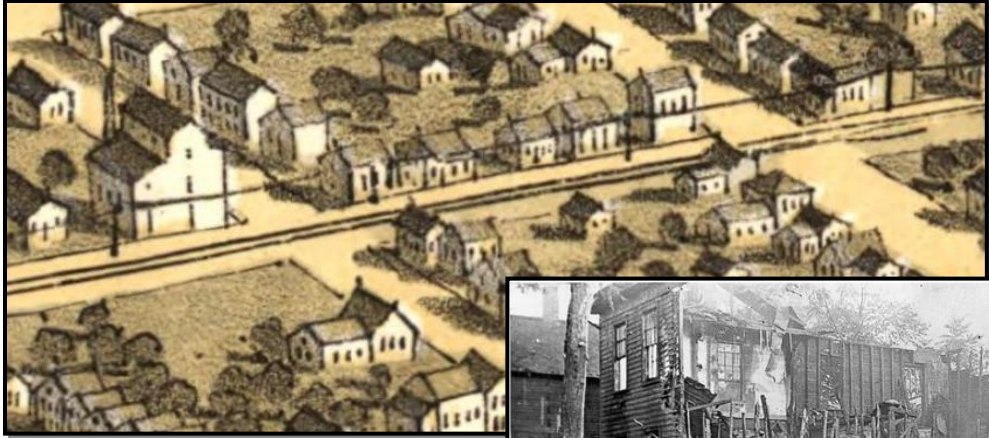


***RESULTS OF PHASE III DATA RECOVERY
FOR THE SPRINGFIELD RAIL IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS***

**VOLUME VI
RACE RIOT SITE (11SG1432),
HOUSE E (323 NORTH TENTH STREET)**



Fever River Research, Inc.
Springfield, Illinois

2024
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RACE RIOT SITE (11SG1432),
HOUSE E (323 NORTH TENTH STREET)**

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Introduction

The report presented here is part of a multi-volume report that summarizes the methods and results of the Phase III archaeological mitigation and/or data recovery conducted in 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 (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 A (301 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 B (Volume III), C (Volume IV), D (Volume V), 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 E (323 N. Tenth Street)*¹ is located along the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street, two houses north of the alley, in the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3, Jonas Whitney's Addition, Springfield. The house is located north of House D and south of House F. Although House E sits fairly tight against House F (with only 7-ft 5-in or 2.26m separating the two dwellings), there is a 25-ft (7.62m) wide, open yard between House E and House D to the south. House E sits approximately 1-ft (0.30m) south of the north property line, and 20-ft (6.10m) north of the south property line. A 3-ft (0.91m) wide brick walkway runs the length of the house along its south side, connecting the front yard of the dwelling with the rear service wing and other rear yard activity areas. Approximately 2-ft (0.60m) separates the walk from the house. The front of the house is set back approximately 13-ft (3.96m)² from the Tenth Street corridor. Although the majority of this dwelling was exposed during the archaeological investigations, the west end of dwelling and the entire rear yard activity area once associated with this house extends into the adjacent parking lot to the west and was not investigated.

¹ Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps indicate this dwelling as 323 N. Tenth Street. The House designations assigned to each legal description refer to the dwellings later constructed on these parcels of land, and are given here as reference to the following discussions of the seven parcels of land and their associated improvements. None of the seven houses, more than likely, had as yet been constructed in 1841-42 at the time of these transactions.

² This distance is in reference to the eastern edge of the front porch of House E. The house proper is set back 18-ft 6-in from the Tenth Street corridor.

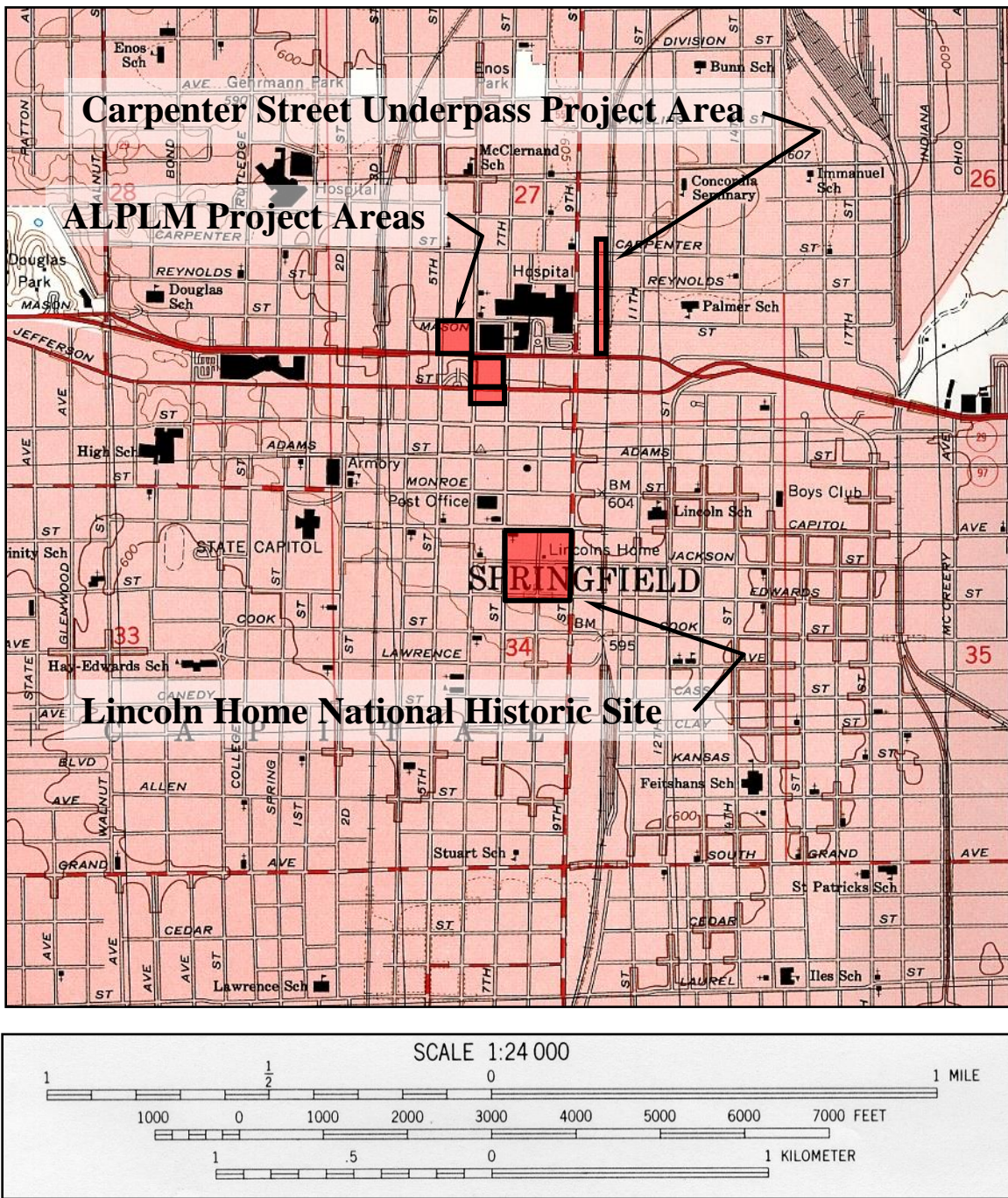


Figure 1. Location of the proposed Carpenter Street Underpass in Springfield, Illinois (*Springfield West, IL 7.5-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map, 1998*). The location of both the Lincoln Home National Historic Site and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum (ALPLM) project area also are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

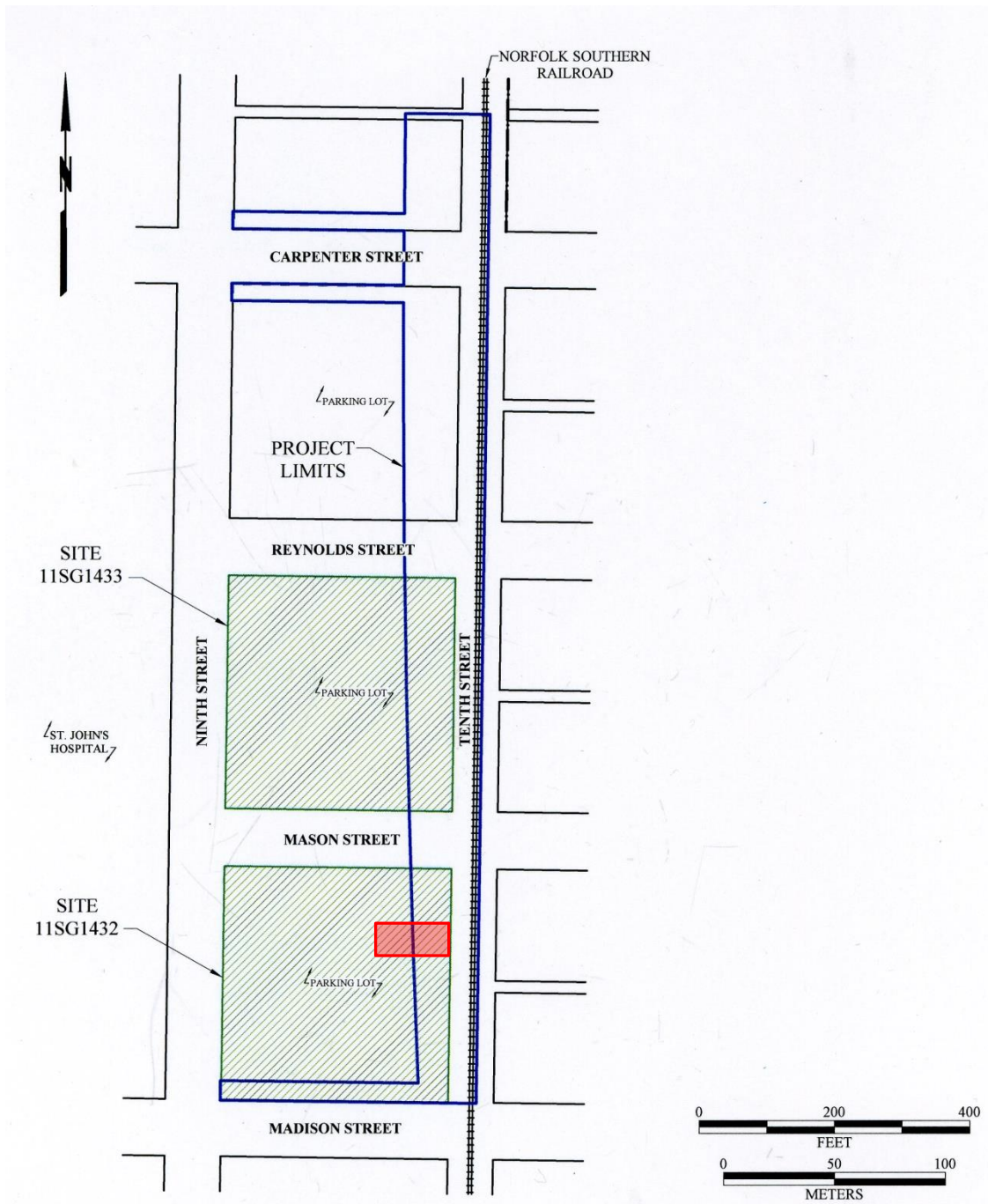


Figure 2. Site plan showing the relationship of Sites 11SG1432 and 11SG1433 (hatched in green) in relationship to the Carpenter Street Underpass Project Area (outlined in blue) and surrounding vicinity. The location of House E, which is the focus of the existing report/volume, is indicated by the red rectangle.

Results of Archival Research

Jonas Whitney filed the plat of his new subdivision in April 1837 (Sangamon County Deed Record [SCDR] K:553). Whitney's Addition was located on what was then the northeastern corner of the city, and it was composed of nine blocks that were bound on the north by Mason Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the south by Washington Street. On its western end, Whitney's Addition extended just west of Tenth Street, where three partial blocks adjoined the southern extension of the Wells and Peck's Addition. The lots in Whitney's Addition all measured 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.³ 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 early January 1841, Jonas Whitney sold eight city lots (including the entire S1/2 of Lots 1-4) (Houses D and E) to Thomas Lewis for the sum of \$1,000 (SCDR R:10) (Table 1).⁴ With an average per lot price of \$125, one assumes all eight lots were unimproved at that time. A few months later, in late March 1842, Lewis sold the unimproved S1/2, Lots 1-4 (comprising the two lots on which Houses D and E were to eventually be constructed) to John Roll for the sum of \$200 (SCDR Y:54). The S1/2 of Lots 1-4 was further subdivided into two halves in early December 1849, when John 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) (SCTB 1:302-303; SCDR DD:120). Smith paid Roll \$150 for this property. Although the \$150 price tag is not much more than the \$100 Roll had paid for the lot seven years earlier, all indications are that the Smith family were living in a house at this location in 1850 and would suggest that a small frame house was indeed present on this lot at the time of this sale.

Archaeological research, as discussed below, suggests that the original house at this location was just that—a very small, two-room frame dwelling with cellar. The \$150 price Smith paid for the improved property may represent both 1) a "family discount" between Roll and Smith, and/or 2)

³ 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, 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.

⁴ This included additional lands: Lots 9-10 and 13-14, Block 1, and Lots 5-6, Block 7.

the result of financial barter arrangements between the two related tradesmen (carpenter/builder and plasterer, respectively) who may have been working closely together. Roll, a prominent carpenter-builder in Springfield, presumably constructed a house on the N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4 (House E)—possibly with the assistance of his brother-in-law—sometime after his purchase of the property in March 1842 and his sale of the property to Smith in early December 1849. Roll also constructed a house at about the same time on the adjacent S1/2, S1/2 of the combined Lots 1-4 (location of adjacent House D), which he maintained ownership of through his entire life.

Roll (1814-1901) was born at Green Village, New Jersey, and moved to Sangamon County with his parents, arriving in early June 1830 and settling with his parents on a farm near Sangamo—a small village located along the Sangamon River downstream from Springfield in close proximity to New Salem.⁵ Roll came to Springfield “soon after” and began working in the construction trades. According to his obituary,

Mr. Roll learned the plastering trade with John F. Ragan [sic; Rague] who was the architect and superintendent of the old state house. After completing his trade he engaged in business for himself. One of his first contracts was for plastering the American house, afterwards one of the old landmarks of the city... This was the beginning of a long, laborious and successful career as a contractor and builder. He erected and owned many dwelling houses and business houses (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 6).

The obituary further noted that “He was a good citizen and one who always took a pride in matters pertaining to the improvement of Springfield.” Power (1876:628) further noted that “Roll learned the trade of a plasterer and brick mason, and for thirty years followed the business of building and dealing in real estate, having built about one hundred houses, on his own account, in Springfield.” Power (1871:75) also noted that “He has done much to improve the place, having built a dozen or more of the best residences in it, besides doing a large mercantile business. He is now engaged in the boot and shoe trade with W. V. Roll & Co., north side of square.” Trained as a plasterer and brick mason, potentially under John F. Rague’s tutelage, Roll went into business on his own after completion of the State House—which corresponds fairly well with the improvements undertaken in the project area during the early to middle 1840s. Another measure of John Roll’s connection to Rague was his marriage to the latter’s sister-in-law, Harriet Van Dyke, in 1839 (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 February 1937, p. 20).⁶

⁵ One of John Roll’s claims to fame was his association with the young Abraham Lincoln, whom he befriended shortly after arriving in Sangamon County in 1830. In 1831, Roll assisted Lincoln in building a flat boat at Sangamo Town, which Lincoln took to New Orleans. The two men remained lifelong friends, and it was to Roll that Lincoln entrusted the care of his family’s pet dog, Fido, upon their move to Washington, D.C. in 1861. Roll brought Fido to attend Lincoln’s funeral procession in Springfield in May 1865. Sadly, later on, while still in Roll’s care, Fido was stabbed with a knife and died. Although accounts differ as to whether the stabbing was accidental or intentional, there has been a natural connection between his tragic death and that of his master (cf., SangamonLink, “The Death of Fido, the Lincoln Family Dog” [<https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=7446e>]). See also Appendix XVI for more information on John Roll and his family connections).

⁶ His obituary noted that “After the close of Mr. Roll’s business career [as a contractor-builder] he invested in several boot and shoe stores, but the venture proved unsuccessful and he lost a large amount of money which caused him to go into bankruptcy.” Roll was married twice. He was married to Harriet Van Dyke from 1838 until her death in 1880. In circa 1884, Roll married Sarah Case (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 1;

Isaac H. Smith married John Roll's sister, Elizabeth Roll (b. 1819) on 26 April 1838 in Sangamon County, Illinois (Ancestry.com). Although little is known about Elizabeth, she apparently was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey in 1819 or 1820 and traveled with her parents settling on a farm near Sangamo Town, in mid-1830.⁷ In 1838, Elizabeth would have been 19 years of age, and most likely met Isaac through his connection with her brother, John—both of whom may have been working together on the State House, learning the plasterer's trade under the direction of Rague. Work on the State House would have been in full swing by that date. Presumably, work for the young Roll and Smith continued with the State House and Rague through circa 1839-40.⁸ While Springfield was suffering from the economic calamity known as the Panic of 1837 (particularly in respect to State finances), the city still experienced some growth during this period. In 1840, at least 100 buildings were estimated to have been erected in Springfield, and a similar estimate was made for 1841 (Angle 1971:88-89; *Sangamo Journal*, 3 June 1842, p. 3). It was at this time that the young Roll, and Smith, would have set out on their own in the construction business. The recently married Isaac and Elizabeth Smith potentially were residing with John E. Roll when the 1840 census of Sangamon County was compiled.⁹

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/31201086/john-eddy-roll>). Springfield newspapers carry very little pertaining to John Roll's business or personal life.

⁷ Sangamo Town was an early hamlet located along the Sangamon River approximately 10 miles upriver from New Salem (Menard County), and 6 miles northwest of Springfield.

⁸ Although the cornerstone for the Capitol was laid on July 4, 1837, work was hampered by the State's financial problems following the Panic of 1837 and residual opposition to the relocation of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield. When the State government did finally transfer to Springfield in July 1839, the Capitol building was far from completed, and the General Assembly had to gather at the Second Presbyterian Church for their first session in the city. The General Assembly was able to occupy parts of the Capitol by 1840, but it was not until 1853 that the building was considered complete (Angle 1971:74-75). As an illustration of this point, in July 1840 the Board of State House Commissioners reported that the ceiling of the gallery in the House of Representatives' chamber had not yet been plastered (*Sangamo Journal*, 4 December 1840, p. 2). Temple and Temple (1989) document, in detail, the troubles and delays encountered in completing the Capitol building. They note that John Roll was hired to plaster three stair rooms and three committee rooms in the Capitol as late as 1850 (Temple and Temple 1989:99).

John F. Rague also designed the Capitol building in Iowa City, Iowa in late 1839, and he was awarded the original contract for its construction in association with William McDonald and William Skeen, two men who had previously been employed as foremen on the State House in Springfield (*Sangamo Journal*, 6 December 1839, p. 2). Rague, however, resigned his commission on the Iowa Capitol only nine days after the cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1840, possibly due to concerns over the project's funding (Walsh and Wilton [1976]:9; cf., *Sangamo Journal*, 30 October 1840, p. 3). He remained in Springfield for several more years, working both as an architect and an insurance agent before relocating to Milwaukee, Wisconsin in mid-1842. He was still carrying newspaper advertisements in Springfield as late as July of that year. Rague later moved to Dubuque, Iowa in 1854. His post-Springfield architectural career included the designs of several buildings for the University of Wisconsin in Madison and those for the county jail, city hall, and central market house in Dubuque. He died in Dubuque in 1877 (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 February, p. 20; *Sangamo Journal*, 13 May 1842, p. 1; *Sangamo Journal*, 1 April 1842, p. 2).

⁹ The 1840 census of Sangamon County lists John E. Rolls [sic] as the head of household consisting of six individuals: one male age 20-29; one male age 15-19; one male under 5; two females aged 29-29; and one female aged 10-14 (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1840). Although the only person identified by name in the household is John Roll, the identities of several others can be discerned from their ages and the known composition of Roll's nuclear family. Roll, who was born in 1814, was the male aged 20-29, and one of the women aged 20-29

Roll purchased land in the neighborhood and ultimately built two houses on the S1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4 (Houses D and E). The first house constructed seems to have been the small frame residence constructed on the north half of this parcel (N1/2, S1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4) at what was to become 323 North Tenth Street (House E). However, there is some question as to the sequence of house construction on the two properties. The presence of apparent side-by-side outbuildings along the lot line dividing the two properties (discussed below) may suggest that the two houses were constructed at, or about, the same time. Archaeological data suggests that House E was constructed in the early-to-mid 1840s, and it perhaps was intended as a residence for sister Elizabeth and her husband Isaac. Isaac Smith purchased House E from his brother-in-law in 1849. John Roll would maintain ownership of House D throughout his life. House E is depicted on both the 1854 and 1858 Springfield city maps (Figure 3). Both maps depict the house as being a relatively small, frame structure with a rectangular footprint, with its long-axis oriented east/west, and positioned tight to the north property line. The maps show an outbuilding—possibly a carriage house—in the northwest corner of the lot. Additionally, the maps illustrate an outbuilding at mid-yard that straddles the property line between Houses E and D. It is unclear whether this represents a single structure, or perhaps two adjoining ones, which may have functioned as a summer kitchen(s). The mid-yard outbuilding’s straddling of the lot line probably reflects the family connection between the respective owners (Potter 1854; Sides 1858).

Unfortunately, very little is known about Isaac H. Smith. The 1850 U. S. Census of Population enumerated Isaac H. Smith as a 33-year-old plasterer, who was a native of South Carolina and owned real estate valued at \$800. Other sources indicate that Isaac may actually have been born in North Carolina.¹⁰ As noted above, Smith’s occupation as a plasterer may suggest that he was working with his brother-in-law John Roll in the construction trades. In 1850, Elizabeth (nee Roll) Smith was reported as age 30, and at the time, the Smiths had five children: William (age 10), James (age 7), John (age 5), Eliza (age 3), and Edwin (4 months old).¹¹ Several of the

was his wife Harriet, who he had married in January 1839. The male under age 5 was John and Harriet’s infant son William, who had been born in November 1839. The identities of the remaining three persons in the home are less certain. However, one possibility is that the second female in the 20-29 age bracket was Elizabeth Smith. If Power (1876:628) was correct about her birth date (1819), she would have been 21 years old in 1840. Census records are far from consistent in recording Elizabeth’s age, however: the 1850 census lists her age 30, suggesting a birth in 1819-1820; the 1860 census lists her as age 36, therefore a birth in 1823-1824; the 1870 census lists her age 45, implying a birth date of 1824-25; while the 1900 census specifically states that she was born in April 1820, one year later than Power’s date. The only indication we have of Isaac Smith’s year of birth comes from the 1850 census, which records his age as 33 and implies a birth in 1816-1817. This does not fit with the 15-19-year-old male listed in John E. Roll’s household in 1840, as Isaac presumably would have been about 23 at the time. Yet, as outlined above, census records were not always accurate or consistent in respect to ages. Isaac potentially was several years younger than the 1850 census suggests, or the census taker in 1840 may have mistakenly tallied him under the 15-19 age group, as opposed to 20-29. This is all speculative, but it is of note that the 15-19-year-old male in the home—like Roll himself—was reported as having an occupation in the “manufactures and trades,” as would be expected of anyone working as a plasterer, and Isaac Smith certainly was married to Elizabeth Roll by this date.

¹⁰ Power (1876:628) states that Isaac Smith was born “either in North or South Carolina.” In the 1900 census of Springfield, his daughter Elizabeth (nee Smith) Mott reported that her father’s birthplace was North Carolina (USBC 1900).

¹¹ Power (1876:628) indicates that Isaac and Elizabeth Smith had five children together: William (born circa 1840, married Esther Brokaw), John L. (born circa 1843, killed by train at young age), Eliza P. (born July 1848, married

Smiths' neighbors in the 1850 census match those of individuals known to have owned property on Block 3, which strongly suggests that the family was residing on the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 at this time (in House E)—something corroborated by later city directories (United States Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1850:76). In May 1852, Isaac H. Smith and George Leggott¹² receive a contract to plaster the first floor and basement levels of the Capitol building. They were paid \$89.75 for the basement, \$778.83 for the first floor, and completed their work by November of the same year (Temple and Temple 1988:113).

Isaac H. Smith died suddenly on September 13, 1854, the victim of cholera. *The Illinois Daily Journal* (13 September 1854, p. 3) noted that “We are pained to announce the death of Mr. Isaac H. Smith from cholera last night, after some 12 hours sickness. During the past few days he had been in the midst of all the sickness rendering every assistance in his power, and has been cut down in the prime of life, leaving a family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.”¹³ Letters for administration were issued to his wife Elizabeth and brother-in-law John E. Roll on October 10, 1854 (Sangamon County Record of Letters and Wills 2:435-437; Probate Records, File #1141, Roll P339).¹⁴ Among the many documents within the probate files, several stand out with regard to understanding the Smith family's quality of life at the time of Isaac's death. One of these documents is the “Bill of Appraisement of the Specific Property Allowed By Law to Elizabeth Smith.” This document, which was submitted in late October 1854, lists the value of beds, bedding, household furniture, a loom, stove, livestock (milch cows, calf, sheep, and horse), livestock feed for 3 months, family provisions for a year, as well as “\$60 worth of other property”, presumably real estate. Altogether, the items in this appraisement bill totaled \$496.50. Provisions for herself and her family were estimated at \$150.¹⁵ The items listed in this

George E. Mott in April 1865), James, and Edward. Power gives no specific information about the latter two children, other than they lived in Springfield as of 1876. Although Power reports the youngest son's name as “Edward” (as do a number of city directories after he reached adulthood), the 1850, 1860, and 1870 censuses all list him as “Edwin.” He seems to have used the two names interchangeable during his lifetime.

¹² George Leggott had previously done plastering work on the Capitol's porticos (Temple and Temple 1989:92). By the 1860's, he was a partner in Leggot & Foster (with Henry Foster), which offered service as “plain and ornamental plasterers” (SCD 1863:77, 101).

¹³ Probate records document the purchase of “pain killer pills” from the local druggist Birchall and Owen, as well as the payment of \$25 to J.C. Stevens for medical services consisting of a four hour doctor visit and treatment of a cholera patient.

¹⁴ Power (1876:628) incorrectly states that Elizabeth's husband—Isaac H. Smith—died in 1851. The settlement of the estate was not finalized until September 1874—exactly twenty years after Isaacs' death. On September 2, 1874, John Roll (Administrator of Isaac H. Smith's estate) published a notice of the “Final Settlement” to be presented to the County Court (*Illinois State Journal*, 2 September 1874, p. 3). It is unclear why Elizabeth wasn't named as a co-administrator in this newspaper notice, considering that she had been so appointed at the time of her husband's death. Appendix I contains details from the Sangamon County Probate files regarding the Smith estate (SCPR Case No. 1141).

¹⁵ Several other accounts within the probate records document the Smith family's purchases immediately prior to Isaac's death. Purchases of food includes tea, coffee, eggs, salt, butter, dried apples, potatoes, fish (mackerel), molasses, and lots of sugar. Non-food purchases include a variety of fabric, starch, multiple pairs of shoes, cups and plates, palm hats, a broom, a change purse, a coat and vest, a punched tin lantern, blue grass seed, and what appears to be “curtain goods.” Other items purchased included stove pipe, nails, cement, lumber, and labor for installing a cistern spout. One invoice from September 1854 documents the purchase of common boards, lath, and scantling, as

appraisal bill were not items necessarily owned by the widow Smith, but simply a valuation of items allowed to her by statute from the proceeds of the estate.

A much more relevant document relating to the quality of life of the Smith family in 1854 is “A Bill of Appraisal of the Personal Property of Issac H. Smith” which was also filed in late October 1854. This document represents a room by room inventory of the widow Smith’s house shortly after the death of her husband. The presence of feather beds (valued at \$15), a mahogany bureau, a mantle clock, brass candlesticks, carpeting, as well as both a cook stove and coal stove are suggestive of a life considerably better off than that of the lower or laboring class. Additionally, the presence of a “lot” of books in the presumed parlor, and a violin in the main bedroom attests to the family’s more cultured attributes. The total value of the personal property enumerated was \$139.75 (Appendix I).

With Isaac’s death, the widowed Elizabeth was left to raise five young children, then aged between 4 and 14 years of age. In March 1857, her son John was crushed to death by a rail freight car after he attempted to climb aboard it and fell on the tracks. The accident occurred on the Great Western Railroad, which ran in front of the family’s home (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 March 1857, p. 3; Power 1876:628).¹⁶ Although not included in the 1855 *Springfield City Directory*, Elizabeth Smith was listed as living on the west side of Tenth Street between Madison and Mason streets in the directories published in 1857 and 1860 (*Springfield City Directory [SCD]* 1857, 1860). Probate records suggest that the widow Smith maintained a rental property during the mid-century, in addition to her home residence. Itemized expenses submitted by John Roll to the Smith Estate document a variety of construction and/or maintenance activity conducted by Roll on the Smith properties during the later 1850s and 1860s (Appendix I). Unfortunately, it is unclear whether these construction and/or repair activities were conducted on her main residence, or the rental property. Activities documented by Roll include general repairs on the houses, repairing a well, plastering and repairing cracks in a chimney, whitewashing, patching stove thimble, repairing fences, shingling, lathing and plastering, laying a hearth, and paying Johns and Ruckel for wall papering a room.

The 1860 U.S. census suggests that the occupant of House E was “E. W. Smith,” presumably the widow Elizabeth. At that time, Mrs. Smith owned \$2,000 worth of real estate and \$75 in personal property.¹⁷ This real estate evaluation reflects more than just the house Mrs. Smith

well as sand (delivered at the “New House”). Another account documents the blacksmithing services of a Mr. Wallace, which included shoeing of horses and fixing of wagon tires—all necessary maintenance items associated with Smith’s business operation.

¹⁶ The newspaper article concerning John Smith’s death described him as the “son of a widow lady, living in the North East part of town, and was about fifteen years of age.” He actually would have been closer to 12 years old, assuming the 1850 census had his age correct. John’s funeral was held “from his mother’s residence, near Grimsley’s mill” (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 March 1857, p. 3). Isaac H. Smith’s estate records include an \$8.00 charge “paid Hutchinson [for] Coffin for John” (SCPR Case No. 1141). The payment likely was made to John Hutchinson, an undertaker and furnitremaker, who also was the proprietor of Springfield’s Hutchinson Cemetery. Estate records also document paying William Hoard \$2.00 for digging John’s grave.

¹⁷ The 1860 U.S. Census of Population also listed the John Roll family. John was listed at that time as a 46-year-old plasterer, with a real estate evaluation of \$100,000 and personal property evaluation of \$3,000—both of which suggest that he had been very successful in his construction and real estate ventures during the 1840s and 1850s.

resided in. Tax records indicate that she also owned a residence on the southwest corner of Tenth and Reynolds streets (1-1/2 blocks north of her home) at this time.¹⁸ Her eldest son, William H., who was age 20 and single at that time, was still residing in her household; he was employed as a plasterer, following the same trade as his father before him (and uncle). Three other children also were present in the household, and included: James R. (age 17), who was working as a “train boy,” Eliza (age 12), and a boy “E. W.” (age 8), who presumably was Edwin (USBC 1860:211). Although William and James Smith were old enough to have served in the Union army during the Civil War, archival research has found no firm evidence that they did.¹⁹

In October 1864, Elizabeth’s son, William H. Smith purchased the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3, which lay immediately north of his family’s house lot. Smith purchased this parcel from William H. and Robert P. Officer, and their spouses, for \$121 (SCDR 24:498). The Officers were wealthy lumber dealers in Springfield and had owned the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 for only a few months, having purchased in in May 1864 for \$100 (SCDR 19:533; SCD 1863:111; USBC 1870). They thus turned a respectable profit (21%) in their short period of ownership before selling the parcel to Smith. Between 1842 and 1863, the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 was owned by the Hall family of Bourbon County, Kentucky. It was not until May 1863, when Isaac F Hall sold the property to John A. McKay, that ownership returned to the hands of a Sangamon County resident (SCDR T:109, ZZ:410, 14:442). During this two-decade-long period of absentee ownership, the Smith family is believed to have used the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 as an extension of their adjacent house lot. Such a use is suggested by the presence of an 1840-1860s-era side-yard midden on the adjacent property (House F), which was immediately adjacent to the suspected rear door of the Smith residence, as originally constructed.²⁰ The Smith home directly abutted the S1/2, N1/4 of Lots 1-4, the property was undeveloped, and its owners resided out of

John’s occupation had initially been entered as “carpenter” only to have been crossed out with the word “plasterer” written in its place.

¹⁸ This other property was the N1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 14 of Wells and Peck’s Addition. The date at which this property was acquired by the Smith’s is not known, though a house is depicted here on the 1854 city map. Tax records from the 1860s indicate that the property was assessed variably in the name of the “Isaac H. Smith est.” and the “Isaac H. Smith’s heirs” (*Illinois State Register*, 16 February 1861, p.4; 23 December 1869, p. 3).

