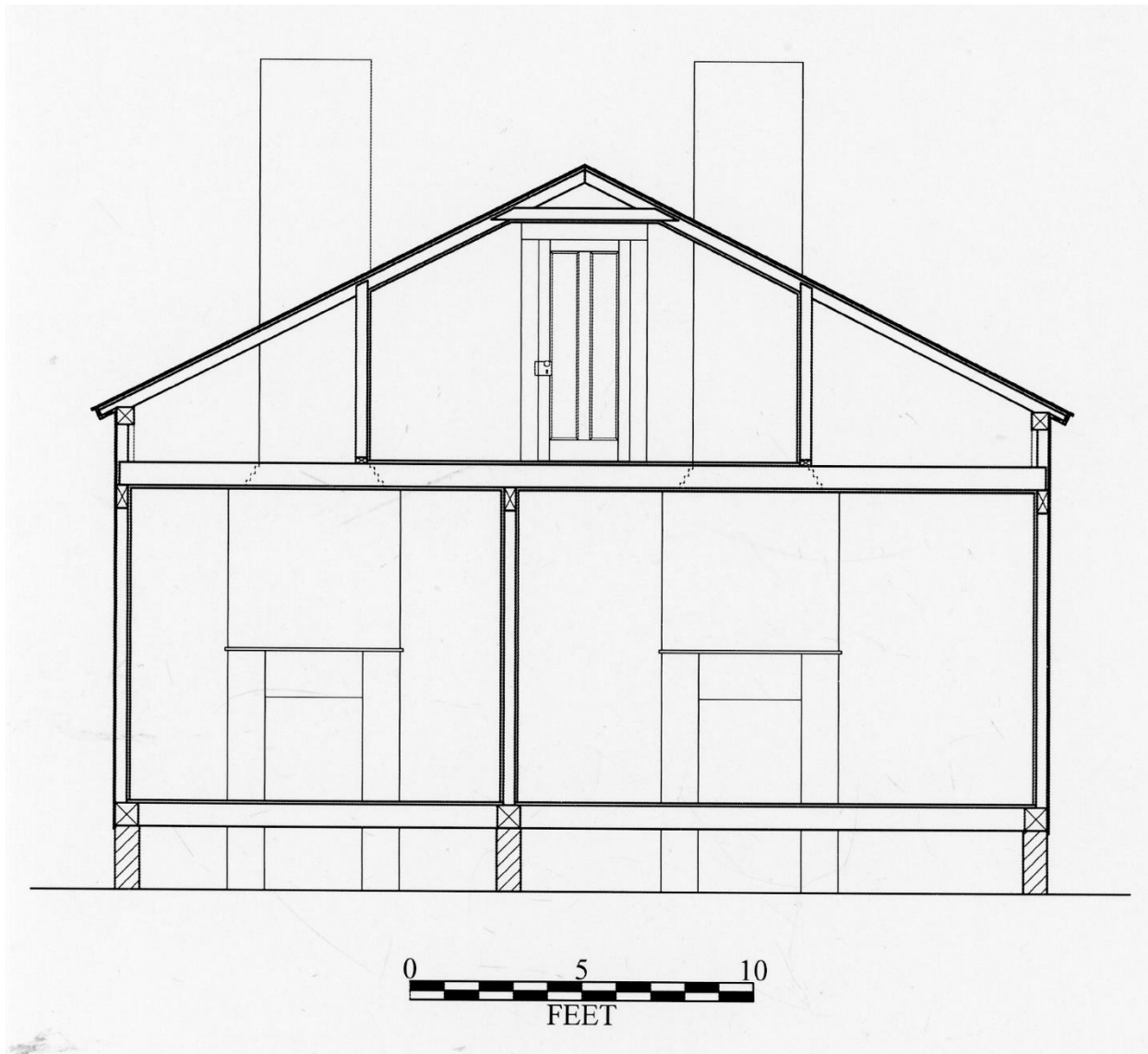


Figure 315. Conjectural sectional view of House D, looking north through the southern half of the house. Given its 1840s-era construction, the house is believed to have been timber frame. Framing details, though speculative, are representative of contemporary housing in Springfield and Illinois.

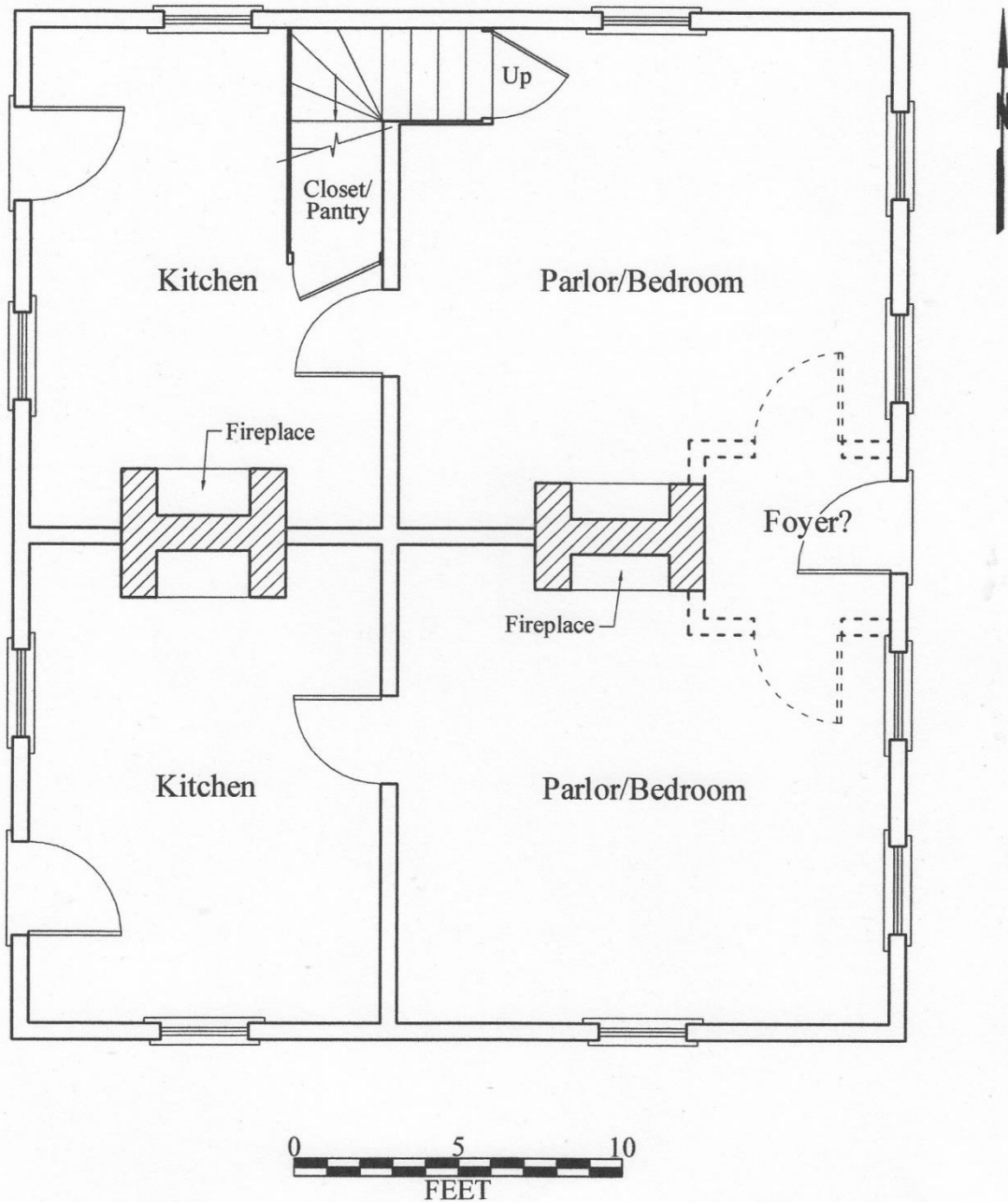


Figure 316. Conjectural first-floor plan of House D, showing it partitioned into two living units, as the dwelling appears to have been by circa 1870. A foyer may have been built out around the front entrance in order to allow private access to each of the units, though this is speculative. As noted earlier, the location and configuration of the stairway is speculative. An alternative possibility is that the stairway rose from the kitchen, as opposed to the parlor.

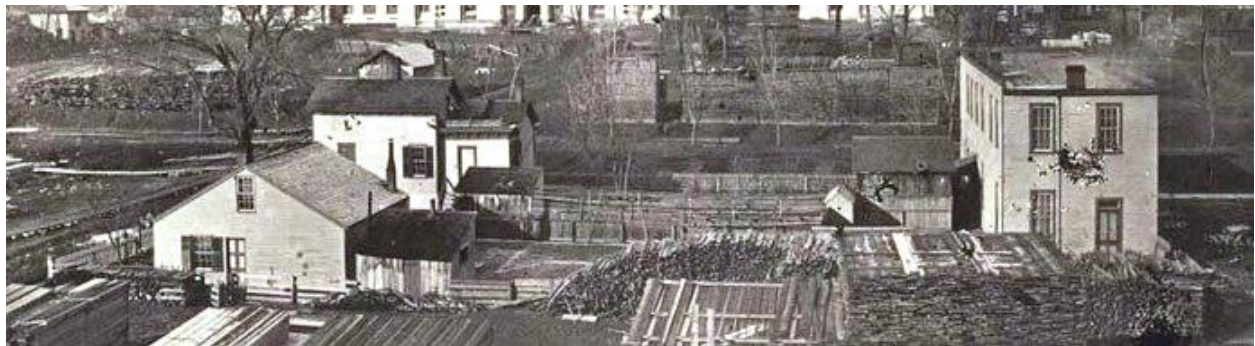
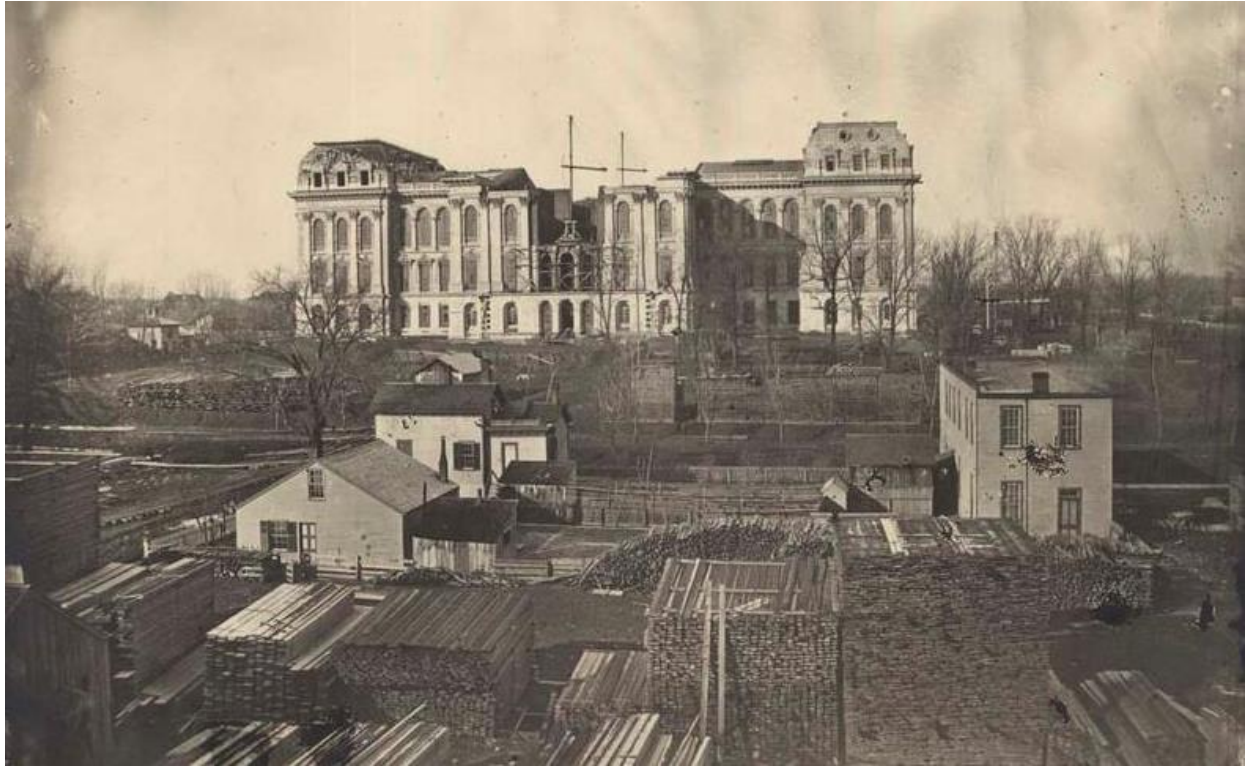


Figure 317. Top: View, looking west, of the Illinois State Capital under construction. Although undated, this photograph was probably taken sometime between circa 1872 and 1874. Construction on the new State House began in 1868, and the exterior of the building was more-or-less complete by 1876. Bottom: Detail of three buildings located in foreground at the northeast corner of Capital and Second Street. The two houses faced Capital Street. The two-story frame commercial building was labeled as a “Tenement” on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map. The massive supply of stacked lumber located immediately east of these buildings was associated with a carpenter shop identified on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map on the adjacent lot. Of particular interest is the mid-century frame house located in the lower-left corner of this image [Photograph from Facebook, otherwise source unknown.]

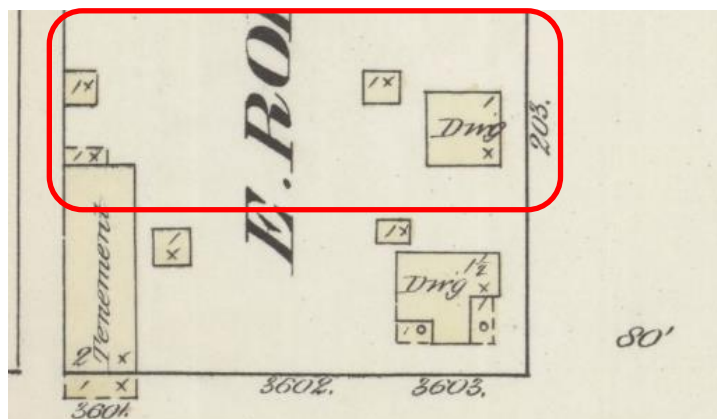


Figure 318. Top: Close-up view of the house at 203 West Capital Street. Bottom: Detail of the house and its associated outbuilding, as depicted on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map. The 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map notes that this house was one-story dwelling with a square footprint and suggests that a detached summer kitchen and/or wash house was located immediately to the rear of the dwelling. The footprint of the house and its accompanying outbuilding is remarkably similar to that depicted on the 1890 Sanborn map of House D. Although partially blocked by a large stacked pile of lumber, the only other outbuilding with this house appears to be a small frame privy located towards the rear of the lot—which is not depicted on the Sanborn map (see earlier picture). The photograph indicates that the detached outbuilding (presumably a summer kitchen) had a shed roof, and potentially two stove-pipe chimneys. One significant difference between this house, and House D, is the lack of one, or more, large interior chimney stacks (with fireplaces) within the main house. It instead has a small corner chimney most likely associated with a cooking stove. The lack of additional chimneys for use with heating stoves is unusual. A substantial plank fence surrounds the property. This 1½-story, mid-century frame house and summer kitchen is reminiscent of the dwelling identified as House D. It is also of note that the Sanborn map labels the house as being only one story, even though presence of a full-sized window in the gable-end wall suggests that there was a functioning upper half story. A similar discrepancy is suspected in respect to House D.



Figure 319. View of dilapidated houses located at the southwest corner Thirteenth and Adams Street, January 1965 (Mercury Studio Collections). The houses pictured are all Double-Houses (Duplexes) and represent three different historic examples of this particular house form. The 1- $\frac{1}{2}$ -story residence at center has a similar massing as that presumed for Houses A and D. Note the double set of front entrances, and the two end-chimneys.

***The Artifacts:
Insights into House Occupants and their Lifestyles (Significant Findings)***

The artifact analysis of House D presented some perplexing problems. To begin with, the total depth of the deposits within the footprint of the house was fairly shallow. Although the excavations attempted to segregate the fill deposits into discrete units (zones), the artifact analysis suggests that some mixing of deposits, and potential intrusive features (potentially associated with later Barker-Lubin commercial structures built after the riots) may not have been recognized in the field and resulted in late century artifacts (Late Pre-Fire) being recovered in Early and Middle Pre-Fire components. The potential mixing of these fill deposits after the riots is highlighted by three fragments of the same porcelain door knob which were recovered from contexts identified as Late Fire (Lot D-87), Fire (Lot D-33), and Post-Fire (Lot D-41) contexts.

Additionally, the deposits in House D lacked thick Fire deposits, and although present they were comparatively thinner than within the other houses. The artifacts from the Fire deposits contained a low number of burned items, and burned architectural items (such as architectural hardware, melted glass, and burned plaster) were low in number. The recovered artifacts suggest that the house may not have burned as hot and extensively as the adjacent nearby houses, and/or some of the upper Fire deposits may have been scraped away prior to the subsequent capping of the partially filled house basin. This possibility is further suggested by the fact that House D sits on the highest point of land within the project area, and subsequent re-development of the property in the 1930s may have resulted in the scraping off of the house lot to level the adjacent properties. As a result, the analysis has had difficulty in recognizing and/or segregating Fire deposits from Late Pre-Fire deposits. As such, some of the Fire deposits may have been inventoried as Late Pre-Fire materials. Take, for example, fragments of what appear to represent a broken cast iron rim lock (Lot D-21), and a small rim lock strike plate (Lot D-34)—both of which were most likely associated with Fire deposits—which have been assigned Late Pre-Fire contexts. This raises the question whether or not our context assignments are accurate, and that part of the Late Pre-Fire contexts may more accurately be assigned a Fire context designation. With this in mind, though, the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts from House D represent similar occupations of predominately low-income, mixed domestic and commercial activities.

The Early/Middle Pre-Fire Component (Circa 1842-1865)

House D most likely was constructed by the carpenter/builder John Roll in circa 1842-1845. From its earliest of days, this house was a non-owner occupied dwelling occupied by tenants. During its initial years of occupancy (circa 1844-1865), the house was occupied by a variety of white families of modest means. The earliest documented occupant of the house was a German-born laborer named Philip Geysenger and his family (wife and four children) who occupied the dwelling in the very later 1840s and early 1850s. By the very late 1850s and early 1860s, the house was occupied by a fairly well-to-do, Kentucky-born hatter named Ralph Jackson who had fell upon financial hard times. Jackson enlisted in the U.S. Army in late 1861, and his wife (and young child) most likely continued to occupy the house during his short military career.

Early Pre-Fire deposits were well represented in the shallow fill deposits associated with this structure, and are mixed within the later fill zones. The relative abundance of these middle-

nineteenth-century artifacts (circa 1840s-70s) in this context, and the reason for this mixing, is troubling. Nonetheless, the artifact assemblage is intriguing in that a relatively large sample of artifacts pre-dating the later 1860s is present at this location.

The Early Pre-Fire context represents artifacts associated with the initial occupation of the house by white tenants of more-than-modest means. The Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage is typical of a domestic component, with a relatively high number of vessels from the Floodways Service category. Included within this ceramic assemblage was a variety of edge-decorated, painted, and sponge-decorated wares which represent a range of less formal and/or cheaper vessels in use during this initial era of occupation. Among these less-formal wares were a number of sponge-decorated ceramic vessels. The presence of the colorful palette of sponge decorated and painted wares may reflect a Pennsylvania German heritage of one or more of the house occupants. Another artifact from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context included a traditional Germanic-style porcelain smoking pipe. The Germanic-style pipe is more reflective of a recent German immigrant, such as the Geysenger family. Whether the Geysenger family was responsible for the various sponge-decorated wares from this component is unknown. Another potential candidate for these wares is the extended Roll/Smith family (who were of Pennsylvania German heritage) (Figure 320).

The early assemblage is fairly diverse and represents some artifacts suggestive of affluence and/or atypical of working class families. Printed wares, painted lusterware, and more pretentious porcelain teawares were present in limited number from the assemblage. Although limited, tableware glass, such as a cobalt blue salt cellar and press-molded serving bowls, were also present (Figure 321). Limited artifacts associated with children (such as a child's cup) were present. Alcohol consumption during the Early/Middle Pre-fire era was documented by the presence of both a Scroll and Union flask. These flasks document a typical American consumption pattern of imbibing distilled liquors (whiskey and brandies) during the early years of settlement. Additionally, the Union flask embodies strong Pro-Union symbolism associated with the Civil War (and immediate post war) years (Figure 322).

Some of the ceramics from this Early Pre-Fire assemblage are suggestive of a Late 1830s or very early 1840s date of manufacture—a date earlier than the suspected 1842 date of construction of House D. These artifacts are limited in number, and most likely do not suggest that the site was occupied during the 1830s, but more likely suggests the occupation by an individual or family that had been in Springfield for some time (with older local and non-local wares in use by that family). Again, one potential family that meets this criterion is the extended John Roll family, and which raises the possibility that he may have lived at this location for a short time upon completing the construction of the house.

Beginning in the very late 1860s, the demographics of the house occupants changed, shifting from white tenants of modest means to predominately Black tenants. By 1870, House D was occupied by a well-respected Black laborer named Judge Haywood, and his family. The Haywoods, a free-Black family who settled in Springfield by 1858, represent one of the earlier Black families to settle in the neighborhood. In 1873, House D was occupied by Aaron Jenkins, a Black plasterer. During the Civil War, Jenkins had served with the U.S. Colored Troops, and most likely came to Springfield after the war ended. It was during this 1870s era that the house

probably was partitioned into two, if not three, apartment units, and the character of the occupants began to change dramatically. On the whole, the volume of artifacts associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component was relatively low. Ceramics from this component included relief decorated wares typical of the mid-century. Several brass military buttons were recovered from the Middle (and mixed Late) Pre-Fire components (Figure 323). It is unclear as to the origin of these military buttons in this context.

Late Pre-Fire Component (circa 1880-August 1908)

In 1880, House D was occupied by three extended white families and their boarders, at least one of whom was alleged to have been involved with prostitution. By the middle 1880s, the house was occupied by a variety of white and Black occupants working a variety of low-wage and socially questionable jobs (such as prostitution). By the early years of the twentieth century, House D may have been functioning as a commercial enterprise potentially associated with illicit activities (gambling and prostitution) at various times under the “management” of either Rosa Reed or Lloyd Thomas (the self-proclaimed “Lord of the Badlands”).

The artifacts from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D were not only very numerous, but also extremely diverse in content. This artifact assemblage documents living conditions and lifeways that contrast dramatically with the earlier domestic components. Unlike the earlier components, which mostly document single-family tenant-occupied households over multiple decades, the artifacts from this component document multiple, more-or-less anonymous, short-term tenants (of mixed-racial composition), and/or debris discarded by non-domestic, commercial activities. Accompanying biographies of Cyrus Greenleaf and Lloyd Thomas document several of the occupants of this house during these years.
158

The functional breakdown of the ceramic and glass vessels recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component is similar to that identified at the other domestic sites investigated by this research. Figure 324 compares the Late Pre-Fire ceramic and glass vessels, by functional category, from House D, House E, and House C. In general, the functional breakdown of these vessels from this context was relatively similar across the board between these houses, with the largest functional category being vessels from the Foodways Service category, with the Household, Medicine, and Indulgences (Drink) categories all being well represented. It would appear that the composition of the ceramic and glass vessels in use with the commercial/non-domestic component of House D is similar to that of the domestic components of Houses C and E, and conversely, the functional composition of the ceramic and glass vessel assemblage from this site does not suggest a commercial function.

Nonetheless, a closer look at the vessels recovered from House D suggests that there are subtle differences within each of these functional categories, distinguishing the assemblage from more traditional domestic components (and hinting as to the commercial activity at this site). For

¹⁵⁸ See “Cyrus Greenleaf, ‘A Splendid Good Old Man:’ Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois,” Appendix V, this volume, and “Purloined Chickens and ‘Lord’ Lloyd Thomas, King of the Badlands (A.K.A. ‘Short and Dirty’),” Appendix XII, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume IV]).

example, the Foodways Service category was represented by twice the number of teawares than tablewares, suggesting social drinking (tea, coffee) over food consumption. These Drink related ceramics included cups (n=31), saucers (n=23), a single mug, pitchers (n=6), and teapots (n=2) as well as glass stemware (n=6), drinking glasses/tumblers (n=10), jelly glasses/tumblers (n=11), jelly glass/handled cup (n=1), a single beer mug (n=1), and shot glasses (n=2). Similarly, medicine bottles were relatively common in the Late Pre-Fire assemblage, and included a large number of proprietary/patent medicines. These patent medicines suggest the treatment of the common cold/cough, hay fever, stomach and/or indigestion issues, and worms, as well as teething issues of infant children. One of the medicines marketed for its cure of hay fever and the common cold (Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder) contained a high volume of cocaine and was notoriously abused by drug addicts during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century.

All in all, the number of liquor vessels from this component was relatively limited, which was unexpected considering the suspected illicit activities undertaken at this location. The vessels included whiskey flasks (n=12), stoneware beer bottles (n=3), glass beer bottles (n=1), cylindrical liquor bottles (n=2), and wine bottles (n=2). The number of alcohol vessels recovered was over three times the number of the non-alcohol containers, which were represented by at least five soda water bottles and a single salt-glazed stoneware bottle (potentially for mineral water). A one-gallon, salt-glazed stoneware jug also was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Although jugs were associated with the bulk storage of common liquids used in the household (such as vinegar and molasses), they were also used extensively in the liquor trade for bulk transport of distilled liquors (whiskey).

Although artifacts recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D are more-or-less typical of the types of debris (such as ceramics and glass vessels, as well as small finds such as toys, smoking pipes, and clothing related artifacts) commonly found on domestic sites, the assemblage as a whole varies significantly from typical domestic urban assemblages in terms of the *quantity* and *diversity* of the artifacts recovered. In terms of sheer volume, with over 310 vessels, House D contained over five times the number of vessels from House E (70 vessels), and fifteen times the number of vessels from House C (19 vessels).

As discussed below, the quantity of some items recovered from the site—such as the small finds—was much greater than normally found at contemporary domestic sites. As an example, the sheer volume of artifacts in some of the categories is atypical of a normal domestic occupation spanning only two decades. Take for example, the dolls and smoking pipes recovered from this context. The number of dolls and smoking pipes recovered is far greater than what a single family or two would have in their possession over these two decades. Similarly, the diversity within each of these artifact categories (i.e. toys, pipes, for example) was extremely high. Generally, the greater quantity of artifacts, coupled with the higher quality and diversity of the items recovered from an archaeological site represent a measure of wealth and/or a measure of a higher socio-economic status. Considering the context in which these artifacts were deposited in House D, the increased quantity of small finds, and the great diversity of these finds, cannot be interpreted as a reflection of a higher socio-economic status of the house occupants. As such, one must question if the distinctive artifact assemblage is a reflection of the non-domestic, commercial function of the site.

House D functioned for at least two decades prior to the riots of 1908 in a manner atypical of a common domicile (which generally sheltered one or two nuclear families), and included use as a boarding house, potential wash house (for a washer woman), as well as more disreputable use as a “disorderly house” associated with gambling, prostitution, and potentially illicit drug consumption. These non-domestic uses may have contributed to the unique artifact assemblage recovered from House D. The commercial use of the property resulted in a large number of people (clientele) coming and going from this location, and remaining for short periods of time. Tenancy was fluid, with transient tenants of short duration. Also, the individuals who lived at this location during these years may have been predominately female (with some employed in the sex trade), whereas the clientele who visited the commercial establishment may have been predominately male.

Women are often poorly documented in the archaeological record. This was not the case within the Late Pre-Fire component of House D. Several artifacts from this context reflect the presence of women. Personal hygiene and/or healthcare items, many generally associated with women, were plentiful and included hair pins, numerous combs, toothbrushes, manicurist’s tools for the care of cuticles, perfume bottles, body powders, toothpaste powder, and hair dye (Figure 325). Again, the quantity of this material in this Late Pre-Fire context seems out-of-place, and the question is raised as to its association with “working women” or prostitutes (referred to during the era by the moniker “women of easy virtue,” or “WEVs”). Of particular significance was the numerous perfume and/or scent bottles recovered from this assemblage. Scent (or cologne) bottles commonly associated with men were also present in the assemblage, albeit in smaller number. At least three small round bottles embossed “HOYT’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS” and two embossed “TAPPAN’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / HERMAN / TAPPAN / N.Y.” were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D. Although often associated with men, these colognes were marketed to women as well (such as Hoyt’s claim that their product was “unequaled as a handkerchief perfume”).

Children were also well represented in the Late Pre-Fire context of House D by the presence of toys, which were extremely abundant. Like the other artifacts noted above, the toys were not only abundant but represented by a great variety of items. Dolls were represented by a large number of porcelain “China” dolls, with their separate heads, arms, and legs (Figure 326). Also present were several one-piece “penny” dolls (also known as “Frozen Charlotte” dolls). Although present, the more modern and pricy bisque dolls were represented by only a small number of head fragments. It is interesting that no black-skinned dolls, such as that recovered from House A, were present in this assemblage. Other toys recovered from this context included marbles (as noted above), cast lead toy soldiers, rubber balls, and ink stamps (depicting a pop-culture cartoon figure). Some of these dolls are suggestive of potentially older and outdated toys. The presence of numerous children within the extended household at House D was hinted at by the newspaper reporter who visited the elder Cyrus Greenleaf in 1896.¹⁵⁹ This news reporter noted that:

¹⁵⁹ Cyrus was living at this location at the height of the variously identified illicit activities, which included prostitution, gambling, and consumption of drugs (such as cocaine). At that time, Cyrus presumably was living with his extended family which included his two sons, his wife, and her sister (a known prostitute). The presence of young children being raised within a brothel is not unusual, as seen in comedian Richard Pryor’s life story.

He lives in a little shake-down on Tenth street between Madison and Mason. In this home, a place with one window (and the most of the lights broken), and two doors, reside the old man, his second wife and two sons, Lije [Elijah] and Gene [Eugene], who are known by the euphonious name of Green. Besides these four there are always a number of girls and boys about the room, but how they all manage to find a resting place in that little hut is a mystery (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6).

Even with the large number of children apparently present, the great number of toys recovered from this assemblage is difficult to reconcile. The presence of the extensive collection of toys in this Late Pre-Fire context is perplexing, particularly considering the potential commercial character of the activities undertaken at this property.

Besides the children's toys present in this assemblage, a great number of personal items associated with adult leisure activity were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D. Extremely common in this assemblage, and representing a very diverse collection, are smoking pipes (Figure 327). These pipes were represented by long-stem kaolin pipes, as well as stoneware reed-stem elbow pipes, pipes, and pipes with wooden bowls and vulcanite mouth pieces. Although similar pipes were recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire components (such as the German-style porcelain pipe), the vast majority of the pipes recovered from this site were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context. These pipes represent both common everyday pipes (such as those manufactured in Point Pleasant, Ohio), as well as rarer (and presumably more expensive) examples manufactured by the German firm of Müllenbach and Thewald. At least three elbow pipes were variously embossed "CATLIN'S, and represent advertisement pipes manufactured for the Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis as promotional items to lure smokers to purchase their product. These pipes, which were distributed free to their customers, were advertisement and/or promotional items produced for, and distributed by, the Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis. Although smoking of pipe tobacco is often considered a male-oriented activity, pipe smoking was common among working class women as well. The great diversity of the smoking pipes is reflective of the large number of short term "occupants" at the site (which included numerous individuals, each with their unique pipe preferences), and does not reflect a homogeneity of styles typical of a small family group. Smoking pipes are a personal item, generally not shared with others. It is curious though, as with the dolls, how such a large number of pipes could have been deposited beneath the floor boards of the dwelling.

A necessary accessory for the smoking of tobacco is matches. Two ceramic match holders were recovered from this context as well, and they are suggestive of the "house management" offering safety matches to their clientele. Of particular interest is a match holder in the form of a roll of gold coins labeled 100 dollars—reflective of gambling and other "high-roller" activities (cf. Figure 233). The chewing of tobacco was also well documented in the Late Pre-Fire context by the presence of multiple spittoons.

Other artifacts recovered from House D, and more likely associated with adult leisure activity include a bone die, a composite ivory and ebony domino, and a poker chip (Figure 328). Whereas these items could have been associated with board games, the die and poker chip strongly suggests adult gambling activities (such as poker and the shooting of craps). The

presence of the Hoyt cologne bottles noted above may also reflect the gambling activities undertaken at this location during the 1890s and early years of the twentieth century. According to one source, this specific cologne may have been associated with Black gambling activities:

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Hoyt's German Cologne became favored as a good luck product by some segments of the African American community. It was considered particularly useful for individuals engaged in card playing and other games of chance. The cologne could be added to bath water, used as a hand wash just before gambling, or even employed to bless dice or cards. The five-volume study on Southern hoodoo, conjuring, witchcraft and rootwork, published between 1936 and 1940 by Harry M. Hyatt, contains numerous mentions of 'Hearts Cologne' in reference to gambling and money matters. 'Hearts' is widely believed to be a mis-interpretation of the word "Hoyts" (Stamford 2019).

Another "gaming" activity, often associated with gambling, is billiards. The potential presence of a billiard table in House D is suggested by the presence of a token embossed "[H.]. TUCKHORN & CO. / BILLIARD / --&-- / POOL TABLES / 12 N. HALSTED ST. / CHICAGO" on its front, and "GOOD FOR / 5¢ / O'BRIEN] / IN / TRADE" on its reverse side (Figure 329). A suspension hole was located on the top of the obverse side, advertising the name of the Springfield pool hall and/or bar location, and not the Tuckhorn and Company. Based on a limited survey of Chicago city directories, Tuckhorn and Company appears to have located at 12 North Halsted Street sometime between 1886 and 1892. The "suspension" hole suggests the token was worn on a chain, around the neck of its owner, or alternatively attached to a billiard table advertising its owner. Remnants of a slate table top typical of a billiards table were not recovered from House D, raising questions regarding the presence of a billiards table at this location. The remains of an ivory billiard ball, badly burned, was recovered from the Fire Deposits of the adjacent House C.¹⁶⁰

Illicit gambling establishments were numerous in Springfield at the turn-of-the-century.¹⁶¹ Although some of the more notorious gambling dens were located within the commercial district known as the Levee, others were located within the Tenth Street project area. Archival evidence, along with the archaeological record, strongly suggests that House D functioned in that manner (as a "gambling den"). In April 1893, the *Illinois State Journal* in describing the arrest of Egbert Russell and Essex Jones, noted that they were

a pair of tough negroes [who] were captured by the police last night... Both are rather young and are loafers of the worst sort, spending their time with bad women and in tough crap joints.

¹⁶⁰ A James H. O'Brien is listed as a saloon keeper and grocer, with his place of business being located at 215 South Sixth Street, in the 1894 Springfield City Directory (SCD 1894:348). In both 1898 and 1906, O'Brien was listed as a saloon keeper, with his place of business at the same address (SCD 1898; 1906:578; 1). It is unclear whether this token was initially struck for the Springfield saloon keeper James O'Brien, and if so, had O'Brien furnished a pool table for use in House D?

¹⁶¹ According to the Register, "the trouble with the gambling conditions in Springfield is not that gambling dens exist, but that they are permitted, promoted and protected by public officials" ("Gambling in Springfield," *Illinois State Register*, 11 July 1901, p. 4).

The two men, “perpetrators of the bold highway robberies,” were arrested at “*Rose Reed’s colored den on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets*” where they were found “playing cards” (*Illinois State Register*, 6 April 1892, p. 1). Apparently, Rosa had at least two children (sons Leslie and Charles), who were being raised at their “home” on North Tenth Street. In late 1893, a Menard County man visiting Springfield, “enticed to go ‘sporting’” by one of his friends, visited “the *notorious colored dive of Malinda Reed on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets*” (*Illinois State Journal*, 19 September 1893, p. 4).

The listening to music is a common leisure activity, often undertaken in public establishments (including illicit gambling dens). As Lobell (2023:68) notes, “music is an integral part of many of life’s most important moments and is a powerful way to create communal bonds.” The medium of music was well documented amongst the “occupants” of House D during the Late Pre-Fire era of the 1890s and early 1900s. And, this music was in the form of a distinctive sound created by harmonicas—an instrument often associated with Black musicians and associated with the development of the Blues in America. Whether played alone by the individual musician, or accompanying another musician playing a second instrument (such as a guitar), the distinctive sound of the “mouth harp” was developed by early Black musicians during this era—and potentially was heard streaming from the confines of House D during the years prior to the August 1908 riots.

The faunal remains recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D are also fairly unique. The bone from this context represents a rather unique assemblage concentrated in piles beneath the house floor boards, and associated with liquor bottles. Butchering units associated with swine (pork) were nearly equally divided between high value, medium value, and low value cuts. In contrast, the cattle remains were represented by considerably higher percentage of low value cuts of meat. Beef cranial and feet elements were also present. Although potentially representing butchering “waste,” these bones may suggest the processing for food of very low value beef cuts. The beef neck bones were sawed in such a manner to indicate that these potentially were favored meat cuts.¹⁶² Similarly, the low value pork butchering units included foot and limited cranial (teeth) remains. Although foot bones are common, cranial parts and isolated teeth are rare when compared to many other sites, especially farmsteads where the abundance of crania and teeth probably reflect butchering residue. It seems doubtful that both swine and cattle were being butchered onsite during this time period, and more likely that individual meat cuts (and not whole animals) were being purchased from local butchers and/or meat markets for consumption. This distinctive faunal assemblage may suggest the processing of low quality meats for commercial consumption, similar to the practice of serving free food such as soups and stews to bar patrons (Figure 330). Norway rats were present in large numbers, which is not surprising considering the volume of bone discarded in a crawlspace beneath the house floorboards.

Besides the illicit activities associated with a “gambling den” and/or “house-of-ill fame” discussed above, another avocation potentially documented by the artifact assemblage is that of “washer woman,” an occupation often followed by lower-class, single women of color (such as

¹⁶² Beef neck has lots of tendons and bone, and needs to be slow cooked over low heat which produces a flavorful braised or stewed meal.

the washerwoman Aunt Lou).¹⁶³ Clothing-related artifacts were numerous in the Late Pre-Fire assemblage and included a large and diverse assemblage of buttons. These buttons included a large number of high-quality metal and glass buttons, some of French manufacture, as well as brass military buttons. Clearly, the non-military buttons represent a variety of quality attire atypical of the working class families suspected as occupying this dwelling. Many of the more ornate buttons most likely represent fasteners once associated with women's clothing, and clothing which was not of the everyday work variety. Also present were specialized fasteners, such as an 1876 suspender clip commemorating the U.S. Centennial. Both the quantity and quality of these items is unusual, and atypical of normal loss through time. Similarly, the number and variety of the military buttons were unexpected, and it seems unlikely that these military buttons were a result of the loss by the two documented Civil War veterans known to have lived at this location.¹⁶⁴ A more likely possibility is that the house was occupied by a washer woman who may have collected buttons for use with the repair of garments in her care. Such a washer woman would have been doing the laundry of multiple families whose social status was above hers. Arguing against this interpretation, however, is the presence of a multitude of personal adornment items, such as brooches, finger rings, beads, bracelets, watch fobs, and gold jewelry within this same assemblage. As noted above, reconciling how this unique assemblage of artifacts ended up beneath the floor boards of this House is difficult to understand.

In keeping with the suspected commercial and/or gaming activities undertaken at this location was the recovery of a wide range of coins and tokens. The number of coins recovered from the Late Pre-Fire time frame represents the largest number of archaeologically recovered coins from any site investigated by this author. It would appear that small change was lost by many an individual who was a tenant, and/or visited this dwelling. Similarly, a function of the illicit commercial activity undertaken at this site may be reflected by the numerous spent, and unspent, bullets and shell casings recovered from the site. These munitions suggest not only the presence of firearms, but the relative abundance and the wide variety of firearms in use by the tenants and/or clientele at the time.

Artifact assemblages such as those from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D often result in the identification of multiple "voices" that bespeak of disparate "stories" (i.e. activities) relating to the use of a property at any particular time. Such is the case here. Many of the artifacts recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D have painted a picture of a wide range of activities having taken place at this location during the years circa 1890-1908. Although these

¹⁶³ "'Aunt Lou' Maxwell: The Life of a Cuban-Immigrant Washerwoman and her Step-son Charles Maxwell, 'The Springfield Bugler,'" Appendix VI, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume II]).

¹⁶⁴ Aaron Jenkins, a Black Civil War veteran, resided in the house for a short time during the mid-1870s. Jenkins enlisted in October 1864 in the 13th U.S. Infantry (USCT), and served for the duration of the Civil War. The 13th U.S. Colored Infantry was organized in Nashville, Tennessee on November 19, 1863. At the time of his enlistment, he recorded Belle Prairie as his place of residence. Belle Prairie is a small village in Hamilton County, as well as a township in Livingston County. Heyworth (2015) suggests that Jenkins was a member of Company C, 59th Regiment (USCT), which also was organized in Tennessee. Another occupant of the house was the elder Cyrus Greenleaf. He, too, was a Black Civil War veteran from Tennessee. For more detail of Cyrus' life, see "Cyrus Greenleaf, 'A Splendid Good Old Man:' Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois," Appendix V, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, this volume]).

artifacts, coupled with the archival record, have detailed a wide range of potentially illicit activity (such as that associated with prostitution, and gambling), they also have given us insights into the religious beliefs and tenets of the house occupants (and potential clientele).

Religious artifacts are objects that have significance and/or convey meaning with relating to a person's world view, particularly with regard to beliefs, traditions and identity associated with a supreme, supernatural power (and the creation of the universe). Although not numerous, several artifacts were recovered from House D that belie the religious identity of at least some of the house occupants. Two of the artifacts recovered from this context represent a traditional Christian symbol (the form of a cross) (Figure 331). One of these religious items was a cast brass cross (2½-in long, 1½-in wide) with a chain attachment (Lot D-99). This cross originally had a separate crucified Jesus, which had been attached to the cross' cross arm and upright post with small brass pins. The crucified Jesus is missing from this cross. A separate small rosette at the location of Christ's head, was present (round on reverse side, and diamond-shaped on front side). Yet another pin, with a scrap of brass, located at the top of the upright (above the location of Christ's head) was present and may represent the presence of a nameplate (and/or the letters INRI). This symbol is particularly significant to the Christian faith, particularly the Roman Catholic Church, as well as Lutheran, Moravian, and Anglican churches. It is much less common among Protestant religions. The second cross from House D was a small hand-manufactured (fret sawn and drilled) stylized bone cross (Lot D-14). Central to this cross is a small round hole which most likely held a small Stanhope. Similar rosary crosses, with their small Stanhope viewers in the center opening, were available during the nineteenth century (Galloy 2007:20). The Stanhope was a small magnifying lens which contained an image. Although images depicted in Stanhopes—particularly those associated with rosary crosses—often were of a religious nature, they also included landscapes, famous individuals, and even erotica. These two religious crosses, both of which were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, suggest the presence of potentially multiple individuals worshipping in a Christian—if not Catholic—faith at this site.

Several artifacts from House D also hint at the belief in traditional, non-Western religious tenets and/or practices by some of the house occupants. One of the artifacts hinting at this non-Western spirituality is a worked soapstone artifact with drilled holes, edge notchings, and a “crossed line” engraved design. This worked slate fragment potentially represents an “amulet” (“an ornament or small piece of jewelry thought to give protection against evil, danger, or disease”) (Lot D-60; Figure 332). The opposite side of the amulet has hints of a second “crossed line” motif spanning the larger central drilled hole and break, potentially extending onto its missing half. Additional small, unworked tabular pieces of weathered soapstone or chalk were also present in the assemblage (Lot D-98), potentially representing fragments of a similarly worked object.

Fennell (2007) discusses the potential shared meaning of artifacts recovered from African-American contexts which have “crossed line” motifs on them. The motif, which represents a cosmological world view of the BaKongo culture of West Africa,¹⁶⁵ appears on artifacts suspected as being used in private settings, and “likely served their creators and users as significant components of private religious rituals, as potential communicators of group

¹⁶⁵ Fennell (2007) refers to the cosmogram as “the dikenga.”

identities, and as expressions of individual creativity in the forging of new social relationships.” As Fennel (2007) state, “The crossed lines represent the BaKongo belief that spirits pervasively imbue the land of the living, and can be summoned to cross the boundary and come to the aid of an individual, family, or community to provide aid in subsistence and protection against disease, misfortune, and harmful spirits,” and “provide a more focused and selective invocation of the intersection of the spirit world and the land of the living for immediate social action. Among the BaKongo people, this was the ‘simplest form’ of dikenga rendering, and was used when individuals took oaths of truthfulness or undertook private rituals to seek spiritual aid.”¹⁶⁶

Besides the potential broken soapstone amulet with its “crossed line” motif, additional artifacts from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D also raise questions as to the potential continuation of older African spiritual traditions among the Black occupants of House D at the turn-of-the-century. These include the presence of a small quartz crystal, and two cowrie shells (Figure 333). A much larger crystal was also recovered from the adjacent House E. Fennel (2007) notes the use of quartz crystals, polished stones, and other artifacts in a religious and/or spiritual context by African-Americans. Araujo-Hawkins (2021) notes how in contemporary America, African-Americans view crystals as having spiritual and healing power. Cowrie shells have long played a role in African culture for many generations. According to one source, “They also represented power in trade. Europeans in the 16th century were able to use cowries to enter the valuable African trade markets, where they used shells to buy goods, including people. In America, cowries appear in spirit bundles, as parts of jewelry, and on clothing, hinting at their use as amulets. Knowing that Africans used cowries as charms for protection, historians speculate the cowries may have been brought to America as talismans to resist enslavement.”¹⁶⁷

Whether this worked piece of soapstone, and the associated quartz crystal and cowrie shells, functioned in a spiritual manner amongst the Black occupants of House D, or simply represent artifacts with a different underlying meaning, is unknown. With this said, tenets of non-Christian traditions believe that artifacts such as these have spiritual powers that create connections to one’s ancestral past, and their presence may hint at the juxtaposition of a Christian faith with Old World African beliefs in ritual and magic by the house occupants (and their neighbors). Coleman (1997; 2007) discusses the pluralism of African-American religious beliefs, and the meshing of Euro-American forms of Christianity (a Western World view) with West African spirituality (a non-Western World view) as expressed in practices such as Voodoo and Hoodoo.¹⁶⁸ Whether these two voices (that of those involved with the illicit activities, and those associated with the religious artifacts) are one and the same individuals or not, is unclear.

¹⁶⁶ Fennel (2007); <http://www.diaspora.illinois.edu/news1207/news1207-2.html>

¹⁶⁷ <https://nmaahc.si.edu/cowrie-shells-and-trade-power>; see also <https://africaimports.com/the-meaning-and-history-of-the-cowrie-shell-2>

¹⁶⁸ Voodoo is “a religion that is derived from African polytheism and ancestor worship and is practiced chiefly in Haiti” (Webster.com). Hoodoo is defined “as a body of practices of sympathetic magic traditional especially among African Americans in the southern U.S.” As a verb, it means “to cast a spell on” and/or “to bring bad luck to” (Webster.com). The idea of the “Hoodoo Man” comes from African-American blues folklore, a man or woman who could cast spells and hypnotize unfortunate victims to do bad things” (<https://www.cuinsight.com/the-hoodoo-man-strikes-again/>) (see also [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoodoo_\(spirituality\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hoodoo_(spirituality))).

The diversity of artifacts present at both Houses C and D during the Late Pre-Fire context may be reflected, in part, by the presence of multiple individuals at this location identified by the occupation of “scavenger.” Webster’s *An American Dictionary of the English Language* (1854:987) defines a scavenger as “a person whose employment is to clean the streets of a city, by scraping or sweeping and carrying off the filth.” One such individual known to have worked as a scavenger and/or ragman from House D was Cyrus Greenleaf. According to Webster, a ragman, an occupation often associated with the act of scavenging, was “a man who collects or deals in rags, the materials of paper” (Webster 1854:905). The *Journal* noted that Greenleaf made “his living by doing odd chores” (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). In 1901, a letter in support of his application for admission to the Veterans home in Quincy noted that Cyrus was a “laborer” and that he had spent “his past ten years picking rags” (ISA, Illinois Veterans’ Home, Veterans’ Case Files). Similarly, at least two scavengers were known to have occupied House C across the alley to the south. Thomas Butler, an occupant of House C during the latter 1890s, is variously listed in city directories from the 1880s and 1890s as a “rag peddler,” “ragman,” “peddler,” and “junk dealer.” One newspaper article from 1894 specifically refers to “Tom Butler, the rag merchant, who makes his headquarters in the ‘tenderloin’ district” (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 May 1894, p. 4). Thomas and Hattie Butler moved into House C at some point between 1896 and 1898, and Thomas died from consumption, at age 37, on April 29, 1899. The funeral was held in the family home at 313 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 April, 1899, p. 6; 30 April, p. 6; 1 May 1899, p. 6).¹⁶⁹ Similarly, Albert “Bert” Thrasher was a resident of House C by 1900. The 1900 U.S. Census of Population indicates that Thrasher was a boarder in Hattie Butler’s boarding house at that time (which she operated from House C). The 1904 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Thrasher was an occupant of 313 North Tenth Street with an occupation of teamster (SCD 1904:664).¹⁷⁰ Although variously referred to as a laborer and teamster, Thrasher apparently worked also as a scavenger. In July 1904, Thrasher was arrested for failure to clean up the property when he vacated the premises. According to the *Register*,

Thrasher is a scavenger and is accused of allowing a large amount of rubbish to remain for a year in the rear of 313 North Tenth street. Thrasher formerly occupied the house, and when he moved refused to clean up. Complaint was made to the health department and a warrant for his arrest was secured. He was arrested on a similar charge last summer and was fined \$14.10 (*Illinois State Register*, 24 July 1904, p. 4).

¹⁶⁹ The funeral was held in the family home at 313 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 April, 1899, p. 6; 30 April, p. 6; 1 May 1899, p. 6). Despite Thomas Butler’s somewhat checkered past, the newspaper articles concerning his illness and death were sympathetic. Four days before his death, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on his imminent passing and referred to him as “one of the best-known characters in Springfield.” It further noted that, “‘Tom’, as he was familiarly called, is a horse trader, and being a wild and reckless sort of fellow, he was well-known to the men who frequent ‘trader’s alley’” (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 April, p. 6; cf., *Illinois State Journal*, 30 April 1899, p. 6). The paper presumably used “horse trader,” in a colloquially sense—meaning that Tom was hard bargainer, as opposed to being an actual trader in horseflesh—given that he is consistently noted as a rag peddler and junk dealer by other sources.

¹⁷⁰ In keeping with the transient nature of the neighborhood tenants during this era, although Thrasher was noted as boarding at 313 North Tenth Street in 1900 and 1904, the 1902 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that he was boarding at 430 North Tenth Street at that time (SCD 1902: 619).

Collectively, Thrasher's, Butler's, and Greenleaf's occupations as "scavengers" along this alley location may have contributed to the character of the artifact assemblages associated with the Late Pre-Fire component of House C and D.

The Race Riot Victims (August 1908)

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 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 give a remarkable voice to the occupants of that house at the time of the riots. The Fire (August 1908) assemblage represents materials located within the house at the time of the fire, and is most likely associated with Black "occupants" associated with illicit commercial activities. At the time of the riots, the house had been divided into multiple rental units, and the owners of these artifacts remain anonymous. Nonetheless, the artifact assemblage bespeaks of a potential mix of residential and commercial activities. The Fire Deposits from House D, although they were relatively low in number, are nonetheless reminiscent of the larger Late Pre-Fire context and document a range of potential illicit commercial activity.

The recovery of a hatchet in the suspected back-room location of House D is somewhat perplexing, as it seems to be out-of-place for this suspected bedroom location. Although the as-designed function of this hatchet was as a tool used in the construction of houses (and other frame buildings), it also could serve for the production of kindling (splitting of small pieces of wood) for use in starting fires in a stove—neither task of which were likely to have been undertaken at the perceived bedroom location. As such, one must ask the question as to why the hatchet was potentially in the bedroom of this potentially sick individual at the time of the riots. One possible explanation for its presence at this location is its potential use as a weapon, for self-protection (perhaps lying beneath a bed for quick access). A quick perusal of the Springfield newspapers indicates the use of hatchets as weapons in a variety of circumstances.

Another artifact of note recovered from the Fire Deposits was a political lapel pin. This pin, with its recognizable celluloid front, was recovered from the burned floor of House D and depicted the portrait of Charles S. Deneen, with his name printed below (Figure 334). Charles Deneen, a Republican attorney, was elected to the Governor's Office in 1905, and this particular political pin most likely dated from his 1904 campaign. Similar pins have the words "FOR GOVERNOR" printed over his portrait. At that time (1904), Deneen had actively sought the Black vote. One of Deneen's earliest successes as Governor was the passage of Anti-Lynching legislation which he signed into law in 1905 not too long after taking office. Deneen was the Governor at the time of the Springfield riots and was responsible for calling out the Illinois National Guard to put down the insurrection. Deneen served two consecutive terms, remaining in office through early 1913. He later served as U.S. Senator from Illinois. This pin is tangible evidence of Black political engagement by at least one of the house occupants—activity well documented in local newspapers decades prior to the riots.

Future Archaeological Potential.

Figure 335 illustrates those parts of the House D 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 D 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 21
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>
Area I	10%	15%	15%	20%	25%
Area II	40%	35%	35%	30%	25%
Area III	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%

As Table 21 illustrates, 80% of the lot associated with House D remains intact. The archaeological investigations have documented the integrity of those segments of House D that were 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 remains unexcavated and preserved in the City of Springfield landholdings. These resources, located on City-owned property, have significant research potential and warrant long-term preservation.

The Inner Yard activity area (with the potential remains of the summer kitchen), and both the Mid Yard and Outer Yard activity areas (the location of an outbuilding used for a time as a secondary dwelling) are preserved on lands currently owned by HSHS St. John’s Hospital. 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 D and located on HSHS St. John’s Hospital grounds should be pursued.

Four additional structures highlighted in orange within Site 11SG1432 on Figure 335 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 320. Top: Minimally decorated ceramic wares were represented by several sponge-decorated wares. These sponge-decorated wares were represented by monochrome (blue) and polychrome (red and blue) teawares, as well as monochrome (red) plate. This plate may have had a painted central figure (such as a peafowl; see House C). The presence of the sponge decorated wares may reflect a Pennsylvania German background of one of the early inhabitants of this house. The vessels illustrated here include red sponged plate (Vessel D-541; top), cups (Vessel D-525; middle), and saucers (D-566, right) (Actual size). Bottom: Undecorated, Germanic-style porcelain pipe from the Middle Pre-Fire deposits of House D (Lot D-15) (80% actual size), and on-line example of a similar (albeit decorated) example of a similar pipe, illustrating its collective parts.



Figure 321. The Early Pre-Fire component was represented by a range of ceramic and glass tablewares suggestive of a moderately affluent household. Top Left: Saucer (Vessel D-517) decorated with the ITALY pattern, manufactured by Charles Meigh and Son (Williams 1978:308). Top Right: Cup plate (Vessel D-453) decorated with the PALESTINE pattern, manufactured by William Adams and Sons (1829-1861) (Williams 1978:156). Bottom Left: Press-molded, blue glass salt cellar (Vessel D-540). Bottom Middle and Right: The most expensive ceramic wares from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire assemblage were represented by a very small number of porcelain teawares, such as this overglaze painted (polychrome, small floral design with pink luster details) saucer (Vessel D-228). Artifacts are depicted actual size.

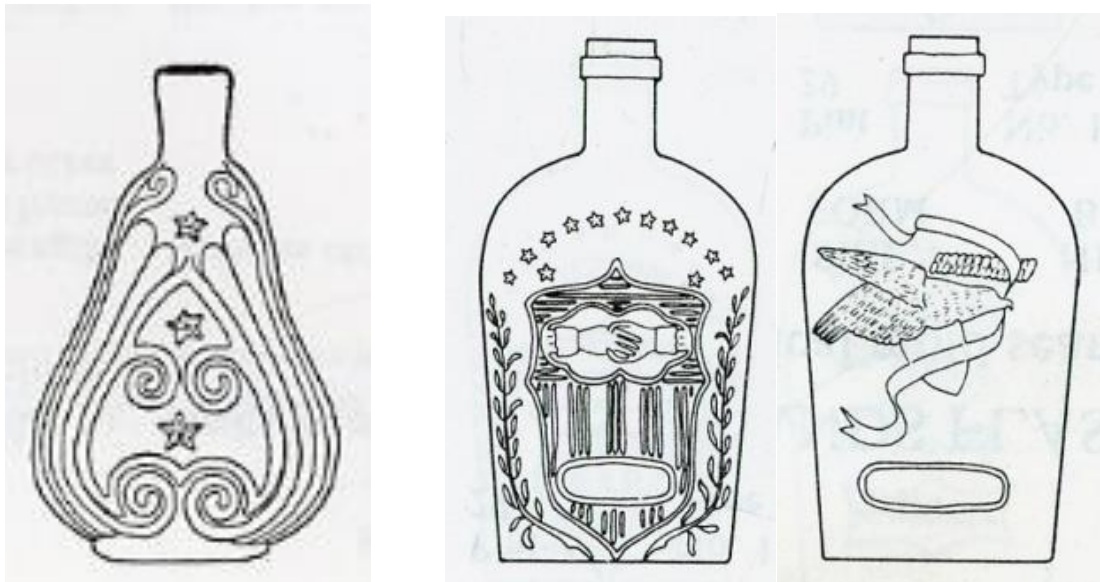


Figure 322. Alcohol consumption by the Early/Middle Pre-Fire occupants of House D was typical of a traditional American consumption pattern, consisting of a heavy reliance on whiskey. Left: Scroll whiskey flask from the Early Pre-Fire context of House D (Vessel D-536). Middle and Right: Two views of a whiskey flask associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component (Vessel D-523). This SHIELD AND CLASPED HANDS flask has an embossed “Eagle Flying to Right with Banner and Shield” with an oval frame at its feet. The opposite side of the flask has a Union shield, clasp hands and laurel leaves (McKearin and Wilson 1978:650-51). This mid-century flask dates from the era of the Civil War and is rife with political symbolism espousing the Federal Union and reconciliation.



Figure 323. Middle Pre-Fire component artifacts items from House D included several U.S. military buttons from House D. Left: Button with cuprous front and back (Lot D-30); Middle center: Two buttons with cuprous front and ferrous back (D-61, D-22 or D-122). Right: A non-archaeological example, similar to those recovered from House D, illustrated slightly enlarged. Bottom: Round, loop shank spherical brass button referred to as a “Cadet button” (Lot D-121).

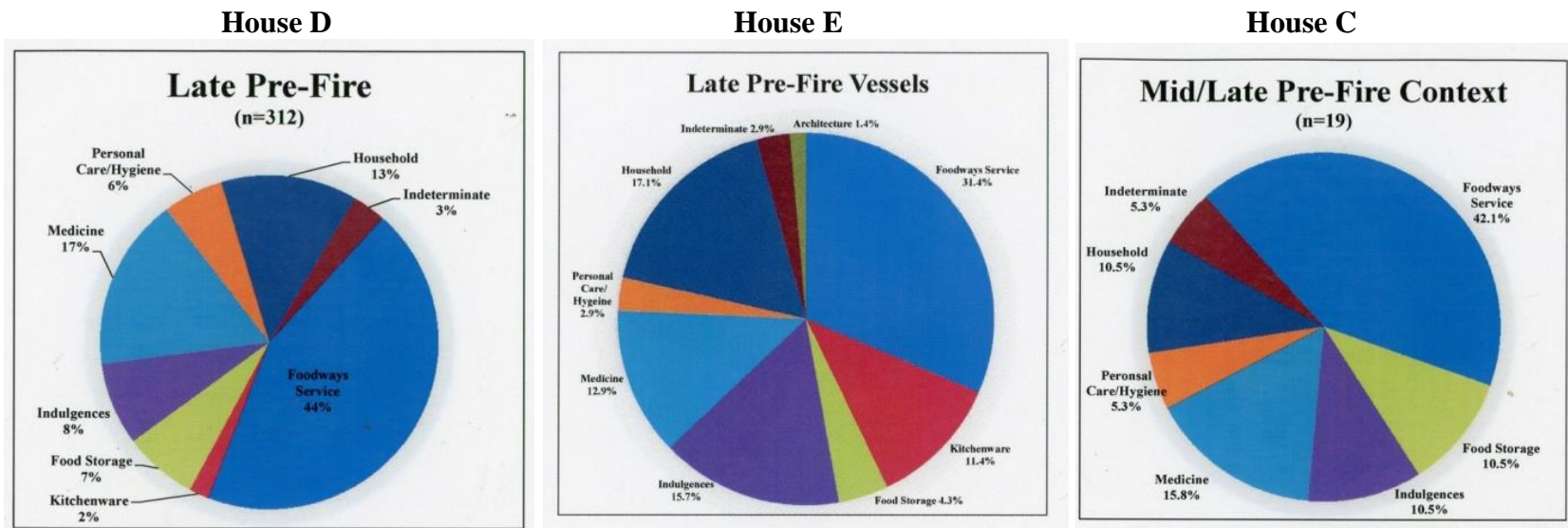


Figure 324. Comparison of Late Pre-Fire ceramic and glass vessels, by functional category, from House D (left), House E (middle), and House C (right). In terms of sheer volume, with over 310 vessels, House D contained over five times the number of vessels from House E (70 vessels), and fifteen times the vessels from House C (19 vessels). In general, the functional breakdown of these vessels from this context was relatively similar across the board between these houses, with the largest functional category being Foodways Service, with the Household, Medicine, and Indulgences (Drink) categories all being well represented as well. It would appear that the composition of the ceramic and glass vessels in use with the commercial/non-domestic component of House D is similar to that of the domestic components of Houses C and E.



Figure 325. Personal Care and/or Hygiene vessels from the Late Pre-Fire context of House D were relatively numerous. This category was represented by predominately perfume/scent bottles, as well as hair dye and body powder bottles—all suggestive of women.



Figure 326. A great number and diversity of toys were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D. Top: China doll shouldered heads. Bottom: Marbles.



Figure 327. Also represented in great number and diversity from the Late Pre-Fire component were smoking pipes.



Figure 328. Although limited in number, adult gaming activities were documented in the Late Pre-Fire component by the presence of both poker chips, and dice. Top: Card games such as poker have long been a common male past time, as depicted in this early photograph of Springfield residents James Matheny, Samuel Baker, W. Gibson Harris, and Zimri Enos (believed to have been taken sometime during the 1840s) (McMurtry 1970; Enos 1909). Similarly, the “shooting of craps” has been a common game associated with gambling activities. Bottom: Poker chips and bone die.



Figure 329. Billiards were a common gaming activity associated with gambling, and a billiard table may have been present in House D. **Top:** Local Springfield depiction of billiards (*Illinois State Register*, 28 December 1900, p. 7). **Bottom Left:** Token recovered from the Late Pre-Fire Deposits of House D. This token was embossed “[H.]. TUCKHORN & CO. / BILLIARD / --&-- / POOL TABLES / 12 N. HALSTED ST. / CHICAGO” on its front, and “GOOD FOR / 5¢ / O’]BRIEN] / IN / TRADE” on its reverse side (200% Actual Size). The suspension hole was located on the top of the obverse side, advertising the name of the pool hall and/or bar location, and not the Tuckhorn and Company. **Bottom Right:** Advertising Trade Card for Tuckhorn and Company, Manufacturers of Billiard and Pool Tables, 92 Fifth Avenue, Chicago. Based on a limited survey of Chicago city directories, Tuckhorn and Company appears to have located at 12 North Halsted Street sometime between 1886 and 1892.



Figure 330. Uncooked (left) and slow cooked (braised) beef neck bones (right). A large number of similar beef neck bones were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D. This distinctive faunal assemblage may suggest the processing of low quality meats for commercial consumption, similar to the practice of serving free food such as soups and stews to bar patrons.



Figure 331. Front and back views of cast brass cross, missing the once-attached crucified Christ (Lot D-99), and a fret-sawn and drilled bone cross (Lot D-14), both recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House D (Actual Size).

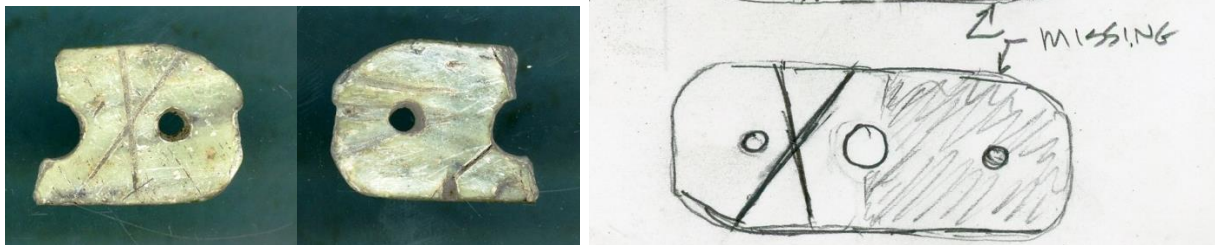


Figure 332. Left: Two views of worked soapstone artifact with drilled holes, edge notchings, and “crossed line” engraved design, potentially representing an “amulet” (“an ornament or small piece of jewelry thought to give protection against evil, danger, or disease”) (Lot D-60) (Actual size). The opposite side of the amulet has hints of a second “crossed line” motif spanning the larger central drilled hole and break, potentially extending onto missing half. Right: Interpretive line drawing of soapstone artifact.



Figure 333. Artifacts potentially associated with spiritual beliefs of the Late Pre-Fire House D occupants included a quartz crystal (left; Lot D-60) and two cowry shells (right; Lots D-22 and D-61) (actual size). In some non-Western, beliefs, such artifacts often have a perceived spiritual power).



Figure 334. Political lapel pin recovered from the burned floor of House D. Left: Pin from House D, enlarged. Right: Vintage online examples of lapel pin illustrating Deneen, and presumably used in his 1904 gubernatorial campaign. Deneen was seated as the Illinois governor in early 1905. He had sought the Black vote, and was the Governor at the time of the Springfield riots.

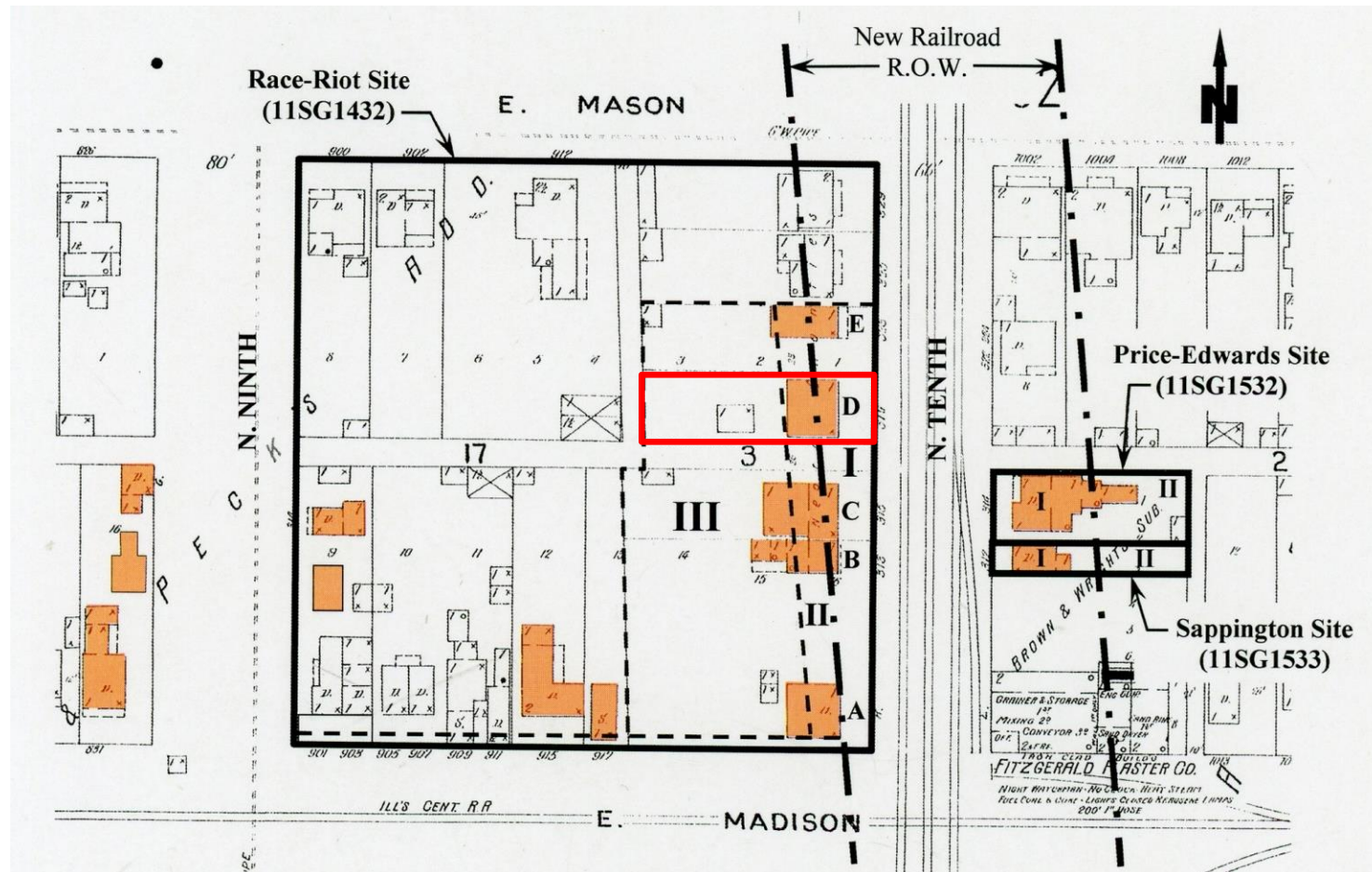


Figure 335. Detail of the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the location, and various areas of, Sites 11SG1432, 11SG1532, and 11SG1533. Area I indicates that portion of the three sites that was impacted by the railroad project and the focus of the archaeological mitigation. Area II is that 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 D is outlined in red.

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Appendix I Lot Provenience, House D

Phase II Testing

D-1	Late Pre-Fire	Surface around east fireplace foundation
D-2	Late Pre-Fire	Surface around west fireplace foundation
D-3	Post Fire	Surface along west wall; SW1/4 of house
D-4	Late Pre-Fire	Surface, inside SW1/4 of house
D-5	Post Fire	Surface, inside NE1/4 of house
D-6	Fire	Surface, inside NE1/4 of house, around fireplace foundation
D-7	Late Pre-Fire	Surface, inside NW1/4 of house
D-8	Post Fire	Surface, inside NW1/4 of house
D-9	Pre-Fire	Surface; along west wall of house foundation
D-10	Post Fire	Surface; backdirt
D-11	Fire/Post Fire	Test 1, Level 1
D-12	Fire	Test 1, Level 2
D-13	Late Pre-Fire	Test 1, Level 3
D-14	Late Pre-Fire	Test 2, Level 1
D-15	Mid Pre-Fire	Test 2, Level 2
D-16	Early Pre-Fire	Test 2, Level 3

Phase III Mitigation

[Zone designations in brackets represent re-assigned designations referenced in profile figures in report; original zone designations are field designations.]

D-17	Post Fire	Surface
D-18	Post Fire	Test 3, Zone I-III
D-19	Late Pre-Fire/Fire	Test 3, Zone IV
D-20	Late Pre-Fire	Test 3, Zone IV-VB (Contact)
D-21	Late Pre-Fire	Test 3, Zone VA
D-22	Late Pre-Fire/Fire	Test 3, Zone VB
D-23	Early Pre-Fire	Test 3, Zone VI [Zone VII]
D-24	Fire	Test 4, Level 2
D-25	Late Pre-Fire	Test 4, Level 3, Area A
D-26	Late Pre-Fire	Test 4, Level 3, Area B
D-27	Late Pre-Fire	Test 4, Level 4, Area A
D-28	Late Pre-Fire	Test 4, Level 4, Area B
D-29	Late Pre-Fire	Test 4, Level 5
D-30	Early Pre-Fire	Test 4, Level 6
D-31	Post Fire	Test 5, Zone I
D-32	Post Fire	Test 5, Zone II
D-33	Fire	Test 5, Zone IV
D-34	Late Pre-Fire	Test 5, Zone VB
D-35	Late Pre-Fire	Test 5, Zone VC
D-36	Early Pre-Fire	Test 5, Zone VI [Zone VII]
D-37	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 1, Area A
D-38	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 1, Area B

D-39	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 1, Area C
D-40	Fire	Test 6, Level 1, Outside foundation
D-41	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 2
D-42	Late Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 2, Outside foundation
D-43	Fire	Test 6, Level 3
D-44	Mid Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 3, Outside foundation
D-45	Late Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 4
D-46	Mid Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 4, Outside foundation
D-47	Late Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 5
D-48	Early Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 5, Outside foundation
D-49	Early Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 6
D-50	Early Pre-Fire	Test 6, Level 6, Outside foundation
D-51	Late Pre-Fire	Test 6, South of foundation, intrusive feature (Feature x)
D-52	Post Fire	Test 7, Zone I
D-53	Post Fire	Test 7, Zone II
D-54	Post Fire	Test 7, Zone III
D-55	Fire	Test 7, Zone IV
D-56	Late Pre-Fire	Test 7, Zone V
D-57	Early Pre-Fire	Test 7, Zone VI [Zone VII]
D-58	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 1
D-59	Fire	Test 8, Level 2
D-60	Late Pre-Fire	Test 8, Level 3
D-61	Late Pre-Fire	Test 8, Level 4
D-62	Early Pre-Fire	Test 8, Level 5
D-63	Early Pre-Fire	Test 8, Level 6
D-64	Early Pre-Fire	Test 8, Post
D-65	Post Fire	Test 9, Zone I
D-66	Post Fire	Test 9, Zone II
D-67	Fire	Test 9, Zone IV
D-68	Late Pre-Fire/Fire?	Test 9, Zone VA
D-69	Late Pre-Fire	Test 9, Zone VB
D-70	Late Pre-Fire	Test 9, Zone VC
D-71	Early Pre-Fire	Test 9, Zone VI [Zone VII]
D-72	Earl/Middle Pre-Fire	Test 9, Base of Hearth, Feature 3
D-73	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 1, Area A
D-74	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 1, Area B
D-75	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 1, Area C
D-76	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 2, Area A
D-77	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 2, Area B
D-78	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 2, Area C
D-79	Fire	Test 10, Level 3
D-80	Late Pre-Fire	Test 10, Level 3-4 (Contact)
D-81	Late Pre-Fire	Test 10, Level 4
D-82	Mid Pre-Fire	Test 10, Level 4-5 (Contact)
D-83	Early Pre-Fire	Test 10, Level 5
D-84	Post Fire	Test 11, Zone I

D-85	Post Fire	Test 11, Zone II
D-86	Fire	Test 11, Zone IV
D-87	Late Pre-Fire	Test 11, Zone IV-V (Contact)
D-88	Late Pre-Fire	Test 11, Zone VC
D-89	Late Pre-Fire	Test 11, Zone VD
D-90	Early Pre-Fire	Test 11, Zone VI [Zone VII]
D-91	Post Fire	Test 12, Level 1
D-92	Post Fire	Test 12, Level 2
D-93	Fire	Test 12, Level 3
D-94	Late Pre-Fire	Test 12, Level 4
D-95	Early Pre-Fire	Test 12, Level 5
D-96	Post Fire	Test 13, Zone I
D-97	Fire	Test 13, Zone IV
D-98	Late Pre-Fire	Test 13, Zone VA
D-99	Late Pre-Fire/Fire	Test 13, Zone VB
D-100	Late Pre-Fire	Test 13, Zone IV-VIA
D-101	Late Pre-Fire	Test 13, Zone VIB
D-102	Mid Pre-Fire	Test 13, Zone VIC
D-103	Mid Pre-Fire	Test 13, Zone VIC-D
D-104	Early Pre-Fire	Test 13, Zone VII
D-105	Fire	Test 14, Level 1, North firebox
D-106	Post Fire	Test 14, Level 1, South firebox, Area A
D-107	Fire	Test 14, Level 1, South firebox, Area B
D-108	Late Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 2, North Firebox
D-109	Late Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 2, South Firebox, Area A
D-110	Late Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 2, South Firebox, Area B
D-111	Late Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 3, North Firebox
D-112	Late Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 3, South Firebox
D-113	Late Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 4, North Firebox
D-114	Middle Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 4, South Firebox
D-115	Early Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 5, North Firebox
D-116	Early Pre-Fire	Test 14, Level 5, South Firebox
D-117	Post Fire	Test 15, Zone I
D-118	Post Fire	Test 15, Zone II
D-119	Late Pre-Fire	Test 15, Zone III-IV Contact [Zone IV-V Contact]
D-120	Late Pre-Fire	Test 15, Zone IV [Zone Vc]
D-121	Late Pre-Fire	Test 15, Zone V [Zone Vb]
D-122	Late Pre-Fire	Test 15, Zone VI
D-123	Early Pre-Fire	Test 15, Zone VII
D-124	Post Fire	Test 16, Level 1, Inside foundation
D-125	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 1, Outside foundation
D-126	Post Fire	Test 16, Level 2, Inside foundation
D-127	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 2, Outside foundation
D-128	Fire	Test 16, Level 3, Inside foundation
D-129	Late/Mid Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 3, Outside foundation
D-130	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Contact between Levels 3-4, Inside foundation [?]

D-131	Late Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 4, Inside foundation
D-132	Early Pre-Fire	Test 16, Level 4, Outside foundation
D-133	Late Pre-Fire	Test 17, Level 1
D-134	Early Pre-Fire	Test 17, Level 2
D-135	Late Pre-Fire	Test 18, Level 1
D-136	Late Pre-Fire	Test 18, Level 2
D-137	Early Pre-Fire	Test 18, Level 3
D-138	Early Pre-Fire	Test 18, Level 4
D-139	Late Pre-Fire	Front yard, Cinders above walk
D-140	Late Pre-Fire	Front yard, Front walk
D-141	Mid/Early Pre	Front yard, Topsoil fill below walk
D-142	Early Pre-Fire	Front yard, Original ground surface

Appendix II
Lot Inventory, House D

Lot D-1

- 1 Vessel D-141
- 1 Vessel D-142
- 1 Vessel D-143
- 1 Vessel D-144
- 1 Vessel D-145
- 1 Vessel D-146
- 1 annular decorated (brown) whiteware
- 1 comb (hard rubber; unmarked; teeth broken out)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.66" diameter)
- 2 unidentified iron (approximately 5/8" diameter) [utensil handle?]
- 14 bone

Lot D-2

- 1 kaolin elbow pipe
- 4 bone

Lot D-3

- 4 Vessel D-1
- 2 Vessel D-2
- 3 Vessel D-3
- 9 Vessel D-4
- 1 Vessel D-5
- 1 Vessel D-6
- 1 Vessel D-7
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 layered glass (white and blue; unidentified vessel/item)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 doll leg (porcelain; 3" long)
- 1 toy saucer (porcelain)
- 1 roofing hatchet (iron)
- 1 shoe heel (leather; small woman's or child's shoe; metal heel nails)
- 13 bone (including one chicken tarsometatarsus with spur)

Lot D-4

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.68" diameter)
- 1 coin (Liberty Nickle, mint date 1894)

Lot D-5

- 5 Vessel D-8
- 1 Vessel D-9
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 doll's arm (porcelain; 2 3/4" long)
- 1 fork (silver-plated; four-tine; decorated)
- 1 coin (Shield Nickle; illegible mint date; minted 1866-1883)

Lot D-6

- 1 Vessel D-84
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.49" diameter)
- 1 lapel pin (iron; 0.73" diameter; illegible celluloid front)
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (striped opalescent white/clear; swirl pattern) [Potentially represents "Vaseline" glass, and may represent a very small fragment of a lamp reservoir or oil chamber such as the "Sheldon Swirl Pattern; <https://www.rubylane.com/item/368275-5215/Opalescent-White-Clear-x22Sheldon-Swirlx22-Pattern>]
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 unidentified bracket/grate (iron)
- 1 toy roofing hatchet (3 1/4" long)
- 24 bone

Lot D-7

- 12 Vessel D-147
- 1 Vessel D-148

- 1 Vessel D-149
- 1 Vessel D-150
- 1 majolica (tin-glazed; earthenware)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 disk (mica; round; 1 ¼" diameter)
- 1 furniture spring (iron)
- 2 bone

Lot D-8

- 1 Vessel D-10
- 1 Vessel D-11
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 marble (unglazed stoneware; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 marble (glass; cat's eye; 0.72" diameter)
- 1 fruit pit (peach)
- 2 bone

Lot D-9

- 1 Vessel D-182
- 1 Vessel D-183
- 1 Vessel D-184
- 1 Vessel D-185
- 2 Vessel D-146
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 redware
- 1 annular decorated whiteware
- 1 printed (black) whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 gaming piece (porcelain; 3/4" x 3/4" square; with central depression)
- 1 comb (hard rubber; fish scale decoration; broken; missing teeth; embossed and gilded "GOODYEAR VULCANITE CO.")
- 1 writing stylus (slate)
- 1 coin (Seated Liberty Half Dollar; mint date partially illegible; appears to represent 1839 or 1859; mint clearly identified as "O" for New

Orleans. The presence of the mint identification suggests the coin is probably an "1859-O".)

- 3 bone

Lot D-10

- 1 Vessel D-12
- 1 Vessel D-13
- 1 toy saucer (porcelain)
- 1 kaolin pipe stem
- 1 doll's leg (porcelain; painted; 2" long)

Lot D-11

- 5 Vessel D-1
- 3 Vessel D-14
- 1 Vessel D-15
- 1 Vessel D-16
- 1 Vessel D-17
- 2 Vessel D-18
- 1 Vessel D-19
- 1 Vessel D-20
- 1 Vessel D-21
- 2 Vessel D-22
- 1 Vessel D-23
- 1 Vessel D-24
- 1 Vessel D-25
- 33 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 undecorated whiteware (with backstamp "T. FURNIVAL & SON / COBRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE" and impressed "P. G. / ...URNIVAL & SON")
- 1 decal decorated porcelain
- 1 unglazed porcelain [doll head fragment?]
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 14 container glass (aqua)
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (clear, melted)
- 3 lamp chimney (clear)
- 32 window glass (aqua)
- 1 wire (iron; 2" long)
- 30 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 58 | coil springs and wire “foundation” (iron; potential furniture cushion or mattress; spring bases are approximately 3 ¾” diameter) | 1 | comb (hard rubber; 4 ½” long; impressed “WARRANTED UNBREAKABLE”) |
| 1 | harmonica sound board (brass) | 1 | barrette (celluloid; 3” long) [Ebay listing of nearly identical one is described as “Belle Le Paris French Celluloid Acetate Tortoise Hair Comb Barrette”] |
| 1 | comb (brass/copper; back only; wooden teeth gone) | | |
| 8 | bone | | |

Lot D-12

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 4 | Vessel D-85 | 1 | marble (Rockingham glazed; blue; stoneware; 0.54” diameter) |
| 4 | Vessel D-86 | 1 | teaspoon (copper plated; badly corroded with dented bowl; 6” long) |
| 1 | Vessel D-87 | 1 | button (shell; 2-hole; 0.38” diameter) |
| 1 | button (shell; 4-hole; 0.48” diameter) | 1 | button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51” diameter) |
| 1 | button (shell; 2-hole; 0.45” diameter) | 1 | button (shell; 2-hole; 0.60” diameter) |
| 1 | button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.57” diameter) | 1 | leather shoe heel (metal lasts) |
| 3 | indeterminate metal (copper; small) | 6 | lamp chimney (clear) |
| 1 | leather | 16 | container glass (clear) |
| 7 | container glass (clear) | 3 | container glass (aqua) |
| 1 | container glass (clear; melted) | 1 | container glass (amber) |
| 4 | lamp chimney (clear) | 1 | container glass (clear; ribbed) |
| 47 | window glass (aqua) | 139 | window glass (aqua; thick) |
| 1 | spring cushion “foundation” wire (iron) | 2 | unidentified rods (iron) |
| 1 | kerosene lamp burner (brass; wick cover) | 1 | thin sheet copper (round; 1 3/8” diameter; with off-set ¾” diameter hole punched through it; stamped “AFG” or “AFC” with “4” and “00”—part of lamp reservoir?) |
| 2 | tablespoon (iron; handle and bowl separate fragments) | 1 | ferrule (copper; interior threads; ¾” diameter; brass; lamp reservoir tank sleeve?; part of previous item?) |
| 1 | wire (iron; 4” long) | 1 | lamp flat wick advancer with knob (2 ¾” long; 5/8” diameter knob; knob end is embossed “ELDORADO / W. B. G. / CORP”) [The Waterbury Brass Goods Corporation was established in 1845 in Waterbury, Connecticut.] |
| 7 | machine cut nail fragments | | |
| 12 | plaster (sooted and potentially painted blue) | | |
| 11 | bone | | |

Lot D-13

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| 3 | Vessel D-85 | 1 | lamp wick tube (1 ½” long; approximate ½” diameter; flattened) |
| 1 | Vessel D-86 | 1 | lamp wick holder (round; 1 ¼” diameter threaded base; 2 ¾” long; tapered; flat wick) |
| 1 | Vessel D-87 | 1 | indeterminate sheet metal (cuprous) |
| 3 | Vessel D-88 | 2 | indeterminate metal (ferrous; stamped) |
| 1 | Vessel D-89 | | |
| 1 | toy cup (porcelain; fragmentary) | | |
| 1 | relief decorated whiteware | | |
| 1 | printed (blue) whiteware | | |

22 machine cut nail fragments
 5 coal
 47 bone

Lot D-14

3 Vessel D-151
 4 Vessel D-152
 3 Vessel D-153
 4 Vessel D-154
 2 Vessel D-155
 1 Vessel D-156
 2 Vessel D-157
 9 Vessel D-158
 8 Vessel D-159
 1 Vessel D-160
 1 Vessel D-161
 1 Vessel D-162
 10 Vessel D-163
 2 Vessel D-164
 5 Vessel D-165
 1 Vessel D-166
 1 Vessel D-167
 1 Vessel D-168
 1 Vessel D-169
 7 Vessel D-170
 2 Vessel D-171
 2 Vessel D-172
 6 Vessel D-173
 2 Vessel D-174
 1 Vessel D-175
 3 Vessel D-176
 1 Vessel D-177
 1 Vessel D-178
 5 Vessel D-179
 9 Vessel D-180
 1 Vessel D-181
 1 Vessel D-585
 37 undecorated whiteware
 1 relief decorated ironstone
 1 decal decorated porcelain
 2 painted porcelain
 2 undecorated porcelain
 2 container glass (clear; melted)
 2 thick plate glass/safety glass (clear)
 2 container/globe (?) (milk glass)
 5 container glass (amber)

15 container glass (clear)
 18 lamp chimney (clear)
 16 container glass (aqua)
 83 window glass (aqua)
 1 mirror (aqua)
 1 button (blue glass; 4-hole; 0.44” diameter)
 3 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.56” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.68” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust design; 0.55” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust design; 0.59” diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole on one side; 1-hole on opposite side; 0.62” diameter)
 1 button (black glass; faceted; loop shank; 0.64” diameter)
 1 cuff link (tan glass)
 1 marble (clear glass; cat’s eye design; fragmentary)
 1 marble (blue glass; fragmentary)
 2 writing stylus (slate)
 2 writing slate
 1 pipe bowl (yellowware)
 1 pipe bowl (undecorated; kaolin)
 1 shoe leather
 1 manicurist’s tool (bone; 3/4” wide x 3 1/2” long; tapered at both ends for working cuticles)
 1 hinged metal lid (pewter/pot metal; floral motif; 1 1/2” diameter)
 1 rod (graphite; 5/8” diameter; arc light)
 1 “Frozen Charlotte” doll (porcelain; arms broken; 3” tall)
 1 lice comb (hard rubber; impressed “GOODYEAR VULCANITE CO.”)
 1 comb (copper backed; wood; teeth gone; 6 1/2” long)

1	cast iron kettle leg (1 ½" tall)	1	Vessel D-459
1	table knife (wood handled; iron tang; handle only)	1	Vessel D-460
1	unidentified iron (tool handle?)	1	Vessel D-461
1	utensil handle (pewter/pot metal; part of knife handle; dog head motif potentially a greyhound)	1	Vessel D-462
1	padlock (iron; heart-shaped; impressed brass key hole cover "M. W. C ^o ") [Mallory Wheeler Company Lock Works, New Haven, Connecticut; circa 1834-1913.]	1	Vessel D-463
3	wire (iron)	1	Vessel D-464
1	flue damper (iron; 6" diameter)	1	Vessel D-465
1	unidentified rod (iron; 13-14" long with cured end; ½" diameter; potential cooking utensil handle?)	2	Vessel D-466
1	bar (iron/steel; 5" long; 1 ½" square)	4	Vessel D-467
1	unidentified rod (iron; 1/2" diameter; 5" long)	1	Vessel D-468
1	unidentified rod (iron; 1/2" diameter; 6" long; tapered from 5/8" to ¾"; potential tool handle?)	2	Vessel D-469
34	machine cut nail fragments	2	Vessel D-470
1	wire-drawn nail (2" long)	2	Vessel D-471
1	salt-glazed stoneware drain tile (6" diameter)	2	Vessel D-472
1	cross pendant (bone; drilled and fret sawn; 1" x 1 ½"; central hole once held a Stanhope lens)	1	Vessel D-473
3	shaley coal (large chunks)	1	undecorated whiteware (burned)
2	mussel shell (large fragments; nearly whole shell)	41	undecorated whiteware
76	bone [predominately large mammal, minor fowl; sawn and subsequently hacked/chopped bone fragments including pig teeth and skull fragments)	1	edge decorated (blue) whiteware
		2	painted (monochrome blue; broad lined/swag pattern?) pearlware (?)
		1	painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
		1	painted (monochrome green; broad lined) whiteware
		2	Rockingham-glazed yellowware
		1	printed (flow blue) whiteware
		1	printed (purple) whiteware
		2	printed (blue) whiteware
		9	undecorated porcelain
		1	salt-glazed stoneware
		4	redware
		7	container glass (aqua)
		6	container glass (clear)
		1	container glass (clear; melted)
		2	container glass (cobalt blue)
		8	lamp chimney (clear)
		43	window glass (aqua; ranges in thickness from 1.34mm to 3.24mm)
		1	elbow pipe (undecorated; porcelain; Germanic style, with heel spur)
		1	pipe stem (kaolin)
		1	barrette (?) (hard rubber; very small fragment; broken with teeth removed)
		1	teaspoon bowl (pewter)
		1	doll head (porcelain)
Lot D-15			
1	Vessel D-453		
1	Vessel D-454		
9	Vessel D-455		
2	Vessel D-456		
4	Vessel D-457		
1	Vessel D-458		

- 1 “Cat-in-a-shoe” whistle
(porcelain/bisque; painted red bow)
[Similar examples of “Baby-in-a-shoe” whistles found online.]
- 2 twisted wire (copper)
- 1 washer (?) (brass; ½” diameter)
- 1 button (4-hole; milk glass; 0.44” diameter)
- 1 button (4-hole; milk glass; molded “dots”; 0.45” diameter)
- 1 button (blue glass set into metal back; loop shank; 0.44” diameter)
- 1 spoon handle (pewter; missing bowl)
- 1 table knife (wood handle; metal flat tang; most of blade missing)
- 1 tag (brass; 7/8” diameter; suspension hole at top; one side plain with simple embossing around edge; opposite side embossed “No. 71” and stamped twice with “MYERS”; one of the “MYERS” marks is over-stamped on a diagonal with “BOI...”)
- 28 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (4” long)
- 2 unidentified cast iron (flat)
- 44 bone (large mammal and minor small mammal; majority sawn)
- 3 coal (small)
- 3 plaster (thin, with thin white coat)
- 3 plaster (thick and irregular)
- 5 mussel shell (small pieces)

Lot D-17

- 3 Vessel D-26
- 1 token (cuprous; 13/16” diameter; impressed “F. F. / 5¢ / IN TRADE”)
- 1 window shade bracket (ferrous; 2” x 1 ½”)
- 1 plaster (with white coat) [burned?]

Lot D-18

- 1 Vessel D-27
- 1 Vessel D-28
- 1 Vessel D-29

- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 2 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
- 2 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 3 container glass (red)
- 24 container glass (aqua)
- 9 container glass (clear)
- 33 window glass (aqua;)
- 1 barrette (hard rubber; embossed; teeth broken)
- 1 leather (approximately 6 ½” x 1 ½”)
- 24 furniture spring frame (ferrous; coils around outer frame; thick gauge) [cushion]
- 57 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 bone

Lot D-19

- 1 Vessel D-85
- 1 Vessel D-90
- 18 Vessel D-91
- 1 Vessel D-93
- 4 Vessel D-94
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 tableware (green; press molded)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 41 container glass (clear)
- 14 lamp chimney (clear)
- 6 window glass (aqua)
- 1 pipe stem (hard rubber; 3 7/8” long handle/mouth piece; cuprous wrapped wood bowl/stem fragment at end)
- 2 crown bottle cap (ferrous)
- 1 pencil (wood/graphite; round; ¼” diameter)
- 1 threaded tube (bone; round; 0.18” diameter; threaded end; tapered opposite end; hollow; 13/16” long)

1	container glass (dark green/black)	1	button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.53" diameter; burned)
15	container glass (aqua)	1	button (cuprous; loop shank; shell face; 0.49" diameter)
134	container glass (clear)	1	button (hard rubber?; burned; loop shank?; 0.73" diameter)
1	container glass (blue milk glass)	1	button (?) (ferrous; 0.60" diameter; loop shank?)
1	container glass (clear; rouletted)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; loop shank missing; 0.69" diameter)
46	lamp chimney (clear)	1	disk (cuprous; slightly domed; 0.23" diameter)
9	lamp chimney (clear; acid etched floral)	1	furniture/harness rivet (cuprous; domed; 0.84" diameter)
41	window glass (aqua; measured)	1	furniture/harness rivet (?) (cuprous; domed; ferrous shank; 0.38" diameter head; 0.61" long) [large rivet?]
1	picture frame glass (aqua; with photo/paper adhered to back?)	1	shell casing (brass; 0.34" diameter; 9/16" tall; center fire; fired)
2	garter hook (cuprous; 1 1/4" long; 3/4" wide) [mnv=1]	1	sheet lead strip (9/16" wide; 7/8" long; flattened and folded)
1	doll leg (porcelain; 5/8" long foot)	1	marble (painted; red swirl; 0.69" diameter)
1	pipe stem (kaolin)	1	tablespoon bowl (ferrous; 1 3/4" x 3")
1	coin (cuprous; Indian Head One Cent; mint date unclear, potentially "1889")	1	key (ferrous; 2 7/8" x 7/8")
1	coin (cuprous; heavily worn; potentially Shield Nickel; illegible mint date)	4	coil/spring (ferrous; 1/2" diameter; tightly coiled) [reminiscent of screen door spring]
1	rubber ball (?) (1 1/8" diameter)	5	sheet metal (ferrous)
1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)	1	indeterminate iron (1" wide; 3/4" thick; 4 1/2" long) [bed rail hardware?]
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)	1	rim lock (?) (cast iron; 4" x 4" x 1 1/4"; fragmented/shattered)
2	button (milk glass; painted; pearl?; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)	3	indeterminate decorative applique (cuprous; 1/2" wide; 4" long; 2 holes either end for fastening) [mnv=2]
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.46" diameter)	1	wire (cuprous; thick gauge)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)	203	machine cut nail fragments
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
3	collar studs (milk glass) [mnv=2]	3	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
1	button (shell; loop shank missing; 0.78" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.67" diameter)	3	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.41" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.36" diameter)		

3	machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)	2	Vessel D-232
1	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)	2	Vessel D-233
3	machine cut tacks (5/8-1/2" long)	1	Vessel D-234
4	wire-drawn nail fragments	1	Vessel D-235
1	wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)	1	Vessel D-236
1	wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)	1	Vessel D-237
2	plaster (with white coat)	1	Vessel D-238
4	coal (large fragments)	1	Vessel D-239
1	stone (2 ¾" x 2 ½")	11	undecorated whiteware
2	mother-of-pearl	5	undecorated porcelain
2	gastropod shells	1	annular decorated (polychrome) whiteware
98	bone	2	printed (blue) whiteware
1	human tooth (upper/maxillary second molar)	1	printed (flow blue; painted highlights; purple) whiteware
		2	slat-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
		4	Albany-slipped stoneware
		1	container glass (milk glass)
		1	container glass (amber)
		1	container glass (dark green/black)
		1	yellowware
		1	undecorated whiteware (burned) [hollowware; cup?]
		1	salt-glazed stoneware (burned) [FIRE?]
		2	window glass (aqua; burned)
		11	container glass (aqua)
		1	container glass (aqua; burned)
		36	container glass (clear)
		4	container glass (clear; pattern molded)
		77	lamp chimney (clear)
		12	lamp chimney (clear; acid etched floral pattern)
		77	window glass (aqua; measured)
		1	mirror glass (aqua)
		1	toy sugar bowl (painted; polychrome; floral and butterfly pattern; porcelain; handled; 2 ¼" diameter lip; 3" diameter body; approximately 2 ¼" tall; ledge for receiving lid)
		1	toy jug (Albany-slipped; stoneware; 7/16" diameter base; 7/8" tall; handled)
<u>Lot D-22</u>			
8	Vessel D-85		
2	Vessel D-194		
3	Vessel D-195		
3	Vessel D-196		
2	Vessel D-204		
1	Vessel D-207		
1	Vessel D-208		
1	Vessel D-209		
2	Vessel D-210		
3	Vessel D-211		
1	Vessel D-212		
2	Vessel D-213		
2	Vessel D-214		
2	Vessel D-215		
1	Vessel D-216		
14	Vessel D-217		
1	Vessel D-218		
5	Vessel D-219		
1	Vessel D-220		
2	Vessel D-221		
3	Vessel D-222		
3	Vessel D-223		
1	Vessel D-224		
2	Vessel D-225		
1	Vessel D-226		
1	Vessel D-227		
1	Vessel D-228		
1	Vessel D-229		
1	Vessel D-230		
1	Vessel D-231		

1	doll head (painted; polychrome; porcelain; 1 ¼" x 1 ½" x 1 ¾")	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.53" diameter)
1	doll head (painted; polychrome; porcelain; 1 ¼" x 1" x 1 ½")	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.52" diameter)
1	doll leg (painted; black; porcelain; heeled shoe; 1" long foot)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.51" diameter)
2	doll shoulder (undecorated; porcelain)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)
1	doll head (painted; peach; unglazed porcelain)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	doll hand (undecorated; porcelain; right hand; 3/8" x ¾")	5	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; brown/green; stoneware; 0.73" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; brown/green; stoneware; 0.72" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.37" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.60" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue/green; stoneware; 0.44" diameter)	1	button (black glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.68" diameter)	1	button (painted; red; milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	marble (clear glass; cat's eye; polychrome; 0.65" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)
1	marble (painted; red/green lined; marble; 0.69" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	marble (painted; red lined; marble; 0.59" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; cuprous loop shank; domed; painted red; 0.46" diameter)
1	marble (painted; red lined; marble; 0.62" diameter)	1	button (black glass; star pattern; loop shank; 0.89" diameter)
1	marble (painted; blue lined; marble; 0.59" diameter)	1	button (hard rubber; 2-hole; 0.74" diameter; embossed "NOVELTY RUBBER CO.")
1	collar stud (milk glass; 3 rings on base)	1	button (hard rubber with shell face; 2-hole on back; 1-hole on top; 0.69" diameter)
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.69" diameter)	1	button (cuprous/ferrous; loop shank; 0.89" diameter; appliqué floral pattern)
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; fabric covered; 0.92" diameter)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.91" diameter)
4	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; fabric covered?; 0.83" diameter)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)	1	

1	button (ferrous; stamped; 0.69" diameter)	1	jewelry "setting"/inlay (clear glass; molded; embossed 8-pointed star; 0.52" diameter; 0.25" tall)
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.67" diameter)	1	bead (black glass; faceted; 0.52" diameter; 0.40" tall)
1	button (ferrous; flat loop shank; fabric covered; 0.62" diameter)	1-	cowry shell
2	seed beads (black glass; 0.06" diameter) [found in association with fabric covered button above]	1	small bell (cuprous; 0.50" diameter; 0.42" tall)
1	button (cuprous; milk glass inlay; geometric design around cuprous edge; loop shank; 1.24" diameter)	1	indeterminate end cap (?) (bone; lathe turned; internal threads; hole perpendicular to threading) [parasol part?]
1	button (cuprous; spread wing eagle with shield; 3-piece loop shank; 0.74" diameter) [military button]	1	comb (hard rubber; 1 3/8" wide; approximately 4 1/4" long)
1	button (cuprous; 2 loop shanks or pin backing; 0.76" diameter) [lapel pin?]	1	comb (hard rubber; 1 1/8" wide; approximately 1 5/8" long)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; fabric covered; 0.68" diameter)	1	hair pin (hard rubber; 1 7/8" long)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.40" diameter)	1	toothbrush (bone; approximately 5 1/2" long; 1/4"-3/8" wide)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 0.71" diameter)	1	pipe stem (hard rubber/celluloid; 2 1/2" long; threaded end)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; bird embossed; 0.75" diameter)	1	elbow pipe bowl (stoneware? 1 1/2" x 1 5/8"; 1" outer diameter; 5/8" inner diameter)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.62" diameter; decorated)	1	pipe bowl (undecorated; kaolin; small fragment)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.73" diameter)	1	glass disk (clear; 1 3/8" x 1"; oval)
1	button (shell; 6 petal floral etched on face; 2-hole; 0.70" diameter)	1	knitting/tatting/crochet needle (bone; worked to a point; 3 3/8" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)	1	pencil (wood; round graphite; approximately 3/8" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)	1	clothing stay (hard rubber; 3/8" x 1 1/2" end chewed)
2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)	1	pencil graphite (square)
2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.52" diameter)	1	writing stylus (slate; 2 1/4" long; 3/16" diameter; notched at end)
5	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.51" diameter)	1	writing stylus (slate; approximately 3 1/2" long; 3/16" diameter)
2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)	1	writing stylus (slate; 3/16" diameter; notched at end)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.45" diameter)	1	writing slate (gray)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)	1	flat disk (yellow paste/celluloid; 1 1/4" diameter; 1/8" thick) [token/gaming piece]
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.37" diameter)	1	toy gun (ferrous; approximately 4 1/2" long; 2" wide)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; sphere shaped; 1-hole at top; 0.52" diameter; 0.48" tall)		
1	button (shell; cuprous loop shank; 0.56" diameter; 0.28" tall)		
1	button (shell; cuprous loop shank; 0.53" diameter)		

1	indeterminate tube with cuprous ferrule (1/2" diameter) [iron tube core]	1	furniture caster (iron; porcelain wheel; 4" long; 1 1/2" diameter wheel; 1/2" wide wheel)
1	indeterminate cuprous (folded/tubular)	1	furniture caster (iron; porcelain wheel; 1 1/8" diameter wheel; 9/16" wide wheel)
1	decorative disk (cuprous; "crescent and star" cut into cuprous; two slat cut into sides; 1 1/2" diameter)	1	utensil handle (ferrous; flat tang; wood handle; pot metal "bolster" close to blade; 3 3/8" long; 5/8" wide)
2	harmonica soundboard (cuprous; 7/8" x 3 7/8") [mnv=1]	1	utensil handle (ferrous; flat tang; wood handle; 3/4" wide; 4" long)
3	coin purse (cuprous; 1/4" x 1/4" clasp; 3 1/4" wide)	1	door knob with shank (white porcelain; 2 1/8" diameter; 3 3/4" long ferrous shank)
1	coin (Shield Nickel; illegible date)	1	door knob shank (?) (ferrous; 4" long; 3/8" x 3/8")
1	small/furniture key (cuprous; 2 1/8" long; 5/8" wide; crenelations missing)	1	carriage bolt (iron; approximately 12" long; 1/2" diameter shank)
1	lamp burner (cuprous; 2/14" diameter; hinged; flattened)	1	strap (iron; curved at one end; four holes for fasteners; 10" long) [sliding door hardware?]
2	kerosene lamp collar (cuprous; 1" diameter threaded interior; approximately 1 1/4" diameter)	1	strap (iron; curved one end)
1	shell casing (brass; 0.52" diameter; 1 1/8" tall; center fired) [rifle]	2	carriage bolt fragments (iron; 1/2" diameter shank)
1	shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; 7/8" long; unfired; rim fire)	25	sheet metal (ferrous)
2	shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; 1/4" long; unfired; rim fire)	1	buckle (ferrous; 1 1/8" x 7/8")
1	grommet (cuprous; 1" outer diameter; 1/2" inner diameter)	1	door knob shaft hardware (iron; square opening; 1/4" x 1/4" opening; 5/8" diameter; 1 1/2" long) [lacks ceramic knob]
1	washer (?) (cuprous; 3-holes; 0.17" diameter holes; 7/16" x 7/16" triangular shape)	1	hinged "rib" (ferrous; umbrella "rib"?)
1	curtain hook (cuprous; 1 3/8" x 7/8")	1	safety pin (cuprous; loop fragment)
4	tubular cuprous (0.23" diameter; rounded but not enclosed) [comb or parasol?]	1	wire loop (ferrous; 1" long)
2	tubular ferrous (0.27" diameter; rounded but not enclosed) [comb or parasol?]	29	sheet metal (cuprous; very thin)
1	wire (cuprous)	190	machine cut nail fragments
1	clasp (ferrous; 3/4" x 3/4")	1	machine cut nail (4 5/8" long)
1	table knife (ferrous; riveted wood handle; flat tang; approximately 5 3/4" long; 7/8" wide)	2	machine cut nail (4 3/8" long)
1	tableware spoon/fork (ferrous; 7/8" x 3 1/4"; handle only)	1	machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
		1	machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
		1	machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
		1	machine cut nail (2 1/2" long; very thick)
		1	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
		1	machine cut nail (2" long)

2 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (7/8" long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (1" long)
 1 screw (iron; 1 1/2" long; machine pointed)
 3 plaster
 2 plaster (with white coat)
 1 brick
 6 coal (imported; glassy)
 3 wood
 1 fruit pit [peach]
 5 gastropod shell
 3 mussel shell
 1 clothing stuffing (?) [small textile fragment attached; shoulder padding?]
 15 leather [fabric]
 1 leather [shoe]
 399 bone

Lot D-23

1 Vessel D-524
 1 Vessel D-525
 2 container glass (aqua)
 9 container glass (clear)
 8 window glass (aqua)
 1 marble fragment (stone)
 1 marble (stone; 0.53" diameter)
 2 teaspoon (cuprous; 5 3/4" long; 1 1/4" x 2" bowl; fan-like handle) [mnv=1]
 1 large coin (cuprous; Liberty Head Large Cent; "Braided Hair" style; mint date "1847")
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (?) (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; 1-piece only; 0.55" diameter)
 1 buckle (iron; D-shape; 1 1/2" x 1 3/4")
 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
 17 machine cut nail fragments
 1 metal file (iron; triangular; 5" long)

4 brick fragments (soft mud)
 6 plaster (large; thick; irregular shaped; brown-colored)
 1 gastropod shell
 6 bone

Lot D-24

12 Vessel D-95
 1 Vessel D-96
 4 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 1 lamp chimney (clear)
 1 plate glass (aqua; 1/4" thick)
 37 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.74" diameter)
 1 slate ("15" marked on it; 1 3/4" x 2 1/8") [residue from previous paint?]
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.74" diameter)
 1 pencil lead (graphite; round)
 5 spring/coils (ferrous)
 116 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut tacks
 4 wire-drawn nail fragments
 4 coal
 7 wood
 17 plaster
 18 plaster (with white coat)
 1 mortar (embossed reverse "RI") [for "SPRINGFIELD" impression on brick]
 1 brick (soft mud)
 115 bone
 3 gastropod shell

Lot D-25

1 Vessel D-101
 2 container glass (aqua)
 13 container glass (clear)
 9 window glass (aqua)

1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue/green; stoneware; 0.59" diameter)
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (green) whiteware
 1 button (black glass; 2-hole; 0.58" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.47" diameter)
 1 collar stud fragment (milk glass)
 1 glass slag
 2 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 7 sheet metal (ferrous)
 1 rod (iron; curved over one end)
 2 strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide; 1" long; hole for fastener; side teeth?)
 1 shell casing (brass; 0.36" diameter; center fired)
 1 shell casing (brass; unfired; 0.22" diameter)
 20 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
 1 slate (thick fragment; potentially lined; finished worked edge) [furniture top, fireplace mantle, or hearth?]
 15 wood
 1 gastropod shell
 57 bone

Lot D-26

1 Vessel D-205
 1 bead (pink/red glass; 0.37" tall; 0.40" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 suspender adjuster/buckle (cuprous; 1 1/4" x 11/16")
 1 indeterminate shell (?) [button?]
 20 asbestos textile [discarded]
 2 leather (layered; 1/2" wide) [shoe parts?]
 1 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)

5 window glass (aqua)
 5 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 1 wood
 8 slate (roofing; gray)
 5 bone

Lot D-27

1 Vessel D-102
 1 Vessel D-150
 1 Vessel D-215
 3 Vessel D-222
 1 Vessel D-240
 1 Vessel D-241
 1 Vessel D-242
 1 Vessel D-243
 12 Vessel D-244
 1 Vessel D-245
 1 Vessel D-246
 1 Vessel D-247
 2 Vessel D-248
 2 undecorated whiteware
 3 container glass (aqua)
 25 container glass (clear)
 1 lamp chimney (clear; acid etched)
 17 window glass (aqua)
 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue/green; stoneware; 0.72" diameter)
 1 marble (clear; cat's eye; 0.70" diameter)
 1 marble (painted; red lined; marble; 0.68" diameter)
 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.57" diameter)
 2 marble (marble; 0.59" diameter; burned)
 1 marble (marble; 0.55" diameter; burned)
 1 marble (marble; 0.51" diameter; burned)
 2 toy saucer (undecorated; porcelain; 3/4" diameter base; 1 5/8" diameter rim)
 1 pipe stem (kaolin)

1 writing stylus (slate; 3/16" diameter)
 1 pencil lead (graphite; round)
 1 shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter;
 3/8" tall; impressed "US")
 1 shell casing (brass; 0.34" diameter;
 5/8" tall; center fired)
 1 indeterminate hook (brass; 1 7/8"
 long; 7/8" wide; larger hook on one
 side)
 1 washer (brass; 5/8" long; D-shaped
 hole)
 1 cuprous wire ring (1 1/8" diameter)
 2 coil/spring (cuprous; 1/8-1/4"
 diameter) [mnv=1]
 1 washer (cuprous; 3/8" diameter)
 1 jewelry bead (citron glass; faceted;
 0.29" diameter; 0.26" tall)
 1 indeterminate tube (bone; threaded
 end; 0.27" diameter; potentially
 tapered)
 2 collar stud (milk glass)
 1 collar stud (bone)
 1 button (ferrous; fabric covered;
 stamped; loop shank missing; 0.62"
 diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; 4-hole; 0.57"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.51"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.38"
 diameter)
 1 button (celluloid/shell; 2-hole; 0.69"
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; carved face; 2-hole;
 0.48" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.36" diameter)
 2 shoe heel (cuprous nails; 2 1/2" wide)
 [mnv=1; men's]
 1 wick advancer (ferrous; stamped;
 0.76" diameter; embossed
 "...APLS...")

1 disk (cuprous; 0.40" diameter)
 52 sheet metal (ferrous)
 1 coin purse (ferrous; 2 1/4" wide; 3/8"
 thick)
 3 rod (ferrous; hollow; 7/8" wide; 3/8"
 thick)
 2 V-shaped strap (iron; curved;
 recessed; approximately 7" long;
 hole on both ends; approximately 2
 1/8" wide)
 1 indeterminate iron
 139 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
 5 gastropod shell
 143 bone

Lot D-28

1 Vessel D-198
 12 Vessel D-249
 2 Vessel D-250
 5 Vessel D-251
 1 Vessel D-252
 1 Vessel D-253
 1 Vessel D-254
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
 1 doll hand (painted; porcelain; finger
 fragment)
 2 container glass (citron; diamond
 pattern)
 59 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (clear; acid etched
 floral)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 13 lamp chimney (clear)
 25 window glass (aqua)
 3 mirror glass (aqua)
 1 window glass (?) (aqua; painted;
 green; "W"; approximately 2 3/8" x
 2 3/8") [reverse painted letter W?]
 1 lice comb (hard rubber; 3 1/8" long;
 1 1/2" wide)

2	comb tines (hard rubber; wide)	2	Vessel D-426
1	comb tine (hard rubber; narrow)	1	Vessel D-427
1	collar stud (milk glass)	1	Vessel D-428
1	collar stud (bone; burned)	1	Vessel D-429
1	shoe heel (leather; ferrous nails; 2 ¼" x 2 ¼" x 1 1/8")	1	Vessel D-430
2	wire (cuprous; curved; heavy gauge)	1	Vessel D-431
1	watch face (cuprous/ceramic face; printed numbers; center hold for watch hands; approximately 5/8" diameter)	1	Vessel D-432
1	glass drop (black)	4	Vessel D-433
1	jewel (black glass; floral shape; 0.45" diameter)	1	Vessel D-434
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.56" diameter)	4	Vessel D-435
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.53" diameter)	1	Vessel D-437
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.49" diameter)	1	Vessel D-438
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)	16	undecorated whiteware
1	button (ferrous; stamped; loop shank; 0.73" diameter)	1	undecorated whiteware (burned)
1	indeterminate iron bar	2	undecorated porcelain [toy cup?]
1	large spike (iron; 6 5/8" long; 5/8" x 5/8" shank)	2	undecorated porcelain
1	strap (iron; 1 1/8" wide; 1 7/8" long)	1	printed (red) whiteware
8	sheet metal (ferrous)	1	printed (purple) whiteware
1	strap (iron; 5/8" wide)	1	printed (flow blue) whiteware
88	machine cut nail fragments	1	annular decorated (?) whiteware
3	machine cut nail (1 ½" long)	1	container glass (cobalt blue)
1	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)	1	container glass (amber)
1	wire-drawn nail fragment	3	container glass (milk glass)
1	plaster	2	container glass (aqua)
1	plaster (with white coat)	4	container glass (clear)
1	large gastropod shell	47	container glass (clear)
1	mussel shell	2	container glass (press molded)
80	bone	72	lamp chimney (clear)
		75	window glass (aqua; measured)
		3	window glass (aqua; melted)
		1	doorknob (marbleized red/black; 2 ¼" diameter; 7/8" tall)
		1	thimble (ferrous; cuprous lined; ¾" diameter; 7/8" tall)
		4	kerosene lamp burner (cuprous; 1 ¼" diameter) [mnv=1]
		1	pad lock (cuprous; with key hole cover; 1 5/8" tall; approximately 1 1/8" wide; ¼" thick; ferrous arm)
		1	doll arm (undecorated; porcelain; burned; 1 7/8" long)
		1	loop/ring (gold; wire-like; slightly battered; 0.12" diameter "wire"; 0.45" diameter ring)
		1	writing stylus (slate; round; coarsely sharpened; 1 ¾" long fragment)
		1	pencil lead (graphite; round)
<u>Lot D-29</u>			
1	Vessel D-198		
1	Vessel D-219		
3	Vessel D-230		
2	Vessel D-233		
1	Vessel D-248		
2	Vessel D-320		
1	Vessel D-381		
5	Vessel D-416		
1	Vessel D-425		

1	shell casing (cuprous; rim fired; 0.22" diameter; 3/8" tall)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.35" diameter)
1	cap (bone; turned; interior threads; 7/8" long; 1/4" diameter) [needle case cap?]	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
1	comb (hard rubber; 5/8" wide)	1	button (black glass; gilded; embossed "EGYPTIAN / KNEELEY [or KNEELING?] WOMAN"; loop shank; 0.89" diameter)
2	comb tines (hard rubber)	1	button (black glass; floral etched; loop shank; 0.62" diameter)
1	indeterminate rod (amber; 0.30" diameter; 3/4" long fragment)	1	button (black glass; beaded/four loop pattern; sew through; 0.52" diameter)
1	pipe bowl (kaolin; embossed; circle pattern)	1	button (black glass; silver gilding; geometric pattern; sew through; 0.51" diameter)
1	collar stud (bone)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.61" diameter)
1	hook (cuprous; "hook and eye" fastener; 1/2" long)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.53" diameter)
1	small vise/clamp (cuprous; sliding closure; wide teeth; 1/2" wide; 1 1/2" long; floral etched one side) [Potentially a specialized clothing fastener?]	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)
1	end cap/ferrule (cuprous; approximately 1/2" diameter; 1/4" tall)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
18	lid/cap (cuprous; heavily fragmented; holes at top) [mnv=1; shaker lid?]	3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
1	mica fragment (approximately 1 1/4" x 1 1/4")	1	button (milk glass; 3-hole; 0.31" diameter)
1	coin (Three-Cent Nickle; mint date "1882")	1	button (milk glass; loop shank missing; 0.33" diameter)
1	button (ferrous; stamped; loop shank missing; 0.81" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; pink luster; 2-hole; 0.52" diameter)
3	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; approximately 1" diameter; fragmented) [mnv=1]	1	button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; flat; loop shank; 0.55" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; pink calico; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; flat; loop shank; pie crust pattern; 0.55" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; beaded rim; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.75" diameter)	1	marble (marble; 0.74" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.66" diameter)	1	marble (buff paste earthenware; 0.73" diameter)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)	1	marble (clear glass; polychrome; cat's eye; 0.70" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)	1	marble (marble; 0.59" diameter; burned)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.56" diameter)	1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.56" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.45" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.41" diameter)		
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)		

1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)	1	jewelry cameo/cabochon (cobalt blue glass; oval; molded floral design; 1/2" x approximately 3/4")
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.28" diameter)		
1	button fragment (shell; 4-hole; approximately 0.56" diameter)	7	metal container (ferrous) ["tin" can]
1	jewelry inlay (clear glass; round; beaded floral design; 0.40" diameter)	1	indeterminate ferrous (approximately 1 3/8" diameter; slightly domed with attached knob?)
1	jewelry inlay (clear glass; round; beaded floral design; 0.31" diameter)	4	indeterminate cuprous
1	jewelry inlay/stud (clear glass; ferrous backing; round; approximately 0.39" diameter)	1	indeterminate decorative sheet metal (cuprous; floral and dotted design; approximately 3/4" wide; folded)
1	bead (amber; cylindrical; 0.78" long; 0.30" diameter)	1	bolt/strap end "cap" (cuprous; folded to wrap around fabric?; approximately 1/2" long)
1	bead (black glass; round; faceted; 0.31" tall; 0.35" diameter)	1	shell casing (brass; rim fired; 0.24" diameter; approximately 3/8" tall)
1	bead (cobalt blue; round; handblown; 0.24" tall; 0.30" diameter)	1	indeterminate turned bone (tubular; interior threads; approximately 3/8" out diameter)
1	bead (cobalt blue; cylindrical; sheared; faceted; 0.19" tall; 0.22" diameter)	97	machine cut nail fragments
1	jewelry/finger ring (?) (hard rubber; broken; approximately 1/2" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1	finger ring (copper; round; oval; flat face; 15.78mm inner diameter) [approximately size 5]	1	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
1	comb (hard rubber; 4" long fragment; 1 1/2" wide; impressed "I. R. COMB CO GOODYEAR 1851")	1	machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
1	marble (marble; 0.61" diameter)	1	large gastropod shell
1	marble (marble?; blue/green glazed; 0.60" diameter)	3	small gastropod shell
1	marble (stone; 0.60" diameter)	8	eggshell
1	pencil lead (graphite; round)	34	bone
2	slate (gray) [writing slate fragments?]		
1	door stop (brass; 2 1/8" long)	<u>Lot D-31</u>	
1	toy cup (relief decorated; printed; green; small floral; porcelain; 3/4" tall; approximately 1" diameter rim)	1	Albany-slipped stoneware
1	brooch (?) (amethyst/red glass; oval; scalloped? Around rim; ground floral pattern; approximately 2" x 1 1/4"; 2.04mm thick)	1	unglazed buff paste earthenware
1	glass disk (aqua; round; 1.62mm thick; 13/16" diameter)	1	unglazed red paste earthenware
		1	container glass (milk glass)
		3	window glass (aqua)
		5	sheet metal (ferrous)
		13	machine cut nail fragments
		8	slate (small gray fragments)
		1	sandstone (approximately 1/4" thick)
		6	bone
		<u>Lot D-32</u>	
		2	Vessel D-30
		1	Vessel D-31
		1	Vessel D-32
		1	Vessel D-33
		1	Vessel D-34

1	Vessel D-35	1	door knob (white porcelain; 2 ¼" diameter) [cross mends with fragments in Lots D-41 and D-87]
1	Vessel D-36		
1	Vessel D-37		
1	Vessel D-38	1	button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)
12	undecorated whiteware		
1	undecorated whiteware (backstamp "...KON & CO.")	1	window glass (aqua; melted)
3	yellowware	1	plate glass (aqua; ¼" thick)
2	redware	123	window glass (aqua; measured)
4	unglazed red paste earthenware	1	shoe sole (leather; 3" wide toe; toe only) [MNV=1; men's shoe similar to other more complete examples]
2	container glass (dark green/black)	2	shoe heel and sole (leather; 2 ½" wide heel; approximately 10" long) [MNV=2; men's shoes]
4	Albany-slipped stoneware	1	shoe heel and sole (leather; 1 7/8" wide heel; approximately 8" long) [MNV=1; boys or woman's shoe]
3	container glass (amber)	1	shoe heel (leather; 1 ¼" wide x 1 7/8" long; heel only) [MNV=1; child's shoe]
6	container glass (aqua)	1	shoe heel (leather; 1 ¾" wide x unknown length; heel only) [MNV=1; child's shoe]
8	container glass (clear)	1	crown bottle cap (ferrous)
14	window glass (aqua; measured)	13	sheet metal (enamelware; rolled rim) [cooking pot]
1	doll head (painted; porcelain; blue eyes)	1	lapel pin (celluloid/cuprous; 5/8" diameter; printed "CHAS. S. DENEEN")
1	pipe stem (kaolin)	1	tablespoon (cuprous; 8 3/8" long; 1 5/8" wide bowl; worn from use)
1	gaming piece (porcelain; 3/4" x 3/4" square; with central depression)	1	table utensil handle (ferrous; 1 ¾" long flattened handle; same style as spoon above)
11	sheet metal (ferrous)	1	wire (cuprous; heavy gauge) [electrical wire?]
50	machine cut nail fragments	1	shaker (cuprous; cap and body; star shaped holes on top; 1 1/8" diameter top; scalloped embossing on body; 1 3/8" diameter base; unknown height) [powder?]
1	machine cut nail (4 ¼" long)	1	clothing snap (gold-plated cuprous; ½" diameter)
2	machine cut nail (3 ¼" long)	58	machine cut nail fragments
1	machine cut nail (3" long)	1	machine cut nail (2" long)
3	machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)	2	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)		
1	machine cut nail (2 ¼" long)		
1	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)		
1	machine cut nail (1 ½" long)		
1	brick (vitrified)		
7	slate (writing?; gray)		
37	bone		
Lot D-33			
7	Vessel D-97		
1	Vessel D-98		
1	Vessel D-99		
1	Vessel D-100		
3	Vessel D-101		
3	Vessel D-102		
1	Vessel D-103		
2	undecorated whiteware		
11	container glass (clear)		

1 machine cut nail (1" long)
 2 machine cut nail tacks
 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
 4 plaster
 9 plaster (with white coat)
 20 wood (burned one side; floorboards)
 1 gastropod shell
 120 bone

Lot D-34

1 Vessel D-150
 1 Vessel D-251
 1 Vessel D-255
 1 Vessel D-256
 1 Vessel D-257
 1 yellowware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)
 2 mirror glass (aqua)
 28 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 picture frame glass (?) (aqua; round; approximately 2-2 1/2" diameter)
 4 glass (aqua; melted/burned) [potentially window glass?; FIRE]
 1 shoe heel (leather; 1 3/4" x 2" x 1 1/8") [women's?]
 1 doll hand (undecorated; porcelain; small)
 15 marble (?) (aqua glass; shattered; indeterminate size) [mnv=1]
 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.53" diameter)
 3 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.96" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.85" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.78" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.43" diameter; domed)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.61" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)

4 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.37" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (blue milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.35" diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.65" diameter)
 1 button (cuprous; flat; loop shank missing; 0.77" diameter)
 1 button (cuprous; aqua glass inlay; flat; loop shank; 0.89" diameter)
 1 button (celluloid; blue; mother-of-pearl face; embossed floral; oval; 0.33" x 0.75")
 1 button/jewelry (?) (ferrous; cupped; two punched off center holes; 0.96" diameter)
 1 cameo (composite material; blue; embossed frog image; oval; 1.24" x 0.98")
 1 soda water Hutchinson Blob top bottle stopper ("pot" metal)
 1 straight pin (ferrous; 1 1/2" long)
 1 washer (ferrous; 5/8" outer diameter; 3/8" inner diameter)
 1 shell casing (brass; 0.38" diameter; 0.78" tall; rim-fired; fired)
 1 collar stud (bone)
 1 collar stud (milk glass)
 5 decorative/jewelry lid (cuprous; approximately 1 1/8" diameter) [mnv=1]
 5 pencil lead (graphite; round)
 4 writing stylus (slate; 1 1/8"-2 1/4" long; 0.19" diameter)
 8 writing slate (gray; burned)

1	toy plate (ferrous; 1 3/4" diameter rim)	2	Vessel D-224
1	hollow ring (cuprous; 1 7/8" diameter; 0.20" diameter)	3	Vessel D-245
1	swivel hinge (cuprous; 5/8" wide; 3/4" long rivets) [folding ruler?]	2	Vessel D-248
5	shoe eyelets (cuprous; in leather)	2	Vessel D-251
1	bullet/shell casing (?) (cuprous; burned; 0.34" diameter; rim fired)	1	Vessel D-258
1	sheet lead (1 3/8" x approximately 3/4"; flattened)	1	Vessel D-259
1	indeterminate blue chalky material (burned)	1	Vessel D-260
1	indeterminate rod (?) (iron; 7/8" diameter; 5/8" long)	1	Vessel D-261
2	strap (ferrous; 3/8" wide; 2 7/8" long)	1	Vessel D-262
5	strap (ferrous; 3/16" wide)	6	Vessel D-263
3	strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide; 3 1/2" long)	1	Vessel D-264
1	door strike (?) (ferrous; 2 5/8" long; 1/2" wide; 1/2" thick)	1	Vessel D-265
1	bracket (ferrous; curved; 2" wide; 8 1/4" long) [broken fragment of fireplace grate?]	1	Vessel D-266
1	utensil handle (ferrous; flat tang; wood handle; 3/4" x 3 1/2"; 3 nails)	1	Vessel D-267
1	scissors (ferrous; 3 1/4" long; broken blades?; 1" diameter handle [small child's scissors?])	1	Vessel D-422
45	machine cut nail fragments	1	Vessel D-423
1	machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)	1	Vessel D-424
1	machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)	7	undecorated whiteware
1	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)	1	undecorated porcelain
1	machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)	1	redware
2	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)	1	container glass (amber)
1	machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)	9	container glass (aqua)
1	mortar	33	container glass (clear)
1	plaster	49	window glass (aqua; measured)
31	plaster (with white coat)	11	lamp chimney (clear)
102	bone	1	mirror glass (aqua)
		1	disk glass (aqua; ovoid; ground edge; 1 3/8" x 1"; 1.86mm thick) [eye glasses?]
		2	"cottage" glass (red; 3 3/8" wide x unknown length; 3.27-3.33mm thick) [mnv=1]
		1	tube (clear glass; 0.19" diameter; 3 3/8" long)
		1	toy saucer (pewter; scroll design on rim; approximately 1 1/8" diameter rim)
		1	toy saucer (undecorated; porcelain; 1 3/4" diameter rim)
		1	match holder (unglazed/burned; red paste earthenware; stump shaped; 1 5/8" tall; hollow) [crossmends with Lot D-61, D-81]
		1	doll head (painted; porcelain; right side of head; back impressed "9 4 / 5/O") [German porcelain?]
<u>Lot D-35</u>			
3	Vessel D-101		
2	Vessel D-102		
2	Vessel D-192		
1	Vessel D-196		

1	doll head fragment (painted; porcelain)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.69" diameter)
1	fabric covered rubber fragment	1	button (milk glass; painted; brown rim; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)
1	comb tine (hard rubber; wide)	3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
4	comb back (?) (cuprous; 3" long; rolled; pinched at one end)	4	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	child's shoe (leather; 5" long; 1 7/8" wide)	1	button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.43" diameter)
13	shoe (leather; 1 1/2" x 2" heel) [child's]	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
13	shoe (leather; 2 1/4" x 2 1/2" heel) [men's]	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)
13	shoe (leather; 2 1/4" x 2" heel) [men's]	1	button (hard rubber; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter; embossed "N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR'S P-T.")
13	shoe (leather; 1 3/4" x 2 1/4" heel) [men's]	2	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter) [mnv=1]
1	fork (cuprous; 4-tones; 7 1/4" long; 1" wide)	2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.68" diameter)
1	teaspoon (cuprous; 6 1/8" long; 1 1/4" wide bowl) [spoon and fork are different styles]	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.63" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; blue; 0.46" diameter)	1	button (shell; loop shank missing; floral etched; 0.59" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.54" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.56" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.56" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.53" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.59" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.46" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.61" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; blue; 0.70" diameter)	2	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	marble (marble; burned; 0.70" diameter)	2	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)
1	marble (marble; burned; 0.75" diameter)	3	button fragments (shell)
1	coin (cuprous; Liberty Head Nickel; mint date "1888")	2	collar studs (milk glass)
1	coin (silver; Canadian Ten Cent; mint date "1890")	1	pencil (wood; round graphite)
2	coin (cuprous; Indian Head One Cent; mint date "1901")	1	writing slate (gray; lined)
1	coin (cuprous; Indian Head One Cent; mint date "1890")	2	writing stylus (slate; round; 0.20" diameter)
1	coin (cuprous; Indian Head One Cent; mint date "1899")	1	writing stylus (slate; round; 0.16" diameter)
1	coin/change purse (?) (cuprous; clasp only)	1	parasol/umbrella slide (cuprous; 7/8" diameter)
		1	parasol/umbrella hand catch/spring (ferrous; 5/8" diameter; 1 1/8" tall)
		1	bead (light blue; faceted; 0.28" tall; 0.32" diameter)
		1	button (black glass; loop shank; faceted; 0.69" tall; 0.71" diameter)

1	button (milk glass; loop shank missing; domed; 0.38" tall; 0.47" diameter)	210	sheet metal (ferrous)
1	button (black glass; loop shank; embossed 3-leaf clover design; 0.53" diameter)	1	"plate" (cuprous; 1 7/8" x 1 5/8"; 4 holes punched in corners)
1	button (black glass; gilded; embossed horseshoe with 3 nails; sew through; 0.51" diameter)	1	furniture caster (ferrous; 3" tall; 1" diameter wheel; 1/2" wide wheel; porcelain wheel)
1	button (?) (ferrous; stamped; loop shank missing; angel design; 1.42" diameter)	1	utensil handle (ferrous; 3/4" wide; 4" long)
1	button (ferrous; stamped; loop shank missing; 0.93" diameter; 0.35" tall)	1	washer/fastener (?) (cuprous; 1 3/8" x 7/8"; 3/8" diameter; 2 holes for nails)
1	button (cuprous; loop shank; 0.70" diameter)	2	ring (ferrous; fastened to wood with machine cut nail; 1 1/2" diameter tapered to 1 1/4" diameter; minimally 1 1/4" tall) [wire wrapped broom?]
1	button (cuprous; loop shank; 0.68" diameter)	1	indeterminate bracket (iron; 4 3/4" long; 2 3/4" wide; hole in center; 2-2 1/2" rods broken for fastening)
1	button (cuprous; 4-hole; 0.64" diameter; indeterminate embossing)	2	strap (ferrous; 1 1/8-1 1/4" wide)
1	cufflink (cuprous; 0.40" diameter)	1	clothes hook (ferrous; probably screw end; 2 3/4" long; 1 3/4" wide)
1	graphite rod (1/2" diameter; minimally 7/8" long)	1	staple (?) (ferrous; 1 3/4" long)
2	indeterminate gold leaf	1	coil of wire (iron; flattened)
1	hinge/buckle (ferrous; 5/8" x 3/4"; floral engraved) [small belt?]	1	clasp/hook (iron; 1/2" wide)
8	toy saucers (?) (ferrous; 1" diameter rim)	1	pin (?) (iron; 3/8" long; 1/4" diameter head with 2 pins sticking out; with brass head) [clock part?]
1	teaspoon bowl (ferrous; 1 1/4" wide)	1	latch hook (?) (iron; 1 3/4" long; 3/4" wide)
1	eye bolt (?) (ferrous)	2	metal container (ferrous; round; approximately 2 1/4" diameter) ["tin" can]
1	fastener (cuprous; rolled and pinched; 3/4" long; 1/4" wide)	2	metal container (ferrous; round; approximately 5" diameter) ["tin" can]
1	indeterminate tube/ferrule (cuprous; flatted; approximately 1/2" x 3/4")	1	pocket knife (iron tang; bone handle; 3" long; 3/8" x 3/8" wide)
1	shell casing (cuprous; 0.22" diameter; rim fired; 3/8" tall)	256	machine cut nail fragments
1	ring (ferrous; 3/4" diameter; thick gauge wire)	1	machine cut nail (5 1/4" long)
1	ring (cuprous; approximately 1" diameter)	2	machine cut nail (5" long)
1	rod (iron; 27 1/2" long; 0.29" diameter) [discarded]	2	machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
4	rod (iron; 10-13" long; looped one end; 0.29" diameter)	2	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
1	rod (ferrous; 3 3/4" long)	1	machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
1	indeterminate cuprous	11	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
		2	machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
		1	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)

1 machine cut tack
 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
 1 plaster (with white coat)
 12 coal
 1 asphalt (?)
 4 slate (roofing?; gray)
 1 sandstone (1/8" thick)
 2 gastropod shell
 666 bone

Lot D-36

1 undecorated whiteware (burned?)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 9 window glass (aqua)
 1 lice comb (hard rubber; 3 1/2" x 1 7/8"; embossed "LEADER")
 1 lice comb (hard rubber; 1 3/4" wide; 1 1/38" long fragment; impressed "[GOODY]EAR 1851")
 1 large hook (brass; "hook and eye" fastener; 5/8" long)
 1 pencil lead (graphite; round)
 1 wick advancer (?) (ferrous; 3/4" diameter; shank missing)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.53" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.53" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; beaded rim; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)

3 metal container (ferrous; round; 2 1/8" diameter; 5/8"-3/4" tall) [mnv=1; "tin" can]
 1 spring/coil(?) (iron; approximately 1 3/4" diameter)
 25 machine cut nail fragments
 3 plaster
 3 plaster (with white coat)
 4 coal(?)
 2 brick fragments (soft mud)
 1 limestone fragment (approximately 3 1/4" x 3 1/2")
 70 bone

Lot D-37

1 Vessel D-39
 1 redware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 20 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 sheet metal (cuprous; flat; 11/16" x 11/16")
 14 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 7 concrete
 12 slate (thick; worked; large block fragments; drilled hole) [furniture top or fireplace mantle?]
 1 bone

Lot D-38

1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (milk glass)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 6 container glass (clear)
 2 window glass (aqua)
 1 sheet metal (ferrous)
 2 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
 4 bone

Lot D-39

2 undecorated whiteware
 1 redware

- 2 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 printed (green) whiteware
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 printed (purple) whiteware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 strap (cuprous; 7/8" wide; approximately 2 1/2" long; folded in half)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 4 slate (gray; small fragments)
- 11 bone

Lot D-40

- 1 Vessel D-268
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 marble (buff paste; burned; 0.59" diameter)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 shaley coal residue

Lot D-41

- 1 Vessel D-40
- 2 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware (burned)
- 1 door knob (white porcelain; 2 1/4" diameter) [cross mends with fragments in Lots D-33 and D-87]
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 13 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 3 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 slate (gray; thick; approximately 1/2" thick) [like others in Lot D-37]
- 4 bone

Lot D-42

- 1 container glass (aqua)

- 1 redware
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 mortar (?)