¹⁹ Five different William Smiths, all residents of Springfield, are found in the Illinois State Archives’ Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls, but none of them fit the background of William H. Smith of House E (in respect to age, place of origin, or occupation). There was a James Smith of Springfield who served as a private in the 10th Illinois Cavalry, but his personal details are missing from the enlistment records. The 10th Illinois Cavalry was organized in September 1861 and mustered into United States’ service in November of that year. Parts of five companies in the regiment were composed of Sangamon County men. The James Smith referred to is included in a list of “unassigned recruits”, who joined the unit in very late 1863 and throughout 1864. The records even fail to include enlistment and muster out dates for this James Smith (“10th Illinois Cavalry Regiment,” https://civilwar.illinoisgenweb.org/reg_html/cav_010.html).

²⁰ As discussed in the archaeology section, this midden (identified as Feature 5 during the earlier Phase II investigations) pre-dates House F. Additionally, a pit feature (identified as Feature 1, House F) cuts through this midden and most likely was constructed in circa 1864-65 at the time the original House F was constructed. This pit, which most likely was a small cellar, was filled shortly thereafter when the rear extension was constructed onto the original House F (See Mansberger and Stratton 2016; and Appendices V-VIII, this volume).

state; as such, it is not entirely surprising that Smith family's domestic activities eventually expanded into an area that remained otherwise unused for an extended period.

Deeds concerning the sale of the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 in 1842 and 1857 describe the boundaries of the property in metes and bounds and indicate that it was "about 28 feet wide more or less." The vague terms in which the parcel's width was described was probably due to the irregular character of the property directly north of it—i.e., the N1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (see House G discussion). The southern boundary of the latter tract ran at an angle, and if the deeds describing it are correct, the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 should only have been 25-ft 6-in wide on its east side and 17-ft wide on its west end (cf., SCDR AA:508). By the time the N1/2, N1/2 and S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 finally were developed, through the construction of Houses F and G, their combined 78-ft 6-in frontage seems to have been split evenly between them. Indeed, House F could not have been constructed on the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 under its earlier, narrow definitions. Unfortunately, no deed has been found detailing the reconciliation of the property line between the two parcels. The first reference to the "S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4" in the deed record was the March 12, 1863 sale of the property by Isaac F. Hall to John A. McKay (SCDR 14:442).

On June 2, 1865, William H. Smith sold the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 to Toys Tyson for \$875 (SCDR 23:223). This was \$754 more than what Smith had paid for the property seven months before and likely reflects the construction of House F (as originally built) during the intervening period. His investment in the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 roughly coincided with his departure from the family home. The 1866 Board of Fire Underwriters also corroborates this date, as the 1866 fire rates appear to document House F as having already been constructed (Board of Fire Underwriters 1866:91). Although single in 1860, William Smith was married to a woman named Esther by the time he sold the property in June 1865 (The exact date of their marriage remains to be determined). William H. Smith is not listed in the 1863 *Springfield City Directory*, but the directory of the following year records him as a plasterer residing at the corner of Seventh and Enos Avenue, about five blocks northwest of his mother's home (SCD 1864:77). He was still living at Seventh and Enos, on the northwest corner, in 1866 (SCD 1866:202). On May 18, 1868, William and Esther Smith sold their one-quarter interest in the real estate attached to the Isaac H. Smith Estate to George E. Mott, who had married William's sister Elizabeth (Isaac and Elizabeth Smith's only daughter) in April 1865.²¹ William and Esther sold their quarter-interest for \$500, and it included the following parcels: the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 (the House E property); fractional Lot 13, Block 4 of Whitney's Addition; the N1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 14 of Wells and Pecks' Addition; and Lot 14, Block 6 of Mitchell's Addition to Springfield (SCDR 34:371). William and Esther Smith later moved to Mason City, Mason County, Illinois. The 1870 census records them as residents of Mason City and notes that they had two daughters, aged 4 and 2. William was still working as a plasterer at this time (USBC 1870:19). Interestingly, Mason City also was home to an aunt and uncle of William's from his mother's side of the family: Jeremiah and Nancy (nee Roll) Riggins, who had the aged matriarch of the

²¹ George E. Mott was born in Springfield on July 25, 1836 and Elizabeth P. Smith on July 26, 1848. The couple married on April 19, 1865 (Power 1876:536, 628; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/20910732/george-e-mott>).

family, Mary Roll (age 73), residing in their household (USBC 1870:27). William and his family eventually moved back to Springfield, returning by 1880.²²

In 1865, the Smith estate was behind in the payment of property taxes on their Tenth Street property (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 March 1866, p. 4).²³ At that time, House E and House C had equal tax assessments of \$7.60. The 1866 *Springfield City Directory* places widow Smith's residence as being located on the west side of Tenth Street, three doors south of Mason. This description fits with House E (and also verifies the presence of House F, which, if not present, would have made Mrs. Smith's residence the second house south of Mason). Elizabeth Smith's son James was still residing in her home at this time. James, who was reported as a "train boy" in the 1860 census, was now employed as a brakeman with the Great Western Railroad. His younger brother Edwin was not listed in the 1866 directory, but this is not surprising as he was still school age. Sister Elizabeth and her husband George E. Mott also were living in House E at this time. George was employed as a clerk at W. V. Roll and Company, a leather goods firm operated by his wife's cousin (SCD 1866:173, 200-202). House E is depicted on the 1867 bird's-eye view of Springfield as a side-gabled structure with a three-bay façade (Ruger 1867; Figure 4)

Although the 1868 and 1869 city directories offer confusing information regarding Mrs. Elizabeth Smith's place of residence,²⁴ the 1870 census and subsequent directories substantiate her continued occupation of House E. The 1870 U.S. Census of Population enumerates the widowed Elizabeth Smith as the head of the household located between those of Thomas Billington (occupant of House F) and Judge Hayword (occupant of House D). The census reported Elizabeth as 45 years old, with her occupation as "Keeping House." Living with her at this time was her 16-year-old son, Edwin, and the George Mott family. No real estate nor personal property values are given for any of the household members. At that time, the Mott family consisted of George (age 26), his wife Eliza[beth] (age 28),²⁵ and their 3-year-old son,

²² William and Esther Smith are enumerated as residents of Springfield in the 1880 census. At that time, they were living at 1117 North Eighth Street and had three daughters aged between 6 and 14 years (USBC 1880).

²³ At that time [1865], the county assessed a tax of \$7.60 for that part of Lot 16 on which his house was located. Similarly, Isaac Smith's estate was delinquent with their property taxes as well, and that portion of Lot 1 on which House E was located was assessed a similar \$7.60 tax (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 March 1866, p. 4).

²⁴ Both the 1868 and 1869 Springfield city directories are confusing and suggest that the widow Smith may not have been living in her family home at that time. The 1868 city directory lists two Mrs. E. Smiths, both listed as widows. One of the women was living on the south side of Washington Street between Monroe and Market Streets; the other one was living on Doyle Avenue, between Monroe and Market Streets. Similarly, the 1869 city directory lists only one Mrs. E. Smith, a widow residing on Tenth Street between Mason and Reynolds, one block north of House E. It is worth noting, however, that the city directories from this period were not comprehensive or always correct. Our Mrs. Elizabeth Smith may have been omitted from the 1868 directory, possibly because she was living with her son-in-law George E. Mott, who is reported as living on the west side of Tenth Street between Mason and Madison streets that year (which fits with House E) (SCD 1868:132). The placement of her residence in the 1869 directory may simply represent an error in respect to the cross streets named.

²⁵ Based the birth dates provided by Power (1876:536, 628), George and Elizabeth actually should have been aged 34 and 22, respectively, at this time. Elizabeth's reported age in the 1870 census also is six years younger than it should have been.

William. George Mott was listed as a native of Illinois and employed in “Boot and Shoe Store” (USBC 1870:100). He possibly was still employed by W. V. Roll and Company.

The 1872 city directory is unclear with regard to Elizabeth Smith’s location, but it does indicate that that her son Edwin (E. W. Smith) was a salesman living on Tenth Street, between Madison and Mason Streets. The 1873 *Springfield City Directory* notes that Elizabeth Smith (“widow of Isaac”) and her son Edwin (a salesman for the Stephen Porter Company) both resided on the west side of Tenth Street, three houses south of Mason Street, which corresponds with House E (SCD 1873:164). The Motts had relocated to 515 North Fifth Street by this time, and George was working as a “travelling agent” (presumably a salesman) (SCD 1873:130).²⁶

George and Elizabeth Mott’s move from House E may have been driven in part by their growing family, which by 1876 would include three children (William R., Harry W., and Laura E) (Power 1876:536). Financial tensions, caused by the unresolved settlement of Isaac Smith’s estate, might also have been a contributing factor. By 1872, Isaac Smith had been dead for eighteen years, all the surviving children had reached adulthood, and yet the estate remained unsettled. With their purchase of William H. Smith’s one-quarter interest of the estate in 1868, the Motts owned one-half interest in the property (Elizabeth having inherited an equal share as her brothers), and they naturally would have had a desire to see matters resolved, especially with new children coming along. Things possibly came to a head in January 1872, when the rental home owned by the estate on the southwest corner of Tenth and Reynolds burned to the ground.²⁷ The Motts thus had to witness a diminution of the estate while waiting to receive their share of it. In February 1872, George Mott, et al. filed a chancery suit against Elizabeth Smith, et al. in respect to the estate, which the Sangamon County Circuit Court decided in the plaintiffs’ favor. All the real estate owned by the Isaac H. Smith Estate, aside from the property on which Elizabeth Smith’s personal residence (House E) was located, was ordered to be sold at public auction in June of that year. The parcels involved were: the N1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 14 of Wells and Peck’s Addition (the site of the recently burned house); fractional Lot 13, Block 4 of Whitney’s Addition; and Lot 14, Block 6 of Mitchell’s Addition (*Illinois State Register*, 13 May 1872, p. 2). It was not until September 1874 that John E. Roll, acting as administrator of Isaac H. Smith’s estate, filed the “final settlement” papers with the local courts (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 September 1874, p. 1).²⁸ One transaction possibly connected with the settlement of the estate

²⁶ By 1876, the couple was residing at 635 North Fifth Street, on the southern edge of Springfield’s Enos Park Neighborhood (Power 1876:536).

Elizabeth Smith Mott married her husband George on April 19, 1865; she died in early November 1908. At the time of her death, she was residing at 716 East Spruce Street, and was survived by her two brothers (Edwin and William N.), both residents of Springfield (*Illinois State Register*, 2 November 1908, p. 9).

²⁷ The dwelling at this location, which was described as a “small frame house,” was destroyed by fire early on the morning of January 1, 1872. A portion of furniture within it managed to be saved before the house was consumed by flames (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 January 1872, p. 4).

²⁸ Although Elizabeth Smith apparently had been named as a co-administrator of Isaac’s estate, she was not listed in the newspaper announcement for the estate’s settlement. A copy of Isaac H. Smith’s probate file can be found at the Illinois Regional Archives Depository at the University of Illinois, Springfield (Sangamon County Probate Record, File No. 1141, Microfilm Roll No. P-339). These probate records contain a wealth of information regarding the Smith’s property and investments (See Appendix I).

was Elizabeth Smith's payment of \$100 to Samuel and Matilda Hanes (of Sangamon County) for a quit-claim to the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4, Block 3, which was done on June 30, 1874 (SCDR 59:497). The Hanes family's interest in the property is not understood.

The 1873 bird's-eye view of Springfield depicts House E as being a side-gabled dwelling with a three-bay façade (having a central door flanked by a window either side) (Figure 4). Of particular note, the bird's-eye shows a full-length front porch extending across the east elevation of the house. Such a porch is absent from the 1867 bird's eye view, and archaeological investigations determined that it was not original to the house but rather replaced an earlier simple stoop. The bird's-eye view also illustrates a dwelling immediately north of House E, which is the one William H. Smith is believed to have constructed in 1865 (House F) (Koch 1873). The 1876 city map (Bird 1876), and 1878 bird's eye view (Beck and Pauli 1878) add little detail regarding House E (Figure 5).

The 1874, 1875, and 1876 city directories all indicate that Elizabeth Smith and her youngest son were still living at House E at this time. The 1874 city directory is the first to list Edwin as "Edward," which may have been his actual given name (as suggested by Power 1876:628), and subsequent directories typically do as well. However, he continued to be referred to as "Edwin" in deed records and some newspaper articles. He changed occupations several times during this period. City directories list Edward/Edwin a salesman in 1874, a mason in 1875, and a plasterer in 1876 (SCD 1874:130, 1875:135, 1876:194). He thus ultimately took up the same occupation as his father and older brother had and continued to work as a plasterer for many years to come. The 1876 *Springfield City Directory* is the first to provide a numbered address for House E: 323 North Tenth Street.

On January 27, 1876, Edward (Edwin) W. Smith married Miss Fanny Magie of Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 January 1876, p. 4).²⁹ The fact the 1876 city directory lists Edward's residence as 323 North Tenth Street suggests that he and Fanny resided at his mother's home for a period of time immediately following their marriage. On August 11, 1876, the *Illinois State Journal* reported that, "The residence of Mrs. Smith, Tenth streets, between Madison and Mason, was burglariously entered night before last, but to what extent robbed, is not known, as the family are absent." Three days later, the same paper reported the arrest of John Wilson ("alias Jim Brown") in Lincoln for the robbery and recovery of most of the stolen goods (*Illinois State Journal*, 14 August 1876, p. 4).³⁰ Later that same month, the N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4 was sold at public auction for non-payment of taxes. Edwin Smith later redeemed the property through a tax deed executed in August 1879 (SCDR 67:18).

The Smith family vacated House E at some point between late 1876 and early 1879, after three decades of residency there. It is possible that the 1876 tax sale played some role in their vacating the property, though this is unknown with certainty. The 1879 *Springfield City Directory*

²⁹ The bride's father, J. K. Magie, was a German immigrant who the 1876 *Springfield City Directory* lists as a "Printer-Expert" (SCD 1876:144).

³⁰ Elizabeth's presence in the city at this time also is attested to by Power (1876:628), who states that "Mrs. Elizabeth W. Smith resides in Springfield, Illinois."

indicates that “E[dward] W. Smith” (plasterer), was residing on the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and Edwards Street, and the following year, he was reported at 523 North Sixth Street. The 1880 U.S. Census also lists him and his wife Fanny as living along Sixth Street (SCD 1879:155, 1880:185; USBC 1880). Elizabeth Smith is not included in the 1879 Springfield city directory,³¹ nor she was included in the 1880 census of the city. Where she was residing during this period is not known, but she was not living at House E, which was being rented out to other parties by this point in time (see discussion below). However, at some point between the latter part of 1880 and early 1884, Elizabeth Smith remarried to John D. Bagby and moved to Marion Center, Kansas. Bagby had previously been married to Elizabeth’s older sister Mary, who died in August 1878.³² Elizabeth came back to Illinois in mid-1884, accompanied by her new husband, and spent three months visiting friends and relatives in Sangamon and adjoining counties (*Illinois State Journal*, 23 July 1884, p. 8; *Illinois State Register*, 28 August 1884, p. 3). Following the death of John D. Bagby in 1892,³³ Elizabeth returned to Springfield, where she remained until her own death in 1903 at age 83.³⁴

After the Smiths left House E, it functioned as a rental property for the remainder of its history. The earliest tenant known to have occupied House E was Clara Curtus, who is listed as the resident of 323 North Tenth Street in the 1879 city directory. This directory provided no occupation for Curtus, who presumably was white (SCD 1879:47).³⁵ Her residency was short-lived, and this generally was the case with most of the tenants who succeeded her. Historic newspapers were silent with regard to Clara’s activities in Springfield.

The 1880 U.S. census suggests that House E was occupied at that time by a young white laborer named John Bell (age 20?) and his wife Lizzie (age 30).³⁶ This family was residing on Tenth Street, sandwiched between the Lizzie Kendall household (House F) and the multi-family listing suspected as being in House D. Little is known about the Bell family. The 1879 *Springfield City*

³¹ The 1879 directory does include a listing for a woman named Elizabeth Smith, who was employed as a washerwoman and residing on the west side of First Street between Washington, and Adams, but this is believed to be a different individual from that associated with House E.

³² The exact date of Elizabeth Smith’s marriage to Bagby has not been determined, but it apparently post-dated mid-June 1880, when the census for Gales Township, Marion County, Kansas was compiled, as the census notes Bagby as a widower.

³³ John D. Bagby was buried in Marion Cemetery, Marion, Marion County, as was his first wife, Mary Roll Bagby (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/132061432/john-d-bagby>).

³⁴ Elizabeth Bagby is absent from the 1892 *Springfield City Directory* but is listed in the directory for 1894, which notes as her as the “widow [of] John” (SCD 1894:72). After boarding at several locations in the city, Elizabeth had moved in with her son Edward (Edwin) by 1900 (USBC 1900). She died in Edward’s home at 609 North Fifteenth Street on October 11, 1903. Her obituary observed that, “The decedent was a sister of the late John E Roll. She was born in Elizabeth, N.J., and had been a resident of Springfield practically all her life” (*Illinois State Journal*, 12 October 1903, p. 6).

³⁵ Springfield city directories of this period typically denoted Black residents by adding a “c” or “col” in parenthesis after their names (for “colored”).

³⁶ It is unclear as to John’s age, and the relationship between John and Lizzie, as the census return is difficult to read.

Directory does list a Lizzie Bell residing at 63 North Ninth Street, a Kate Bell on the south side of Madison, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, and a John Bell (a moulder) residing on North Fifth Street, between Mason Alley and Carpenter Street. The latter individual, however, was a different John Bell from one reported at House E in the 1880 census.³⁷ The John Bell and Lizzie Kendall reported at House E in the census are not included in the 1880 *Springfield City Directory*. A Lizzie Bell is noted in the newspapers as operating a “house of ill fame” on Ninth Street, between Jefferson and Madison Streets in the late 1870s, and this presumably was the Lizzie Bell noted in the 1879 city directory (cf. *Illinois State Register*, July 31, 1878; *Illinois State Journal*, December 20, 1878, p. 4). In May 1883, Lizzie Bell was in the county jail for keeping a “house of ill fame” (*Illinois State Journal*, May 3, 1883, p. 4). It is unclear as to whether or not this was the same Lizzie Bell reported at House E in 1880.

By 1881, House E was occupied by George Hodge, a white blacksmith/horseshoer. Although Hodge was living in a boarding house on East Washington Street when the 1880 census was compiled (USBC 1880:223A), he seems to have been ready to have a residence of his own. The 1881 and 1882 city directories both list him as residing at 323 North Tenth Street (House E) and note his status as a renter. In January 1881, Hodge applied for permission to erect a frame building within the city’s fire limits, which was granted (*Illinois State Register*, 11 January 1881, p. 1). The building in question possibly was associated with Hodge’s shop, which was located on the 100 block of North Eighth Street (SCD 1881:103, 113; 1882:172, 249). Hodge’s shop was destroyed by fire in January 1883, but he had it rebuilt within a week (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 January 1883, p. 6). Later that same year, he started construction of a new, brick shop on Fifth Street (*Illinois State Register*, 13 December 1883, p. 3). George Hodge was still reported as living at 323 North Tenth Street in 1884, but had relocated to north Fifth Street by 1886.³⁸ It is not known how long George Hodge continued to reside at House E after the compilation of the 1884 city directory.

The 1886 *Springfield City Directory* lists two residents at 323 North Tenth Street: Charles Warner, a white tobacconist, and Gussie Richards, who also was white, with no occupation indicated. Warner and Richard are both denoted as renters, as opposed to boarders, which raises the possibility that the house had been divided into two living units by this point in time. Alternatively, the two tenants possibly were cohabitating, as there is some circumstantial evidence for this (SCD 1887:231, 296). Both had some legal troubles in the past. Gussie Richards, for instance, had been fined \$25 for keeping a “house of ill-fame” back in 1879 and in 1884 was fined \$3 for “disorderly conduct” (*Illinois State Register*, 23 September 1879, p. 4; *Illinois State Journal*, 15 October 1884); however, these seem to be the only times she was so charged. Charles, who was a cigarmaker by trade, had come to Springfield in 1878-9, after allegedly having abandoned his wife and young child. In February 1880, his wife³⁹ came to

³⁷ The John Bell on North Fifth Street was a Scotsman who is listed at this location in the 1880 census and in preceding and subsequent city directories. The John Bell reported living at House E in 1880 was born in Illinois, according to the census.

³⁸ The 1884 city directory indicates that George Hodge was a partner in Hodge & Phillo, who were included with the horseshoers (as opposed to blacksmiths) in the business section of this directory (SCD 1884:130, 299).

³⁹ This presumably was Mariah E. (Baude) Warner, who Charles Warner married in Mason County, Illinois on January 11, 1878 (Illinois State Archives, Illinois Statewide Marriage Index, 1763-1900).

Springfield and found him cohabitating with Maud Thompson, the madam of a brothel on the south side of Madison Street, near Ninth. Her inquiries led to Miss Thompson being charged “with keeping a house of prostitution and Warner with being the frequenter of the same.” Mrs. Warner, for her part, swore off any interest in living with her husband again and left town (*Illinois State Register*, 1 February 1880, p. 6). Charles Warner seems to have weathered this scandal with no perceivable difficulties. He remained in Springfield, purchased a cigar shop there in July 1880, and eventually started his own cigar factory. Warner and Gussie Richards both had boarded at the Springer Building (northwest corner of Monroe and Sixth streets) in 1884-1885, immediately prior to moving to 323 North Tenth Street.⁴⁰ Their occupation of House E apparently was of relatively short duration. By 1887, Charles Warner had relocated to 718 South Eighth Street, where he was living at the time of his death in April 1888 (*Illinois State Register*, 13 July 1880, p. 4; *Illinois State Journal*, 10 April 1888, p. 4; SCD 1886:304, 1887:320). Gussie Richards also apparently relocated from House E by 1887, as the city directory that year lists a widow named Elizabeth Clifton residing at 323 North Tenth Street, with no other tenants mentioned.⁴¹ Clifton, who seems to have been white,⁴² had no occupation indicated in the 1887 directory (SCD 1887:296). The 1888 *Springfield City Directory* provides no listing for 323 North Tenth Street, which suggests that House E was vacant at the time the directory was compiled.

Edwin Smith, Elizabeth’s youngest son, appears to have been the landlord of House E for much, if not all, of the 1880s. In March 1882 his surviving siblings and their spouses (William H. Smith, Eliza P. and George Mott, James R. and Jennie Smith), quit-claimed their interest in the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 for the nominal sum of \$1. His uncle John E. Roll, and his wife Sarah, also were included as grantors in this deed (SCDR 90:590). Elizabeth Smith divested her interest in the property to Edwin in a separate quit-claim deed, in 1892, once again for the nominal sum of \$1 (SCDR 90:590).

The “Delinquent 1890 Tax List” indicates that House E and its associated lot in 1890 were assessed at \$13.80. This assessment was lower than House A, at \$16.14, and House D, at \$14.75, and slightly higher in value for House B, at \$12.51 and House C, at \$10.05 (*Illinois State*

⁴⁰ The *Springfield City Directory* published by Phillips Brothers and McIntosh in 1884, notes Gussie Richards as a roomer at the Springer Building, and Charles Warner as boarding at the Marshall House hotel. However, Babeuf’s directory for 1884-1885 indicates that Warner was lodging at the Springer Building. He perhaps relocated during the interval between the date of the two directories being compiled. It is reasonable to believe that he become acquainted with Miss Richards while rooming at the Springer Building, if they did not already know each other beforehand.

⁴¹ Gussie Richards seems to disappear from Springfield after 1886, or at least her name does. Although speculative, it is possible that she and Charles Warner were in fact living together, and she started using his last name and posing as his wife. This is suggested by a series of newspaper articles published in October and November 1888 that concern a certain “Gussie Warner,” who was said to be “the widow of the late deceased Charles Warner, a well-known cigar-maker” (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 October 1888, p. 4; *Illinois State Register*, 20 1888, p. 3). So far as can be determined, Charles Warner never remarried after leaving his first wife, and the shared first name of “Gussie” between the women is hard to ignore.

⁴² The directory does not indicate that she was “colored.”

Register, 11 April 1891, p. 7). Both Houses A and D were larger houses reflective of the higher assessment.

All of the tenants who have been identified in House E in the 1880s were white. After 1890, however, the tenants primarily were Black, which was a reflection of the changing demographics in the surrounding neighborhood during this period. The 1891 *Springfield City Directory* lists three individuals at 323 North Tenth Street, all of whom were African American: Mrs. Sadie Harris (no occupation); Charles Harris (laborer); and James Jones (no occupation).⁴³ The directory designates Sadie Harris as a renter, while Charles Harris and Jones are denoted as boarders (SCD 1891:323). The exact relationship between Sadie and Charles Harris is unclear, though it is presumed to be familial, since the two are listed in the same household in later years. By 1892, the two of them had relocated to 313 North Tenth Street (House C), only two doors south of House E (SCD 1892:271-272, 795).⁴⁴ Such close relocation by tenants was not atypical of the project area during this period, with some tenants residing in two or more of the houses at different points in time. In January 1892, the James Jones reported in House E in 1891 married Miss Addie White, who lived next door at 325 North Tenth Street (House F). The couple planned to reside in House F (*Illinois State Register*, 17 January 1892, p. 8). The 1892 *Springfield City Directory* lists William White (laborer), Andrew Gordon (miner),⁴⁵ and Louis Gordon (miner) as residents at 323 North Tenth Street. All three men were African American. The directory noted 323 North Tenth Street as William White's "res"[idence] while the two Gordons (possibly brothers) were designated as boarders at that address (SCD 1892:579, 795).

On April 14, 1892, Edwin W. Smith sold the N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 to Isadore Kanner for \$600 (SDCR 89:254). This transaction occurred the same day Elizabeth Smith quit-claimed her interest in the property to Edwin. Isadore Kanner was a Russian Jew who had immigrated to the United States in 1866 (USBC 1900). He seems to have arrived in Springfield in the early 1880s and by 1892 had a pawn shop at 723 East Washington Street, above which he resided (SCD 1892:319, 651). Over the next fifteen years, Kanner would heavily invest in rental properties located within the predominately African American neighborhood on Springfield's northeast side, colloquially referred to as the "Badlands."⁴⁶ In the case of House E, Kanner would hold

⁴³ This is the earliest Springfield city directory that provides a separate street index, in addition to the standard name index. To complicate things, the street indexes in the city directories have several listings for 321 North Tenth Street. It is unclear as to whether or not this may represent one of the units in House D or E. These listings occur in 1891 (Milton Boon, occupant), 1892 (vacant), and 1896 (Miss Minnie Howard, occupant).

⁴⁴ Part of the confusion in determining the nature of Charles and Sadie Harris' relationship comes from the city directory's inconsistency in Sadie's title. In the 1892 directory, for example, the street index refers to her as "Mrs.," while the name index refers to her as "Miss." Sadie also is noted as a renter in the selected directories consulted, whereas Charles is noted as a boarder—a situation more suggestive of mother-son or sister-brother relationship than a married one. In 1898, the two were residing at 825 East Madison Street (SCD 1892:270-270, 795; 1898:251-252).

⁴⁵ Andrew Gordon is listed in the 1900 U.S. Census of Springfield as coal miner who was born in Virginia in 1864. By 1900, he was married, had started a family, and was renting a home on West Jefferson Street (USBC 1900).

⁴⁶ City directories indicate that Isadore Kanner had previously worked as a saloon keeper (circa 1882-1887) and clothier (circa 1887-1891) from locations in, or adjacent to, Springfield's Levee district. Kanner filed the largest number of damage claims against the City of Springfield in the wake of the 1908 race riot (See "The Landlords of the Badlands at the Turn-of-the-Century: The Jewish Connection," Appendix III, Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]).

onto the property for less than a year and a half before selling it to Robert L. McGuire for \$700 in August 1893 (SCDR 94:415). McGuire was an attorney who was serving as county judge when he purchased N1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4.⁴⁷ House E continued to be used as a rental property during McGuire's period of ownership.

Both the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps depict House E as a one-story, frame dwelling with a full-length front porch. The 1890 map indicates that the rear wing on the house had an incised porch along its south side. This side porch is not illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map, which suggests that the porch had been enclosed by that date. House E and the other dwellings on the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street are labelled "Negro Shanties" on the 1896 map (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12; 1896:4) (Figure 6).

The first reference to this specific address⁴⁸ in the local newspapers occurs in July 1895, when Lincoln Morgan, an African American who was reported as a resident of 323 North Tenth Street, was shot in the hand (*Illinois State Journal*, 4 July 1895, p. 5) (see Table 3). Morgan is not listed in city directories, but contemporary newspaper articles connect him with a Lou Clark, a white woman who is listed at 323 North Tenth Street in 1896, with whom he was living (SDC 1896:80; *Illinois State Register*, 3 August 1895, p. 6; 7 July 1896, p. 6). Also apparently residing at House E in 1895 was the John Blue family, who were white. John Blue worked at the Springfield Iron Company (the "Rolling Mills") in Ridgely, located just outside the Springfield's northern limits. On December 23, 1895, Blue fell into a fly-wheel pit at the mill and was instantly killed. The *Illinois State Journal* reported that his funeral would "take place... at his late residence, 323 North Tenth Street" (*Illinois State Journal*, 24 December 1895, p. 3; 25 December 1895, p. 5).⁴⁹ The fact that House E was occupied by two families in 1895—one white and the other mixed race suggests that the dwelling had been duplexed by that time, though this could very well have occurred several years earlier, based on the composition of its tenants in the early 1890s. The 1898 city directory notes 323 North Tenth Street as "vacant" (SCD 1898:763). However, it apparently had been occupied very early that year by Jane Watson, an African American woman who reportedly died at the residence on January 21, 1898, at age 47 (*Illinois State Register*, 22 January 1898, p. 5).⁵⁰

The 1900 U.S. census indicates that House E (323 N. Tenth Street) was occupied by two families at that time, which once again suggests that the house had been duplexed. The first family enumerated was that of Joseph Kieling [Keeling]. Joseph (age 47) was a Missouri-born Black carpet fitter, who was living with his wife Martha (age 45) who was white. The one child the

⁴⁷ R. L. McGuire purchased numerous other properties in Springfield during this same time period (Sangamon County Grantee's Index Book 12). It is unclear if these too were intended to be rental properties, or whether McGuire intended to "flip" them; perhaps they were a mixture of both.

⁴⁸ This does not include earlier references to the Smith family, who generally are reported in the newspapers simply as living on North Tenth Street.

⁴⁹ Newspaper accounts suggest that Blue was intoxicated at the time of his death, and that he stumbled back into the fly-wheel pit at the mill.

⁵⁰ Jane Watson's obituary notice indicated that she "was born in Monroe county, Missouri, and has resided in this state for many years" (*Illinois State Register*, 11 August 1903, p. 3).

Keelings had had was no longer living at home. The second family was represented by Jim Little (age 23) and his wife Mary (age 23), who were Black and had no children. Jim Little was employed as a janitor (USBC 1900:17B). The Littles' residency at House E seems to have been brief. The Keelings, on the other hand, remained there until at least 1904. The 1902 and 1904 city directories list only J. Keeling at 323 North Tenth Street. However, there appears to have been a number of other tenants in the home for parts of this period, as Joseph Merry and Jennie Green provided this address when they applied for a wedding license in August 1903 (*Illinois State Register*, 11 August 1903, p. 3). In addition, a Jennie King was reported at 323 North Tenth Street when she received aid for grocery and coal in March 1903 (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 March 1903, p. 3).⁵¹

In 1906, the city directory indicates that this house was occupied by Ella Bailey, who was Black. Ella, who apparently was a large, strong woman, was arrested for physically carrying a passerby off the street into her house "in the vicinity of Tenth and Mason streets" and robbing him in June 1907 (*Illinois State Journal*, June 6, 1907). Both the 1907 and 1908 city directories note the residence at 323 N. Tenth Street as "vacant." However, newspaper accounts from 1906 and 1907 note both a Charles Lewis and a Jessie Black as residing at this address and as having received aid from the city in the form of groceries. Lewis is first mentioned in this regard for this address in December 1906, and then in six subsequent articles, the last dating to September 1907 (see Table 2). Jessie Black was reported in the local newspapers as having received food aid on four separate occasions, between March and September 1907, all while reportedly living at 323 North Tenth Street. Additionally, in March, 1907, the *Illinois State Register* published a list of registered voters in the city, and listed a David Black as residing at 323 North Tenth Street (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1907, p. 28). These various newspaper articles document that House E was occupied at least through September 1907, irrespective of what the city directories suggest. The 1906 Sanborn map illustrates little detail regarding House E (Figure 7).

David Black apparently was Jessie Black's husband, and her first name actually was *Bessie*—not Jessie. On May 22, 1903, the 21-year-old Bessie Parsol married 40-year-old David Black. Both Parsol and Black were African American, and they were Springfield residents when they wed (*Illinois State Register*, 22 May 1903, p. 5). Little is known about Bessie's life prior to her marriage to David. Bessie's maiden name does not appear in any other newspaper accounts pre-dating her marriage announcement, and no other information was found regarding her family. This is in contrast to her elder husband David, who appears frequently within the columns of the local newspapers, perhaps as early as 1882.⁵² He served a six-month sentence in the county jail between late February and late July 1905. Although David Black was noted as residing at 323 North Tenth Street in early 1907, the fact that Bessie had obtained food assistance in her name in both 1906 and 1907 suggests that she and David had probably separated by this date—most likely at the time of David's prison term in early 1905, or possibly after a March 1906 altercation

⁵¹ This may have been the same Mrs. Jennie King who the 1904 city directory lists as residing at 1104 East Madison Street (one block east of House E). Mrs. King was Black.

⁵² One of the first references to David Black in the local newspapers appears in August 1882 for his arrest "for storming the domicile of Bettie Perkins" (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 August 1882, p. 6).

over David's involvement with another woman.⁵³ The 1906 city directory lists them as boarding in separate households, one block away from one another on Eleventh Street.⁵⁴ Bessie Black is not listed in either the 1907 or 1908 *Springfield City Directory*. As for David, the 1907 directory lists his place of employment but provides no place of residence, while the 1908 directory notes him residing at 1018 East Madison Street (SCD 1907:96; 1908:100).

Shortly after the August 1908 race riot, the local newspapers reported on the total loss of the house at 323 North Tenth Street, and noted that it was owned by R. L. McGuire and occupied by an "H. Stoutmeyer."⁵⁵ Archival research has found no information on the latter individual. However, newspaper accounts and city directories from Springfield do document a *Wynter M. Stoutamyer* as having lived in Springfield during the early years of the twentieth century. Wynter, who was white, is first documented in Springfield, presumably with his brother Ernest, in the 1904 *Springfield City Directory*. At that time, the two were apparently working for the Springfield Consolidated Railway Company, which operated the city's streetcar system. Although the two men's place of employment is listed in the 1904 directory, no place of residence is indicated for them (SCD 1904:647).⁵⁶ The 1905 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Wynter Stoutamyer was working as a conductor and boarding at 413 South Eighth Street (SCD 1905:697). No Stoutamyer was listed in the 1906, 1907, 1908, nor 1909 Springfield city directories. Although absent from the 1907 directory, Wynter Stoutamyer was noted as a registered Springfield voter that year, residing at 831 East Monroe Street (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1907, p. 26). This address was the same as that listed for the Illinois Traction Company (SCD 1907:1055), and Stoutamyer may have used it to as his legal residence in order to obtain voting privileges in the city.⁵⁷ In August 1908, Wynter Stoutamyer was a 29-year-old, unmarried railway worker who had lived a rather transient lifestyle since his arrival in Springfield. Unfortunately, no record of Wynter's residence is documented for August 1908. Although it is not impossible that he had rented an apartment at 323 North Tenth Street (House E) sometime in early to mid-1908, just prior to the riots, but this seems a rather unlikely place for a young working class, single white male to rent at that time.

⁵³ For more detail regarding David and Bessie Black, see "Bessie Black: Estranged Wife of David Black (Saloon Keeper), Resident of 323 North Tenth Street (House E), and Recipient of Brutal Mob Violence (August 14, 1908)," Appendix XVII, this volume.

⁵⁴ The 1906 city directory lists David Black as boarding at 310 North Eleventh Street and Bessie Black at 226 North Eleventh Street (SCD 1906:95-96).

⁵⁵ "Forty Houses Damaged. Report of Chief Jacobs Shows Total Number Fired by Mob." *Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1908, p 5. The *Register* noted that R. L. McGuire filed multiple claims against the city for real estate damaged at 319-321 East Washington Street, 323 North Tenth Street, 1115 East Mason Street, 1111 East Madison street, and 709 East Washington Street, all valued at \$1,531 (*Illinois State Register*, 12 September 1908, p. 3).

⁵⁶ The 1902 city directory lists Ernest Stoutamyer as an employee of the SC Railway Company, boarding at 215 West Capitol Street (*Springfield City Directory* 1902:604). Wynter was not listed in the 1902 city directory. Neither Wynter nor Ernest were listed in the 1898 city directory (*Springfield City Directory* 1898).

⁵⁷ In 1907, two other men were noted as having the same address (George W. Childs and John S. Wellmann) suggesting that this was a boarding house, multi-family dwelling, or the Illinois Traction Company maintained sleeping rooms for rail workers (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March, 1907, p. 26).

The newspapers make no mention of any other occupants in House E at the time of the riot. It is interesting to note that, although the landowner filed a riot claim against the city for loss of his real property, neither Wynter Stoutamyer nor Bessie Parsol Black filed claims against the City of Springfield for damages incurred (loss of personal property) due to the riots, like so many of their neighbors had done. By 1910, Wynter Stoutamyer had married and moved to Decatur, but by 1910 he had returned to Springfield.⁵⁸ In case of Bessie Black, she disappears from the archival record by 1908 and nothing more is known of her. One potential interpretation is that Bessie continued to occupy House E up to the night of August 14, 1908, but then fled Springfield as so many Black residents did in the wake of the riot. As for David Black, he did file a claim for damages incurred by the riot but cited a different address as his residence at that time (1008 East Madison Street). Unlike Bessie, he continued to reside in Springfield after the riot.⁵⁹

To summarize, House E probably was constructed by John Roll sometime shortly after his purchase of the property in May 1842, and prior to his sale of the frame house to his brother-in-law in late 1849. As originally constructed, the house was a small, 1½-story, double-pen dwelling with a single story, shed-roofed kitchen wing. A single-story addition, probably functioning as an expanded kitchen and/or service wing was constructed onto the rear of the house sometime shortly after the initial construction (pre-1854). The house was owner-occupied by the extended Smith family though circa 1877-8. By 1879, the house was tenant occupied. During House E's first decade of use as a rental property, the tenants were white, but after the early 1890's the tenants predominately were Black. Although the identity of the occupants of the house at the time of the riot are poorly documented, two potential candidates are the Lewis and Black families, both African American.

The site of House E 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 (Figure 8). 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 E 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. The firm later was renamed the Barker-Lubin Company. The 1952 Sanborn map shows a planing mill associated with Barker-Lubin covering the entirety of the site of House E (Sanborn 1952:34; Figure 9). The surrounding block largely had been cleared of buildings by the early 1980s and subsequently was used for parking.

⁵⁸ Stoutamyer is documented in both the 1910 and 1920 U.S. Census of Population as residing in Springfield (USBC 1910, 1920).

⁵⁹ David Black is listed in the 1909 *Springfield City Directory*. At that time, he was residing at 1015 East Madison Street (opposite the site of the destroyed home he had lived in August 1908) and was still employed as a porter at T. H. Doyle's saloon, as he had been before the riots (SCD 1909:101). Unlike Bessie, David's name continues to appear in the local newspapers for a number of years after that fateful weekend in 1908.

Table 1
House E Chain-of-Title
N1/2, 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 (Notes 2 and 3)	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$150	WD	DD:120
8 May 1868	William H. Smith	George Mott (Note 4)	Und1/4, N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4 (Note 5)	\$500	WD	34:371
30 June 1874	Samuel and Matilda Haines	Elizabeth Smith (Note 6)	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$100	QC	59:497
18 August 1879	Louis H. Ticknor (Sangamon County Clerk)	Edwin W. Smith (Note 7)	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	n/a	Tax Deed	67:18
1 March 1882	William H. Smith, Eliza P. and George Mott, James R. and Jennie Smith, John E. and Sarah Roll	Edwin W. Smith	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$1	QC	90:590
14 April 1892	Elizabeth W. Bagby, formerly Smith	Edwin W. Smith	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$1	WD	89:247
14 April 1892	Edwin W. Smith	Isadore Kanner	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$600	WD	89:254
14 August 1893	Isadore and Sarah Kanner	Robert L. McGuire (Note 8)	N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4	\$700	WD	94:415

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

Note 2: Isaac Smith died in 1854. His eldest son was William H. Smith.

Note 3: In 1864, the family purchased the lot immediately north of their house. See discussion in House F, which suggest that it was put into William Smith’s name. The family sold the S1/2, N1/2 Lots 1-4 (House F) to Toys Tyson on June 2, 1865 for \$875. House F was probably constructed between October 1864 and June 1865.

Note 4: George Mott married Isaac’s only daughter, Elizabeth. The Mott family was living in the house in 1870.

Note 5: Sale also included the N1/2, Lots 1-4 in Block 14 of Wells and Peck Addition, Fractional Lot 13 in Block 4 of Whitney’s Addition, and Lot 14 in Block 6 of Mitchell’s Addition.

Note 6: In 1874, House E was still occupied by the widow Elizabeth Smith, and son Edwin.

Note 7: By 1880, House E was rental property, presumably managed by Edwin Smith.

Note 8: Robert L. McGuire’s name appears as the owner of the property in a 1903 tax list published by the *Illinois State Journal* (2 July 1903; p. 14), as well as in a 1911 published list (*Illinois State Journal*, 9 July 1911, part 6, p. 9). He was still the owner of the property at the time of the 1908 race riot, after which he filed a property loss claim against the City of Springfield.

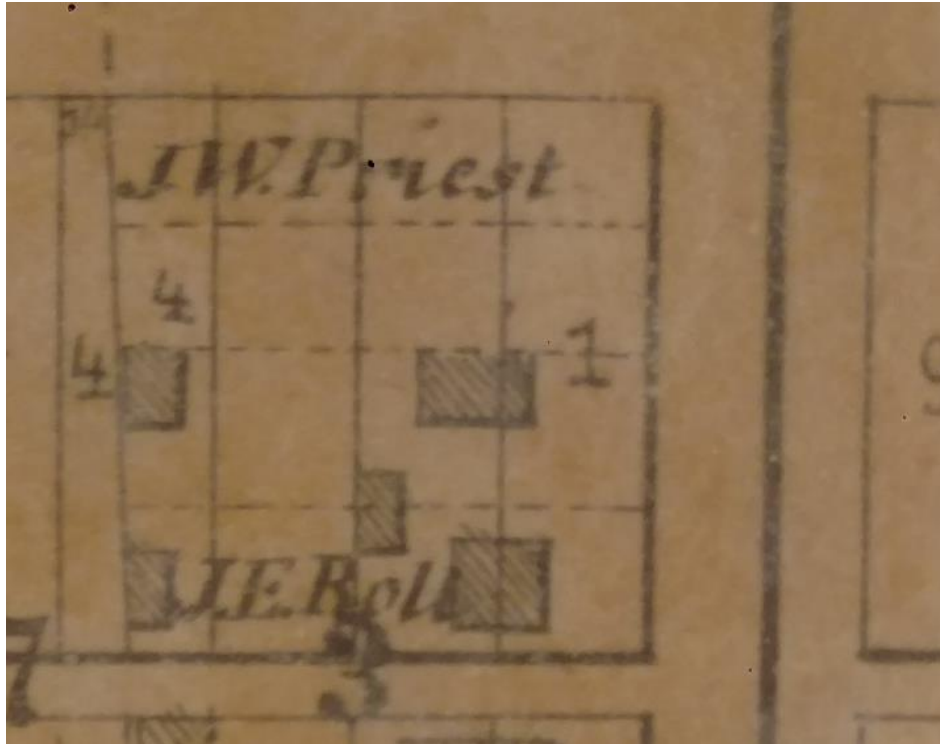


Figure 3. Top: Detail of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1854 *Map of Springfield* (Potter 1854). Bottom: Detail of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1858 *Map of Springfield, Illinois* (Sides 1858). Houses F and G had, as yet, not been constructed.



Figure 4. Top: Close-up views of Houses D, E, and G from the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Ruger 1867). House F, although not illustrated on this view, most likely was constructed in 1864-1865. Bottom: Close-up views of Houses D, E, F and G from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873).

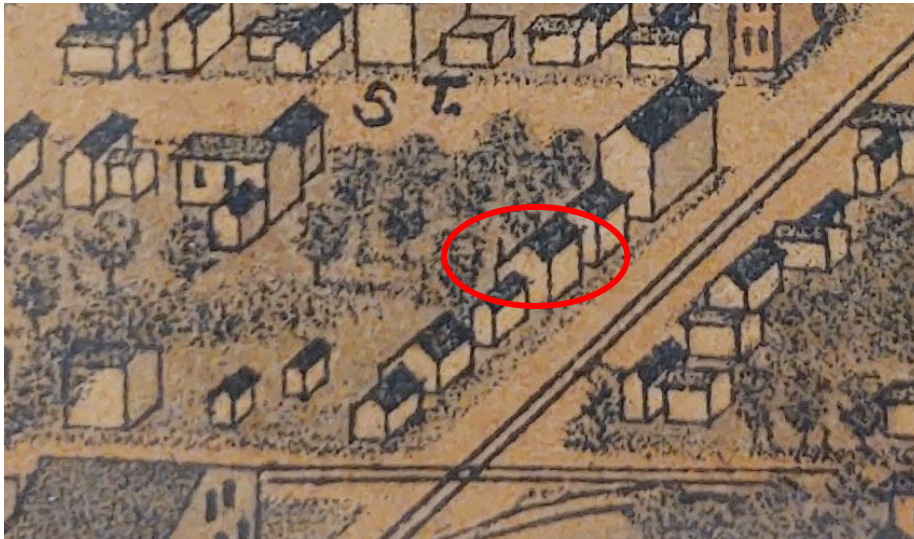
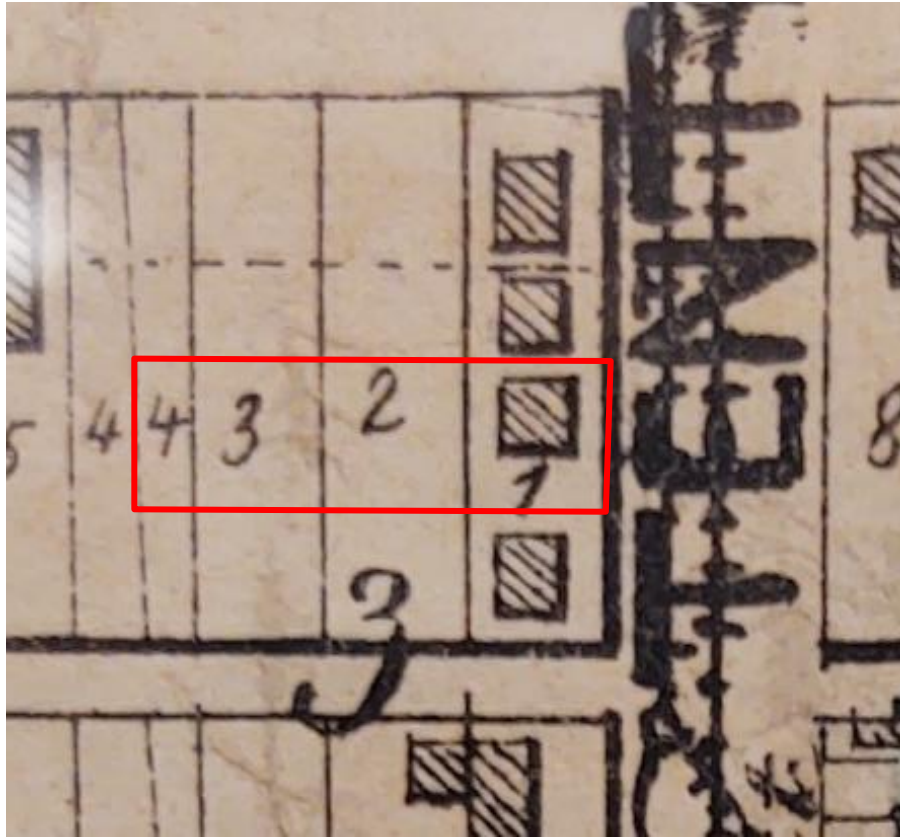


Figure 5. Views of House E, as illustrated by an 1876 map of Springfield (top; Bird 1876) and a circa-1878 birds-eye view (bottom; Beck and Pauli [1878]).

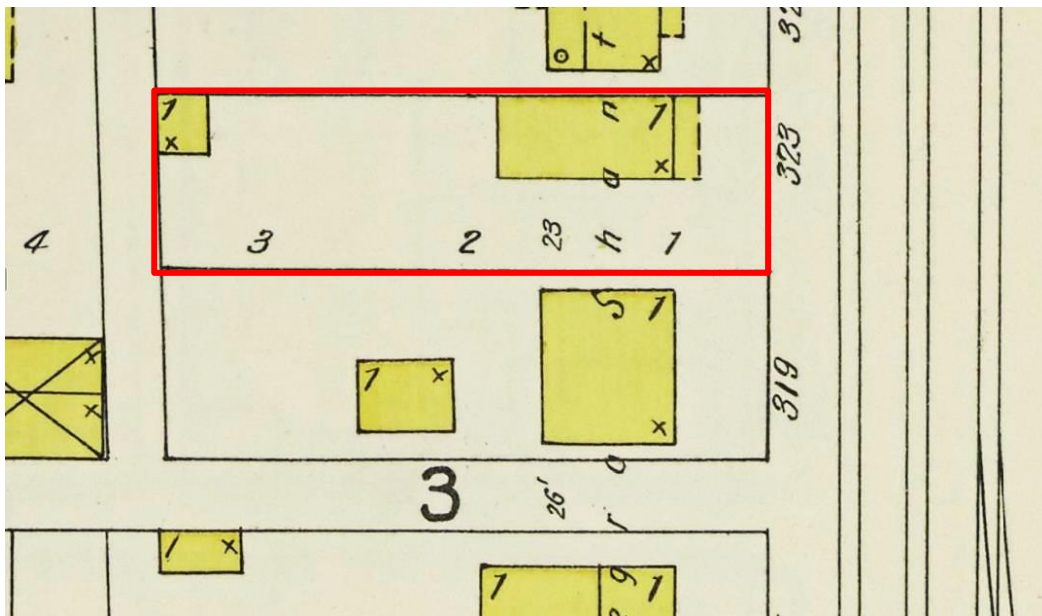
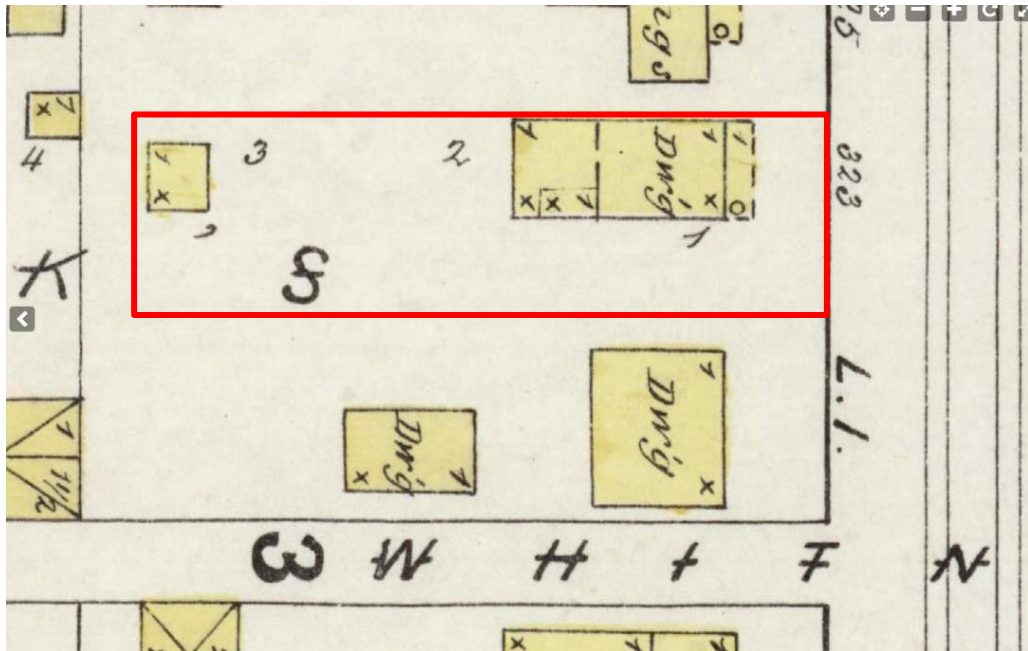


Figure 6. Top: View of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12). At this time, House E was depicted as a long and narrow one-story, rectangular frame dwelling. A single frame outbuilding located at rear of lot. Although north/south alley is not depicted, the placement of the outbuilding indicates its presence. Bottom: View of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1896:4). At this time, this dwelling is lumped with other houses fronting Tenth Street under the heading “Negro Shanties.” Also of note is the alley depicted along the west side of the house lot, which is not illustrated on the previous Sanborn map.

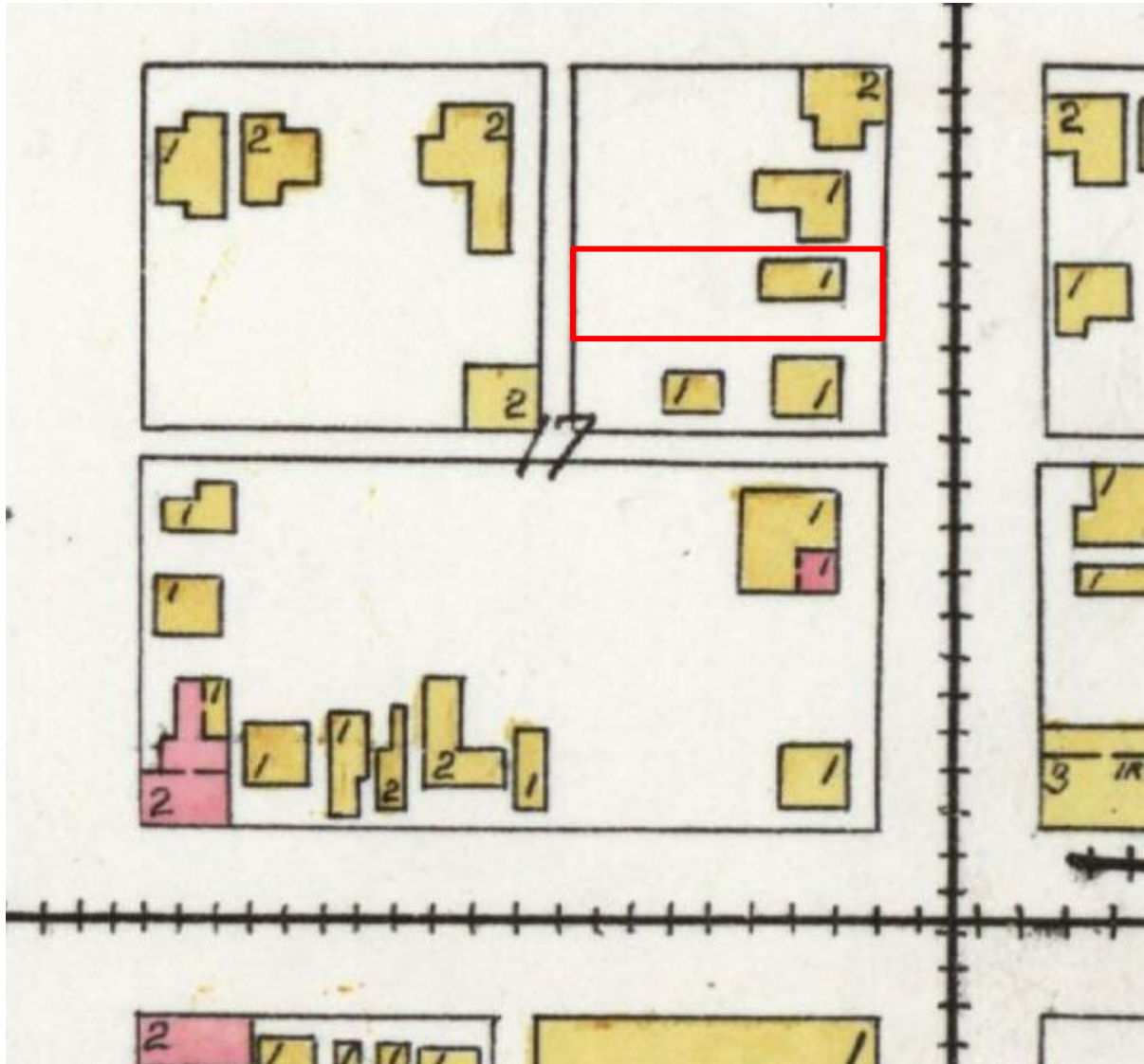


Figure 7. A 1906 Sanborn fire insurance map, illustrating the city block where House E was located. House E and its associated lot is outlined in red (Sanborn 1906).

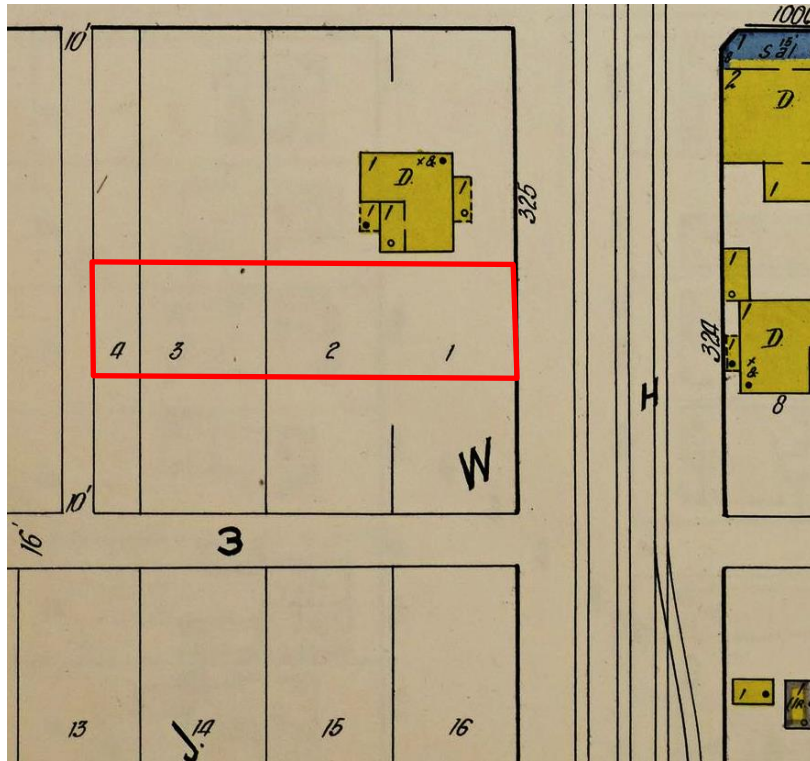


Figure 8. Left: A 1917 Sanborn map showing the location of House E. The site had not been redeveloped by this date, nor had the other lots directly to the south of it, which also had been impacted by the 1908 riot. House F, to the north, was still standing at this time (Sanborn 1917:34). Right: An aerial photograph taken in May 1938 showing the location of House E 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 E (USDA 1939).

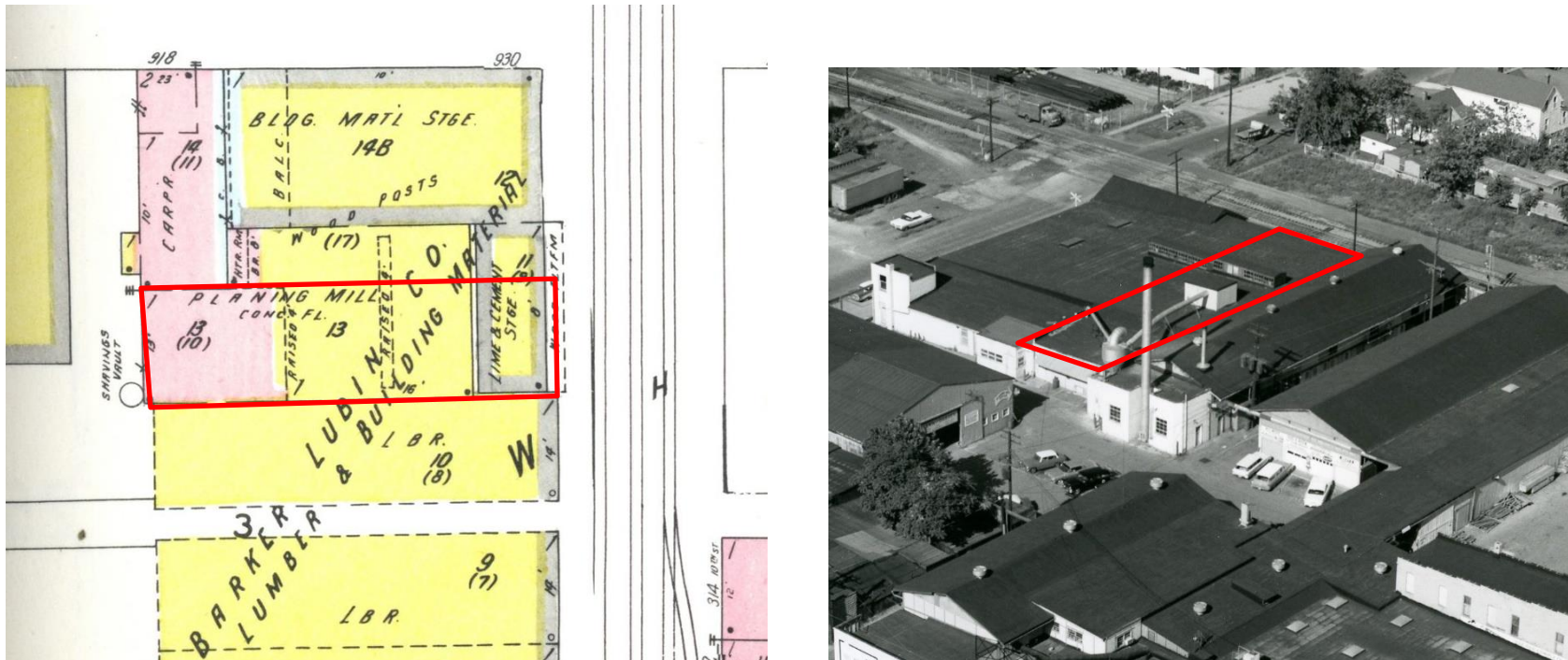


Figure 9. Left: A 1952 Sanborn map illustrating the location of House E. A planing mill had been built over the entirety of the site by this date (Sanborn 1952:34). Right: A 1960s photograph showing the location of House E (Sangamon Valley Collection).

Table 2
Details of Occupancy, 323 North Tenth Street (House E)
(from select *Springfield City Directories*)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>House Occupant</u>
1876	323 North Tenth St.	Elizabeth & Edward Smith
1879	323 North Tenth St.	Clara Curtus
1881	323 North Tenth St.	George Hodge
1882	323 North Tenth St.	George Hodge
1884	323 North Tenth St.	George Hodge
1886	323 North Tenth St.	Gussie Richards & Charles Warner
1887	323 North Tenth St.	Elizabeth Clifton
1891	323 North Tenth St.	Mrs. S. Harris (col)
1892	323 North Tenth St.	W. White (col)
1896	323 North Tenth St.	Mrs. Lou Clark
1898	323 North Tenth St.	vacant
1902	323 North Tenth St.	J. Keeling (col)
1904	323 North Tenth St.	J. Keeling (col)
1905	323 North Tenth St.	L. Mitchell (col)
1906	323 North Tenth St.	Ella Bailey (col)
1907	323 North Tenth St.	vacant
1908	323 North Tenth St.	vacant

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

Table 3
Items Gleaned from Springfield Newspapers
Regarding 323 North Tenth Street (House E)

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

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 E. These included the initial Phase II testing in that year, followed by the Phase III mitigation during the summer and early fall of 2019 (cf. Mansberger and Stratton 2016, 2017). A short synopsis of each project undertaking is outlined below in their chronological order.

Phase II Investigations (2014)

In late 2014, Phase II archaeological investigations were conducted at Site 11SG1432. At that time, with the aid of a backhoe the investigations consisted of removing the overburden capping that portion of the house foundations located within the proposed right-of-way (as then defined). The foundations subsequently were mapped in plan view and photographed. Structural features identified at the scraped surface included: the brick perimeter foundations of the original house (Feature 1); the brick perimeter foundations of a rear service wing (Feature 2); the bases of two chimneys located within the original house (Features 6 and 7); a small, U-shaped brick wall associated with an early stoop (Feature 11); and the brick foundations of a full-length front porch (Feature 12) that replaced the earlier stoop. A brick sidewalk (Feature 10) running along the south side of the house also was exposed at the scraped surface. The entire footprint of the original frame house was exposed during the Phase II archaeological investigations. Unfortunately, the western-most wall of the rear service wing addition extended into the unexcavated parking lot to the west of the project area, and as such, the east/west dimension of the wing could be determined (Figures 10-18).

Subsequently, two 1m x 1m 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 corner of the original house, whereas Test 2 was located near the northwest corner of the house and within what was an addition constructed onto the rear of the original dwelling. Both test units were excavated in arbitrary 10cm levels. Upon completion of the excavation units, multiple wall profiles were drawn and photographed. All fill from the test units was screened (see Figure 19).

The results of these two test units were very different from one another—with Test 1 documenting a shallow basin-shaped depression beneath the original portion of the dwelling, and Test 2 documenting shallow fire-deposits overlying an intact early midden encapsulated by the construction of an addition onto the rear of the original dwelling. At the time of these investigations, the shallow, basin-shaped depression identified in Test 1 beneath the front portion of the house was thought to represent an expedient “after-the-fact” cellar constructed sometime after the house’s original construction date. As the subsequent investigations conducted in 2019 indicated, this interpretation was incorrect and Test 1 was positioned on the edge of a deep, and more formal cellar (Feature 5) that minimally dated to the original house construction⁶⁰ (Figures 20-22).