Lot D-43

- 6 Vessel D-324
- 2 Vessel D-105
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 12 container glass (clear)
- 88 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 10 shoe (leather; various sole, quarter, and heel fragments; cuprous eyelets)
- 1 button (cuprous; 3-piece; loop shank; 1.06" diameter)
- 12 corrugated sheet metal (ferrous; folded; 13" wide; 6" long; galvanized?) [washboard?]
- 13 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 4 wood
- 11 plaster (with white coat)
- 1 plaster
- 1 brick (small fragment; soft mud)
- 22 bone

Lot D-44

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware (burned)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 5 machine cut nail fragments

Lot D-45

- 1 Vessel D-196
- 1 Vessel D-269
- 1 Vessel D-270
- 1 Vessel D-271
- 14 undecorated whiteware
- 3 undecorated whiteware (burned; backstamp "ALFRED MEA[KIN] / ENGLAND") [fire]
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 2 container glass (dark green/black)

2	undecorated porcelain	3	indeterminate applique (?) (cuprous)
1	container glass (milk glass)	1	strap (ferrous; 1 1/8" wide)
8	container glass (aqua)	1	metal container (ferrous; round; approximately 2 3/4" diameter)
25	container glass (clear)	90	machine cut nail fragments
1	container glass (clear; melted) [fire]	1	machine cut nail (4 5/8" long)
1	glass drop (milk glass; melted) [fire]	1	machine cut nail (4 3/8" long)
2	lamp chimney (clear)	1	machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
50	window glass (aqua; measured)	1	machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1	picture frame glass (round; beveled edge; slightly domed)	1	machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1	ball of string (coiled; approximately 4" long)	1	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
3	harmonica soundboard (cuprous; 4 1/2" x 1 1/8") [mnv=1]	1	machine cut nail (2" long)
1	toy soldier (lead; wearing a backpack; flattened; 3/4" x 5/8" base; 2" tall)	1	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	token (cuprous; 7/8" diameter; impressed "DEARBORN / 5¢ / TRADE")	12	wire-drawn nail fragments
1	safety pin (cuprous; 3/8" wide)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
1	shotgun shell casing (brass; 0.87" diameter; center fire; 3/8" tall)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
2	bullet/shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; 3/8" tall; rim fired)	1	wood (burned)
1	bullet/shell casing (brass; 0.34" diameter; 1/2-5/8" tall; rim fired)	4	coal (burned)
1	bullet/shell casing (brass; 0.32" diameter; 1/2-5/8" tall; rim fired)	1	coal
1	collar stud (bone)	9	clinkers
1	cameo (citron; faceted; quail on flat surface; ovoid; 0.47" x 0.62"; 0.16" thick)	5	brick (soft mud)
1	button (milk glass; painted?; blue?; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)	1	gastropod shell
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)	7	bone (burned)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)	141	bone
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)	<u>Lot D-46</u>	
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.41" diameter)	4	Vessel D-438
1	pencil lead (graphite; round)	1	Vessel D-439
1	wire (cuprous; with hook on end)	1	undecorated whiteware
70	textile (asbestos; small fragments) [discarded]	1	annular decorated yellowware
9	shoe (leather; straps 5/8" wide; 1 1/2" wide heel) [mnv=1; women's]	1	container glass (dark green/black)
40	sheet metal (ferrous)	1	container glass (milk glass)
		15	window glass (aqua)
		1	elbow pipe (redware; diagonal ribs)
		3	indeterminate cuprous sheet metal
		8	sheet metal (ferrous)
		16	machine cut nail fragments
		1	wood
		1	coal
		5	bone
		<u>Lot D-47</u>	
		1	undecorated ironstone
		1	salt-glazed stoneware
		2	container glass (dark green/black)
		3	container glass (aqua)

8 container glass (clear)
 46 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 indeterminate bracket (cast iron; 3
 ½” x 4 ½”; 1” thick)
 14 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4 1/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8” long)
 3 sandstone (approximately 3/8” thick)
 [mnv=1]
 6 bone

Lot D-48

1 Vessel D-532
 1 Vessel D-533
 13 undecorated whiteware
 3 Albany-slipped stoneware
 4 Bristol-glazed stoneware [ginger
 beer bottles]
 2 yellowware
 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 container glass (milk glass)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 5 container glass (amber)
 8 container glass (aqua)
 14 container glass (clear)
 11 window glass (aqua; small
 fragments)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.59”
 diameter fragment)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42”
 diameter)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.53” diameter)
 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
 24 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4” long)
 17 bone

Lot D-49

1 Vessel D-534
 1 Vessel D-535
 1 undecorated porcelain
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 9 lamp chimney (clear)

16 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 marble (marble; painted; lined; 0.59”
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 2-hole; 0.46”
 diameter)
 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
 1 sheet metal (ferrous; rolled lip)
 13 machine cut nail fragments
 1 plaster (brown)
 10 bone

Lot D-50

1 undecorated whiteware
 1 painted (polychrome; small floral)
 whiteware
 1 painted (flow blue) whiteware
 1 window glass (aqua)
 1 machine cut nail fragment

Lot D-51

1 textile (asbestos) [discarded]
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 container glass (clear)
 6 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 window glass (aqua; 2 ½” wide x
 minimum 4” long; 3.08mm)
 1 furniture pull (cuprous; with iron
 screw?; 0.50” diameter head; 0.42”
 tall; small sized)
 1 unidentified iron (arrowhead-shaped;
 1 5/8” long; ¾” wide; small tang)
 1 machine cut nail fragment
 2 bone

Lot D-52

3 Vessel D-41
 18 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware (backstamp
 “...O CHINA” with “...L P CO”
 monogram)
 1 printed (red) whiteware
 2 redware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 container glass (amber)
 10 container glass (aqua)
 17 container glass (clear)

19 window glass (aqua)
 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
 1 hollow tube (cuprous; 3/8" diameter)
 1 wire (ferrous)
 32 machine cut nail fragments
 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
 9 slate (gray; small fragments)
 5 coal
 4 concrete [?]
 5 mussel shell
 11 bone

Lot D-53

1 Vessel D-27
 2 Vessel D-42
 2 Vessel D-43
 2 Vessel D-44
 1 Vessel D-45
 1 Vessel D-46
 3 Vessel D-47
 1 Vessel D-48
 2 Vessel D-49
 1 Vessel D-50
 21 Vessel D-51
 1 drain tile (molded; concrete; 4 3/4" outer diameter; 17" long)
 1 Vessel D-70
 37 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (black) whiteware
 3 undecorated porcelain
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (citron)
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 8 container glass (aqua)
 25 container glass (clear)
 10 lamp chimney (clear)
 65 window glass (aqua)
 1 writing stylus (slate; worn on both ends 7/8" long)
 1 button (ferrous; stamped; loop shank missing; 0.65" diameter)
 1 umbrella clasp (cuprous; 1 3/8" long; 5/8" diameter)
 1 fabric
 3 lid (ferrous; 3 1/4" diameter) [mnv=1]

4 container (ferrous; 10" diameter) [mnv=1]
 30 sheet metal (ferrous; probably metal container)
 50 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 13 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
 4 mussel shell
 47 bone

Lot D-54

1 drain tile (molded; concrete; 4 3/4" outer diameter; 17" long)
 5 tinware pan (?) (ferrous; fragile; 12" diameter flared rim; minimally 4" tall)

Lot D-55

59 Vessel D-106
 2 Vessel D-107
 1 Vessel D-108
 1 Vessel D-109
 4 Vessel D-110
 7 undecorated whiteware
 1 relief decorated ironstone
 12 container glass (aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)
 15 lamp chimney (clear)
 2 window glass (aqua)
 2 bullet (brass and lead; center fire; unfired; 0.38" diameter; impressed "...M. C. / 0.38") [mnv=1]
 1 writing stylus (slate; round; 0.19" diameter)
 1 pipe (kaolin; fluted bowl; bowl and short section of stem)
 1 pipe (kaolin; plain/burnished bowl; prominent heel; bowl only)
 2 "can" (ferrous; 2" diameter; 8 holes in top punctured by machine cut

- 1 doll leg (painted; block boot; porcelain; 2 ¼" long)
- 9 pencil (wood; graphite; round; cuprous end cap; approximately ¼" diameter) [mnv=1]
- 1 writing stylus (slate; round; 3/16" diameter)
- 1 rivet (cuprous)
- 1 bell (?) (cuprous; 0.61" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate disk (indeterminate material; 1" diameter) [composite molded material on disk backing]
- 1 indeterminate end cap (?) (copper; ½" diameter; hole on side; domed end)
- 1 furniture caster wheel (white porcelain; 1 1/8" diameter; approximately ½" thick)
- 1 furniture caster (ferrous; 7/8" diameter wheel; porcelain wheel; 7/16" wide wheel; approximately 2 ¼" tall)
- 1 hair pin (hard rubber; 2 ¾" long)
- 1 wire (copper; 0.07" diameter)
- 3 indeterminate sheet metal (folded)
- 1 metal container (ferrous; round) ["tin" can]
- 1 indeterminate rod/utensil handle (?) (lead/"pot" metal)
- 45 machine cut nail fragments
- 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 7/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 ½" long)
- 3 brick fragments (soft mud)
- 2 slate (gray; writing?)
- 3 lime fragments
- 1 gastropod shell
- 295 bone

Lot D-57

- 1 Vessel D-536
- 1 Vessel D-537
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 5 lamp chimney (clear/lead)

- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 slate (gray; small)
- 1 wire (cuprous) [Hutchinson Blob Top stopper wire]
- 1 elbow pipe (salt-glazed; stoneware; ribbed; 1 5/8" x 1" x 1 ½"; ¾" inner diameter)
- 1 cameo (black glass; cuprous setting/backing; classical soldier; oval; ½" x approximately 5/8")
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue; stoneware; 0.66" diameter)
- 1 buckle (iron; cuprous teeth; 3-prong; 1 ¼" x 2 1/8")
- 2 links/chain (hard rubber; 5-links each; oval links; 3/8" x ½" link; 2" long chain) [jewelry?]
- 2 buckle (?) (cuprous; embossed floral)
- 13 machine cut nail fragments
- 7 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 3 plaster
- 2 plaster (with white coat)
- 62 bone (large mammal)

Lot D-58

- 1 Vessel D-44
- 2 Vessel D-53
- 1 Vessel D-54
- 1 Vessel D-55
- 1 Vessel D-56
- 1 Vessel D-57
- 1 Vessel D-58
- 11 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 elbow pipe bowl (stoneware; spiral design)
- 1 doll head (painted; porcelain)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (green)
- 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
- 9 container glass (aqua)
- 11 container glass (clear)

1 lamp chimney (clear)
 19 window glass (aqua)
 2 shoes (leather; 2" wide heel; 2" tall shoe; whole heel and backing) [men's or child's]
 39 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
 3 slate (gray; small fragments)
 3 brick
 1 brick (soft mud; buff paste?)
 1 structural building tile
 35 bone
 2 mussel shell

Lot D-59

28 Vessel D-111
 1 Vessel D-112
 3 container glass (aqua)
 9 window glass (aqua)
 3 window glass (aqua; melted)
 27 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 4 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
 5 plaster (with white coat)
 3 wood (burned)
 1 brick (soft mud)
 18 bone

Lot D-60

1 Vessel D-41
 4 Vessel D-123
 1 Vessel D-192
 1 Vessel D-193
 1 Vessel D-218
 1 Vessel D-219
 1 Vessel D-222
 1 Vessel D-290

1 Vessel D-291
 2 Vessel D-292
 10 Vessel D-293
 5 Vessel D-294
 16 Vessel D-295
 4 Vessel D-296
 1 Vessel D-297
 1 Vessel D-298
 1 Vessel D-299
 1 Vessel D-300
 1 Vessel D-584
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 relief decorated ironstone
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 printed (flow blue) whiteware (burned)
 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (amber)
 12 container glass (aqua)
 68 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (clear; melted)
 74 lamp chimney (clear)
 2 lamp chimney (clear; acid etched; floral)
 38 window glass (aqua)
 1 mirror glass (aqua; 1.74mm thick)
 2 "picture" frame glass (aqua; potentially reverse painted or remnant of picture; 2.07mm thick)
 1 disk glass (clear; ovoid; ground edge) [eye glasses]
 1 glass tube (clear; 0.27" diameter; approximately 7/8" long)
 1 bead/glass rod (?) (amber; cylindrical; approximately 1/4" diameter; no hole)
 1 doll head (painted; porcelain; 2 7/8" tall; 2 1/4" wide; 1 5/8" deep)
 2 doll head (painted; porcelain; fragments)
 1 doll leg (unglazed porcelain)

1	rubber ball (?) (approximately 2" diameter)	1	unfired bullet (brass; lead shot; 0.23" diameter; 3/4" long; would be rim-fired)
1	marble (painted; red/blue lines; 1.12" diameter)	1	unfired bullet (brass; lead shot; 0.24" diameter; 5/8" long)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue; stoneware; 0.71" diameter)	1	unfired bullet (brass; 0.23" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; brown; stoneware; 0.46" diameter)	1	lapel pin (ferrous; celluloid face; printed American flag with "UNITED [STATES]")
1	token (cuprous; 7/8" diameter; embossing illegible)	1	lapel pin (cuprous; backing only; 1-1 1/8" long)
1	coin (cuprous; potentially Shield Nickel; embossing illegible)	1	pendant (pewter; heart shaped; 3/4" tall; 9/16" wide; embossed "SWEET")
1	coin (cuprous; Liberty Head Nickel; mint date potentially 1891")	1	amulet (?) (soapstone; worked/carved; 1/8" thick; 3/4-7/8" wide; 1/8" diameter hole one end; 1/4" hole in presumed center; unknown length; heavily scored/worn "X" on one side)
1	syringe/dropper bulb (white rubber; approximately 3/4" diameter; 1" tall)	1	pipe stem (?) (hard rubber; threaded end; hollow; 5/8" long; 7/16" diameter head)
1	whetstone (1 1/8" wide; 1/2" thick)	1	button (black glass/agate?; loop shank missing; 0.96" diameter)
1	graphite rod (5/8" diameter; 4 1/2" long) [battery core or electrical arc lighting?]	1	button (black glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
1	arc lamp (graphite; oval in section; 1/2" x 1 rounded end)	1	button (milk glass; cream colored; 4-hole; 0.58" diameter)
1	indeterminate lead bar (2 1/4" long; 3/8" wide; deformed)	1	button (milk glass; cream colored; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
1	writing slate (lined; fragile fragment)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)
1	writing stylus (slate; round; 1/4" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
1	writing stylus (slate; round; 3/16" diameter)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
2	pencil graphite (round; 0.09" diameter)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
1	pipe bowl (kaolin; ribbed/fluted; 1 1/2" tall; 1" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.86" diameter)
1	pipe bowl (kaolin; fragment; plain)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.71" diameter)
1	pipe stem (kaolin)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.64" diameter)
1	pipe stem/mouth piece (hard rubber; cuprous ferrule; 3 5/8" long)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.59" diameter)
4	thimble (cuprous; 3/4" diameter; approximately 1" tall) [mnv=1]	1	button (shell; loop shank; 0.54" diameter)
1	prismatic quartz crystal (clear; prismatic; 6-sided; 1 1/4" long; 3/8" wide; pointed one end)		
1	collar stud (bone)		
1	collar stud (milk glass?; heavily worn/dissolved away)		

1	button (shell; loop shank; 0.50" diameter)	1	indeterminate end cap (?) (lead; 7/8" tall; 3/4" diameter) [pour spout]
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.46" diameter)	1	indeterminate end cap (?) (lead; 1/2" tall; 5/8" diameter; conical)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)	2	table knife (ferrous; molded and rounded tang; approximately 6 1/2" long)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)	1	small scissors (ferrous; 6 1/8" long; 1" x 1 1/4" loop; ovoid)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)	1	wire loop (ferrous; approximately 7/8" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.30" diameter)	17	sheet metal (ferrous)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.29" diameter)	3	strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide)
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.88" diameter)	1	indeterminate ferrous
1	button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)	300	machine cut nail fragments
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.67" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (4 5/8" long)
1	button (cuprous; cast; loop shank; cameo woman with fan; 0.65" diameter)	2	machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.64" diameter)	2	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
1	button (cuprous; domed; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.59" diameter)	2	machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter; embossed "UNIVERSEL" on front and "T. W. & W. / H. M. / PARIS, DEPOSE" on rear; two crossed bars create four-hole sew-through button)	4	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	button (cuprous; 0.38" diameter; sphere/ball; loop shank missing)	1	machine cut nail (7/8" long)
1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)	18	machine cut tacks (5/8-3/4" long)
2	indeterminate rod (cuprous/silver?; 13/8" long; 3/16" diameter; ribbed at one end and coming to a point) [One is a winder for watch]	27	wire-drawn nail fragments
1	pocket watch (brass; case only; 2" diameter; 1 1/2" inner diameter; 3/8" thick)	1	wire-drawn nail (4 1/8" long)
3	comb tine (hard rubber; 1/4" wide)	2	wire-drawn nail (2" long)
1	fastener (?) (cuprous; 1/2" diameter)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 7/8" long)
1	fastener (?) (cuprous; 5/16" diameter)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
1	safety pin (cuprous)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
1	hook/latch (ferrous; 1/2" wide; 1/4" diameter)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
1	ring/loop (ferrous; wire; 5/8" diameter)	2	wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
		4	wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
		1	screw fragment
		9	wood
		5	slate (gray; heavily fragmented/exfoliated)
		1	mussel shell
		1	small gastropod shell
		1	large gastropod shell
		166	bone
			<u>Lot D-61</u>
		2	Vessel D-198
		3	Vessel D-219
		1	Vessel D-265
		1	Vessel D-293
		1	Vessel D-301

1	Vessel D-302	1	match holder (unglazed; red paste earthenware; stump shaped; approximately 7/8" inner diameter; hollow) [crossmends with Lot D-35, D-81]
1	Vessel D-303	1	parasol nib (bone; 1" long; tapered to knobby end)
1	Vessel D-304	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.60" diameter)
2	Vessel D-305	5	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	toy saucer (relief decorated; porcelain; approximately 4" diameter)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	Vessel D-547	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
12	undecorated whiteware	1	button (milk glass; loop shank missing; 0.33" diameter)
1	undecorated whiteware (burned) [FIRE]	1	button (milk glass; loop shank missing; 0.32" diameter)
1	edge decorated (blue) whiteware	1	button (black glass; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)
1	printed (purple) whiteware	1	button (black glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
3	undecorated porcelain	1	button (Kelly green; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	Rockingham-glazed yellowware	1	button (milk glass; printed; black; floral pattern; calico; 4-hole; 0.52" diameter)
1	Majolica whiteware	1	button (milk glass; painted; brown; 4-hole; 0.52" diameter)
1	Albany-slipped stoneware	1	button (milk glass; painted; brown; 4-hole; 0.51" diameter)
1	redware	1	button (hard rubber; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)
1	container glass (amber)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.79" diameter)
7	container glass (aqua)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter)
7	container glass (clear)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.65" diameter)
1	container glass (clear; melted) [FIRE]	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.59" diameter)
44	lamp chimney (clear)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
43	window glass (aqua; measured)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)
3	doll head (painted; porcelain; approximately 2" x 2 1/2" x 1 1/4") [mnv=2]	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)
1	doll leg (unglazed; porcelain; brown glazed boot; 1 1/2" tall)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.44" diameter)
1	doll leg (undecorated; porcelain)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
1	cowrie shell	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.32" diameter)
1	rubber ball (?) (0.84" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.31" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.56" diameter)	2	button fragments (shell)
1	marble (marble; 0.61" diameter)		
1	marble (mocha?; yellow/black/red; stoneware; 0.66" diameter)		
1	marble (clear glass; cat's eye; red/orange; 0.46" diameter)		
1	pipe stem (kaolin; burned)		
1	pipe bowl fragment (redware; burned)		
1	writing stylus (slate; 3/16" diameter round)		
1	pencil lead (graphite; square)		
1	comb tine (hard rubber)		

1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.91" diameter) [mnv=1]	2	appliqué (pewter/lead; approximately 2" wide; floral peek through pattern)
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.88" diameter)		[small picture frame?]
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.80" diameter)	1	bell (cuprous; 2 ¼" diameter; 1 ½" tall)
1	button (ferrous; 2-hole; stamped?; 0.67" diameter)	1	sheet metal scrap (brass; cut; 7/8-1 1/8" wide; 2" long)
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.50" diameter)	5	sheet metal (ferrous)
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.46" diameter)	1	cast iron sphere/ball (approximately 1 1/8" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.61" diameter)	4	indeterminate strap (iron; 5/8" wide)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece; loop shank; spread wing eagle with shield motif; 0.57" diameter) [Military button]	1	carriage bolt (?) (iron; approximately ½" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece; lop shank; 0.57" diameter)	1	indeterminate tube ("pot" metal; ¼" diameter; hole on side)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 2-hole; 0.53" diameter)	1	indeterminate tube (ferrous; 2- ¼" tubes wrapped together) [reminiscent of Argand burner, but iron?]
1	printer type (lead; 4 vertical dots ellipse; 7/8" long)	2	utensil handle (ferrous; 2 ½" x 7/8")
1	indeterminate lead/slate bar (flattened one end; 1 ¼" long)	213	machine cut nail fragments
1	buckle (cuprous; 2-prong; additional clasp on one end; 1 ½" x 1 3/8"; embossed scrollwork)	2	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1	token (cuprous; hexagon; approximately ¾" x ¾"; ¼" diameter hole in center; embossed "CITIZENS STREET RY CO." on at least one side) [one side legible, opposite side not as clear; may say "GOOD FOR ONE FARE" on opposite side. Similar tokens from this company also read "GOOD FOR ONE FARE LINCOLN MONUMENT" on them, albeit with "SPRINGFIELD, ILL." on same side as "CITIZENS STREET RY. CO." (Morgenthau 1944: 59).]	1	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
1	shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; rim fired)	1	machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
2	indeterminate sheet metal (cuprous; rolled) [ferrule?]	4	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
		1	machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
		1	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
		1	machine cut tack (5/8" long)
		4	slate (gray; roofing?)
		1	chalk
		1	egg shell
		1	plaster
		2	plaster (with white coat)
		11	coal
		133	bone
			<u>Lot D-62</u>
		2	Vessel D-221
		2	Vessel D-535
		1	Vessel D-538
		1	Vessel D-539
		1	Vessel D-540
		8	undecorated whiteware
		1	undecorated whiteware (burned) [body of gothic cup]
		1	annular decorated (engine turned) whiteware

2 printed (red) whiteware
 1 printed (blue) pearlware
 1 toy cup (undecorated; porcelain; handle only; small)
 10 container glass (aqua)
 4 container glass (aqua; embossed "...ING'S / [S]YRUP") [mnv=1]
 1 container glass (clear)
 13 lamp chimney (clear)
 51 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 mirror glass (aqua; 1.42mm thick)
 1 utensil handle (pewter; 2 5/8" long fragment) [knife?]
 2 utensil handle (cuprous; 4 1/4" long fragments; 1" wide) [mnv=1]
 1 indeterminate tube (hard rubber; 3 3/8" long; approximately 1/4" diameter; slightly flared end) [medical/hygiene related?]
 1 writing stylus (slate; roughly square; worn both ends; 2 5/8" long)
 2 writing stylus fragments (slate; 1 1/2"-1 5/8" long fragments)
 1 barrette (hard rubber; approximately 1" wide fragment)
 1 washer (cuprous; 1" outer diameter; 1/4"-5/16" inner diameter)
 1 marble (marble; painted; black/red; 0.61" diameter)
 1 elbow pipe fragment (redware)
 2 thimble fragments (cuprous)
 1 fan rib (bone; carved; small floral pattern; 1 3/8" long fragment)
 1 jewelry (cabochon; shell?; oval; 0.82" x 0.60")
 1 bead (cobalt blue glass; tubular; 0.89" long; 0.11" diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.66" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.61" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)

1 button (blue glass; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)
 1 button (bone; 5-hole; 0.65" diameter)
 83 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
 2 plaster (1 1/4" thick; edge fragment; no white coat)
 4 bone (calcined)
 32 bone
 1 mussel shell

Lot D-63

1 Vessel D-541
 1 undecorated whiteware
 2 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 window glass (aqua)
 1 tablespoon bowl (ferrous; 3" x 1 3/4")
 7 strap (ferrous; approximately 3/4" wide)
 33 machine cut nail fragments
 3 plaster (soft; brown)
 2 brick (vitrified; warped)

Lot D-64

1 collar stud (celluloid; red; 1/2" diameter base; 3/8" tall)

Lot D-65

1 Vessel D-59
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 window glass (aqua)
 4 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
 5 slate (gray) [roofing?]

Lot D-66

2 Vessel D-60
 1 Vessel D-61
 1 Vessel D-62
 1 Vessel D-63
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 redware

2 Albany-slipped stoneware
 8 container glass (aqua)
 6 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (milk glass)
 1 container glass (amber)
 3 window glass (aqua)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44” diameter)
 1 button (cuprous; blue glass gem in scrolled frame; 0.42” x 0.63”; loop shank missing)
 1 domino (wood/bone; 3 and 1 dots; 5/8” x 1 1/4” x 1/4”)
 1 strap (ferrous; 5/8” wide)
 16 sheet metal (ferrous)
 4 twisted wire (ferrous; thick gauge)
 15 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)
 3 wood (burned)
 6 slate (gray; small fragments) [roofing?]
 1 half brick (vitrified; impressed “...E / SPRIN[GFIELD] / SH...”; 2 3/8” x 3 3/4” x approximately 3 1/2”)
 10 bone

Lot D-67

1 Vessel D-92
 1 Vessel D-99
 3 Vessel D-113
 1 Vessel D-114
 1 Vessel D-115
 1 Vessel D-116
 1 Vessel D-452
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 4 container glass (amber)
 4 container glass (clear)
 14 window glass (aqua)
 11 lamp chimney (clear)
 2 window glass (aqua; melted)
 2 Hutchinson Blob Top soda water bottle stopper (cuprous) [mnv=1]
 1 indeterminate “rod” (bone; round; 1/4” diameter; 3 holes through shaft at 90-degrees to each other along

length of shaft; 2 1/4” long; cuprous threaded pin on one end; hole on opposite end) [Holes may have been to attach brush bristles? Some form of brush head screwed onto a shaft? Quality item, well “engineered.”]
 2 metal container (ferrous; approximately 2 1/2” diameter) [“tin” can]
 2 indeterminate iron; ferrous; 2 1/2” curved) [door latch fragments?]
 3 strap (ferrous; 1/2” wide)
 1 strap (ferrous; 1” wide; hole for nail or screw)
 1 tube (ferrous; tapered; approximately 1/2-3/8” diameter)
 68 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nail (2 3/4” long)
 3 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4” long)
 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2” long)
 6 plaster (with white coat)
 128 bone

Lot D-68

1 Vessel D-191
 1 Vessel D-198
 2 Vessel D-240
 1 Vessel D-247
 1 Vessel D-248
 1 Vessel D-307
 1 Vessel D-308
 1 Vessel D-309
 5 Vessel D-311
 1 Vessel D-312
 8 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 redware
 3 undecorated porcelain
 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (milk glass)

5	container glass (aqua)	3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
26	container glass (clear)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
16	window glass (aqua)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)
2	container glass (clear; melted)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.77" diameter)
6	window glass (aqua; melted)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.60" diameter)
1	undecorated whiteware (burned)	1	button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)
1	doll head (painted; porcelain; 1" x 1" x 7/8")	1	button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)
1	doll arm (undecorated; porcelain; hole in hand; 1 3/8" long)	1	button (cuprous; 3-piece; domed; loop shank missing; 0.59" diameter)
1	doll hand (painted; porcelain; fragment)	1	utensil handle (bone; ferrous; flat tang; 3" long; 5/8" wide)
1	doll hand (undecorated; porcelain; fragment)	1	corner bracket (iron; 4" long; 1 1/4" wide; 2-hole fastener one end; rounded end with one hole other end) [reminiscent of trunk bracket]
1	comb tine (hard rubber)	1	furniture caster (iron; porcelain wheel; 1 1/2" diameter; 7/16" wide wheel)
1	writing stylus (slate; round; 3/16" diameter; 1 7/8" long)	3	ring/loop (ferrous; 3/4-1" diameter; wire; heavy gauge)
1	writing slate (lined)	1	washer (iron; round; 1 1/2" outer diameter; 3/8" inner diameter)
1	coin (cuprous; Indian Head One Cent; mint date in 1880s, potentially "1887"?)	1	rod (iron; 1/2" diameter; 9 1/4" long)
1	marble (marble; 0.74" diameter)	1	carriage (?) bolt (iron; 4 3/4" long; 1/2" diameter shank)
1	marble (marble; 0.67" diameter)	1	carriage (?) bolt with square nut (iron; approximately 4 1/4" long; approximately 7/8" x 7/8" square nut)
1	marble (marble; 0.60" diameter)	1	carriage bolt fragment
3	thimble (cuprous; fragmented) [mnv=1]	5	sheet metal (ferrous)
1	shell casing (cuprous; 0.29" diameter; approximately 1/2" tall; rim fired)	169	machine cut nail fragments
1	indeterminate decorated cuprous (flat; ovoid back; 1 1/4" x 5/8" back; 1 3/8" long)	1	machine cut nail (3" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.78" diameter)	4	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.73" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.70" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.69" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; star pattern; 0.65" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	button (shell; loop shank missing; 0.55" diameter)		
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust pattern; 0.60" diameter)		
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)		

2	machine cut tacks (5/8-7/8" long)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.48" diameter)
1	coal	1	button (black glass; luster; 2-hole back; 1-hole front; beaded pattern; 0.71" diameter)
2	plaster	1	button (light brown glass; conical; loop shank; 0.44" diameter; 0.29" tall)
4	plaster (with white coat)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)
109	bone	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
<u>Lot D-69</u>			
2	Vessel D-384	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
1	Vessel D-440	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
1	Vessel D-441	5	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
2	Vessel D-442	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	Vessel D-443	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
1	Vessel D-444	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
1	Vessel D-445	1	button (shell; loop shank missing; 0.55" diameter)
1	Vessel D-446	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.38" diameter)
2	Vessel D-447	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
1	Vessel D-448	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.32" diameter)
1	Vessel D-449	4	button fragments (shell)
1	Vessel D-450	1	collar stud (milk glass)
1	Vessel D-451	1	comb (hard rubber; 1 1/4" wide; 2 3/4" long fragment; 1/8" thick)
8	undecorated whiteware	1	comb tine (hard rubber; wide)
1	undecorated whiteware (burned)	1	hard rubber fragment
1	yellowware	1	coin (cuprous; Eagle; "ONE CENT"; "1878")
1	redware	1	toy plate ("pot" metal; approximately 1 1/4" diameter; scrolled rim)
1	undecorated porcelain	1	mother of pearl shell fragment [jewelry inlay?]
2	container glass (dark green/black)	1	indeterminate lead fragment (flat; disk-like) [flattened spoon bowl?]
2	container glass (dark green/black; melted)	1	writing stylus (slate; 1 7/8"-2" long; round; 0.22" diameter)
14	container glass (aqua)		
1	container glass (aqua; melted)		
25	container glass (clear)		
7	container glass (clear/lead)		
1	container glass (clear; melted)		
1	plate glass (clear; beveled edge; 1.95mm thick)		
24	window glass (aqua; measured)		
1	button (cuprous; celluloid inlay on front; loop shank; 0.92" diameter)		
1	button (ferrous; black glass floral insert in center; 3-piece loop shank; 0.89" diameter)		
1	button (ferrous; slightly domed; loop shank; 0.75" diameter)		
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.72" diameter)		

2 marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.61" diameter)
 1 marble (painted; purple lined; marble; 0.57" diameter)
 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; green/blue; stoneware; 0.56" diameter)
 1 marble (marble; 0.55" diameter)
 1 marble (marble; 0.54" diameter)
 2 bead (clear; green swirl; 0.40" diameter; 0.41" tall)[1 is fragmented]
 1 collar stud (milk glass)
 1 writing stylus (slate; 1/8" diameter)
 1 hook fastener (cuprous; "hook and eye"; 1/2" long)
 1 indeterminate strap (?) (cuprous; looped one end; 1 1/4" long)
 1 indeterminate cap (cuprous; 7/8" diameter; 1/4-3/8" tall)
 8 indeterminate cuprous
 1 strap with eyelets (leather/cuprous)
 1 indeterminate disk (cuprous; 3/4" diameter; hole in center)
 2 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter) [mnv=1]
 2 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.58" diameter) [mnv=1]
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 2-hole; 0.64" diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.58" diameter)
 1 indeterminate electrical (?) (cuprous; knob on one end; 1 spring/coil on end knob; 2 1/4" long; 1 3/8" diameter knob) [spring loaded valve?]
 1 indeterminate "pot" metal/lead (approximately 1" diameter) [wheel with spokes?]

1 indeterminate end cap (?) (cuprous; 7/8" diameter) [base of light bulb?]
 1 key (ferrous; 1 3/4" long; broken) [sardine can]
 3 metal container (ferrous; 5/8" tall) [sardine can]
 114 machine cut nail fragments
 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
 2 shaley coal residue
 134 bone

Lot D-71

1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 4 window glass (aqua)
 1 indeterminate turned bone (1 1/8" long; 1/4"-3/8" diameter) [handle or possible doll leg?]
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)
 1 sheet metal (ferrous)
 3 machine cut nail fragments

Lot D-72

1 Vessel D-542
 3 Vessel D-543
 1 Vessel D-544
 1 Vessel D-545
 1 Vessel D-546
 2 Vessel D-547
 1 Vessel D-548
 1 Vessel D-549
 1 Vessel D-550
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 painted (flow blue) whiteware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
 6 container glass (aqua)
 8 container glass (clear)
 3 lamp chimney (clear)
 47 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 mirror glass (aqua; 2.03mm thick)
 1 elbow pipe (redware; embossed chicken foot holding bowl; 2 1/4" x 1 3/4"; 1" diameter bowl) [crossmends with Lot D-62]

- 1 doll arm (undecorated; porcelain; 1” long)
- 1 hook (cuprous; “hook and eye” fastener; 11/16” long)
- 1 barrette (hard rubber; beaded decoration; approximately 1 5/8” wide; 1 3/4” long fragment)
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 1 coin (cuprous; Liberty Head Large Cent’ “Braided Hair” style, indeterminate date; minted from 1839-1857, 1868;)
- 1 elbow (?) pipe bowl fragment (whiteware; band and zig zag roulette)
- 1 marble fragment (marble; approximately 0.66” diameter)
- 1 marble fragment (stone; 0.55” diameter)
- 1 marble (stone; 0.53” diameter)
- 1 marble (stone; heavily degraded; approximately 0.51” diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.61” diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.51” diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.37” diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 3-hole; 0.30” diameter)
- 1 button (black glass; loop shank; ground face; 0.63” diameter)
- 1 button (brown glass; 4-hole; 0.42” diameter)
- 1 button (bone; 5-hole; 0.59” diameter)
- 2 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.36” diameter)
- 1 bead (dark blue glass; 0.19” tall; 0.25” diameter)
- 1 small rim lock mechanism (brass; 2 1/4” x 7/8”)
- 2 large gastropod shells
- 1 small mussel shell
- 2 mussel shell fragments
- 1 metal container (ferrous; approximately 2” diameter; round)

- 3 metal container (ferrous; approximately 3” diameter)
- 1 indeterminate iron
- 17 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2” long)
- 41 bone

Lot D-73

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 6 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)
- 1 slate (gray) [roofing?]
- 2 bone

Lot D-74

- 2 Vessel D-583
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 7 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4” long)
- 1 slate (gray) [roofing?]
- 3 bone

Lot D-75

- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 bone

Lot D-76

- 1 Vessel D-64
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments

1 slate (gray; small fragments)
[roofing?]

Lot D-77

1 Vessel D-65
1 Vessel D-66
1 Vessel D-67
3 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (black) whiteware
2 salt-glazed stoneware
1 Albany-slipped stoneware
3 redware
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 container glass (aqua)
3 container glass (clear)
2 lamp chimney (clear)
3 window glass (aqua)
1 bead (black glass; round; 0.43" tall;
0.50" diameter)
1 lead "channel" (approximately 7"
long) [twisted; with crimped
decoration; window "came"?]
1 window shade bracket (ferrous)
1 sheet metal (ferrous)
12 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
1 wire-drawn nail fragments
7 bone

Lot D-78

7 Vessel D-68
3 machine cut nail fragments
1 wood

Lot D-79

1 Vessel D-117
3 Vessel D-118
8 container glass (clear)
1 container glass (clear; smoked?)
1 mirror glass (aqua; silver backed;
2.06mm thick)
8 window glass (aqua; measured)
2 shoe leather
3 eyelets (cuprous; 1/4" diameter)

1 eyelet/rivet (?) (cuprous; 5/8"
diameter)
1 metal container (ferrous; square)
[sardine can?]
27 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (2" long)
1 indeterminate ring/circle (bone;
ovoid; tapered at 2 spots; 0.29" x
0.44")
1 writing slate (gray)
1 coal
93 bone

Lot D-80

1 window glass (aqua; 2.51mm)
3 machine cut nail fragments
36 bone

Lot D-81

2 Vessel D-101
1 Vessel D-102
2 Vessel D-150
1 Vessel D-241
3 Vessel D-261
1 Vessel D-264
2 Vessel D-292
1 Vessel D-298
5 Vessel D-318
1 Vessel D-319
1 Vessel D-321
1 Vessel D-322
1 Vessel D-323
1 Vessel D-401
5 undecorated whiteware
3 undecorated porcelain
1 salt-glazed stoneware
2 container glass (dark green/black)
2 container glass (green milk glass)
1 container glass (amber)
22 container glass (aqua)
2 container glass (aqua; melted)]
68 container glass (clear)
11 lamp chimney (clear)
32 window glass (aqua; measured)
2 picture frame glass; 1.49mm thick)

1	picture frame glass (?) (clear; ground edge; oval; 1.42mm thick) [eye glasses?]	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.58" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.75" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.58" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.72" diameter)	2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.70" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.53" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.67" diameter)	2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.50" diameter)
1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.67" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.59" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
2	marble (marble; 0.57" diameter)	2	button (shell; fragmented)
1	marble (clear glass; cat's eye; pink/blue; 0.59" diameter)	1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter)
1	marble (marble; 0.52" diameter)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.68" diameter)
1	pipe bowl (kaolin; embossed flora; 7/8" diameter; 1 5/8" tall)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.58" diameter)
2	elbow pipe (redware; 5/8" diameter; bowl only) [mnv=1]	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.56" diameter)
3	doll head (painted; porcelain)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.50" diameter)
1	doll leg (undecorated; porcelain)	1	button (ferrous; stamped; 2-hole?; 0.65" diameter)
1	pocket watch face (enameled brass; painted Roman numerals; small center hole for hands; 1/2" diameter hole at base for secondary mechanism; 1 3/4" diameter)	1	button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.57" diameter)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)	1	button (ferrous/cuprous; loop shank; clear glass disk disk/inlay; 1.00" diameter)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)	1	button (ferrous/cuprous; loop shank?; 0.68" diameter)
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.60" diameter)	1	button (ferrous/cuprous; loop shank?; loop shank missing; 0.63" diameter)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)	1	whetstone (1 1/4" x 1/2" x indeterminate length; oval section)
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)	1	shell casing (cuprous; 0.61" diameter; center fire; 1 1/8" tall)
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)	2	shell casing (cuprous; 0.32" diameter; 3/4" long; rim fired)
1	button (black glass; 2-hole tunnel; faceted; dome; 0.48" diameter)	2	collar studs (milk glass)
1	button (black glass; loop shank missing; faceted center with ribs; 0.52" diameter)	3	harmonica soundboard (cuprous; 4" long; 7/8" wide) [mnv=1]
1	button (black glass; loop shank missing; embossed floral/sun; 0.80" diameter)	1	irregularly sized chain links (cuprous; 2 circular; 2 long oval; 7/8" long oval links)
		1	gear/cog (cuprous; 1" diameter; 5/16" diameter center hole) [watch or clock]
		1	indeterminate disk (lead; 7/8" diameter; center hole; bent)

1 token (cuprous; 7/8" diameter; indeterminate embossing)

1 gold leaf fragment

1 indeterminate rod (hard rubber coated/covered copper; 2 7/8" long; 1/4-3/8" diameter) [Intrusive; electrical?]

2 pencil lead (graphite; round)

4 comb tines (hard rubber; narrow)

1 comb tine (hard rubber; wide)

1 writing stylus (slate; 3/16" diameter)

1 lice comb (bone; approximately 1 1/2" wide)

2 indeterminate hard rubber/plastic [smith is intrusive?]

1 parasol nib/rib tip (bone; 3/4" long; tapered and ended in knob)

1 pocket watch frame (brass; approximately 1 7/8" diameter; thin)

1 button/rivet (copper; loop shank?; indeterminate motif; 0.39" diameter)

1 toy plate (ferrous; 1 3/4" diameter)

1 furniture caster (ferrous; 1" diameter wheel; porcelain)

2 match holder (unglazed; red paste earthenware; stump shaped; approximately 7/8" inner diameter; hollow) [crossmends with Lot D-35, D-61]

2 indeterminate domed/decorative tacks (cuprous; approximately 5/16" diameter)

1 decorative tack (ferrous; star shape; hole in center; 5/8" x 5/8")

1 rubber ball (approximately 2 1/4" diameter)

1 rubber ball (approximately 1 3/8" diameter)

2 strap (cuprous; 3/8" wide; 3 1/4" long; 2 holes one end; thin)

1 loop (?) (ferrous; 1" x 7/8")

1 indeterminate strap (?) (ferrous; 2 1/4" x 1 1/4"; machine cut nail fragment)

2 buckle (cuprous)

2 flattened tubes (copper; 1/16" diameter)

3 shoe (leather; 2 3/4" x 2 3/8" heel; 7" long fragment) [men's]

2 sheet metal (ferrous; folded)

1 sheet metal (ferrous; rolled edge)

5 strap (ferrous; 1/2-3/4" wide)

31 sheet metal (ferrous)

1 wood plane blade holder (ferrous; 5 1/2" long; 2" wide)

1 indeterminate handle (ferrous; wood; 3/4" x 3 1/2")

1 indeterminate handle (ferrous; 6 1/4" long; 1" diameter ferrule with screw attachment)

1 large machine cut nail spike (7 1/4" long) [cooking utensil handle?]

1 carriage bolt (4 5/8" long)

9 large machine cut nail fragments

359 machine cut nail fragments

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

1 machine cut nail (2" long)

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

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

1 machine cut nail (1" long)

2 tacks (5/8" long)

9 clinkers

10 coal

14 shaley coal

8 brick (small fragments)

4 wood (bark?)

4 plaster (with white coat)

2 plaster (brown coat only?)

2 mussel shell

1 slate (purple) [roofing]

4 writing slate (gray; lined)

3 slate (gray) [roofing?]

600 bone

Lot D-82

1 toothbrush (bone; 2" long head; 3/8" wide)

2 machine cut nail fragments

174 bone

Lot D-83

1 Vessel D-551

1 Vessel D-552

- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 marble (stone; 0.60" diameter)
- 1 marble (yellow paste earthenware; 0.62" diameter)
- 10 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 small brick fragments (soft mud)
- 17 bone

Lot D-84

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 10 sheathed necklace (?) (cuprous; heavily fragments) [mnv=1]
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 mortar (?)
- 2 slate (gray; small fragments) [roofing?]
- 4 bone

Lot D-85

- 2 machine cut nail fragments

Lot D-86

- 11 Vessel D-119
- 6 Vessel D-120
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 6 container glass (clear)
- 2 lamp chimney (clear)
- 25 window glass (aqua)
- 1 marble (painted; blue; marble; 0.67" diameter)
- 1 spoon bowl (cuprous; tip only)
- 1 eyelet (cuprous; 0.46" diameter) [for shoe]
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 1.14" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)
- 1 pin (cuprous; narrow gauge) [safety pin?]
- 1 toothbrush (bone; 1/2" wide; 2" long; head only)
- 1 game die (bone; 1/2" x 1/2") [Die appears to be extra heavy, more

- 11 shoe (leather; miscellaneous fragments; quarter and heel cap fragments; eyelets are of two sizes; one set of eyelets also has hoods; two shoes represented based on eyelets) [MNV=1; based on one set of unique eyelets; other fragments represent parts of other shoes identified elsewhere in inventory; woman/child's shoe?]
- 8 shoe (leather; 0.46" diameter eyelets; with associated hooks) [woman/child's shoe]
- 40 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 furniture lock plate (?) (iron; 2 1/4" x 2 3/8"; rounded end; L-shaped)
- 2 utensil handle/folding knife (?) (iron/wood; riveted handle; 3/4" x 4 1/2")
- 20 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 insulated wire (ferrous; wrapped on itself)
- 26 plaster (with blue calcimine coat)
- 7 plaster (with red and blue wash?)
- 49 bone
- 1 gastropod shell

Lot D-87

- 3 Vessel D-105
- 43 Vessel D-324
- 3 Vessel D-325
- 1 Vessel D-326
- 1 Vessel D-327
- 1 Vessel D-328
- 13 window glass (aqua)
- 1 teaspoon (cuprous; 1 3/8" wide bowl; flattened)
- 1 disk (clear; ground; beveled; ovoid; 7/8"-1" wide; approximately 1 3/8" long; 2.55mm thick) [eye glasses?]
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)

1 door knob (white porcelain; 2 ¼" diameter) [cross mends with fragments in Lots D-33 and D-41]
 6 shoes (leather; flat heel style; eyelets for lacing; 1 ¾" wide heel) [child's? mnv=2]
 2 shoe heels (leather; 1 1/8" x 1 ¾"; 1" tall) [woman's; mnv=2]
 3 shoe heels (leather; 2 ½" x 2 ½") [men's]
 1 shoe (leather; 3" wide toe box; 5 ½" long)
 6 sheet metal fragments
 9 machine cut nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail fragments
 2 brick fragments (soft mud)
 7 plaster (with white coat)
 4 clinker
 4 wood
 105 bone

Lot D-88

1 Vessel D-264
 1 Vessel D-329
 1 Vessel D-331
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (black) whiteware
 2 container glass (aqua)
 4 container glass (clear)
 19 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 doll head (painted; porcelain; ¾" x 7/8" x 1")
 1 collar stud (milk glass)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter)
 11 shoe leather fragments
 1 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 2 indeterminate iron
 1 knife blade (iron; tapered; bent tip; ¾" wide; 4 3/8" long)
 1 strap (iron; approximately 7/8" wide)
 43 sheet metal (ferrous)
 29 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nail (3 ¼" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)

1 plaster (with white coat)
 1 plaster
 3 brick fragments (soft mud)
 298 bone

Lot D-89

1 Vessel D-292
 2 Vessel D-330
 1 Vessel D-331
 4 Vessel D-332
 1 Vessel D-333
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 11 container glass (clear)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; loop shank; 0.36" diameter)
 1 finger ring (cuprous; mount for gemstone; gem missing; approximately ¾" diameter)
 1 comb (hard rubber; 1 3/8" wide; 4 ½" long; broken; melted/bent into curve)
 30 window glass (aqua; measured)
 7 shoe (leather; hook and eye fastener part of shoe; 4 ¾" long)
 5 shoe heels (leather; 2 ¼" x 2 5/8"; 7/8" tall) [men's; mnv=2]
 21 sheet metal (ferrous; rolled edges; flat)
 1 indeterminate rod (iron; 5 ¼" long)
 8 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 large clinker (approximately 6" x 5")
 8 clinkers (small)
 125 bone

Lot D-90

3 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (clear)
 16 window glass (aqua; measured) [thick]
 6 machine cut nail fragments
 5 plaster (brown; no white coat)
 3 brick fragments (soft mud)

2 coal
20 bone

Lot D-91

2 Vessel D-48
1 Vessel D-69
1 Vessel D-70
1 Vessel D-71
1 Vessel D-72
1 Vessel D-73
4 undecorated whiteware
1 relief decorated ironstone
1 undecorated porcelain
1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
1 container glass (dark green/black)
3 container glass (aqua)
6 container glass (clear)
22 window glass (aqua)
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.64” diameter)
1 bolt (ferrous; with square nut)
29 machine cut nail fragments
6 limestone [course gravel]
8 slate (gray; small fragments) [roofing slate?]
7 wood
15 bone

Lot D-92

1 Vessel D-48
5 Vessel D-74
7 Vessel D-75
18 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated ironstone
1 relief decorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain
1 toy plate/saucer (undecorated; porcelain; 3” diameter rim)
1 doorknob (white; porcelain; 2 ¼” diameter)
1 railway car door seal (lead; embossed “AM. TOB. CO.” / N.Y.) [American Tobacco Company, New York]
1 comb (hard rubber; handled)
1 collar stud (milk glass)

1 shell casing (cuprous; center fired; 0.34” diameter; 5/8” tall)
1 container glass (amber)
2 container glass (aqua)
32 container glass (clear)
25 window glass (aqua)
1 indeterminate ferrous (approximately 2 ¼” diameter)
40 sheet metal (ferrous) [metal container]
2 wire-drawn nail fragments
90 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
1 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
1 brick
41 bone
1 pink shaley coal residue

Lot D-93

4 drain tile (molded; concrete; 4 ¾” outer diameter; 17” long)
1 Vessel D-13
28 Vessel D-75
2 Vessel D-85
8 Vessel D-92
1 Vessel D-110
1 Vessel D-121
1 Vessel D-123
1 Vessel D-124
1 Vessel D-125
1 Vessel D-126
1 Vessel D-127
3 Vessel D-128
4 Vessel D-130
1 Vessel D-131
5 Vessel D-132
3 Vessel D-133
1 Vessel D-134
13 Vessel D-135
6 undecorated whiteware
1 doll head (undecorated; porcelain; chest/back with 2 holes for body attachment)
1 marble (marble; 0.54” diameter)

1	pipe stem (kaolin; embossed “...ENDERSON // MONTREAL”)	Lot D-94	1	Vessel D-130
1	toy pitcher (relief decorated; porcelain; handle/rim missing; 1 1/8” diameter base; minimally 2 1/2” tall)		1	Vessel D-219
1	toy tea pot (relief decorated; porcelain; 1” diameter base; 1 1/4” tall)		1	Vessel D-256
14	container glass (clear)		2	Vessel D-288
12	lamp chimney (clear)		1	Vessel D-324
21	window glass (aqua; measured)		2	Vessel D-334
1	mirror glass (aqua; silver backed; 2.61mm thick)		6	Vessel D-335
1	glass drop (aqua)		1	Vessel D-336
1	pocket watch cover (ferrous; 2” diameter; folded to interior rim)		1	Vessel D-337
2	leather [shoe sole fragment]		1	Vessel D-338
10	furniture spring/coils (ferrous; approximately 4” diameter)		1	Vessel D-339
1	washer (ferrous; 2” outer diameter; 5/8” inner diameter)		1	Vessel D-340
6	strap (ferrous; 3/4” thick; domed section; handle-like end with rivet; minimally 9-10” long)		1	Vessel D-341
14	sheet metal (ferrous)		1	Vessel D-342
1	indeterminate dowel (cuprous; wood dowel interior; 3/8” diameter; 1 1/4” long) [parasol handle tip?]		1	Vessel D-343
155	machine cut nail fragments		1	Vessel D-344
1	machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)		13	Vessel D-345
3	machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)		28	Vessel D-346
1	machine cut nail (1 3/4” long)		1	Vessel D-347
1	machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)		2	Vessel D-348
1	machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)		4	Vessel D-349
1	machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)		1	Vessel D-584
2	machine cut tacks (5/8” long)		4	undecorated whiteware
2	wire-drawn nail fragments		2	container glass (aqua)
1	wire-drawn nail (1 1/4” long)		1	container glass (clear)
1	burned coal (?)		29	lamp chimney (clear)
9	plaster (with white coat)		6	window glass (aqua)
2	whole brick (vitrified; deformed)		1	marble (clear; cat’s eye; red/yellow; 1.71” diameter)
1	limestone (approximately 4 1/2” x 2 3/4” x 4 1/2”)		1	marble (marble; painted lines; blue; 0.73” diameter)
2	mussel shell		1	marble (marble?; burned; 0.61” diameter)
14	bone		1	toy cup (undecorated; porcelain; 7/8” diameter rim; 5/8” tall)
			1	figurine (painted; polychrome; porcelain; stand with two feet and adjacent boot; 1 1/4” x 7/8” base)
			1	button (cuprous; loop shank; bat and floral design; 1.06” diameter)
			1	button (cuprous; loop shank; 0.87” diameter)
			1	button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.65” diameter)

1 button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.63" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (black glass; gilded; bouquet of floral design; loop shank; 0.72" diameter)
 1 button (black glass; 4-leaf geometric floral pattern; loop shank; 0.69" diameter)
 1 button (black glass; basket weave pattern around rim; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)
 1 button (cuprous; loop shank missing; rouletted pattern; 0.64" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.46" diameter)
 1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.48" diameter)
 1 clock "bell"/ringer (cuprous; 1 3/8" diameter rim; approximately 1/2" tall)
 1 hat pin (cuprous; 5 1/4" long; 3/4" diameter sphere/ball on end; scroll design on sphere/ball)
 2 gears (cuprous; spoked; approximately 3" diameter) [mnv=1; clock]
 1 writing stylus (slate; round; approximately 0.20" diameter)
 1 shell casing (cuprous; 0.22" diameter; 3/8" tall; unfired)
 1 rivet (cuprous; 0.36" diameter; 1/8" tall)
 1 pocket knife (cuprous; celluloid handle? facing; 3 1/2" long; 1/2" wide)
 1 clothing stay (hard rubber; 3/8" wide; 4 1/4" long)
 2 comb tines (hard rubber; wide)
 1 indeterminate iron (T-shaped; 3 1/4" long; 1/2" wide)
 1 indeterminate iron (2-long; 5/8" wide; curved and hollow) [similar to lot D-67]
 3 wire (iron; 8 1/2" long)

1 wire loop (iron; 1" diameter)
 14 sheet metal (ferrous)
 3 strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide)
 1 metal ferrule (?) (ferrous; round; 1" diameter; 5/8" tall)
 88 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 3 machine cut tacks (5/8-3/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
 5 coal
 13 clinkers
 1 plaster
 3 plaster (with white coat)
 3 brick fragments (soft mud)
 272 bone

Lot D-95

1 Vessel D-341
 1 Vessel D-553
 1 Vessel D-554
 1 Vessel D-523
 1 Vessel D-580
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated whiteware
 3 container glass (clear)
 4 lamp chimney (clear)
 1 container glass (amber)
 4 printed (purple) whiteware [very small chipped face only]
 7 window glass (aqua)
 1 furniture pull (lead glass; blown; round; plain; 1 3/4" diameter; approximately 1 1/2" tall)
 1 table knife/fork handle (ferrous; flat tang; six rivets; bone handle; 3 3/8" long; 5/8" wide; 1/2" thick)
 1 brooch/lapel pin (cuprous; blue glass bead inlay; 7/8" long fragment)
 1 marble (marble; 0.74" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 shell casing (brass; 0.33" diameter; 1/2" tall; rim fire; fired)

- 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 indeterminate cast iron (flat; 1/8" thick; cut)
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 35 bone

Lot D-96

- 1 Vessel D-56
- 3 Vessel D-76
- 1 Vessel D-77
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 redware
- 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware (refined)
- 7 container glass (aqua)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 1 electrical porcelain (interior threaded)
- 6 window glass (aqua)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (ferrous; loop shank; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 comb (hard rubber)
- 2 spectacle lenses (clear; half-round; 1 7/8" x 1/2")
- 27 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 2 slate (gray) [surface rough; roofing slate?]
- 38 bone

Lot D-97

- 2 Vessel D-85
- 2 Vessel D-133
- 6 Vessel D-136
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 majolica (pink/yellow)
- 1 flow blue whiteware
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 6 lamp chimney (clear)
- 6 window glass (aqua)

- 3 barrette (hard rubber; 1 1/4" wide) [mnv=1]
- 1 button (cuprous/ferrous; 3-piece construction; domed; loop shank; 0.58" diameter; potentially Eagle design) [Military button?]
- 1 straight pin (cuprous)
- 1 railroad spike (iron; 6" long)
- 10 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 iron loop (1 1/4" outer diameter)
- 11 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 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 tack (5/8" long)
- 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 1 wood knot
- 2 river pebbles
- 2 mussel shell
- 36 bone

Lot D-98

- 1 Vessel D-41
- 1 Vessel D-123
- 4 Vessel D-260
- 7 Vessel D-295
- 1 Vessel D-344
- 2 Vessel D-350
- 4 Vessel D-351
- 3 Vessel D-352
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned) [FIRE?]
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 soapstone marker (?) (blue; burned?)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 8 container glass (aqua)
- 19 container glass (clear)
- 12 lamp chimney (clear)

1	painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware	1	pipe stem (celluloid; square; approximately ¼" x ¼"; 1 7/8" long)
1	painted (pink; lusterware) whiteware	1	pipe stem (hard rubber; 1 1/8" long; ½" wide)
1	sponge decorated (blue) whiteware	1	marble (cobalt blue; 0.82" diameter)
1	Rockingham-glazed yellowware	1	marble (clear glass; pinkish tint; 0.73" diameter)
1	printed (blue) whiteware	1	marble (marble; 0.68" diameter)
3	container glass (amber)	1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue/green; stoneware; 0.70" diameter)
2	container glass (dark green/black)	1	marble (Rockingham-glazed; stoneware; 0.82" diameter)
1	container glass (Kelly green)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
2	container glass (cobalt blue)	1	button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.68" diameter)
4	container glass (milk glass; patterned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust pattern; 0.68" diameter)
24	container glass (aqua)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter)
44	container glass (clear)	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust pattern; 0.57" diameter)
4	container glass (clear; patterned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)
84	lamp chimney (clear)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.53" diameter)
74	window glass (aqua; measured)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.51" diameter)
5	window glass (aqua; melted/burned)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
1	disk (blue glass; ground edges; ovoid; 1 ¼" x approximately 1") 1.51mm thick) [glasses lens?; sunglasses?]	6	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
1	disk (clear glass; ground edge; half ovoid; 1 3/8" x ½"; 1.66mm thick) [reading glass lens?]	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	disk (clear glass; ground edge; round; 1.30mm thick)	4	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	mirror glass (aqua; 2.25mm thick)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
1	shoe leather (fragment; ferrous nails)	1	button (blue milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	cross pendent (cuprous; 2 ½" long; 1 ¼" wide; 1/8" thick; floral center)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust pattern; 0.40" diameter)
1	jewelry/pendant (?) (cuprous; black glass inlay; ¾" x 7/8"; 2 prongs with spring)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
1	jewelry inlay (?) (clear glass; round; floral embossed; 0.62" diameter)	1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
1	pipe bowl (unglazed; red paste earthenware; ribbed stem; embossed "M &..." [elbow pipe?])		
1	pipe bowl (kaolin; ribbed; 7/8" diameter rim; 1 ½" tall)		
4	pipe stem (kaolin) fragments		
1	pipe bowl (kaolin) fragment		
1	pipe stem (kaolin; impressed "HEN[DERSON] // [MONT]REAL")		

1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)	1	button (hard rubber/shell face; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
1	button (hard rubber; 2-hole; 0.99" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.74" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; gold plated; loop shank; 0.57" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.68" diameter)
1	button (ferrous; cuprous plated rim; geometric design on rim; milk glass face; loop shank; 1.23" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.65" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; loop shank; floral design; 0.86" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.64" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole; thread still attached; 0.50" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.52" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece; domed; loop shank; 0.58" diameter)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.47" diameter)
	[Military?]	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.46" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; 0.51" diameter; unknown style; fragment)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.63" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.60" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)
2	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.71" diameter)	1	button fragments (shell; minimally 1" diameter)
1	button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.71" diameter)	2	writing stylus (slate; 0.20" diameter; 1 3/8"-2 5/8" long)
1	button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.64" diameter)	1	writing stylus (slate; 0.16" diameter)
1	button (ferrous; stamped; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)	1	doll head (painted; porcelain; blonde hair; 7/8" x 3/4" x 3/4")
1	button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)	5	doll head fragments (painted; porcelain)
1	button (ferrous; stamped; loop shank; 0.61" diameter)	1	doll leg (undecorated; porcelain; foot missing; 3/8" wide)
1	button (brown glass; loop shank; 0.41" diameter)	1	doll (undecorated; porcelain; 1 3/4" long; 1" wide; feet missing) ["Frozen Charlotte"]
1	button (?) (clear?; conical; loop shank missing; 0.43" diameter; 0.28" tall)	1	lamp wick advancer (cuprous)
1	button (black glass; faceted; loop shank; 0.63" diameter)	1	coin (cuprous; 3/4" diameter; Indian Head One Cent; indeterminate date)
1	button (black glass; star pattern; loop shank; 0.81" diameter)	2	folding ruler end caps (cuprous)
1	button (black glass; floral; silver gilded?; loop shank; 0.63" diameter)	1	folding ruler (cuprous/wood; 5/8" wide)
		1	furniture handle (cuprous; 3 7/8" long; 7/8" wide) [reminiscent of gun trigger guard]
		1	bottle stopper/pour spout ("pot" metal/lead; rubber gasket; spout broken; 3/4" diameter)
		1	utensil handle (ferrous; "pot" metal end caps; 3 1/2" long; 3/4" wide)
		1	shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; unfired)
		1	bullet (brass; 0.22" diameter; 3/4" long; unfired)