⁶⁰ As will be discussed later, there is some thought that the cellar may pre-date the 1840s construction of House E, and associated with an earlier component. If so, the earlier cellar was incorporated into the construction of this later

Test 2 was located in the northeast corner of what was suspected as being a rear addition constructed onto the original dwelling during the middle nineteenth century. The excavation of this test confirmed that the perimeter foundation walls associated with the rear section of the house (Feature 2) indeed abutted the original house foundations (Feature 1), and thus represented an addition onto the original structure.⁶¹ The excavations noted the presence of shallow fire- and immediate post-fire deposits (Zones I and II) overlying a similarly shallow pre-fire midden capping a fill zone of relatively clean topsoil fill (Zone III) which had been deposited on an intact pre-settlement ground surface).⁶² Located on this early surface was an occasional fragment of well-weathered mammal bone, which predated the construction of House E. Zone III, which capped this early surface, contained small amounts of brick flecking and mortar, and probably represents an immediate post-construction landscaping episode around the newly constructed house. Whereas the fill of Zone III had been deposited up against the main house foundation (Feature 1), the foundations of the rear service wing (Feature 2) had been laid into a builder's trench that cut through Zone III, and rested directly on the pre-settlement ground surface.⁶³ The original, circa-1840 ground surface in Test 2 was located 2-ft (0.62m) below the surface of the adjacent parking lot (Figure 23).

A small brick pier (Feature 3) was identified abutting the outside edge of the original house foundation in Test 2. This pier was constructed on the 1840 pre-settlement surface, and the Zone III fill had been backfilled (and/or accumulated) around it. The surface of Zone III corresponded with the top of the remnant brick pier. This small pier measured 9-in (0.23m) square and probably represents structural remains of an early stoop or porch centrally located along the rear wall of the original structure.

Located beneath the east end of the addition's north foundation wall (Feature 2), where it abuts the northwest corner of the original structure, addition's foundation wall at the northwest corner of the original dwelling, was a small pit or post hole (Feature 4) that extended into the underlying topsoil. Although the function of this post is unknown, it may represent physical remains of a larger rear porch, stoop, or a fence line (originating from the northwest corner of the original house)—both of which would have pre-dated the construction of the addition. Several large, partially restorable bottle fragments were recovered from this post hole. These artifacts included

dwelling. Another potential interpretation is that this cellar was constructed with the existing dwelling, which was constructed on sandstone piers, with a later remodeling adding the brick perimeter foundation walls.

⁶¹ Additionally, the rear addition perimeter foundation wall was offset to the south 2-in (5cm) from the northwest corner of the original house.

⁶² Zone I was a very thin deposit of red and black cinders and clinkers with considerable amount of burned wood mixed in. It represents the final post-fire clean-up activity. Zone II was a dark-colored, humic topsoil fill with mortar, plaster, and light wood ash mixed throughout. This zone contained a considerable number of artifacts mixed throughout. A thin lens of mortar associated with the demolition of the adjacent wall, fingers into this zone along its north edge. Zone II probably was deposited during the immediate post-fire clean-up activities. The fill of Zone III was relatively loose and/or un-compacted and contained a light density of artifacts, including a range of small personal items associated with the middle nineteenth century.

⁶³ This wall (Feature 2) exhibited considerable damage presumably caused during the demolition of the structure after the 1908 fire.

fragments of several bottles, as well as window glass and mortar. The bottles included: an aqua, Rickett's molded beer or soda (Vessel E-382); a dark green/black glass, dip-molded bottle with graphite pontil (Vessel E-383); a salt glazed stoneware ink bottle (Vessel E-384), and two Bristol-glazed stoneware ginger beer bottles (Vessels E-385 and 386). The two Bristol-glazed stoneware bottles were similar to those recovered from the adjacent House D. The ink bottle was embossed "[VITREO]US STONEWARE BOTTLES / J. BOURNE & SON / PATENTEES / [DENBY] & CODNOR PARK POTTERY / NEAR DERBY / [P. &] J. ARNOLD / LONDON"). Ink bottles manufactured by the Bourne pottery were fairly common. Both the ink bottle and ginger beer bottles are consistent with a middle nineteenth date of manufacture (and use).

The excavation of Test 2 also exposed an encapsulated midden (Feature 13) beneath the rear wing of House E. The assemblage from the midden consisted of similar materials as later found within the Early and Middle Pre-Fire component of the Phase III mitigation, and it included a variety of ceramic tablewares (undecorated, edge decorated and printed whiteware), fragments of multiple wine bottles, kaolin smoking pipes, shoe leather, container glass, straight and safety pins, and a milk glass collar stud (Lots E-16 and E-17). Several two-piece ebony and ivory dominoes were recovered from this context and represent upscale leisure items associated with adult as well as child leisure activity (Lot E-17). Numerous other small items presumably associated with this early component were mixed in with the later deposits. Of particular interest was a manganese-glazed red-paste stoneware lid reminiscent of Philadelphia redwares (from a potential teapot), numerous toys (doll parts, toy tea set, marbles), as well as clothing and small personal items (buttons, hard rubber hair pins). One of the buttons from this midden was a mid-century brass military button (Lot E-6). This Civil War era button was of three-piece construction with a spread-wing eagle and shield design similar to one recovered in the adjacent House F midden.

A well-preserved and encapsulated midden also was identified immediately to the north of House E, within that portion of the S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 (and associated with the adjacent House F). This early midden was located stratigraphically beneath fills once associated with House F and appears to pre-date that house. Although our current understanding of the landownership history indicates that the Smith family owned this property to the north of House E for only a brief period, from October 1864 to June 1865, it seems probable that the early midden at this location was associated with the early construction and occupation of House E (see site-specific history).⁶⁴ After removal of the overlying deposits associated with House F with a backhoe, a series of twelve 1m x 2m test units were laid out within this midden and hand excavated, which resulted in the recovery of an early (circa 1840s and 1850s) artifact assemblage associated with the early occupation of either House E or F. The material recovered from these test units is similar to, and consistent with, the Middle Pre-Fire component discussed above, and most likely was deposited by the Smith family during the 1850s and early 1860s.

⁶⁴ The parcel in question was purchased by William H. Smith, Isaac and Elizabeth Smith's eldest son, in October 1864. Between 1842 and 1863, the parcel had been owned by individuals who resided out of state (see discussion, House F).

Several features post-dating 1908 were also identified during the Phase II testing. These included a square-shaped pit left by the removal of footing (Feature 8) and a large, square-shaped concrete footing that remained in place (Feature 9).⁶⁵ Both features were located along the south side of the house foundations and were associated with a building constructed by the Barker-Goldman Company during the period 1930-1950. A total of 13 features were identified during the Phase II investigations in 2014 (Table 4).

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 of the area that ultimately needed to be mitigated. As originally envisioned in 2014, the project area included the entire original dwelling (House E) and the majority of the rear service wing addition. As redefined, the project area consisted of the eastern half of the original dwelling (and associated front and side yards. With this realignment of the project area, the rear half of the original dwelling, and the pre-1854 service wing addition no longer was located within the area of impact and will be preserved in place on city-owned land (Figure 24).

Work began on the House E mitigation in late April 2019. House E was the first of the five houses mitigated during the summer and early fall of that year. Unbeknown to the field crew at the time, House E was the most complex of the five houses mitigated during the 2019 field season.

Work on House E began by removing overburden from the house and front yard. The top of the undisturbed house foundation was approximately 1-ft 2-in (35cm) 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.

A total of twenty-eight test units were laid out around House E, 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 E located within the APE (including the front porch), as was portions of the adjacent side yards and front yard. Twenty-five of the units were 1m x 2m in size, while three others (located in the north side yard) were 1m x 1m (Figure 25). 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 and it allowed for better control of the artifact collection. Initially, Tests 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 were excavated. The first half of the

⁶⁵ Feature 8 was excavated as part of Test 7 during the Phase III mitigation.

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 text units were excavated following cultural fill zones. Subsequently three 1m x 1m test units (Tests 23, 27, and 28) were excavated along the north side of the dwelling to further investigate the disturbed foundation walls at this location. All fill was screened through ¼” hardware cloth. The fill deposits within the core of the house were approximately 1.1m in depth, whereas those located on the outside of the structure averaged 25-40cm in depth. Additionally, large sections of the front yard and south side yard were shovel scraped in search of additional features (Figures 26-31).

The Archaeological Features

During the 2019 investigations, an additional 17 features were subsequently identified. As such, a total of 30 archaeological features were identified with House E. These features represent the physical components of the original house, and document changes made to that structure and its associated landscape through time and are described below (Figure 32; Table 4).

Houses (and other structures) are, in essence, a complex archaeological feature with both above-ground and below-ground components. Unfortunately, the houses mitigated during the course of these investigations were represented solely by sub-surface components. As a complex feature, houses are generally composed of multiple components each of which are assigned a separate feature number. At or near the scraped surface, the original house at this location was documented by a brick perimeter foundation wall (Feature 1), two chimney bases (Features 6 and 7), a brick-walled front stoop foundation (Feature 11), and remnants of a potential rear stoop (Feature 3). Additionally, excavations documented the presence of a substantial cellar (Feature 5) once located beneath this early dwelling. Three other house-related features, representing later additions, also were documented and consisted of: the perimeter foundations of a rear service wing (Feature 2); the foundations of a front porch (Feature 12); and the base of later front stoop (Feature 14). An early midden (Feature 13), predating the construction of the rear wing (and encapsulated beneath it), also was identified.

The brick perimeter foundation wall of the original house (Feature 1), measured 9-in (0.23m) wide, two-bricks in width, and did not have a spread footing. This wall was constructed with hand-struck, soft-mud brick laid with a soft lime mortar. Many of the bricks were very deformed and vitrified. The foundation wall was laid on top of, or very near the circa-1840 ground surface. Little-to-no builder’s trench was present. 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. Five to seven courses of brick work, standing 12-in to 17-in (31-43cm) in height, remained extant, depending on location. The large volume of brick found scattered along the inside edge of the perimeter foundations suggests that the foundations were several courses higher originally (the upper courses having been demolished when the house site was cleared to grade post 1908). As built, the foundations were possibly around 2-ft (61cm) in height. As originally constructed, House E measured approximately 17-ft 8-in (5.38m) wide (north/south) by 25-ft 4-in (7.72m) long (north/south).⁶⁶

⁶⁶ These dimensions are based on the foundation remains. The exterior dimensions of the frame superstructure probably were 1-2 inches wider than this.

The eastern foundation wall of the original dwelling had been constructed slightly different than the contemporary north and south foundation walls. Whereas the north and south foundation walls were a full two courses wide throughout the length of the wall, the eastern wall was constructed with a single width of brickwork laid in a running bond and sitting on a single header course of brickwork. A central pier and two corner piers were integrated into this wall. Presumably at a later date, a second wythe of brickwork was laid on the inside surface to create a double wythe along the entire length of this wall. A similar method was also used in the adjacent House F (between the support piers in the front of the house).⁶⁷ This technique presumably was employed in order to economize on the number of bricks used.⁶⁸ It is suggestive of a frugal-minded builder, as is the extensive use of deformed brick, which probably would have rated as “seconds” at the brickyard (and hence were cheaper).

The western wall of the original house foundations appeared to have a 5-ft 0-in (1.52m) wide opening in the center of the wall. One possible explanation for this apparent opening is that it demarcates the location of a bulkhead accessing the cellar (or possibly a second one that was abandoned when the rear service was constructed); alternatively, it may have simply served a point of access to a crawlspace beneath the rear (west) room of the original house. As noted during the Phase II testing, a brick pier (Feature 3) was present along this wall and is suggestive of a rear porch (potentially centered on the rear of the house wall), which would have coincided with the opening in the foundation wall. Exterior bulkhead entrances to cellars/basements often were nestled within porches. However, in this instance there were no bulkhead walls evident at the scraped surface. The nature of the opening in the west wall—whether intentional, or incidental (from demolition or collapse)—was not fully assessed during the Phase II investigations due to the limited scope of that project. And, as this area was not excavated during the Phase III mitigation, it remains unclear as to whether the opening in the wall was original to the house or not.

As suggested by the 2014 test excavations, a substantial cellar (Feature 5) was located beneath the east half of the original dwelling. The 2019 excavations indicated that this cellar measured 10-ft north/south, by minimally 10-ft (east/west). As the west end of the cellar extended into the unexcavated profile wall along the west side of the excavations, the east/west dimension of the cellar was not determined. Located on the north side of the cellar was a square extension that measured 4-ft wide and extended 4-ft from the main body of the cellar. This extension of the cellar probably represents the location of a set of stairs (i.e., bulkhead entrance) that once led into

⁶⁷ There were slight differences in these two foundations. In House E, the upper courses of brickwork rested on the outer edge of this spread footing. In House F, the upper courses of brickwork were centered on the spread footing. Further fieldwork may indicate that the eastern foundation wall of House E was two courses wide throughout the entire length of the wall, and the existing condition of the wall in Test 2 is due to post-fire demolition activity. Considering that William H. Smith appears to have constructed House F, this economical use of foundation brick possibly was a Smith family building practice.

⁶⁸ This construction method also was used on the foundations of the 1850s-era house located at the Portuguese Site (11SG1433), on Lot 15, Block 17 of Wells and Peck’s Addition (one-half block north of House E; see Mansberger and Stratton 2016).

the sub-floor cellar.⁶⁹ The east side of the extension was located 3-ft 8-in from the adjacent northeast corner of the cellar. Assuming this bulkhead was located within the center of the north cellar wall, the cellar would measure approximately 11-ft 4-in along its east/west axis. The north edge of the bulkhead entrance corresponded with (or ever so slightly extended beneath) the interior edge of the north perimeter foundation wall (Feature 1). Similarly, the upper surface of the bulkhead entrance was level with (or just below) the base of the adjacent foundation wall. As such, the north wall of the main cellar was located 4-ft from the adjacent north perimeter foundation wall. This cellar was not centered within the footprint of the above-ground dwelling—the east cellar wall was located approximately 3-ft 3-in from the eastern perimeter foundation wall, and the south cellar wall was located approximately 2-ft 2-in from the south perimeter foundation wall. No evidence of a wood lining (or plank walls) was noted.⁷⁰ The side walls of this cellar were sloped, giving the cellar a large basin-shaped appearance; this appears to have been due to rather extensive weathering and/or slumping, as opposed to being intentional. Nonetheless, distinctive edges and corners at the cellar's floor demarcated the original dimensions of the cellar prior to its erosion. The original floor of the cellar was flat. The flat floor of the cellar was situated approximately 2-ft 1-in (65cm) below the circa 1840 ground surface. Even with allowing for several courses of brickwork missing from the extant foundations, there may have been only about 4-ft of headroom within the cellar originally. This flat-bottomed cellar appears to have been original to, if not pre-date, the House E brick perimeter foundations (Figure 33).

The bulkhead entrance to the cellar had a stepped profile as built. The first “step” was raised approximately 6-in (15cm) above the floor of the cellar, was 1-ft 5-in (43cm) deep and had a slight slope to it (angling down towards to the cellar floor). A second “step”, 5-in (13cm) tall, was inset several inches from the inside edge of the foundations. The latter probably did not function as an actual step per se, given its narrow depth, but was intended to serve as a buffer to prevent the foundations from being undermined.

The lower 6 to 8-in of the cellar was filled at a relatively early date, perhaps as early as the 1840s. It appears that the bulkhead was filled prior to the main block of the cellar—something suggested by the distinctly different fills found in the two areas. After being infilled, the bulkhead was capped with a brick pavement. The eastern edge of the cellar appears to have been capped with a brick pavement (Feature 25) at the same time (Figures 34-38). The brick pavement covering the filled bulkhead was located about 1-ft (30-33cm) above the floor of the cellar (and 15-20cm below the 1840 ground surface). Whereas edge of upper “step” of the as-built bulkhead was located just inside the inner edge of the perimeter foundation wall, the brick pavement capping the filled bulkhead extended slightly beneath the foundation. This juxtapositioning of the two features may be serendipitous and due to the slight slumping of original bulkhead walls and movement/dislodging of adjacent foundation walls. The exact sequence of

⁶⁹ This simple unlined square or rectangular pit with bulkhead entrance extension is often referred colloquially as a “key-hole” cellar. Key-hole cellars are often one of the few features present on early domestic sites, and they were often constructed beneath a dwelling or located in the yard outside of the domestic dwelling (covered with a simple frame superstructure and mounded soil) (cf. Mansberger, Stratton, and Phillippe 1998).

⁷⁰ This basin-shaped appearance, and lack of frame side-walls is in sharp contrast to the cellar in House B, but is reminiscent of the pre-1840 cellar that is straddled by the House B and C foundations.

events of unclear, but the original foundation wall appears to have been either: 1) constructed on unconsolidated fill, or 2) slumping due to erosion and rodent activity undermined this section of the perimeter foundation wall. Whatever the cause, at some point in time (circa 1850s-early 1870s?), the perimeter foundation wall adjacent to the bulkhead was underpinned with three courses of a single wythe brick wall. This single wythe of brickwork corresponded only with the area over the bulkhead (albeit extending slightly east and west) and rested on a thin deposit of crushed black bottle glass (Zone IXb).⁷¹ The bottle glass appears to have been packed beneath the pre-existing walls, presumably within a rodent burrow. As such, the deposition of Zone IXb probably occurred sometime after the underpinning episode. The upper courses of the foundation walls at this location also exhibit evidence of repair work (in the form of harder brick and mortar typical of the later nineteenth century). Rodent activity may have partially undermined walls, and water infiltration may have exasperated the foundation wall failure (Figure 38).

Three long north/south profiles (Profiles 1, 2, and 5), and two shorter east/west profiles (Profiles 3 and 4) were documented prior to the excavation of the second half of the checkerboard. The fill deposits documented 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. The Post-Fire deposits were represented by Zones I, II, and III (as documented in Profile 2).⁷² 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. These three zones consisted predominately of coal ash, cinders, and clinkers intermixed with some topsoil. These fills were deposited beginning in late 1908 and continued through circa 1910-1915 (Figures 36-40).

The Fire deposits in the cellar, which were deposited as a direct result of the August fire (materials more-or-less dropping in place from above), were represented by Zone IV, which was subdivided into Zones IVa, IVb, and IVc (Profile 2; Figure 37). These deposits consisted of dense concentrations of burned plaster, wood charcoal, coal, and cinders. Also present were charred remains of wood floor joists, and flooring as well as concentrations of artifacts believed to represent both a trunk and bureau/dresser (and their contents). The material associated with the trunk and bureau/dresser was substantial and is discussed as separate features (Features 27 and 28). The fire deposits, although extending across the entire house basin, were better preserved within the west half of the area excavated, potentially reflecting the fire intensity in

⁷¹ The age of the black glass bottles suggests that this effort at rodent control was undertaken during the Mid-Pre-Fire context, perhaps during the very late 1850s or 1860s. If so, this work would have been done during the widow Smith's occupation. This suggests that the frame house may have been showing some deterioration—at least in respect to the foundations—by the later years of the Smith occupation, even prior to the relegation of the house as rental property.

⁷² Unfortunately, the zone designations on these five profile drawings do not correlate seamlessly between drawings. As each profile was drawn at separate times, independent from one another, and the profiles vary slightly from area to area within the house basin, the zones were simply designated in sequence from top to bottom. Thus, Zone IV in one profile does not correlate necessarily with Zone IV in another profile. With this in mind, the following discussion references each zone discussed to one of the five documented profiles, and the main discussion regarding the sequence of events recognized in the cellar (Feature 5) uses Profile 2 as the primary profile for reference.

this area. The fire deposits were deposited along the flat exterior shelf of, and within, the partially filled cellar, resulting in sloped and/or basin-shaped deposits (cf. Figures 36 and 37).

The Pre-Fire deposits were subdivided into three subdivisions: 1) Late Pre-Fire, 2) Middle-Pre-Fire, and 3) Early Pre-fire deposits. The Late-Pre-Fire deposits were represented by Zones V, VI, and VII, Middle Pre-Fire deposits by Zones VIII and IX, and Early Pre-Fire deposits by Zones X, XI, and XII (Profile 2). These fill zones will be addressed chronologically, in the order of deposition, in the following discussion.

The Early Pre-Fire deposits, represented by Zones X, XI, and XII (Profile 2; Figure 37), comprised the earliest of fills within the cellar. Zone XII was situated directly on the flat floor of the cellar and consisted of a compact topsoil fill with a thin lens of sand on its surface. Zone XII was fairly uniform in thickness across the breadth of the cellar and appears to have been deposited after the suspected capping of the bulkhead with a brick pavement (based on the fact that Zone XII did not continue into the bulkhead). Zone XII potentially represents a natural accumulation of soil due resulting from the erosion of the surrounding sidewalls, which, as noted above, exhibited no evidence of ever being shored up and would have been subject to erosion over time. The thin lens of sand extending across the surface of Zone XII was distinct and possibly represents the base of a brick floor that later was removed.⁷³ Zone XI was located over Zone XII and consisted of a moderately thin lens of plaster demolition debris, with minor amounts of crushed brick rubble and badly deteriorated brick. This fill deposit was thickest, and most compact, nearest to the bulkhead entrance, suggesting that this demolition debris had been dumped within the cellar from the presumed opening above the bulkhead. This fill zone documents a very early remodeling episode that included both brick and plaster work; and it also indicates the removal of the potential brick floor in the cellar (if ever present).⁷⁴ Zone X was a fairly clean topsoil fill that may have been deposited by natural processes associated with the erosion of the surrounding side walls—or conversely it may have been deposited in an effort to partially fill and/or level the cellar basin. If the latter is true, it raises the question as to why it was done, especially since that ceiling height within the cellar, even as built, was very limited. Perhaps the water infiltration into the cellar was excessive, and Zone X represented an effort to raise the floor up. This might also explain why the debris comprising Zone XI previously was dumped into the cellar (an action that seems otherwise nonsensical in terms of maintaining the cellar in its as-built conditions).

The Middle Pre-Fire deposits were represented by Zones VIII and IX (Profile 2). Zone IX consisted primarily of topsoil fill with some plaster and brick fragments, while Zone VIII was dense plaster fill. These deposits not only capped the earlier cellar fills, but also were the first to

⁷³ Due to the shallowness of the perimeter foundations, the cellar likely would have been damp after any heavy rainfall, and a brick floor would have alleviated these wet conditions to some extent. While the sand lens covering Zone XII certainly is suggestive a base for a such a brick floor, its presence is admittedly speculative, as no brick were found in situ. The crushed and deteriorated brick found scattered throughout Zone XI, however, might be indicative of a removed brick floor.

⁷⁴ The date at which Zone XI was deposited is not entirely clear, but one possibility is the middle 1850s, following the death of Isaac Smith, when probate records indicate that John Roll completed several plastering and repair jobs in House E. A fragment of a handsaw was recovered from this context (Lot E-107).

cover the surrounding ledge around the early cellar pit and extended wall to wall, covering even the brick pavement within the bulkhead. They represent a shift from the small subfloor cellar to a large crawlspace/cellar. It is unclear if the subfloor space was actually still functioning as a cellar at that point in time, or whether functioned solely as a place for the discard of construction debris, fuel waste, and later household trash, though the latter seems more likely. Zone VIII was thickest beneath the suspected location of trap door above the bulkhead and thinned out in all directions from this. This plaster deposit also was quite thick along the north side of the cellar.⁷⁵ The extent of plaster in Zone VIII suggests a major remodeling episode having taken place within House E. It is possible that this remodeling occurred during the period Elizabeth (nee Smith) Mott and her family lived in her mother's household (circa 1865-1872)—a scenario supported by the artifact assemblage recovered from Zone VIII.

Late Pre-Fire deposits in the cellar were represented by Zones V, VI, and VII (Profile 2). Zones VI and VII represent an initial deposition of coal waste on top of remodeling/plaster debris of Zone VIII. Zone VI consisted of purplish coal ash and clinkers with some plaster and (minor wood ash at base), while Zone VII had black coal fines with minor plaster inclusions. By this time, the cellar clearly had been abandoned as a storage area, and the subfloor space was being used for the disposal of stove fuel waste. This change in use appears to have occurred during the later years (or last quarter) of the nineteenth century. The final Late Pre-Fire deposit within the cellar (Zone V) consisted of dense plaster debris mixed with some soil and cinders. These Late Pre-Fire deposits were thickest in Tests 8 and 11, and thinned out to the south, east, and west, suggesting their deposition by way of a suspected trap door or hatch located immediately above the underlying bulkhead of the early cellar.⁷⁶

A series of stone (Features 25A-C) and brick piers (Features 23A-D) were present along the west side of the excavated cellar. These structural features, which were aligned to one another in a north/south line, are believed to have supported a summer beam and partition wall separating the original dwelling into two roughly equal sized “rooms” (see Profile 5, Figure 42). The piers varied considerably in respect to material, method of construction, and date. The earliest pier consisted of a single course of sandstone laid on top of Zone XII (Profile 2)⁷⁷ and was positioned towards the southwest corner of the cellar. Two other stone piers, each comprising a single block of limestone, rested on top Zone X (Profile 2),⁷⁸ one being centered along the western edge of the cellar, while the other was positioned in the northwest corner. All three stone piers are associated with the Early Pre-Fire context, and they are suspected to have served as pads for wood posts supporting the summer beam overhead. A substantial brick pier measuring 9-in (23cm) by 18-in (46cm) with a spread footing was constructed on top of the dense plaster debris

⁷⁵ This plaster deposit corresponds to Zones IV and V in Profile 5.

⁷⁶ The presence of a hatch in House E immediately above the bulkhead suggests that the hatch (trap door) had been constructed over the existing bulkhead—arguing that the overhead structure and earliest incarnation of Feature 5 (the keyhole cellar) were constructed to function as an integral unit and/or were contemporaneous with each other.

⁷⁷ This corresponds to Zone X in Profile 5.

⁷⁸ This corresponds to Zone VII in Profile 5.

in Zone VIII (Profile 2),⁷⁹ which is associated with the Middle Pre-Fire context. This brick pier was located above the sandstone pier previously discussed. Located north of and slightly “upslope” from this were three smaller brick piers, measuring 8-in (20cm) by 8-in (20cm) and lacking spread footings, one of which had collapsed. Given their positioning in the profile and different method of construction, these brick piers appear to post-date their larger counterpart. The presence of so many piers in a relatively short span (approximately 17-ft) suggests that the floor system above them had sagged and required shoring, and further, that this was an ongoing effort repeated over a considerable period of time. An initial support post resting on the sandstone pad was later supplemented by two other posts on limestone blocks. As the cellar was gradually infilled (through erosion and intentional dumping), the base of these posts possibly rotted, thus requiring the addition of the large brick pier and later on by the three smaller brick piers. Typically, one or two piers would have been more than sufficient to carry a summer beam over such a span, which raises the possibility of the beam suffering significant deterioration over time and perhaps having to be replaced or supplemented, piecemeal, with shorter sections of timber—and thus the need for additional piers (Figure 43).

As noted above, the interior summer beam supported by this series of piers is believed to have separated the original dwelling into two nearly equal sized rooms. Each room had a dedicated chimney. One of these was located in the southwest corner of the front room and had a base measuring 1-ft 1-in (0.33m) by 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) in size. A slightly larger chimney was centrally located along the north wall of the rear (west) room; its base measured 1-ft 6-in (0.46m) by 2-ft 4-in (0.71m). The chimney in the front room does not appear to be original to the house.⁸⁰ The section of foundations adjacent to the chimney appear to have been rebuilt at some point in time—possibly at the same time the chimney was constructed (Figure 44).

Abutting the eastern wall of the original house foundations was a U-shaped brick foundation that represents physical remains of a small stoop and/or steps leading into the house (Feature 11). This foundation measured approximately 3-ft (0.91m) wide by 3-ft 9-in (1.14m) deep. The north and south sides of this foundation were constructed with a variety of small soft-mud brick fragments. The front (east) side of the foundation was laid with whole brick, but even these bricks mostly were deformed “seconds.” None of the bricks were mortared together. One full course and a partial course remained intact. Feature 11 appears to represent an expeditiously constructed feature built with salvaged materials. Considering that the bricks used mostly are small and were mortared together, the two courses remaining may have been all that was ever present. It possibly served simply as the base upon which a wood-frame stoop sat. Feature 11 had been constructed on a fill zone of topsoil and was located approximately 25cm above the settlement-era ground surface. It thus appears to not be original to the house, unless the fill on which it rests came from the excavation of the cellar (in which case, the foundations would have been laid first and the cellar excavated afterwards) (Figure 45). Regardless, Feature 11 clearly pre-dates the full-length porch later built around it (Feature 12). Based on the location of

⁷⁹ This corresponds to Zone V in Profile 5.

⁸⁰ This is suggested by the manner in which the base of the chimney was cut into the ledge surrounding the cellar and later fills deposited in the cellar (Zone V; Profile 5). The chimney has a spread footing like the earliest of the brick piers in the cellar (Feature 25A) and originates from roughly the same level as the latter. They may have been constructed at the same time.

the stoop, the center of the front door of the house was located 5-ft 6-in (1.68m) from the northeast corner of the dwelling. Physical evidence of an early stoop suggests that the main entrance to the house was located in the northeast corner of the front room.

The original front stoop (Feature 11) eventually was replaced by a wider, full-length front porch (Feature 12; Figure 46). This later porch rested on a well-built perimeter brick foundation, two wythes wide, that measured 5-ft 6-in (1.68m) deep by the full width of the house (17-ft 8-in or 5.38m) and abutted the house foundations. The 1867 bird's-eye view is inconclusive one way or the other as to whether the porch had been added by that time. Nonetheless, a full width porch is clearly illustrated by the 1873 bird's eye view. This porch appears on the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps as well. The presence of an apparent brick pier (Feature 16) found inset slightly from the southeast corner of the house (and within the perimeter of Feature 12) presents the possibility there being an earlier generation front porch—one narrower than Feature 12 and potentially integrating the original stoop into it; however, there is not sufficient structural evidence to state this with certainty. At some point, a large part of the southern foundation wall of Feature 12 was removed, an act that may have been done in order to gain access beneath the porch. Associated with the addition of the full-length front porch was the construction of a separate U-shaped brick foundation wall (Feature 14), one wythe wide, that was located on the east side of the porch and measured 2-ft (0.84m) by 4-ft 2-in (1.27m). This feature was on-line with original front stoop (Feature 4) and is presumed to have served as a base for a set of steps leading up to the porch. Like Feature 4, Feature 14 exhibited a somewhat expeditious method of construction, including some use of deformed “seconds” and half bricks (Figure 47).

As noted previously, the foundations of a rear addition to House E were partially exposed during the Phase II excavations but not subject to mitigation in 2019. The archaeological signature of this addition consisted of two segments of foundation wall (Feature 2), two wythes wide, which abutted the west end of the original house. These were slightly offset from the original foundations along the north wall of the structure.⁸¹ The addition measured 17-ft 6-in width (north/south). The north/south dimension of the addition is not known, since the structure extended beyond the Phase II testing limits (and into the adjacent parking lot); however, 10-ft (3.05m) of it was exposed in 2014, and the 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps suggest that it may have been 16-ft to 18-ft (4.87m-5.59m) in length.

Several landscape features were found in the front and south side yards of House E. These features included: a brick sidewalk (Feature 10); the sand base of a suspected brick walkway (Feature 15) that later was removed; a linear depression filled with brick rubble (Feature 17); brick edging for suspected planting beds (Features 18, 19A-B), and several round post holes along the east property line (Features 22A-B). The stratigraphy in the front yard was documented through two north/south profiles (Profiles 6 and 7; Figure 48) and suggests two major “events” separated by raised brick walk (Feature 10) and later porch (Feature 12). The earliest fill sequence in the front yard consisted of relatively clean topsoil with light cultural mottling, which soil from the excavation of the cellar that was redeposited around the periphery of the house.

⁸¹ The north foundation wall of the rear wing was built over the post discussed as Feature 4.

The linear depression filled with crushed brick rubble (Feature 17) extended from a point a few feet south of the southeast corner of the original house to a point just east of the later porch stoop (Feature 14). Feature 17 was approximately 16-ft (4.88m) in length. The edges of the feature were irregular, and the soft-brick rubble within it was 2-7-in (5-7cm) thick. The exact purpose of the feature is unclear. One possibility is that it represents an early sidewalk—something suggested by its course, which mirrors that of a later sidewalk wrapping around the southeast corner of the house (Feature 10) and, like the latter, seems to be articulated to a separate walk leading to the front entrance (Feature 15). However, the irregularity of the feature's edges, and the coarse character of the fill within it, are atypical of paved sidewalk. Another option is that Feature 17 represents a drain extending off the southwest corner of the house, where a downspout may have been located. The feature cut through a built-up topsoil associated with the early occupation of House E. The southern end of the later porch (Feature 12) eventually was built over a portion of Feature 17, which was capped by mixed soil fill prior to (or in preparation for) the construction of the porch (Figure 49).

Feature 15 was a sand base for a suspected removed brick pavement running between the later porch stoop (Feature 12) and Tenth Street. The stratigraphy in Profile 8 suggests that the location of this walk was well-established at an early date and remained fixed through time (Figure 50). This profile illustrates potentially six different surfaces associated with this walk, beginning with the sand base, which was 3-ft 4-in to 3-ft 6-in wide and presumably had a brick pavement associated with it. The brick pavement apparently was pulled up and the walk slightly widened with cinders. This was followed by: more cinders being put down, along with some topsoil; the addition of black cinders, widening walk to about 4-ft; the addition of second sand base, presumably for a brick pavement roughly corresponding to the level of the brick sidewalk wrapping around the south side of the house (i.e., Feature 10); and the removal of the suspected second brick pavement and deposition of cinder fill. The final cinder surface was significantly built-up, suggesting a relatively long period of use (possibly right up until August 1908).

Running along the entire length of the south side of House E was a brick sidewalk (Feature 10), which post-dated Features 15 and 17. This walk averaged 3-ft (0.91m) wide and was set back approximately 2-ft (0.61m) from the southeast corner of the original house and 2-ft 6-in (0.76m) from its southwest corner, making it not quite parallel with the dwelling. At the southeast corner of the later porch, it turned to the northeast and continued across the front yard (Figure 51). The sidewalk was constructed using soft-mud brick laid in a running bond pattern without mortar. As originally constructed, the walk did not have a border or edging. Near the southeast corner of the later porch, the sidewalk appears to have been repaired and/or rebuilt. The newer section of the walk had a single course of brick work laid on edge for a border. Near the western edge of the Phase II excavation block, the sidewalk turned both to the north (towards the rear service wing/addition), as well as to the southwest. This particular area of the walkway, located to the south of the rear addition, exhibited substantial evidence of having been rebuilt and/or repaired. The section of sidewalk angling off to the southwest of the rear service wing possibly was directed towards an outbuilding or well. The limits of neither stage of the archaeological investigations extended far enough to determine the destination of the walk with certainty. In the front yard, the northern extent of the brick sidewalk was disturbed. However, it appears as though Feature 10 was directed towards another sidewalk running between Tenth Street and the front entrance of the house (Feature 15). Feature 10 was built on top of the same fill episode that

capped Feature 17, which suggests that it was installed around the same time the full-length front porch was added on the house.

Brick edging, which may delineate planting beds, was found in several locations around House E. Linear edging (Feature 18) was found along the south side of the house, in the narrow gap separating the dwelling and the brick sidewalk discussed as Feature 10. The bricks were set in the ground on edge into the same surface on which the sidewalk was laid. Additional brick edging, arranged in more of a circular pattern (Features 19A-B), was found in the front yard, just south of the brick sidewalk (Figure 51). Features 18 and 19A-B appear to be contemporary with (or perhaps slightly post-dating) the sidewalk.

Two round post holes (Features 22A-B) were exposed along the eastern edge of the house lot. These appear to date to the later occupation of House E and possibly were part of a fence line running along Tenth Street.

Feature 29 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). Although the origin and function of Feature 29 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.⁸² Early in the intervening period, the ditch was infilled, an event that may have coincided with the construction of House E or occurred soon after.

A number of features post-dating the occupation of House E were exposed during the archaeological investigations. These features all appear to have been associated with the Barker-Golman-Lubin (later Barker-Lubin) lumber yard, which initially was developed in the mid-1930s and remained active into the 1960. These later features included building posts/piers (Features 21A-C), and a narrow utility trench for a water line (Feature 30).

⁸² 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 29.

Table 4
List of Features, House E

<u>Feature Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Function</u>
<u>Phase II (2014)</u>			
1	perimeter brick wall		original house foundation
2	perimeter brick wall	rear of original house	rear addition foundation
3	brick pier	Test 2	original rear porch/stoop
4	post	Test 2	original porch or fence line
5	large square pit (with extension)	within original house footprint; east "room"	cellar (with bulkhead)
6	hollow square brick column	within original house footprint; north wall of west "room"	chimney
7	hollow square brick column	within original house footprint; south wall of east "room"	chimney
8	square pit	Test 7	intrusive pier foundation (post 1910)
9	square pit	southwest corner of original house	intrusive pier foundation (post 1910)
10	brick pavement	south and front yard	walk
11	U-shaped brick wall	front yard	original porch/stoop foundations
12	U-shaped brick wall	front yard	3rd generation porch foundation
13	artifact concentration	Test 2	midden (pre-1865)
<u>Phase III (2019)</u>			
14	U-shaped brick wall	front yard	3rd generation porch step foundation
15	linear sand "bed"	front yard	walk remnant
16	brick pier/wall ?	front yard	2nd generation porch foundation ?
17	linear depression (with brick fill)	front yard	drain or walk?
18	brick "edging" (linear)	south yard	plant bed ?
19A, B	brick "edging" (circular)	front yard	plant beds
20	small square pit	south yard	fenceline or gate post
21A, B, C	concrete filled pits	east property line; south yard	intrusive pier foundation (post 1910)
22A, B	small round pits	east property line; south yard	fenceline or gate posts
23A, B, C, D	solid brick columns	original house interior	original house piers
24A, B, C	large stone "pad"	original house interior	original house pier base ?
25	brick pavement	original house interior	cellar bulkhead "cap" and/or pavement around edge of re-worked cellar
26A, B, C etc.	artifact concentration	front and side yards	middens (of various ages)
27	artifact concentration	Fire Deposits	contents of trunk
28	artifact concentration	Fire Deposits	contents of dresser
29	wide, linear trench	front yard	ditch (?)
30	narrow, linear trench	front yard	utility trench



Figure 10. View of Site 11SG1432, looking north, after being stripped of overburden for the 2014 Phase II testing. House E appears at lower center of this view, while Houses F and G are located north of it. The small dirt pile rests on the edge of the abandoned stretch of Mason Street, with the backhoe in the background across the street. The backhoe is sitting on Site 11SG1433.



Figure 11. View of the site in 2014, looking south, with House E shown in foreground and House D just beyond. The trackhoe is parked within a vacated alley that formerly bisected the block. Houses A, B, and C appear in the distance, on the south side of the alley.

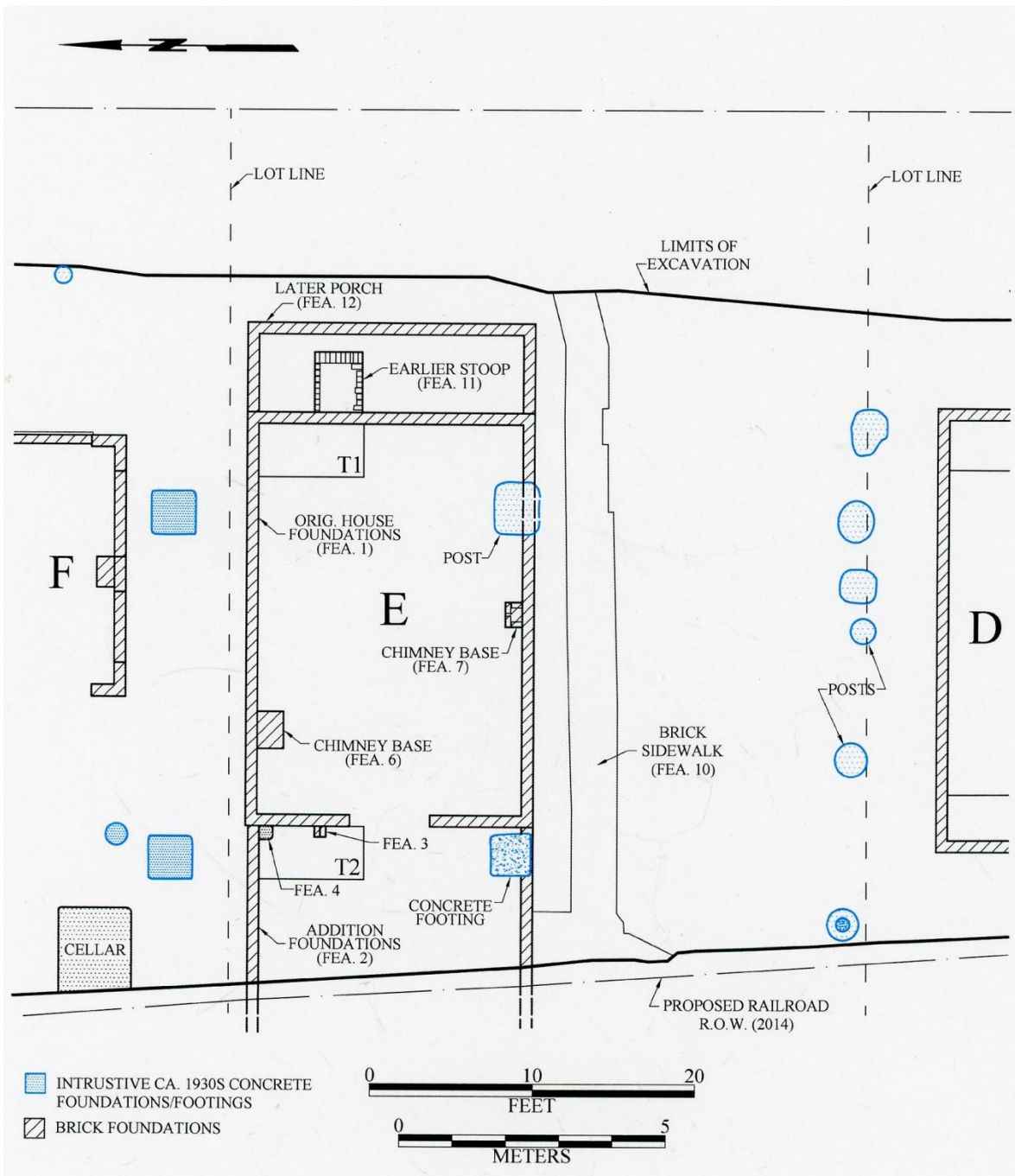


Figure 12. Plan view of House E, illustrating the features exposed during the 2014 Phase II testing. Those features highlighted in blue represent post-1930 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Goldman-Lubin (later Barker-Lubin) lumber yard buildings. The vacated alley, limits of excavation, and right-of-way edges also are illustrated.



Figure 13. View of House E and associated brick sidewalk, looking west, as exposed in 2014. This house had two chimneys (lacking fireplaces), with one on each of the side walls of the house.



Figure 14. View of front porch foundations of House E, looking south, in 2014. The foundation remains indicated that the house originally had a small entrance stoop (Feature 11) that later was replaced by a full-length front porch (Feature 12).



Figure 15. Two views of the original front porch stoop foundations (Feature 11) in 2014. Top: Looking east from inside house. Bottom: Looking west from outside house.



Figure 16. Left: Detail of south wall of second porch illustrating near total demolition of the foundations after abandonment of the house. Right: View of in situ burned floor joist in the rear service wing of House E.



Figure 17. House E lacked fireplaces, and in their place were two chimney stacks for the use of cast iron and/or sheet metal stoves. Top: Chimney foundation along south wall, towards the front of the house (Feature 7). Bottom: Chimney foundation along north wall, towards the rear of the house (Feature 6). This chimney was slightly larger than the front chimney.



Figure 18. Two views of the brick sidewalk (Feature 10) located along the south side of House E (both looking west). Right: Detail illustrating repair and/or rebuilding at eastern end. The later manifestation of the walk appears to have had an edging. The sidewalk was capped with yellow subsoil fill.



Figure 19. Excavating test units in House E during the Phase II testing (2014). Test 1 was located in the main section of the dwelling, and documented a shallow, basin-shaped cellar. Test 2 was located in the rear of the dwelling and documented that the cellar did not extend into the rear of the house, and that the rear portion of the dwelling represented an addition onto the original structure. Fire deposits were clearly evident in both Tests 1 and 2. An interesting assemblage of pre-fire artifacts were recovered from these test units, particularly from Test 2.



Figure 20. Two views of Test 1, House E during the course of excavation (top) and after completion (bottom).

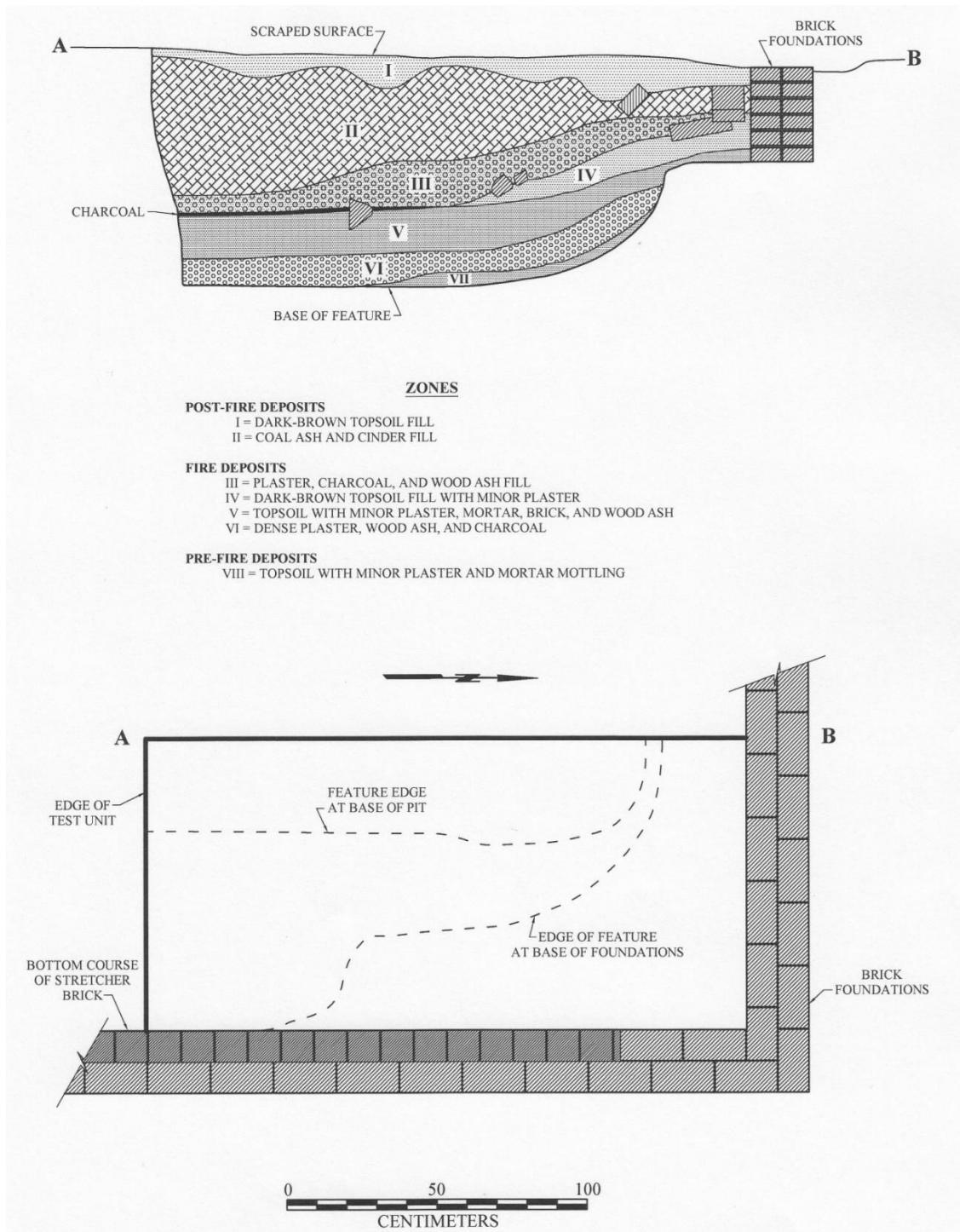


Figure 21. Plan view and west wall profile, Test 1, House E, excavated in 2014. This test suggested that the house had a shallow, basin-shaped cellar with the original section of the dwelling. The subsequent Phase III investigations determined that the cellar was deeper and more formal than initially supposed.



Figure 22. Two additional views of Test 1 after excavation. Top: Looking northeast. Bottom: Detail of northeast corner of foundation wall indicating presence of L-shaped double wide wall transitioning into a single course wall. The single course brick wall was laid on an initial header course which corresponded to the same width as the double-course wide wall. A similar method was also observed in the adjacent House F.

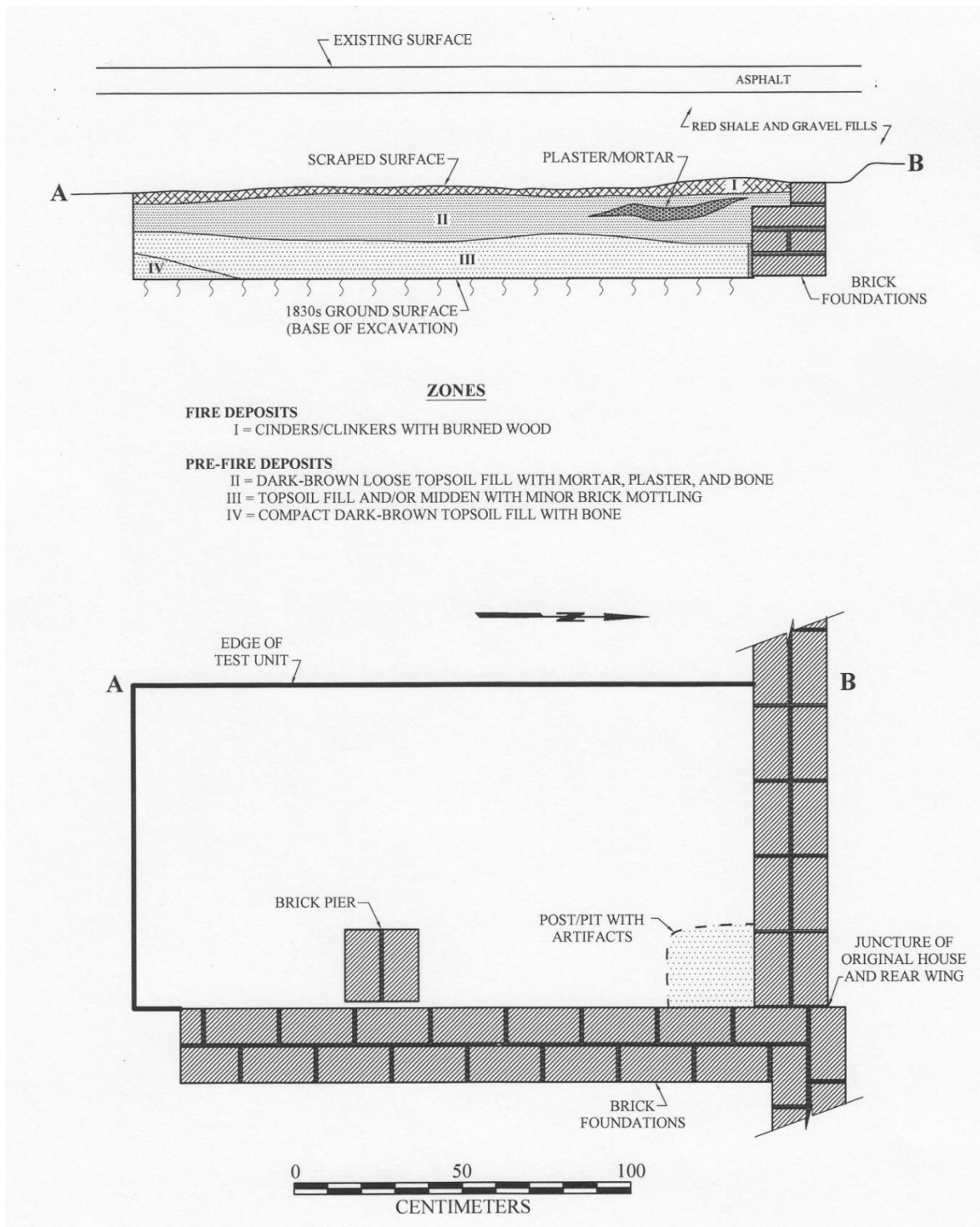


Figure 23. Plan view and west wall profile, Test 2, House E, excavated in 2014. This test was located in the northeast corner of the rear addition to the house. The brick pier (Feature 3) found within the test is suspected to be associated with an early stoop or porch pre-dating the construction of the rear wing. An adjacent post hole (Feature 4) shown also pre-dates the wing; it may be associated with either a stoop/porch or a fence line.

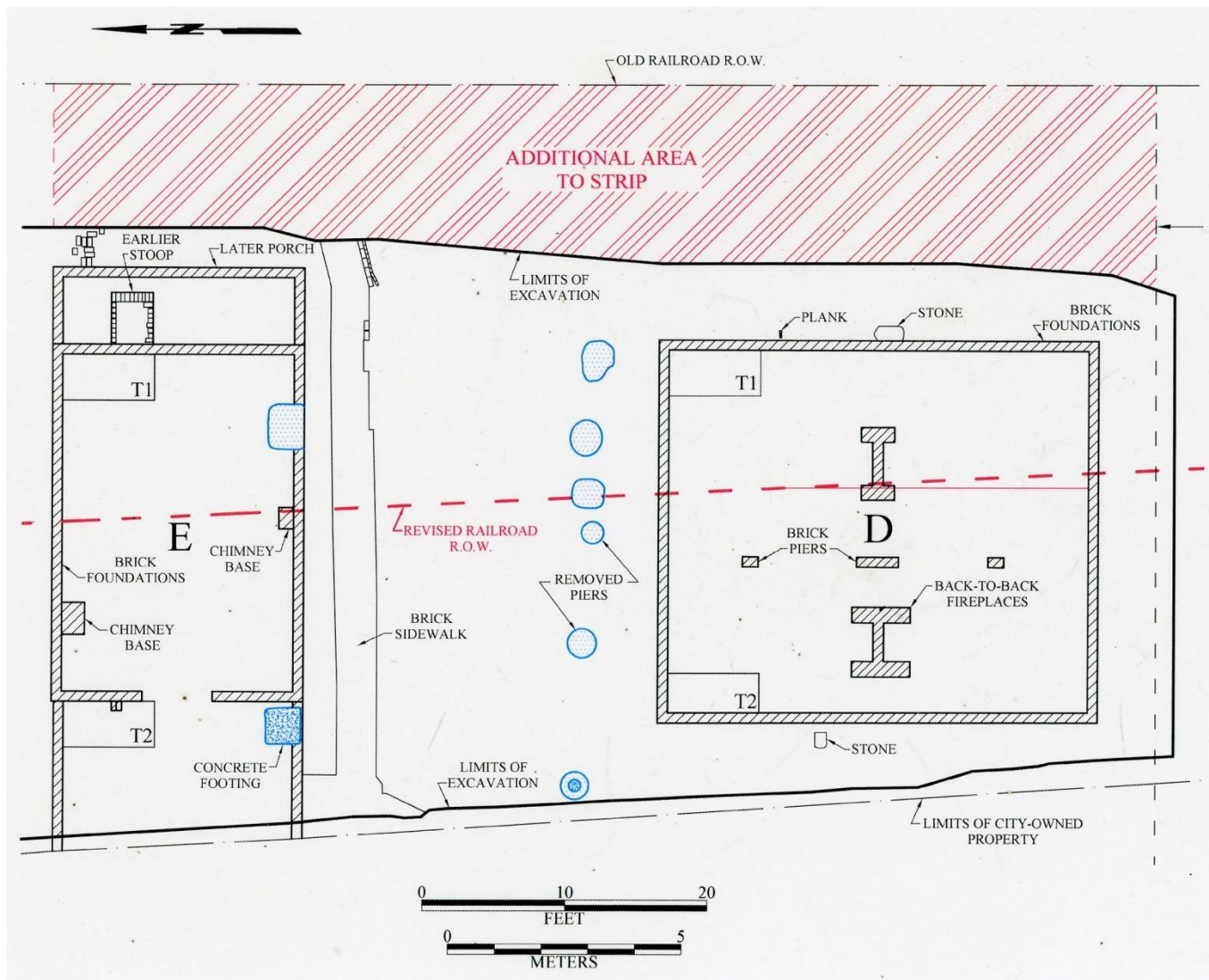


Figure 24. Plan view of Houses D and E, illustrating original and revised ROW edges, location of proposed hand-excavation units, and limits of 2019 mitigation area. Those features highlighted in blue represent post-1930 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Lubin-Goldman lumber yard buildings.

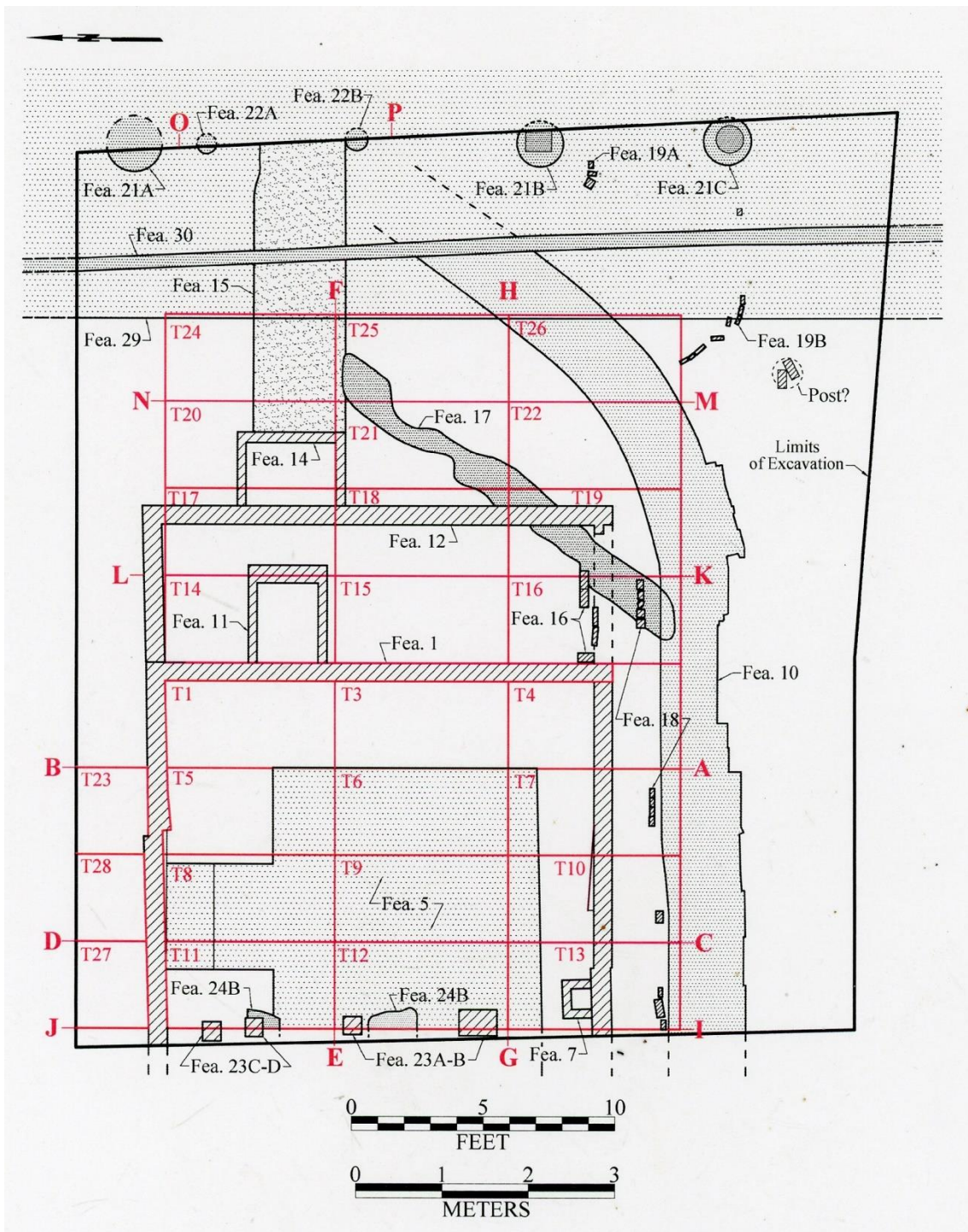


Figure 25. Plan view illustrating location of test units, profile designations, and revised right-of-way edge, House E. Areas A and B represent the location of the dresser and trunk, respectively.



Figure 26. Initial excavations in House E, April 2019 (view looking south). The field strategy consisted of excavating alternating 1mx2m test units over the footprint of the house, in arbitrary levels. This resulted in a checkboard that allowed recording of soil profiles. The second half of the test units were excavated by culturally significant zones identified in profiles. All fills were screen for recovery of small finds.



Figure 27. Three views of the initial excavation of the first half of the House E checkerboard. Left: Test 4, Level 2 illustrating demolition rubble. The large volume of brick found scattered along the inside edge of the perimeter foundations suggests that the foundations were several courses higher, as built, than what the remnant foundations were. Middle: Test 8 illustrating disturbed foundation wall and brick pavement capping cellar “keyhole” (Feature 5). Right: Test 4, Level 6 illustrating the character of steeply dipping fire deposits (represented here by brick rubble).



Figure 28. Two views of House E excavations, taken in mid-May 2019, showing the first half of checkerboard nearing completion.



Figure 29. View of House E after completion of the first half of the excavation checkerboard, mid-May 2019. Excavations of House D have been initiated (in background).



Figure 30. Second half of House E checkerboard in process of excavation (late May 2019). At this time, work also had been initiated on House D (in background; looking south).



Figure 31. House E checkerboard completed (early July 2019), showing excavated remains of House E looking west.

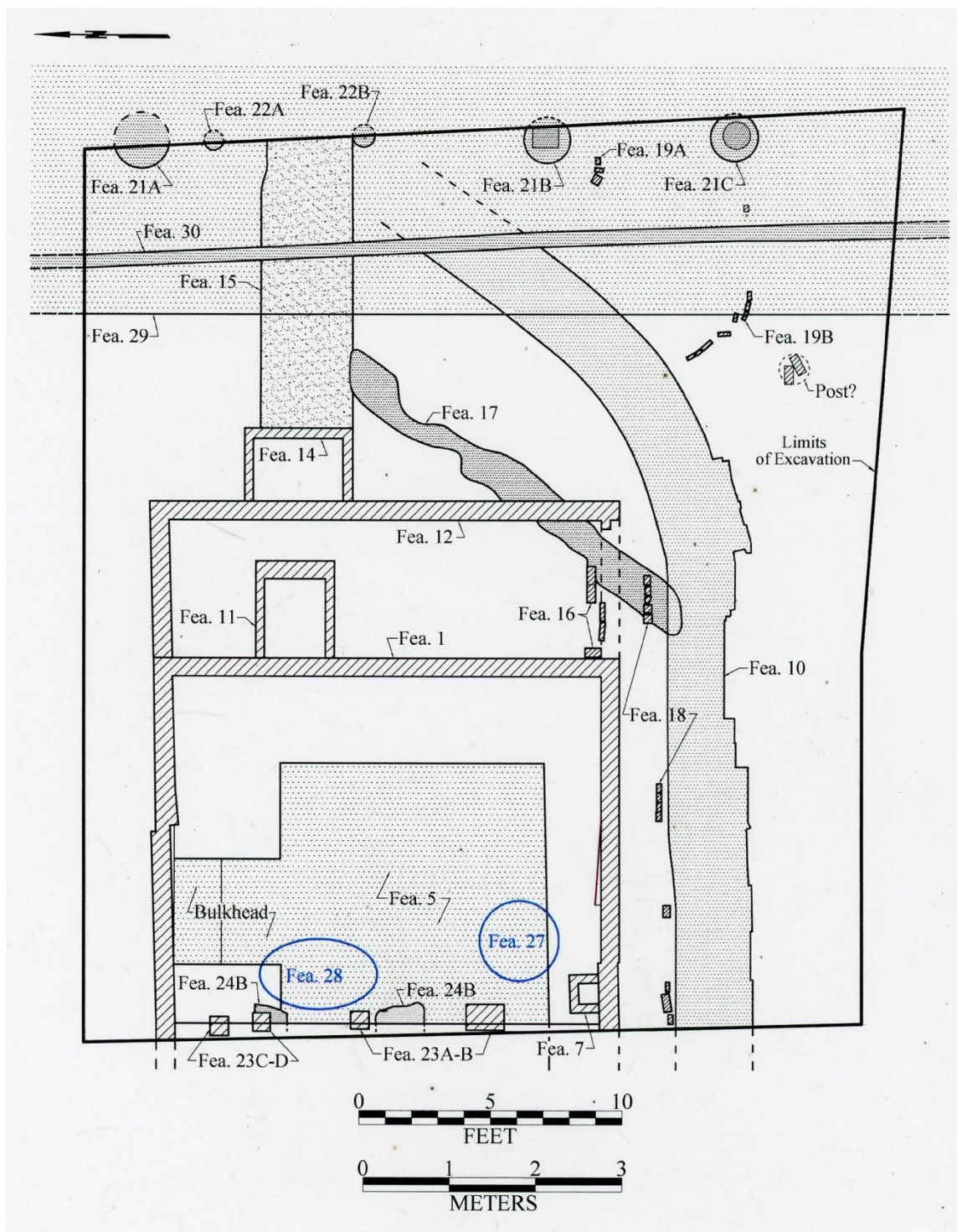


Figure 32. Site plan of House E, illustrating features uncovered during the 2019 Phase III excavations.



Figure 33. Two views of the excavated cellar (Feature 5) in House E, looking east (top) and northwest (bottom). The rectangular extension on the north side of the cellar is a bulkhead. Note the shallow character of the cellar and the extent of erosion on the earthen ledges bordering it.



Figure 34. Views of the brick pavement installed within the bulkhead of the cellar (Feature 25). A considerable amount of fill had already accumulated on the floor of the cellar prior to the pavement being put down, as illustrated by the photograph at right. Note the deteriorated condition of the foundations adjacent to the bulkhead.



Figure 35. Views of the remnant of brick paving found along the east side of the cellar, which also is discussed as Feature 25. The pavement rested on two zones of fill (Zones VII and VIII; Profile 1) and dates to the later period of use of the cellar. Zone VIII primarily was topsoil, which likely accumulated in the cellar basin from erosional activity. Zone II, directly below the brick pavement, was plaster-rich fill and may be associated with a remodeling episode in the house.