1	pointer/end cap (cuprous; tapered; conical; ¾" long; 3/8" diameter)	2	indeterminate cuprous (flat; circular disks)
1	pencil (wood; approximately ¼" diameter)	1	indeterminate machine cut rod (?) (ferrous)
2	pencil lead (graphite; round)	1	indeterminate wire nail (attached to square base 1/2" x 1/2" base)
1	collar stud (milk glass)	1	ring/loop (ferrous; heavy wire gauge; approximately 2 ¼" diameter)
1	comb (hard rubber; 1 ½" wide; approximately 4 ½" long)	1	indeterminate sheathed ferrous rod (2 ¼" long; 0.23" diameter; zinc or lead sheath?)
2	comb tines (hard rubber; wide)	1	curved wire; ferrous; 1 ¾" long)
1	barrette (?) (hard rubber; 1 ½" long; decorated)	1	carriage bolt with square nut (iron; 6" long; approximately 1" x 1" nut)
1	toy wheel (lead; 1 ¾" diameter; 12 spokes; iron axle)	1	indeterminate iron; 7" long; ¾" wide) [door "keeper"?)
1	tag (cuprous; 2 3/8" long x ½" wide; impressed "STUDEBAKER BROS MFG CO. / CHICAGO & SOUTH BEND, IN.")	10	indeterminate iron
1	token (cuprous, 1" diameter: embossed "[H]. TUCKHORN & CO. / BILLIARD / --&-- / POOL TABLES / 12 N. HALSTED ST. / CHICAGO" on its front, and "GOOD FOR / 5¢ / O'[BRIEN] / IN / TRADE")	541	machine cut nail fragments
3	teaspoon (cuprous; 6" long; 1 ¼" wide bowl) [mnv=1]	1	machine cut nail (3" long)
1	parasol slide (cuprous; ½"-5/8" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
1	grommet (cuprous; ¾" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
1	printer type (lead?; indeterminate type; 7/8" long)	3	machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
2	utensil handle (ferrous; wood handle; 3" long; 7/8" wide) [mnv=1]	1	machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
9	sheet metal (ferrous)	2	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	strap (ferrous; 7/8" wide)	4	machine cut tacks
3	strap (ferrous; 3/4" wide)	23	wire-drawn nail fragments
6	strap (ferrous; rolled both sides; 3/8" wide)	1	wire-drawn nail (2 3/8" long)
1	hair pin (?) (cuprous; 3" long; ½" wide)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
1	wing nut (ferrous)	1	wire-drawn nail (7/8" long)
1	key (ferrous; 2 ¾" long; 1 ¼" wide)	1	slate (gray; writing?)
1	knife blade (?) (ferrous; 4" long; 1 1/8" wide)	3	clinkers
3	chain link (cuprous; gold plated?; 3/8" x ¼" links)	9	brick fragments (soft mud)
		1	brick fragment (vitrified)
		5	plaster (with white coat)
		5	coal
		2	mussel shell
		365	bone
		<u>Lot D-100</u>	
		1	Vessel D-116
		3	pencil lead (graphite; square)
		1	button (brown glass; 2-hole; 0.49" diameter)
		1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)
		6	strap (iron; 1" wide)

6	sheet metal (ferrous)	1	pipe stem (kaolin)
6	indeterminate iron	3	elbow pipe (burned) [mnv=1]
36	machine cut nail fragments	1	elbow pipe (stoneware; ribbed)
1	machine cut nail (4 ¼" long)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.77" diameter)
2	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)	1	button (shell; loop shank missing; 0.55" diameter)
1	tack (5/8" long)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)
1	container glass (clear)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)
1	lamp chimney (clear)	1	button (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.77" diameter)
2	brick (soft mud; small fragments)	1	button (cuprous; stamped; 0.57" diameter)
1	half brick (1 ½" thick; 4 ¼" wide; approximately 4 ¼" long) [hearth brick]	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter)
1	brick (vitrified)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.50" diameter)
36	bone	1	button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
<u>Lot D-101</u>		1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
2	Vessel D-219	3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
1	Vessel D-284	1	button (brown glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
3	Vessel D-474	1	graphite rod (oval section; electric arch lighting; 1" x ½" fragment)
3	Vessel D-475	1	comb handle (hard rubber; melted)
50	Vessel D-476	1	thimble (cuprous; 5/8" diameter; 7/8" tall)
2	Vessel D-477	13	lightbulb (cuprous/glass; porcelain base) [mnv=1]
2	Vessel D-478	1	threaded tube (cuprous; square one end; 3/8" x 3/8"; 3/8" diameter circle end; ¼" tall)
1	Vessel D-479	1	rod (iron; 1" diameter shaft; flattened and forked one end; 17" long) [pry or crowbar?]
1	Vessel D-480	1	bar (iron; 4 ¼" long; 1 ¼" wide tapered to 1"; forked one end; hole in center)
4	Vessel D-481	1	disk (?) (iron; 3 ¼" diameter; 7/8" thick; approximately 5/8" diameter holed in center) [reminiscent of scale weight]
6	undecorated whiteware	1	indeterminate iron tool (?) (iron; 2" diameter knob; 3 ½" long shaft)
1	undecorated porcelain		
1	printed (purple; painted highlights; polychrome) whiteware		
7	container glass (clear)		
5	container glass (clear; smoked)		
1	container glass (clear; press molded)		
12	lamp chimney (clear)		
17	window glass (aqua; measured)		
6	window glass (aqua; melted)		
1	teaspoon (cuprous; 6" long; 1 ¼" wide bowl; undecorated handle)		
1	Frozen Charlotte (undecorated; porcelain; bottom half; 2 1/8" tall; 1" wide; ¾" deep) [burned; FIRE]		
1	barrette (?) (hard rubber; stencil-like; scrollwork cut out; 1 ½" wide)		
1	comb tine (hard rubber)		
1	printer type (lead; lowercase "s"; 7/8" long)		

137 machine cut nail fragments
 3 railroad spike fragments
 1 half brick (soft mud; 4" wide)
 4 brick fragments (soft mud)
 7 coal
 3 wood
 1 plaster
 184 bone

Lot D-102

1 Vessel D-482
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 printed (purple) whiteware
 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
 3 container glass (clear)
 7 window glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (clear)
 1 doll head/shoulder (undecorated porcelain)
 1 doll arm (undecorated porcelain; 7/8" long) [small]
 1 pipe stem (kaolin)
 1 pipe bowl (kaolin)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.58" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 1 roller shade cap (?) (ferrous; 1" diameter) [or small container lid?]
 20 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 1 brick fragment (small)
 1 plaster
 1 plaster (with white coat)
 37 bone

Lot D-103

1 Vessel D-260
 1 Vessel D-292
 1 Vessel D-435
 2 Vessel D-483
 1 Vessel D-484

1 Vessel D-485
 1 Vessel D-486
 1 Vessel D-487
 1 Vessel D-488
 1 Vessel D-489
 1 Vessel D-490
 12 undecorated whiteware
 2 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 printed (flow blue) whiteware
 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
 3 undecorated porcelain
 2 redware
 1 redware [reminiscent of decorated Alton wares]
 1 yellowware
 2 Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 12 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (clear; melted)
 27 window glass (aqua; measured)
 3 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 mirror glass (aqua; 1.70mm)
 1 pipe bowl (kaolin; 5/8" inner diameter; 1/58" tall; embossed "T D") [crossmends with pipe stem Lot D-102]
 1 pipe stem (kaolin)
 1 tableware utensil handle (brass; 4 5/8" long; 1" wide; decorated)
 1 writing stylus (slate; worn down and sharpened both ends; 1 3/8" long)
 2 comb/tines (hard rubber; wide)
 2 barrette (hard rubber; scalloped edge; 1 1/4" wide; 3" long curved fragment; narrow tines) [mnv=1]
 1 barrette (hard rubber; approximately 1" wide; approximately 7/8" long fragment; narrow tines)
 2 wire (cuprous; narrow gauge)
 1 button (black glass; ground face; painted; floral; 2-hole; 0.71" diameter)
 1 button (black glass; domed; loop shank; 0.43" diameter; 0.25" tall)

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
- 5 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 113 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3/4" long)
- 1 nut (iron; square; approximately 1 1/8" x 1 1/8"; 1/2" tall)
- 1 strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide fragment)
- 2 strap (ferrous; 3/4" wide fragments)
- 2 plaster (brown; soft; no white coat)
- 2 brick fragments (soft mud; very small)
- 1 coal
- 2 sandstone (?) fragments (approximately 3/8" thick; slate-like tabular, as if shingle)
- 1 large gastropod shell
- 1 small gastropod shell
- 105 bone

Lot D-104

- 1 Vessel D-556
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
- 1 container (?) glass milk glass [slightly green]
- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.63" diameter)
- 1 bead (black glass; 0.37" tall; 0.46" diameter)
- 9 machine cut nail fragments

- 2 bone

Lot D-105

- 1 Vessel D-133
- 11 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 7 window glass (aqua)
- 5 window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)
- 8 container glass (clear) [vial body sherds]
- 1 bead (purple/black iridescent glass; faceted; 0.29" diameter)
- 2 indeterminate cuprous (6-7 holes) [garter buckle]
- 1 handle (antler; metal tang; 3 5/8" long)
- 3 strap (iron; 3/4" wide)
- 14 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 21 bone

Lot D-106

- 1 Vessel D-78
- 1 Vessel D-79

Lot D-107

- 1 Vessel D-110
- 1 Vessel D-116
- 1 Vessel D-129
- 2 Vessel D-132
- 2 Vessel D-139
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 11 lamp chimney (clear)
- 12 window glass (aqua)
- 3 elbow pipe (unglazed; redware; embossed "CATL[IN'S]") [mnv=1]
- 1 elbow pipe (salt glazed; stoneware; ribbed)
- 1 marble (marble; burned; 0.69" diameter)

- 1 coin (cuprous; Indian Head One Cent; "1907"?)
- 1 wick advancer (cuprous; 1" diameter; ½" tall)
- 1 button (cuprous; stamp; 2-piece; 2-hole; 0.65" diameter)
- 1 brooch (cuprous; approximately 2" diameter; hollow disk style)
- 1 button (black glass; loop shank; found top; basket weave pattern; 0.70" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; red painted; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.86" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate iron (disk-like; 3 ½" diameter; approximately 1" thick)
- 1 railroad spike (iron; 5 ½" long; 1 ¼" x 1 ¼" thick)
- 1 indeterminate cap (?) (iron; 1 ¼" diameter; ¼" tall)
- 2 indeterminate bar (iron; 7/8" wide; approximately 3/8" thick)
- 17 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 coal (anthracite)
- 2 coal
- 1 plaster (molded?)
- 2 mussel shell
- 129 bone

Lot D-108

- 1 Vessel D-292
- 2 Vessel D-293
- 19 Vessel D-372
- 1 doll head fragment (porcelain)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 pipe stem (kaolin)
- 1 pipe bowl (redware; ribbed; 1 ½" tall; 1 ½" long; 1" diameter)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 55 container glass (clear)
- 10 lamp chimney (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)

- 1 indeterminate cuprous (folded; approximately 3/8" wide) [reminiscent of a comb "backing"]
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 38 bone

Lot D-109

- 1 Vessel D-102
- 1 Vessel D-373
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 2 container glass (clear; melted)
- 4 lamp chimney (clear)
- 7 window glass (aqua)
- 1 doll foot (porcelain; ½" long)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; painted brown; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 toy cup (lead/"pot" metal; ½" tall; approximately 5/8" diameter rim)
- 1 indeterminate brass (1 3/8" long; curved; hole in center)
- 1 strap hinge (?) (iron; minimally 12 ¼" long; rounded end)
- 26 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 plaster (with white coat)
- 3 plaster (thick; 1-1 ½" thick)
- 85 bone

Lot D-110

- 1 Vessel D-1
- 1 Vessel D-243
- 1 yellowware (burned)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 9 container glass (clear)
- 6 lamp chimney (clear)
- 1 shoe heel (leather; 1 ½" x 2")
- 2 lapel pin/brooch (?) (cuprous; 1" diameter; no backing; indeterminate image) [mnv=1]

3 indeterminate appliqué (?) (cuprous)
 1 zipper tab (?) (cuprous; ¼" x 3/8")
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.56" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; painted brown; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; domed; 2-hole; 0.42" diameter; 0.31" tall)
 39 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
 1 lice comb tine (hard rubber)
 1 strap (ferrous; 3/8" wide)
 1 coal
 103 bone

Lot D-111

1 container glass (clear)
 1 window glass (aqua; melted)
 8 machine cut nail fragments
 2 metal container (ferrous; approximately 2 ¼" diameter) ["tin" can]
 1 hatchet (iron; 6" long; 3 7/8" wide; approximately 1 ¼" thick)
 1 granite fragment (7 ½" long; 5" wide; approximately 1 ½" thick; chisel worked flat edge)
 6 coal
 1 wood knot
 10 bone

Lot D-112

1 Vessel D-365
 5 Vessel D-375
 1 Vessel D-376
 1 Vessel D-377
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (red) whiteware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (amber)
 9 container glass (aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)

3 window glass (aqua)
 1 doll head (shoulder fragment; porcelain; impressed "4"; small sized)
 1 writing stylus (slate; 0.25" diameter; 1 3/8" long)
 5 barrette (tortoise shell; 7/8" wide) [mnv=1]
 1 indeterminate hard rubber [probably a barrette]
 1 indeterminate fastener (cuprous front with ferrous nail-like back; 0.80" diameter)
 1 marble (stone; 0.59" diameter)
 1 collar stud (?) (bone)
 1 bead (black glass; octagonal; faceted; 2-holes on long edge)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 2 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter; beaded rim)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 0.58" diameter)
 3 strap (cuprous wrapped over iron core; 1" wide; minimally 4 ½" long) [mnv=1]
 2 indeterminate iron (flat; 1 5/8" x 3 1/8")
 59 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4 7/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 ½" long)
 1 clinker
 3 brick fragments (soft mud)
 1 wood
 176 bone

Lot D-113

2 Vessel D-474
 1 Vessel D-491
 1 undecorated whiteware

- 1 container glass (clear; press molded; beaded)
- 1 button (black glass; faceted rim; 4-hole; cup shaped or hollowed out inside; 0.58" diameter; 0.21" tall)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 37 bone
- 1 human tooth (upper/maxillary canine)

Lot D-114

- 1 Vessel D-510
- 1 Vessel D-511
- 1 Vessel D-582
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 9 window glass (aqua)
- 1 unglazed buff paste earthenware
- 1 doll leg (painted; green/black; porcelain; 3" long; 1" wide; large)
- 1 toy cup (lead/pewter; approximately 5/8" diameter; 1/2" tall; handled; embossed scrollwork)
- 2 shoe (leather; 5" long fragment; 2 1/4" x 2" heel)
- 1 shoe (leather; 1 1/4" x 1 1/4" heel; 3/4" tall heel)
- 1 shoe leather
- 1 button (black glass; faceted; oval; 0.71" x 0.37"; 0.38" tall; loop shank-like sew through)
- 1 button (milk glass; 0.34" diameter; 4-hole)
- 9 lamp burner (cuprous; full burner; 1 1/2" diameter; 2 1/4" tall) [mnv=1]
- 1 decorative tack (cuprous; front with iron back/nail; 3/4" diameter; 7/8" tall)

- 1 bar (iron; 14" long; approximately 1 1/8" wide; 1/2" thick; hole on one end; "offset"-bend?)
- 1 indeterminate fastener (?) (iron; layered; 3 1/4" long; 1 1/8" wide; 2-holes either end for fastening; 1/2" x 3/4" hole off center; 3/8" thick) [small bed rail fastener]
- 1 roller shade end cap (?) (iron; 1 1/8" diameter)
- 1 ring/loop (iron; 1 1/8" diameter)
- 1 metal container lid (ferrous; approximately 2" diameter) ["tin" can]
- 44 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (6 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 5 plaster
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 217 bone

Lot D-115

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 painted (?) (red) whiteware (?)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 6 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clinker
- 16 bone

Lot D-116

- 1 Vessel D-554
- 1 Vessel D-557
- 1 Vessel D-558
- 1 Vessel D-559
- 1 Vessel D-560
- 1 Vessel D-561
- 2 Vessel D-562
- 1 Vessel D-563
- 2 Vessel D-564
- 1 Vessel D-565
- 1 Vessel D-566
- 1 Vessel D-581
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware [Gothic shape]

- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 13 window glass (aqua) [very thin]
- 1 glass (aqua; melted) [window glass?]
- 1 washer (iron; round; 3" outer diameter; approximately 1" inner diameter)
- 1 furniture caster (iron; 4 1/2" tall; iron wheel; 1 1/2" diameter wheel; 5/8" wide wheel)
- 25 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (5" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (4 3/4" long)
- 3 brick fragments (soft mud; variegated; eroded)
- 1 brick fragments (vitrified)
- 37 bone

Lot D-117

- 10 Vessel D-80
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 2 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 14 machine cut nail fragments
- 42 tubular metal/gutter downspout? (ferrous)
- 5 mortar (?)
- 6 slate (small fragments)
- 12 bone

Lot D-118

- 3 Vessel D-81
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 10 sheet metal (ferrous) [metal container]
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 2 mortar (?)
- 1 plaster

- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 3 brick (soft mud; small fragments)
- 2 bone

Lot D-119

- 2 Vessel D-374
- 1 Vessel D-378
- 2 Vessel D-379
- 19 Vessel D-380
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 2 redware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 7 container glass (aqua)
- 13 container glass (clear)
- 9 lamp chimney (clear)
- 6 window glass (aqua)
- 1 collar stud (bone)
- 1 marble (clear glass; cat's eye; 0.71" diameter)
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 1 indeterminate jewelry (cuprous; gold plated/gilded rod; floral appliqué at center; 2" long)
- 1 button (black glass; floral/dot pattern; loop shank; 0.71" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; pie crust pattern; 0.50" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.40" diameter)
- 2 shoe (leather; 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" heel) [men's; mnv=1]
- 4 indeterminate iron
- 2 sheet metal (cuprous; flattened)
- 12 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 wire (cuprous; heavy gauge)
- 1 strap (ferrous; approximately 7/8" wide)
- 1 writing stylus (slate; round; tapered end only)

1	wood wrapped (?) cuprous rod (approximately 3/16" diameter rod; approximately 1 3/4" long)	1	collar stud (bone)
1	utensil handle (iron; 3 1/2" long; 7/8" wide)	1	pencil lead (graphite; square; 1 1/8" long fragment)
89	machine cut nail fragments	1	toy spoon (lead; 1 3/8" long; 5/8" x 3/8" bowl)
1	machine cut nail (4" long)	1	toy plate (ferrous; 1 3/4" diameter rim)
1	machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)	1	pipe stem (kaolin; burned)
1	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)	1	pipe bowl fragment (kaolin; embossed; bird on branch?)
1	machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)	1	doll leg (porcelain)
2	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)	1	token (lead; 1 1/8" diameter; mostly eligible, partially embossed "SPR..." [Potentially Springfield?]; deformed by heat and striking?)
1	slate (gray; roofing)	1	button (brown glass; 2-hole; 0.60" diameter)
1	coal	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.61" diameter)
1	shaley coal residue	2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	brick fragment	1	button (ferrous; loop shank missing; 0.58" diameter)
3	plaster (with white coat)	1	button (ferrous; loop shank missing; 0.55" diameter)
1	stone (?)	2	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter)
1	mussel shell	1	button (bone; 2-hole ?; approximately 0.63" diameter; burned) [FIRE?]
196	bone	2	button (shell; 4-hole; approximately 0.69" diameter) [mnv=1]
Lot D-120		1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.47" diameter)
4	Vessel D-245	1	button fragment (shell; 2-hole)
3	Vessel D-264	1	button (black glass; star pattern; loop shank; 0.49" diameter)
1	Vessel D-268	1	coin (cuprous; Seated Liberty Dime, mint date "1890")
1	Vessel D-382	1	tablespoon (ferrous; 3" x 1 7/8" bowl)
1	Vessel D-383	2	writing slate
1	Vessel D-384	1	writing stylus (slate; 1 3/8" long; flattened)
1	Vessel D-385	1	belt end cap (?) (cuprous; 3/16" wide)
3	Vessel D-386	7	sheet metal (ferrous)
1	Vessel D-387		
5	undecorated whiteware		
1	salt-glazed stoneware (cobalt blue painted)		
1	container glass (dark green/black)		
9	container glass (aqua)		
18	container glass (clear)		
1	container glass (pressed; clear; burned)		
12	lamp chimney (clear)		
17	window glass (aqua)		
1	container glass (milk glass)		
1	painted (black) porcelain		
1	marble (marble; 0.46" diameter)		
1	marble (marble; 0.55" diameter)		
1	marble (painted; green; marble; 0.73" diameter)		

4	strap (ferrous; approximately 7/8" wide)	4	flat glass (aqua; patina?; coated both sides; 2.03mm thick)
1	indeterminate hollow bar (?) (ferrous; 3/4" wide; approximately 2 1/2" long)	3	mirror glass (aqua; 2.08mm thick)
2	indeterminate iron	1	disk (clear glass; ovoid; beveled edge; approximately 1 3/8" x 1"; 1.30mm thick) [eye glass or picture frame glass?]
1	indeterminate rod (?) (iron; 3 1/4" long)	4	picture frame (glass; aqua; round; 4 1/4" diameter; 2.21mm thick)
1	folded cuprous (1 3/8" long; 2 studs for fastening)	25	window glass (aqua; measured)
1	ferrule (cuprous; approximately 3/4" diameter; 3/4" tall)	3	window glass (aqua; melted)
114	machine cut nail fragments	3	elbow pipe (redware; ribbed; one embossed "...TL... / HUNT...") [mnv=3]
1	machine cut nail (5" long)	3	pipe stems (kaolin)
1	machine cut nail (4 7/8" long)	1	marble (marble; 0.54" diameter)
1	machine cut nail (4 3/4" long)	2	marble (marble; 0.56" diameter)
1	machine cut nail (4 1/2" long)	1	marble (marble; painted; blue lines; 0.66" diameter)
3	machine cut tacks	1	marble (marble; 0.70" diameter)
1	wire-drawn nail fragment	1	marble (clear glass; cat's eye; 0.72" diameter)
1	shaley coal (large fragment; approximately 4 3/4" x 3 3/4")	1	doll leg (painted; porcelain)
4	coal	1	doll hand (undecorated; porcelain)
2	clinkers	1	button (black glass; luster?; beaded pattern; domed; loop shank; 0.88" diameter; 0.31" tall)
168	bone	1	button (black glass; sun design; ground; loop shank missing; 0.80" diameter)

Lot D-121

3	Vessel D-102	1	button (black glass; 2-hole; ground; 0.58" diameter)
1	Vessel D-245	1	button (brown glass; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)
10	Vessel D-381	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.64" diameter)
3	Vessel D-384	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.63" diameter)
1	Vessel D-388	1	button (milk glass; painted pink rim; 4-hole; 0.54" diameter)
1	Vessel D-389	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)
1	Vessel D-390	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
1	Vessel D-391	3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
1	Vessel D-392		
1	Vessel D-393		
1	Vessel D-394		
3	Vessel D-395		
4	undecorated whiteware		
1	undecorated ironstone (burned)		
1	yellowware		
28	container glass (aqua)		
38	container glass (clear)		
1	container glass (colored glass; green)		
1	container glass (milk glass)		
2	container glass (clear; pressed)		

3	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)	1	button (cuprous; spherical/ball; loop shank; 0.49" diameter) [Military Cadet button]
1	button (milk glass; painted red rim; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)	2	jewelry (?) (blue glass; ovoid; floral pattern; framed; approximately 1" x 3/4") [mnv=1]
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.41" diameter)	2	coins (cuprous; Indian Head One Cents; heavily worn and corroded; mint date illegible)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)	1	collar stud (milk glass)
1	button (milk glass; 3-hole; 0.31" diameter)	1	writing stylus (slate; round; 0.20" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.85" diameter)	1	pencil (wood and graphite; copper ferrule; approximately 1/4" diameter)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.62" diameter)	1	comb/barrette (hard rubber; 1 3/8" wide; 1 1/4" long fragment)
2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.59" diameter)	6	ferrule (cuprous; fragmented; approximately 3/4" tall)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.52" diameter)	1	suspender (?) adjuster (cuprous; eagle with dates "1798 / 1876" approximately 1 1/2" x 1 5/8")
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.47" diameter)	1	indeterminate lead/pot metal [reminiscent of key escutcheon in earlier lot]
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.44" diameter)	2	hard rubber fragments
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)	1	buckle (cuprous; 7/8" x 1 1/4"; 2-prong)
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)	1	button (shell?; spherical/round; loop shank; floral inlay; 0.51" diameter) [shoe buttons?]
1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)	1	shell casing (cuprous; 1/2" tall; 0.33" diameter; rim fired)
1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.57" diameter)	1	hook (cuprous; "hook and eye" fastener)
1	button (hard rubber; 2-hole; 0.75" diameter; embossed "N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T. 1851")	2	indeterminate sheet metal (cuprous)
1	button (hard rubber; domed; loop shank; 0.64" diameter; 0.42" tall; embossed "N. R. CO. / GOODYEAR'S P=T.")	1	match holder lid (painted; polychrome; porcelain; half circle; 1 1/8" wide; 3" long; printed "100 DOLL") [roll of gold coins]
1	button (hard rubber; burned; 2-hole; 1 hole on top; 0.68" diameter)	1	round cap (?) (cuprous; approximately 1" diameter)
1	button (cuprous; plaid-like pattern; stamped; loop shank; 0.69" diameter) [corroded heavily]	3	slate (gray; roofing)
1	button (cuprous; loop shank missing; 0.75" diameter)	4	rivets (copper clad iron decorated top; iron rod; copper dish back; 3/4" diameter front; approximately 1/2" thick) [2 each fronts and backs]
1	button (ferrous; loop shank missing; 0.71" diameter)		
1	button (ferrous; 4-hole; 0.66" diameter) [composite]		
1	button (cuprous; loop shank; 0.63" diameter)		
1	button (cuprous; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)		
1	button (cuprous; 2-hole; 0.48" diameter)		

1	utensil handle (cast iron; 5" long; 3/4" wide)	1	Vessel D-494
1	pocket knife (iron; shell handle; 3 1/4" long; 5/8" wide)	1	Vessel D-495
1	button (?) (cuprous front; iron back; 0.75" diameter) [decorated tack?]	1	Vessel D-496
1	rolled sheet metal (ferrous; 3/8" diameter; 2" long)	1	Vessel D-497
1	indeterminate bar (iron; 2 1/2" x 7/8")	1	Vessel D-498
2	furniture casters (iron; iron wheeled?; 1 1/2" diameter; 1" wide)	2	Vessel D-499
1	indeterminate iron	1	Vessel D-500
1	strap (iron; 1/2" wide; rounded end) [corset stay?]	3	undecorated whiteware
1	strap (?) (ferrous; tapered; 1"-7/8" wide)	3	undecorated porcelain
32	sheet metal (ferrous)	1	unglazed red paste earthenware
5	metal container (ferrous; approximately 3" diameter) ["tin" can]	1	container glass (dark green/black)
3	toy plate (ferrous; approximately 1 3/4" diameter) [mnv=1; can lid?]	5	container glass (aqua)
1	comb tine (hard rubber; wide)	18	container glass (clear)
162	machine cut nail fragments	10	lamp chimney (clear)
1	machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)	21	window glass (aqua)
1	machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)	1	picture frame glass (aqua; round; 2.22mm thick; approximately 4 1/4" diameter) [crossmends Lot D-121]
1	machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)	1	mirror glass (aqua; 1.69mm)
2	machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)	2	round disks (aqua glass; 1 3/4"-1 7/8" diameter, paper sandwiched between two disks; paper with printing and potential cross, clock hands, or builder's square; illegible print around rim and within arms of "cross")
1	machine cut nail (2" long)	1	doorknob, (white; porcelain; approximately 2 1/4" diameter)
1	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)	1	toy plate (relief decorated; porcelain; 1 3/8" diameter rim; 5/8" diameter base)
1	machine cut nail (7/8" long)	1	harmonica soundboard ("pot" metal; heavily degraded; approximately 1" wide)
1	whetstone (ovoid; 1" x 3/4")	1	doll head (painted; porcelain; shoulder only)
7	clinkers	3	doll legs (undecorated; porcelain; feet missing) [mnv=3]
2	coal	2	doll legs (painted; porcelain) [mnv=2]
11	pink shaley coal	1	handle (bone; 3" long; 3/4" wide tapered to 1/2"; 2-hole fastener for flat tanged utensil)
8	plaster (with white coat)	1	toy tea set pitcher (?) (relief decorated; porcelain; oval base; 1" x 1 1/8")
258	bone		
<u>Lot D-122</u>			
1	Vessel D-102		
1	Vessel D-337		
2	Vessel D-395		
1	Vessel D-435		
2	Vessel D-450		
1	Vessel D-492		
1	Vessel D-493		

Lot D-125

- 1 Vessel D-396
- 1 undecorated whiteware (?) [heavily burned][FIRE?]
- 1 undecorated porcelain (burned) [fire]
- 2 container glass (milk glass)
- 1 container glass (milk glass; blue)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 2 clinkers
- 9 bone (calcined)

Lot D-126

- 1 Vessel D-82
- 1 Vessel D-83
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 7 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 snail shell
- 2 bone

Lot D-127

- 4 Vessel D-397
- 1 Vessel D-398
- 1 Vessel D-399
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 annular decorated (polychrome) yellowware
- 2 redware (small; thinly potted)
- 1 container glass (citron; embossed with illegible letters)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 12 container glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 7 window glass (aqua)
- 4 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 4 comb (hard rubber; 1 1/2" wide; 5" long) [mnv=1]

- 1 pipe (brass; 2 1/8" diameter; chisel cut both ends)
- 1 shoe heel (brass; 1 3/8" x 1 1/8"; 3 holes for nails/screws) [child's shoe?; tap shoe women's heel?]
- 1 indeterminate disk (?) (cuprous; glass inlay; small nodules either side; 0.25" tall; 0.47" diameter) [woman's collar stud?; jewelry?]
- 1 button (ferrous; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
- 1 button (ferrous; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate disk (cuprous; 0.44" diameter) [button?]
- 1 lice comb (hard rubber; fragment)
- 45 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 bone

Lot D-128

- 1 Vessel D-137
- 3 Vessel D-138
- 18 Vessel D-140
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 9 container glass (amber)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 3 indeterminate ring (iron; 1 1/4" diameter; approximately 1/4" tall)
- 10 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 indeterminate leather)
- 71 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 4 wood (burned)
- 2 large plaster fragments
- 1 plaster (with red paint?)
- 7 plaster (with white coat)
- 49 bone

Lot D-129

- 1 Vessel D-501
- 8 Vessel D-502
- 1 Vessel D-503

6 Vessel D-504
 1 Vessel D-505
 1 Vessel D-506
 1 Vessel D-507
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (black) whiteware
 2 printed (purple) whiteware
 14 container glass (aqua)
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 13 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 6 window glass (aqua)
 1 dabber (?) (milk glass; 5/16" diameter base; 1 1/8" long fragment)
 1 doll head (undecorated porcelain; small)
 1 writing stylus (slate; approximately 1 1/8" long fragment)
 2 glass droplets (aqua; 0.32" diameter; 0.21" tall; slightly flattened)
 1 button (clear; gemstone faceted; loop shank; 0.34" diameter; 0.19" tall)
 1 button (black glass; loop shank; ground face; geometric pattern; 1.06" diameter)
 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
 1 button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.52" diameter)
 1 washer (brass; irregular hexagon; 3/4" x 7/8"; approximately 3/8" inner diameter)
 1 shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter; rim fired; 3/8" tall)
 1 ferrule (?) (cuprous; approximately 1" outer diameter; 1/2" inner diameter; approximately 3/4" tall)
 13 sheet metal (ferrous)
 52 machine cut nail fragments
 1 large machine cut nail (5 3/4" long)
 1 large machine cut nail (5 1/2" long)
 1 large machine cut nail (5 1/4" long)
 3 large machine cut nail (5" long)
 19 bone

Lot D-130

3 Vessel D-474
 1 Vessel D-401
 1 Vessel D-402
 1 Vessel D-403
 1 Vessel D-404
 2 Vessel D-405
 1 Vessel D-586
 1 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 12 shoe (leather; 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" heel) [men's; mnv=2]
 1 shoe (leather; 1 1/2" x 1 3/4" heel) [woman's shoe?]
 1 tablespoon (?) bowl (ferrous; 2 1/4" x 1 1/2")
 1 utensil handle (cuprous; 2 1/4" long; 1/2" wide)
 1 lamp burner (?) (cuprous; 1 1/4" diameter; 4-prong)
 9 sheet metal (ferrous)
 1 rolled tube (ferrous; approximately 3/8" diameter; 1 3/4" long)
 2 wire (ferrous; thick gauge; looped one end)
 5 strap (ferrous; 3/4" thick; approximately 8" long; hole in center)
 2 strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide)
 35 machine cut nail fragments
 1 plaster (with white coat)
 13 wood
 339 bone (large mammal)

Lot D-131

1 Vessel D-569
 1 Vessel D-570
 1 vase/knickknack (?) (painted; polychrome; porcelain; floral design; 2" tall fragment; body only)
 1 strainer/drainage (undecorated; porcelain; 3 holes; 2 small; 1 large; body only)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 lamp chimney (clear)
 9 window glass (aqua) [thick and thin]

- 1 jewelry cabochon (clear glass; sheared edge; domed; 0.95" diameter; 0.27" tall)
- 1 button (burned/melted rubber?; 2-hole; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 comb frame (cuprous; straight back; 7" long)
- 24 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 12 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clinker
- 61 bone

Lot D-132

- 2 Vessel D-571
- 9 undecorated whiteware
- 2 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 printed (brown) whiteware
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 2 lamp chimney (clear)
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 indeterminate iron
- 2 sheet metal
- 16 machine cut nail fragments
- 23 bone

Lot D-133

- 2 Vessel D-406
- 1 Vessel D-407
- 4 toy chamber pot (?) (annular decorated; blue; yellowware; approximately 3" diameter rim)
- 10 Vessel D-409
- 1 Vessel D-410
- 1 Vessel D-411
- 3 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 container glass (citron; embossed "...KLES...")
- 14 container glass (clear)
- 20 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 shell casing (cuprous; rim fired; 0.22" diameter; 3/8" tall)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.75" diameter)
- 1 whetstone; 1 1/4" x 2" x 1/2")
- 1 comb (cuprous; frame only; 1/8" rolled cuprous)

- 3 sheet metal (ferrous; folded over)
- 13 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 4 coal
- 2 wood
- 1 shaley coal residue

Lot D-134

- 9 Vessel D-572
- 13 Vessel D-573
- 1 Vessel D-574
- 1 Vessel D-575
- 1 Vessel D-576
- 1 Vessel D-577
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware [burned]
- 1 printed (black) whiteware
- 1 annular decorated yellowware [small cup/bowl?]
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 2 redware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole; 0.46" diameter)
- 1 rod (lead; approximately 2" long; bent; 1/8" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate cuprous
- 4 metal container (ferrous; approximately 2 1/2" diameter)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments
- 13 bone

Lot D-135

- 19 Vessel D-400
- 1 Vessel D-412
- 1- Vessel D-586
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)

- 1 gas jet (pot metal; 2 3/4" long; 1 1/2" wide; 5/8" deep)
- 1 button (milk glass; piecrust pattern; 4-hole; 0.37" diameter)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 10 coal fragments
- 1 pink shaley coal residue
- 1 slate (gray; roofing)

Lot D-136

- 1 Vessel D-412
- 3 Vessel D-417
- 7 container glass (aqua)
- 4 container glass (clear)
- 8 window glass (aqua)
- 1 shoe leather
- 1 pipe (kaolin)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.63" diameter)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clinker
- 10 bone

Lot D-137

- 1 Vessel D-578
- 1 Vessel D-579
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 sponge decorated (red/blue) whiteware
- 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 2 lamp chimney (clear)
- 17 window glass (aqua)
- 1 slate (gray) [writing slate?]
- 1 utensil handle (ferrous; flat tang; at least one rivet; wood handle; rounded end; 6 1/2" long; 3/4" wide; approximately 1/2" thick)
- 1 fork (?) (ferrous; flat tang; at least one rivet; wood handle; squared end; 4" long; approximately 7/8" wide; approximately 1/2" thick)
- 7 machine cut nail fragments

- 2 sandstone fragments
- 1 bone

Lot D-138

- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 sandstone fragment
- 1 bone

Lot D-139

- 1 Vessel D-413
- 1 Vessel D-414
- 1 Vessel D-415
- 1 Vessel D-416
- 6 Vessel D-417
- 3 Vessel D-418
- 3 Vessel D-419
- 1 Vessel D-420
- 4 Vessel D-421
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned) [fire]
- 7 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (clear; melted) [fire; melted bottle]
- 1 marble (painted; indeterminate color; lined; marble; 0.63" diameter)
- 1 fork (cuprous; 7 7/8" long; 4-tines; 1" wide)
- 4 bone

Lot D-140

- 2 Vessel D-417
- 2 Vessel D-419
- 3 Vessel D-508
- 1 Vessel D-509
- 17 undecorated whiteware
- 2 printed (blue; painted; highlights; red) whiteware
- 1 yellowware
- 1 yellow paste earthenware
- 8 container glass (aqua)
- 12 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (clear; melted)
- 8 window glass (aqua; measured)

- 1 doll head (painted?; porcelain; wavy hair fragment)
- 1 elbow pipe (stoneware)
- 1 toy cup (undecorated?; porcelain; handle only)
- 1 marble (clear glass; 0.83" diameter)
- 1 writing stylus (slate; worn down to approximately 1 1/8" long)
- 3 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter; fragmented) [mnv=1]
- 1 button (milk glass; pie crust pattern; 4-hole; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; fragment)
- 1 button (?) (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; base only; 0.45" diameter)
- 32 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 25 bone

Lot D-141

- 1 Vessel D-255

Lot D-142

- 2 Vessel D-575

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

[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.]

D-1	P	plate (undecorated; whiteware; round; 9” diameter rim)
D-2	S	saucer (relief decorated; turn-of-the-century pattern around rim edge; whiteware; 6” diameter rim; small rim only)
D-3	S	teapot (Rockingham-glazed; buff-paste earthenware; spout and body only)
D-4	P	proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; round; 1 ¼” diameter base; no pontil; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 5” tall; improved tool rolled lip finish; embossed “[W]INSLOW’S / SOOTHING SYRUP / CURTISS PERKINS / PROPRIETOR”)
D-5	S	whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Brandy lip finish; lip and neck only)
D-6	S	footed tumbler (clear/lead; round; molded; 2 5/8” diameter base; ground pontil; base only)
D-7	S	tumbler (clear/lead; round; 2 ¾” diameter base; unfluted; large rough pontil scar on outer edge of base; deep cup base)
D-8	P	small plate (undecorated; ironstone; approximately 7” diameter; 4” diameter base; backstamp “[ST]ONE CHINA / ... CHALLINOR / [EN]GLAND”; impressed stamp “E & C. CHALLINOR.”)
D-9	P	canning jar lid liner (milk glass; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “CONSOLIDATED / NEW YORK”)
D-10	S	soda water bottle (aqua; round; machine made; Crown lip finish; lip and neck only)
D-11	S	soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½” diameter base; base fragment only; embossed “... / SPRIN[GFIELD] / ILL.”; base embossed “C”)
D-12	P	footed tumbler (clear/lead; molded; round; 3” diameter base; Argus/Thumbprint pattern)
D-13	S	lidded, handled hollowware (gilded, porcelain; relief decorated rope/tassel design; approximately 3” diameter; approximately 4” tall; handled) [small pitcher/creamier or sugar bowl; pattern has been identified as NAUTICAL ROPE AND KNOT pattern manufactured by Haviland and Company, Limoges, France. May represent part of tea set with paired vessel D-494]
D-14	S	large hollowware vessel (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; burned; body only) [pitcher?]
D-15	S	plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter base; 9” diameter rim)
D-16	S	plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter base; 9” diameter rim) [same as Vessel D-16?]
D-17	S	mug (Rockingham-glazed; yellowware; 4” diameter rim; rim only)
D-18	S	soda water bottle (aqua; improved tool Hutchinson Blob top finish; lip only)
D-19	S	lamp chimney (clear; crimped; 2 ½ petals per inch; small fragment lip only)

- D-20 S medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Elixir base; approximately 1 ½” by 2 ½” base; base only)
- D-21 P stemware (clear/lead; molded; bulbous stem; 2” tall stem)
- D-22 P mug (clear/lead; molded; spiral ribbed body shape; round; 2 ¾” diameter base; handled)
- D-23 P polish bottle (?) (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 5/8” diameter base; improved tool Bead lip finish; 3 ¼” tall; base embossed with star)
- D-24 S brandy bottle (dark green/black; round; dip molded; 3 ¾” diameter base; kickup with solid rod pontil; base only)
- D-25 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Elixir base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; ¾” x 1 3/8” base; base embossed “REX” in script lettering; 2 7/8” tall)
- D-26 P flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; hand turned; 3 ½” diameter base; minimally 3 ½” tall; with attached pan; hole in side drain to pan) [reminiscent of a chicken waterer, but too small for such?]
- D-27 S small plate (undecorated; ironstone/Hotel Ware; 7” diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-28 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; jigger molded; 5” diameter rim; collared rim)
- D-29 S serving bowl/vase ? (clear; press molded; diamond and starburst pattern; approximately 3 ½” diameter lip; rim only)
- D-30 S crock/jar (salt-glazed/Albany-slipped; stoneware; hand turned; 8” diameter base; base only)
- D-31 S milk pan (Albany-slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; approximately 9” diameter rim; collared rim; rim only)
- D-32 S milk pan (Albany-slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; approximately 8” diameter rim; collared rim; rim only)
- D-33 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter base; small base only)
- D-34 S saucer (relief/applique-decorated; Chelsea; purple; whiteware; body only)
- D-35 S footed tumbler (clear/lead; molded; round; 2 ½” diameter base; ground base; base only)
- D-36 S stemware (clear; molded; round; 3” diameter base; base only)
- D-37 S medicine/pill bottle (aqua; molded; French Square base; ¾” x ¾” base; slight melted)
- D-38 S cup (undecorated; porcelain; Gothic shape; approximately 3” diameter rim)
- D-39 S plate (relief decorated; Gothic shaped; ribbed pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-40 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; Patent lip finish; melted)
- D-41 S small plate (printed; brown; unidentified pattern; painted; pink/lusterware; small floral and lined rim; whiteware; 6-6 ½” diameter rim)
- D-42 S canning jar ? (aqua; molded; 5 ½” diameter base; base only) [larger than quart size]
- D-43 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Hutchinson Blob top lip finish; embossed “JOHN LAUTERBACH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; base embossed “L”)
- D-44 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Hutchinson Blob Top lip finish)

- D-45 S medicine/chemical bottle (clear; large improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- D-46 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; molded; 3" diameter lip; lip only)
- D-47 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 3" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; 2 1/4-2 3/4" diameter lip; 5 petals per inch)
- D-48 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; 3" diameter lip; 3 roulettes around rim; ledge for receiving lid)
- D-49 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; paneled at least 2 sides; improved tool Patent lip finish) [small sized]
- D-50 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-51 S pitcher ? (relief decorated; ironstone; mouth/handle/body only) [probably large pitcher]
- D-52 number not assigned
- D-53 S mug (clear; fluted; handled; 3" diameter base; ground base)
- D-54 S beer bottle (amber; molded 3" diameter base; base only)
- D-55 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; molded; 2 1/2" diameter base; base only)
- D-56 P lamp chimney (clear; molded rim; straight base; 2 1/2" diameter lip; 3" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base)
- D-57 S small plate (relief decorated; indeterminate Gothic ribbed pattern; whiteware; 7" diameter rim; small rim fragment only)
- D-58 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 2" diameter base; base only)
- D-59 S serving bowl ? (undecorated; yellowware; small rim only)
- D-60 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; embossed "...ILL." within medallion; base embossed "C")
- D-61 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim)
- D-62 S footed hollowware (clear; molded; 4" diameter base; small base only)
- D-63 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; molded; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; neck/lip only)
- D-64 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter base)
- D-65 S vial (aqua; molded; folded lip to interior; lip only)
- D-66 S cup (sponge decorated; blue; whiteware 4" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-67 S indeterminate hollowware (annular decorated; polychrome; whiteware; 4" diameter base) [large bowl or pitcher?]
- D-68 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; Elixir base; indeterminate size and height; small base only)
- D-69 P polish bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 7/8" diameter base; 3 5/8" tall; improved tool Bead lip finish)
- D-70 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter base; base only)
- D-71 S cup (undecorated?; porcelain; 3" diameter rim; melted with attached clinker)
- D-72 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; heel embossed "PAT. APPL'D F[OR]")
- D-73 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter; embossed "...RKS")
- D-74 S indeterminate vessel (undecorated; porcelain; 1 1/2" diameter base)
- D-75 P wash basin (relief decorated; whiteware; 6 1/2" diameter base; 4 3/8" tall; 16 3/4" diameter rim; very distinctive rolled/turned under rim)

- D-76 S cup (undecorated; ironstone; 3 ½” diameter rim)
- D-77 S saucer (undecorated; ironstone; 6” diameter rim)
- D-78 S beer bottle (amber; machine-made; round; 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “...CO.”)
- D-79 S bowl/jar (redware; hand turned; approximately 9” diameter rim)
- D-80 S/P indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 2” diameter base)
- D-81 S cup (undecorated whiteware; 3” diameter rim)
- D-82 P pill bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; faceted; wide mouth; 1” diameter base; 1 7/8” tall; improved tool Bead lip finish)
- D-83 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; interior ribs; 2” diameter base)
- D-84 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9” diameter rim)
- D-85 P jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; rouletted rim with two sets of three lines around rim; 3” diameter lip; minimally 3 ¾” tall; narrow ribs on heel)
- D-86 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; rim recessed to receive lid; 3” diameter lip; small flutes on heel)
- D-87 S/P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 3” diameter base; 2 ½” diameter lip; 2 ½ petals per inch)
- D-88 S serving bowl (clear; molded; 1 ¼” diameter base; diamond shaped thumbprint pattern)
- D-89 P canning jar lid (clear; molded; interior threads; 3 ¼” diameter; 7/8” tall; two knobs on top; embossed “PAT. OCT 24 1882”) [Probably from a glass food jar manufactured by the Independent Glass Company, circa 1884 to 1887 (<https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/CrystalGlassCo.pdf>).]
- D-90 S whiskey bottle ? (clear; molded; round; short fluted base; 3 ½” diameter body; cylindrical) [probably a cylindrical Hayner Whiskey bottle, <https://sha.org/bottle/Typing/liquor/hayner.jpg>]
- D-91 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Elixir base; 1 ¼” x 2 ½” base; 7” tall; improved tool Collared Ring lip finish; base embossed “DESIGN PATENTED / PAT” over-printed on partially illegible diamond mark with “IGCO” in center of diamond; Olympia shape) (IGC 1906:172).
- D-92 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; 1 ¼” x 2 3/8” base; minimally 5 ½” tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Shoo-fly shape)
- D-93 S food jar (milk glass; mold; round; 2” diameter base; base embossed “ARMOUR & C[O] / PACKER / CHI[CAGO]”) [probably “SOLID BEEF EXTRACT”]
- D-94 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; 3” diameter lip; 5 petals per inch)
- D-95 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8” x 1 7/8” base; 6 1/8” tall; improved tool Double Bead lip finish; Jo-Jo shape)
- D-96 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; 2 3/8” diameter base; starburst base; base only)
- D-97 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; 1 1/8” x 2 7/8” base; 6 ¾” tall; ball neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish) [Eagle or Dandy shape]
- D-98 S lamp chimney (clear; round; cylindrical shape; 2” diameter base; base only)
- D-99 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 3/8” diameter base; improved tool Hutchinson Blob top lip finish; embossed “LA[UTERBACH &] REISCH / REGISTERED / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; base embossed “L & R”)

- D-100 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “C”) [WHAT Brand is the C?]
- D-101 S serving bowl lid (milk glass; molded; ovoid; cat-shaped)
- D-102 S saucer (painted; brown lined rim; cut sponge; brown; floral pattern; whiteware; 5” diameter rim)
- D-103 S saucer (relief decorated; porcelain; 3” diameter base; small base only)
- D-104 number not assigned
- D-105 S indeterminate hollowware/vase (?) (overglaze painted; polychrome; gilded; thinly potted refined stoneware; white slip-glazed exterior; unglazed interior; body only; applied decoration; hand turned)
- D-106 P indeterminate bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 4 1/8” diameter base; 13 ¾” tall; applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish) [most likely an export beer bottle?]
- D-107 number not assigned
- D-108 P medicine/pill bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1” diameter base; 2 5/8” tall; improved tool Bead lip finish)
- D-109 S medicine/chemical bottle (clear; large improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only)
- D-110 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped/molded ?; 2 ¾” diameter lip; 5 petals per inch)
- D-111 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1 ¾” x 1 ¾” base; 4 5/8” tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-112 S plate (printed; brown; unidentified pattern; overglaze; whiteware; rim only)
- D-113 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; approximately 2 ¾” diameter rim; minimally 3” tall; interior narrow ribs; ledge for receiving lid)
- D-114 S indeterminate hollowware (undecorated; yellowware; beaded handle only; 5/8” wide handle) [probably small/child’s mug?]
- D-115 S drinking glass/tumbler ? (clear/lead; molded; starburst pattern; ground base/foot; approximately 3” diameter base; small base only)
- D-116 P jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; 2” diameter base; approximately 2 ½” diameter rim; 2 7/8” tall; ledge for receiving lid; interior ribs)
- D-117 P master ink bottle (Bristol-glazed; stoneware; round; 2 7/8” diameter base; 7 1/8” tall; pouring spout)
- D-118 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 2” diameter base)
- D-119 S/P canning jar (aqua; machine made; round; 3 ¾” diameter base; screw top; base embossed “11”; Owen’s scar on base)
- D-120 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1 3/8” x 1 3/8” base; 4 1/8” tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-121 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; approximately 7-9” diameter rim)
- D-122 number not assigned
- D-123 S plate (printed; brown; unidentified pattern; overglaze; painted highlights; whiteware; 8 1/8” diameter base; backstamp “IRON STONE CHINA / WARRANTED” with Royal Coat of Arms)
- D-124 S saucer (undecorated; ironstone; 6” diameter rim)
- D-125 S bowl (undecorated; redware; hand turned; 8” diameter rim)

- D-126 S lidded serving bowl/compote (clear/lead; press molded; diamond pattern; interior lip for receiving lid; approximately 5-6" diameter rim) [early high-status Lacy tableware]
- D-127 P lotion/soap bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1" x 1 3/4" base; 4 7/8" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; paneled 3-sides; embossed "LARKIN / CO. / BUFFALO") [The "Larkin" and "Co." are written in script.]
- D-128 S stemware (?) (clear/lead; molded; round; approximately 3" diameter body; approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim)
- D-129 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; stirrup strap sides; Philadelphia Oval base; 1 5/8" x approximately 3" base; base only)
- D-130 P food jar (clear; molded; 3" diameter rim; exterior lug for receiving lid; heavy bodied) [heavy bodied food jar, such as processed meat.]
- D-131 S serving bowl ? (undecorated; clear; molded; round; 7-8" diameter lip)
- D-132 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 1/2" diameter base; 2 3/4" diameter lip; 2 1/2 petals per inch)
- D-133 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 1/2" diameter base; 2 3/8" diameter lip; 3 petals per inch)
- D-134 S serving bowl (clear; molded; round; scalloped rim; approximately 4-5" diameter lip; small rim only)
- D-135 S/P pepper sauce bottle (clear; molded; round; horizontal rib pattern with oval medallion in center; 2" diameter body; body only) [IGC 1906: 204]
- D-136 number not assigned
- D-137 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 8-9" diameter rim)
- D-138 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Shoo-fly shape)
- D-139 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; 3" diameter lip; ledge for receiving lid)
- D-140 P beer bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; approximately 9" tall; heel embossed "7-S"; base embossed "A B CO / 18") [Most likely manufactured by the American Bottle Company (1905-1929) at their Streator, Illinois plant.]
- D-141 S saucer (printed; red; unidentified, small floral pattern; whiteware; 3" diameter base)
- D-142 S cup (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; London-urn shape; whiteware; body only)
- D-143 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 1 3/4" diameter base)
- D-144 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; 2 3/4" diameter lip; 3 petals per inch)
- D-145 S bluing bottle (aqua; round; embossed "JAQ... / ...A..."; small body only) [small fragment of bottle that was labeled "JAQUES / MADRAS / LIQUID / BLUING / CHICAGO"]
- D-146 S spittoon (unglazed; red-paste earthenware; exterior molded with "cord-marked" motif; interior painted white?; 4" diameter base; hand turned)
- D-147 P lid (printed; brown; unidentified aesthetic floral pattern; approximately 2 5/8" square; approximately 1 3/4" tall without handle; handle missing) [sugar bowl/teapot lid?]
- D-148 S proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 7/8" diameter base; 3 1/2" tall; improved tool rolled lip finish; embossed "B. A. / FAHNESTOCK'S // VERMIFUGE")

- D-149 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval base; ¾" x 1 ½" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 2 ¾" tall)
- D-150 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7" diameter rim)
- D-151 S small plate (undecorated; scalloped rim; whiteware; 7" diameter rim)
- D-152 S cup (undecorated; ironstone; handled; 3 ¼" diameter rim)
- D-153 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; handle missing; 3 3/8" diameter rim)
- D-154 P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; backstamp "... IRON STONE / CHINA."; 2 7/8" diameter base; 6" diameter rim)
- D-155 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- D-156 S saucer (printed; brown; floral pattern; gilded rim; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- D-157 S large bowl/chamber pot (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied; bulbous rim; 9" diameter rim)
- D-158 S/P spittoon (undecorated; whiteware; 7" diameter base; 7" diameter rim; 3 ½" tall)
- D-159 S large pitcher (undecorated; whiteware; spout and body only)
- D-160 S lidded jar/mug (relief decorated; ribbed pattern; ironstone; handled with hole for attachment of metal lid; interior rim to receive lid; rim only)
- D-161 P beer bottle (salt-glazed; two-tone; buff top and Bristol-glazed base; stoneware; 3" diameter base; 8" tall; small partially legible impressed oval mark along base, "GROVESNOR / 15 / GLASGOW")
- D-162 P ginger beer bottle (salt-glazed; two-tone; buff top and Bristol-glazed base; stoneware; 3" diameter base; 8" tall; small partially legible impressed oval mark along base, "GROVESNOR / 15 / GLASGOW")
- D-163 P beer bottle (salt-glazed; two-tone; buff top and Bristol-glazed base; stoneware; 3" diameter base; approximately 8" tall) [same -style as Vessel D-55 and D-54]
- D-164 S jug (?) (salt-glazed; stoneware; body only)
- D-165 S crockery jar (salt glazed/Albany slipped; stoneware; handled; body only)
- D-166 S handled hollowware (Rockingham-glazed; buff paste earthenware; relief decorated body; handle and small body section; glaze on both inside and outside of vessel) [reminiscent of chamber pot handle]
- D-167 S unidentified hollowware (undecorated; porcelain; approximately 3" diameter base; small foot/base only)
- D-168 S cup (undecorated; porcelain; 1 ½" diameter base; backstamp "M..." within a painted circle)
- D-169 S cup (painted/gilded scroll; porcelain; 3" diameter rim)
- D-170 S lamp chimney (clear; round; straight base; 2 ¾" diameter base; 1 3/8" tall base)
- D-171 S lamp chimney (clear; round; straight base; 2 ¼" diameter base)
- D-172 S lamp reservoir (clear; molded; blow-over-mold with chipped lip for receiving metal burner attachment; 1 ½" diameter mouth)
- D-173 S whiskey flask (clear; Monarch base; improved tool Brandy lip finish)
- D-174 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; minimally paneled two sides; improved tool Ring or Oil lip finish; embossed body "[DR. S]HOOP'S [FAMILY] MEDICINES // [RACINE, WIS]")
- D-175 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1" x 1" base; 3 3/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed panel "W. C. WOOD & BROS. / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL")
- D-176 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; 1 ½" diameter base; 3" diameter rim)

- D-177 S lidded jar/tumbler (clear; press molded; geometric pattern; 3" diameter rim; rim for receiving lid; machine made?)
- D-178 P serving bowl (clear; press molded; 4" x 4"; 1 1/2" tall; diamond and star pattern)
- D-179 S canning jar (clear; machine made; round; base has Owen's scar; base embossed "41"; embossed "PA[T] / N[OV 30] / [1858]")
- D-180 P canning jar (clear; molded; 4" diameter base; body embossed "PAT / NOV 30 / 1858")
- D-181 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; Blake Variant 1 base; embossed body "[FOLEY'S HONEY] AND TAR // [FOLEY & CO.] / [CHICAGO] U.S.A.")
- D-182 S small plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; 7" diameter rim)
- D-183 S cup (undecorated; porcelain; 2" diameter base)
- D-184 S saucer (relief decorated; Bordered Hyacinth or Lily Shape; ironstone) [see Deiringer and Deiringer 2001:109; Circa 1860 pattern]
- D-185 S proprietary medicine bottle ? (aqua, Excelsior shape; paneled body; 1 5/8" x 2 5/8" base) [Very likely an AYER bottle, see Vessel D-217.]
- D-186 number not assigned
- D-187 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; 1 1/4" x 2 3/8" base; 6" tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Shoo-fly shape)
- D-188 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base 5/8" x 1 1/4" base; 4 1/8" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; paneled 4-sides; embossed "KODOLDYSPEPSIA / CURE // E. C. DEWITT & CO. / CHICAGO, U.S.A."; base embossed "8")
- D-189 S/P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Erie Oval base; stirrup strap sides. 1 1/2" x 3 3/8" base; base embossed "P. G. & CO.") [Mark is unidentified, but may be used by the Pennsylvania Glass Company, Anderson, Indiana (1888-1915), who were heavy producers of flint prescription ware (<https://glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks-4/>)]
- D-190 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Irregular Polygon base; 1 5/8" x 2 3/4" base; 7 1/4" tall; Coffin shape; improved tool Brandy lip finish; embossed "...FITZGERALD / [WIN]ES & LIQUORS [W]ARRANTED PURE / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.") ADD MORE INFO
- D-191 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; approximately 2 3/8" wide base; sheared and fire-polished Brandy lip finish; Dandy style)
- D-192 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8" x 1 3/4" base; minimally 4 1/2" tall; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; Picnic flask style) [small half pint size?]
- D-193 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; embossed "...R / [SPRIN]GFIELD")
- D-194 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; 1 1/2" diameter base; lip for receiving lid; approximately 2 3/4" diameter lip; indeterminate height)
- D-195 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 3/8" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; indeterminate lip diameter; 3 petals per inch)
- D-196 P lamp chimney (clear; molded; straight base; 2 3/8" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; approximately 3" diameter lip)

- D-197 S indeterminate hollowware (relief decorated; unique leaf-like pattern; painted highlights; porcelain; round; approximately 4" diameter rim; ledge for receiving lid; top of rim gilded; flared body) [unique vessel; lidded jar or tea pot?]
- D-198 S saucer (blue slipped or painted around rim; green-colored glaze; whiteware; approximate 6" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-199 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8" diameter rim; 5" diameter base; heavy bodied/Hotel Ware)
- D-200 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter base; very small rim/ heavy bodied)
- D-201 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3 1/4" diameter rim; heavily burned)
- D-202 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; thinly potted)
- D-203 S cup (painted/gilded near base; porcelain; 2" diameter base; base only)
- D-204 P flower pot (unglazed red paste earthenware; jigger molded; embossed floral pattern on rim and body; possibly grape leaf and vine; 6 3/4" diameter rim; minimally 6 1/4" tall)
- D-205 S canning jar (aqua; molded; round; approximately 3" diameter; embossed "MA[S]O[N]'S / [PAT]ENT"; body/shoulder only)
- D-206 S cup (printed; black; unidentified floral pattern; whiteware; small handle only)
- D-207 P pickle/relish jar (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" base; 7 1/8" tall; improved tool Narrow Packer lip finish; wide mouth; ball neck)
- D-208 P perfume bottle (?) (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Hopkins Square base; 1" x 1" base; 2 1/4" tall; improved tool Bead lip finish)
- D-209 P Godfrey Cordial medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round base; 1 3/8" diameter base; tapered body; 5 1/4" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- D-210 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter; embossed "THE HERO GLASS WORKS / PHILADELPHIA PA"; back embossed "H")
- D-211 S/P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x 1 7/8" base; minimally 5 1/2" tall; Eagle or Dandy flask; lip missing)
- D-212 P scent/cologne bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round base; 1 1/4" diameter; minimally 3 1/2" tall; lip and neck missing; embossed "HOYT'S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS"; base embossed "40")
- D-213 S medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round base; 1 3/8" diameter base; minimally 3 1/2" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- D-214 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter; probably improved tool Hutchinson Blob Top lip finish; embossed "C. J. PETERS[O]N/ SPRINGFIELD / ILLS")
- D-215 S/P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; approximately 2 1/4" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; 3 petals per inch)
- D-216 S/P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; lip only; 2 5/8" diameter lip; 3 petals per inch)
- D-217 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 5/8" x 2 3/4" base; 8 1/2" tall; applied tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; paneled 4-sides; embossed "AYER'S // COMPOUND EXT. // LOWELL / MASS. // SARSPARILLA")
- D-218 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; 1/2" diameter base; Patent lip finish; indeterminate height)

- D-219 S vase (light greenish/white milk glass; approximately 2 3/8" diameter body; body/shoulder only) [Bohemian Glass]
- D-220 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; molded; round; approximately 2 1/4" diameter; embossed "POR[CELAIN] ... FO... "; indeterminate monogram embossed on center)
- D-221 S/P cup (relief decorated; whiteware; approximately 3 3/4" diameter rim)
- D-222 S/P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter rim; 2" diameter base)
- D-223 S saucer (painted; gilded scroll with blue highlights/background around rim; porcelain; 4" diameter rim; approximately 2 3/4" diameter base)
- D-224 S small plate (painted; gray; small floral pattern; gilded rim; swirled/ribbed rim; porcelain; 7" diameter rim; 4" diameter base)
- D-225 S serving/mixing bowl (Rockingham glazed; yellowware; jigger molded; round; 12" diameter rim) [large]
- D-226 S serving vessel (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; handle only; straight handle; 3/4" diameter)
- D-227 S salve jar ? (undecorated; porcelain; 1 1/2" diameter rim; narrow neck)
- D-228 S saucer (painted; polychrome highlights; pink luster; porcelain; 6" diameter rim)
- D-229 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-230 P saucer (relief decorated; indeterminate ribbed pattern; painted/gilded line on rim and center well; 5 3/4" diameter rim; 3 1/8" diameter base; porcelain)
- D-231 S small serving bowl (relief decorated; ribbed pattern; whiteware; 7" diameter rim; straight sided; approximately 2" deep/tall)
- D-232 S indeterminate vessel (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only) [saucer or small bowl?]
- D-233 S knickknack/bowl (blue glass; basket weave pattern; approximately 2 3/4" diameter lip; 5/8" tall lip)
- D-234 S serving bowl/tray (clear; molded; small base to rim fragment with molded foot; only 3/4" tall; rectangular or square shaped; small fragment only)
- D-235 S indeterminate hollowware vessel (clear; molded; curved handle only)
- D-236 S indeterminate serving vessel/bowl (clear; molded; shattered internally; 3" diameter footed base)
- D-237 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter base; base only)
- D-238 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-239 S plate (sponge decorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-240 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter base; 8" diameter rim; base impressed "+")
- D-241 S/P saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; backstamp "...Y. P. CO. / [C]HINA")
- D-242 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval base; 7/8" x 1 1/2"; 3 1/2" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-243 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1 1/8" x 1 1/8" base; 3 1/4" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; base embossed "M^CC")
- D-244 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Erie Oval base; 1" x 1 3/4" base; minimally 4" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-245 P jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; 2 3/4" diameter rim; approximately 3" tall; ledge for receiving lid)

- D-246 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 3/8" lip; lip only)
- D-247 S stemware (clear; molded; round; approximately 3 1/2" diameter base; fluted stem; stem and base only)
- D-248 P jelly glass/cup (clear; pattern molded; round; diamond/geometric pattern; handled; 2" diameter base; 2 5/8" diameter lip; 3" tall; lip has recess for lid)
- D-249 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8" x 1 3/4" base; improved tool Narrow Packer lip finish; shattered; Picnic flask shape)
- D-250 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 3/8" tall neck; neck/lip only)
- D-251 P lamp chimney (clear/lead; crimped; straight base; 2 3/8" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; 2 3/8" diameter lip; 3 petals per inch)
- D-252 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Western Oval/Golden Gate base; 7/8" x 1 3/8" base; 3 1/2" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-253 S chamber pot lid ? (undecorated; ironstone; round; approximately 8" diameter rim; domed)
- D-254 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim)
- D-255 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval base; 7/8" x 1 3/8" base; 3 3/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; base embossed "F & F CO.")
- D-256 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim; 2" diameter base; indeterminate height)
- D-257 S medicine/pill bottle (aqua; molded; French Square base; 3/4" x 3/4" body; improved tool Prescription lip finish; base missing; slightly melted)
- D-258 P stopper (clear; molded; 1 3/8" tall; flat knob)
- D-259 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x 1 5/8" base; 5 1/8" tall; improved tool Narrow Packer lip finish; Picnic flask shape)
- D-260 P tumbler (clear; molded; round; narrow ribs; icicle pattern along base; 2 1/8" diameter base; minimally 3 1/4" tall)
- D-261 S/P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; approximately 1 3/4" wide base; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish; ball neck)
- D-262 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; interior wide ribs; ledge for receiving lid; 3" diameter lip)
- D-263 S drinking glass (clear; straight sided; gilded band around lip; approximately 3" diameter lip)
- D-264 P food jar (aqua; molded; round; minimally 8" tall; 3 3/4" diameter base; 2 1/4" diameter mouth; applied tool Packer lip finish)
- D-265 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; round; approximately 2" diameter base; applied tool Patent lip finish)
- D-266 S plate (printed; brown; unidentified floral pattern; whiteware; 4" diameter base; backstamp "...[OX]FORD / ...AIN / ...R & CO."; impressed "PG") [late pattern; similar to Vessel D-269]
- D-267 S indeterminate tableware (relief decorated; unidentified pattern; whiteware; rim only; small rim only)

- D-268 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; 4" diameter base; impressed k "...B" with secondary smaller "F")
- D-269 S plate (printed; brown; unidentified pattern; gilded highlights and lined rim; indeterminate floral pattern; scalloped rim; 9" diameter rim) [late pattern; similar to Vessel D-266]
- D-270 S cup (printed; green; unidentified small floral pattern; whiteware; handled; handle only)
- D-271 S serving vessel lid (relief decorated; porcelain; ½" wide handle; handle only; long, flat area for attachment to vessel)
- D-272 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Erie Oval base; Baltimore Oval shape; 1" x 1 ¾" base; 5 3/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "CHESTER BOLLES / PHARMACIST / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; base embossed 3 stars and "F / U.S.A.") [Bowles was in business from 1891 to 1910.]
- D-273 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 5/8" x 1 ¼" base; 4 ¼" tall; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed "FOLEY & CO. // FOLEY'S / HONEY AND TAR // CHICAGO, U.S.A.")
- D-274 P cologne bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3 5/8" tall; indented panel; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "HOYT'S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS")
- D-275 P cologne bottle (clear/lead; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round base; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3 ½" tall; indented panel; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed "TAPPAN'S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / HERMAN / TAPPAN / N.Y.")
- D-276 P medicine/pill bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 15/16" x 15/16" base; 2 5/8" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- D-277 P powder bottle (painted; polychrome; floral pattern; milk glass; Rickett's mold; screw top; blow-over-mold ground lip finish; round; 1 ½" diameter base; 3 ½" tall)
- D-278 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; ¾" diameter base; 2 5/8" tall; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- D-279 S liquor bottle (amber; molded; cylindrical shape; improved tool Brandy lip finish; lip only)
- D-280 S drinking/shot glass (clear; molded; round; 1 5/8" diameter base; base only)
- D-281 P proprietary tooth powder bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Western Oval base; 7/8" x 2 1/8" base; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed "...TEETH / PUT UP BY / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL, MASS." Most likely "Rubiform For The Teeth"
- D-282 P proprietary prescription bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1 1/8" x 1 1/8" base; minimally 3 ¼" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "WOOD & BRO. / PHARMASICISTS / [S]PRINGFIELD, ILL.") [See also Vessel D-175, embossed "W. C. WOOD & BROS. / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL".]
- D-283 P lamp chimney (clear; molded; straight base; 2 ½" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; approximately 2 ¾" diameter lip; small crimped; 5 crimps per inch)

- D-284 P serving bowl lid (clear; press molded; dot and heart shaped scrollwork; domed; 4" diameter; knob handle; approximately 3" tall)
- D-285 S stemware (clear; molded; 3" diameter base; base only)
- D-286 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-287 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 2" diameter base; 3 1/4" diameter rim)
- D-288 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 1 7/8" diameter; 3 3/8" diameter rim; 3 1/4" tall; handled)
- D-289 S cup (printed; red; NANKING pattern; whiteware; Gothic shape; body only)
[Manufactured by Edward Challinor (1842-1872).]
- D-290 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1 1/8" x 1 1/8" base; 3 3/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-291 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; interior ribs; ledge for receiving lid; 3" diameter lip)
- D-292 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; interior flutes; ledge for receiving lid; 3" diameter lip)
- D-293 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 1/4" diameter base; 1" tall base; approximately 2 1/2" diameter lip; 2 1/2 petals per inch)
- D-294 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 1 1/2" diameter base; base only)
- D-295 P tumbler (clear; molded; round; short flutes around heel; 6-bands narrow roulette around lip; 2 groups of three; 2" diameter base; 3 3/4" tall)
- D-296 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; molded; round; 3-bands narrow/wide/narrow roulette around lip; approximately 2 3/4" diameter lip)
- D-297 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; handled; 1 7/8" diameter base; 3 1/2" diameter rim; 3 1/8" tall)
- D-298 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-299 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste earthenware; jigger molded; collared rim; approximately 2 1/2" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-300 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3"-4" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-301 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval base; 1" x 1 1/2" base; 3 3/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-302 S serving bowl (clear; press molded; small rim only)
- D-303 P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; molded; probably Blake Variant 1 base; approximately 7/8" x 1 3/4" base; minimally 5 1/2" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; ball neck)
- D-304 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 4" diameter rim; burned)
- D-305 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3 1/2" diameter rim; 1 3/4" diameter base)
- D-306 number not assigned
- D-307 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; slight collared lip for receiving lid; 2 7/8" diameter lip)
- D-308 P proprietary medicine/pill bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 3/4" x 3/4" base; 2 1/2" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "BOERICKE & TAFEL / NEW YORK")
- D-309 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-310 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; approximately 3" diameter lip; ledge for receiving lid; small rim only)

- D-311 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; approximately 2 3/4" diameter base; 5/8" tall base; approximately 1 1/2" diameter lip; 1 1/4 petals per inch; melted)
- D-312 P lamp chimney (clear/lead; crimped; straight base; approximately 2 3/4" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; 3" diameter lip; 3 petals per inch)
- D-313 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Western Oval/Golden Gate base; 7/8" x 1 3/8" base; 3 1/2" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-314 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; 9/16" diameter base; 1 3/4" tall; Patent lip finish)
- D-315 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; 7/16" diameter base; lip missing)
- D-316 S stemware (?) (clear; molded; round; 1 3/8" diameter) [small cordial glass?]
- D-317 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; 8" diameter rim)
- D-318 P whiskey flask (clear/lead; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base 1 1/2" x 2 3/8" base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Picnic flask shape)
- D-319 S cup (undecorated; gilded line around base; porcelain; 2" diameter base; small base only)
- D-320 S tumbler (clear; molded; round; starburst on base; 2 3/8" diameter base)
- D-321 S lid (undecorated; whiteware; domed; round; 3" diameter; 1 1/2" tall; slightly burned) [tea pot or sugar bowl]
- D-322 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; 1 7/8" tall neck; improved tool Patent lip finish; neck/lip only)
- D-323 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; Oval base; 7/8" x 1 1/4" base; base only)
- D-324 P jug (salt-glazed exterior/Albany slipped interior; stoneware; hand turned; handled; 6 1/2" diameter base; 11" tall) [one-gallon size]
- D-325 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; indeterminate base style; 1 3/8" wide base)
- D-326 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; neck/lip only)
- D-327 S wine bottle (amber; molded; improved tool String lip finish; cylindrical shape)
- D-328 S beer bottle (amber; molded; bulbous neck; improved tool Crown lip finish; neck/lip only)
- D-329 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" base; 6" tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Shoo-fly shape; base embossed Diamond "I. G. CO.") [Illinois Glass Company, Alton, Illinois (1873-1929). This mark was used *possibly* as early as the mid-1870s to around 1900, embossed on both bases and heels of bottles, and was also used for several years after 1900 primarily on the lower *heels* of their soda bottles (since the base would frequently be reserved for the logo or initials of the bottling company a bottle was made for). Use of the mark on certain soda bottles is known to have extended at least to 1909, perhaps 1911.]
- D-330 P tumbler (clear; molded; round; fluted; starburst base; 2 3/8" diameter base; 3 1/2" tall; 3 1/4" diameter lip)
- D-331 S cup (printed; black; unidentified floral pattern; painted highlights; whiteware; 3" diameter rim)
- D-332 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavily burned with attached clinkers) [similar to Vessel D-505]
- D-333 S saucer (painted; green lined rim; cut sponge decorated; geometric pattern, brown; whiteware; approximate 6" diameter rim)

- D-334 S/P tea pot (printed; purple; unidentified floral pattern with buds; whiteware; body and spout only)
- D-335 P plate (relief decorated; BERLIN GOTHIC Pattern; whiteware; 9 ¼” diameter rim; 5 3/8” diameter base; impressed backstamp “PORCELAIN / OPAQUE / C. M.”) [BERLIN GOTHIC pattern registered by T. J. & J. Mayer in the early 1840s (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:23). Charles Meigh, Hanley (1835-1849); subsequently “& son” through 1861.]
- D-336 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; round; 2” diameter base; heavy bodied)
- D-337 S bowl/jar (redware; hand turned; 7”-8” diameter rim; rim only)
- D-338 S saucer (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- D-339 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware/ironstone; 3” diameter base; illegible backstamp potentially of “ADAMS & SONS” with spread-winged eagle holding arrows).
- D-340 S lamp chimney (?) (clear; straight cylindrical shape; 2” diameter base)
- D-341 S tumbler (clear; molded; round; honeycomb pattern; 4” diameter lip)
- D-342 S vial (aqua; molded; long fluted neck; Fragile/Flared lip finish; lip and neck only) [unusual vessel; perhaps a perfume bottle?]
- D-343 S hair dye bottle (aqua; molded; French Square base; ¾” x ¾” base; embossed “[J. C]RISTADORO // LIQUID // [HAIR] DYE // [NO.] 2”; lip missing)
- D-344 P perfume bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 3/8” x 5/8” base; 2 7/8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; distinctive teardrop shape bottle; side embossed “QUENTIN / PHILADA.”)
- D-345 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 1 1/8” x 1 1/8” base; 3 ½” tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-346 P compote ? (citron glass; press molded; 2 ¼” diameter “bowl” base; attached standard/stem; molded geometric design on interior of bowl)
- D-347 S pitcher ? (undecorated; whiteware; rim only; indeterminate diameter; small rim only)
- D-348 P jar lid (redware; 4 ¼” diameter; knob handle; hand turned)
- D-349 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 ¼”-2 ¾” diameter base; 7/8” tall base; 2 5/8” diameter lip; 3 petals per inch)
- D-350 S tumbler (clear; molded; round; plain; 2 ½” diameter lip; rim only)
- D-351 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; 1 5/8” x 2 7/8” base; minimally 7” tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish)
- D-352 S mug ? (clear; molded; round; handled; spiral ribbed exterior; approximately 2 ¾” diameter)
- D-353 S/P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 2 1/8” diameter base; approximately 3” diameter rim; 3 ¼” tall)
- D-354 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3 ½” diameter rim)
- D-355 S jar/bowl (redware; hand turned; indeterminate rim diameter)
- D-356 S lid (clear; molded; flower bud?; knob handle only)
- D-357 P stopper (clear; molded; round; 7/8” diameter; 3” long; teardrop shaped)
- D-358 S pitcher ? (undecorated; whiteware; handle only)
- D-359 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9” diameter rim; heavily burned/discolored)
- D-360 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- D-361 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; 8”-9” diameter rim)

- D-362 P mustard jar ? (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round base; 1 ¼” diameter base; 2 5/8” tall; Flared lip finish; horizontal ribs on body; ball neck) [Although similar to a Barrel Mustard jar (IGC 1906: 208), it could represent a small pill, or even poison bottle.)
- D-363 S indeterminate/medicine bottle ? (aqua; molded; Round base; 1 1/8” diameter base; small base only)
- D-364 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; indeterminate base shape or size; small base only)
- D-365 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; approximately 3” diameter base; 1” tall base; indeterminate lip diameter; 1 ½ petals per inch)
- D-366 S indeterminate/medicine bottle (clear; molded; Round base; approximately 1 ¼” diameter base; small base only)
- D-367 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; hand turned; 3” diameter rim)
- D-368 P lamp smoke bell (layered blue/white/milk glass; knob end)
- D-369 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; 5/8” diameter base; 2 ¼” tall; Patent lip finish)
- D-370 P stopper (clear; molded; round; 1 ½” tall; ¾” diameter; round top/finial)
- D-371 P perfume bottle (?) (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Hopkins Square base; 1” x 1” base; 2” tall; improved tool Bead lip finish)
- D-372 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8” x 1 ¾” base; 6” tall; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish) SHAPE?
- D-373 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Patent lip finish; cork still intact; neck and lip only)
- D-374 S medicine bottle ? (clear; molded; round; 2” diameter base; base only)
- D-375 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; 3/8” diameter; Patent lip finish)
- D-376 S serving bowl (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; approximately 6” diameter rim)
- D-377 S lamp chimney (clear; round; approximately 3” diameter base; straight base; base only)
- D-378 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- D-379 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3” diameter rim)
- D-380 S/P milk bottle (clear; machine made; round; 3” diameter base; embossed “ONE PINT / VANDERCOOK // WASH / AND RETURN”)
- D-381 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8 ¾” diameter rim; 5 7/8” diameter base)
- D-382 S pitcher ? (undecorated; whiteware; indeterminate rim diameter; small rim only) [pour spout of a small pitcher?]
- D-383 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 2” diameter base; base only)
- D-384 P serving bowl/nappie (Rockingham-glazed; yellowware; approximately 5 ½” diameter rim; 1 5/8” tall; overall solid glaze including base; heavy bodied)
- D-385 S serving bowl/tureen (undecorated; porcelain; oval?; small rim only)
- D-386 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; cylindrical shape; straight base; 3” diameter base; indeterminate lip diameter; 1 1/2 petals per inch)
- D-387 S homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; 7/16” diameter lip)
- D-388 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim; 4” diameter base; backstamp “...[ME]AKIN / [ENGL]AND”)
- D-389 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-390 S stemware (clear; molded; round; 3” diameter base; base only)

- D-391 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Philadelphia Oval base; 1 ¼" x 2" base; 4 5/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- D-392 S bluing bottle (aqua; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8" x 2 ¼" base)
- D-393 S vial (aqua; dip molded; round; 1 3/8" diameter; pontiled)
- D-394 S vial (aqua; dip molded; round; 1 3/8" diameter base; pontiled)
- D-395 P food jar (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ¾" x 2 ½" base; paneled 2-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish; tapered shoulder; embossed "YAR... / BRO... // ST. LOUIS / MO.")
- D-396 S indeterminate bottle/jar (milk glass; molded; round; approximately 1 5/8" diameter lip)
- D-397 S medicine bottle (aqua; molded; Blake Variant 1; indeterminate size base; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- D-398 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- D-399 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste earthenware; 3" diameter rim; hand turned)
- D-400 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 10" diameter rim; 6" diameter base)
- D-401 S/P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 3/8" diameter base; embossed "...S... / [SPRI]NGFIELD / ILLS")
- D-402 P perfume/pill bottle (clear; 2-piece mold; screw top; blow-over-mold; ground lip finish; Oval base; 3/8" x 7/8" base; 2" tall)
- D-403 S shot glass (clear; molded; round; fluted; 2" diameter rim)
- D-404 P perfume bottle ? (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 7/16" x ¾" base; 2 7/8" tall; improved tool Bead lip finish; embossed "SOLON PALMER // NEW YORK")
- D-405 P jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; 2 3/4" diameter lip; ledge for receiving lid)
- D-406 S pitcher (?) (relief decorated; floral design on stippled background; majolica; pink glaze interior; body only)
- D-407 S tumbler/stemware ? (clear/lead; undecorated; round; approximately 3" diameter bowl; bowl is globular suggestive of stemware bowl)
- D-408 number not assigned
- D-409 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim; burned)
- D-410 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; 2-piece mold; Oval base; approximately 1 1/8" x 1 ¾" base; base only)
- D-411 P cologne bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 ¼" diameter base; 3 5/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; indented panel; embossed "HOYT'S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / E. W. HOYT & CO. / LOWELL / MASS"; base embossed "26")
- D-412 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; 3" diameter base)
- D-413 P proprietary medicine bottle/vial (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; ¾" diameter base; 2 ½" tall; sheared and fire polished lip finish; embossed "DR. BIRNEY'S / CATARRHAL POWDER")
- D-414 S homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; ¾" diameter body; sheared and fire polished lip finish)

- D-415 P proprietary medicine bottle/vial (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; ¾” diameter base; 2 ½” tall; sheared and fire polished lip finish; embossed “DR. BIRNEY’S / CATARRHAL POWDER”)
- D-416 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; round; 2 ½” diameter base; 1 1/8” tall base; 2 3/8” diameter lip; 1 1/4 petals per inch)
- D-417 S chamber pot (annular decorated with seaweed mocha; yellowware; approximately 7” diameter rim) [small size; child’s chamber pot?]
- D-418 S spittoon (painted; polychrome; floral pattern; unglazed red paste earthenware; approximately 7” diameter rim)
- D-419 S child’s cup (annular decorated; red-paste stoneware; handled; approximately 2 ¾” diameter rim; 2” diameter base; 2 ¼” tall; heavily burned) [lusterware child’s cup]
- D-420 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 4” diameter base)
- D-421 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim; burned)
- D-422 P condiment/relish bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ¾” x 2 ¼” base; 5 7/8” tall; paneled 3-sides; wide mouth; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- D-423 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½” diameter base; 6 3/8” tall; improved tool Hutchinson Blob Top lip finish; embossed “RULE BROS. / BOTTLERS / SODA WATER / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”; base embossed “R”)
- D-424 P stemware/cordial glass (clear; molded; round; 2” diameter lip; height unknown; stem and base missing/ bowl only)
- D-425 S flower pot (unglazed; buff paste earthenware; jigger molded; 2 3/4” diameter rim; collared rim)
- D-426 P plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9” diameter rim; 6” diameter base)
- D-427 S pitcher ? (painted; black lined handle; whiteware; handle only; approximately 7/8” wide handle)
- D-428 S plate (relief decorated; Gothic panel/ribbed pattern; whiteware; rim only)
- D-429 S small plate (relief decorated; pattern reminiscent of PEA VINE pattern; whiteware; 6”-7” diameter rim) [Pea Vine pattern registered by E. Peason, May 11, 1863 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:96).
- D-430 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8” diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-431 S cup (?) (undecorated; whiteware; 2” diameter base; base only)
- D-432 S saucer (painted; flow blue; polychrome highlights; floral; whiteware; 6” diameter rim) [same pattern as Vessel D-483]
- D-433 P cologne bottle (clear/lead; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round base; 1 ¼” diameter base; 3 ½” tall; paneled 1-side; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed “TAPPAN’S / GERMAN / COLOGNE / HERMAN / TAPPAN / N.Y.”)
- D-434 S wine bottle (amber; molded; applied tool String lipfinish; straight neck; neck/lip only)
- D-435 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 ½” diameter base; 3” diameter lip finish; 3 petals per inch)
- D-436 S number not assigned
- D-437 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 ½” diameter base; base only)

- D-438 S/P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 15/16" x 1 3/4" base; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish; base embossed "M^c C")
- D-439 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter base; base only)
- D-440 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-441 S bowl/jar (redware; hand turned; approximate 9"-10" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-442 S cup/mug (lusterware; red-paste stoneware; approximately 3" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-443 S spittoon ? (roulette decoration around inside of rim; glaze and paste indeterminate as sherd has burned; interior was glazed, exterior unglazed; potentially was a red or yellow paste earthenware; approximately 6" diameter rim) [Most likely a flared rim of a spittoon. Also could potentially be a bowl; although unlikely.]
- D-444 S cup (?) (redware; refined tableware; small rim fragment only)
- D-445 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-446 P proprietary food/extract bottle (aqua; 2-piece mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 3/4" x 5/8" base; 5 1/8" tall; paneled 4-sides; applied tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; embossed "E. R. DURKEE & CO. / NEW YORK")
- D-447 S canning jar (aqua; three-piece mold; round; blow-over-mold ground lip finish; screw top; embossed "TH...")
- D-448 S indeterminate/medicine bottle ? (aqua; molded; probably Blake Variant 1 base; paneled at least 2-sides; embossed "...S" corner of base fragment)
- D-449 S medicine bottle ? (clear; molded; French Square base; 1 3/8" x 1 3/8" base)
- D-450 P vial (aqua; 2-piece mold; round; 1" diameter base; fragile lip finish)
- D-451 P perfume bottle (?) (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 5/8" x 5/8" base; minimally 2" tall; lip missing; embossed "SATISFACTION / BOUQUET") [May represent "Biddle's Satisfaction Bouquet," which was a counterfeit product.]
- D-452 S spittoon (indeterminate glaze; exterior glazed; interior unglazed; indeterminate paste; sherd has been heavily burned and vitrified; in-sloping top) [potentially represents a burned/vitrified yellowware spittoon fragment]
- D-453 P cup plate (printed; black; scalloped rim; whiteware; 4" diameter rim; "PALASTINE" pattern; manufactured by William Adams after 1836) [William and Weber 1978:156; possibly a toy plate?]
- D-454 S pitcher or mug? (clear glazed; red paste stoneware; interior white slipped; small body sherd only) [Lusterware]
- D-455 S ginger beer bottle (salt-glazed; two-tone; buff top and Bristol-glazed base; stoneware) [same as Vessels D-162 and D-163.]
- D-456 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied; 4" diameter base; 9" diameter rim) [Intrusive?]
- D-457 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied; 2" diameter base; 3 1/2" diameter rim) [Intrusive later vessel?]
- D-458 S cup (undecorated; porcelain; approximately 3 1/2" diameter rim)
- D-459 S saucer (undecorated; ironstone; 3 1/2" diameter base; base with impressed oval mark "IRONSTONE / HENRY ALCOCK & CO. / COBRIDGE / CHINA") [Godden (1964:26) suggests this saucer was manufactured after 1861 and prior to 1910]

- D-460 S saucer (undecorated; thick bodied porcelain; “Hotel” ware; 6” diameter rim) [Intrusive vessel?]
- D-461 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; small rim only)
- D-462 S salve jar (?) (undecorated; pearlware; 1 ½” diameter rim)
- D-463 S indeterminate hollowware/serving vessel (relief decorated; floral pattern; whiteware; 2” diameter rim)
- D-464 S tumbler (clear/lead; six-sided; fluted; large diameter pontil around edge of base; base only; 2” diameter base) [Early tumbler]
- D-465 S tumbler (clear; six-sided; fluted; large diameter pontil around edge of base; base only; 2 ¼” diameter base)
- D-466 S tumbler/mug (clear; round; molded; 2 ½” diameter base; deeply cupped base with foot) [Intrusive later vessel?]
- D-467 S cruet (clear/lead glass; blow-over-mold; ground rim; exterior threads on rim; ground facets and acid-etched body)
- D-468 S serving bowl (clear/lead; press molded; geometric design; body only) [Lacy Period glassware?]
- D-469 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish; neck/lip only)
- D-470 S syrup pitcher (clear; blow-over-mold; chipped and/or unground lip for receiving metal pouring spout; 2 ¾” diameter lip)
- D-471 S lamp reservoir (?) (clear; press molded)
- D-472 S food jar (aqua; molded; round; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; large graphite pontil; blow-over-mold; ground rim; exterior screw threads on lip) [canning jar?]
- D-473 S medicine bottle (aqua; applied tool Patent lip finish; lip/neck only)
- D-474 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 1 ¾” diameter base; 3 ½” diameter rim; 3” tall; handleless; St. Denis shape)
- D-475 P small oval bowl (milk glass; molded; “woven basket with handle” form; bowl 1 ¼” tall without basket handle; body approximately 2 ¾” x 4” in size; base embossed “JULY 21, 1874”) [Patent applied for by Atterbury and Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and referred to this small oval bowl as a “pickle dish.”]
- D-476 P proprietary medicine/supplement bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Baltimore Oval/ Erie Oval base; 2 1/8” x 3 3/8” base; 8” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed “[TRO]MMER / EXTRACT OF MALT CO. / [FREMONT,] OHIO”)
- D-477 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 2 ½” diameter base; 1” tall base; 2 ¾” diameter lip; 2 ½ petals per inch)
- D-478 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; flared base; 2 ¼” diameter base; 2 1/4” diameter lip; 2 petals per inch)
- D-479 S bluing bottle ? (aqua; molded; blow-over-mold, fire polished Ring lip finish)
- D-480 S serving bowl (clear; molded; scalloped rim; dotted pattern)
- D-481 S liquor bottle (amber; molded; round; approximately 3 ¼” diameter base; base only; melted) [probably a beer or cylindrical whiskey bottle]
- D-482 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- D-483 S cup (printed; flow blue; unidentified floral pattern; painted; large floral pattern in base of cup bowl; whiteware; 1 7/8” diameter footed base) [same pattern as Vessel D-432]

- D-484 S small plate/plate (relief decorated; unidentified ribbed pattern; printed; flow blue; whiteware; approximately 7"-8" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-485 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; 8"-9" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-486 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8" diameter rim) [thinly potted]
- D-487 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-488 S indeterminate vessel (undecorated; whiteware; handle only; ¾" wide handle) [pitcher?]
- D-489 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; London Urn shape; body only; burned?)
- D-490 S indeterminate footed vessel (clear/lead; molded; round; plain; cupped base; 4" diameter base)
- D-491 P stopper (clear; molded; round stopper; hexagon top; 2" tall; 7/8" diameter top)
- D-492 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; 3" diameter base)
- D-493 S bottle (salt-glazed; stoneware; hand turned; handled; 3" diameter body) [German stoneware bottle; wine or mineral water]
- D-494 S indeterminate hollowware (gilded; painted line near base; porcelain; 3 1/8" diameter base; base only) [similar in ware type and decoration with Vessel D-13; possible a sugar or creamer base?]
- D-495 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- D-496 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; jigger molded; approximately 3" diameter rim; ¾" tall collared rim)
- D-497 S cruet (clear; molded; fluted neck/shoulder only; ½" diameter neck)
- D-498 S vial (clear/lead; molded; round; 5/8" diameter lip; flared lip finish; lip only)
- D-499 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½" diameter base; embossed "J... [PETER]SON / SPRINGFIELD / ILLS.")
- D-500 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; 3" diameter rim; ledge for receiving lid)
- D-501 S jug ? (Albany-slipped ?; stoneware; hand turned; 7"-8" diameter base; base only) [reminiscent of Peoria-glazed; jug attribution based on presence of ridged finger marks from turning]
- D-502 S indeterminate hollowware (clear; molded; round; approximately 3" diameter lip; potentially stemmed) [stemware bowl or serving vessel?]
- D-503 S platter (relief decorated; porcelain/Hotel Ware; 12" diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-504 S serving bowl (annular decorated; yellowware; 9"-10" diameter rim)
- D-505 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter base; burned)
- D-506 S small plate (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern similar to SYDENHAM or BOOTE'S 1851 Round patterns; whiteware; small rim only) [early 1850s patterns]
- D-507 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-508 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 1 5/8" diameter base; heavy bodied)
- D-509 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-510 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear/lead; molded; round; interior ribs; 1 7/8" diameter base; base only)
- D-511 S saucer (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-512 S small cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3" diameter rim)
- D-513 S small plate (?) (undecorated; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-514 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; small rim only)

- D-515 S cup (painted; monochrome blue; pearlware; approximately 3" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-516 S cup (undecorated; gilded wide band interior rim; porcelain; 1 1/2" diameter base)
- D-517 S saucer (printed; purple; "ITALY" pattern; whiteware; 4" diameter base; 6" diameter rim) [manufactured by Charles Meigh and Son between 1851 to 1861 (William and Weber 1978: 308)]
- D-518 S cup (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 4" diameter rim; Gothic shape)
- D-519 S cup (printed; black; unidentified pattern; whiteware; London urn shape; body only)
- D-520 S serving vessel (undecorated; ironstone/porcelain?; small footed base only)
- D-521 S waster bowl ? (annular decorated; yellowware; 4" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-522 P vial (aqua; 2-piece mold; pontiled; round; 1 1/8" diameter base; 12-sided; fragile lip finish)
- D-523 S/P whiskey flask (aqua; 2-piece mold; Oval base; 1 1/2" x 3 1/4" base; embossed Eagle Flying to Right with Banner and Shield; oval frame at feet) [Reminiscent of the SHIELD AND CLASPED HANDS flask illustrated by McKearin and Wilson (1978:650-51) as GXII-18; manufactured by Lorenz & Wightman, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.)
- D-524 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 3 3/4" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-525 S cup (sponge decorated; blue; whiteware; London Urn shape; body only)
- D-526 S plate (relief decorated; indeterminate ribbed shape; whiteware/ironstone ; 9" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-527 S indeterminate hollowware vessel (undecorated; whiteware/porcelain; very small vessel; very thinly potted) [unique vessel; potentially something like a shaker pot?]
- D-528 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-529 S lamp base (clear/lead; scalloped base; molded; approximately 5" diameter base)
- D-530 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; approximately 3" diameter lip; 3 petal per inch; lip only)
- D-531 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; hand turned?; small rim only)
- D-532 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; oval; flat rim)
- D-533 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7"-8" diameter rim)
- D-534 S cup (relief decorated; indeterminate ribbed/paneled pattern; whiteware; 3 1/4" diameter rim; approximately 2 1/2" tall; heavy bodied)
- D-535 S lamp chimney (clear/lead; straight base; 2 1/2" diameter base; sheared and ground lip finish; 1" diameter lip)
- D-536 P whiskey flask (aqua; molded; Oval base; 1 1/2" x 2" base; Scroll flask; pontiled)
- D-537 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; approximately 3" diameter lip; rim only)
- D-538 S cup (relief decorated; indeterminate pattern similar to SYDENHAM or BOOTE'S 1851 Round patterns; ironstone; 4" diameter rim) [early 1850s patterns]
- D-539 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; approximate 6" diameter rim)
- D-540 S/P salt (cobalt blue; press molded; oval; 1 1/4" x 2" base; heavy bodied; swag motif on sides; sunburst base)

- D-541 S plate (sponge decorated; red; relief decorated; octagonal/Gothic Shape; whiteware)
- D-542 P flavoring/extract bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 7/8" x 1 3/4" base; minimally 4 1/2" tall; ball neck; lip finish; paneled 4-sides; missing lip finish) [very heavy; lead glass?]
- D-543 S tumbler (clear/lead; molded; round; 3" diameter lip; rim only)
- D-544 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; round; sheared and fire polished lip finish; 1" diameter lip)
- D-545 S indeterminate serving vessel (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small foot/base only)
- D-546 S small plate/plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; approximately 8" diameter; small rim only)
- D-547 S indeterminate hollowware vessel (clear; molded; handle only) [small pitcher?]
- D-548 S cup (painted; lined rim; floral body; pink/lusterware; small rim only)
- D-549 S saucer (painted; lined rim pink/pink luster; whiteware; 5"-6" diameter rim; small rim only)
- D-550 S plate (printed; blue/purple; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 9" diameter rim; rim only)
- D-551 S lamp chimney (clear; sheared and ground lip finish; 1 1/8" diameter lip; lip only)
- D-552 S child's cup ? (undecorated; whiteware/pearlware; 3" diameter base; base only)
- D-553 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3 1/2" diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-554 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8"-9" diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-555 number not assigned
- D-556 S cup (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; approximately; small rim only)
- D-557 S plate (relief decorated ?; indeterminate ribbed pattern; whiteware/ironstone; approximately 9" diameter rim)
- D-558 S plate (undecorated; whiteware/pearlware; approximately 8" diameter rim; early rim form)
- D-559 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6"-7" diameter rim; small rim only) [similar to Vessel D-567)
- D-560 S waster bowl (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 5" diameter rim; London Urn shape; minimally 3 3/4" tall; finely potted) [large fragment]
- D-561 S cup (relief decorated; flat paneled GOTHIC shape; ironstone; approximately 3" diameter rim; 2 7/8" tall)
- D-562 S serving bowl (Rockingham-glazed; yellowware; rectangular/octagonal; approximately 2 1/4" tall; finely potted) [Rockingham glaze is heavy along flat rim and minimally on exterior. Unlike Vessel D-580, the interior of the vessel does not have any brown glazing; both vessels have similar speckled paste and appear from same source.]
- D-563 S wash basin ? (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; painted polychrome highlights; floral; whiteware; 11" diameter rim)
- D-564 S saucer (undecorated; porcelain; small rim only)
- D-565 S perfume/scent bottle (clear; molded; round; 1 5/16" diameter base; body embossed "[NE]W / Y[ORK]..." beneath round or oval name plate) [Potentially Colgate & Company, New York.]

- D-566 S cup (sponge decorated; red and blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-567 P small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7 3/8" diameter rim; illegible oval impressed garter mark)
- D-568 number not assigned
- D-569 P tumbler (clear/lead; molded; round; 3 1/4" diameter rim; 2 1/2" diameter base; 3 7/8" tall; cup base; wide narrow "ring" pontil on foot?)
- D-570 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3 5/8" diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- D-571 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; Double Curve Shape)
- D-572 S/P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1" diameter base; embossed "[DR. JAY]NE" S / [CARMI]NATIVE / [BA]LSA[M / PHI]LA^{DA},")
- D-573 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 1" diameter base)
- D-574 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-575 S tumbler (clear/lead; round; blown; small rim only)
- D-576 S cup/bowl ? (painted; lined rim; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-577 S saucer (sponge decorated; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-578 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-579 S saucer (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- D-580 S indeterminate hollowware (Rockingham-glazed; yellowware; footed base; base only; indeterminate diameter) [fairly wide diameter nappie or bowl; Rockingham glaze on interior flat surface; not present on base]
- D-581 S alcohol bottle (dark green/black; round; blown-in-mold; base only; indeterminate diameter; small base only)
- D-582 S ladle (relief decorated; whiteware/pearlware; flared handle; end only)
- D-583 S flatware (printed, blue, BOLOGNA Pattern, small fragment, backstamp only) [probably a plate.]
- D-584 S figurine/knickknack/vase (?) (dark paste stoneware; brown-slipped inside and out; basket design?)
- D-585 S pepper sauce bottle peg stopper (aqua, 1 1/8" diameter top; 1 1 1/2" tall)
- D-586 S unidentified hollowware (red paste stoneware; white slipped interior; copper luster exterior [large vessel, perhaps a pitcher])

**Appendix IIIB:
Vessels by Context and Function, House D**

<u>Vessel Number</u>	<u>Artifact: Primary or Secondary</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Functional Category</u>	<u>Context: Primary or Secondary</u>
567	P	small plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
527	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Early Pre Fire
547	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Early Pre Fire
545	S	indeterminate serving vessel	1.1	Early Pre Fire
582	S	ladle	1.1	Early Pre Fire
239	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
317	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
361	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
583	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
526	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
528	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
541	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
550	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
554	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
557	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
558	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
578	S	plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
532	S	serving bowl	1.1	Early Pre Fire
520	S	serving vessel	1.1	Early Pre Fire
182	S	small plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
513	S	small plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
533	S	small plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
559	S	small plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
546	S	small plate/plate	1.1	Early Pre Fire
521	S	waster bowl	1.1	Early Pre Fire
560	S	waster bowl	1.1	Early Pre Fire
540	S/P	salt	1.1	Early Pre Fire
288	P	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
419	S	child's cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
552	S	child's cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
142	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
143	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
289	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
444	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
66	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
489	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
515	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
516	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
518	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
519	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
524	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
525	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
534	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
538	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
548	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
553	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
556	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
561	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
566	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
571	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
574	S	cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
576	S	cup/bowl	1.2	Early Pre Fire

442	S	cup/mug	1.2	Early Pre Fire
321	S	lid	1.2	Early Pre Fire
141	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
360	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
482	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
511	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
514	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
517	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
539	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
549	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
564	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
577	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
579	S	saucer	1.2	Early Pre Fire
512	S	small cup	1.2	Early Pre Fire
543	S	tumbler	1.2	Early Pre Fire
575	S	tumbler	1.2	Early Pre Fire
580	S	indeterminate hollowware	2.1	Early Pre Fire
562	S	serving bowl	2.1	Early Pre Fire
536	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Early Pre Fire
581	S	alcohol bottle	4.11	Early Pre Fire
523	S	whiskey flask	4.11	Early Pre Fire
522	P	vial	4.23	Early Pre Fire
342	S	vial	4.23	Early Pre Fire
565	S	perfume/scent bottle	4.32	Early Pre Fire
367	S	flower pot	6.1	Early Pre Fire
531	S	flower pot	6.1	Early Pre Fire
529	S	lamp base	6.1	Early Pre Fire
530	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Early Pre Fire
535	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Early Pre Fire
537	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Early Pre Fire
544	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Early Pre Fire
551	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Early Pre Fire
563	S	wash basin	6.1	Early Pre Fire
573	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Early Pre Fire
121	S	plate	1.1	Fire
112	S	plate	1.1	Fire
84	S	plate	1.1	Fire
137	S	plate	1.1	Fire
88	S	serving bowl	1.1	Fire
134	S	serving bowl	1.1	Fire
131	S	serving bowl	1.1	Fire
41	S	small plate	1.1	Fire
150	S	small plate	1.1	Fire
115	S	drinking glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
114	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.2	Fire
85	P	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
86	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
96	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
113	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
116	P	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
139	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Fire
156	S	saucer	1.2	Fire
103	S	saucer	1.2	Fire
124	S	saucer	1.2	Fire

268	S	saucer	1.2	Fire
421	S	saucer	1.2	Fire
128	S	stemware	1.2	Fire
125	S	bowl/jar	2.1	Fire
119	S/P	canning jar	2.21	Fire
93	S	food jar	2.22	Fire
135	S/P	pepper sauce bottle	2.22	Fire
140	P	beer bottle	4.11	Fire
106	P	export beer	4.11	Fire
90	S	liquor bottle	4.11	Fire
91	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Fire
92	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Fire
95	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Fire
97	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Fire
138	S	whiskey flask	4.11	Fire
99	P	soda water bottle	4.12	Fire
100	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Fire
111	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Fire
120	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Fire
109	S	medicine/chemical bottle	4.23	Fire
108	P	medicine/pill bottle	4.23	Fire
127	P	lotion bottle	4.33	Fire
87	S/P	lamp chimney	6.1	Fire
132	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Fire
133	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Fire
94	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Fire
98	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Fire
110	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Fire
117	P	master ink bottle	6.1	Fire
452	S	spittoon	6.1	Fire
105	S	vase	6.1	Fire
75	P	wash basin	6.1	Fire
118	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Fire
129	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Fire
346	P	compote	1.1	Late Pre Fire
235	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Late Pre Fire
502	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Late Pre Fire
197	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Late Pre Fire
236	S	indeterminate serving vessel/bowl	1.1	Late Pre Fire
267	S	indeterminate tableware	1.1	Late Pre Fire
356	S	lid	1.1	Late Pre Fire
445	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
123	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
266	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
269	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
428	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
335	P	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
199	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
200	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
237	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
254	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
332	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
359	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
381	P	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire

400	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
409	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
426	P	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
430	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
486	S	plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
503	S	platter	1.1	Late Pre Fire
178	P	serving bowl	1.1	Late Pre Fire
302	S	serving bowl	1.1	Late Pre Fire
480	S	serving bowl	1.1	Late Pre Fire
376	S	serving bowl	1.1	Late Pre Fire
231	S	serving bowl	1.1	Late Pre Fire
284	P	serving bowl lid	1.1	Late Pre Fire
234	S	serving bowl/tray	1.1	Late Pre Fire
385	S	serving bowl/tureen	1.1	Late Pre Fire
226	S	serving vessel	1.1	Late Pre Fire
271	S	serving vessel lid	1.1	Late Pre Fire
224	S	small plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
429	S	small plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
151	S	small plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
240	S	small plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
495	S	small plate	1.1	Late Pre Fire
169	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
319	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
203	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
206	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
270	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
331	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
221	S/P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
168	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
152	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
153	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
201	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
222	S/P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
256	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
286	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
287	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
297	P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
300	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
304	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
305	P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
336	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
353	S/P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
354	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
379	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
383	S/P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
431	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
440	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
474	P	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
507	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
508	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
509	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
570	S	cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire
263	S	drinking glass	1.2	Late Pre Fire
280	S	drinking glass/shot glass	1.2	Late Pre Fire
248	P	jelly glass/cup	1.2	Late Pre Fire

176	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
194	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
245	P	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
262	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
291	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
292	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
307	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
310	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
405	P	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
500	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
510	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
159	S	large pitcher	1.2	Late Pre Fire
147	P	lid	1.2	Late Pre Fire
160	S	lidded jar/mug	1.2	Late Pre Fire
177	S	lidded jar/tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
352	S	mug	1.2	Late Pre Fire
427	S	pitcher	1.2	Late Pre Fire
406	S	pitcher	1.2	Late Pre Fire
347	S	pitcher	1.2	Late Pre Fire
358	S	pitcher	1.2	Late Pre Fire
382	S	pitcher	1.2	Late Pre Fire
378	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
102	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
223	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
228	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
230	P	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
198	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
338	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
229	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
154	P	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
155	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
202	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
238	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
241	S/P	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
298	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
309	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
339	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
388	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
389	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
398	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
412	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
420	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
487	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
492	S	saucer	1.2	Late Pre Fire
403	S	shot glass	1.2	Late Pre Fire
247	S	stemware	1.2	Late Pre Fire
285	S	stemware	1.2	Late Pre Fire
316	S	stemware	1.2	Late Pre Fire
390	S	stemware	1.2	Late Pre Fire
424	P	stemware/cordial glass	1.2	Late Pre Fire
334	S/P	teapot	1.2	Late Pre Fire
260	P	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
295	P	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
320	S	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
330	P	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire

341	S	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
350	S	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
569	P	tumbler	1.2	Late Pre Fire
296	S	tumbler/drinking glass	1.2	Late Pre Fire
407	S	tumbler/stemware	1.2	Late Pre Fire
337	S	bowl/jar	2.1	Late Pre Fire
441	S	bowl/jar	2.1	Late Pre Fire
165	S	crocery jar	2.1	Late Pre Fire
348	P	jar lid	2.1	Late Pre Fire
355	S	jar/bowl	2.1	Late Pre Fire
504	S	serving bowl	2.1	Late Pre Fire
384	P	serving bowl/baker	2.1	Late Pre Fire
180	P	canning jar	2.21	Late Pre Fire
179	S	canning jar	2.21	Late Pre Fire
205	S	canning jar	2.21	Late Pre Fire
447	S	canning jar	2.21	Late Pre Fire
89	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	Late Pre Fire
210	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	Late Pre Fire
220	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	Late Pre Fire
324	P	jug	2.21	Late Pre Fire
164	S	jug	2.21	Late Pre Fire
501	S	jug	2.21	Late Pre Fire
261	S/P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	Late Pre Fire
303	P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	Late Pre Fire
438	S/P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	Late Pre Fire
130	P	food jar	2.22	Late Pre Fire
264	P	food jar	2.22	Late Pre Fire
395	P	food jar	2.22	Late Pre Fire
380	S/P	milk bottle	2.22	Late Pre Fire
362	P	mustard jar	2.22	Late Pre Fire
585	S	pepper sauce bottle stopper	2.22	Late Pre Fire
422	P	pickle/relish jar	2.22	Late Pre Fire
207	P	pickle/relish jar	2.22	Late Pre Fire
446	P	proprietary food/extract bottle	2.22	Late Pre Fire
161	P	beer bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
162	P	beer bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
163	P	beer bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
328	S	beer bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
279	S	liquor bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
481	S	liquor bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
187	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
190	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
192	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
249	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
259	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
318	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
329	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
351	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
372	P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
211	S/P	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
173	S	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
191	S	whiskey flask	4.11	Late Pre Fire
327	S	wine bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
434	S	wine bottle	4.11	Late Pre Fire
493	S	bottle	4.12	Late Pre Fire

423	P	soda water bottle	4.12	Late Pre Fire
401	S/P	soda water bottle	4.12	Late Pre Fire
193	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Late Pre Fire
214	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Late Pre Fire
437	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Late Pre Fire
175	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
188	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
217	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
272	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
273	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
282	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
413	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
415	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
148	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
174	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
181	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
308	P	proprietary medicine/pill bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
476	P	proprietary medicine/supplement bottle	4.22	Late Pre Fire
209	P	Godfrey Cordial medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
218	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
278	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
314	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
315	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
369	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
375	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
387	S	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
414	S	homeopathic vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
189	S/P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
149	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
242	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
243	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
244	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
252	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
255	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
290	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
301	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
313	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
345	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
391	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
213	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
246	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
250	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
265	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
322	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
323	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
325	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
364	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
373	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
374	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
397	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
449	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
276	P	medicine/pill bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
257	S	medicine/pill bottle	4.23	Late Pre Fire
450	P	vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
393	S	vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire

394	S	vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
498	S	vial	4.23	Late Pre Fire
343	S	hair dye bottle	4.31	Late Pre Fire
274	P	cologne bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
275	P	cologne bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
411	P	cologne bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
433	P	cologne bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
208	P	perfume bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
344	P	perfume bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
371	P	perfume bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
404	P	perfume bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
451	P	perfume bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
402	P	perfume/pill bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
212	P	scent/cologne bottle	4.32	Late Pre Fire
258	P	stopper	4.32	Late Pre Fire
357	P	stopper	4.32	Late Pre Fire
370	P	stopper	4.32	Late Pre Fire
277	P	powder bottle	4.33	Late Pre Fire
227	S	salve jar	4.33	Late Pre Fire
281	P	proprietary tooth powder bottle	4.34	Late Pre Fire
417	S	chamber pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
253	S	chamber pot lid	6.1	Late Pre Fire
204	P	flower pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
299	S	flower pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
399	S	flower pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
425	S	flower pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
496	S	flower pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
101	S	knickknack/small bowl	6.1	Late Pre Fire
475	P	knickknack/small bowl	6.1	Late Pre Fire
233	S	knickknack/small bowl	6.1	Late Pre Fire
144	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
170	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
171	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
195	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
196	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
215	S/P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
216	S/P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
251	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
283	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
293	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
311	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
312	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
340	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
349	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
365	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
377	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
386	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
416	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
435	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
477	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
478	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Late Pre Fire
172	S	lamp reservoir	6.1	Late Pre Fire
368	P	lamp smoke bell	6.1	Late Pre Fire
157	S	large bowl/chamber pot	6.1	Late Pre Fire
158	S/P	spittoon	6.1	Late Pre Fire

146	S	spittoon	6.1	Late Pre Fire
418	S	spittoon	6.1	Late Pre Fire
443	S	spittoon	6.1	Late Pre Fire
219	S	vase	6.1	Late Pre Fire
145	S	bluing bottle	6.2	Late Pre Fire
392	S	bluing bottle	6.2	Late Pre Fire
479	S	bluing bottle	6.2	Late Pre Fire
294	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Late Pre Fire
326	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Late Pre Fire
410	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Late Pre Fire
396	S	indeterminate bottle/jar	9	Late Pre Fire
232	S	indeterminate vessel	9	Late Pre Fire
488	S	indeterminate vessel	9	Late Pre Fire
363	S	indeterminate/medicine bottle	9	Late Pre Fire
366	S	indeterminate/medicine bottle	9	Late Pre Fire
448	S	indeterminate/medicine bottle	9	Late Pre Fire
167	S	unidentified hollowware	9	Late Pre Fire
467	S	cruet	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
497	S	cruet	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
490	S	indeterminate footed vessel	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
494	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
463	S	indeterminate hollowware/serving	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
126	S	lidded serving bowl/compote	1.1	Mid Pre-Fire
586	S	pitcher ?	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
456	S	plate	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
485	S	plate	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
505	S	plate	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
506	S	plate	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
468	S	serving bowl	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
484	S	small plate/plate	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
470	S	syrup pitcher	1.1	Mid Pre Fire
183	S	cup	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
457	S	cup	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
458	S	cup	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
483	S	cup	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
453	P	cup plate	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
454	S	pitcher/mug	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
432	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
333	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
184	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
439	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
459	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
460	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
461	S	saucer	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
464	S	tumbler	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
465	S	tumbler	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
466	S	tumbler/mug	1.2	Mid Pre Fire
225	S	serving/mixing bowl	2.1	Mid Pre Fire
542	P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	Mid Pre Fire
472	S	food jar	2.22	Mid Pre Fire
455	S	beer bottle	4.11	Mid Pre Fire
499	S/P	soda water bottle	4.12	Mid Pre Fire
572	S/P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Mid Pre Fire
185	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Mid Pre Fire

469	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Mid Pre Fire
473	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Mid Pre Fire
491	P	stopper	4.32	Mid Pre Fire
462	S	salve jar	4.33	Mid Pre Fire
166	S	chamber pot	6.1	Mid Pre Fire
471	S	lamp reservoir	6.1	Mid Pre Fire
584	S	vase ?	6.1	Mid Pre Fire
62	S	footed hollowware	1.1	Post Fire
67	S	indeterminate hollowware	1.1	Post Fire
14	S	large hollowware vessel	1.1	Post Fire
13	S	lidded, handled hollowware	1.1	Post Fire
1	P	plate	1.1	Post Fire
15	S	plate	1.1	Post Fire
16	S	plate	1.1	Post Fire
33	S	plate	1.1	Post Fire
39	S	plate	1.1	Post Fire
59	S	serving bowl	1.1	Post Fire
70	S	serving bowl	1.1	Post Fire
8	P	small plate	1.1	Post Fire
27	S	small plate	1.1	Post Fire
50	S	small plate	1.1	Post Fire
57	S	small plate	1.1	Post Fire
38	S	cup	1.2	Post Fire
61	S	cup	1.2	Post Fire
71	S	cup	1.2	Post Fire
76	S	cup	1.2	Post Fire
81	S	cup	1.2	Post Fire
12	P	footed tumbler	1.2	Post Fire
6	S	footed tumbler	1.2	Post Fire
35	S	footed tumbler	1.2	Post Fire
48	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Post Fire
83	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	Post Fire
22	P	mug	1.2	Post Fire
17	S	mug	1.2	Post Fire
53	S	mug	1.2	Post Fire
51	S	pitcher	1.2	Post Fire
2	S	saucer	1.2	Post Fire
34	S	saucer	1.2	Post Fire
64	S	saucer	1.2	Post Fire
77	S	saucer	1.2	Post Fire
21	P	stemware	1.2	Post Fire
36	S	stemware	1.2	Post Fire
3	S	teapot	1.2	Post Fire
7	S	tumbler	1.2	Post Fire
46	S	tumbler/drinking glass	1.2	Post Fire
79	S	bowl/jar	2.1	Post Fire
30	S	crock/jar	2.1	Post Fire
31	S	milk pan	2.1	Post Fire
32	S	milk pan	2.1	Post Fire
42	S	canning jar	2.21	Post Fire
9	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	Post Fire
73	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	Post Fire
54	S	beer bottle	4.11	Post Fire
78	S	beer bottle	4.11	Post Fire

24	S	brandy bottle	4.11	Post Fire
5	S	whiskey flask	4.11	Post Fire
68	S	whiskey flask	4.11	Post Fire
43	P	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
10	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
11	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
18	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
44	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
60	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
72	S	soda water bottle	4.12	Post Fire
4	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	Post Fire
25	P	medicine bottle	4.23	Post Fire
20	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Post Fire
49	S	medicine bottle	4.23	Post Fire
45	S	medicine/chemical bottle	4.23	Post Fire
37	S	medicine/pill bottle	4.23	Post Fire
82	P	pill bottle	4.23	Post Fire
65	S	vial	4.23	Post Fire
26	P	flower pot	6.1	Post Fire
28	S	flower pot	6.1	Post Fire
47	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Post Fire
56	P	lamp chimney	6.1	Post Fire
19	S	lamp chimney	6.1	Post Fire
23	P	polish bottle	6.2	Post Fire
69	P	polish bottle	6.2	Post Fire
80	S/P	indeterminate bottle	9	Post Fire
40	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Post Fire
55	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Post Fire
58	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Post Fire
63	S	indeterminate bottle	9	Post Fire
74	S	indeterminate vessel	9	Post Fire
29	S	serving bowl/vase	9	Post Fire
107		not assigned		
122		not assigned		
136		not assigned		
186		not assigned		
306		not assigned		
408		not assigned		
436		not assigned		
555		not assigned		
568		not assigned		

Appendix IV
Faunal Assemblage, House D
(Martin 2023)

Table IV-1
Faunal Assemblage from House D by Component,
Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire, and Late Pre-Fire Components
(NISP, number of identified specimens; MNI, minimum number of Individuals)

Animal Taxon	Early Pre-Fire			Mid Pre-Fire			Late Pre-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS: MAMMALS									
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	6/2	3.0	.071	1/1	.5	.014	129/9	75.2	1.284
Eastern Fox Squirrel, <i>Sciurus niger</i>	2/1	.6	.017	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	20/4	5.5	-	17/2	3.0	-	224/25	59.7	-
Unidentified medium-sized rodent	1/-	.3	-	1/-	.2	-	-	-	-
Domestic Dog, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	-	-	-	2/1	.6	-	22/3	39.7	-
Raccoon, <i>Procyon lotor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	5/1	19.0	.372
American Mink, <i>Neovison vison</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.7	-
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	2/1	.6	-	1/1	.3	-	33/2	31.8	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	77/2	424.5	6.097	130/3	914.6	12.165	1,075/13	7,289.0	78.777
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	49/3	1,722.4	21.504	58/3	1,733.8	21.632	821/11	25,044.5	239.244
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	1/1	17.8	.351	1/1	25.2	.480	30/7	432.1	6.195
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	9/1	94.9	1.583	7/-	27.7	.523	78/-	661.5	9.088
Subtotals, identified mammals	167/15	2,269.6	29.623	218/12	2,705.9	34.814	2,418/72	33,653.2	334.960
Unidentified very large mammal	12/-	36.5	.670	7/-	59.9	1.046	155/-	886.8	11.832
Unidentified large mammal	158/-	145.2	2.322	163/-	195.7	3.037	1,733/-	2,109.5	25.808
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	53/-	26.9	.509	61/-	23.8	.456	1,093/-	458.6	6.536
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	2/-	1.3	.033	-	-	-	10/-	3.2	.075
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	41/-	7.9	.169
Unidentified small mammal	3/-	.6	.017	-	-	-	17/-	2.9	.069
Subtotals, unidentified mammals	228/-	210.5	3.551	231/-	279.4	4.539	3,049/-	3,468.9	44.489
CLASS: BIRDS									
Swan sp., Order Anseriformes	-	-	-	1/1	.8	.017	-	-	-
Goose sp., Order Anseriformes	-	-	-	4/1	5.0	.088	12/2	19.8	.309
Duck sp. (large), Subfamily Anatinae	1/1	2.8	.052	-	-	-	16/3	11.4	.187
cf. Lesser Scaup, <i>Aythya cf. affinis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duck sp. (medium-sized), Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	7/3	2.7	.050
Duck sp. (small), Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.3	.007
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	32/5	30.3	.455	33/5	47.3	.683	464/36	487.2	5.699

Animal Taxon	Early Pre-Fire			Mid Pre-Fire			Late Pre-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	5/2	9.0	.151	5/2	21.6	.334	90/14	283.7	3.484
Chicken/Turkey, <i>Gallus/Meleagris</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/-	6.4	.111
Northern Bobwhite, <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	1/1	.1	.003	-	-	-	1/1	.1	.003
Small gallinaceous bird, Family Phasianidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	.1	.003
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11/1	2.4	.045
Northern Flicker, <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.2	.005
Medium-sized perching bird, Order Passeriformes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.1	.003
Subtotals, identified birds	39/9	42.2	.661	43/9	74.7	1.122	607/63	814.4	9.906
Unidentified large bird	3/-	2.1	.040	2/-	1.2	.024	42/-	22.3	.344
Unidentified medium-sized/large bird	2/-	1.9	.037	-	-	-	23/-	10.5	.173
Unidentified medium-sized bird	13/-	2.7	.050	15/-	5.0	.088	284/-	81.0	1.114
Unidentified small/medium-sized bird	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	.2	.003
Unidentified small bird	1/1	.1	.003	-	-	-	2/-	.1	.003
Eggshell fragments	12	.3	-	-	-	-	8	.5	-
Subtotals, unidentified birds	32/1	8.3	.130	17/-	6.2	.112	360/-	114.6	1.639
CLASS: REPTILES									
Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	1/1	1.0	.032	1/1	.3	.014	-	-	-
Softshell turtle sp., <i>Apalone</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.1	.007
Unidentified turtle	-	-	-	1/-	.2	.011	-	-	-
CLASS: FISHES									
Buffalo sp., <i>Ictiobus</i> sp.	-	-	-	1/1	3.1	.074	3/2	1.9	.050
Carp sucker/Buffalo, <i>Carpoides/Ictiobus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	.6	.020
Sucker sp., Family Catostomidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/-	.4	.015
Channel Catfish, <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/3	.9	.018
Bullhead/Catfish, Family Ictaluridae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/1	.2	.004
Bluegill, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.2	.007
Sunfish sp., Family Centrarchidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/1	.1	.004
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/4	2.0	.065
Subtotals, identified fishes	-	-	-	1/1	3.1	.074	19/12	6.3	.183
Unidentified fish	3/1	.1	.005	1/-	.2	.008	40/-	4.2	.094
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATE	-	-	-	1/-	.3	-	182/-	43.1	-

Animal Taxon	Early Pre-Fire			Mid Pre-Fire			Late Pre-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS: BIVALVES									
Eastern Oyster, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	1.8	-
Wabash Pigtoe, <i>Fusconaia flava</i>	1/1	3.0	-	-	-	-	1/1	.3	-
White Heelsplitter, <i>Lasmigona complanata</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black Sandshell, <i>Ligumia recta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	8.0	-
Plain Pocketbook, <i>Lampsilis cardium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	4.2	1
Snuffbox, <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	2.4	-
Unidentified mussel	-	-	-	-	-	-	8/-	7.5	-
CLASS: GASTROPODS									
Cowrie sp., Family Cypraeidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.1	-
Unidentified aquatic gastropods	1/1	.2	-	2/2	3.1	-	23/23	31.2	-
Grand totals	472/29	2,534.9	34.007	516/25	3,073.4	40.694	6,713/177	38,160.3	391.278
Totals, identified	208/26	2,315.8	30.316	264/23	2,784.2	36.035	3,050/154	34,490.8	345.056
% identified	44.1	91.4	89.2	51.2	90.6	88.6	45.4	90.4	88.2

Table IV-2
Faunal Assemblage from House D by Component,
Fire and Post-Fire Components
(NISP, number of identified specimens; MNI, minimum number of Individuals)

Animal Taxon	Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS: MAMMALS						
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	17/3	14.0	.283	2/1	2.0	.049
Eastern Fox Squirrel, <i>Sciurus niger</i>	5/1	4.4	.100	-	-	-
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	5/2	1.5	-	4/2	1.4	-
Unidentified medium-sized rodent	1/-	.3	-	-	-	-
Domestic Dog, <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	1/1	.4	-	-	-	-
Raccoon, <i>Procyon lotor</i>	2/1	8.2	.175	-	-	-
American Mink, <i>Neovison vison</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	2/1	7.8	-	2/2	1.1	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	128/4	755.2	10.239	34/2	149.1	2.378
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	86/3	1,853.5	22.972	26/1	566.3	7.902
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	2/1	28.7	.540	1/1	31.6	.588
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	14/-	50.1	.891	9/1	58.1	1.018
<i>Subtotals, identified mammals</i>	262/17	2,723.8	35.200	78/10	809.6	11.935
Unidentified very large mammal	20/-	98.1	1.631	10/-	101.2	1.677
Unidentified large mammal	166/-	231.3	3.530	135/-	165.1	2.606
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	210/-	133.5	2.152	14/-	8.0	.171
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	1/-	.2	.006	5/-	2.8	.066
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified small mammal	3/-	.4	.012	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified mammals</i>	400/-	463.5	7.331	164/-	277.1	4.520
CLASS: BIRDS						
Swan sp., Order Anseriformes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goose sp., Order Anseriformes	1/1	.6	.013	-	-	-
Duck sp. (large), Subfamily Anatinae	2/1	3.4	.062	-	-	-
cf. Lesser Scaup, <i>Aythya cf. affinis</i>	1/1	.7	.015	-	-	-
Duck sp. (medium-sized), Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duck sp. (small), Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	61/8	67.3	.941	17/3	25.5	.389
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	7/1	15.6	.249	3/2	13.6	.220

Animal Taxon	Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
Chicken/Turkey, <i>Gallus/Meleagris</i>	4/-	5.9	.103	1/-	.9	.119
Northern Bobwhite, <i>Colinus virginianus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Small gallinaceous bird, Family Phasianidae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	1/1	.2	.005	-	-	-
Northern Flicker, <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium-sized perching bird, Order Passeriformes	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified birds</i>	77/13	93.7	1.388	21/5	40.0	.728
Unidentified large bird	5/-	7.0	.120	5/-	3.8	.069
Unidentified medium-sized/large bird	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized bird	41/-	11.7	.191	19/-	4.7	.083
Unidentified small/medium-sized bird	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified small bird	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eggshell fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified birds</i>	46/-	18.7	.311	24/-	8.5	.152
CLASS: REPTILES						
Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Softshell turtle sp., <i>Apalone</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified turtle	-	-	-	-	-	-
CLASS: FISHES						
Buffalo sp., <i>Ictiobus</i> sp.	1/1	.3	.012	-	-	-
Carp sucker/Buffalo, <i>Carpoides/Ictiobus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sucker sp., Family Catostomidae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Channel Catfish, <i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	1/1	.2	.004	-	-	-
Bullhead/Catfish, Family Ictaluridae	1/1	2.1	.040	-	-	-
Bluegill, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunfish sp., Family Centrarchidae	1/1	.3	.010	-	-	-
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified fishes</i>	4/4	2.9	.066	-	-	-
Unidentified fish	7/-	.3	.011	-	-	-
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATE	2/-	1.5	-	2/-	.2	-
CLASS: BIVALVES						
Eastern Oyster, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	1/1	.9	-	-	-	-

Animal Taxon	Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wabash Pigtoe, <i>Fusconia flava</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
White Heelsplitter, <i>Lasmigona complanata</i>	1/1	8.1	-	1/1	39.7	-
Black Sandshell, <i>Ligumia recta</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plain Pocketbook, <i>Lampsilis cardium</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Snuffbox, <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified bivalves</i>	2/2	9.0	-	1/1	39.7	-
Unidentified mussel	1/-	1.3	-	8/-	8.1	-
CLASS: GASTROPODS						
Cowrie sp., Family Cypraeidae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified aquatic gastropods	2/2	1.0	-	1/1	.3	-
Grand totals	803/38	3,315.7	44.307	299/17	1,183.5	17.335
Totals, identified	345/36	2,829.4	36.654	100/16	889.3	12.663
% identified	43.0	85.3	82.7	33.4	75.1	73.0

Table IV-3
Butchering Units (NISP)
of Swine, cattle, and Ovicaprids (Sheep or Goat) From House D,
by Component

	Early Pre-Fire	Mid Pre-Fire	Late Pre-Fire	Fire	Post Fire
SWINE					
<i>High value pork cuts</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>13</i>
Ham	10	14	134	15	4
Loin	16	19	163	27	8
Loin/shoulder butt	7	8	71	8	1
<i>Middle value pork cuts</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>9</i>
Shoulder/Boston butt	12	8	192	28	4
Picnic shoulder	3	2	37	3	-
Spare ribs	4	12	93	17	5
<i>Low value pork cuts</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>12</i>
Hock	4	11	93	9	4
Foot	6	45	207	19	7
Snout	5	2	50	2	-
Jowl	1	4	6	-	-
Isolated teeth	9	5	29	-	1
Total NISP	77	130	1,075	128	34
CATTLE					
<i>High value beef cuts</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>6</i>
Short loin	4	5	68	6	2
Sirloin	2	-	21	2	1
Ribs	-	-	12	1	1
Round	6	5	39	3	2
Rump	1	1	25	1	-
<i>Middle value beef cuts</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>11</i>
Chuck	8	7	66	13	1
Arm	3	5	19	4	1
Chuck/ribs	6	5	147	14	9
<i>Low value beef cuts</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>7</i>
Cross ribs/short ribs	5	5	93	12	3
Brisket/short plate	4	1	18	2	1
Neck	6	8	130	12	1
Front shank	1	4	25	1	1
Hind shank	2	6	65	8	1
Indeterminate cuts	1	-	24	-	1
<i>Butchering waste</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
Cranial fragments	-	-	4	2	-
Isolated teeth	-	-	-	-	-
Feet (carpals-phalanges)	-	5	36	2	1
Subtotal mature cattle	49	57	792	81	26
Calf/veal					
Shank (foreshank)	-	-	5	1	-
Shoulder	-	1	5	3	-
Rib	-	-	3	1	-
Loin	-	-	-	-	-
Leg	-	-	9	-	-
Breast	-	-	-	-	-

	Early Pre-Fire	Mid Pre-Fire	Late Pre-Fire	Fire	Post Fire
Cranial fragments	-	-	2	-	-
Isolated teeth	-	-	2	-	-
Feet (carpals-phalanges)	-	-	3	-	-
Subtotal Calf/veal	0	1	29	5	0
Total NISP	49	58	821	86	26
SHEEP OR GOAT					
Neck	1	-	7	-	-
Shoulder	2	1	9	-	1
Shank (leg-shank)	2	1	18	1	3
Brisket	-	-	-	-	-
Breast	-	-	-	-	-
Rack/Rib (short/hotel rack)	1	3	25	12	2
Loin	-	-	6	1	1
Leg (leg-butt)	4	1	37	2	3
Cranial fragments	-	-	6	-	-
Isolated teeth	-	-	1	-	-
Feet (phalanges)	-	2	5	-	-
Total NISP	10	8	108	16	10

Appendix V

Cyrus Greenleaf, “A Splendid Good Old Man:” Ex-Slave, Civil War Veteran, and Forty-Year Resident of Springfield, Illinois

Floyd Mansberger
And
Christopher Stratton

In April 1885, the *Illinois State Register* carried a long story entitled “A COLORED CENTENARIAN,” which detailed the life of the ex-slave, Civil War veteran, and Springfield resident Cyrus Greenleaf. Claiming to be 107 years of age in 1885, Mr. Greenleaf recounted the story of his early life and route from a North Carolina plantation to Springfield, via western Tennessee. The anonymous reporter, no doubt a bit incredulous regarding Mr. Greenleaf’s claims, nonetheless recounted many of his “wondrous stories” and noted that Greenleaf “stoutly maintained the record of his birth was genuine and authentic, and appeared much hurt and insulted at its [sic] being doubted. He is about 5 feet and 8 inches tall and very little stooped, and appears to be perhaps 65 or 70 years old. He is often seen in the streets picking up bits of coal and is always willing to show his ‘paper’ to anyone who is interested enough to ask for it. His story is rather gauzy in some places, but he has told it so often that it is very probably that he really believes it himself. It is given here for what it is worth.”¹

The anonymous reporter had encountered Greenleaf while strolling down “Gambler’s Alley,” and once Greenleaf had determined that he was a “newspaper man” and interested in his story, he “pulled a little, well-worn memorandum book from his pocket and taking a dirty piece of

¹ “A COLORED CENTENARIAN: Silas Greenleaf. Aged 107. Tells His Little Story—He Remembers Massa George,” *Illinois State Journal*, April 22, 1885, p. 8. A few days later, the *Illinois State Register* carried a similar article, reprinted from the *Lincoln Journal*, recounting Mr. Greenleaf’s life (“On His Travels,” *Illinois State Register*, April 29, 1885, p. 3). Subsequent research uncovered yet another article from 1891 that recounted similar stories about this centenarian (“OVER A HUNDRED YEARS OLD. An Old Colored Man Who Claims to Have Lived 113 Years,” *Illinois State Journal*, July 6, 1891, p. 3). Like several of his stories, the 1891 story was picked up by numerous newspapers throughout the United States (cf. *Appleton Post*, July 9, 1891, p. 2; see Mezurek 2020: footnote 47). A fourth account was published in early January 1896 (“IN COLORED CIRCLES. Home of Abraham Lincoln is Dear to Colored People. Some of the Traits and Peculiarities of an Important Element of Local Population,” *Illinois State Journal*, January 11, 1896, p. 3, 6). This latter article was one of several “reminiscences” included in a long and progressive article about Springfield’s Black citizenry. I have not been able to locate several additional articles relevant to Cyrus’ story: *Quincy Daily Journal*, February 20, 1901; *Quincy Weekly Whig*, February 7, 1901; *Quincy Daily Whig*, March 31, 1901; *Quincy Daily Herald*, March 12, 1906. Additionally missing from this list is an article from an unidentified Quincy newspaper presumably from March 1905, which was reprinted in the *Illinois State Journal* at that time.