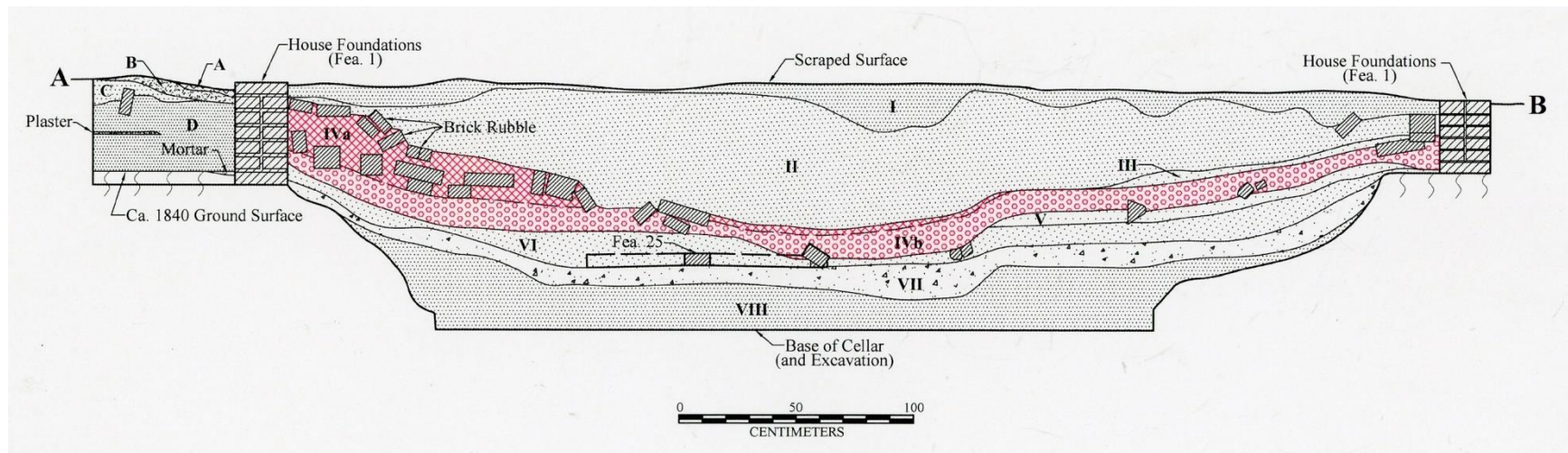


Figure 36. North/south Profile 1, illustrates deposits on the eastern side of the House E basin. Zones I-III represent Post-Fire fills. Zones IVa and IVb, highlighted in red, are fire deposits from 1908. Zones V-VIII are Pre-Fire deposits, with Zone VIII consisting primarily of topsoil eroded from the earthen side walls of the cellar. Zones A-D (at far left) are exterior fill deposits along the south side of the house and illustrate the built-up character of the ground surface in the side yard.

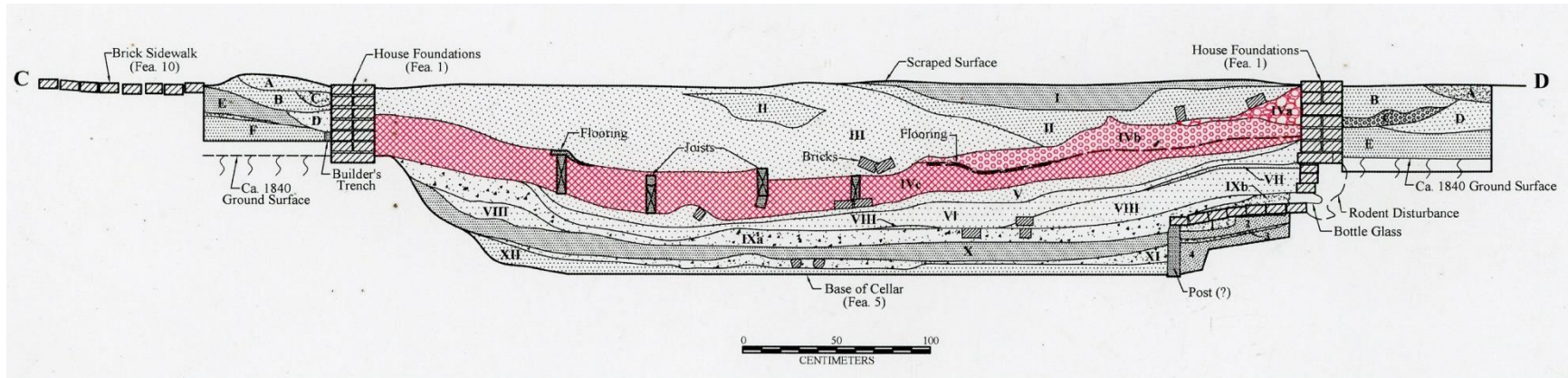


Figure 37. North/south Profile 2, illustrating deposition in the center of the house basin. Zones I-III represent Post-Fire fills, while Zones IVa-c, highlighted in red, are fire deposits from 1908. Zones V-XI are Pre-Fire deposits and are discussed in several contexts: Early-Pre-Fire (Zones X-XII); Middle-Pre-Fire (Zones VIII-IX); and Late-Pre-Fire (Zones V-VII). Fills on the outside of the house foundations (Zones A-F) also are shown.

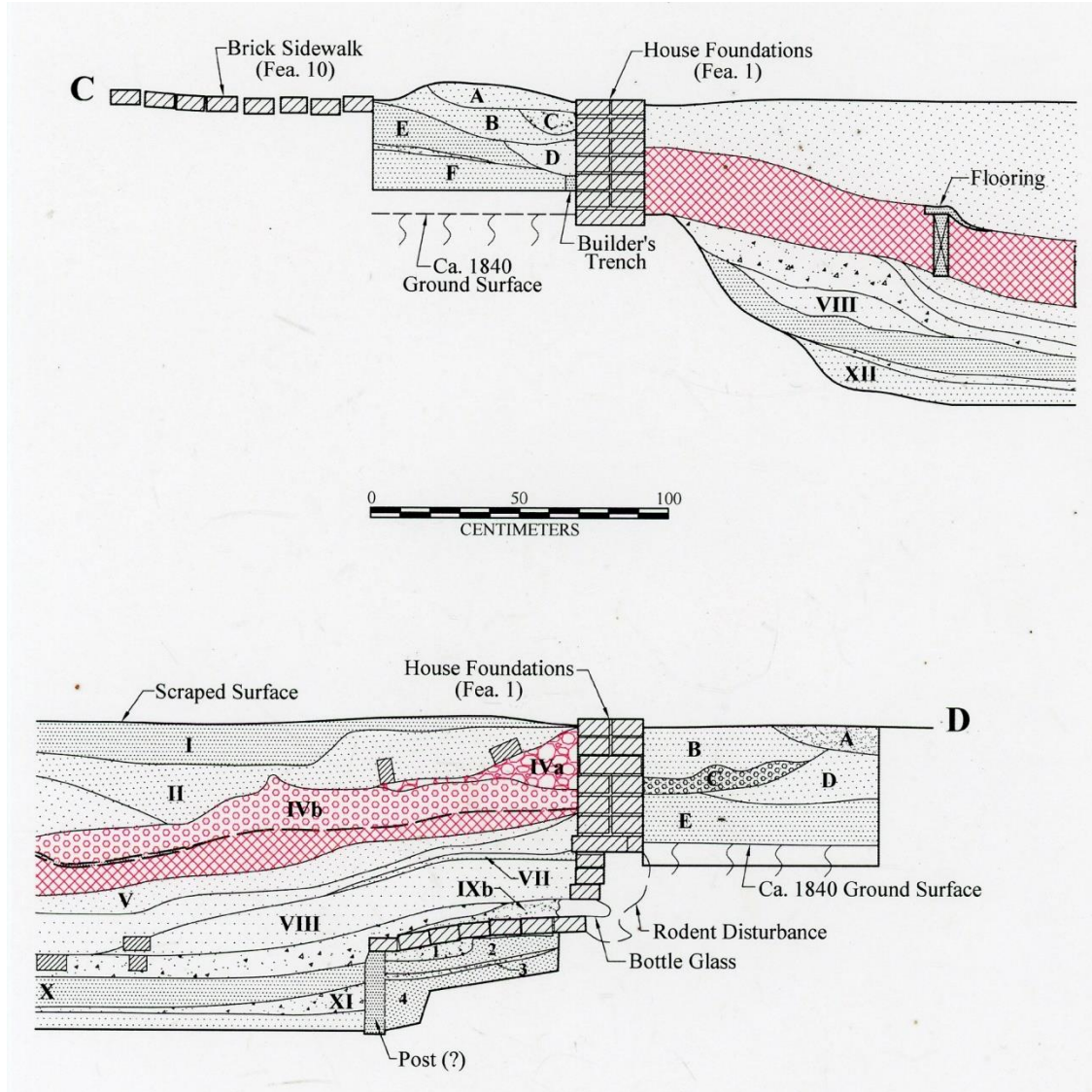


Figure 38. Details of Profile 2. The fills on the outside of the foundations were different on the north and sides of the house (so the zone designations do not exactly correlate), but both indicate efforts at repairing the foundations. The bottom figure also illustrates the fill sequence within the cellar bulkhead and the brick pavement (Feature 25) eventually put down there.

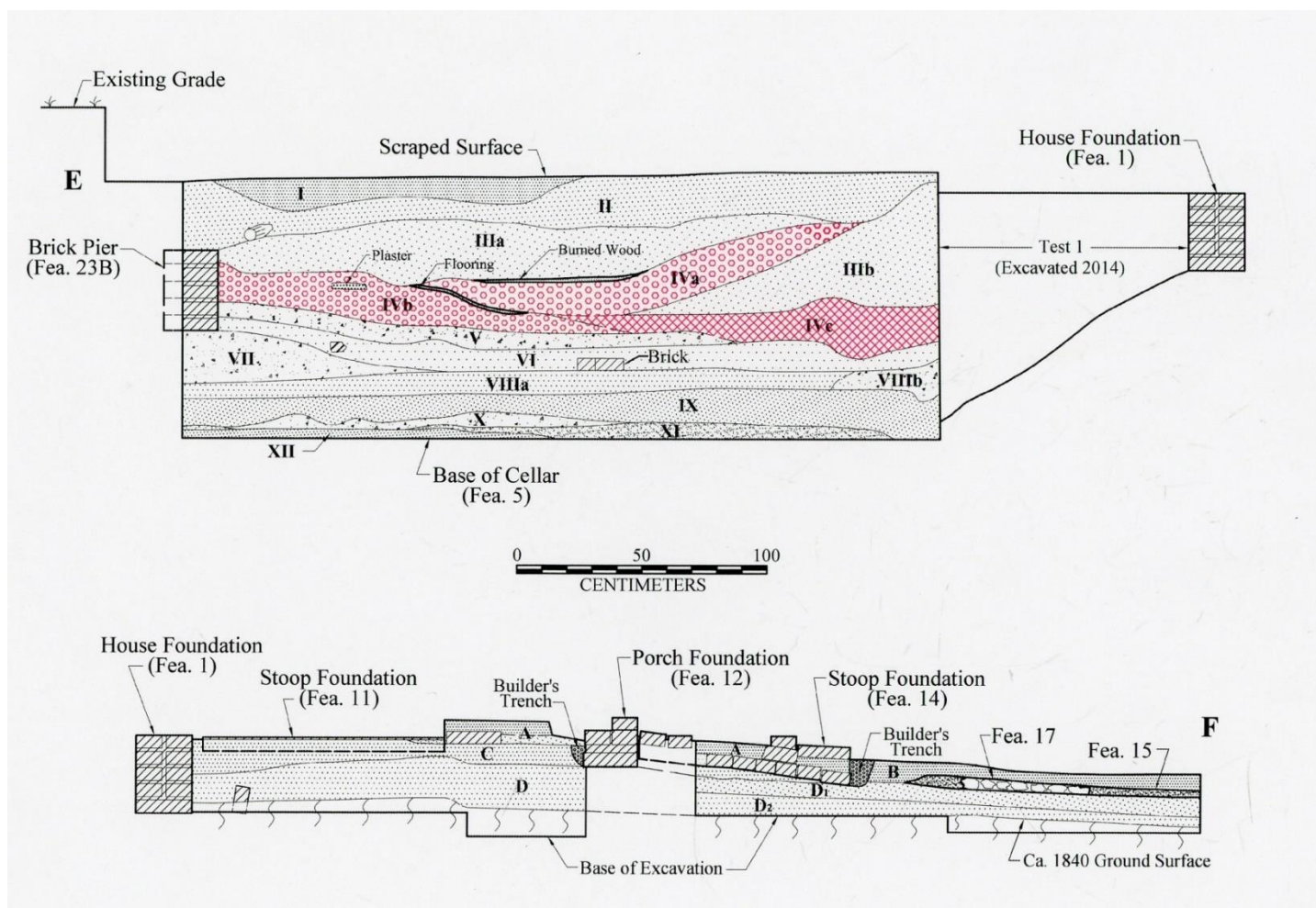


Figure 39. East/west Profile 3, illustrating the northern side of the House E basin (top) and a portion of the front yard (bottom). The profile has been split in two for presentation purposes. Zones I-III represent Post-Fire fills. Zones IVa-c, highlighted in red, are fire deposits from 1908. Zones V-XII are Pre-Fire deposits. Features 11, 12, and 17 rested a built-up ground surface, whose lower fill (Zone D) was composed of relatively clean topsoil that potentially represents redeposited soil from the excavation of the house cellar.

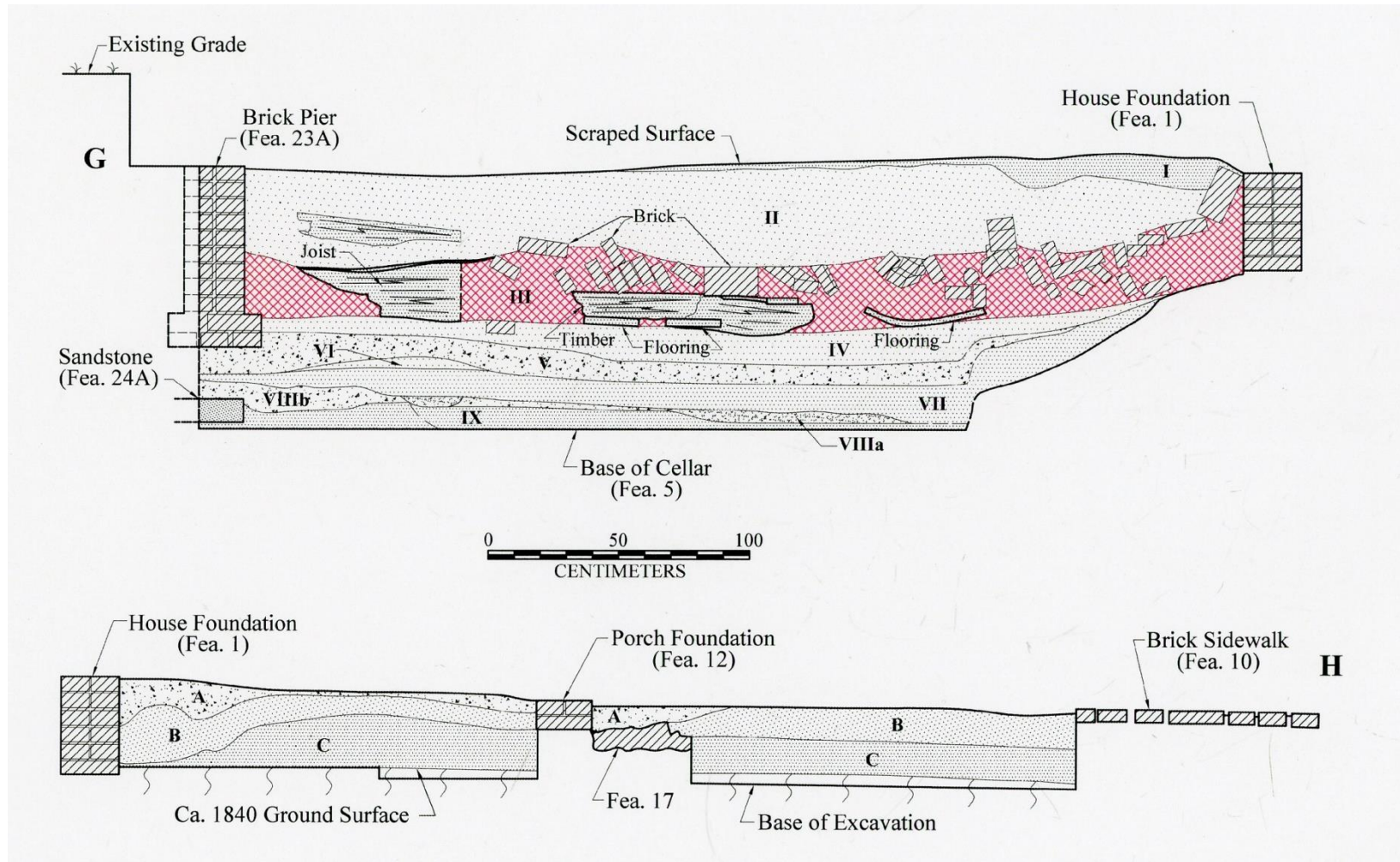


Figure 40. East/west Profile 4, illustrating the southern side of the House E basin (top) a portion of the front yard (bottom). The profile has been split in two for presentation purposes. Zones I and II represent Post-Fire fills, while Zone III (highlighted in red) is fire deposits from 1908. Zones V-IX are Pre-Fire deposits. Zones A-C in the lower figure are successive fill episodes in the front yard.



Figure 41. The fire deposits within the House E basin included well preserved flooring, floor joists, as well as concentrations of artifacts believed to represent both a trunk and bureau/dresser (and their contents). Top: View of the fire deposits in Test 11, where the remains of the bureau/dresser was found. Bottom: View of Test 9, showing burned flooring, joists, and two coal buckets.

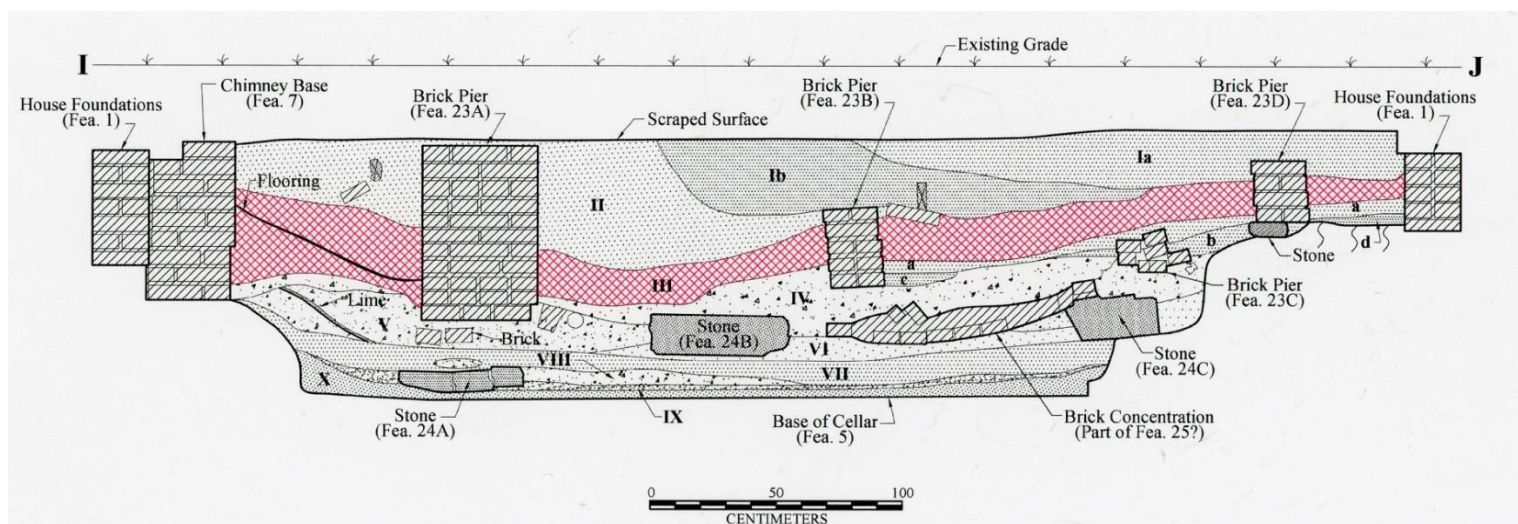


Figure 42. Drawing and photograph of north/south Profile 5, on the western extent of the excavated house basin. A brick chimney (Feature 7) appears at far left. Zones I and II represent Post-Fire fills, while Zone III (highlighted in red) is fire deposits from 1908. Zones V-IX are Pre-Fire deposits. The brick piers and stone pads in the profile wall are believed to have helped support a partition wall between the front and rear rooms of the original house.



Figure 43. Additional views of the brick piers and stone pads along Profile 5. The stone pads likely were for wood posts supporting an overhead beam carrying the interior partition wall. These vertical posts later were replaced by the brick piers, which were built at different points in time. Together, they indicate on-going effort to stabilize the wall above them.



Figure 44. View of Feature 7, the brick chimney located in the southwest corner of the east room in House E. The base of the chimney cuts into the cellar fills, indicating that it was added later. The section of foundations abutting the chimney was rebuilt when the chimney was constructed (note butt joint in foundations).



Figure 45. View of Feature 11, a shallow, U-shaped brick foundation located along the east foundation wall of House E. This feature served as the base for a wood-frame stoop aligned to the front entrance to the house. Although early, the feature does not appear to be original to the house, given that it originates from a point higher than the house foundations (unless the fill upon which it sets came from the excavation of the cellar).



Figure 46. View of House E, looking west and showing three episodes of porch/stoop construction. The original stoop (Feature 11; marked “A”) eventually was replaced by, and enclosed within, a full-length front porch with a continuous brick perimeter foundation (Feature 12; “B”). The foundations for the steps associated with this porch (Feature 13; “C”) appear at lower right.



Figure 47. Close-up of Feature 14, the foundations of the steps for the full-length porch. This feature is online with the original stoop foundations, which can be seen in background.

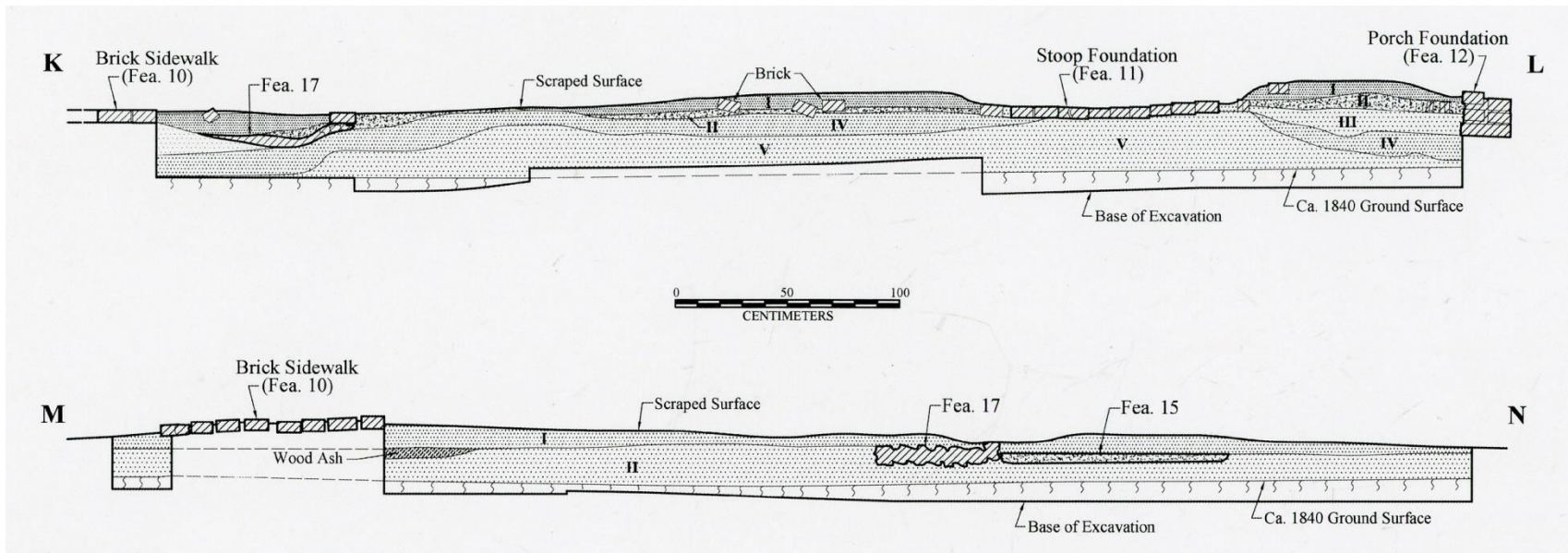


Figure 48. North/south profiles (Profiles 6 and 7) through the front yard, House E. (Top) Zone I is mixed soil fill with brick rubble and mortar; Zone II is plaster/mortar; Zone III is topsoil with some subsoil; Zone IV is subsoil fill; and Zone V is relatively clean topsoil with cultural mottling. The topsoil fill represented by Zone V appears to have been graded to shed water away from the corners of the house. (Bottom) Zone I is mixed topsoil and subsoil fill on which Feature 10, a brick sidewalk, was built and which capped earlier Features 15 and 17. Zone II is clean topsoil fill, which corresponds to Zone V in the upper profile.



Figure 49. Left: Feature 17 (marked with arrow) was a linear depression filled with crushed brick rubble that ran diagonally across the front yard. This feature, which may represent a drain, predated the construction of the full-length front porch. Right: Detail of Feature 17, looking north, illustrating its relationship the front porch foundations (Feature 12). The builder's trench for the porch foundations cut through Feature 17. The south end of the porch foundations was disturbed.

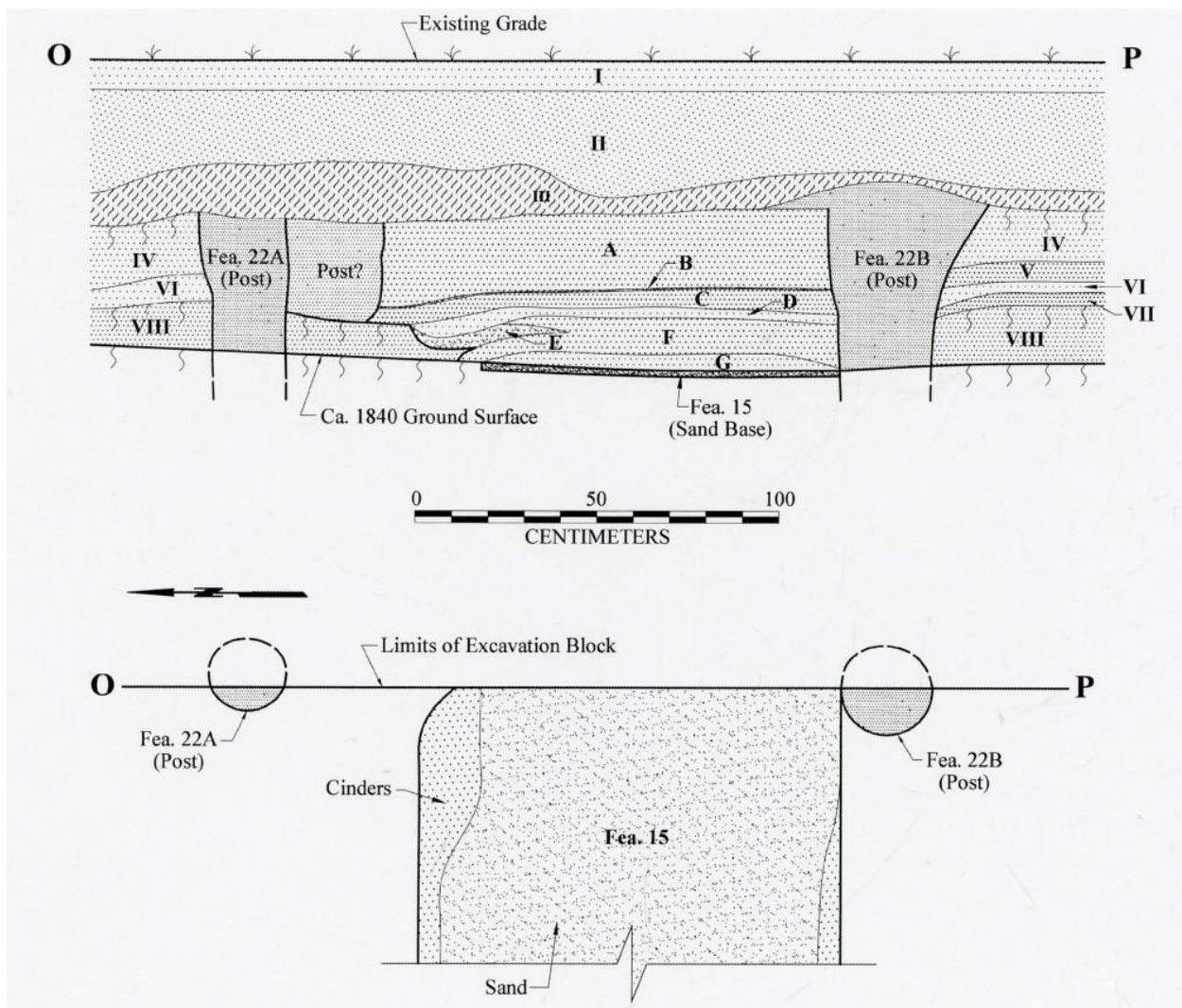


Figure 50. Front yard stratigraphy, along the eastern lot line (fronting Tenth Street), illustrating accretional front yard deposits with multiple episodes of an east/west walkway leading up to the front entrance to the house (Feature 15), which are represented here by Zones A-G. The profile also illustrates the built-up character of the ground surface adjoining the walkway during the period of occupation of House E (Zones IV-VIII). Zones I-III are post-1908 fill deposits. Two posts (Features 22A-B) were exposed on either side of the walkway; these appear to date from the Late-Pre-Fire context and may be associated with a fence-line.



Figure 51. Left: View of the brick sidewalk (Feature 10) running along the south side of the house and through the front yard. The brick pavement was laid both in a running bond and herringbone pattern and exhibited evidence of repair. Brick edging for a suspected planting bed (Feature 19B) can be seen to the left of the sidewalk in this image (marked with arrow). Right: Brick edging (Feature 18) found in the south side yard, in between the house foundations and brick sidewalk.

The Artifact Assemblage

The artifacts from House E were relatively easy to segregate into three distinct components: 1) Pre-Fire (Pre-August 1908), 2) Fire (August 1908), and 3) Post-Fire (Post August 1908). Additionally, the Pre-Fire deposits located within the footprint of House E were further segregated into three additional subdivisions: 1) Early Pre-Fire, 2) Middle Pre-Fire, and 3) Late Pre-Fire. The Early Pre-Fire deposits appear to date from the late 1830s and/or very early 1840s, pre-dating the Roll ownership of the land. It is unclear whether this Early Pre-Fire component was associated with the contractor John Roll beginning slightly prior to 1842, with the Smith family's occupation of this site prior to their purchase of the lot in 1849, or by an earlier undocumented occupant. Similarly, it is unclear whether this potential pre-Smith family occupation occurred prior to the 1837 subdivision of the property into city lots. It is possible that the Early Pre-Fire component of House E may be associated with an unidentified occupation (circa 1835-45). In contrast, the Middle Pre-fire deposits most likely were associated with the Smith family's occupation of this house beginning in circa 1849, and continuing through the 1870s. The Late Pre-Fire deposits post-date the Smith occupation, and most likely, were associated with non-owner, predominately Black tenant occupants (beginning in the 1880s and continuing through early 1908).

Unfortunately, the artifacts from the Front and Side Yard deposits were not as easily segregated into separate Pre-Fire contexts. As such, the Pre-Fire deposits from these contexts were segregated into Early-Middle Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire components.

The accompanying appendices contain detailed information as to Lot Provenience (Appendix II), Lot Inventories (Appendix III), and Vessel Descriptions (Appendix IV) for the various contexts. A total of 558 ceramic and glass vessels were identified in the House E assemblage. Additionally, numerous ceramic and glass vessels most likely associated with the early Smith occupation of this site were recovered from an early encapsulated midden located beneath House F on the adjacent property to the north (see Appendices V-VIII for details regarding those artifacts). Tables 6 and 10 are summaries of the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages by context. Similarly, Figures 52, 53, and 121 are graphic representation of the ceramic and glass vessels from the three primary contexts discussed below (Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire components).

The Early Pre-Fire Component

The Early Pre-Fire Component is represented by artifacts from two distinctly different areas of the site. Within the house cellar, this assemblage is associated with the lower 6-8" of fill on the floor of the cellar (Feature 5). The bulkhead entrance of the cellar, and portion of the adjacent ledge surrounding the feature's side walls, had been capped with a brick pavement (Feature 25), which corresponds with the abandonment of this earlier component. This Early Pre-Fire Component was also represented by artifacts recovered from the front and side yard middens. Unfortunately, separating the artifacts from the surrounding yard into Early and Middle Pre-Fire components was not feasible, and these mixed Early/Middle Pre-Fire artifacts are discussed later.