Mezurek (2020; footnote) states that Cyrus claimed to have served in the Mexican War. It appears that Cyrus was asked by one reporter how many wars he remembered “to test his memory,” and he mentioned not only the “Mexican campaign,” but also the Revolution, War of 1812, the Seminole War, and the Rebellion. Other than the “Rebellion,” Cyrus never stated that he was in any of these wars, only that he remembered them.

paper from between its leaves” handed it to him to read.² This paper purported that Greenleaf had been born “in North Carolina, 1778, on the Kobtia river, six miles [from the] Morgan court house.” The “newspaper man” wrote that “this document he regarded as indisputable proof of his age although his memory of dates proved to be very defective and some of his statements were very hard for even a credulous reporter to swallow.”³

These four newspaper accounts, published between 1885 and 1896, offer a variety of conflicting details regarding the life of this colorful Springfield resident (Figure 1). Although Greenleaf’s birth year was consistently reported as 1778 in all four of these early newspaper accounts, the place of his birth was different in all four accounts. As noted above, the earliest account claims he was born along the “Kobtia River,” six miles from the Morgan [County?] courthouse in North Carolina. Unfortunately, there is no Morgan County in North Carolina, and no candidate for a Kobtia River has been located in that state.⁴ The second source (29 April 1885) noted that he had been born in Morganton, Catawba County, North Carolina. The third source (6 July 1891) claims he was born on an island near the Isthmus of Panama, and the fourth account (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6) claims he was born in Africa (having traveled for six months aboard a slave ship, never seeing land, with his parents, settling in Morgan City, North Carolina).

Although the credibility of all four accounts is questionable in one manner or other, a common thread running through these accounts seems to indicate that Cyrus was born on a plantation near Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. Located in western North Carolina in the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, Morganton is located in central Burke County, within the Catawba

² According to one of these sources (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3), this memorandum book “bore the date of 1858” and this statement about his birth was written on the “fly leaf.” “Gambler’s Alley” was located between Fifth and Sixth Street immediately south of the court house square (south of Adams Street and north of Monroe Street) in downtown Springfield. It was an extension of the commercial central business district around the public square.

³ Among the stories Greenleaf recounted at that time was his encounters as a young boy with “Massa George” (George Washington) during his youth. These encounters often entailed picking up Washington’s hat after it had blown off, in which Washington would give Cyrus “a sixpence or shillin” for his trouble. Greenleaf recalled giving the money to his grandmother, who spent it on “terbacker” [tobacco]. Clearly, it seems unrealistic to think that a young Cyrus Greenlee could have met the elder George Washington (who died in December 1799). One possibility for explaining this story is that Ephraim Greenlee’s uncle was named David Washington Greenlee (1787-1865), and perhaps the story of Washington and his hat is based on Cyrus’ interaction with David Greenlee? David Washington Greenlee’s plantation was located at the Glades—on the Catawba River in McDowell County—between Marion and Old Fort (Greenlee family papers, Western Regional Archives, https://axaem.archives.ncdcr.gov/findingaids/PC_1817_Greenlee_Family_Papers.html).

⁴ As this research progressed, it was determined that Cyrus was probably born on Elijah Largent’s plantation, located on the Catawba River, six miles from Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. Perhaps Kobtia represents a bastardization of Catawba?

River valley. Catawba County is the adjacent county to the east of Burke County.⁵ Originally named Morgansborough, Morganton was established during the later years of the eighteenth century coalescing around Adler's Spring and a new courthouse which was constructed in 1784. Burke County had been established only a few years earlier, in 1777.⁶

Similarly, although all four newspaper articles make reference to Cyrus' original owner, each article cites a slightly different surname. The first article suggests that his first "master" was a man named Elijah Lodge (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8) Similarly, the second article suggests the man's name was Elijah Lorgen, the third claimed his name was Elijah Logan, and the fourth claimed it was Elijah Lodgin (*Illinois State Register*, 29 April 1885, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6). In the first two instances, the articles suggest that the plantation was a large one with approximately 100 slaves, the oldest of which was his "ole granny." According to Cyrus, Mr. Lodge was "a mighty good ole man."⁷

A search of antebellum plantation owners in Burke County, North Carolina resulted in the identification of a prime candidate for Cyrus' original owner. This research suggests that Cyrus' first owner was probably Elijah Largent (1774-1854)—one of the early and more successful plantation owners in Burke County, North Carolina. Largent was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, and based on the birth locations of his children, had settled in Burke County by circa 1798.⁸ In 1850, Largent's plantation, which had grown to 300 acres of land, was located on

⁵ In 1863, during his enlistment in the Union army, Cyrus listed his place of birth as Orange County, North Carolina. Orange County is located in eastern North Carolina, a considerable distance from the Morganton vicinity.

⁶ Some of the land for the town and public square was acquired from, among others, James Greenlee, Jr. eventual owner of Cyrus (Phifer 1962b).

⁷ According to this first article, Mr. Lodge set his "ole granny" free when she turned 90 years of age.

⁸ Elijah was potentially of French descent, his grandfather having settled in Orange County, Virginia in the early seventeenth century. Elijah married Elizabeth Betsy Bradshaw, and together the couple had fourteen children—all of which were born in Burke County, North Carolina (<https://www.geni.com/people/Thomas-Largent/6000000004651942311>). Largent's first land grant in Burke County, North Carolina occurred in 1816 (No. 3977), followed by a second in 1828 (No. 4627) (Burke County Land Grants, <http://www.ncgenweb.us/burke/landgrnt.html>). The 1816 land grant was for lands "on waters of Ward's Branch." "between Ward's branch and the Catawba River" (Ancestry.com. *North Carolina, U.S., Land Grant Files, 1693-1960* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA).

the south side of the Catawba River, approximately 6 miles east of Morganton (Figures 2-3).⁹ The 1850 U.S. Federal Census of Population indicates that Elijah was 76 years old and living with his wife (Elizabeth) and extended family at that time. Largent's occupation in 1850 was listed simply as "farmer" with his real estate valued at \$3,100 (USCB 1850).

Largent was first enumerated as owning slaves in the 1800 U.S. Federal Census. In that year, the census notes that he owned 10 slaves. The number of slaves owned by Largent increased nearly three-fold between 1800 and 1810, at which point he was noted as having 28 slaves in his possession. Between 1810 and 1820, the number of slaves owned by Largent dropped dramatically to 6 slaves. This number gradually increased to 9 in 1830, 12 in 1840, and 10 in 1850. Cyrus probably represented one of those slaves enumerated in minimally the 1830, 1840, and 1850 slave schedules—if not also the 1820 schedule (Phifer 1962a). The 1850 U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedule presented an inventory of the 10 enslaved individuals owned by Largent, which included five females (aged 7 to 69 years of age), and five males (aged 5 to 38 years of age) (Figure 4). No doubt, Cyrus represented one of the five male slaves enumerated within the 1850 Slave Schedule within the Largent holdings.

Although Cyrus made claim to have been born in Africa, and that he had traveled by ship to the United States, this story is no doubt imaginative. Cyrus' parents were apparently both born in Africa and transported aboard a slave ship sometime prior to Cyrus' birth in North Carolina. Presumably Largent purchased Cyrus' parents sometime during his early years in Morganton. Unfortunately it is unknown if Largent's plantation was the original home of Cyrus' parents. His reminiscences indicate that he did have at least one sibling (a sister with child) presumably living at the Largent plantation.

Elijah Largent "became *non compos mentis* about the fall of the year, 1853, and upon an inquisition of lunacy, ordered by the County Court of Burke, in January, 1854, was so found by a jury, upon which there was a judgement..." (Jones 1904:519-521). Shortly thereafter, in late December 1854, Elijah Largent died.¹⁰ Subsequent legal squabbling followed regarding the legal

⁹ This stretch of the Catawba River valley was impounded by the construction of Rhodhiss Lake. If the Largent plantation was located on the Catawba River bottoms, the site most likely would have been impacted by the construction of that lake. The other possibility is that the plantation house was located in close proximity to the family cemetery, which is located along Huffman Bridge Road, 0.8 miles north of Amherst Road (and in the adjacent uplands).

¹⁰ Elijah Largent was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina in 1774. He died on 27 December 1854 in Burke County, North Carolina. He was buried in the Largent Family Cemetery at Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/49943034/elijah-largent>). The Largent family cemetery is located "on a logging road off Huffman Bridge Rd and about 0.8 mile from Amherst Rd. From the old courthouse in Morganton, travel east [on] Meeting St. (Hwy. 70) to Amherst Road. Turn left and go 2.8 miles crossing Kirksey Road, turn left on Huffman Bridge Road, go 0.8 miles. There should be a gate on the right..." (<http://cemeterycensus.com/nc/burk/cem132.htm>).

ownership of a female slave that Largent had either “lent” or “given” to his daughter and son-in-law (Archibald C. Berry). The case was heard by the August 1856 term of the North Carolina Supreme Court (Jones 1904). In early 1855, Largent’s personal property and estate landholdings were sold at auction. Extensive probate records document the sale of his property in 1855.¹¹

According to the aforementioned newspaper accounts, Cyrus was purchased by his second owner (“Massa Greanleaf”) after the death of his first owner (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8). According to the third account, his first owner (Elijah Logan) had moved to a new cotton plantation “thirty miles from Memphis” where he remained for eight years, prior to his death. At the time of his first owner’s death (which occurred “about eight years before the war”), “all of us slaves were put on the block and sold. I was bought by a planter by the name of Ephraim Greenleaf, who paid \$750 for me.¹² My sister and her child were bought by a man living a way south of the old home, and brought \$1,000” (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). Based on the chronology given in these newspaper accounts, Cyrus suggests that his first owner (a man variously referred to by the surname Lodge, Lorgen, Logan, Lodgin, and Loser) moved to western Tennessee in circa 1845 settling near Memphis, and dying in circa 1853. Current research suggests that it was Cyrus’ second owner—a man named Greenlee—that was responsible for Cyrus’ relocation to western Tennessee. Although this account of Cyrus’ early life is rife with conflicting and difficult to interpret statements regarding his early years and eventual relocation to western Tennessee, there was sufficient detail in the various accounts to allow for the reconstruction of Cyrus’ life during this critical time in the nation’s history.¹³

Table 1
List of Slaves Sold at Auction
Elijah Largent Estate Sale, 1855

John Kincaid	1	Girl Jinny	\$310.00 (?)
J. S. Hawkins	1	Girl Ester...	\$900.00
E. E. Greenlee	1	Boy Cyrus	\$700.00
Wm. Lineammon [?]	1	Negro Boy Lewis	\$470.00 (?)

¹¹ The plantation sold for \$1,800 after his death, to his sons. A dispute between two of his sons regarding the ownership of the lands developed, resulting in extensive legal wrangling through the 1860s.

¹² The fourth account also attests to him bringing \$750 at the time of his sale to Mr. Greenleaf. Although the newspaper accounts indicate Cyrus’ last name as GREENLEAF, when he enlisted in the military in 1863, he records his name as GREENLEE. The Greenlee name is a prominent family in Burke County, North Carolina that owned a large number of slaves prior to the 1850s.

¹³ The conflicting information, and difficulty in understanding of the sequence of events associated with his sale and subsequent removal to Tennessee, may very well be due to the various newspaper journalists’ confusion, coupled with Cyrus strong southern dialect.

Wm. Hartley	1	Negro Girl Adelade	\$ 20.50
John Kinkaid	1	Negro Girl Shamer (?)	\$ 5.00

“Chany [Chaney] put up for sale, but no bid could be had for her, whereupon, she was then let only to the lowest bidder, & J. S. Hawkins became the last and lowest bidder at the sum of \$200.00.”

As noted above, Cyrus’ first owner (Elijah Largent) died in North Carolina in late December 1854. Mr. Largent did not move to Tennessee, and his probate records document the sale of an enslaved individual named Cyrus to one “E. E. Greenlee” at Largent’s estate sale in March 1855.¹⁴ After his death, Largent’s personal property was sold at public auction in March 1855. The “List of Sale” which details the property sold at auction that day has survived in the Burke County probate records. Interspersed among the family’s personal property sold that day, listed alongside jugs of honey, jars, mules, and a variety of livestock were the names of six enslaved individuals (see Table 1).¹⁵ Present in this “List of Sale” items sold that day was “1 Boy Cyrus” who was sold for \$700 to E. E. Greenlee (Table 1; Figure 5). At that time, Ephraim Edward Greenlee (16 November 1830-28 April 1886) became Cyrus’ second—and final—owner. Cyrus noted in his reminiscences many years later, that when he was purchased by his new owner (Ephraim Greenlee) that he moved to a new plantation “about eight miles” from his old home where he was put to work picking cotton.¹⁶ As such, it would appear that the later nineteenth century newspaper reporters incorrectly reported on Largent’s relocation to western Tennessee, and as discussed below, it was Ephraim Greenlee that relocated his family and personal property (including Cyrus and his other enslaved workers) to that state, and not his first owner.

Ephraim E. Greenlee was the grandson of James Greenlee, Jr. who was one of the earliest settlers of western Tennessee. The family patriarch was James Greenlee, Sr. (1707-1757) who had

¹⁴ Ancestry.com, “*Burke County, Tennessee Wills and Estate Papers*”; *North Carolina North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015. <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/653478:9061?tid=&pid=&queryId=d917fc1e7cf67f191609afebe7bfd49&phsrc=pET2695&phstart=successSource> [See “Miscellaneous”].

¹⁵ One might question whether the “Girl Ester” who sold for \$900 may not have been Cyrus’ sister and one or both of the two “Negro girls” may have been her children. The price of \$20.50 and \$5.00 for each of the two girls is a very low price—potentially suggesting relatively young and/or infant children. Jinny and one of the young girls were sold to John Kincaid. Phifer (1962a) indicates that John Kincaid’s plantation in 1850 was located on Table Rock Creek, a tributary of Irish Creek—well removed to the West of the Catawba River and Morganton.

¹⁶ Cyrus’ new home, the Greenlee Plantation, most likely was located near present-day Morganton (on one of James Greenlee’s many land grants).

settled in Borden's Grant, Rockbridge County, Virginia in circa 1737.¹⁷ Of Irish descent, James Greenlee, Jr. (1740-1813) and his sister Grace (also known as Grizel) were the first to settle in the Burke County region of western Tennessee.¹⁸ James and his sister Grace (1750-1823) migrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia to what was to become Burke County, presumably in circa 1771.¹⁹

James Greenlee's first land entries in Burke County occurred in the late summer and fall of 1778. In August of that year, he entered 200 acres of land (Grant No. 2603) "on the waters of Canoe Creek." Subsequently, in November 1778, Greenlee entered minimally seven additional grants in the area totaling at least 2,880 acres of land. These grants included 800 acres on the "South Side of Catawba River on Silver Creek" (Grant 396), 640 acres "On the Waters of Silver Creek" (Grant No. 474), 540 acres "on the South Side of Catawba River Opposite Quaker Meadow"

¹⁷ James Greenlee, Sr. (1707-1757) came from "the north of Ireland" in "about 1727-1729." Landing initially in Delaware, he relocated to Carlisle, Pennsylvania where he married Mary Elizabeth McDowell (1711-1806) in 1736. The following year, intent on settling in the Shenandoah Valley where his wife's relatives had located, James and his father-in-law Ephraim McDowell (and his two sons) went in search of lands in the Shenandoah Valley. On their way there, they befriended Benjamin Borden, Sr. who had just acquired authorization to a 100,000-acre land grant at the headwaters of the James River, just past the headwaters of the Shenandoah. Assisting Borden in finding his lands, both the McDowell and Greenlee families subsequently settled at "Borden's Grant," which eventually became Rockbridge County, Virginia [in the Valley of Virginia]. Within two years, over 100 families had settled in Borden's Grant. As the early settlers were predominately of Scotch-Irish descent, the area became known as the "Irish Tract" (Greenlee and Greenlee 1908:27-28, 221-223; <http://www.virginiaplaces.org/settleland/borden.html>; https://www.werelate.org/wiki/Person:James_Greenlee_%281%29). Both the McDowell and Greenlee families acquired substantial lands in Borden's Grant at this time.

¹⁸ James Greenlee, Sr. and his wife Mary McDowell Greenlee had eight children, all born in Rockbridge County, Virginia (Greenlee and Greenlee 1980:221). James, Jr. was the second born child. James Jr.'s first wife was Mary Mitchell. After her death, he married Widow Ruth Howard. Grace was the sixth born. Her first husband was Captain John Jacob Bowman. After his death at the Battle of Ramsour's Mill in 1781, Grace married General Charles M. McDowell in 1782, who settled at Quaker's Meadow. Grace Greenlee "was distinguished among the 'women of the Revolution,' She was a woman of remarkable energy and character" (Greenlee and Greenlee 1908:231; see also Ervin 1915). The Greenlee family's early years in North Carolina are well documented in archival records (cf. "Finding Aid of the Greenlee Family Papers, PC.1817," Western Regional Archives, https://axaem.archives.ncdcr.gov/findingaids/PC_1817_Greenlee_Family_Papers.html).

For Grace and McDowell family—see Wheeler, John H. (1884). *Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians*.

¹⁹ James, Jr. married Mary Mitchell (1745-1787), a cousin, at Ten-Mile House, a tavern near Charleston, South Carolina in June 1770, which was the home of Mary Mitchell Greenlee's sister and her family. Mary died six days after giving birth to her youngest son, David Washington, in January 1787. The couple had eight children, all of which were born "near Morganton." Their children included James M. (b. 1771), Unnamed daughter (b. 1773), John Mitchell (b. 1775), Margaret (b. 1778), William M. (b. 1779), Samuel Mitchell (b. 1784), Ephraim M. (b. 1784), and David Washington (b. 1787) (Greenlee and Greenlee 1908:230). Assuming that the statement that all of their children were born "near Morganton," it would appear that the young couple arrived in what was to become Burke County in late 1770 or early 1771 (after their marriage and prior to the birth of their first child in March 1771). This conflicts with Mintzer (1984), who suggests that James Jr. arrived in Surrey County, North Carolina in 1777. The Burke County Sheriff's Office claims that the family relocated to North Carolina, first arriving at Salem, "around 1774-1778" and in Burke County "during or after 1776" (<http://www.burkesheriff.org/Greenlee.htm>). The Cherokee were raiding settlements in the Catawba Valley during the summer of 1776, and may have caused a delay in their movement into western Tennessee.

(Grant No. 58), 640 acres “On Lemuells [sic; Linville] River” (Grant No. 322), 473 acres “On Both Sides Canoe Creek” (Grant No. 399), and 500 acres “On Canoe Creek” (Grant No. 319) (Figure 6). It was on Grant No. 58 located “on the South Side of Catawba River Opposite Quaker Meadow” on which the Greenlee family apparently had constructed their plantation house, as the grant notes the lands of this grant were those “that said Greenlee now lives on.” The “Quaker Meadow” was a prominent landscape feature located across the Catawba River from Morganton, and by circa 1778 was the location of both Charles (James, Sr.’s father-in-law and Grace Greenlee’s soon-to-be husband) and Joseph McDowell’s plantations.²⁰ The survey plat accompanying the entry depicted an unnamed spring (with outlet to the Catawba River) which presumably represents Adler Spring. Additionally, a wagon road was depicted running parallel to the Catawba River cutting across the proposed Greenlee land. A portion of this land grant lying around Adler Spring were later sold off in 1779 in order to establish the community of Morgansborough (later Morganton).²¹ Collectively, these parcels of land represented a large parcel along the south side of the Catawba River at the mouth of Silver Creek, and opposite the mouth of Canoe Creek and the Quaker Meadow (the location of the McDowell plantation).²² Additionally, these grants included land on the opposite bank at the mouth of, and upstream along, Canoe Creek, as well as lands on the nearby Linville River. Pool (1950:291) indicates that James Greenlee, Jr. had come into possession of 5,827 acres of land “and other miscellaneous grants” in Burke County by 1788 (Figures 6).

During the Revolutionary War, James Greenlee joined the local militia and fought against the British and their Loyalist supporters in the southern theater, beginning in 1780. Alongside his

²⁰ “Historic Homes of North Carolina” (http://erwinbagpiper.com/?page_id=740). For information on the McDowell family history and Quaker Meadows, see Green (1889).

²¹ In discussing the Greenlee’s early land selection in Burke County, the Burke County Sheriff’s Office notes that “On arrival to Burke County, James Greenlee and John Bowman [Grace’s husband] were entertained by relatives (McDowells at Quaker Meadows) and upon learning of their desire to settle in Burke, Gen. Charles McDowell took both men to see ‘a fine tract of land *embracing the lower valley of Canoe Creek* and fronting the Catawba River at the mouth of that stream.’ Both men fell in love with the land and at the suggestion of Joseph McDowell, Sr., the question was to be settled by a wrestling match, which James Greenlee won. His land on Canoe Creek (near the Walton residence at ‘Brookwood’) remained in possession of his heirs for hundreds of years, and is now occupied by the Mimosa Hills Country Club” (<http://www.burkesherriff.org/Greenlee.htm>). Although this suggests that the early plantation house may have been located on the west side of the Catawba River (on Canoe Creek), the Mimosa Hills Country Club and Walton residence were/are both located on the east side of the river (along Silver Creek).

With respect to the founding of Morganton, one source notes that “A little hamlet called ‘Adler Springs’ sprung up on the hills south of the Catawba in full view of the Quaker Meadows home [presumably on the south side of the river]. The 230-acre land embraced within the limits of the embryo town had been purchased from James Greenlee, John Stringfield, Jams Jewell, Joseph Morgan and Robert Brank on September 20, 1779. This ‘Adler Springs’ later became the town of ‘Morgansborough,’ and is now the site where Morganton now stands. James Greenlee owned all of the best lands about Morganton...” (<http://www.burkesherriff.org/Greenlee.htm>; [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_View_\(Morganton,_North_Carolina\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_View_(Morganton,_North_Carolina))).

²² This was the location of a ford, which became known as the Greenlee Ford. The Greenlee Ford played a significant role in the Southern campaign during the Revolutionary War, when a group of approximately 1,400 militiamen crossed the Catawba at this location in pursuit of Ferguson (See Green 1889: 18-21).

neighbors Charles and Joseph McDowell, James Greenlee, Jr. participated in battles at both King's Mountain and Cowpens.²³ Additionally, Greenlee's plantation in Burke County was raided by Tories, with livestock being killed, property destroyed, and a slave kidnapped. When not in active service, Greenlee "furnished supplies and wagons to Colonel Charles McDowell and General Griffith Rutherford's militia forces [and] during some expeditions... [and] Greenlee acted as quartermaster."²⁴ The ford on the Catawba River located adjacent to James Greenlee's plantation at the mouth of Canoe Creek on the north and Silver Creek on the south became known as the Greenlee Ford, and it played a significant role in the Southern campaign when on October 1780 a large group of approximately 1,400 militia men crossed the river heading south to engage British Major Patrick Ferguson at King's Mountain. During their return north, fearing reprisal from Colonel Tarleton and his Green Dragoons, the militia successfully crossed the Catawba ahead of rapidly rising waters, and upon safely crossing, the troops rested and regrouped in relative safety at Quaker Meadows (Green 1889; Jones 2011). It was because of his Revolutionary War Service that James Greenlee, Jr. received several land grants, including one in western Tennessee in which his grandson, Ephraim E. Greenlee (and enslaved Cyrus) were to settle on in early 1861.²⁵

²³ The Overmountain Men of 1780—a group of militia men that assembled in western North Carolina (and present day Tennessee)—included 160 men from Burke County under the command of Colonel McDowell. Loyalist troops under the command of Major Patrick Ferguson had been stationed in the backcountry protecting General Cornwallis' left flank. Threatened by Ferguson, the Overmountain Men took the fight to Ferguson and tracked down his detachment of Loyalists at Kings' Mountain, and succeeded in surrounding them. The subsequent battle resulted in a "decisive victory that changed the course of the Revolutionary War." Ferguson was killed in the battle, and many Loyalists were taken prisoner resulting in a major setback to Cornwallis' advance on Charlotte (Jones 2018).

The Battle of Cowpens occurred on January 17, 1781, pitted U.S. forces under command of Brigadier General Daniel Morgan against British commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sir Banastre Tarleton. The American troops included a small company from Burke County under the command of Colonel Joseph McDowell. In retaliation, Cornwallis abandoned "his pacification efforts in South Carolina," sent Tarleton into the Catawba valley with raiding skirmishes in early February 1781. The defeat of Ferguson, resulted in Cornwallis movement of the "main southern U.S. forces into North Carolina—leading to the Battle of Guilford Court House., and subsequent surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October 1781" (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Cowpens).

²⁴ Ancestry.com—military pay records. DAR records for James Greenlee, include payment vouchers (https://services.dar.org/Public/DAR_Research/search_adb/?action=full&p_id=A047550; See also Ancestry.com).

²⁵ No record of Greenlee's Tennessee land grant could be located in Cartwright and Gardiner (1958). Nonetheless, the Burke County Sheriff's Office also noted that James' "lands in Memphis were awarded to him for his services in

After the war, James Jr. settled down and quickly became a prominent land dealer, and promoter of western North Carolina lands. By the 1790s, land speculation was rampant, and legislation in 1794 reduced the price of land purchases from the government and further increased land speculation dramatically. It was at that time that the Rutherford Land Company was formed. The Rutherford Land Company apparently was the brain-child of James Greenlee, who had created a consortium of 18 individuals who collectively owned approximately 540,000 acres of land in western North Carolina.²⁶ In 1796, Tench Cox (assistant to Alexander Hamilton and former Secretary of the Treasury during the Washington Administration) was approached by representatives of the Rutherford Land Company, and he soon began purchasing large parcels of land from the Blue Ridge to near Charlotte, including over 115,000 acres in Rutherford County (from the Rutherford Land Company).²⁷ At the time, Greenlee was described as “a man of large Fortune” in Burke County (Cooke 2017). Although Coxe was unsuccessful in his efforts and became over-extended financially, he maintained ownership of large parcels of lands in trust through circa 1819, at which time Augustus Sacket, Sr. (a New York merchant) made arrangement to purchase nearly 400,000 acres of his western North Carolina lands through the auspices of his Speculation Lands Company.²⁸

By the later years of the eighteenth century, James Greenlee had accrued large tracts of land along the Catawba River in McDowell County—but also in Burke, Yancey, Mitchell, Buncombe, and Rutherford Counties, as well as a large tract consisting of “fine lands near Memphis, Tennessee.”²⁹ According to Greenlee and Greenlee (1908:230-231), James, Jr. “owned all the best lands about Morganton” and “he was a cattle raiser and the Catawba bottoms were green with cane and the hollows were knee-deep in wild pea vines. He drove his fat cattle to Philadelphia and to Charleston, South Carolina, for sale. He owned a great many slaves...” In 1790, the U.S. Census of Population Slave Schedule indicates that James had 24 slaves, and in 1810, he had 34 slaves. Unfortunately, Greenlee could not be located in the 1800 schedule as it

the Revolutionary War” (<http://www.burkesherriff.org/Greenlee.htm>). State of Tennessee Deed Records No. 3478 and 3479 (Hardeman and Shelby Counties, respectively) each reference Warrant No. 1957 issued to James Greenlee for 500 acres, dated November 31, 1784. Both deeds reference the partitioning of smaller parcels surveyed in early 1835, and dated April 1838 (Ancestry.com). Unfortunately, Tennessee Land Grants are not online (cf. <https://sos.tn.gov/products/tsla/early-north-carolina-tennessee-land-grants-tennessee-state-library-and-archives>).

²⁶ This also included all of what is today Tennessee, as Tennessee was part of North Carolina until 1790. Tennessee became a state in 1796.

²⁷ Among Coxe’s accomplishments was his *A View of the United States of America*, which he published in 1794 (Coxe 1794).

²⁸ Extensive records for the Speculation Lands Company are located within the Speculation Lands Company Collection, M2003; Special Collections and University Archives, University of North Carolina—Asheville (http://toto.lib.unca.edu/findingaids/mss/speculation_lands/default.htm). James’ son and Ephraim’s father, Samuel Greenlee, married Augustus’ daughter Minerva Kezia Sacket in 1822.

²⁹ Burke County was formed from Rowan County in 1777. When originally established, it was considerably larger than its current configuration. Burke County attained its current boundaries in 1834.

is partially illegible and/or incomplete (Phifer 1962a:147). Greenlee’s biography notes that “he never sold land, but bought all the good land that he could. He settled his six sons on good farms, all of them within a day’s ride from home.”

James Greenlee, Jr. died in 1813.³⁰ According to Walton (1984:8), James Greenlee “by this thrift, foresight, and industry, was possessed of large and valuable bodies of land in North Carolina and Tennessee [and] was regarded as the wealthiest man in the county. His lands eventually were carved up into five farms—one for each of his sons, with the main plantation at Morganton being transferred to his fourth-born son, Samuel Mitchel Greenlee.³¹

Samuel Greenlee (1784-1848) was the sixth child born to James Greenlee, Jr. and his wife, Minerva Kezia Sackett (1804-circa 1849 or 1851). In circa 1815, only a couple of years after

³⁰ Extensive probate records from James’ estate survive and are available on Ancestry.com (*North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015) (See *Burke County, Tennessee Wills and Estate Papers*; <https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/693156:9061>).

³¹ Samuel was the sixth born child. The 1810 U.S. Census was the last to enumerate James—who had 34 slaves in that year. His eldest three sons also were listed as being major slave owners that year, with James M. not listed, John M having 11, William having 9, and Ephraim M. having 16. In 1810, Samuel was listed with no slaves. In 1820, Samuel was listed as owning 45 slaves, whereas his three brothers collectively owned an additional 114 slaves. William had no slaves enumerated in the 1830, 1840 or 1850 census. In 1850, only Samuel was listed with any substantial slave holdings, with 10 slaves being owned by his widow. As Phifer (1962:147) noted in his study of slavery in Burke County, the “five Greenlee brothers owned a total of 184 slaves in 1820,” but by 1850, only Samuel maintained any slaves.”

It is unclear where the plantation homes of each of James, Jr.’s five sons were located. Little is known about his eldest son James M.; his second born son, John Mitchell appears to have lived in Grainger Tennessee. The third-born son William M. appears to have lived in Franklin County; the fifth-born Ephraim M. appears to have settled at a location referred to as Turkey Cove (30 miles west of Morganton, near Marion and James McDowell’s plantation “Pleasant Garden”); and the sixth-born, and youngest son, David Washington Greenlee apparently lived on the Catawba River four miles east of Old Fort (between Marion and Old Fort) at “the Glades” (and today known as Greenlee, North Carolina). The Glades, constructed during the late eighteenth century, reportedly had been purchased by James Greenlee, Jr. as a wedding present for his youngest son in circa 1814 (or earlier, as James died in 1813?) (https://axaem.archives.ncdcr.gov/findingaids/PC_1817_Greenlee_Family_Papers.html). [See Greenlee slave descendent stories <https://books.google.com/books?id=IpvDwAAOBAJ&pg=PT53&lpg=PT53&dq=%22turkey+cove+plantation%22&source=bl&ots=bkC4QAxZo9&sig=ACfU3U36tsKtIryZIT4E3MFuPSCH9s9xCw&hl=en&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjCseVqocnwAhVCaM0KHWoBBB0Q6AEwAXoECAIQAw.>]

Samuel Mitchell stayed locally on his father’s plantation at Morganton, and constructed Mountain View at, or near, the location of his father’s plantation house (Figure 8). Phifer (1962) suggests that Samuel’s two sons’ (James, and Samuel B.) and widow’s (Minerva) plantations were located along the Linville River in 1850 (see Figure 3). Phifer (1962) does not indicate a major slave owning plantation at, or near, the location of Mountain View and/or James’ plantation at Morganton. The 1850 U.S. Census of Population suggests Samuel’s widow (with a real estate value of \$12,000) and children (Samuel B., Emily, Elizabeth, Alexander, and George—each with real estate value of \$4,500) were living in a single household in Morganton at the time—presumably at Mountain View (and not along the Linville River). Samuel B was listed as a 22-year old farmer. Mary, James A, and Ephraim E, were apparently living elsewhere at the time. Both the 1850 and 1860 U.S. Census, Slave Schedules detail the family slave holdings.

taking possession of the family's home plantation, Samuel constructed a new residence "on the highest point in Morganton... and named it Mountain View. The bricks of his home were made by the slaves on the property..." (Figure 8). It is unclear whether Mountain View was constructed on the site of the original Greenlee plantation house, or at a new location chosen by Samuel.³²

At the time of his father's death in 1813, Samuel was a young man 29 years of age. It is unclear as to what Samuel had been doing prior to taking over his father's plantation. According to the Greenlee family history, Samuel "was a college graduate" and it is presumed that he was attending college and pursuing the life of a "gentleman" during these years. Although his three brothers (Ephraim M., John M, and William) were all slave owners by this time, Samuel had no slaves enumerated in the 1810 census. This situation quickly changed after his inheritance, as the 1820 census indicates that he was a major slave holder by that year.

Samuel married Minerva Kezia Sackett (1804-1851) of New York on June 2, 1822.³³ According to the Greenlee family history, Samuel "when about to marry was a bachelor of 40 and a prosperous planter, noted alike for his temperate habits, his hospitality, and his business ability; and withal was a courtly gentleman" (Greenlee and Greenlee 1908). Although the formal Greenlee family history notes that Samuel, a college educated man, had not married until late in life, local reminiscences suggest that he had taken an enslaved woman as a wife, presumably shortly before his inheritance (during the later 1810s and very early 1820s prior to his marriage to Minerva). Silas McDowell, a resident of Morganton from 1816 through 1826 wrote that

Sam keeps a black woman for [a] wife, and that woman is the greatest curiosity I ever beheld. She is coal black; but has form and features that would be a good model for a statuary chiseling out a Hermes.

As McDowell noted, after his marriage to Minerva in 1822, Samuel "put away his black wife... and started a decent family" (McDowell n.d.:6-7).³⁴ Samuel and Minerva had nine children, the

³² Samuel's Mountain View residence, constructed in circa 1815, has survived to the present day and represents "one of, if not the oldest home in the city of Morganton" (<http://www.burkesherriff.org/Greenlee.htm>). It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Mintzer 1984).

³³ Minerva was the daughter of Augustus Sackett—founder of Sacket Harbor, New York and investor behind the Speculation Land Company. Augustus and his family moved to Rutherford County, North Carolina sometime circa 1820. The Land Speculation Company purchased large land acreage in Rutherford County from the Tench Coxe trust at about this same time. Presumably, Samuel met Minerva through the continued land speculation endeavors ongoing between the Greenlee and Sacket families initiated by James Greenlee in the 1790s.

³⁴ Silas McDowell Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, #1554, Folder #9, p. 6-7—as cited in Mintzer 1984, Footnote 6. Both Phifer (1962a:148-149) and Fleming (1974) discuss the complex social relationship of Greenlee and this enslaved woman in the complex social context of the 1820s pre-war South.

first of which was born in 1823—all of which were born and raised in Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina.³⁵

Samuel died in May 1848 at his Mountain View plantation.³⁶ “At the time of his death he [Samuel] was reputed to be the wealthiest man in his county, possessing an extensive landed estate and many slaves” (Weyant 1907:177-178). At the time of his death, Samuel’s slaves “were assigned to his five minor children” and hired out to others in the community, with “the money earned by the slaves... put aside for the Greenlee offspring” (Mentzer 1984; see also Phifer 1962).³⁷

Ephraim Greenlee, the young farmer who had purchased Cyrus from the Largent estate in March 1855, was the fifth born of Samuel and Minerva Greenlee’s nine children. Ephraim was born at Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina on November 16, 1830 (Greenlee and Greenlee 1908:252-253). As discussed above, his father died in early 1848 while he was just coming of age. The 1850 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the young Ephraim E. Greenlee was a 19-year old druggist living in Morganton with a 31-year old doctor named William L. McRee and his 26-year old wife Mary. William McRee was Ephraim’s brother-in-law, having married his sister Mary. It is interesting to note that both the young Ephraim and William had real estate values assessed at \$4,500. William’s \$4,500 real estate assessment was most likely from his wife’s recent inheritance from her deceased father. The 1850 U.S. Census of Population Slave Schedule indicates that the young druggist E. E. Greenlee owned a single 12-year old male

³⁵ Mary (b. 1823, married Dr. William McRee); James A. (b. 1825); Samuel B. (b. 1826); Emily A. (b. 1829); Ephraim E. (b. 1830); Elisabeth S. (b. 1832); Alexander S. (b. 1834); George E. (b. 1837); and Adelia A. (b. 1839).

³⁶ Samuel Mitchell Greenlee was buried at the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery in Morganton.

³⁷ Extensive probate records are available online for Samuel Greenlee at Ancestry.com, *Burke County, Tennessee Wills and Estate Papers in North Carolina, U.S., Wills and Probate Records, 1665-1998* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2015 (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/693187:9061?tid=&pid=&queryId=a45d01372959a13df4a9c24678e681e3&phsrc=pET2718&phstart=successSource>).

Probate records from circa March 1849 for Samuel’s estate sale include a list of 59 slaves (aged 1 year to 67 years of age) that had been brought back to Morganton from Tennessee to be distributed amongst Samuel’s heirs. Besides these 59 enslaved individuals that had been returned to Morganton, the administrator noted two additional enslaved individuals currently remaining in Tennessee. These included a man named Harvey who had been picked up from Rutherford County, Tennessee but had afterwards “made his escape from them and has not since been retaken,” and “a negro woman Patsy aged about 35 years whom they were compelled to leave on the road in Tennessee on account of sickness having had a child on the road.” It was these enslaved individuals that were divided among the minor Greenlee children and hired out for their benefit later that year (1849). Probate records detail the number of slaves each child hired out, as well as the income earned for each of his children in that year. Phifer (1962:147) in his study of slavery in Burke County, noted that “five Greenlee brothers owned a total of 184 slaves in 1820; by 1850 there were no large slaveholders among the Greenlee heirs residing in Burke County.” This statement seems misleading, as the bulk of the Greenlee slaves may have been located in Tennessee just prior to the 1850 census, and/or hired out to other individuals at that time.

slave.³⁸ The 1850 U.S. Census of Population suggests that the widow Minerva and extended family were residing at Mountain View in that year.³⁹ Minerva, Ephraim’s mother, died the following year, in 1851.⁴⁰

On January 13, 1852, shortly after the death of both of his parents, the young Ephraim married Sarah Louisa Butler (1833-1916). Although it is unclear where the young couple made their home, it seems likely that they may have resided at Mountain View, in Morganton. It was in March 1855 that Ephraim attended the Largent estate sale and purchased Cyrus. Cyrus noted in his reminiscences many years later, that when he was purchased by his new owner (Ephraim Greenlee) that he moved to a new plantation “about eight miles” from his old home where he was put to work picking cotton. Cyrus’ recollection that the two plantations were “about eight miles” apart correlates well with the distance between the Largent plantation east of Morganton, and Greenlee’s Mountain View (which is approximately 8-10 miles apart), and also argues that Ephraim and his wife were living at Mountain View (and not on the plantations located on the Linville River as suggested by Phifer (1962a)).⁴¹ Cyrus’ reference to “picking cotton” at the new

³⁸ The 1850 Slave Schedule indicates that Ephraim’s brother Alexander owned two young slaves, his brother Samuel B. owned eight slaves, and his mother (Minerva) owned ten. This seems inconsistent with the 1851 sale bill which listed Samuel’s estate as owning at least 61 enslaved individuals, brought back to Morganton from Tennessee.

³⁹ As noted earlier, the 1850 U.S. Census of Population suggests Samuel’s widow Minerva (with a real estate value of \$12,000) and children (Samuel B., Emily, Elizabeth, Alexander, and George—each with real estate value of \$4,500) were living in a single household in Morganton at the time—presumably at Mountain View.

⁴⁰ After his mother’s death, at the estate sale held in December 1851, Ephraim Greenlee purchased “1 negro boy bob” for \$690. William Largent purchased a “negro boy Adam wife & child” for \$1,215.00; John Dickson purchased a “Negro boy George” for \$50.00; Joseph Couly purchased a “Negro woman Leah and child” for \$653.00 and a “girl Laura” for \$290.00; Dr. Dickson purchased a “girl Marrison (?)” for \$705.00; and Isaac Avery purchased a “boy Harris” for \$100.00. These listings of the sale of enslaved individuals were tallied between listings of “1 set German spoons” (which sold for \$0.20) and a corner cupboard (which sold for \$1.30).

⁴¹ According to Phifer (1962), in 1850, James A. Greenlee, Minerva S. Greenlee (widow of Samuel Greenlee), and Samuel B. Greenlee all had plantations adjacent to each other along the west bank of the Linville River, north of Bridgewater. Although Phifer (1962a) suggests that the three Greenlee “plantations” were separate entities located along the Linville River, the extended family appears to have been living in Morganton in 1850. Additionally, the Greenlee plantations located along the west bank of the Linville River were located approximately 12-14 miles west/northwest by road from Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. As such, the Linville Plantation would have been approximately 18-20 miles from the Largent plantation by road (or approximately 15 miles as the crow flies)—considerably greater than what Cyrus had remembered 40+ years later.

Most likely the physical remains of the three Linville plantations are located beneath the upper reaches of Lake James (Lake James State Park), which was constructed in the 1910s (<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Linville+River/@35.7478649,-81.8632532,13059m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m5!3m4!1s0x8850c996314dd65f:0x3d2e09a5139cc34d!8m2!3d35.7459605!4d-81.8364909>).

plantation presumably at Morganton is less believable, as cotton was not a major commodity along the Catawba River—and it was not until Cyrus moved to western Tennessee that he probably was introduced to picking cotton.

The 1860 U.S. Census of Population lists E. E. Greenlee as a 29-year old farmer, living with his 26 year old wife S. L. Greenlee [Sarah], and their daughter M. A. Greenlee [Minerva Alison].⁴² Also living in the household at that time was his 36-year old sister Mary McRee, and 33-year old brother Samuel B. Greenlee. Mary's husband, Dr. William McRee had died by this date.⁴³ Ephraim's real estate and personal property were listed as \$7,000 and \$23,345, respectively. Similarly, Mary's real estate and personal property were valued at \$10,000 and \$5,000 respectively, and Samuel's were valued at \$9,000 and \$10,500, respectively. Collectively, the Greenlee household had both real estate and personal property evaluations among the highest in the county at the time. The 1860 U.S Census of Population Slave Schedule suggests that Ephraim owned fifteen slaves that year (presumably one of whom was the young Cyrus), whereas his sister Mary owned five (Figure 9). Ephraim's slaves ranged in age from one year to 75 years of age. They included five females between the age of 18 and 75, three men between the age of 29 and 44, and seven children under the age of 18 (Figure 9).⁴⁴

Archival research indicates that the Ephraim E. Greenlee family lived in, or near Morganton, North Carolina until January 1861 when they moved to Somerville, Tennessee, which is approximately 25 miles northeast of Memphis, on land that Ephraim apparently had inherited from his father (Greenlee and Greenlee :252-253) (Figure 10).⁴⁵ Why Ephraim picked up and

⁴² Minerva Allison (1853-1892) was born on June 20, 1853. She married Colonel Thomas Spraggins Gallaway (1840--?) on January 23, 1872 "at their country residence" in Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee (Greenlee and Greenlee 1908:253, 282). Gallaway was from nearby Rockingham County, North Carolina, and a lawyer by trade. The couple had eleven children. During the Civil War, Gallaway served as a colonel in the 22nd North Carolina Regiment, Scales Brigade, Wilco's Division, Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States of America.

⁴³ Dr. Lucius McRee died in 1855. In circa 1850, Samuel Greenlee constructed for his daughter Mary Minerva and her husband Dr. McRee, a large brick mansion house in Morganton known as "the Cedars." After Dr. McRee's death, the house was sold to Samuel McDowell Tate. The Cedars is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (Division of Archives and History 1973b).

⁴⁴ The 1860 Slave Schedule also listed Ephraim's siblings as slave owners: Emily A. Greenlee (with one slave) and Alexander Greenlee (with two slaves). Additionally, an unidentified M. K. Greenlee had eleven slaves. The most likely candidate for M. K. Greenlee is Samuel's wife Minerva, but she had died in 1851.

⁴⁵ James Greenlee, Jr. received this land in 1784. Currently, the location of the Greenlee landholdings in Fayette County are unknown by this author. For a map of Somerville, Tennessee in 1872, see

moved to western Tennessee is unknown. Perhaps the home plantation was not large enough for both him and his brother Samuel. For whatever the reason, Ephraim picked up and moved (with family and belongings, which included Cyrus) to what remained of a 500-acre Revolutionary War grant near Somerville, Fayette County, Tennessee that had been awarded to his grandfather James Greenlee, Jr. Cyrus claimed to have been “about 60 years old” when taken to Tennessee where he was “sold into slavery.—when first owner took him to plantation about 30 miles from Memphis” (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). Clearly, Cyrus was already enslaved at the time of the move to Tennessee—as he had been enslaved his entire life.

By the time Ephraim moved to Tennessee in January 1861, tensions between the north and south had already reached a point where war seemed eminent. South Carolina had formally seceded from the Union in late December 1860, and subsequently was followed by five additional southern states in January 1861. It was only a couple months later that the South fired upon Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 formally initiating the war. Although Cyrus’ multiple accounts of his life regarding the early 1860s are conflicting, taken collectively they hint at the complex and life-changing events that he not only witnessed, but participated in during these years. In one account, Cyrus claimed to have lived with “Massa Greenleaf” until “Massa Linkun set me free” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8).⁴⁶ It was not until January 1863, that Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation would have formally set Cyrus “free.” Another one of the newspaper accounts states that he “wandered around during the war trying to find my sister, but without success...” suggesting that he may have traveled around the region for a time looking for his family prior to joining the Union forces (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). Although taken together, these two accounts suggest that Ephraim Greenlee may have set Cyrus free at the beginning of the war, presumably as he left to fight with the Confederacy, this seems unlikely. Ephraim served in Company D, Ballentine’s Regiment, Cosby’s Brigade, Jackson’s Division Calvary of Mississippi and Louisiana, Confederate States of America.⁴⁷ Company D was the

<https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/detail/58547/map-of-the-city-of-somerville-compiled-and-revised-by-frost-buffords-lith>.

⁴⁶ Lincoln’s Emancipation Proclamation was issued in January 1, 1863 and officially freed those individuals held as slaves in the rebellious Confederate States of America. Cyrus, although no longer confined to his plantation, was considered as confiscated property by the Union, thus the appellation of “contraband.”

⁴⁷ Ephraim served in Company D, Ballentine’s Regiment, Cosby’s Brigade, Jackson’s Division Calvary of Mississippi and Louisiana—Confederate States of America. The regiment was formed in Jackson, Mississippi in the Spring of 1862. Company D, which was comprised of Tennessee recruits, was organized in early 1862, and was later designated Company L. Ballentine’s Regiment participated in skirmishes in support of various conflicts in Mississippi and Tennessee during the course of the war. By February 1865, the regiment was so decimated that it was disbanded and the remaining men transferred to the 7th Mississippi Cavalry Regiment (Battle Unit Details: Confederate Mississippi Troops; (<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CMS0002R001>)) (Rigdon 2004).

Research has not been successful in finding Ephraim Greenlee in any regimental data bases. Although unknown, his wife and daughter probably remained at their rural plantation in the Somerville vicinity through the war years. Efforts to contact the Fayette County Historical Society have gone unanswered. Ephraim Greenlee survived the war, returned to Somerville, and lived for many years afterwards. Ephraim Edward Greenlee died in 1886 and is buried in Holy Innocents Episcopal Church Cemetery, Arlington, Shelby County, Tennessee.

only company of Ballentine's Regiment recruited from Tennessee. Presumably, Ephraim left his family and Fayette County farm in early 1862 when Company D was organized. As such, it would seem more likely that Cyrus simply walked off the farm sometime shortly after Ephraim joined Company D in early 1862. As one of the newspaper accounts noted, "during 1862, he [Cyrus] left the old plantation and joined the northern army" (*Illinois State Register*, 27 March 1905, p. 2).

It was not until early June 1862 (after the First Battle of Memphis), that Memphis fell to Union forces and much of western Tennessee more-or-less came under Union control. Union troops first arrived in La Grange, Tennessee, on June 13, 1862, followed by the arrival of Grant on June 23, 1862. In late July, Sherman and his troops who were occupying La Grange moved on to Bolivar, Tennessee (20 miles northeast of La Grange) and the remaining Union troops fell back to Memphis. Between July and early November 1862, La Grange was occupied off and on by Confederate troops under the command of Earl Van Dorn (who was defeated by Union forces at the Second Battle of Corinth on October 3-4, 1862). On November 6, 1862 General Sherman skirmished with Van Dorn's troops at La Grange (who had regrouped at Holly Springs, 20 miles south after successfully driving Federal troops out). From this point forward, La Grange remained occupied by Union troops throughout the duration of the war. In March 1863, Grant began his advance from La Grange on Vicksburg. As a diversion to Grant's move on Vicksburg, Colonel Benjamin Grierson carried out a daring cavalry raid through Mississippi which began at La Grange (Figures 11-14) (Woodrick 2014). As Lovett (1976:39) states, "by late 1862, Tennessee had become very important to the overall strategy of the Union army [and the] newly recruited black troops from Tennessee would soon play a prominent part in containing and destroying the Confederate armies in the Tennessee area."

Located in adjacent Fayette County, La Grange (also known as La Belle) was an early social, economic, and political center in Western Tennessee. Several large, prominent plantations were located in the adjacent rural landscape, and along with adjacent Shelby County, was one of the more prominent slave-holding upland counties of Tennessee. By the time of the Civil War, the community was in a strategic location along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad line, immediately west of its intersection (at Grand Junction) with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. Due to its strategic location, La Grange became a major supply base for Union troops during the later years of the war. Additionally, Woodlawn Plantation in La Grange (constructed in 1828) became the West Tennessee headquarters for Union general William T. Sherman. Also located within the La Grange community was a large Union hospital (the re-purposed Immanuel Episcopal Church and adjacent Synodical College). At the height of its occupation in 1863-64, this small community was home to 30,000 Union soldiers, with 3,000 wounded soldiers present in hospital.⁴⁸ During the Union occupation in 1863, La Grange was described by an Illinois soldier as

⁴⁸ *Harper's Weekly* (December 20, 1862), "The War in the Southwest," Volume VI, Number 312, pp. 802) (<https://digitalcommons.memphis.edu/speccoll-mss-periodicalimagesofmemphis1/10/>). The La Grange Historic District is listed on National Register of Historic Places.

a neat little place of about a thousand people. The yards were beautifully improved, filled with evergreens and rare shrubberies. A fine college building crowned a gentle eminence to the east of the town and a Seminary for Ladies looked across it from the North. All is vulgar desolation now. The college and its twin buildings are used now for hospitals, and the churches are all appropriated to the same uses, with many of the private dwellings. The fences are all burned, the gardens trampled, the most elegant evergreens turned into hitching posts for Yankee horses, and all this in a town where there had been no strife of contending forces. It is a natural consequence of war.⁴⁹

When Cyrus actually left the Greenlee plantation in Somerville is unknown. As he noted to a newspaper reported in 1905, it was “during 1862” that he “left the old plantation and joined the northern army” (*Illinois State Register*, 27 March 1905, p. 2). Whether he left Somerville prior to June 1862 seems unlikely. His master did not leave Somerville to join the Confederate forces until “early 1862”, and it was not until June 1862 that Memphis fell to Union forces and Western Tennessee came under Union control. It seems unlikely that Cyrus would have left Somerville until after that time. When he left Somerville, he most likely headed south, following the rail spur that connected Somerville to Moscow, and subsequently east to La Grange (Figure 11). Union troops fell back to Memphis in July 1862. Not sure if Cyrus would have followed the troops to that location, or not. As one of the newspaper accounts suggest, Cyrus may have “wandered” around for a short time before he ultimately joined thousands of other recently freed slaves at safe havens adjacent to the Union encampments at these two towns.⁵⁰ By most accounts, as Cyrus noted, he was probably just shy of 60 years of age at the time of his departure from slave life at Somerville. For Cyrus, and thousands of other enslaved individuals, this was a time of dramatic social change, punctuated by military conflict, deprivations, hardships, and violent death—on a local level in which Cyrus was not only an observer, but a participant.

Once-enslaved Blacks like Cyrus left their former plantations and/or owners en masse and sought the refuge of Union encampments for safety and shelter. These individuals included not only men like Cyrus, but also women and children of all ages, and were referred to as “contrabands.” At the beginning of the Civil War, Union troops refused to return escaped slaves to their owners, recognizing the enslaved individuals not as human beings, but as property, and claiming them as “contraband of war.” It did not take long for rather large groups of freed slaves to begin congregating for safety in “contraband” camps adjacent to Union troop encampments—such as those located at La Grange and Moscow, and many of these freed individuals were put to

⁴⁹ Captain Henry Forbes, commander of Company B, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, as cited in “Tennessee Civil War Trails” (<https://www.tnvacation.com/civil-war/place/288/la-grange-union-supply-base/>). Charles Wills, a Union soldier of the 103d Illinois Infantry also wrote in his diary in 1863; ‘This town has been most shamefully abused since we left here with the Grand Army last December...’ (Wills 1984).

⁵⁰ Cyrus claimed to have “wandered around” at this time in search of his sister (and her child). It would seem that he and his sister were separated in circa 1855 during the Largent estate sale, and most likely his sister remained in North Carolina. It is doubtful that Cyrus would have “wandered” to North Carolina only to return to enlist in western Tennessee. Most likely, though, Cyrus “wandered around” in search of his sister after the end of hostilities in 1865.

work as laborers in support of the Union forces(Figure 15).⁵¹ By December 1862, the plight of the negro in the South was being debated far and wide, and regarding the status of Black soldiers in late 1862, the *Harper's Weekly* correspondent wrote:

What may be the condition of the slaves in the South on 1st March next no one can yet tell. Events are progressing very rapidly and facts, incredible a year ago, are now undoubted. General Butler has a reliable brigade of black troops. General Brannen has several regiments of escaped slaves who have fought valiantly in South Carolina. General Sherman—who commenced his career by offering to maintain slavery in South Carolina—now notifies his officers at Memphis that they must receive all fugitive slaves, feed and set them to work on wages. General Butler compels the planters in the Lafouche district in Louisiana to pay their slaves regular wages. On New-Year's Day every slave in Secessia becomes entitled to claim that the United States protect him or her in the enjoyment of freedom. Whatever happens, it is pretty clear that the sun of the 1st March next will shine on a very different condition of society in the rebel States from that which existed on 1st March, 1862.⁵²

Although Lincoln's Second Confiscation and Militia Act of July 1862 allowed the escaped slave to serve in the U.S. Military, their role was solely in a non-combat capacity, and Blacks were not allowed to serve in combat until after Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863. In May of that year (1863), with the issuing of General Order No. 143, the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton created the Bureau of U.S. Colored Troops which allowed for the organization of Black units, albeit under the command of White officers.

In June 1863, Lincoln called for the enlistment of an additional 100,000 troops (to be drawn from the militias of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia), mainly for the defense of Washington, D.C., but also to support Grant's march to Vicksburg.⁵³ Subsequently, in October 1863, Lincoln again called for an additional 300,000 troops.⁵⁴ By year's end, as Lovett (1976:39) notes, a large number of these troops were recruited from the recently freed slaves from Tennessee, such as Cyrus Greenlee. These Black recruits "soon played a prominent part in

⁵¹ For a discussion of contraband camps, see Manning (2017).

⁵² *Harper's Weekly* December 20, 1862. "The War in the Southwest," Volume VI, Number 312, pp. 802. (see also Hubbell 1980).

⁵³ Proclamation 102, 15 June 1863 (<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/proclamation-102-call-for-100000-militia-serve-for-six-months>).

⁵⁴ Proclamation 107, 17 October 1863 (<https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/proclamation-107-call-for-300000-volunteers#:~:text=Whereas%2C%20in%20addition%20to%20the,the%20war%2C%20not%2C%20however>).

containing and destroying the Confederate armies in the Tennessee area” (Lovett 1976:39).⁵⁵ Besides recruiting from among the ranks of the contraband camps, newly formed colored infantry regiments of Tennessee also recruited from neighboring plantations. By August 1863, with Lincoln’s encouragement, Frederick Douglas traveled to Vicksburg and actively began working with the U.S. military in the recruitment of Black soldiers. As Frederick Douglas wrote “Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letters, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder, and bullets in his pockets, and there is no power on earth which can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship in the United States” (Figures 16-18).⁵⁶

According to Cyrus, “I was wif massa Greenleaf er long time, but when de wah broke out he went wif de south and I jined de Lincum men, in er company called de 61st Colored Infantry of Tennessee. I was in de wah almos foah yeahs” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6). Archival research indicates that it was on June 10, 1863—approximately one year after his exodus from the Greenlee plantation—that Cyrus answered Lincoln’s call for additional troops and was mustered into Joseph S. Coy’s Company C, 2nd Regiment, West Tennessee Infantry [also known as the 2nd Tennessee Volunteer Infantry (African Descent)] in La Grange, Tennessee.⁵⁷ This was the initial organizational muster for this unit, and at the time of his enlistment, Cyrus indicated that his surname was Greenlee (not Greenleaf).⁵⁸ Cyrus’s enlistment was to last for 3 years (through June 1866), and his enlistment paperwork stated that he was 28 years of age, stood 5’9” tall, was born in Orange County, North Carolina, and at the time of his enlistment his occupation was that of a farmer. At the time of his discharge, his paperwork suggested that he was a laborer at the time of his enlistment.

The 2nd Regiment, West Tennessee Infantry was assigned to the 16th Corps (Department of Tennessee) of the Union Army, and “was utilized for garrison and guard duty in La Grange, Moscow, and Memphis.” La Grange was the headquarters for the West Tennessee Infantry and located along a key rail line connecting Memphis to southern population centers (such as

⁵⁵ The Black soldiers role was a vital one in the Battle of Nashville (December 15-16, 1864), a battle many feel is the “decisive battle of the war” or turning point of the war (Lovett 1976:49).

⁵⁶ As cited in “African Americans and the Civil War Forts of DC,” National Park Service (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-african-americans-and-the-civil-war-forts-of-dc.htm>).

⁵⁷ Joseph S. Coy appears to have been from Richview, Tennessee (located north of Nashville along the Kentucky/Tennessee border). As noted above, La Grange was a small town located only 50 miles due east of Memphis, and 16 miles south of Somerville in close proximity to the Greenlee plantation.

⁵⁸ Subsequent military paperwork notes that Cyrus apparently went by various aliases, and states that he “appears also as Cyrus Gurnler [?], and Cyrus Grueler” (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/201099416>, document 16; File #302326755)—probably all representing bad interpretations of the spoken “Greenlee,” due to Cyrus’ heavy dialect? The cover page of Cyrus’ *Application For Admission to the Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home*, dated January 2, 1889, indicated the applicant was “Cyrus Greenlee or Silas Greenleaf.”

Chattanooga and Corinth) further east, and was a vital transportation link to the heart of the south.⁵⁹ Many of the men forming this regiment “were recruited from contraband camps, camps of refugee slaves established near Federal troops.”⁶⁰ On December 4, 1863, the 2nd Regiment fought a skirmish at Wolf River Bridge (near Moscow, Tennessee), which “was the *first* engagement fought by any Tennessee U.S. Colored Troop unit.”—potentially Cyrus was there. Together with the 1st Alabama and 1st Tennessee (African Descent), they formed the 1st Colored Brigade (through February 1865). The regiment remained on post and garrison duty at Memphis through July 1864. Besides guarding the regimental headquarters, they were instrumental in securing the local rail lines. Throughout the duration of the war, the regiment remained in West Tennessee and participated in excursions into northern Mississippi. During the course of the war, the regiment participated in over 60 engagements, skirmishes and raids as recorded in the Official Records for La Grange.

In early March 1864, the 2nd Regiment was integrated into the 61st Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops.⁶¹ In July 1864, the regiment participated in Major General Andrew Jackson Smith’s 16th Corps Expedition to Tupelo, Mississippi; its purpose to protect General Sherman’s increasingly vulnerable supply lines for his Atlanta campaign.⁶² Although the Union forces were successful against Confederate General Stephen Lee and Major General Nathan Forest at Camargo Cross Roads, Old Town Creek, and the Battle of Tupelo, the forces quickly retreated back to Memphis. Smith again returned to Mississippi in August 1864 with his Expedition to Oxford (August 1-30; engagements at Waterford and Castpool, Mississippi). The objectives of this expedition were to hunt down General Forrest. During this maneuver, Forrest succeeded in outflanking Smith and attacked Memphis which was guarded by a small detachment of the Second Regiment at Memphis. On hearing of this raid, Smith returned to Memphis (Second Battle of Memphis). Later in October 1864, the regiment was ambushed at Eastport disembarking from river transport (boats), where the unit incurred significant casualties. Another skirmish occurred at Moscow Station in December 1864. The regiment remained on duty at Memphis through February 1865.

Cyrus and the regiment were stationed in Memphis in December 1864 and January 1865, doing guard duty at the Regimental Headquarters. Although Cyrus claimed to have remained in the 61st Regiment “until the close of the rebellion,” his discharge papers from February 1865 suggest

⁵⁹ Moscow was another small community located approximately 5 miles due west of La Grange.

⁶⁰ Tennessee Military Muster Rolls, Tennessee Virtual Archive ([https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/customizations/global/pages/collections/musterrolls/musterrolls.html#:~:text=Tennessee%20Infantry%20\(African%20Descent\)%20Rolls,Kendrick.&text=On%20December%204%2C%201863%2C%20the,Bridge%2C%20near%20Moscow%2C%20Tennessee](https://teva.contentdm.oclc.org/customizations/global/pages/collections/musterrolls/musterrolls.html#:~:text=Tennessee%20Infantry%20(African%20Descent)%20Rolls,Kendrick.&text=On%20December%204%2C%201863%2C%20the,Bridge%2C%20near%20Moscow%2C%20Tennessee)).

⁶¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/61st_United_States_Colored_Infantry_Regiment

⁶² A short biography regarding the military career of Smith can be found at: https://www.google.com/books/edition/The_United_States_Army_and_Navy_Journal/GZ40GjIVQgC?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq=%22General+Andrew+Jackson+Smith%22&pg=PA295&printsec=frontcover

otherwise. Apparently, Cyrus' age and poor health had caught up with him. In early February 1865, Cyrus either petitioned for a discharge—or was forced to muster out due to his age and apparent poor physical condition. In either case, on February 10, 1865, his commanding officer (Joseph Coy) wrote on his Certificate of Disability for Discharge (Figure 19) that “this man is probably not less than 60 years of age. He has never been fit for any active duty since his enlistment. He was received into the Regt by Capt. J. C. Campbell, who has since been discharged for drunkenness. The man is of no use whatever in the Company. His age as given in the above description [28 years of age] is undoubtedly false.” Subsequently, the Assistant Surgeon wrote that “I have carefully examined the said private Cyrus Greenlee of Captain Joseph S. Coy's Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a soldier because of old age and mental infirmity. [He] has a chronic ulcer of the leg, [and he] appears to be upwards of sixty years of age. [He] is totally unfit for the Invalid Corps. Degree of disability 7/8. In my opinion he was unfit for a soldier at time of enlistment.”⁶³ On February 23, 1865, at Memphis, Tennessee, the Regimental Commander (John Foley) formally signed Cyrus' discharge order.⁶⁴

It would appear that Cyrus' statement that “*I was neber sick er day in my life wif nuffin wus nor a tooth ache*, but I use ter hab dat powe'ful hard when I was in de wah along wid Gen'al Clenard” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6) may have been a bit of an exaggeration and not overly accurate. Cyrus further elaborated about his military service, and alluded to his physical condition in late 1864 and early 1865: “Why, chile, I helped de Lincum men putty nigh to foah years. *De las yeah ob de wah I got kinder tired*, so made a bee line foh de norf, and de fust ting dis old man knows he was toasting his shins at Camp Butler, along wid de old gen'al who neber got no fair show from de gove'ment for all de wuk he done in de army, until er few months ergo” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6).⁶⁵

⁶³ Soldiers of limited capacity were often relegated to the Invalid Corps where they furnished a variety of non-combat functions. Cyrus' age and disability were sufficient to preclude him from even serving in the Invalid Corps.

⁶⁴ Shortly after his discharge, the 61st Regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and subsequently Morganza, Louisiana. In March 1865, the Regiment was ordered to Fort Barrancas, near Pensacola, Florida, and on April 15 they were ordered to Blakely, Alabama, near Mobile (District of Alabama until December 1865). The Regiment was mustered-out on December 30, 1865. Regiment lost during service: 1 Officer and 37 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 2 Officers and 316 Enlisted men by disease. Total 356.

⁶⁵ Cyrus makes reference to a “Gen'al Clenard” on multiple occasions. Most likely, he is referencing Major-General John A. McClernand, a controversial Civil War figure from Springfield (Emery 2015; See *Harper's Weekly* February 7, 1863, p. 1). John McClernand (1812-1900) was a prominent Illinois lawyer, politician, and Union general that served under General Grant in the Western Theater during the early years of the Civil War. McClernand served in both the Illinois House of Representatives, as well as the U.S. House of Representatives prior to the Civil War. As a politician-soldier McClernand often came into conflict with the career-Army soldiers such as Grant. A conflict between Grant and McClernand came to a head during the siege of Vicksburg in mid-1863 at which time McClernand was relieved of his command by Grant on June 18. After returning to Springfield for a short duration, McClernand was reassigned to a field command in Texas (Red River Campaign) in late February 1864. Poor health kept him from participating very long with his field command, and he resigned

Typical of Cyrus' later recollections, his chronology and/or perception of time was not very accurate. Although he claimed to have served with the Union forces for "nigh to four years" (a statement which he recounted at least twice) his military service lasted from June 1863 through February 1865—a total of approximately 1 year 8 months (slightly over half of his initial enrollment term of three years). Cyrus commented that "After I quit carrying de gun for Massa Lincum I stayed in Tennessee some months pickin' cotton on de Leghorn road.⁶⁶ When de cotton was all ripe I started for de norf and after er march of seberal weeks landed at Camp Butler, where de sojers were in camp wif Gen'al Clenard" (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6). This statement by Cyrus suggests that he remained in Tennessee through the end of the cotton harvest in the fall of 1865.⁶⁷ According to Cyrus, he apparently "wandered around during the war [or the last year of the war?] trying to find my sister, but without success, and finally drifted to Springfield, arriving here two days before the soldiers left Camp Butler, and have been here ever since" (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3) Another account suggests he arrived "about two weeks before the sojers left Camp Butler." (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8) The latter statement might suggest that Cyrus remained in Tennessee through the winter of 1865-66, and did not arrive in Springfield until mid-1866, as it was not until late summer and early fall of that year that Camp Butler shut down. The hospital shut down in June 1866, and soldiers continued to be mustered out at the camp through very late 1866.⁶⁸ The camp finally was broken down and surplus materials sold off in the late summer and fall of 1866

from the Army in late November 1864
(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Alexander_McClermand).

⁶⁶ It is unclear as to what Cyrus refers to when he mentions the "Leghorn Road."

After conclusion of war, many former USCT recruited from western Tennessee (such as the 3rd Regiment, USCT) reunited with family and friends in Memphis. Fort Pickering was the principal fortification at Memphis, and it remained outfitted for some time after the war, with the 3rd Battery U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery stationed there, and no doubt Cyrus was familiar with Memphis. As such, a relatively substantial number of Blacks had been stationed in Memphis, one of which had been Cyrus. Blacks in Memphis grew from 4,000 in 1860 to approximately 20,000 in 1866, and Fort Pickering became "home" for many shortly after the war. Tensions between the local police force (composed predominately of Irish men) and the local Colored Troops quickly escalated on 30 April 1866 resulting in four days of rioting, with Black schools and churches burned, 30-46 Blacks killed, and 50 or more wounded (Young 2019). It would appear that Cyrus had left Memphis by this time.

⁶⁷ It is unclear as to Cyrus' reference to being at Camp Butler at the time McClermand's soldiers were mustered out. McClermand resigned from the Army in late November 1864, and clearly would not have been with "his soldiers" (the XIII Corps?) when they mustered out. When the XIII Corps arrived at Camp Butler for muster is unknown at present.

⁶⁸ The *Chicago Daily Tribune* (20 June 1866, p. 1) noted that "Camp Butler was formally closed as a military rendezvous to day," and noted the transfer of the facility to the Quartermaster's Department. Nonetheless, limited troops continued to muster-out at Camp Butler through mid-July. In late July, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* (24 July 1866, p. 4) wrote that "Military matters are being fast wound up at this point. The post headquarters have been closed, and the mustering and disbursing officers of the department are in daily expectation of orders to report elsewhere. The lumber that composed the barracks, etc. at Camp Butler, about one million feet, will be sold on next Wednesday, together with a large quantity of wood and coal."

(Figure 20). It is possible that Cyrus “wandered around” Tennessee and Kentucky for the better part of 1- to 1½ years before arriving in Sangamon County in mid-summer 1866 (Figure 21-22).⁶⁹

Sometime shortly after his arrival in Springfield, Cyrus found himself a new wife.⁷⁰ According to Cyrus (April 1885), “Yes, I got married agin sence I b’en here. You see I had nobody to take keer of me an’ I jes’ picked up the first woman I could git. She’s done gone and lef’ me now and married another man an’ now he’s done gone an’ left her. She’s here in town yit. She jest sets around and don’t do nothin’; ‘pears like she’s so heavy on her feet she aint no ‘count to work. She bore me three chillun; the youngest boy is ‘bout 15 years old. The chillun help their mammy some and then I look after her all the time and hope [help] her along. No, we didn’t git no divorce. I jest thought if she wanted to leave the ole man an’ marry anuther feller she could go ahead.” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8)

The 1900 U.S. Census of Population noted that Mary and Cyrus had been married for 37 years, suggesting their marriage had occurred in circa 1863. This date pre-dates Cyrus’ arrival in Springfield, and although Mary was from Kentucky (suggesting they could have married prior to arriving in Illinois) her oldest children from her previous marriage had been born in Illinois. Research suggests that Mary had given birth to two children prior to marrying Cyrus. The first was a girl named Addie, born in circa 1861, and the second a girl named Lucinda “Lou,” born in circa 1864—both presumably with the surname Howard. Based on the children’s surname, Mary

⁶⁹ Even after the closure of Camp Butler, the local inhabitants near the facility experienced the equivalent of the earlier “contraband camps”. “For several weeks past the people living in the vicinity of Camp Butler have been annoyed by having their chickens, potatoes and corn stolen by a gang of negroes who have infested that section. On Tuesday, Constable Tomlinson, of this city, visited the locality and arrested four negro men... Two white women were also arrested at the same time... The negroes and one of the women were found encamped under a tree, and were at the time of the arrest in a very cozy sleep. The other woman was taken at a house about two miles from the encampment of the party. They are of the lowest and most abandoned of their class, and their presence would be a pest in any community.” The individuals were found guilty of being vagrants, and under the “State Vagrants Act,” were to be sold at auction “to hire out such vagrants, within twenty-four hours, to the best bidder, ... for the highest price that can be had for any time not exceeding four months.” The money raised, less costs, was to be dispersed to the vagrant’s families, or to the State Treasure. As noted by the newspaper reporter regarding this archaic law, “it will be a novel sight to see human being[s] sold like slaves at public auction. The statute makes no other provisions in the case, and unless the miserable beings are told to go, on condition that they leave the State, the auction must take place” (*Illinois State Journal*, 30 August 1866, p. 4).

⁷⁰ Apparently Cyrus had been “married” earlier, as an enslaved man. According to one of his newspaper stories, he had married at 15 years of age (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8). Based on his young age, his marriage probably occurred in North Carolina, as opposed to Tennessee. Newspaper accounts reference his grandmother (being set free by her owner at 90 years of age), of a presumed wife and son, as well as a sister (and niece). It would appear that Cyrus’ extended family remained somewhat cohesive through at least the later 1850s, if not through the beginning of the Civil War years. The last time Cyrus saw his son, “he was drivin’ a team of oxen up a hill away off. He was mos’ nigh a man then—hit’s b’n a long while ago; I don’ ‘member how long; we didn’t count no years then” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8).

had most likely married a man with the surname Howard, and that Cyrus and Mary Howard were married shortly after his mid-1866 arrival in Springfield.

Cyrus and his family kept a fairly low profile during his initial years in Springfield. During the later 1860s and the entire 1870s, Cyrus' life is more-or-less anonymous, without documentation. Neither the Springfield city directories, local newspapers, or civil records from this time period contain information regarding the life of Cyrus or his wife Mary. The lack of civil records, particularly the presence of a marriage license, suggests the two may have simply had a "common-law" marriage. Also of note is his "invisibility" in the 1870 U.S. Census of Population. As such, little is known about the activities of Cyrus and his family during these years. During this time, the family may have been going by the surname "Green."⁷¹ One of the few aspects of his early life in Springfield is the single news story which relates that Cyrus, and presumably his wife, lived in a "log cabin which stood where the Illinois Central depot now is" (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). Later nineteenth century photographs of the Illinois Central Depot illustrate two early frame (and/or potentially log?) houses immediately adjacent to the rear, and facing Madison Street—one of which may have been occupied by Cyrus and his wife upon arrival in Springfield (Figures 22-23).⁷²

It was not until the publication of the 1880 U.S. Census of Population that we first get a glimpse of Cyrus' Illinois family. At that time, the 1880 Federal census listed Cyrus' last name simply as "Green." In mid-1880, the Green household was listed as living on Madison Street,⁷³ and consisted of Cyrus, his 52-year-old wife Mary, their two sons Eliga and Eugene (10 and 7 years

⁷¹ Cyrus was not documented in the *Directory of the Colored People of Springfield*, a subdirectory included in the 1876 *Springfield City Directory*. A Mary Green was listed in this directory as residing at 1124 East Carpenter Street. Her occupation was simply listed as "help" (probably in reference to "domestic help" and/or "household servant." Perhaps this is Cyrus' wife, and suggests that the couple had separated and were living apart at that time.

⁷² At the time this news account was written [1891], the Illinois Central depot was located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Madison Streets. The Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad (chartered in 1869, constructed in 1870) initially laid rail down Madison Street, east of Fifth Street. This line terminated in the central business district (at Fifth Street), where it intersected the Pana, Springfield, and Northwestern Railroad (which headed in a westerly direction). The two railroads merged in the 1870s, and the combined line was acquired by the Illinois Central in 1877. A pre-existing two-story brick house, facing west, appears to have been re-purposed into a depot by at least 1877 when the Illinois Central acquired the line (see 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield*, which illustrates this building at that time). This depot and surrounding buildings were demolished in circa 1897 when Union Station was constructed (designed by Francis Bacon, constructed 1897-1898).

⁷³ Although the Green family is not listed in the 1880 *Springfield City Directory*, the 1880 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the family was living on Madison Street that year. The family listed immediately prior to Cyrus in the 1880 census was that of Phillip Schmidt, and the 1880 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the Schmidt family was residing on Madison Street, at the southeast corner of Klein (which would be on the west side of Springfield).

of age, respectively), and a step-daughter (Lucinda Howard, 16 years of age).⁷⁴ At the time [1880], Cyrus listed his age as 60 years (which suggests a date of birth of circa 1820). The census taker noted that Cyrus claimed he was born in North Carolina, and that both of his parents were born in Africa. His wife Mary claimed she, and both of her parents, had been born in Kentucky. According to the census, both of Cyrus' children, as well as his step-daughter, had been born in Illinois.⁷⁵ Based on the step-daughter's surname, Mary apparently had been married to a man with a surname of Howard prior to her marriage to Cyrus.⁷⁶ The 1880 census suggests that neither Cyrus nor Mary could read or write, and all of the neighbors enumerated in the census around him and his family were white. The 1881 *Springfield City Directory*, which appears to be the first to list Cyrus, lists a colored laborer named "Silas Greene" boarding at the home of Eva Westenberger (301 North Tenth Street, House A). This may be Cyrus, who most likely had only recently moved to this location (potentially without his family), as several Black

⁷⁴ Based on Lucinda's last name, Cyrus' wife's surname at the time of her marriage to Cyrus, from an earlier marriage, is believed to have been Howard. Mary's original maiden name is unknown. An early newspaper account reports on a disturbance by Elijah Greenleaf, his sister [sic step-sister] Lou Howard, and their niece Della Finn [sic; Flynn]. Research suggests that Della's mother was probably a woman named Addie Flynn (Mary Howard's oldest child). A 19-year old Addie Flynn appears enumerated in the 1880 Federal census married to a George Flynn (a clerk)—both of whom were Black. Living with the young couple was their newborn daughter Della (nine months old), and a four-year old daughter named Lottie. Based on Addie's age in 1880, it would appear that she had been born in circa 1861, well before Mary and Cyrus met, let alone married, and if correct, would make her too old to be Cyrus' daughter. As such, Addie most likely was an older daughter of Mary's, and a second step-daughter to Cyrus. George and Addie [nee Howard] Flynn apparently had three children: Lottie (born circa 1876), Della (born circa 1879), and Lena (born 1884)—all Cyrus' step-nieces ("Police Notes," *Illinois State Journal*, February 3, 1892, p. 4).

In 1882, an Ada Fynn [sic, Addie Flynn?] was fined \$10 "for keeping a house of ill fame" and Lou Howard, along with five other men, were fined \$10 and costs "for being found in the houses of ill-fame kept by the parties mentioned above" ("City Criminal Column," *Illinois State Journal*, September 16, 1882, p. 3). An 1884 news story described Lou Howard as "a colored nymph" who had been arrested for disorderly conduct (*Illinois State Register*, May 29, 1884, p. 3). Ada and Lou were apparently sisters, both of whom worked as prostitutes and/or madams.

Della Flynn appears frequently in the local newspapers during the 1890s, predominately for disorderly conduct. By 1909, Della was the proprietor of a "small resort" located on North Tenth Street, and she later married into the Howard family (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, October 8, 1909, p. 6). Della was 36 when she married 37-year old William Howard in August 1921 (*Illinois State Register*, August 30, 1921, p. 9)—presumably an uncle or cousin of hers? Della Flynn Howard born in March 1885, died in March 1935, at 50 years of age. She is buried in Oak Ridge Cemetery. Death records indicated she was Black, widowed, and resided at 1114 E. Madison Street at the time of her death. Her father was George Flynn, mother Ada Flynn. Husband's name was "Will" (Ancestry.com; Illinois, U.S., Deaths and Stillbirths Index, 1916-1947). The 1910 U.S. Census of Population lists Della Flynn and Walter Howard as 27 year old "roomers" in the Samuel Hall household located on Madison Street.

⁷⁵ This would suggest that Mary had arrived in Illinois, from Kentucky, by circa 1864—pre-dating Cyrus by a year or so. Mary gave birth to Addie in circa 1861 and Lucinda "Lou" in circa 1864.

⁷⁶ This is the first mention of the Howard name associated with Cyrus' wife. The Howard name appears frequently in the local newspapers during the later years of the nineteenth century, particularly in the Madison and Tenth Street neighborhood, and in association with the Green/Greenleaf family. Unfortunately, this research has not been able to determine the common patriarch/matriarch for the extended Howard family.

families lived in close proximity to this location at that date (contrary to the 1880 census which implied he had no Black neighbors at that time). An 1889 application for Cyrus' admission to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy suggests Mary and their two sons were living on Madison Street, presumably at the corner of Madison and Tenth Streets (House A).

In 1885, the first of the newspaper stories recounting Cyrus' tale of servitude, service to country, and ultimate resettlement in Springfield were published in Springfield newspapers (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8; *Illinois State Register*, 29 April 1885, p. 3). Cyrus was introduced to the newspaper reporter while he was walking downtown in "gambler's alley," and unfortunately his residential location was not indicated at that time. Cyrus is not listed in the 1886 *Springfield City Directory*. By 1887, Cyrus and his family had apparently relocated to the north side of Springfield, and/or the small adjoining community of Ridgely. The 1887 *Springfield City Director* indicates that Cyrus [Silas] Green was a laborer, residing in a house on the west side of Peoria Road, two houses north of "C" [presumably in reference to Converse Avenue] in Ridgely. His son Elijah was also listed within the city directory as a worker at the Ridgely Rolling Mills, and that he apparently boarded with his father at the same address. Both men were listed as Black ("colored").⁷⁷ Also living along Peoria Road, one house from the Greene family, and also working in the rolling mill was one Thomas Howard—Cyrus' brother-in-law and husband of Minnie Howard. The 1888 *Springfield City Directory* listed Silas Greenleaf, a "colored" laborer, residing on the east side of Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets (SCD 1888:133). His son Elijah was not listed in the directory.

In total, Cyrus appears to have had three children, as the 1905 newspaper account attests (*Illinois State Register*, 27 March 1905, p. 2). Unfortunately, nothing is known about Cyrus' original wife, or of his first child—a son born into slavery when he was 15 years of age, presumably while living in the vicinity of Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. Cyrus' youngest two children, who he had with his wife Mary while residing in Springfield, were easily identified by

⁷⁷ One of the early North End industries of Springfield that developed side-by-side with the coal mines was the Springfield Iron Company (commonly known as "the Rolling Mills"), which was situated on approximately 50 acres located north of town at the junction of the Chicago and Alton, and Jacksonville Southeastern Railroad lines. Organized in 1871 by Colonel H. B. Hayes of Boston and Charles Ridgely of Springfield, the firm first produced iron in the fall of 1873. The Springfield Iron Company was established for the production of iron rails for the railroad trade and were "at once taking rank as one of the most important rail mills in the country" (*Illinois State Journal* 1892:83). Beginning in 1882, the firm ceased production of rails to manufacture "merchant iron and steel," specializing in railroad splice bars and bar iron for car building. The firm also maintained a large machine and blacksmith shop. This firm supplied their furnaces with gas generated from coal mined on their own property—an innovative process for which they became fairly well known. This firm employed from 800 to 1200 men continuously and "have probably added not less than 5,000 people to the population of the city and suburbs" (*Illinois State Journal* 1892:83-84). The Springfield Iron Company was sold to the Republic Iron and Steel Company of Chicago in 1900. Shortly thereafter, the company shut down, and the plant was dismantled in 1905 (Inter-State Publishing 1881:573-74; Russo et al. 1995:66) (Stratton and Mansberger 2016:17-19). Henry Converse platted a residential subdivision on land he owned south of Ridgely between 1871 and 1874, most likely to offer housing to the newly established Springfield Rolling Mills, whose property the subdivision directly abutted. It was not until 1902 that Ridgely was incorporated into Springfield, following the extension of the city limits from North Grand Avenue to Sangamon Avenue. Elijah and Cyrus' location in Ridgely at this time [1887] may suggest that the family had relocated from west Madison Street to this location sometime after 1880 and prior to the publication of the 1887 city directory.

the 1880 Federal census: Elijah (born in 1870) and Eugene (born in 1874).⁷⁸ Cyrus' and Mary's may have had an older child, potentially born in Springfield sometime circa 1867-69. The identity of this potential child remains unidentified both as to sex and name.

⁷⁸ Elijah (1870-1923) was the oldest of Cyrus' two Illinois-born children that have been identified by name. Newspaper accounts detail some of Elijah's activities in Springfield during the 1890s and early years of the first decade of the twentieth century. Elijah's activities are first documented in the Springfield newspapers in 1892 when he pleaded guilty to stealing a \$4 watch and sentenced to twenty days in jail (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 July 1892, p. 4). In 1896, he was embroiled in a dispute with Carrie Bell and Lewis Scott which resulted in Elijah swearing out a warrant for the arrest of both Bell and Scott (*Illinois State Register*, 8 February 1896, p. 8).

Elijah was a veteran and served with Company H, Eighth Illinois Regiment in Cuba during the Spanish American War (1898-99). One of his co-patriots that served with him in Cuba was Robert Wright, who later resided in nearby House B at the time of the riots (See Goode 1899). Elijah was admitted to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in Danville, on September 20, 1904 suffering from chronic rheumatoid arthritis (a condition he reportedly contracted while in Cuba in 1899). He was discharged from the hospital in April 1905, and he died on March 13, 1923. At the time of his admittance to the hospital [1904], the 34-year old Elijah's occupation was listed as laborer, he was 5'10" tall, of black complexion, unmarried, and of the Protestant faith. Unlike his father, Elijah could read and write. His closest relative at the time [1904] was his mother Mary Greenleaf (who resided at 318 N. Tenth Street in Springfield at that time). In late November, Elijah received an Army Invalid Pension for his service in the military (<http://www.findagrave.com>; Ancestry.com, U.S. National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, 1866-1938, Danville, https://www.ancestry.com/imageviewer/collections/1200/images/MIUSA1866_113800-00228?treeid=&personid=&hintid=&queryId=23b72af361523f27bdda88a5e6a2eb92&usePUB=true&_phsrc=pET2586&_phstart=successSource&usePUBJs=true&_ga=2.47271726.824732848.1619291646-465471153.1553013413&pId=116279)

In mid-1899, presumably shortly after returning from military service in Cuba, Elijah (along with Lillie Williams, Della Flynn, and George Watson) were arrested for being "drunk and conducting themselves in a boisterous manner" (*Illinois State Journal*, 26 June 1899, p. 6). Only a couple of weeks later, Elijah again was charged with being "drunk and disorderly," with the additional charges of "assault with a deadly weapon." Apparently, Elijah got into an argument with Samuel Gross, a shoemaker, regarding the repair of a shoe (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1899, p. 4). In August 1901, Elijah was again arrested, with a companion, and charged with "highway robbery" and the robbing of a Pleasant Plains farmer in the Chicago and Alton rail yards (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 August 1901, p. 6).

Both the *Illinois State Journal* and *Illinois State Register* reported the arrest of Elijah Greenleaf, for vagrancy in early January 1904. Elijah, along with an accomplice named George Burton, was "accused of having concocted plans to relieve his feeble mother of pension money. Mrs. Greenleaf resides in a shanty near Tenth and Jefferson [sic] streets." The news account continued by noting that "Mr. Greenleaf is said to be a worthless fellow. He will likely be heavily fined, and the execution will be held, and he will be compelled to go to work, and support his mother. His father is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy" ("ROB MOTHER OF PENSION MONEY. Charge on Which Elijah Greenleaf is In City Prison." *Illinois State Register*, 23 January 1904, p. 6; "DEFRAUDS HIS AGED MOTHER. Negro Accused of Playing on Parent's Love to Secure Money," *Illinois State Journal*, 23 January 1904, p. 5).

The 1910 U.S. Census of Population suggests that Elijah Greenleaf had married and was living in Bloomington (McLean County) by that time. The census suggests that Elijah married in circa 1906, it is unclear as to when he may have left Springfield. One possibility is that he (and his wife) were part of the exodus out of Springfield shortly after the August 1908 riots. The 1910 U.S. Census of Population lists the 48-year old Elijah and his 64 year old wife Anna as boarders living within the elder William and Mary Jones house at 330 East Baker Street, Bloomington. Elijah's wife Anna was listed as White, and indicate the couple had been married for four years. Mary Jones may have been from Springfield as well, as the Greenleaf family lived adjacent to a Mary Jones along Tenth Street during the mid-1900s (see Mansberger and Stratton 2016.). Elijah's occupation was listed as a Street Laborer. The couple's ages seem off by about 10 years in this return. In 1920, Elijah (again listed as 48-years old) and his wife Annie (now 59-years old) were living at 300 North Stilwell Street in Bloomington. This census reported that Annie

One of the earlier newspaper accounts pertaining to Cyrus' past [1885] notes that he was up visiting friends and/or relatives in nearby Lincoln (Logan County) "to see da folks, white and black, befoah he died..." (*Illinois State Register*, 29 April 1885, p. 3).⁷⁹ The identity of Cyrus' relatives living in Lincoln is unknown.⁸⁰ Cyrus' youngest Illinois-born son, Elijah was living in Bloomington by 1910, and he died in that community in early 1923, suggesting that the Greenleaf family may have had family ties to Lincoln by circa 1885 and Bloomington by 1910.⁸¹

Little is known about Cyrus' occupation. The earliest records, such as the Springfield city directories, suggest that he worked as a laborer. In April 1885 he noted that "Yes I manage to pick up a livin', tho' hits purty hard to git work, 'cause nobody wants me to work 'cause I'm so old. I do little chores and sweep out and the like at the Chicago & Alton depot, and they lets me sleep there." (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8). The *Journal* also stated he lived on north Fifteenth Street, "and made "his living by doing odd chores" (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). In 1901, a letter in support of his application for admission to the Veterans home in Quincy noted that Cyrus was a "laborer" and that he had spent "his past ten years picking rags" (Illinois Archives, Case Files). As for his religious convictions, Cyrus noted that he was a member of the Methodist church "ever since he came to this country."

Although Cyrus' wife's children and their relatives (the Howards) appear frequently in newspaper accounts during these years, old man Cyrus appears very infrequently—and when he does appear, it is not for nefarious activity. As before, few newspaper accounts attest to his presence in Springfield. In January 1892, the *Illinois State Journal* reported on the arrest of one Jack Carter for vandalism and for entering the residence of Silas Greenleaf and threatening bodily harm to him, apparently at his residence near the corner of Second and Jefferson streets. All-in-all though, Cyrus' activities are not overly common in the local newspapers. In contrast, his son Elijah and step-daughter Lucinda "Lou" Howard appear frequently in news accounts beginning in circa 1892.

Cyrus' life story again caught the attention of the local newspaper men in the early 1890s, with old man Cyrus again becoming a local "media star" in 1891 (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3) and again in 1896 (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6). In both 1891 and 1896,

was a mulatto. An 86-year old Black boarder named James Ellis was residing with them at the time. Elijah was working as a porter at the Electric Power House at the time (<https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/64459784:6061>). We know very little about Elijah's younger brother Eugene, who was born in 1874.

⁷⁹ It is unclear whether Cyrus was visiting his or Mary's relatives ("da folks, white and black" in Lincoln) in Bloomington.

⁸⁰ Perhaps his oldest child with Mary was a female—which would further complicate our ability to locate her in the archival record, as we do not know her married name.

⁸¹ Elijah was buried in Evergreen Memorial Cemetery, Bloomington, Illinois. (https://peoplelegacy.com/elijah_greenleaf-1G01551).

the local newspapers again carried stories about the aged veteran in Springfield. In the 1896 news article, Cyrus claimed to have been 127 years old, and stated “Dey tell me I am de oldest man in Illernoys, but I can split jes as much wood now as some ob de young sprigs in de city” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6).

Even though Cyrus was apparently boasting about his good health as late as 1896, he apparently, was experiencing serious health issues by the late 1880s. As early as 1865, Cyrus’ Civil War discharge papers reference his poor health at that time, with an Army Surgeon noting his old age, mental infirmity, and “a chronic ulcer of the leg.” Cyrus’ first trip and admittance to the recently opened Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home in Quincy (Adams County) occurred in early January 1889.⁸² Cyrus’ initial *Application For Admission* (dated December 4, 1888), noted his age as 110, and listed “old age rheumatism” as a disability he was plagued with.⁸³ The examining board surgeon in Springfield noted his “loss of teeth, with complications of “old age loss of vision” and his general condition as “old and decreessed [?] very stiff.”⁸⁴

⁸² The Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home at Quincy (presently known as the Quincy Veterans’ Home) was founded in 1886. It was the first facility of its kind established in Illinois by the State of Illinois for the care of its veterans. Beginning in 1866, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) began constructing what was to be a series of ten “homes” for the long-term health care and maintenance of the thousands of disabled or elderly veterans who had served in the Union forces during the American Civil War, and they pre-staged the modern system of veterans’ medical centers. In 1885-86, following this national model of “homes” established by the NHDVS, the State of Illinois constructed a similar “home” for veterans in Quincy. The State of Illinois took a different approach to the care of its veterans than the NHDVS by establishing what they called a “Cottage Plan” of housing. Instead of the large dormitory-style barracks favored at NHDVS “homes,” the State of Illinois developed a series of smaller structures set in a campus-like atmosphere with dining facilities present in each cottage (and not in a larger cafeteria setting). Such an approach, it was believed, would foster a more home-like atmosphere for the aging veterans. Shortly thereafter, accommodations were added to house the veterans’ spouses also (Mansberger and Stratton 2013). It is unclear whether the wards at the facility were segregated by race, and the number of Black Civil War era veterans who were present and/or cared for at the Home. Cyrus was housed in Ward E, the location of which is unknown.

⁸³ Although the accompanying Veterans Case Records (Illinois State Archives, Record Group 259.005) notes that Cyrus’ age was 111, a pencil note over the official inked entry states “about 80” with regard to his suspected age. This record also indicated that Cyrus was married with two children. The two children were listed as Elijah (20 years old) and Lu Jane (15 years of age; presumably a bastardization of Eugene). These records indicate that his wife Mary, and both sons, were residing on Madison Street in Springfield—most likely at the corner of Madison and Tenth Street (House A).

⁸⁴ Cyrus signed the application simply with an “X,” confirming that he apparently did not read nor write.

Although Cyrus was one of the earliest Black residents at the Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home in Quincy, he was not the first Black resident. Cyrus admittance was recorded in the Homes’ ledger as “Record 1090.” A search of entries 1000 to 1090 indicate the admission of two residents prior to Cyrus, that included Antony Debourg (from Springfield; Record 1039) and James Gibson (from Chicago, Record 1080). Each entry book contains 500 entries. A search of

Cyrus' application remained pending until the authorities received verification from the State of Illinois' Adjutant General's Office that one Cyrus Greenlee had served in Company C, 61st Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops. Although the Adjutant General's office noted that the name Cyrus Greenleaf did not appear on the rolls of Company C, the documentation apparently sufficed, and Cyrus was admitted to the Home on January 2, 1889.⁸⁵ The hospital's registry notes that Cyrus, who had qualified for admittance due to his service in Company C, 61st U.S. Colored Troops, was a resident of Sangamon County and was admitted simply for "old age."⁸⁶ Cyrus' case file indicates that he did not remain long at the veteran's home in Quincy. Unlike many of the veteran's case files (which are often lengthy with considerable detail as to activities), Cyrus' case file indicates that he received a "card pass" on January 14th, followed the next day by the issuance of a 30 day pass to Springfield. Whether he returned to Quincy after his 30-day furlough is unclear. The subsequent entry in his case file dated February 15 noted that he again was furloughed to May 15, suggesting that if he had returned to Quincy it was solely to arrange for the extension of his furlough. The next entry in his case file occurred slightly over two months later, and indicates that Cyrus had not returned in mid-May. Cyrus was formally discharged for "being AWOL 60 days" on July 20th of that year (Illinois State Archives, Case Files).

It would appear that Cyrus was back in Springfield to stay, more-or-less, by late February 1889. The 1890 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Cyrus was back in Springfield residing at 315 North Fifteenth Street at that time. The city directory does not indicate an occupation for Cyrus, and no other Greenleafs (or Greenlees) were listed in the 1890 directory. Similarly, the 1891 news account suggest that Cyrus was back in town by that time, and confirms that he was living on North Fifteenth Street in that year (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). Unfortunately, the 1891-92 *Springfield City Directory* does not have a listing for Cyrus. The 1892 *Springfield City Directory* listed Silas Greenleaf [Cyrus] as a "colored" laborer residing at 908 East

the two ledgers predating this existing ledger (for Records 001 through 1000) would surely document additional admissions to the Home of Black veterans.

⁸⁵ Although Cyrus' application stated he had been discharged in Memphis from the military in April 1865 at the end of his three-year enlistment, the Adjutant General's certificate noted that he had been granted a disability discharge in late February 1865. Cyrus' application to the Home noted that his nearest relative was Mary Greenleaf. The application indicated that Mary was married, had no occupation, had no children less than 16 years of age, and was residing at "10th & Madison Street, Springfield, Illinois." Taken literally, this most likely would have placed her in House A at that time. Taken more broadly, this would have placed her in one of the houses near that intersection (Houses A, B, or C).

⁸⁶ In the fall of 1886, Cyrus apparently had "established a relationship with Joseph S. Thompson" (quartermaster of Springfield's Stevenson GAR post). Although the Stephenson GAR post had been chartered in August 1878, it was not until May 1886 that the first Black GAR post (the John A. Bross GAR Post 578) was chartered in Springfield. It was most likely at this time, through the early months of the Bross GAR Post, that Cyrus probably met, and befriended Thompson. Although Cyrus appears potentially to have been an early member of the Bross Post, he was not one of the 19 African-Americans that signed its original charter (Schroeder-Lein 2014:118). Cyrus' relationship with Thompson at this early date [1886] is unclear (Illinois State Archives; see also Schroeder-Lein 2014:118).

Washington Street. Both Eli Greenleaf (a laborer) and Eugene Greenleaf (a miner) were also listed in the directory as well, both boarding at 910 East Washington Street (SCD 1892:256). By the late 1880s, Cyrus apparently was using the name Greenleaf.

The 1896 *Springfield City Directory* (1896:185) suggests that Cyrus Greenleaf (a laborer) and his son Eli Greenleaf (no occupation listed) were residing at 319 N. Tenth Street that year, a location that corresponds to House D.⁸⁷ Both individuals were listed as “colored” (Black) in the directory. That same year [1896], the *Illinois State Journal* ran a long article about Springfield’s Black community entitled “In Colored Circles” (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 3, 6).⁸⁸ In that article, the journalist wrote at length about “old man Cyrus Greenleaf” who lived “in a little shake-down on Tenth street between Madison and Mason. In this home, a place with one window (and the most of the lights broken), and two doors, reside the old man, his second wife and two sons, Lije [Elijah] and Gene [Eugene], who are known by the euphonious name of Green. Besides these four there are always a number of girls and boys about the room, but how they all manage to find a resting place in that little hut is a mystery.” This early January 1896 newspaper account corroborated Cyrus’ residence as 319 North Tenth Street and gave uncharacteristic detail as to the family’s living conditions at the time. This news account also suggested that the family was still answering to the surname Green, and Cyrus, his wife and two children were all living together at this address. The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map depicts a row of small predominately frame dwellings on the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street as “Negro Shanties.” This appellation was given to these dwellings by the creator of the map, no doubt, due to their extremely run-down condition, and occupation by Black individuals. By this date, this location was the heart of the area known as the Badlands.⁸⁹

⁸⁷ This address corresponds to House D within the Tenth Street Rail Improvements Project. It is somewhat unclear as to whether this corresponds to the main dwelling fronting Tenth Street, or a secondary dwelling (potentially representing a carriage house converted into a dwelling) fronting the alley to the rear of the main dwelling. Unless this describes only one of the multiple apartments in this larger house, this description of the residence (two doors, one window) does not appear to fit what is currently known about House D, but very well may describe the small house located on the backside of the main dwelling and fronting the alley.

⁸⁸ This appears to have been the first of a series of articles that ran sporadically during early 1896 under the column heading “IN COLORED CIRCLES” (“IN COLORED CIRCLES. Home of Abraham Lincoln is Dear to Colored People. Some of the Traits and Peculiarities Of an Important Element of Local Population,” *Illinois State Journal*, January 11, 1896, p. 3, 6).

⁸⁹ The Badlands covered an area roughly bounded by Ninth Street on the west, Fifteenth Street on the east, Jefferson Street on the south, and Reynolds Street on the north. The neighborhood’s name was derived, in part, from its being home to a number of gambling dens, brothels, and saloons, and thereby representing an extension of Springfield’s Black commercial Levee District. Equally important in the derivation of the name “Badlands,” however, was the fact that a large number of poor African-American families resided there (Senechal 1990:16). It was a racially-charged label that originated with the local White press, with the composition of the neighborhood’s population factoring into its unsavory reputation as much as the character of the businesses located there.

It seems likely that Cyrus, his wife Mary, and their two sons were living in the house on North Tenth Street potentially with Mary's presumed sister-in-law, Minnie Howard, at the time of the 1896 news account. In 1894, Minnie Howard (a.k.a. Minnie Bright) was documented as living at 315 North Tenth Street (a location that corresponds to House D. By this time, Minnie was well known to the Springfield police department, and appears to have been operating a "house of ill fame" from this location at this time.⁹⁰ Definitely by the spring of 1896, Minnie was working from her house on Tenth Street (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1896), and life for Minnie got a bit more complicated for her in late 1896 when she "was indicted for allowing unmarried females under 18 in a house of ill fame" (*Illinois State Register*, October 19, 1896). Minnie goes relatively undocumented in the city directories during the middle to late 1890s—presumably living in this house on North Tenth Street for a good bit of this time.

For whatever reason, Cyrus appears to have moved from the house located along North Tenth Street (away from the commercial activity associated with his sister-in-law) sometime shortly after the publication of this news account.⁹¹ The 1898 *Springfield City Directory* suggests that

Contemporary newspaper accounts also refer to the area as the "Black Belt" and describe it in overtly racist terms.

⁹⁰ Minnie's maiden name was Rice. She had married a man with the surname Bright prior to her marriage to Thomas Howard in 1889. Thomas Howard presumably was one of several brothers, and most likely was either Mary Howard Greenleaf's brother-in-law from a previous marriage, or potentially her earlier husband (and father to her daughters Addie and Lucinda "Lou" Howard. The first appearance of Minnie Bright in the local newspapers occurs in June 1895, when she "was arrested early in the morning on a charge of keeping a house of ill fame." In November of that same year, Minnie Bright ("a negro") and Carrie Bell ("a white woman") reportedly were charged with being "inmates of a low resort on East Mason street" (*Illinois State Journal* June 5, 1895; *Illinois State Register*, November 19, 1895). By 1896, Minnie was "well known in police circles" (*Illinois State Journal*, March 1, 1896).

⁹¹ In 1898, the *Illinois State Register*, in discussing cocaine use in Springfield, notes that "Minnie Bright, a woman who lives on Tenth street, between Madison and Mason streets, also uses cocaine" ("Are Cocaine Fiends: Springfield Negroes Go Wild Over the Drug," *Illinois State Register*, July 11, 1898). The following year, Minnie Bright was found guilty "of keeping a disorderly resort" and "house of ill fame" and was fined \$25 and costs (*Illinois State Journal*, June 11, 1899; *Illinois State Register*, June 10, 1899). In July 1900, Minnie and twenty-seven other women were arrested for disorderly conduct while drinking with soldiers while visiting "Cocaine Alley." Cocaine Alley was located adjacent to the Black commercial district known as the Levee. The women were held in prison until after the soldiers encampment left town ("Raided 'Cocaine Alley': Twenty-Eight Women Taken in Charge by The Police Officers," *Illinois State Journal*, July 11, 1900). Other women of note arrested that day were Hattie Butler (House C), and Annie Conlee (sic, Conley) (House A). Again in early 1903, Bright ran afoul of the authorities for "harboring females in a house of prostitution who are under the age of eighteen years... The Bright woman is alleged to have been harboring Clara York, a pretty mulatto girl, who is only fifteen years old" (*Illinois State Register*, March 12, 1903; March 15, 1903; March 17, 1903). In 1914, Minnie Bright was residing only a block north, at 425 North Tenth Street. In September of that year, Bright attempted suicide multiple times. In December 1916, Bright was successful in her attempts to take her life by drinking carbolic acid. At that time, she was residing at 1223 East Madison Street (*Illinois State Journal* September 18, 1914, September 19, 1894;

Cyrus, and his son Elijah, were residing on Clay Street, one house west of Wheeler Street at that time. This location would have placed him within the “Goose Town” (and/or Pleasant Grove) neighborhood which was located at the then southeastern edge of the community. By this date, a cluster of African American families had settled within that area. In 1895, the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church (916 South Eighteenth Street, now Martin Luther King Jr. Drive) was constructed by a small group of African-American families residing in the neighborhood, as their mother church—the Zion Baptist Church located at Ninth and Carpenter Street—was too distant for easy access (Mansberger and Stratton 2018). This location clearly was a much more quiet residential neighborhood than the mixed residential/commercial neighborhood along Tenth Street where Cyrus had been living.

The Greenleaf family is also enumerated in the 1900 Federal Census returns. At that time, Silas Greenleaf was enumerated as the head of the family, residing at 304 North 11th Street—one block east of their previous Tenth Street location, suggesting that they had moved back downtown. The 1900 Federal census indicates that Silas (122 years old), his wife Mary (86 years old), their two sons Elijah (29 years old), and Eugene (25 years old), as well as their granddaughter Lena Flynn (15 years old) were all residing at the same address (304 North Eleventh Street). It is of note that Cyrus’ wife Mary was back living within the same household at that time, even though Cyrus claimed they had separated.

In early February 1901, Cyrus again returned to the Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home in Quincy.⁹² Accompanying Cyrus’ application was a letter of support from Joseph S. Thompson (quartermaster of Springfield’s Stevenson Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 30). Thompson began his one-page letter with the words “Here I send you an application for Old Cyrus Greenleaf that you have known. He is a splendid good old man” (Illinois State Archives). Thompson’s letter proceeds by noting that Cyrus’ health “is failing,” and he was questioning how “he has continued to gain a liveryhood [sic].”⁹³ In his letter of support, Thompson indicated

December 29, 1916; December 31, 1916). The newspaper states that Bright’s “house” was located on North Tenth Street—an address at which she may have resided until the August 1908 riot.

⁹² Although Snyder (2013:11) references a single story regarding Cyrus’ life published in the *Quincy Whig* in 1901, several local newspapers apparently published stories about Cyrus shortly after his admittance in February 1901. These include: *Quincy Daily Journal*, February 20, 1901; *Quincy Weekly Whig*, February 7, 1901; *Quincy Daily Whig*, March 31, 1901. Unfortunately, copies of these news articles have not been located.

⁹³ Cyrus had apparently began to receive a military pension sometime after his initial admittance to the veterans home in 1889. Cyrus’ original application from late 1888 indicated that he had not drawn a pension, as yet. His application from early 1901 indicates that he was drawing a \$12/month pension from the Chicago Pension Office by this date (Pension Certificate #571210 Roll 14148). The new application for admittance (dated January 29, 1901) incorrectly stated that Cyrus had previously never been a member of any “Soldiers’, Sailors’ or other Charitable Home or Institution,” even though he had been admitted to the Illinois Veterans’ Home in early 1889.

that although Cyrus had lost his military discharge papers, he was “a harmless good man” and “I believe that his pension ctf [certificate] will be good enough identification” for admission purposes. The new application for admittance noted his disability as “senility and general debility due to same... as due to old age.” The application noted his birth year as 1778, and his age as 128 years. Written alongside his purported age were the words “don’t believe he is.”⁹⁴ As with his original admission in January 1889, Cyrus’ stay in Quincy was of relatively short duration, as he was “discharged on furlough” in mid-December 1902. During his approximate 22-month stay, there were no entries within his case file.

By late December 1902, Cyrus presumably was back living in Springfield for a few months. Both the 1902 and 1904 *Springfield City Directories* listed Silas Greenlee (and his son Elijah) as a resident of 315 North Tenth Street—presumably back with his wife’s family within the Tenth Street project area. This address would have placed the family in House D. Elijah’s admittance records for the Danville Veteran’s Home, from 1904, indicates that his mother (whom he listed as his nearest of kin) was residing at 318 North Tenth Street—a location on the east side of Tenth Street. In early January of that year (1904), both the *Illinois State Journal* and *Illinois State Register* reported the arrest of Elijah Greenleaf, for vagrancy (*Illinois State Register*, 23 January 1904, p. 6). Elijah, along with an accomplice named George Burton, was “accused of having concocted plans to relieve his feeble mother of pension money” and reported that “Mrs.

Thompson continued by noting the “he has some strapping sons as worthless lot of boys & are so worthless & lazy won’t die & they live off from the old man. The old fellow needs scrubbing & get the smell off from him. [He] is a harmless good man” (Illinois Archives, Case Files). As for his occupation at the time, the 1901 application notes that Cyrus was a “laborer” and that he had spent “his past ten years picking rags.”

⁹⁴ The application noted his place of birth as “Near Morgan City” in North Carolina. The application stated that Cyrus had enlisted in the military at an unknown day and month in 1863 at “cotton picking time,” that he was discharged at Memphis on November 22, 1865, and that the reason for his discharge was “end of war.” Needless to say, Cyrus’ recollection of his past military service was hazy, due no doubt, to his decreased mental capacity and senility by this date. The application’s Certificate of Identification, witnessed by Thompson, noted that Cyrus was “an innocent good man harmless.”

The 1901 application noted that his wife, Mary Greenleaf was a resident of Pleasant Plains at the time. As for Mary’s residence, Springfield had initially been entered but had been crossed out with the words “Pleasant Plains” written above it—suggesting that Mary may only recently have moved to Pleasant Plains. The application also noted that Cyrus’ children were all adults at the time, and that his post office was located in Springfield presumably within the “Purcell grocery store, corner 9th and Washington St.”

Apparently, at the time of his admittance in 1901, Cyrus prepared his *Last will and Testament* (dated February 2, 1901) (Illinois State Archives, Case Files).

Greenleaf resides in a shanty near Tenth and Jefferson [sic] streets.” Although it is clear that the elderly Mary and Cyrus were living in the greater Tenth Street project area, their exact location in 1904 is unclear.

In late February 1903, Cyrus was again admitted to the Veterans’ Home in Quincy for the final time. As before (in 1901), his remarkable age and life story was carried by the local newspaper in 1905, and his story became national news.⁹⁵ At the time of the 1905 article, Cyrus claimed he was 129 years of age, and news stories captioned “COUNTRY’S OLDEST NEGRO” were carried far and wide. As for his age, the news accounts noted that his claim of 129 years of age was consistent with his stated age of 111 years in 1893 [sic] when he first enrolled in the Home.⁹⁶

As Pinnick (2006:4) notes regarding Black membership in the GAR, “there were distinct advantages to those who decided to join the GAR. Given their limited educational and generally poor economic status, members found access to literate comrades a precious commodity”—particularly with regard to Civil War pension applications (and benefits). Against a backdrop of bigotry being experienced by many Black veterans at the time, “one must hold in high regard the overall integrity of rank and file members of the Illinois GAR and their fierce commitment to their comrades in arms” (Pinnick 2006:4). As Shaffer (1996:264-65, as cited in Pinnick 2006:4) noted, “The Grand Army’s help with pension claims increased the success rate of black members, especially compared to the applications of other African-American veterans.” In the fall of 1886, Cyrus apparently had “established a relationship with Joseph S. Thompson” (quartermaster of Springfield’s Stevenson GAR post) who later assisted Cyrus in his application to the Home (at least in 1901). Presumably, Thompson may have assisted Cyrus in his application for a pension, which he received sometime between 1889 and 1901. According to Thompson, who corresponded in his official post capacity on Cyrus’ behalf (by writing a letter of support on post stationary to officials at the Illinois Veterans Home), Cyrus had lost his discharge papers and had several grown sons whom he deemed “worthless” (Thompson 1901; Illinois State Archives).⁹⁷

⁹⁵ *Illinois State Journal*, 27 March 1905, as reprinted from an unknown Quincy newspaper (see also *Quincy Daily Herald*, March 12, 1906). At that time of his admittance in 1903, although Cyrus claimed to be 123 years old, the Home could not substantiate his age and recorded it as “unknown, but over 100” (Snyder 2013:11). Although suspected as again being simply “old age,” the reason for Cyrus’ return to the Home in Quincy is unknown.

⁹⁶ It actually was in 1889 that Cyrus was first admitted to the Illinois Veteran’s Home (Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home Residents, Illinois State Archives, Office of the Illinois Secretary of State, Cyberdriveillinois.com).

⁹⁷ In 1904, Elijah and a cohort had been arrested for concocting schemes to defraud his mother of her pension money (see earlier footnote).

Springfield’s Stephenson Post had been chartered in August 1878. In May 1886, the African-American Bross GAR Post 578 was chartered in Springfield. It most

Although the 1906 *Quincy City Directory* indicates that he was a resident of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in that city, Cyrus died in hospital at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at 5am, on 11 March 1906. The cause of his death was given as "sapremia gangrene" (blood poisoning caused by gangrene), and the hospital's death receipt noted his age as 109 years. Cyrus was interred in Sunset Cemetery in that city (Division 8, Row 3) (Illinois State Archives, Receipt Death Notice).⁹⁸ At the time of his death, according to the newspaper account Cyrus was survived by his wife Mary and three unnamed children (Elijah, Eugene, and an elusive unnamed child). The Illinois Veterans Home at the time noted that he was survived by his wife, and only two children (Elijah and Eugene). Historical research suggests that he was also survived by at least two step-children (Addie and Lucinda Howard), as well as several nephews and nieces, if not grandchildren. Claiming to be 127 years of age at the time of his death, the story of this "splendid good old man" was carried across the United States one last time.⁹⁹

likely was at this time that Cyrus probably met, and befriended Thompson. Although Cyrus appears to have been an early member of the Bross Post, he was not one of the 19 African-Americans that signed the original charger (Schroeder-Lein 2014:118).

⁹⁸ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92600285/cyrus-greenleaf>

⁹⁹ So, just how old was Cyrus at the time of his death? Unfortunately, we probably will never know for sure his actual age. Mezurek (2020) discusses the difficulty in determining the age of African-American ex-slaves, and clearly Cyrus inconsistently reported, and apparently often exaggerated, his age. Probably some of the more accurate estimations of his age include: 1) the military surgeon's estimate of "upwards of sixty years of age" at the time of his discharge in early 1865, 2) the 1880 U.S. Census of Population return which listed his age as 60, and 3) the Veteran's Home case records from his initial admittance which notes that he was "about 80" in 1889. Aslo of interest is the 1850 Slave Schedule from North Carolina listing Elijah Largent's enslaved men—one of which most likely was Cyrus. Although this slave schedule does not list these individuals by name, the enslaved men were listed with ages of 5, 15, 24, 28, and 38. The most likely candidates of these unnamed individuals which might represent Cyrus are those aged 15, 24, or 28—suggesting potential birth years for Cyrus' of 1822, 1826, and 1835.. It seems doubtful that the 38 year old enslaved man on the Largent plantation (with his 1812 year of birth) would have represented Cyrus. But then again, we will never know for sure how old Cyrus, the "Good Old Man," actually was.

For a similar story regarding a fellow Springfield resident, see Karau (2021).

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A COLORED CENTENARIAN:

Silas Greenleaf, Aged 107, Tells His Little Story—He Remembers Massa George.

"Do you see that old colored gentleman there?" was the query put to a JOURNAL reporter yesterday by a gentleman who pointed at an aged negro walking slowly through "gamblers' alley" from Fifth to Sixth street. "He is over 100 years old. Come along and I'll introduce you to him." The reporter accepted the invitation and was soon in the midst of an interview with the dusky centenarian. Upon learning that his new acquaintance was a newspaper man the old fellow pulled a little, well-worn memorandum book from his pocket and taking a dirty piece of paper from between its leaves he handed it to the reporter who read the following:

"Silas Greenleaf was born in north Cahills, 1778, on the Kobbia river, six miles Morgan court house."

This document he regarded as indisputable proof of his age, although his memory of dates proved to be very defective and some of his statements were very hard for even a credulous reporter to swallow.

"Yes sir," said he, "I am 107 years old. The first of January was my birth day. I was bo'n down in North Cahill, an my ole massa's name was Elijah Lodge. He was a mighty good old man. He raised me and w'en he died, he lef' a will that no man should buy me less he'd 'rree to treat me well. He had 'bout one hundred niggers; the oldest was my ole granny. He set her free w'en she was 90 years old. After my ole massa died I was bought by Massa Greenleaf an' I lived with him 'tel Massa Linkun set me free. Yes I was married. B'en married twice. I was married first time w'en I was only 'bout 15 years old, but my massa wouldn't sell me and her'n wouldn't sell her. We had one boy. W'en I see him last he was driyin' a team of oxen up a hill away off. He was mos' nigh a man then—hit's b'en a long while ago; I don't member how long; we didn't count no years then."

"W'en d' I come here? Well, I come here about two weeks before the sojers left Camp Butler. Yes, I got married agin sence I b'en here. You see I had nobody to take keer of, me an' I jes' picked up the first woman I could git. She's done gone and lef' me now and married another man an' now he's done gone an' lef' her. She's here in town yit. She jest sets around and don't do nothin'; 'pears like she's so heavy on her feet she nint no 'count to work. She

On His Travels.

Lincoln Journal: "Silas Greenleaf, of Springfield, a colored man, born in Morganton, Catawba county, North Carolina, in 1778, was in town yesterday. He came up from Springfield, he said, "to see de folks, white and black, befoah he died, as he mou't de befoah long." He claims to have seen General Washington, and received a shilling from him while a lad. Silas' master's name was Elizah Lorgen, at one time the owner of 100 slaves. This old man's father was a native of Africa, and died in North Carolina many years ago. To test his memory he was asked about the wars he remembered. He promptly recalled five (the revolution, war of 1812, Seminole war, Mexican campaign and rebellion.) This man's appearance does not belie his words. His hair and beard are as white as snow, and his form tapers with the weight of years. He pines to sit in front of the log hut with the sufloway and home of his master in view; the music of the winds as they sweep through the palmettes and huge oypress are dear to him. When he alluded to the years long ago, when in the woods searching for opossum, or while fishing on the river bank, he became a true 'Old Joe.'

Before the conversation ended tears were trickling down the care worn cheeks, and the wish was expressed that the Lord would call him home to meet the companions of his youthful days."

Touching, isn't it?

OVER A HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

An Old Colored Man Who Claims to Have Lived 113 Years.

Springfield can boast of a centenarian in the person of an aged negro, who claims to have first seen the light of day in the period when George Washington was the most conspicuous man in the country. This old gentleman's name is Cyrus Greenleaf and, according to his own statement, he has passed the 113th milestone in life's journey. The old man is as black as coal, about five feet in height and is nearly bent double from age. A JOURNAL reporter was walking along Washington street the other afternoon, when a friend said, "There goes a man that is over a hundred years old." The reporter crossed the street and began a conversation with the old man, who said that he had been in this country 113 years and hoped to live a few years longer. He then took from his pocket an old, worn and greasy memorandum book, which bore the date of 1858, and on the fly leaf was written in ink a statement that he was born on an island near the Isthmus of Panama on Jan. 1, 1778. The writer then asked this old citizen for a sketch of his early life, which he gave in substance:

"I was shipped from my home when about 60 years old, taken to Tennessee and sold into slavery. My first owner was Elijah Logan, who took me to his cotton plantation about thirty miles from Memphis, and there I stayed for eight years, when he died. This was about eight years before the war and all of us slaves were put on the block and sold. I was bought by a planter by the name of Ephriam Greenleaf, who paid \$750 for me. My sister and her child were bought by a man living away south of the old home, and brought \$1,000. My new master took me about eight miles from my old home and put me to work picking cotton. He was very kind to me and never gave me a beating. He named me Cyrus Greenleaf, for one of his sons, who also was very good to me. Here I lived for about six years, until the breaking out of the war, when my master set me free. I wandered around during the war trying to find my sister, but without success, and finally drifted to Springfield, arriving here two days before the soldiers left Camp Butler, and have been here ever since." He said that he first lived here in a log cabin which stood where the Illinois Central depot now is. He says that there have been a great many changes since his younger days, and claims that he has never been ill enough to be confined to his bed. He has been a member of the Methodist church ever since he came to this country. Greenleaf resides on North Fifteenth street and makes his living by doing odd chores.

IN COLORED CIRCLES

Home of Abraham Lincoln is Dear To Colored People.

Some of the Traits and Peculiarities Of an Important Element of Local Population.

"Why don't some newspaper man write a story about he colored people of Springfield?" asked a well known business man recently. "If one of you fellows would go out among the colored inhabitants a few times I imagine you could find material for a fine article. There are some good tales connected with the colored people of this city, and I know that thousands of whites would like to read them."

A reporter for The State Journal followed the suggestion and started out in quest of something. It was a heavy job and consumed a number of hours until the pen-and-inker felt as though a feather bed was a more desirable place about those hours than tramping through the east part of the city. Of course all of the colored people of Springfield do not reside in that district, but it would not be safe to throw a rock any great distance in the territory between Jefferson and Carpenter and Tenth and East Grand avenue and water that the missile would not land in a colored man's yard. There are about 3,000 persons in the city who have a colored skin. There are a few residing in the southwest portion of the city, but these few are greatly scattered.

It is said that Springfield has a greater number of colored citizens in proportion to the size of the city than any other city in the union, save Washington, which has a population of 250,000 and nearly 100,000 of them are colored. Chicago is said to have only about 30,000 colored inhabitants, not as many as New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; Of course, St. Louis and New Orleans have a greater number than Chicago, but that is not strange, as those two cities are nearer the "old plantations" and are among the first to be sought when the average colored man makes a start in search of his fortune.

Figure 1. Springfield newspapers first called attention to Silas (aka Cyrus) Greenleaf in the spring of 1885. Over the next eleven years, at least four news articles recounted details of Cyrus' remarkable life to their readers. From left to right: *Illinois State Journal*, 22 April 1885, p. 8; *Illinois State Register* (reprinted from the *Lincoln Journal*), 29 April 1885, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3; and *Illinois State Journal*, 11 January 1896, p. 6.

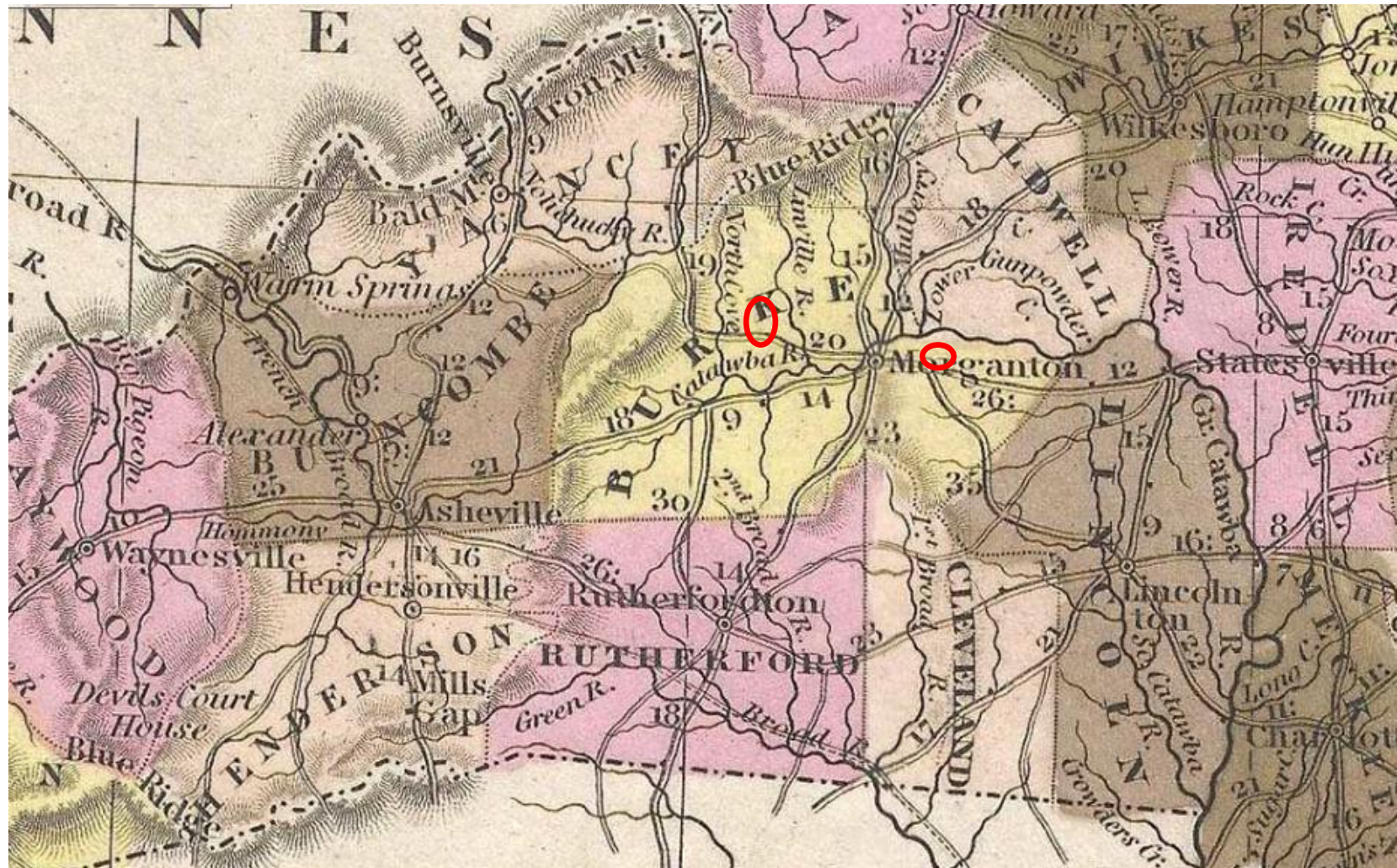


Figure 2. Detail from *A New Map of Nth. Carolina With Its Canals, Roads & Districts* (Tanner 1841). Morganton was located along the upper reaches of the Catawba River at the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in far western North Carolina. McDowell County had, as yet, not been partitioned from Burke County by this date. The approximate location of the Largent and Greenlee plantations are circled in red.

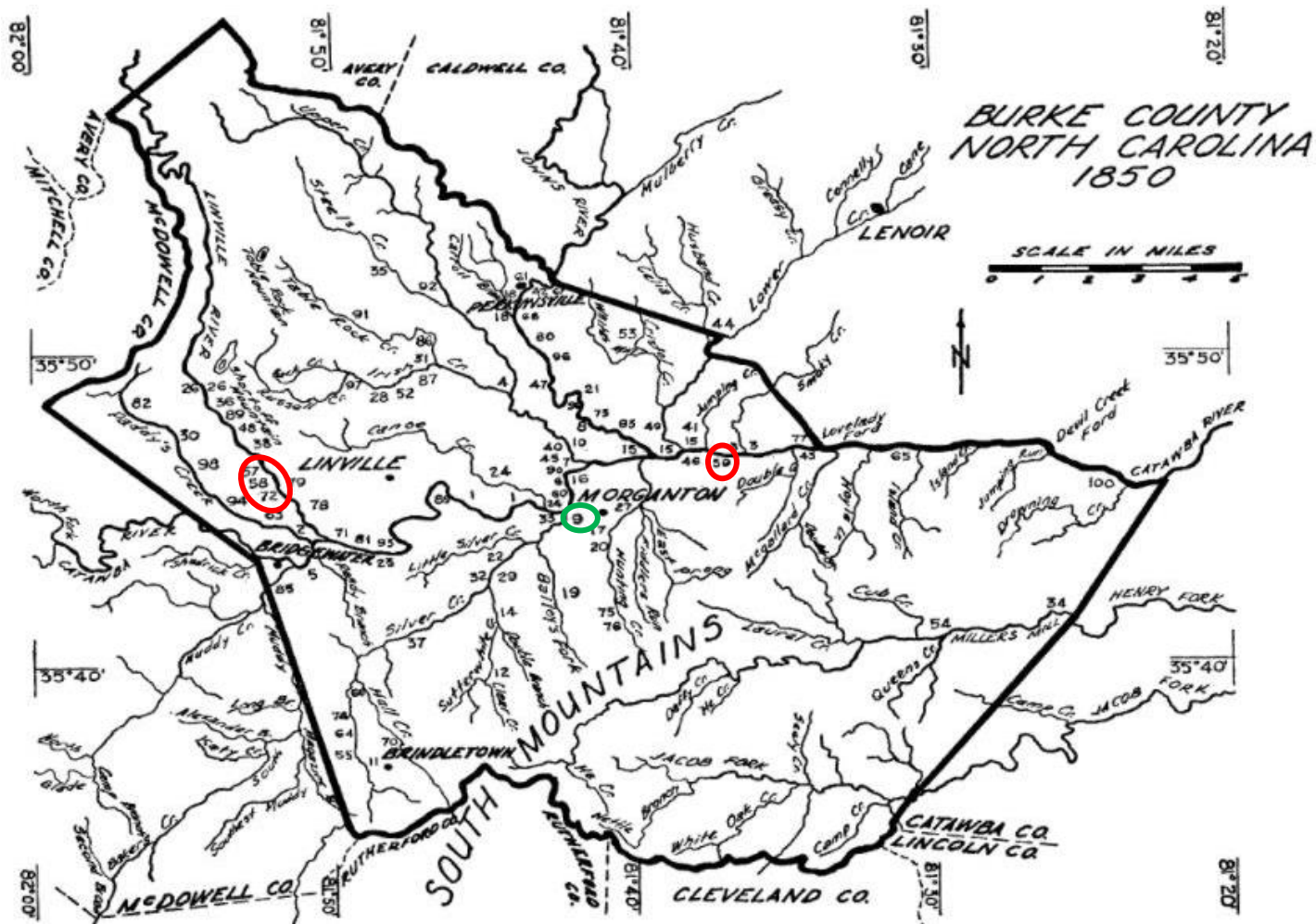


Figure 3. Map of Burke County, North Carolina illustrating the location of plantations in 1850. The Largent plantation is indicated as Number 59; the Greenlee plantations are indicated as numbers 57 (James A. Greenlee), 58 (Minerva S. Greenlee, Samuel's widow), and 72 (Samuel B. Greenlee)—all of which were slave owners. Archibald Berry's (Largent's son-in-law) plantation is indicated as number 43, due east of Largent's plantation (Phifer 1962). The green circle is the approximate location of Samuel's Mountain View Plantation at Morganton.

in the County of Burke State

day of Aug, 1850. James S. J. Ass't Marshal.

1	NAMES OF SLAVE OWNERS.	2 Number of slaves.	3 DESCRIPTION.			6 Fugitives from the State.	7 Number manumitted.	8 Deaf & dumb, blind, insane, or idiotic.
			3 Age.	4 Sex.	5 Colour.			
1	<u>Elijah Largent</u>	1	69	M	B			
2		1	27	M	B			
3		1	25	M	B			
4		1	38	M	B			
5		1	28	M	B			
6		1	26	M	B			
7		1	24	M	B			
8		1	15	M	B			
9		1	7	M	B			
10		1	5	M	B			
11	<u>C. J. Largent</u>	1	16	M	B			
12		1	17	M	B			
13	<u>Isaac Johnson</u>	1	33	M	M			
14		1	31	M	M			

Figure 4. Detail from the 1850 Slave Schedule, Burke County, North Carolina enumerating details of Elijah Largent's slave holdings in that year. Presumably one of these males was Cyrus.

J. C. Hallberton	1 Lob Do ab 10 ⁰ per pound	10 00
W. F. M. Nesson	500 lb more or less ab 9 ⁰ per lb	6 14 1
J. M. Hoppsoldy	1 Sur of Fab ab 8 ⁰ per pound	6 24
William Hartley	1 Sur of Fab ab 9 ⁰ per pound	33
W. F. M. Nesson	2 fars 20 ⁰ each	10
H. Duckworth	1 Jug & Honey	1 15
W. F. M. Nesson	1 far	5
John Kincaid	1 Girl Ginny	5 10 00
J. S. Hawkins	1 Girl Cole	9 00 00

List of Sale continued

Purchasers Names	Property sold	Dol	c ^t
* E. E. Greenlee	1 Boy Cyrus	700	
E. J. Largent	1 Brown Mule	95	
James Souman	1 Sorrel Mule	70	
* W. F. Hartley	1 Brown Mule	75	
W. F. M. Nesson	50 Gal. Whiskey 52 ⁰ per Gall	26	25
* Saml. William	1 Bee Gum 11 square	2	15
* W. E. Hennessey	1 Bee Gum 11 Round	2	15

Figure 5. Detail of two pages from the “List of Sale” items from Elijah Largent’s estate sale, March 1855 both of which list the sale of enslaved individuals. Note the sale of “1 Boy Cyrus” to E. E. Greenlee for \$700—most likely representing Cyrus Greenleaf who settled in Springfield, Illinois immediately after the Civil War (Ancestry.com).