In the house cellar, only nine ceramic and glass vessels were recovered from this early context. These were represented by vessels in the Foodways Service (n=7, representing 77.8% of the vessels from this context) and Household (n=2; representing 22.2% of the vessels) functional categories. The Foodways Service category was represented by both tablewares (n=4) and teawares (n=3). The tablewares included an undecorated yellowware plate (Vessel E-456; Figure 55), a green edge-decorated plate (Vessel E-463; Figure 54), a purple printed plate decorated with the CALEDONIA pattern (Vessel E-457; Figure 59), and an indeterminate printed hollowware vessel (Vessel E-458; Figure 66). The teawares were represented by three cups—one painted (Vessel E-413), one printed black (Vessel E-466), and one relief-decorated (Vessel E-469). The two vessels associated with the Household Furnishings functional category consisted of an undecorated hollowware vessel presumed to be a chamber pot (Vessel E-25) and a potential glass vase (Vessel E-467). Figures 54-68 illustrate these vessels.

Among the ceramic vessels from this early component were at least two thinly potted yellowware plates with an early-style, rolled rim profile and cut foot ring (Vessel E-298 and E-548) (Figures 55 and 56). These distinctive vessels are reminiscent of the early nineteenth century wares produced in Philadelphia by the first decade of the nineteenth century, and which gained popularity after Jefferson's embargo of English goods in late 1807 (leading up to the War of 1812). Unlike later yellowwares produced in the United States, these wares included a variety of refined tablewares that included cups, saucers, teapots, bakers, as well as plates (Miller and Levin 2017:157; Sebestyen 2017). The culmination of the War of 1812 (in 1815) resulted in the return of British manufactured goods that "flooded the market with inexpensive, high-quality ceramics that surpassed Philadelphia's humble attempt at making sophisticated tableware, thus spelling the end to queensware [sic] manufacture in the city." Archaeological examples of plates reminiscent of Philadelphia Queensware (also referred to as Philadelphia Creamware) have been identified, albeit in very low number, at several sites in Springfield dating from presumed 1830s contexts (such as the Cook Site, Lincoln Home National Historic Site, Mansberger 1987). Although Philadelphia Queensware was no longer being produced by this time period (1830s), the presence of these older ceramic wares still being in use, and potentially making the trek west with immigrant families during the 1830s to central Illinois, appears to be a possibility. Similar yellowware plate fragments were also recovered from the adjacent midden located to the north of House E, in the rear side yard of House F (see discussion Appendices V-VII). A pearlware vessel with similar form was also recovered from House E, recovered from the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire component in the front yard (Vessel E-465) (Figure 57).⁸³ A fragment of a small manganese glazed red-paste stoneware, similar to refined redwares manufactured in Philadelphia during the first half of the nineteenth century, was recovered from the backfill of House E, and may have been associated with this early component (Figure 70).

Besides these yellowware plates, the refined ceramic wares from this Early Pre-Fire context included thinly potted wares, many of which represent pearlware vessels typical of the 1830s. Similarly, many of the vessels had scalloped edges (such as the edge decorated and printed wares) suggestive of an 1830s and earlier 1840s date of manufacture. Although the sample size is very small for a meaningful summary, the tablewares from this early component were

⁸³ The fragment of a manganese-glazed, red-paste stoneware lid (presumably from a tea pot) was recovered from a Post-Fire context (Vessel E-257; Lot E-7). These dark-glazed, red-paste stoneware vessels are commonly associated with wares produced in Philadelphia during this same time period (Myers 1980).

represented predominately by printed wares (with a lesser number of edge-decorated wares), whereas the teawares were represented by a single example each of painted (small floral, polychrome), printed, and relief decorated wares. The presence of a relief-decorated ironstone cup (Vessel E-469) with a Gothic body shape in this early context strongly hints at the deposition of fills in this context occurring during the 1840s. Primary vessels from this early context were few in number, with the majority of the vessels being represented by small fragmentary sherds (secondary vessels). Of the ceramics from this Early Pre-Fire component, only one print pattern was identified. A purple printed plate with scalloped edge (Vessel E-457) from this context was identified as the CALEDONIA pattern (Figure 59). The CALEDONIA pattern was produced by William Adams (and Sons) between circa 1829 and 1861 (Furniss, Wagner, and Wagner 1999:49; Snyder 1997:14).

As noted above, the front and side yard middens associated with House E were not easily separated into an Early and Middle component. Nonetheless, many vessels recovered from these contexts, the majority of which were small fragmentary secondary vessels, most likely were associated with the Early Pre-Fire component discussed above, and are discussed here.

The edge-decorated wares were represented by both green and blue shell edge decorated wares with scalloped rims and pearlware bodies (Figure 54). No edge-decorated hollowware vessels were present. Also lacking from this assemblage were refined red-paste tablewares (locally produced and often associated with 1820s and early 1830s assemblages in Springfield). Painted wares were represented predominately by teawares (cups and saucers) decorated with polychrome small floral designs (Figure 58). Painted cups were predominately of the London-urn shape, and presumably handleless in form (cf. Vessel E-413). No monochrome blue painted pearlware vessels typical of the 1820s and earlier 1830s were present in the assemblage. Similarly, no annular decorated (slip banded) vessels were identified in this early assemblage.

The more expensive ceramic wares associated with this early component were represented by transfer printed wares, the majority of which were represented by whiteware and/or transitional pearlware/whiteware bodies. Both tableware (plates) and teaware (cups and saucers) vessels were represented by the printed wares. Several of these vessels were represented by scalloped rims typical of a 1830s or early 1840s manufacture date, and associated with potters who most likely produced these wares during these dates (see discussion below). A single dark blue printed pearlware plate (Vessel E-505) typical of the 1820s and 1830s was present. Multiple print patterns were present in the assemblage, some of which have been identified.

Table 5 lists the nine print patterns identified from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire deposits at House E. At least three plates decorated with the CALEDONIA pattern were recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-Fire context of House E (Figure 59)—the same pattern identified from within the lower fill deposits of the cellar. Two of the vessels were decorated with a purple print, whereas the other one was blue. Vessel E-457 was recovered from the surface of the capped cellar bulkhead, potentially from a Middle Pre-fire context. Vessels E-497 and E-506 were both recovered from a front yard contexts. The CALEDONIA pattern, as noted earlier, was produced by William Adams (and Sons) between circa 1829 and 1861 (Furniss, Wagner, and Wagner 1999:49; Snyder 1997:14). A second transfer print pattern identified in this assemblage was the CORAL BORDER pattern (Figure 60). Fragments of a presumed plate (Vessel E-517) decorated

with this pattern was recovered from a front yard context. Backstamps associated with this pattern generally read “STONE WARE / CORAL BORDER / D” with the “D” believed to refer to the pottery of Thomas Dimmock and Company. Dimmock produced wares in Britain from circa 1828 through 1859, and often marked his wares simply with a printed “D” (Godden 1964:208; Williams 1978:619). Remnants of a set of tableware decorated in this pattern presumably from the 1840s or 1850s were recovered from the David Davis Site in Bloomington (Mansberger 2014). A third identified pattern from this early context was identified as the JAPAN FLOWERS pattern (Vessel E-498) (Figure 61). This pattern has been attributed to the firm Ridgway, Morley, Wear and Company, who produced wares in Staffordshire between 1836 and 1842. A fourth pattern has been identified as the MILANESE PAVILLIONS pattern (Vessel E-333), which was most likely produced by James Heath and Company, circa 1828-1841 (Snyder 1997:75) (Figure 62). At least one red printed pitcher (Vessel 343), decorated with the HARVEST SCENERY pattern, was recovered from the House E Early/Middle Pre-Fire context (Figures 79-80). Vessels with this pattern have been attributed to William Adams (circa 1830s-50s) (Snyder 1997:101).

Several fragments of a black printed cup (Vessel 466), which was decorated with a pattern identified as the CROWS-NEST FROM BULL HILL, HUDSON RIVER pattern (Figure 65). This pattern is an American Scene of the Narrow Lace Border Series produced by William Ridgway and Company, sometime after 1840 and prior to circa 1854 (the date Ridgway and Company ceased operation). The scene depicts a view of the Hudson River Highlands from the east side of the valley at a location known as Bull Hill, looking towards Constitution Island and West Point. The source of the image was a steel engraving published in *American Scenery; or, Land, Lake, and River Illustrations of Transatlantic Nature*, published in 1840 (Willis 1840).⁸⁴ Constitution Island was the location of the earliest Revolutionary War fortification in the Hudson Valley. George Washington, who “considered West Point to be the most important strategic position in America,” constructed Fortress West Point at this location in 1778-79 and established it as his headquarters in that year. Thomas Jefferson subsequently established the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1802. The Smith family (at least Mr. Smith) was not of New England or Mid-Atlantic heritage, and it seems unlikely that they would have associated the potential nationalistic attributes of Constitution Island and West Point to this image as neither place name is integrated into the image’s title (the title of which probably was integrated into a backstamp on the ceramic wares in the series). As such, the Smith family may have chosen this pattern for its inherent scenic and/or artistic merit, as opposed to any nationalistic interests. Another possibility is that the selection of this plate, with its image, was undertaken by Mrs. Smith—John Roll’s sister. The Roll family hailed from New Jersey, just across the Hudson River from New York City.

Fragments of a blue printed cup plate or saucer (Vessel E-556) decorated with a Narrow Lace Border typical of the “American Scenery” series manufactured by William Ridgway was also recovered from the Early/Middle Pre-fire context of House E (Figure 63). Unfortunately, this vessel was represented solely by a rim fragment which illustrated only the border, and not the central design. The majority of the borders produced for this series appear to integrate a double-flower bouquet into their design. The vessel from House E incorporated a single-flower bouquet

⁸⁴ See also, W. H. Bartlett, “A Collection of Artist’s Proof Plates of Images From ‘American Scenery’” (1839). <https://www.americanantiquarian.org/Exhibitions/Ridgway/introduction.htm>.

into its design. Although this most likely does not represent the only example of this border variation, a search of the Transferware Collector’s Club data base resulted in the identification of only a single design from Ridgway’s American Scenery series with this border detail. The central image associated with this single-flower bouquet border was “The Valley of Shenandoah from Jefferson Rock”. This image depicts a view of the Shenandoah Valley near Harpers Ferry, Virginia. Like the majority of the images from Ridgway’s American Scenes series, this image was drawn by W. H. Bartlett in circa 1838-39, and first published in 1840 (Willis 1840: 107-110). Although not completely assured that this vessel from House E was illustrated with this particular image, it clearly was manufactured by William Ridgway and Company sometime between 1840 and circa 1854 (the date Ridgway ceased production). Isaac Smith presumably hailed from South Carolina and his wife from New Jersey. As such, both families’ interest in an image of the Shenandoah Valley is problematic.

Table 5
Print Patterns from Early and Middle Pre-Fire Context, House E

<u>Pattern Name</u>	<u>Decoration</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Date Range</u>	<u>Vessels</u>
	<u>Type</u>			
Milanese Pavillions	print	Joseph Heath and Company	ca. 1828-1841	E-333
Harvest Scenery	print	William Adams and Sons	1829-1861	E-343
Caledonia	print	William Adams and Sons	1829-1861	E-457, E-497, E-504, E-506, E-527
Crows-Nest From Bull Hill, Hudson Rive	print	William Ridgway	1830-1854	E-466
Japan Flowers	print	Ridway, Morley, Wear and Company	1836-1842	E-498
Unidentified child's plate	print	unknown	unknow	E-500
Coral Border	print	Thomas Dimmock and Company	1828-1859	E-517
The Sun of Righteousness	print	Knight, Elkin and Bridgwood	1827-1840	E-535
Unidentified Narrow Lace Border	print	William Ridgway	1830-1854	E-556

Finally, a fragment of a brown printed plate illustrated with the THE SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS border pattern was recovered from House E (Vessel E-534; Snyder 1997:109) (Figure 64). The “Sun of Righteousness” series was attributed to Knight, Elkin and Bridgwood, who produced wares from 1827 through 1840. This firm produced two patterns in this series, one named “St. John,” and the second named “Samuel” (Barber 1901: 15; Snyder 1997:109). The St. John pattern depicts a central image of a shepherd with two sheep. The Samuel pattern has a central panel with a kneeling and praying child with the caption “SPEAK LORD FOR THY SERVANT HEARETH.” The pattern gets its name from one of the border panels that illustrates a rising sun (with rays) with the accompanying text “The Sun of Righteousness.” The plates, with their religious images and text, have religious significance. Although a play on words (with “sun” versus “son”), the plates’ text most likely referred to the celestial “sun” in reference to its (and Christ, the son’s) physical as well as spiritual healing powers. The phrase “the sun of righteousness” appears in Malachi 4:2, and states “But for you who revere my name, the sun of righteousness will rise with healing in its wings. And you will go out and leap like calves released from the stall.”

Another small printed plate in black was present, and probably represents a child’s plate (Vessel E-500) (Figure 67). This printed plate had a botanical border design (plant leaves) with printed text around its central well. The text probably quoted or referenced a religious or moral proverb

paired with an image in the central well. Unfortunately, little of the text survives and the message has been lost.

By the later 1840s, printed wares were being replaced by the more fashionable, all over white, relief decorated wares with distinctive Gothic shapes. A single vessel decorated in this style was recovered from this early context (Vessel E-469) (Figure 68). This vessel most likely was a cup decorated with a paneled Gothic-inspired pattern typical of the 1840s.

The most expensive of ceramic wares in use by the occupants of House E during his Early Pre-Fire era were porcelain wares. The early porcelains from households associated with sites such as House E from this period generally include a limited number of high-end teawares. Although limited in number, porcelains were represented by at least one saucer (Vessel E-512) with a fluted body, and overglaze painted floral design (Figure 68). The paucity of porcelain wares from this context contrasts dramatically to the 1840s-50s assemblage recovered from the nearby Edwards house, where a large number of teawares and tablewares were recovered from this upper-status household (Mansberger 2020). Glass tableware was poorly represented in this early assemblage. A single light-colored glass hollowware vessel, presumably a vase, was present (Vessel E-467) (Figure 69). Glass tumblers and other serving vessels were poorly represented in the assemblage.

Foodway Remains consist of discarded animal remains from past meals and butchering activities of people who occupied the site of House E from circa 1835 to 1845. Only 27 faunal specimens are associated with the Early Pre-Fire component, which makes up only 2.0% of the total House E faunal assemblage (See Appendix IX). The 16 identified specimens are limited to 14 pig bones, and single bones each from cattle and turkey. Although the sample is small, 50.0% of the pig bones are from high value pork butchering units (mostly loin), and the lone beef butchering unit is a high value short loin (a sawed lumbar vertebra fragment). Turkey is represented by a whole left humerus. Although the sample size is small, it hints at the consumption of more expensive, and/or high value meats during this time period.

The small finds (artifacts not representing ceramic and glass vessels) from this Early Pre-Fire context included minor amounts of construction and/or demolition debris. Although not extensive, several small pieces of sandstone, presumably representing locally quarried building stone from this early period, were recovered from this context (cf. Lot E-153) (Figure 72). Remnants of a single dismantled sandstone pier were present in the lower fill of the cellar (Feature 5). Similarly, fragments of poorly fired soft-mud brick fragments were present in relatively low amounts as well. Many of these small fragments have what appears to be lime adhering to the various broken surfaces—suggesting potential construction debris. Other small fragments clearly have mortar attached to their flat surfaces, potentially suggesting demolition debris. A couple of the brick fragments appear to have been roughly “chiseled” or “pecked” into thin paving brick of slightly variable thickness. One such brick fragment was molded into this thin form, and clearly represents a paving brick (1 to 1¼-in thick) (Lot E-59) (Figure 73). Similar potential paving bricks, sawn into this shape (Figure 74), were recovered from an early context on the outside of the house as well (Test 19). These paving bricks were recovered from both the early cellar fill as well as in the front yard. Although no brick pavers were found in situ on the floor of the cellar, a thin lens of clean sand on the cellar floor may suggest that it had a

brick pavement at one time. Another brick fragment recovered from this context has a distinctive cupped surface created by extensive wear, and potentially represents a whetstone used for sharpening edge tools (Lot E-51). A fragment of a carpenter's saw blade was also recovered from this early component (Lot E-107) (Figure 76).

One of the more common artifacts recovered from this early context was a moderate sample of masonry demolition debris (presumably plaster and/or mortar). Although difficult to distinguish whether these small fragments represent plaster or mortar, the majority of this material appears to represent plaster debris. Distinctive fragments of flat plaster, several with the distinctive "keys" associated with the wet plaster having been applied to wooden lath, were present and exhibit impressions of what appears to be rived lath—indicative of having been applied over a lathed surface. In contrast, several very thick and irregular pieces represent plaster that was applied over an irregular, potentially brick (or even log) surface (Figure 75). Although these plaster fragments are badly weathered and poorly preserved, a very limited number exhibit evidence of a thin white coat. Other fragments exhibit a rough textured surface lacking a white coat. Several large fragments of what most likely was plaster had a distinctive flat surface that appears to have formed by the deposition of wet plaster on a flat surface—such as would develop on the interior of a wall cavity (cf. Lot E-94). These plaster fragments suggests a construction (or remodeling) episode between Early and Middle Pre-Fire periods, and that this construction/remodeling activity included the removal and/or re-working of frame partition walls.

Other structural materials recovered from this early context included a small number of heavily corroded nail fragments and window glass. The majority of the nails represent small fasteners, generally of the size associated with lath, shingles, and potentially trim application. Small fragments of window glass were also present in relative abundance. The window glass was extremely thin, and indicative of an early date of manufacture.

Additional small finds from this early context included a small number of personal items, including kaolin pipe stems and buttons (Figure 70). Buttons were represented by a small number of sew-through shell and bone examples, as well as a single domed three-piece, brass loop shank button. This brass loop shank button, which may more appropriately be associated with the Middle Pre-Fire context, may represent a military button. A small brass belt hook is also reminiscent of military hardware. Prosser (i.e. milk glass) buttons were completely lacking from this context, hinting at the pre-1849 date of this component. Of special note was the recovery of a small crank handle, as might have been associated with a coffee grinder (Figure 71). The presence of artifacts associated with industrial and/or trades related activities, similar to artifacts recovered from early components at Houses B and C, included a relatively large iron rod.

Several fresh water mussel shell fragments were recovered from Front Yard deposits associated with this Early Pre-Fire component. These shells probably suggest the transportation of alluvial bottomland soils into the project area for landscaping purposes shortly after the construction of the house (cf. Lot E-234).

The presence of the sandstone foundation material, the displaced paving brick, and the presence of a broken carpenter's saw and whetstone raises the possibility of major remodeling activity at this early date (including the removal of plastered frame walls). One question that comes to mind is whether this early incarnation of this cellar originally was associated with an earlier structure—one that was not associated with the existing brick perimeter foundation walls. One possible interpretation is that the cellar was partially filled, and the stone piers associated with this early structure were replaced with brick foundation walls beneath a pre-existing dwelling—potentially during the early 1840s when purchased by the builder John Roll.

Table 6
Percentage of Glass and Ceramic vessels by Functional Class,
Early and Middle Pre-Fire Contexts, House E.

	Early Pre-Fire Context						Mid Pre-Fire Context						Yard Early/Mid Pre-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	3	42.9%	1	50.0%	4	44.4%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	2	4.8%	19	39.6%	1	9.1%	20	33.9%
1.2 Teawares (Drinking)	2	28.6%	1	50.0%	3	33.3%	7	31.8%	3	15.0%	10	23.8%	20	41.7%	0	0.0%	20	33.9%
		71.4%		100.0%		77.8%		40.9%		15.0%		28.6%		81.3%		9.1%		67.8%
2.1 Kitchenware	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2.2 Food Storage																		
2.21 Home	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%
2.22 Commercial	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%
2.23 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%
		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
4.1 Indulgences																		
4.11 Drink--Alcohol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	18.2%	6	30.0%	10	23.8%	2	4.2%	2	18.2%	4	6.8%
4.12 Drink--Non-alcohol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	1	9.1%	2	3.4%
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%
		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		18.2%		30.0%		23.8%		6.3%		27.3%		10.2%
4.2 Medicine																		
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.22 Proprietary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	4	20.0%	6	14.3%	3	6.3%	2	18.2%	5	8.5%
4.23 Non-proprietary	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	4	20.0%	6	14.3%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	1	1.7%
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%
		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		18.2%		45.0%		31.0%		6.3%		27.3%		10.2%
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene																		
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	4.5%	1	5.0%	2	4.8%	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%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		4.5%		5.0%		4.8%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
6.1 Household Furnishings	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	2	22.2%	3	13.6%	1	5.0%	4	9.5%	3	6.3%	3	27.3%	6	10.2%
6.2 Chemical	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%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		28.6%		0.0%		22.2%		13.6%		5.0%		9.5%		6.3%		27.3%		10.2%
7.0 Labor/Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8.0 Architecture	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9.0 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	1	1.7%
Totals	7	100.0%	2	100.0%	9	100.0%	22	100.0%	20	100.0%	42	100.0%	48	100.0%	11	100.0%	59	100.0%

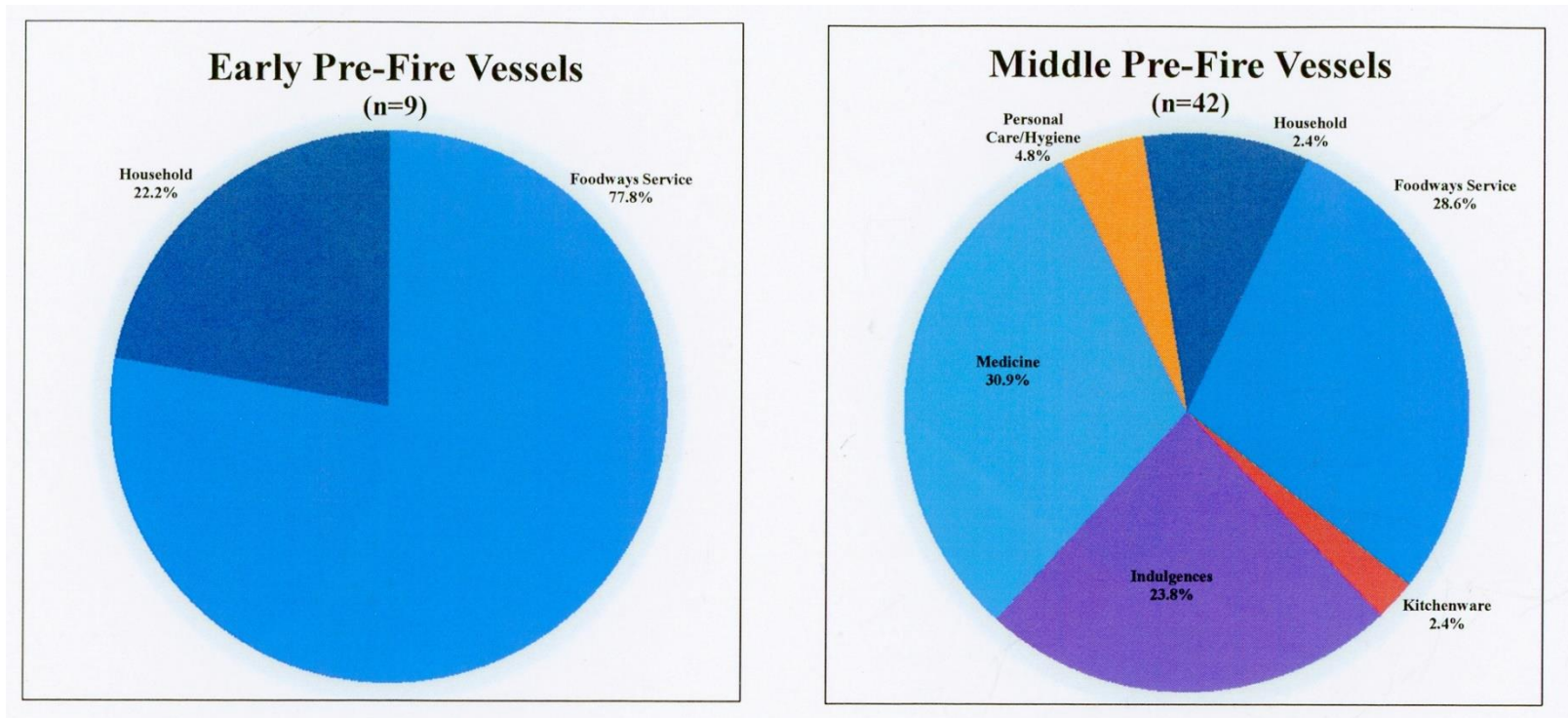


Figure 52. Percentage of glass and ceramic vessels by functional class from the earliest contexts within the House E cellar. **Left:** Early Pre-Fire within the house basin (n=9). **Right:** Middle Pre-Fire vessels within the house basin (n=38).

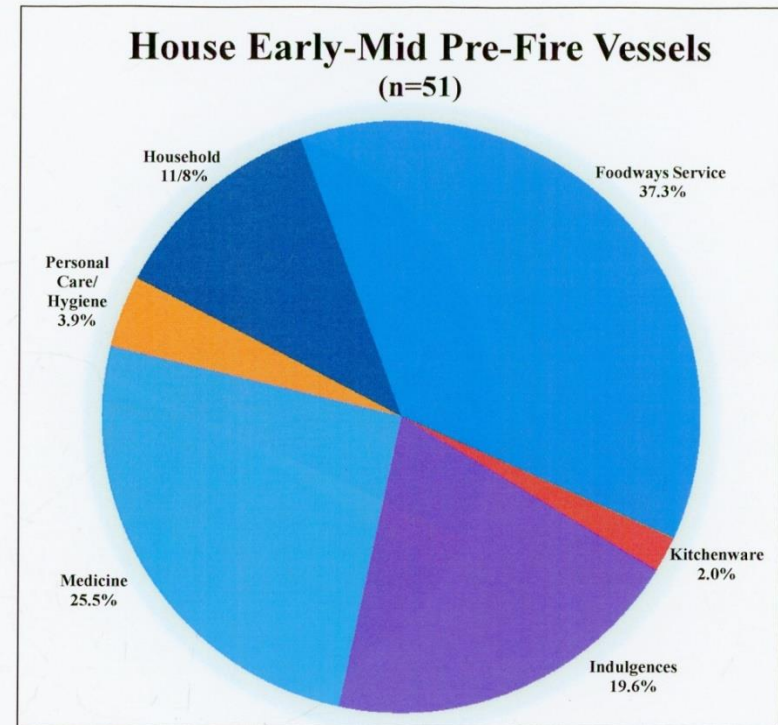
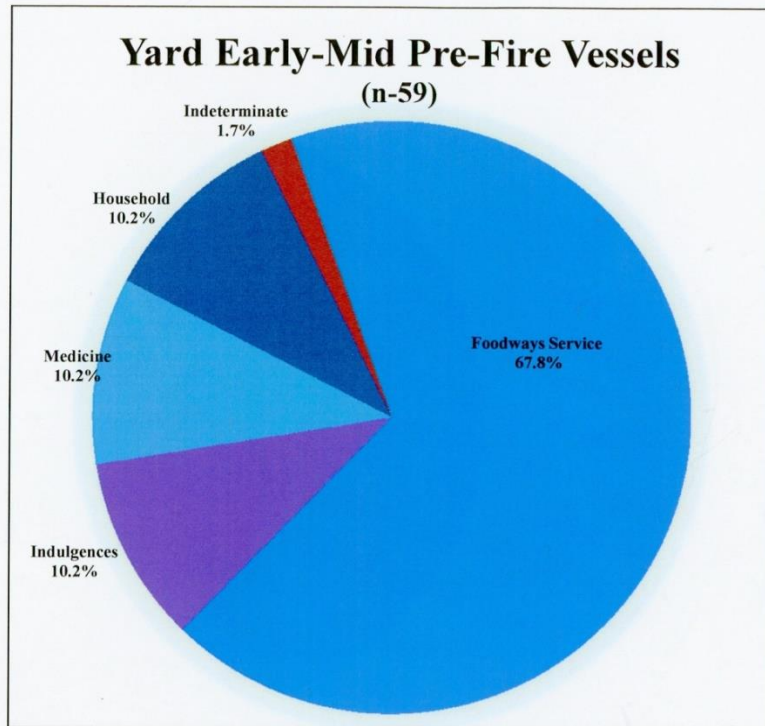


Figure 53. Percentage of glass and ceramic vessels by functional class from the earliest contexts at House E, comparing the deposits within the house basin (right) and the surrounding front and side yards (left). Left: Combined Early and Middle Pre-Fire vessels from the front and side yards. Right: Combined Early and Middle Pre-Fire vessels from the house cellar.

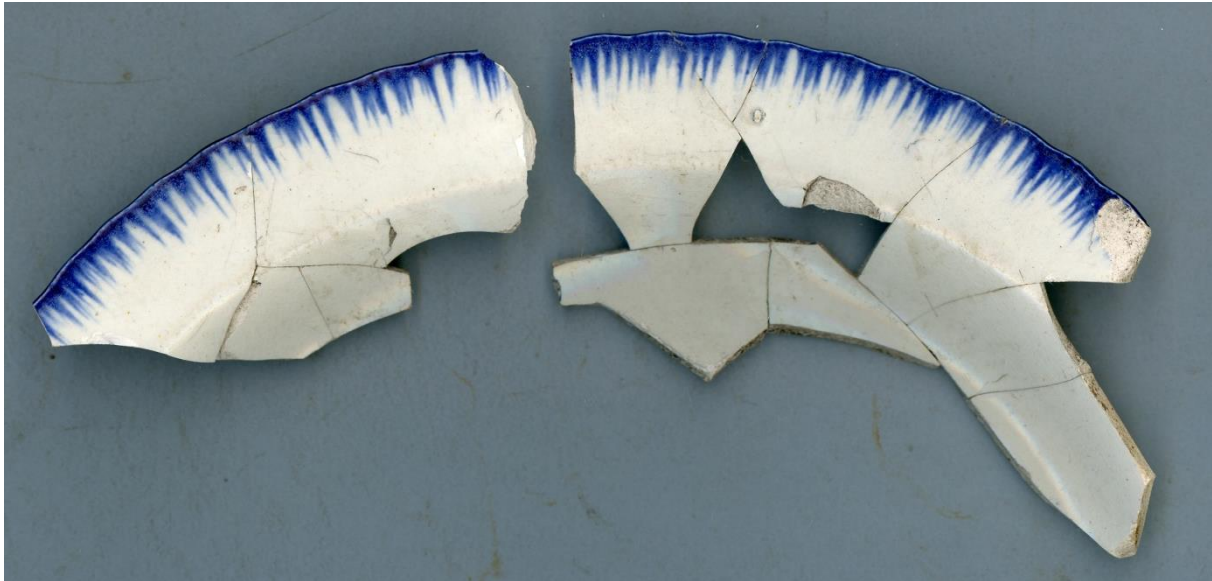


Figure 54. Top: Primary vessels from the Early Pre-Fire Deposits (House E) consisted of only two vessels: a London-Urn shaped painted whiteware cup (Vessel E-413), and a green edge decorated pearlware plate (Vessel E-463). Both were found in the lower fills of the cellar, in close association with the floor of that feature. Bottom: Blue edge decorated plate from front yard (Vessel E-502) (75% actual size).



Figure 55. Thinly potted, yellowware plate with early rim profile and cut foot ring (Vessel E-298; see also Vessel E-548). This plate potentially represents an older vessel manufactured in Philadelphia during the early years of the nineteenth century (circa 1800-1820) and referred to as Philadelphia Queensware. Although found in Post-Fire fills of Test 2, it probably represents a redeposited vessel from the Early or Middle Pre-Fire deposits (Lots E-15 and E-16). Similar vessels were recovered from the early midden located immediately north of House E, on the rear side yard of House F (See Appendix V).



Figure 56. Two examples of early nineteenth century Philadelphia Queensware, as illustrated in “Still Life of Fruit, Pitcher and Pretzel” (1810) by Raphaelle Peale (Miller and Levin 2017:156; White 2018). The plate in this painting is identical to those recovered from House E.



Figure 57. Early undecorated pearlware plate (Vessel E-465) from the Early Pre-Fire deposits with similar vessel form as the yellowware plates noted above (actual size).



Figure 58. Miscellaneous painted ceramics from the Early Pre-Fire component of House E. Top: Painted polychrome sherds of unknown vessel form—probably teawares. The small sherd on the far left had the impressed DAVENPORT mark (with anchor). Unfortunately, no date stamp accompanied the impressed anchor mark. Middle: Painted sherds from Lots E-62 and E-215. The large sherd on the left is embossed “ADAMS” on its reverse side. Bottom: Painted saucer recovered from a front yard context (Vessel E-526). All of the painted wares from House E were polychrome varieties depicting small floral, or sprig, designs. Similar vessels were recovered from the early midden located immediately north of House E, on the rear side yard of House F (See Appendices V-VIII).



Figure 59. Ceramic vessels decorated with the CALEDONIA pattern which was produced by William Adams (and Sons) between circa 1829 and 1861 (Furniss, Wagner, and Wagner 1999:49; Snyder 1997:14). All sherds represent plates. Top Left: Vessel E-457 recovered from surface of capped cellar bulkhead. Top Right: Vessel E-497 recovered from front yard. Middle: Vessels E-506 and E-288. Bottom: Example of whole plate decorated in the Caledonia pattern. Similar vessels were recovered from the early midden located immediately north of House E, on the rear side yard of House F (See Appendix V).