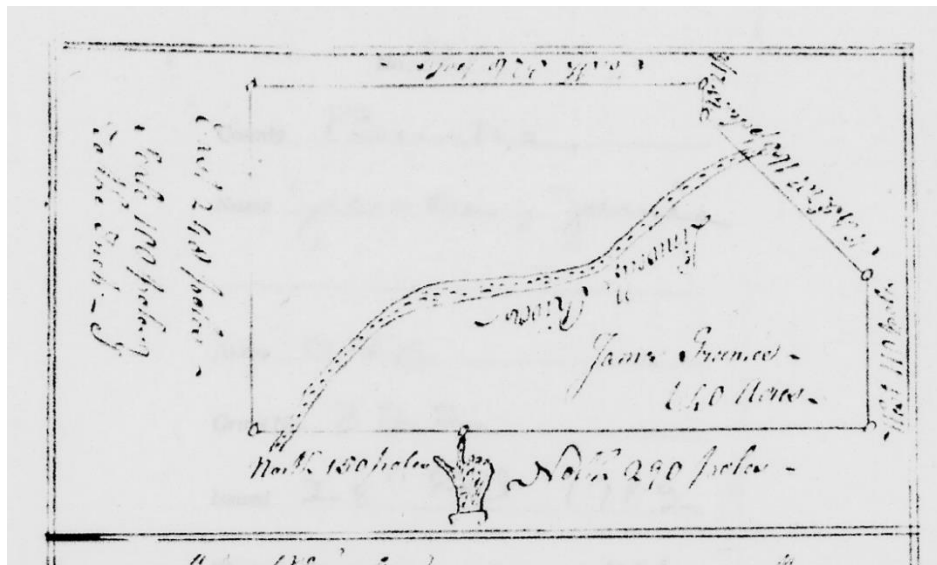
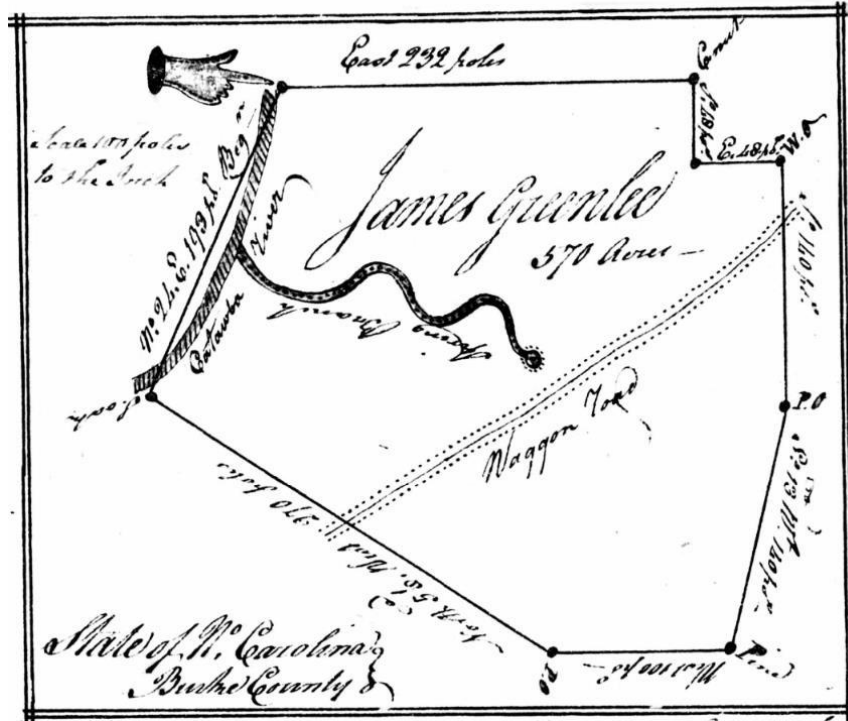


Figure 6. In late 1778, James Greenlee filed several land claims in western Tennessee, totaling several thousand acres. Top: Claim No. 58 (for 540 acres), located “On the South Side of Catawba River opposite the Quaker Meadow.” Issued in 1779, this was later to become the location of Morganton and the Greenlee family’s Mountain View Plantation—the potential home of Cyrus after his March 1855 purchase by the Greenlee family. Bottom: Claim No. 321 (640 acres), located “on Linville River” and issued in 1782. By 1850, three of the Greenlee family members had plantations on the Linville River, located west of Morganton.

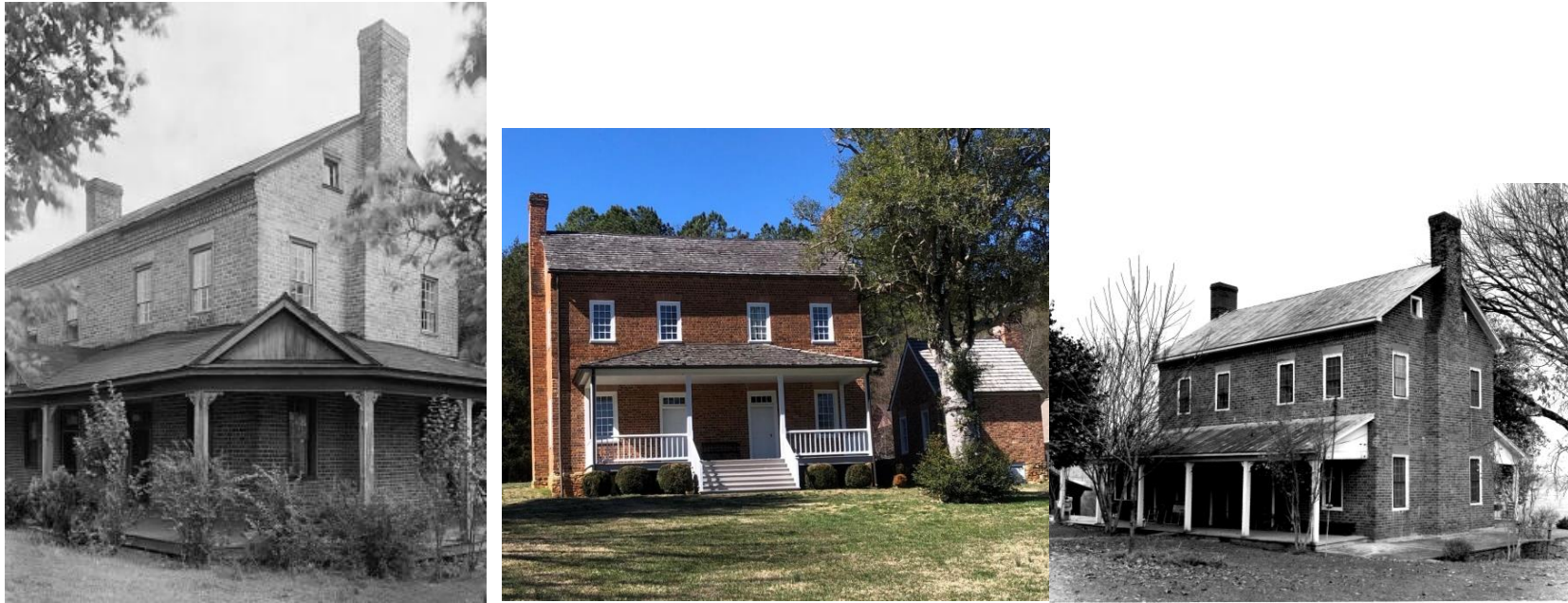


Figure 7. Two views of the Federal-style McDowell plantation house constructed in Quaker Meadow in circa 1812 (and referred to as the McDowell House at Quaker Meadows). Grace Greenlee (James Greenlee’s sister) was Charles McDowell’s wife, having married him in 1782. James Greenlee’s early plantation was located along the Catawba River and was bordered by the McDowell plantation—both of which were established in the late eighteenth century near present-day Morganton. The McDowell House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1973; see also <https://amp.en.google-info.org/43707247/1/quaker-meadows.html>; https://morganton.com/news/local/ancestry-search-leads-woman-family-to-morganton-roots/article_47f403b6-8105-11eb-b7ad-2b3c2155280d.html).



Figure 8. Two views of Samuel Greenlee’s Mountain View plantation home constructed in circa 1815 in Morganton, Burke County, North Carolina. Samuel was Ephraim’s father. Top: View of house from the National Register of Historic Places nomination form (Mintzer 1984). Bottom: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_View_\(Morganton,_North_Carolina\)#/media/File:Mountain_View,_Morganton,_NC.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mountain_View_(Morganton,_North_Carolina)#/media/File:Mountain_View,_Morganton,_NC.jpg).

13		1 3 5 B			
13		1 1 5 B			6
14	Arthur D. Patton	1 4 7 M B			
15		1 25 7 M B			1
16	Dr. E. Greenlee	1 7 5 3 B			
17		1 38 7 M M			
18		1 44 7 M B			
19		1 38 6 B			
20		1 29 7 M B			Asst
21		1 23 5 7 M			
22		1 18 6 7 M			Sp
23		1 18 6 B			Sal
24		1 16 5 B			
25		1 10 7 M B			
26		1 10 7 M B			Has
27		1 6 7 M B			
28		1 4 6 B			
29		1 2 6 B			
30		1 1 7 M M			B Sal
31	Mary M. McRee	1 2 6 5 B			
32		1 4 7 M M			
33		1 4 7 M M			See
34		1 2 6 7 M			
35		1 10 5 B			1
36	Arthur E. Patton	1 15 7 M B			
37					

Figure 9. Detail from the 1860 Slave Schedule, Burke County, North Carolina enumerating details of Ephraim Greenlee's slave holdings in that year. Presumably one of these males was Cyrus. At this time, just prior to his move to western Tennessee, Ephraim was listed as having 15 enslaved individuals on his plantation. The listing immediately after Ephraim's listing in this schedule was that of Mary McRee, Ephraim's sister (who owned 5 enslaved individuals).

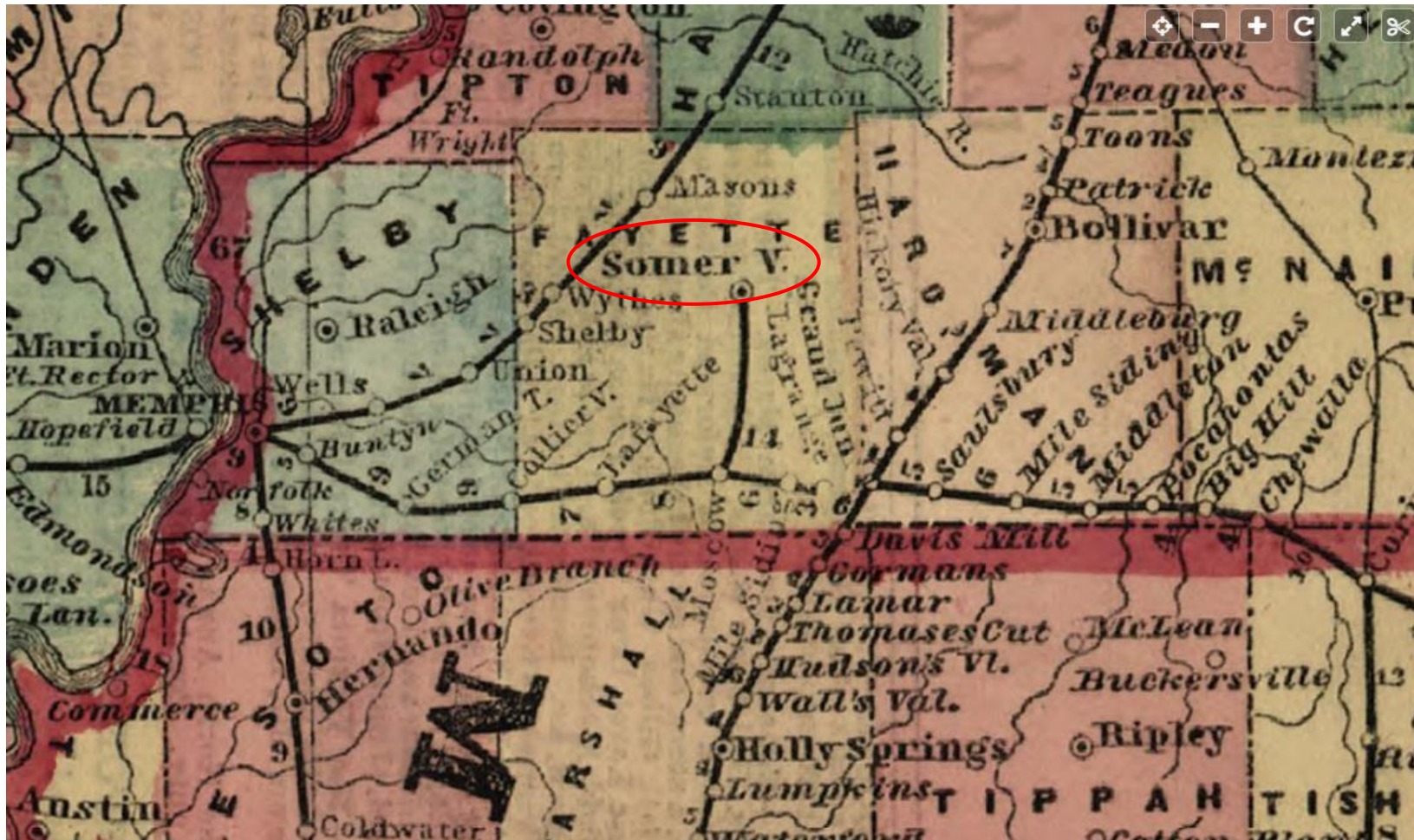


Figure 10. Shelby and Fayette Counties, Tennessee as illustrated on *Lloyd's Map of the Southern States* (Lloyd 1862). Somerville, the location of Ephraim Greenlee's plantation, is located immediately north of Moscow at the head of a short rail line in northcentral Fayette County. Moscow and La Grange are located immediately east of Grand Junction on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad line, which intersects the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad line at Grand Junction, immediately to the east of La Grange. Fayette County was formed in late September 1824, having been partitioned from Hardeman and Shelby Counties. Shelby County formed in 1819, whereas Hardeman County formed in 1823.

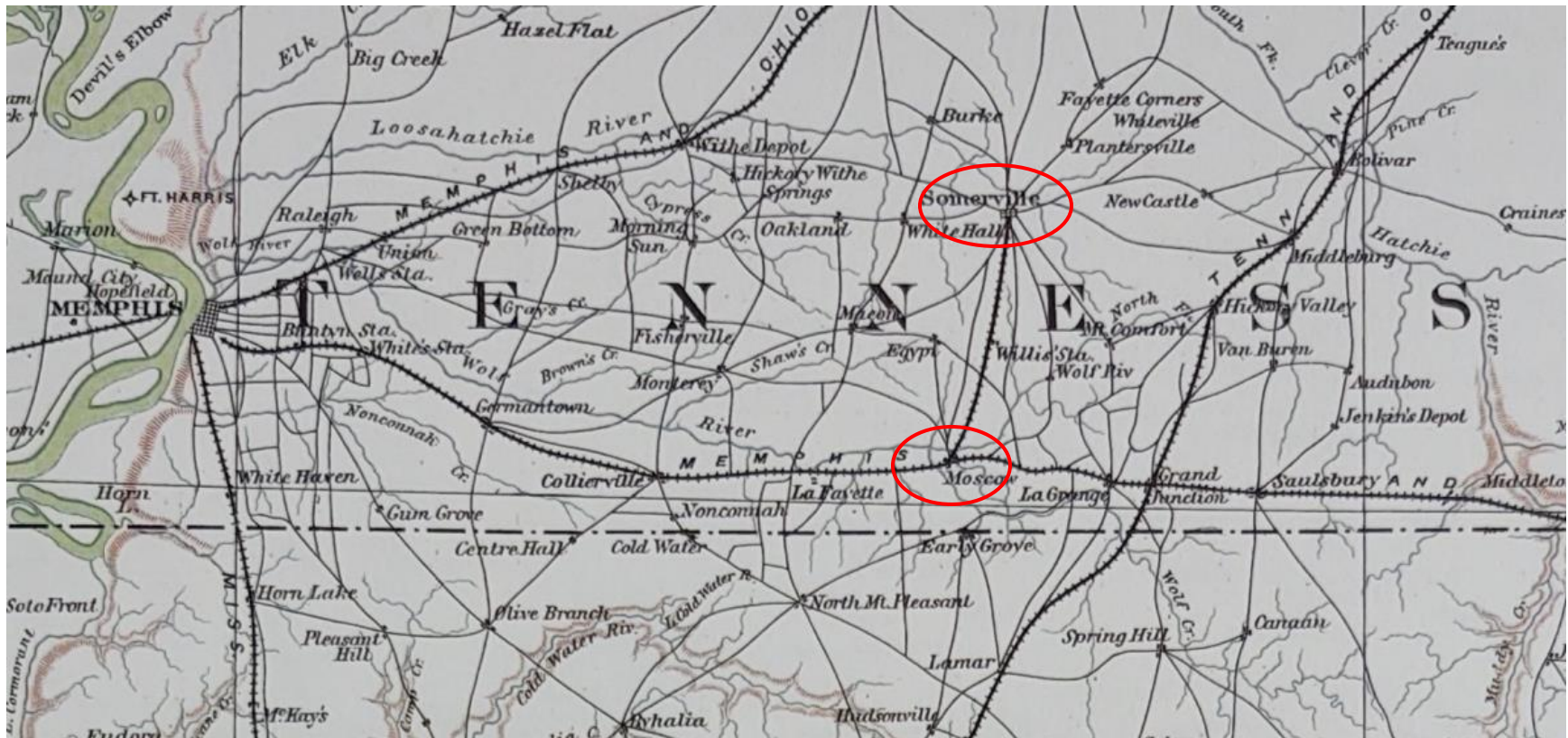


Figure 11. Detail view of the vicinity east of Memphis, Tennessee in 1862 (Davis et al 1891: Plate CLIV). The Greenlee plantation was located near Somerville, north of Moscow (both of which are circled in red). La Grange and Grand Junction are located east of Moscow.

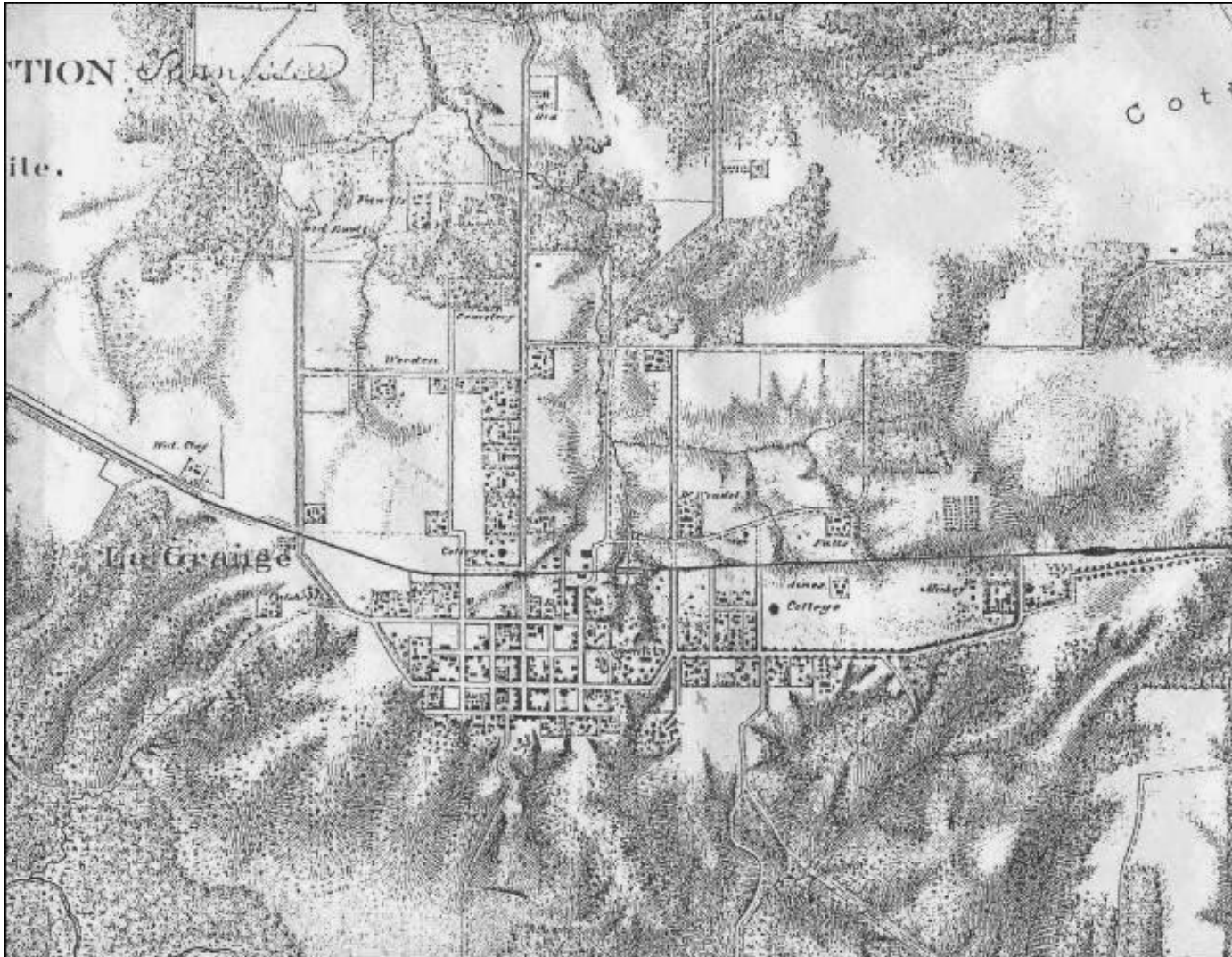


Figure 12. La Grange, Tennessee and vicinity in 1862 (*A Map of LaGrange, Tennessee, 1862*. U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. <http://tdclassicist.blogspot.com/2014/12/lagrange-tennessee.html>).



Figure 13. Top: La Grange Synodical College—Memphis Presbyterian Synod. The college, established in 1857, closed after an accelerated 1860-61 class due to the onslaught of war. Union forces used the building for both a prison, and hospital. Bottom: Davis Mills on Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, being guarded by Union troops from La Grange. The location of this small hamlet was on the Wolf River in Mississippi just south of Grand Junction, and was attacked by Confederate troops on December 21, 1862. Both images are from *Harper's Weekly* (December 20, 1862. "The War in the Southwest," Volume VI, Number 312, pp. 802 text).

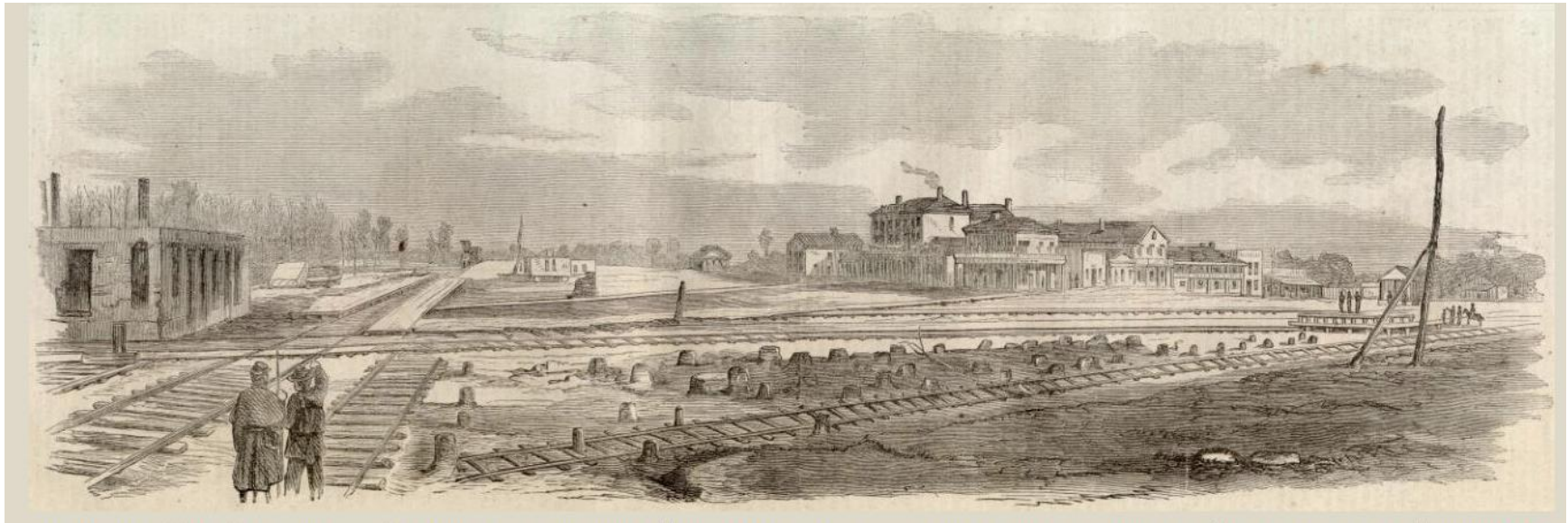


Figure 14. Grand Junction, located east of Moscow at the intersection of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad with the Mississippi and Ohio Railroad as depicted in *Harper's Weekly* (December 20, 1862). This important rail junction was guarded by Union forces stationed at La Grange.



Figure 15. Group of “contrabands” at Cumberland Landing, Virginia in 1862 (Goodman 2020). “Contraband camps” were numerous around the Union military encampments of Shelby and Fayette County in 1862 and early 1863, and probably included Cyrus Greenlee (<https://oxfordre.com/americanhistory/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780199329175.001.0001/acrefore-9780199329175-e-203>; see also, <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african-american-odyssey/civil-war.html#obj2> for additional imagery).



Figure 16. Recruitment poster entitled “Come and Join Us Brothers” published at an unknown date in 1863. Immediately after Lincoln’s announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, Frederick Douglass actively worked at recruiting Black soldiers for the Union cause. In August 1863, Douglass was invited by Lincoln to proceed to Vicksburg to work directly with the U.S. military in the recruitment of Black soldiers from the ranks of recently emancipated slaves. By the war’s end, approximately 200,000 Black Soldiers had served in the military in support of the Union cause (see “Frederick Douglass—Recruiter of Colored Troops,” <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african-american-odyssey/civil-war.html#obj8>; <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african-american-odyssey/civil-war.html> and https://www.princeton.edu/~graphicarts/2008/04/come_and_join_us_brothers.html#:~:text=Come%20and%20Join%20Us%20Brothers%2C%20ca.,printed%20by%20P.%20S.%20Duval%20%26%20Son for discussion of the two versions of this recruitment poster).

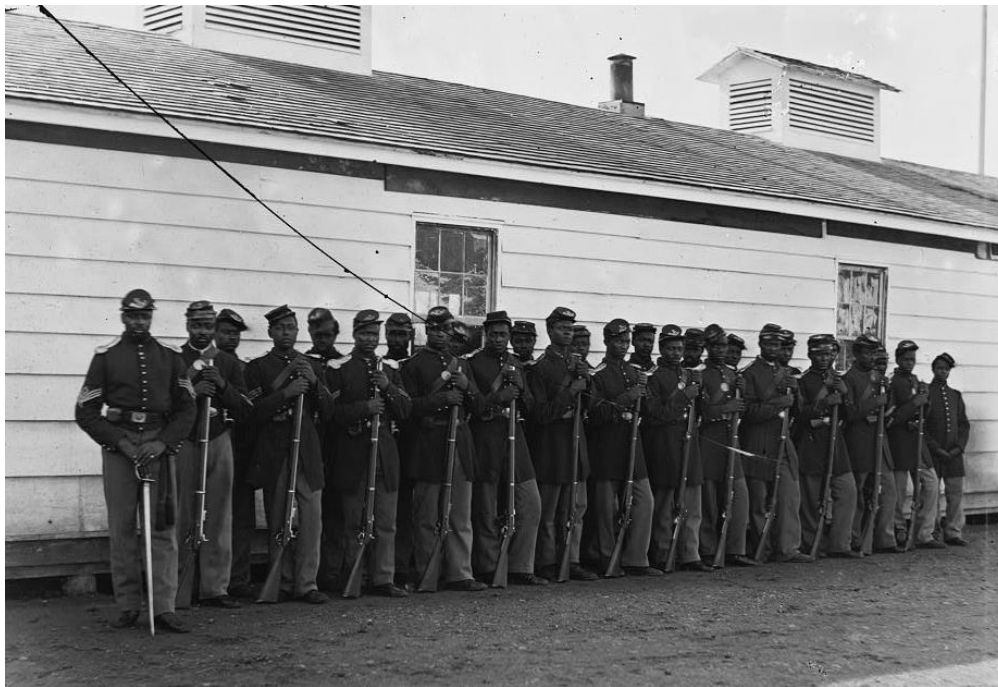


Figure 17. No pictures of the 61st U.S. Colored Troops are known to exist. Top: Picket station of U.S. Colored Troops, Dutch Gap canal, Virginia in 1864 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_Colored_Troops_Civil_War_units#/media/File:DutchGapb.jpg). Bottom: Company E, 4th U.S. Colored Infantry at Fort Lincoln, Washington, D.C. This regiment was established on Nov 30, 1863 as the 28th [Indiana] Regiment, U.S.C.T. (<https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-african-americans-and-the-civil-war-forts-of-dc.htm>; see also picture of 3rd Regiment soldier from western Tennessee in Young (2019)).



Figure 18. Sargent Samuel Smith of the 119th U.S.C.T. and family. This is the only know photograph of a Black Union soldier in uniform with his family

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_Colored_Troops_Civil_War_units#/media/File:Unidentified_African_American_soldier_in_Union_uniform_with_wife_and_two_daughters.jpg

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
CERTIFICATE
OF DISABILITY  **FOR DISCHARGE.**

Private Cyrus Greenlee of Captain *Joseph*
W. Coy Company, (*C.*) of the *11th* Regiment of the United States
 was enlisted by *Gen. Jacob Brown* of
 the *11th* Regiment of *U.S. Infantry* at *San Bruno Tenn*
 on the *10th* day of *June*, 1862, to serve *3* years; he was born
 in the State of *North Carolina*, is *29*
 years of age, *5* inches high, *Black* complexion. *Black* eyes,
Black hair, and by occupation when enlisted a *Soldier*. During the last two
 months said soldier has been unfit for duty *10* days. *This man is probably not less than*
40 years of age. He has never been fit for active duty since his enlistment.
He was recruited into the Regt by S. W. Campbell with his name being dis-
missed for desertion. The man is of no use whatever in the Company.
His age as given in the above description is undoubtedly false.

STATION: *Memphis Tenn*
 DATE: *Feb 10th 1863* *Joseph S. Coy*
Capt 11th U.S. Inf.
 Commanding Company

I CERTIFY, that I have carefully examined the said *private Cyrus Greenlee*
 of Captain *Joseph S. Coy* Company, and find him incapable of performing the duties of a
 soldier because of † *Old age and mental infirmity. Has a*
chronic ulcer of the leg appeared to be upwards
of fifty years of age. Is totally unfit for
the service. Degree of disability 7/8
In my opinion he was unfit for a soldier at time of
enlistment

A. H. Hallwood
 Surgeon.
61st U.S.C.

DISCHARGED, this *29th* day of *February*, 1863, at *Memphis*
Tenn

John Foley
1st Col. 61st U.S. Inf.
 Commanding the Reg't.

The Soldier desires to be addressed at
 Town _____ County _____ State _____

* See Note 1 on the back of this. † See Note 2 on the back of this.
 [A. G. O. No. 100 & 101—First.] [DUPLICATES.]

*Deposited on personal examination
 of Cyrus Greenlee by
 Dr. A. H. Hallwood Surg. 61st U.S.C.
 of Memphis Tenn Feb 10th 1863*

*Approved over
 signed by
 Surg. 61st U.S.C.
 Dr. A. H. Hallwood*

Figure 19. Cyrus Greenlee's "Army of the United States, Certificate of Disability for Discharge" dated February 1863 (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/201099416> File #302326779).



Figure 20. At approximately 60 years of age, Cyrus Greenlee walked from western Tennessee (by way of the tongue-in-cheek “Leghorn Road”) arriving at Camp Butler located east of Springfield, Illinois, sometime in late 1865 or, more likely early-to-middle 1866. Camp Butler, which was located along the Sangamon River south of Jimtown (present-day Riverton) approximately 8 miles east of Springfield, began training and outfitting troops for service in the Civil War in August 1861. The camp also served as a prison for Confederate prisoners-of-war beginning in February 1862 and continuing through May 1863. Currently the site is the location of Camp Butler National Cemetery (Parrotte 1938; Sangamon Valley Collections; https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/national_cemeteries/Illinois/Camp_Butler_National_Cemetery.html; <https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=10239>).

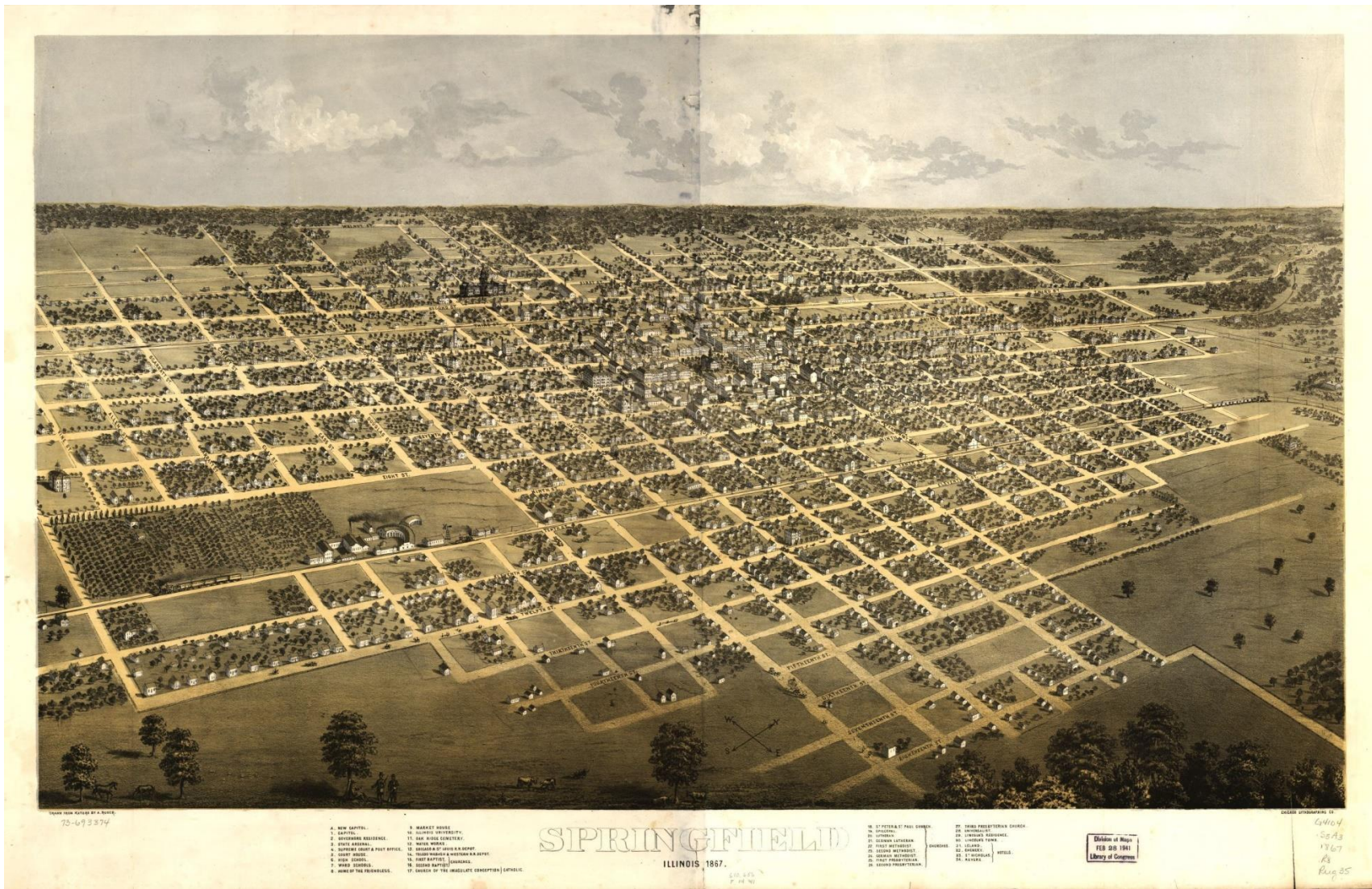


Figure 21. In circa 1866, Cyrus (like many recently freed Blacks from the South) relocated north to Springfield—the capital of the State of Illinois, but more importantly the home of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln. This is a bird’s eye view of Springfield at about the time of Cyrus’ arrival in the community (Ruger 1867).

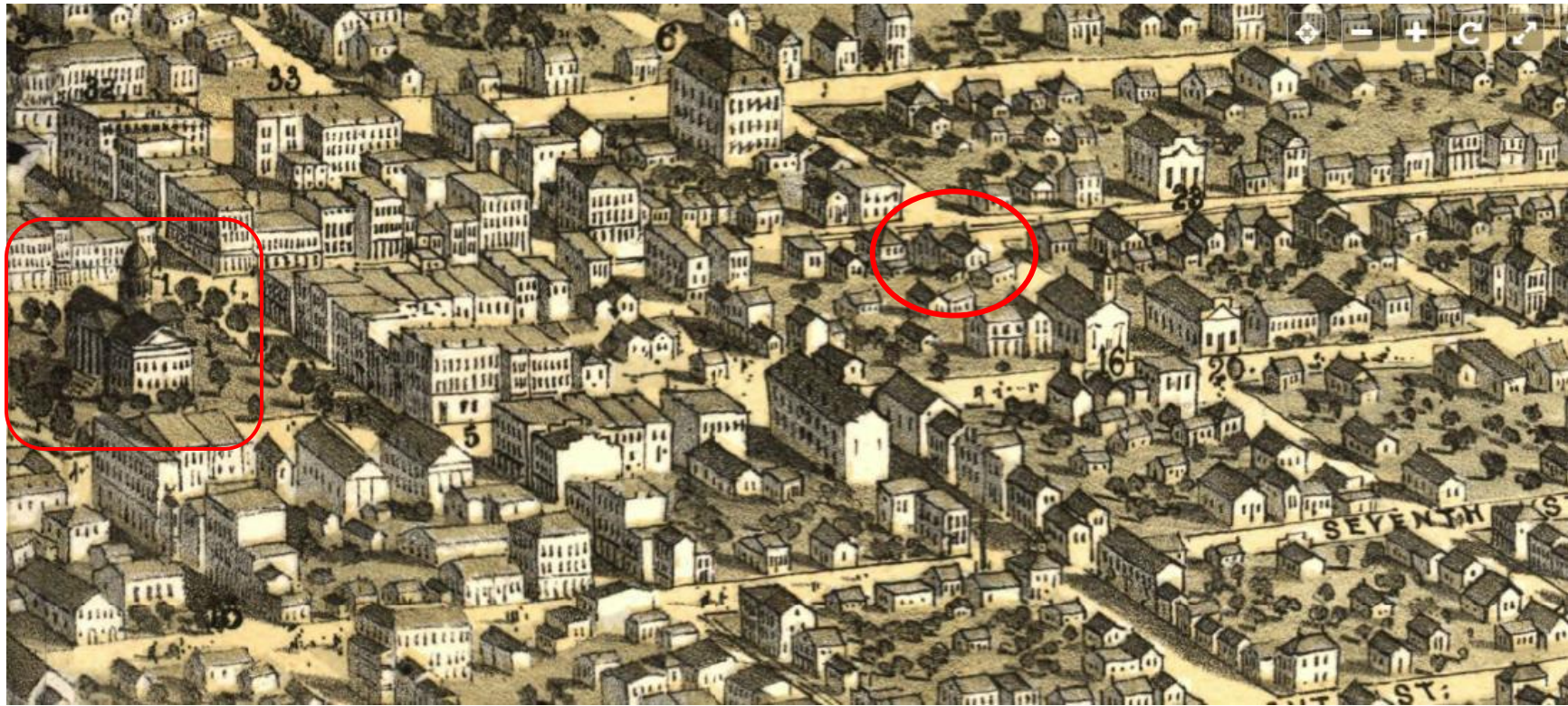


Figure 22. Detail of [*Bird's Eye View of*] *Springfield, 1867* illustrating the north side of the central business district at about the time Cyrus arrived in Springfield (Ruger 1867), The State Capital and public square is located at far left (circled in red at left, identified as “1”). The large brick house, which was to become the Illinois Central Depot is circled in red (at right), apparently was in close proximity to the dwelling that Cyrus occupied upon his arrival in Springfield. His first home apparently was in a “log cabin which stood where the Illinois Central Depot now is” (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). It would appear that the building that was to become the Illinois Central Depot was already extant at the time of Cyrus’ arrival in Springfield. Several small dwellings are depicted in this area at the time of this map.

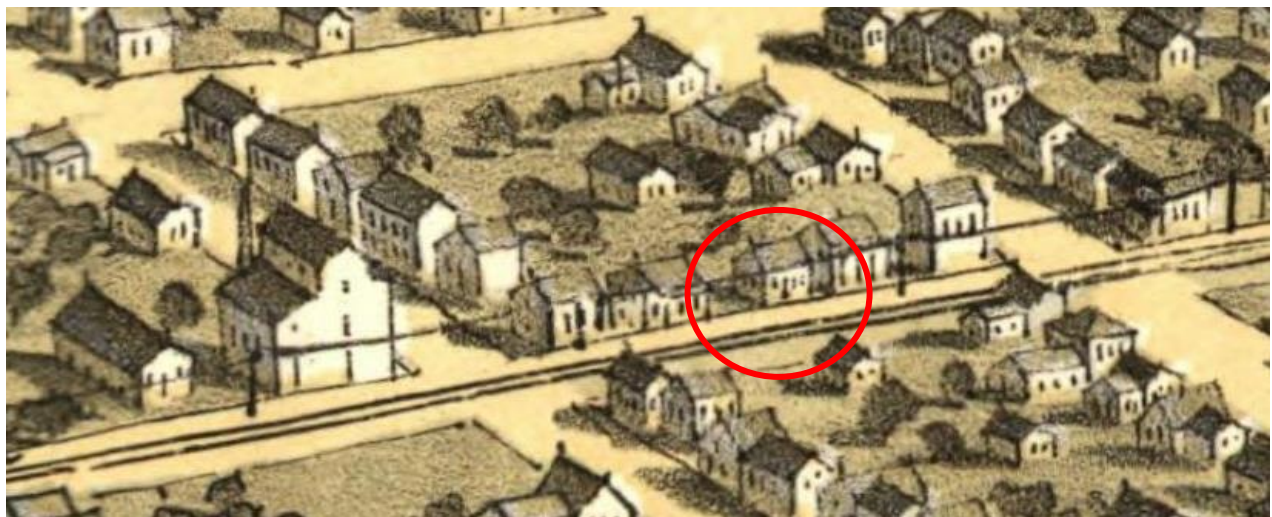


Figure 23. Two houses potentially occupied by Cyrus Greenlee and his family, Springfield, Illinois. Top: Upon arrival in Springfield, Cyrus settled into a “log cabin which stood where the Illinois Central Depot now is” (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 July 1891, p. 3). Note the two small frame buildings located behind and/or attached to the rear of the Illinois Central Depot in this post 1877-pre-1893 image. One of these buildings may be the very house Cyrus occupied (<https://www.southernillinoisrailroads.com/bnodepots/springfield-illinois-b-and-o-railroad-union-station.html>). Bottom: By 1896, Cyrus was living in a small frame house located in the 300 block of North Tenth Street and identified as House D by the recent archaeological research (Ruger 1867, house circled in red).

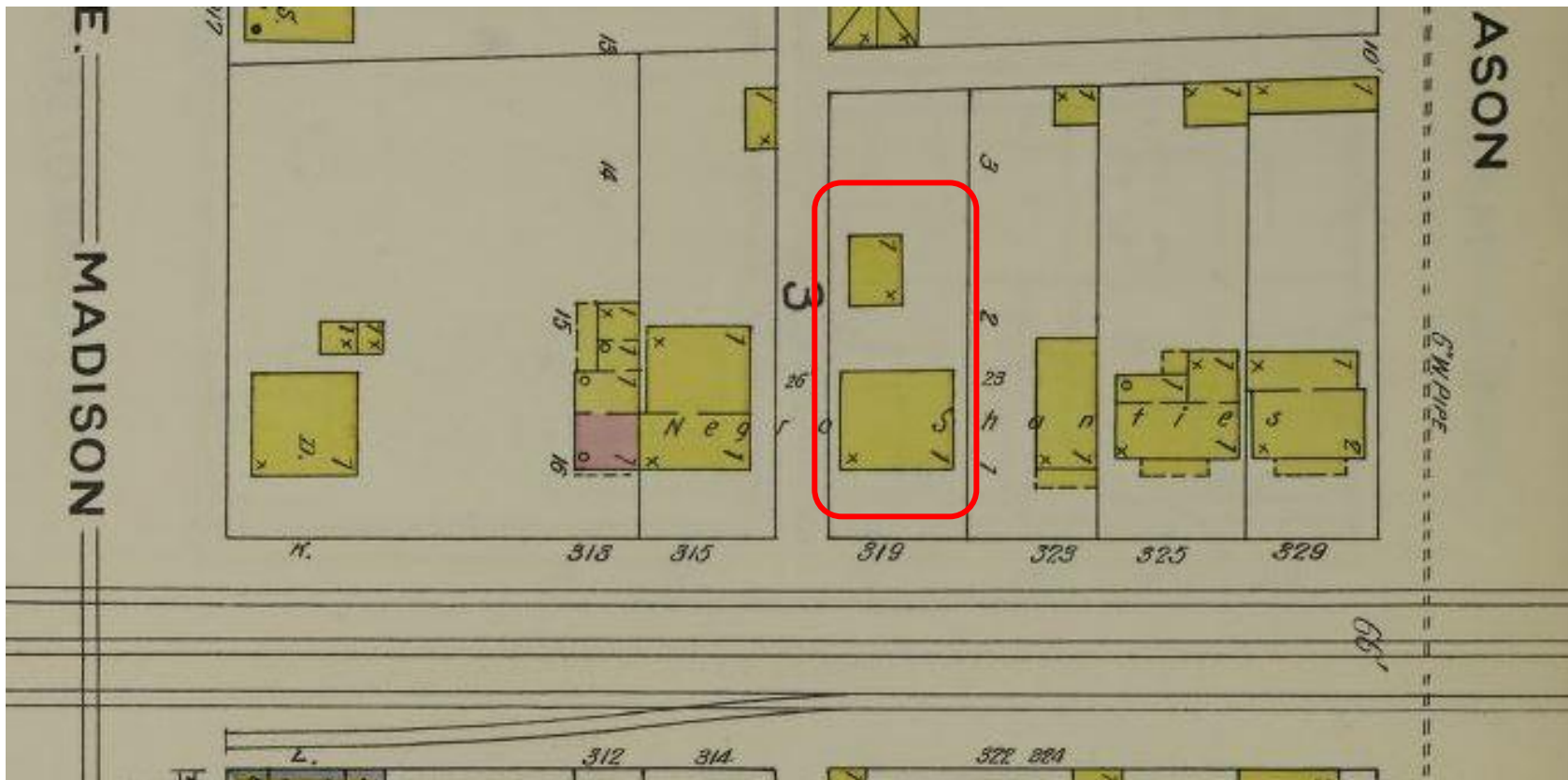


Figure 24. View of houses along west side 300 block of North Tenth Street, as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn 1896). At this time, Cyrus was living at 319 North Tenth Street which was one of five frame houses (and one brick house) labeled “Negro Shanties”—and were to bear the brunt of a racially motivated riot in August 1908. Whether Cyrus was residing in the main house, or a small single story building to the rear of main dwelling—a carriage house converted into a residence—is unknown.

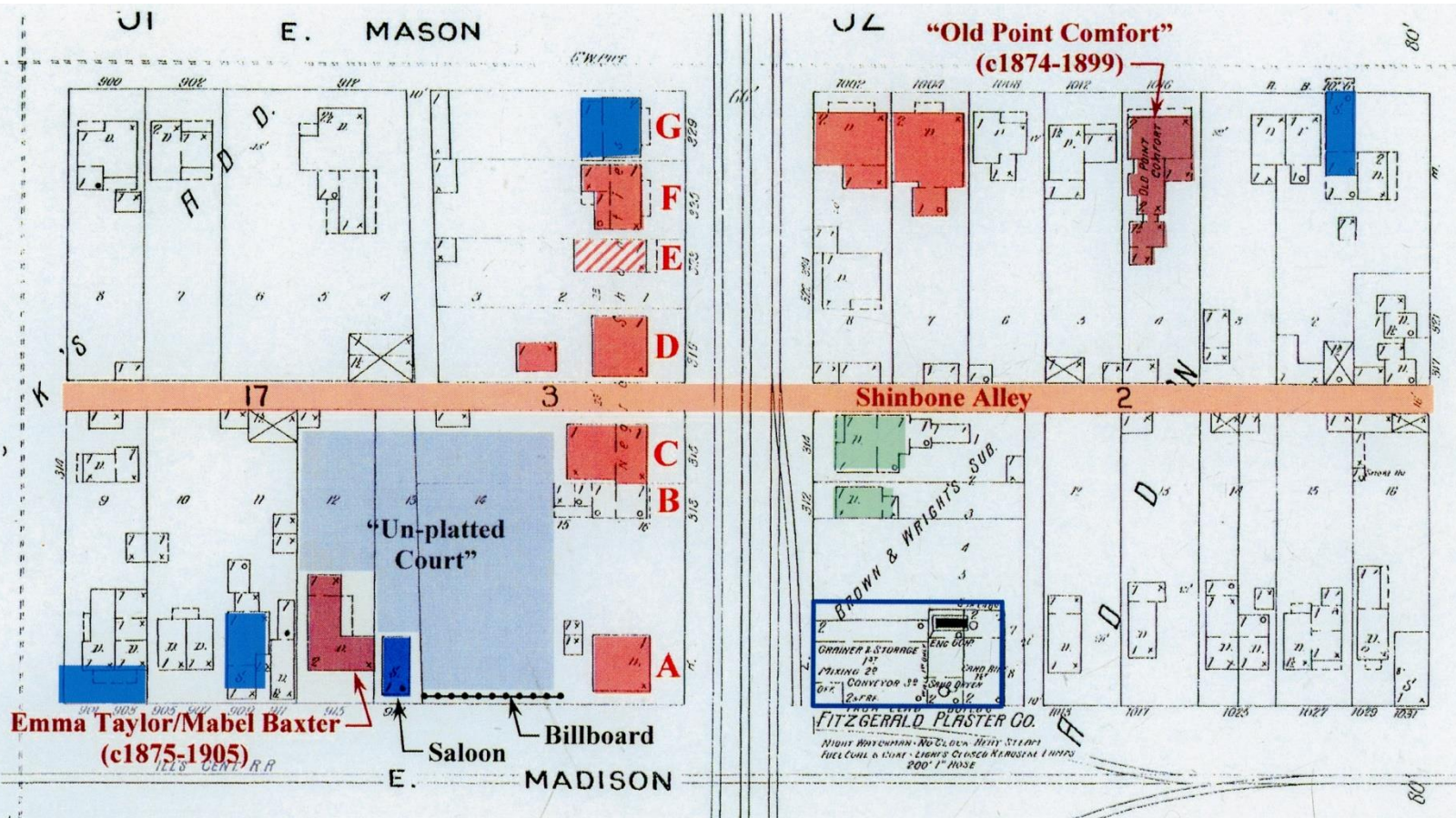


Figure 25. By the early to middle 1890s, Cyrus and his family had moved into the heart of the Badlands, a multi-block residential neighborhood known for its illicit activities. The heart of the illicit activities in the Badlands was located north of the Tenth and Madison Street intersection. In this image depicting the neighborhood just prior to the riots in 1908, the buildings highlighted in red represent houses of ill-fame anchored by Mabel Baxter’s house on the southwest corner, and Old Point Comfort on the northeast corner of the district. The properties highlighted in blue represent saloons. The two properties highlighted in green represent potential opium dens and/or gambling houses. Cyrus was living with two sons, his wife, his step daughters, and his sister-in-law (Minnie Bright) in House D (or the small residence behind House D). Minnie Howard Bright was a well-known Madame running a house of ill fame from, among other locations, House D during much of the 1890s and early 1900s.

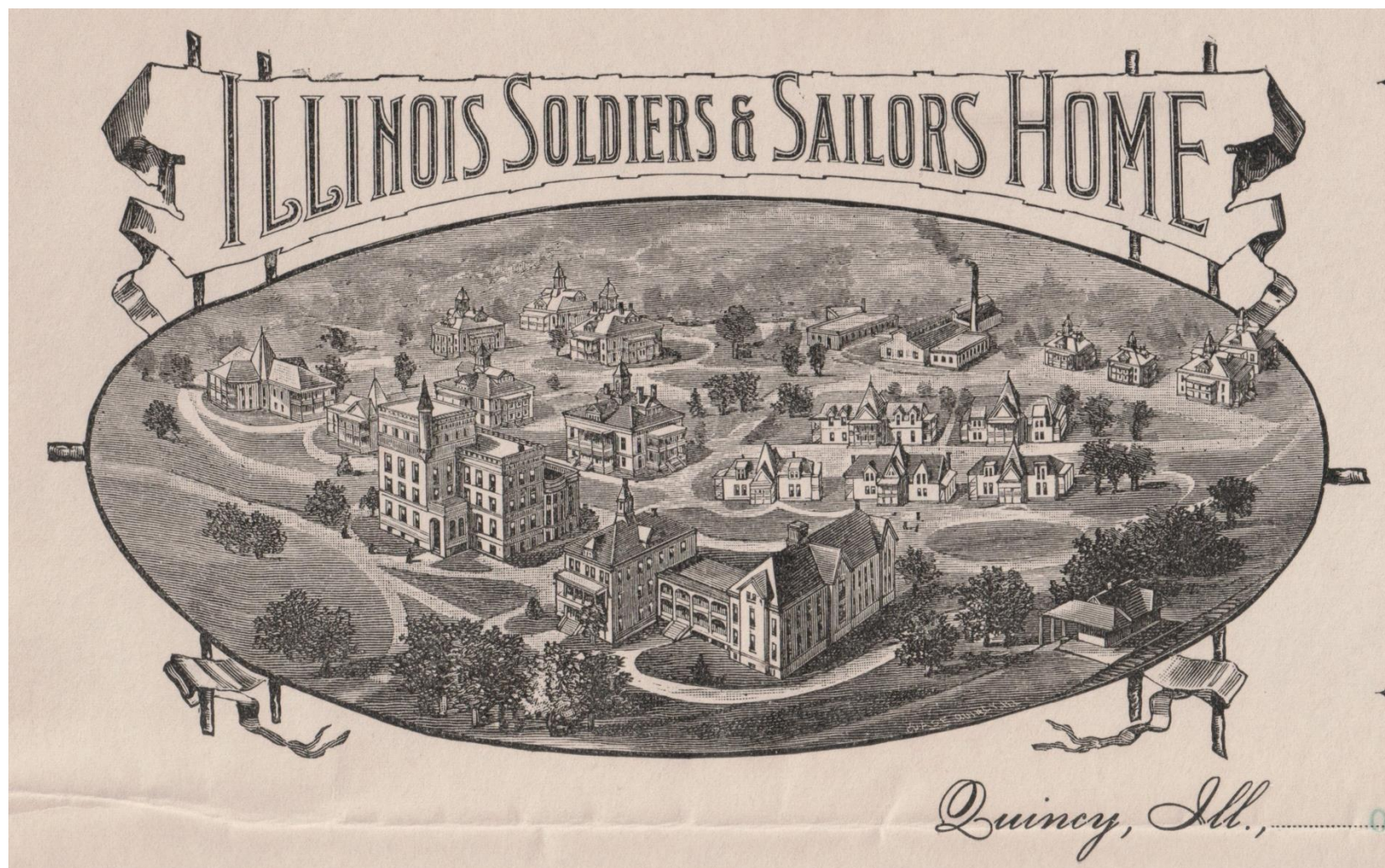


Figure 26. *Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home*, as depicted on an 1889 letterhead used by the Home (Mansberger and Stratton 2013). Cyrus' first trip to Quincy, and admittance to the Home, was in early January 1889. He was also admitted in 1901 and 1903, and passed away at the Home in early 1906.

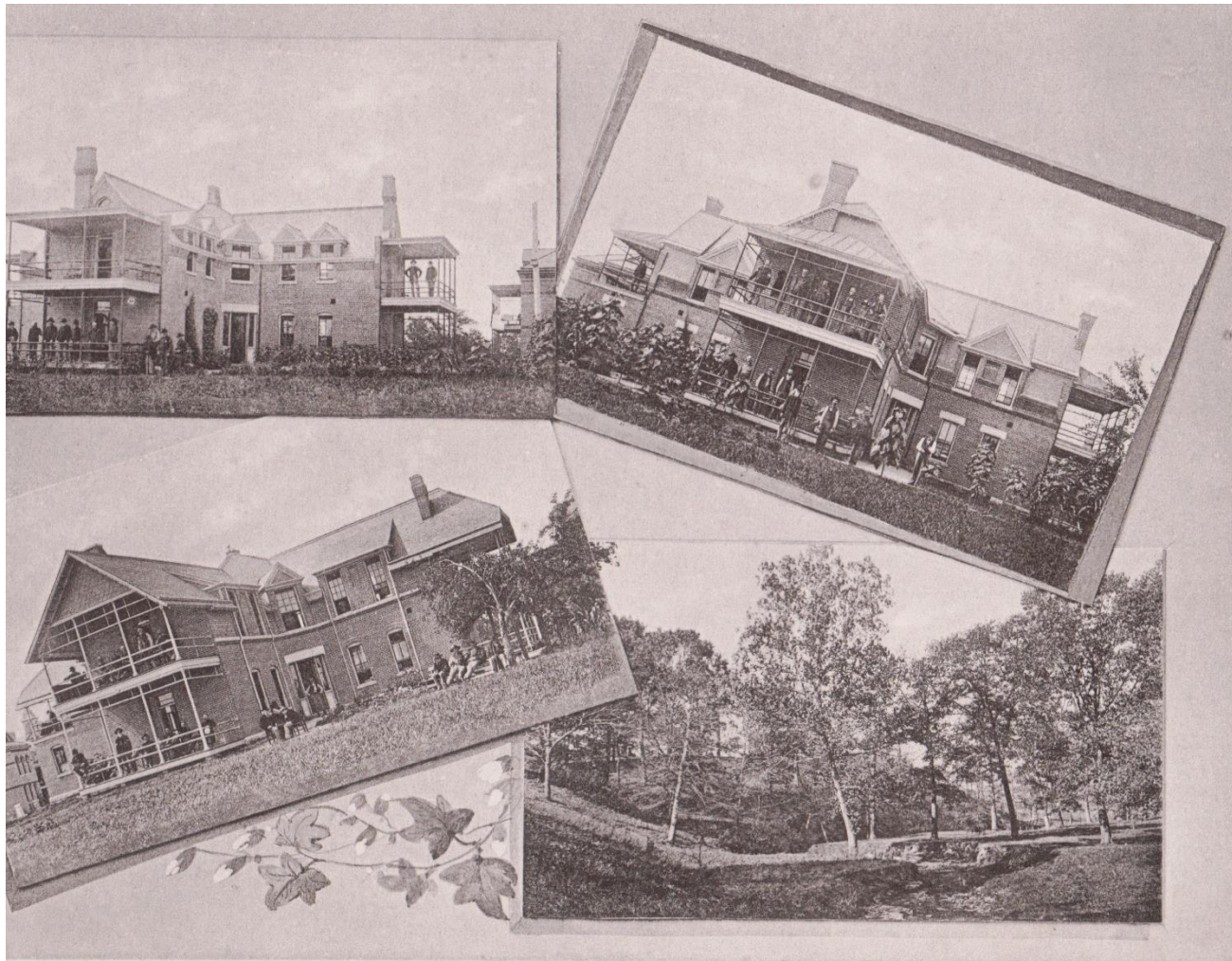


Figure 27. Composite views of the cottages and grounds at the Illinois Veteran Home in 1889. These cottages were designed to present a more “home-like” environment than other barracks-style facilities common at the time at other facilities across the United States. Cyrus probably was housed in one of the many similar cottages constructed in 1885-86 at the Quincy facility (Mansberger and Stratton 2013).



Figure 28. Social conditions at the Illinois Veterans' Home (Mansberger and Stratton 2013). Top: Group of veterans gathered around a tree by the railroad depot, 1889. Bottom: "A Social Game" of cards in 1894. At this time, the Home served predominately Civil War Union veterans, the vast majority of whom were white. It is unclear as to the number of, and housing arrangements for, the Black veteran at the time. No similar images of Black veterans at the Home at this period of time are known.



Figure 29. View of the Old Mens' Cottage (Cottage 12) at the Illinois Veteran's Home in 1894. Constructed in 1888-89, this cottage was a long and narrow, single story structure reminiscent of military barracks, and considerably different than the original cottages constructed at the Home. The Old Mens' Cottage was constructed to house veterans who were admitted solely for their advanced age—such as Cyrus. Although it is unclear whether this building would have been ready for occupancy when Cyrus first was admitted in early January 1889, it most definitely was available by 1901. In 1905, Cyrus was apparently housed in a currently unidentified location identified as “Ward E” (1905).

SPRINGFIELD MAN
130 YEARS OLD.

Was a Slave, Served in Army, and Picked Cotton, Says Cyrus Greenleaf.

Quincy, Ill., March 26.—The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home claims a man who is probably the oldest in the United States. His name is **CYRUS GREENLEAF** and he says he was born in 1774, on Jan. 1. This would make him 129 years of age. This is the story he told to the members of the visiting committee of the legislature, which spent the day at the institution Friday.

The records of the home show that he was first listed there in 1893, and that at the time he was 111 years of age, which is probably nearer correct. This would make him 123 at the present time, and this is old enough to pass the average age limit.

He is in ward E of the hospital, and gets about daily. To those who come in contact with him he appears to have the full use of his faculties and still expresses an interest in current affairs. His eyesight has been failing him for a year or two, but otherwise he has no complaints to make. He gets about the building unassisted, and says he expects to participate in the affairs of the coming generation.

Greenleaf was a slave in ante-bellum days. He says his first master was Elijah Leser, in North Carolina. During 1862 he left the old plantation and joined the northern army and continued in its service until the close of the rebellion.

At the end of the war he went to Tennessee and several other southern states, where he gained a livelihood picking cotton for a number of years, after which he came north and located at Springfield, which was his residence up to the time of his advent at the home here. His wife, whom he says is 89 years of age, is still living in Springfield, and that he is the father of three children.

COUNTRY'S OLDEST NEGRO.

Cyrus Greenleaf, Colored, an Inmate of Illinois Soldiers' Home, Claims to Be 123.

Quincy, Ill., March 23.—Cyrus Greenleaf, colored, an inmate of the state soldiers' home, claims the distinction of being the oldest man in the United States. He says he was born in North Carolina, in 1776, where he was held as a slave until the civil war, when he joined the northern army. At the close of the war he went to Tennessee, where he made his living picking cotton until he sought the Illinois soldiers' home. Authorities at the home received his story with some allowance, but the records show that when he was admitted, in 1893, his age was placed at 111 years, which would now make his age 123 years.

Figure 30. In late March 1905, shortly after his re-entry to the Illinois Veteran's Home, the local Quincy newspaper carried a short story regarding Cyrus's apparent age, and life story (left, as reprinted in the *Illinois State Register*, 27 March 1905, p. 2). This abbreviated story (right) was carried by a number of other newspapers throughout the United States and included the *Potosi [Missouri] Journal* (29 March 1905, p. 3), the *Jonesboro [Arkansas] Weekly Sun* (5 April 1905, p. 9); and the *[Brookhaven, Mississippi] Leader* (1 April 1905, p. 3)—to name only a few. Several earlier stories regarding Cyrus were also carried by the Quincy newspapers, but have as yet not been located. These include: *Quincy Daily Journal*, February 20, 1901; *Quincy Weekly Whig*, February 7, 1901; *Quincy Daily Whig*, March 31, 1901—as well as a later one at the time of his death: *Quincy Daily Herald*, March 12, 1906.



Figure 31. Like his father before him, Elijah Greenleaf (Cyrus' son) served in the U.S. military. In 1898, as a young man of 18 years of age, he enlisted with other Springfield Black residents in Company H, Eighth Regiment, U.S. Colored Troops and served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. This image depicts 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 and one of which may be Elijah Greenleaf.



Figure 32. In August 1908, shortly after Cyrus's death, Springfield was the scene of a racially motivated riot that resulted in the destruction of a large section of the neighborhood in which he had lived (the Badlands), and the lynching of two innocent Black men. Among the 40-plus residences destroyed by these riots in August 1908 was the house along North Tenth Street (identified as House D) that Cyrus and his family had lived in during the 1890s, and potentially immediately prior to his final admittance to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy.



Figure 33. The Late Pre-Fire artifact assemblage from House D included a rather substantial collection of domestic artifacts deposited prior to the August 1908 riots. This artifact assemblage was associated with the circa 1890-1908 occupants of House D, including potentially Cyrus and his extended family. These artifacts included a large number of personal items (such as smoking pipes and toys) (75% actual size).



Figure 34. Tombstones of Elijah Largent (left; Cyrus' first owner) and Ephraim Greenlee (right; Cyrus second owner) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/49943034/elijah-largent> and <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/9716000/ephraim-edward-greenlee>). Largent is buried in Burke County, North Carolina, whereas Greenlee was buried at Holy Innocents Episcopal Church Cemetery, Arlington, Shelby County, Tennessee.



Figure 35. Cyrus Greenlee died on March 11, 1906 while a resident at the Illinois Veteran's Home in Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. He was buried in Quincy's Sunset Cemetery (Division 8, Row 3), and his tombstone references his service in Company C, 61st. U.S. Colored Infantry (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/92600285/cyrus-greenleaf>).