Figure 60. TOP: Front and back of plate fragment identified as the CORAL BORDER pattern (Vessel E-517). This plate fragment was recovered from a front yard context, and probably was produced by Thomas Dimmock and Company sometime between circa 1828 through 1859 (Godden 1964:208; Williams 1978:619).



Figure 61. Top Left: Transfer print sherd (Vessel E-498) recovered from a front yard context and decorated with the JAPAN FLOWERS pattern. Top Right: Backstamp associated with the pattern JAPAN FLOWERS. This pattern has been attributed to the firm Ridgway, Morley, Wear and Company, who produced wares in Staffordshire between 1836 and 1842.



Figure 62. Plate fragment (Vessel E-333) reminiscent of the MILANESE PAVILLIONS pattern, most likely produced by Joseph Heath and Company, circa 1828-1841 (Snyder 1997:75) Vessel E-333.



Figure 63. Blue printed plate (Left Top; Vessel E-556) decorated with a Narrow Lace Border (Left Bottom) typical of American Scenery patterns manufactured by William Ridgway and Company. Detail of similar border (albeit with a two-flower bouquet) manufactured by William Ridgway and Company (Left Bottom). Right: Narrow Lace Border with single-flower detail decorated with “The Valley of Shenandoah from Jefferson Rock” pattern.



Figure 64. Border design of plate decorated with THE SON OF RIGHTEOUSNESS pattern (Vessel E-534). The “Sun of Righteousness” series was attributed to Knight, Elkin and Bridgwood, who produced wares from 1827-1840. The firm produced two patterns in this series, one named St. John, and the second named Samuel (Barber 1901: 15; Snyder 1997:109). The manufacturer of this plate and pattern is unknown. The Samuel plate has a central panel with a kneeling and praying child with the caption “SPEAK LORD FOR THY SERVANT HEARETH.”

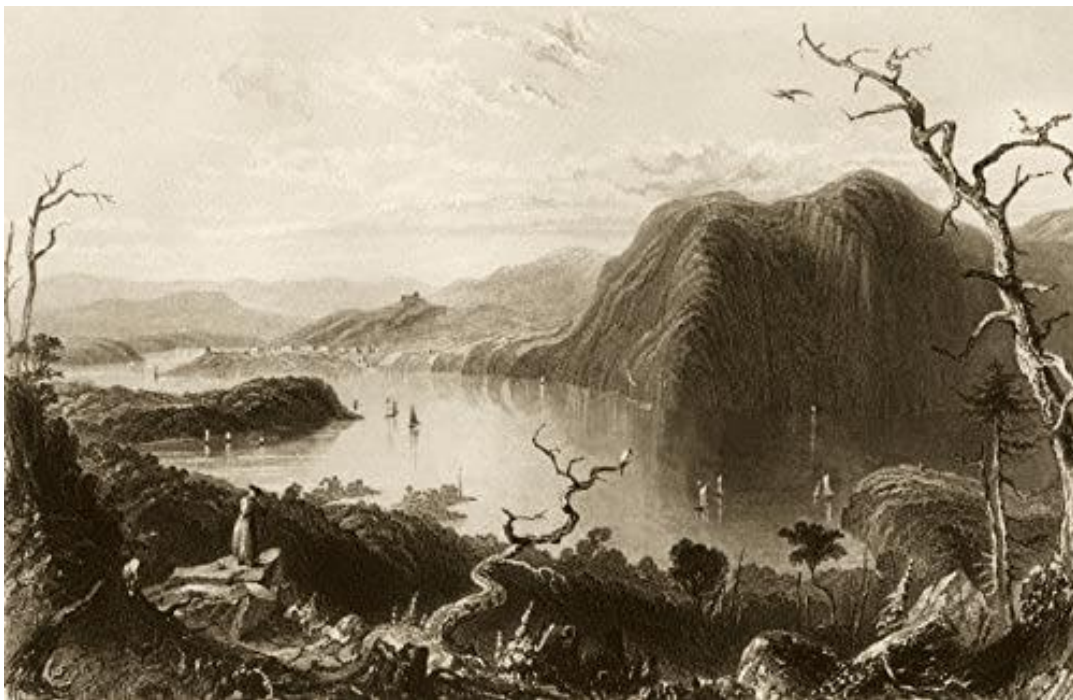


Figure 65. Top Right: London-urn shaped cup or waster bowl (Vessel E-466) decorated in American Scenery pattern identified as Crows-Nest From Bull Hill, Hudson River, which was part of the Narrow Lace Border Series produced by William Ridgway between 1830-54. Bottom: The original steel engraved print from which this pattern was based upon was produced by W. H. Bartlett, circa 1839 (Bartlett 1839; see also Bartlett 1840) ([https://www.abebooks.com/Crow-Nest-Bull-Hill-Hudson-River/615143725/bd](https://www.abebooks.com/Crow-Nest-Bull-Hill-Hudson-River/615143725/bd;); <https://world4.eu/crow-nest/>).



Figure 66. Unidentified printed patterns from the Early Pre-Fire component, House E. Top: Two views of Vessel E 405. Middle Left: Vessel E 388. Middle Center: Vessel E-504. Middle Right: Vessel E-182. Bottom Left: Vessel E-458. Bottom Right: Vessel E-480.



Figure 67. Unidentified proverb and/or child's printed plate (Vessel E-500).

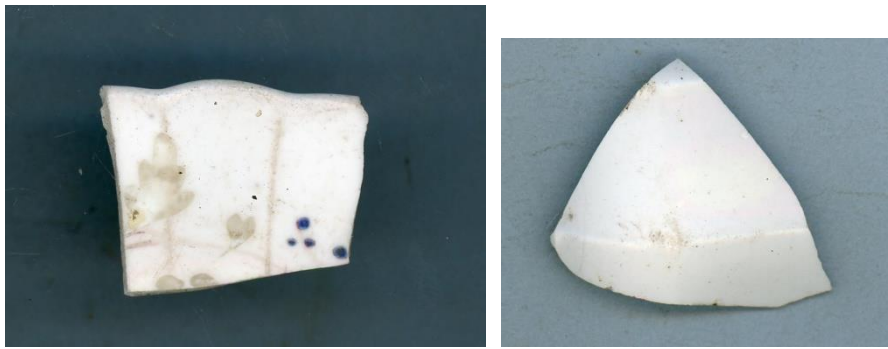


Figure 68. Limited number of porcelain (Left; Vessel E-512) and relief-decorated wares (Right; Vessel E-469) were recovered from the Early Pre-Fire context. Both vessels are typical of 1840s status wares. Porcelain—mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire context from front yard.

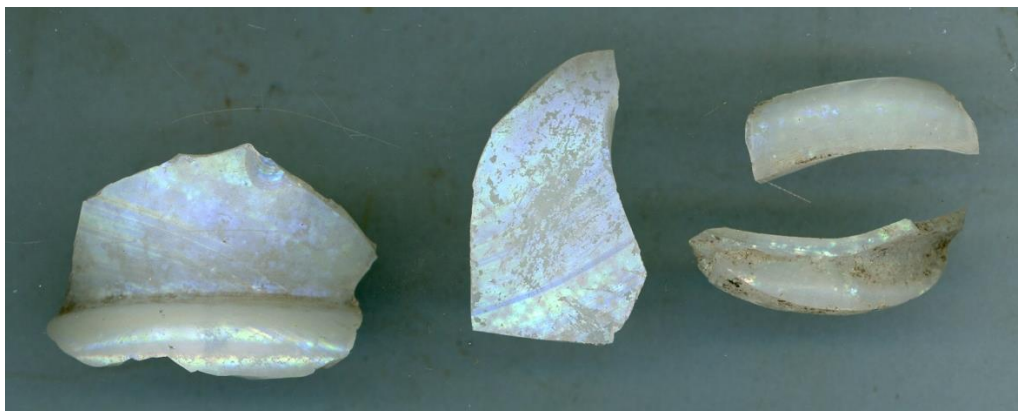


Figure 69. Suspected glass vase (Vessel E-467) from the Early Pre-Fire Deposits, House E.



Figure 70. Miscellaneous small finds recovered from the Early Pre-Fire component, included decorated smoking pipe stems, an unidentified brass belt (?) clip or hook (reminiscent of mid-century sword hook), and a nearly “spent” slate writing stylus (top, left to right). Buttons were present in limited number, and were represented by round/domed three-piece brass, 4-hole bone, and 2-hole shell varieties (Middle, left to right). A fragment of a manganese-glazed, red-paste stoneware lid (presumably from a tea pot), recovered from a Post-Fire context (Vessel E-257; Lot E-7) may have also been associated with this early component. These dark-glazed, red-paste stoneware vessels are commonly associated with wares produced in Philadelphia during this time period.

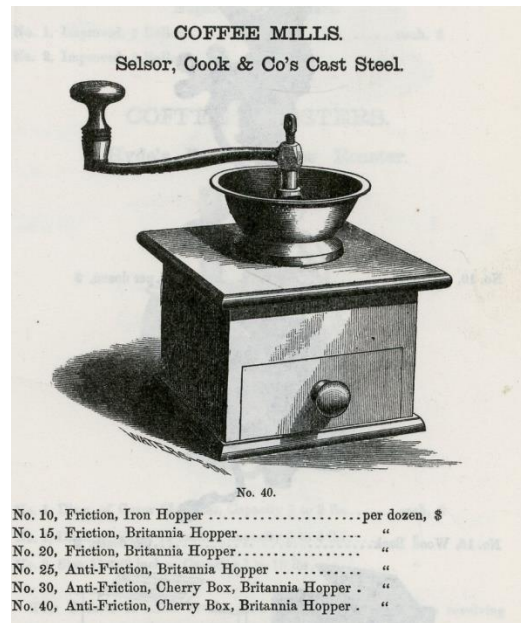


Figure 71. S-shaped crank handle recovered from the Early Pre-Fire component of House E (Lot E-91) (actual size). One end of this handle has a square end for attachment to a device, whereas the opposite end his round for the attachment of upright handle. The 1865 Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company (Russell and Erwin 1980:309) documents a variety of “Apple Parers, Paint And Coffee Mills” with nearly identical handles. [Needs Conservation.]



Figure 72. Both soft mud brick (left) and sandstone (right) fragments were recovered from this Early Pre-Fire component (albeit in small numbers) (75% actual size). Both items would have been associated with foundation and/or chimney construction. The presence of the sandstone suggests the possibility that the structure represented by this early cellar potentially was constructed prior to the 1840s.



Figure 73. Paving brick, mottled paste; approximately 1" thick; molded into this form (Lot E-59) (actual size).



Figure 74. Fragments of sawn brick of unknown function. Most likely these brick were cut into this shape with the use of a hand saw. These brick were saw cut into “slabs” of variable thickness (ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ -in to $1\frac{7}{8}$ -in). The brick slabs were created by cutting along the long axis of the brick, as well as cut to various lengths along the short axis. These fragments were recovered from a front yard context (Lot E-191).



Figure 75. Plaster from the Early Pre-Fire component of House E. This plaster fragment consisted solely of brown coat (lacking any white coat). One surface was flat (but unfinished) whereas the opposite surface exhibited no evidence of lath “keys” and evidence of having been deposited as “droppings” (as if deposited wet in a wall cavity at the base of a wall after being extruded through the backside of a lathed wall, and initially representing construction waste). The presence of this artifact in the Early Pre-Fire deposits of House E suggests a relatively early remodeling episode that included the demolition and/or removal of actual walls (removal of walls and major remodeling activity) (Lot E-94; 75% actual size).



Figure 76. Fragment of a broken Carpenter's saw blade (Lot E-107; 75% actual size). [Needs Conservation?]



Figure 77. Recovered from within the Early Pre-fire Deposits of House E was this 10-in long, $\frac{7}{8}$ -in diameter iron rod (Lot E-139; 75% actual size). It is unclear as to whether this rod was threaded, or not. This artifact is reminiscent of the early industrial materials scattered around site and associated with the earliest, Pre-1840s component at this site (see discussion of Houses B and C).

The Middle Pre-Fire Component

As with the Early Pre-Fire component, the Middle Pre-Fire component is represented by artifacts recovered from two distinctly different areas of the site: within the house cellar, and within the surrounding yard. Within the house cellar (Feature 5), this assemblage is associated with the lower fills located immediately above the Early Pre-fire deposits lying directly on the cellar floor and over the capped bulkhead entrance. The bulkhead entrance to the original cellar had been capped with a brick “pavement” (Feature 25) which separated the Early and Middle Pre-Fire deposits. These Middle Pre-Fire fills correspond to Zones VIII and IX in Profile 2 (Figure 37). Separating these fills into distinct components with precision was difficult as some mixing of the various fill zones had taken place over time.⁷⁹ Additionally, several artifacts recovered from later components, and believed to represent re-deposited materials from earlier contexts, are discussed here as well.

As noted earlier, the excavations within the surrounding front and side yards uncovered a variety of artifacts as well. Unfortunately, it was not feasible to segregate these deposits into Early and Middle Pre-Fire components and much of the material from the front and side yards are discussed later (as a mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire component).

The artifacts from the Middle Pre-Fire assemblage dates from the circa early 1850s through circa 1875, a time period in which the extended Smith family occupied the house, and presumably made physical changes to the property (including the addition of a new service wing onto the rear of the house and the loss of the north side-yard after the construction of House F in circa 1865-70). Throughout much of this period, the head of the household was the widow Smith, as her husband Isaac had died in 1854. Figure 78 depicts the primary vessels recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context.

During the Phase II investigations, a single test (Test 2) was excavated adjacent to the rear wall of the original house (and within the footprint of the rear service wing addition constructed onto the rear of the original dwelling). This test unit identified an early midden associated with the early years of the Middle Pre-Fire component, which had been encapsulated by circa 1865—if not earlier. Excavations at House F (located immediately to the north of House E) documented the presence of this same midden extending onto the adjacent lot to the north of House E. The midden identified towards the rear of House F (as Feature 5) is reminiscent of the House E midden located to the rear of the original House E and although located on the lot associated with the adjacent House F, pre-dates House F and most likely was deposited by the Smith family during their occupation of House E (circa 1850-1865). The material in this midden (the contents of which are detailed in the accompanying Appendices V through VIII) included a variety of ceramic tablewares (undecorated, edge decorated and printed whiteware), fragments of multiple wine bottles, kaolin smoking pipes, shoe leather, container glass (including numerous patent medicines), straight and safety pins, toys, household goods, and personal items representative of a moderately successful, skilled tradesman and his family (most likely deposited by the Smith family prior to circa 1865).

⁷⁹ Immediate post-fire scavenging for the recovery of personal items, as well as scrap iron (from stoves and other furniture) no doubt contributed to this mixing of fill deposits. Similarly, later rebuilding resulting in the occasional structural pier impacting the filled cellar and disturbing these fills (cf. Feature 23).

A total of 42 ceramic and glass vessels were assigned to the Middle Pre-Fire context. Although considerably more ceramic and glass vessels were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context than within the Early Pre-Fire deposits, primary ceramic and glass vessels from this context were still relatively few in number (See Figure 52 and Table 6). Of the 42 vessels from this context, 20 (or approximately 48%) were characterized as primary vessels. In comparison, a total of 59 vessels were associated with the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire component located within the surrounding yard. In comparison, primary vessels were considerably less within the surrounding yard. Within the yard, only 11 primary vessels (representing approximately 19% of the vessels from this context) were present. The lower percentage of primary artifacts in the surrounding yard is indicative of not only a difference in what is being discarded in these differing contexts of cellar versus midden, but also the greater amount of mechanical damage to the artifacts within the exterior midden.

Unexpectedly, the greatest percentage of vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire component from the cellar context were represented by those from the Medicine functional category (n=13; representing 31.0% of the vessels from this context). The Foodways Service functional category was similarly represented by 12 vessels (representing 28.6% of the total). Nearly equal in number, were vessels from the Indulgences functional category (n=10 vessels; or 23.8% of the vessels). The remaining vessels were represented by those from the Household (n=4; or 9.5% of the vessels), Personal Care/Hygiene (n=2 vessels; or 5.3% of the vessels), and Kitchenware (n=2; or 4.8% of the vessels), and Kitchenware (n=1; or 2.4% of the vessels) functional categories from this context.

The vessels from the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire component located within the surrounding yard were similar in their functional categorization to that of the Middle Pre-Fire component within the cellar fill, with some minor variations. The percentage of Foodways Service vessels was substantially larger in this combined Early-Middle Yard context with vessels from the Household, Medicine, and Indulgences functional categories all being well represented, albeit in slightly lesser number in this mixed yard context. Additionally, Personal Care/Hygiene and Kitchenware vessels were not represented in the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire Component of the surrounding yard. Figure 52 compares the various functional classes of vessels from Yard and the House, with regard to the mixed Early/Middle Pre-Fire context.

Vessels from the Foodways Service functional category from the Middle Pre-Fire component from the cellar were represented by tablewares (n=2 vessels) and teawares (n=10). As noted above, it is interesting to note that the surrounding yard midden had a larger percentage of Foodways Service vessels compared to those recovered from within the cellar. Not only was the percentage of this functional category higher in the yard, but the distribution of tableware and teaware was considerably different in these two contexts. Within the yard, tableware and teaware were equally represented. In contrast, within the cellar, the teaware outnumbered the tableware vessels by five to one. It is unclear whether this represents a meaningful difference, or is purely coincidental. The teawares from the Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by cups (n=5), pitchers (n=2), saucers (n=2) and a single shot glass (n=1) (Table 7).

The ceramic tableware and teawares from the Middle Pre-Fire context (from within the cellar) were low in number and stylistically very different from those from the earlier Pre-Fire context. The ceramic vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire context are characterized by heavier bodied wares that lack scalloped edges, and often have a molded body with a Gothic-inspired form—a form common after the later 1840s. Both relief-decorated wares, as well as printed wares on Gothic cup and plate forms typical of the 1850s and 1860s were present in the assemblage (Figure 81). The relief-decorated wares from the Middle Pre-Fire context were represented by two identified patterns. The earlier of the two patterns is a saucer (Vessel E-534) decorated with BOOTE’S 1851 ROUND pattern, which was registered by T. & R. Boote in July 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51). The later pattern was a plate (Vessel E-475) identified as the CERES Pattern, which was registered by Elsmore and Forster in November 1859 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:126). Both patterns were introduced in the 1850s, and generally replaced the earlier printed wares in popularity. Among the primary ceramic vessels from this context were a printed pitcher (Vessel E-343), painted London Urn-shaped cups (Vessels E-413 and E-445), and a painted lusterware saucer (Vessel E-488)—the first two of which probably represent older wares. The lusterware saucer was a Gothic-shaped (ribbed) saucer with painted (pink floral pattern; lusterware), over-glaze design (Vessel E-448) (Figure 79). Besides these more modern relief-decorated wares from the 1850s, the Middle Pre-Fire component also included a number of older, more-traditional printed and painted wares. The printed pitcher was decorated with the HARVEST SCENERY pattern, which was manufactured by William Adams (circa 1830s-50s) (Snyder 1997:101) (Figures 79-80).

Table 7
Ceramic and Glass Vessels from the Foodway Service Functional Category,
Early-Middle Pre-Fire Context

Tablewares		Teawares	
<u>Yellowware</u>			
plate (undecorated)	2		0
<u>White-paste Wares (Pearlware, Whiteware/Ironstone, Porcelain)</u>			
plate		cup	
undecorated	1	undecorated	2
edge decorated	3	edge decorated	0
painted	0	painted	9
printed	11	printed	3
relief-decorated	1	relief-decorated	2
small plate		saucer	
edge decorated	2	undecorated	4
printed	2	edge decorated	
platter		painted	3
undecorated	1	printed	2
indet. hollowware		relief-decorated	3
printed	1	cup plate	
		printed	1
		pitcher	
		undecorated	1
		printed	1
<u>Glass</u>		shot glass	1
serving bowl	3		32
	27		

Vessels from the Foodways Preparation and Storage functional category from the Middle Pre-Fire context from both the cellar and combined Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard contexts were few in number (n=1), and included a single locally produced redware bowl (such as Vessel E-394) (Figure 82). No jigger molded bowls (or milk pans) were recovered from either context. The use of these redware bowls may have persisted through the Late Pre-Fire context. No vessels were recovered from the Food Storage functional category in either the Middle Pre-Fire cellar or mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard contexts.

Foodways Remains from the Middle Pre-Fire component consist of only 103 animal remains (7.5% of the total House E faunal assemblage) (Appendix IX). These faunal remains document subsistence activities (and/or food choices) made by the house occupants during the early 1850s through 1875 (and correspond with the Smith family occupation). Thirty-six specimens (35.0 percent) from this collection were identified below class. Although bones from pigs are more numerous than bones from cattle, beef makes up 67.4% of the estimated biomass for the Middle Pre-Fire component, compared to 22.5% from pigs. Beef and pork were supplemented by sheep or goat (a proximal ulna, representing a shank butchering unit) and fowl, which include domestic chicken, turkey, greater prairie chicken or sharp-tailed grouse, and duck. Also recovered were seven domesticated cat bones from one subadult (found in adjacent Tests 1 and 5) and a right mandible from a Norway rat.

Butchering is indicated by both sawed and chopped bones in the faunal assemblage. Nearly 73% of the cattle bones are sawed, reflecting 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 (Dappert-Coonrod and Kuehn 2017; Milne and Crabtree 2001; Schulz and Gust 1983). Butchering units associated with pork consists of a balanced distribution among retail value cuts with 42.1% coming from high value portions (especially pork loin) followed by 36.6% from low value portions (foot and hock), and 26.3% from middle value cuts (mostly spare ribs). There are only eleven bones from cattle within this context, with low value portions comprising 45.5% and high and middle value cuts each contributing 27.3% of the beef remains.

Faunal remains from the adjacent midden (associated with House F) were relatively abundant and similar to those discussed above (NISP=127) (see Appendix V). Of interest is the relatively equal distribution of identified pork and beef remains in terms of number of individual specimens (NISP). In terms of minimum number of individuals (MNI), beef outnumbered pork carcasses (2 hogs to 3 steers)—suggesting a relatively strong early preference for beef. Sheep/goat remains, although present, are minimal. Similarly, bird remains are minimal, and represented solely by the ever-present chicken. Fish are represented by two varieties of catfish, and edible mollusks are present (Eastern Oyster). Several fragments of fresh water mussels were recovered from this context as well. These freshwater mollusks represent non-food remains, and suggest the import of black alluvial topsoil fill (presumably from the nearby Sangamon river valley). Mussels were inadvertently included in the fill and deposited around newly constructed houses in the neighborhood—a process documented at many pre-Civil War house sites in Springfield.

The Indulgences functional category, which was well represented by over 26% of the vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire cellar context, was represented solely by vessels which had once contained alcohol (Drink-Alcohol). These liquor bottles were represented by remnants of five cylindrical, black-glass, long-neck bottles with either Brandy or Ring/Oil lip finishes (Vessels E-419, E-421, E-422, E-447, and E-470), one whiskey flask (Vessel E-398), and a single wine bottle (Vessel E-376). The black glass cylindrical bottles may have held one of several alcoholic beverages such as ale, stout, brandy, or other distilled spirits (Figure 83). The whiskey flask was a fragmentary scroll flask (Figure 98). A remnant of a second scroll whiskey flask was present in the adjacent mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard context (Vessel E-533). Two shouldered stoneware bottles (Vessels E-385 and E-386) recovered from the surface of a post, capped by the foundations of the rear service wing addition and associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component, probably held ginger beer (Figure 97). These bottles had a lower Bristol glazed body with a clear glazed upper body. Ginger beer, a fermented drink that utilized ginger for flavor and often bottled in stoneware bottles, was developed during the eighteenth century and became popular in Great Britain, Ireland and the United States by the 1850s. The Bristol-glazed ginger beer bottles from House E, although unmarked, were similar to bottles recovered from the adjacent House D (which were marked, and most likely associated with a post-1870 date of manufacture).⁸⁰

Although no soda water bottles were located within the Middle Pre-Fire component located within the cellar, the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard context included at least two soda water bottles (Vessels E-383 and E-540). Vessel E-383 was an unidentified bottle with a graphite pontil. Vessel E-540 was embossed “[J]. JOH[NSON] & CO. / [SPRINGFIEL]D, / ILL.” and had a heel embossed “F. A. & CO.”. John Johnson began his soda water business in Springfield in circa 1860. The heel mark references the Pittsburgh glass house of Fahnstock, Albree and Company (circa 1860-1872).

The vessels from the Medicine functional category were well represented in the Middle Pre-Fire context within the cellar with nearly 24% of the vessels from this context representing medicine bottles. The medicine bottles from this context included generic unmarked bottles and vials, as well as several proprietary and/or patent medicine bottles (Table 8). No prescription druggist bottles were recovered from this context. Additionally, medicines were well represented in the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard context. The following discussion details the medicine bottles from both the Middle Pre-Fire cellar and mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard components.

Bitters is an alcoholic beverage (often wine, rum, or gin based) flavored with the addition of herbs. During the nineteenth century, bitters was a common form of patent medicine often

⁸⁰ It is unclear as to when the two-toned, British-manufactured, Bristol-glazed ginger beer bottles, which tended to replace the older style salt-glazed stoneware bottles, were first produced. The Bristol-glazed beer bottles from House D 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 (Cruikshank 2005; Wilson 1981; Switzer 1974).

consumed for both its medicinal benefit, as well as for its alcoholic content.⁸¹ At least four bitters bottles, representing three different patent medicines, were represented in the Middle Pre-Fire component. These included one dark green/black glass bottle embossed “CHARLES’ // CORDIAL GIN // LONDON” (Vessel E-450; Figure 84), two bottles embossed “DR. J. HOSTETTER’S / STOMACH BITTERS” (Vessel E-312 and E-426; Figure 86), and one embossed “UDOLPHO WOLFE’S // AROMATIC / SCHNAPPS // SCHIEDAM” (Vessel E-400; Figure 85).

Little information was obtained regarding Charles London Cordial Gin. A search of local Springfield newspapers resulted in uncovering no advertisements. A similar search of Illinois newspapers resulted in only three hits statewide, all from 1859. In Chicago, *The Press and Tribune* (3 November 1859, p. 3) carried an advertisement noting that the product was a sweetened gin with herbal supplements sold as a stimulant and “restorative” recommended for “the female sex” and the “relief in sufferings of a periodical character.” An 1861 advertisement for Charles London Cordial Gin noted that it was “the best Diuretic, Tonic, and Invigorant” made from “the Finest Extract of the Italian Juniper Berry” and was “the Purest and most Costly Gin Extract.” This advertisement noted that the product was “Indispensable to Females. Invaluable to the Sick, Incomparable for the Aged” (*Bridgeport Daily Advertiser and Farmer*, 23 April 1861, p. 3). Unfortunately, although little information is available regarding the history of this product, the black glass vessel with applied tool lip finish (lacking a pontil) is consistent with an 1860s date of production, and most likely was associated with the widow Smith family.

Table 8
Proprietary Medicine Bottles from the Middle Pre-Fire Context, House E

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Vessel Numbers</u>
Charles London Cordial Gin	bitters	450
Dr. Hostetters Stomach Bitters	bitters	312, 426
Udolpho Wolfe’s Schiedam Schnapps	bitters	400
Dr. Jayne’s (indeterminate)	patent medicine	424
Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant	patent medicine	523, 539, 544
Dr. Sanford’s Liver Invigorator	patent medicine	521, 522,
Hunt’s Liniment	patent medicine	402
Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup	patent medicine	425, 489, 542
Godfrey’s Cordial	patent medicine	452, 453, 543
J. & C. Maguire (St. Louis)	patent medicine	538
Turner Brothers	patent medicine	F1-11 (House F)
Plantation Bitters	patent medicine	F1-12 (House F)

⁸¹ The heyday of bitters consumption was during the 1860s-1890s. The passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 dealt a severe blow to the marketing practices, and subsequent consumption of bitters in the United States during the early years of the Twentieth Century. By the time of Prohibition, bitters consumption had declined dramatically. It was not until after World War II, and the increased consumption of mixed drinks (or “cocktails”) that bitters again gained in popularity as a component of these drinks. Today, bitters is generally characterized as a digestive bitters (to improve digestion after a meal) or cocktail bitters (a flavoring ingredient).

Hostetters Stomach Bitters were first developed by Dr. Jacob Hostetter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, sometime during the early years of the nineteenth century. In 1853, his son David went into business with George Smith and began commercial production of his father's medicine in Pittsburgh. By the late 1850s, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was one of the more common, best-selling bitters on the market. During the Civil War years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was widely used and distributed to Union troops by the military. It was

sold to soldiers as "a positive protective against the fatal maladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure rivers and bayous." The original formula was about 47% alcohol -- 94 Proof! The amount of alcohol was so high that it was served in Alaskan saloons by the glass. Hostetter sweetened the alcohol with sugar to which he added a few aromatic oils (anise, coriander, etc.) and vegetable bitters (cinchona, gentian, etc.) to give it a medicinal flavor.⁸²

Udolpho Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps was advertised fairly extensively in Springfield newspapers beginning in circa 1857. This distilled medicinal spirit was a flavored gin developed in the Dutch city of Schiedam. Wolfe was a New York merchant of German descent who began importing wines and liquors in New York City in 1825, introduced his brand of medicinal gin in 1848. Udolpho Wolfe died in 1870, and by early 1872 the firm was reorganized as Udolpho Wolfe Company. The *New York Times* (23 February 1860, p. 1) wrote that "it has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage." Produced with Italian berries, the medicinal properties of Wolfe's Schnapps were touted to treat "gravel, gout and rheumatism, in obstructions of the bladder and kidneys, and in general debility."⁸³ Period advertisements noted Wolfe's Aromatic Schnapps were a cure for "bad water" which had a profound effect on travelers, and generally manifested itself in the bladder and kidneys.⁸⁴ Bottles recovered from House E were manufactured with black glass, had an applied tool Brandy lip finish, and were not pontiled--typical of the 1860s (Fike 1987:187).

Besides these medicinal bitters bottles, several other proprietary (and/or patent) medicine bottles were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context. The most prevalent of these bottles were those marketed by Philadelphia's Dr. Jayne (Vessels E-424, E-523, E-539, and E-544) (Figure 90). Two of these bottles were embossed "DR. D. JAYNE'S / EXPECTORANT // PHILAD^A". It is unclear whether the other bottles also held Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, or another of his medicines (such as his popular Carminative. Two aqua bottles were embossed "D^r. SANFORD'S // LIVER / INVIGORATOR // NEW YORK" (Vessels E-521 and E-522; Figures 91-92), three were embossed "MRS. WINSLOW'S / SOOTHING SYRUP / CURTIS / PROPRIETARY" (Vessels

⁸² https://www.nps.gov/mwac/bottle_glass/hostetter.html. Production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters continued through the early years of the twentieth century. With passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), the alcohol content was lowered significantly (<https://www.peachridgeglass.com/2018/10/jacob-david-hostetter-dr-j-hostetters-celebrated-stomach-bitters/#:~:text=During%20the%20Civil%20War%2C%20Dr.alcohol%20and%20was%2094%20Proof!>).

⁸³ Gravel is a term used to describe the small concretions that form in the kidney and passed through the ureter, bladder and urethra—what we would commonly call "kidney stones."

⁸⁴ <https://www.peachridgeglass.com/2013/05/aromatic-schiedam-schnapps-adolpho-wolfe/>

E-425, E-489, and E-542) (Figure 89), and one was embossed “HUNT’S / LINIMENT // PREPARED BY // G. E. STANTON // SING SING, N.Y.” (Vessel E-402; Figure 93). Although not embossed with a proprietary name, at least three round bottles with a distinctive tapered body style represent Godfrey Cordial bottles (Vessels E-452, E-453, and E-543) (Figures 87-88).

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.⁸⁵ 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.⁸⁶ 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.” Although two bottles of Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context at House E (Figure 90), at least three other bottles were recovered which were fragmentary and unclear as to which of his proprietary medicines were represented. During the late 1830s, the Springfield firm of Wallace and Diller were the “sole agents for Sangamon county” of Dr. Jayne’s Family Medicines. By the 1860s, his Family Medicines were carried by a larger number of local druggists.

Samuel T. W. Sanford was a New York City physician who introduced his “liver invigorator” in circa 1844. One of the first advertisements for Dr. Sanford’s patent medicine to appear in local Springfield newspapers was in August 1857. The advertisement noted that “The Liver Invigorator!” was “a great scientific medical discovery...almost too great to believe” noting that

⁸⁵The last of his almanacs was published in 1940 (<https://www.peachridgeglass.com/2013/06/dr-d-jayne-son-the-almanac-king/>).

⁸⁶ Advertisements ran in the local newspapers for Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant on a regular basis through 1909.

“it cures as if by magic...any kind of Liver complaint, from the worst jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver” (*Illinois State Journal*, 22 August 1857, p. 2). Among the long list of “complaints” the medicine purportedly cured was indigestion, nightmares, constipation, dyspepsia, headaches, colic, cholera morbus, bilious attacks, jaundice, chronic diarrhea, and worms. Cost of a single bottle was one dollar at two local druggists’ establishments: Owen’s Druggist, and Corneau and Diller’s Drug Store. Later advertisements noted that the medicine was recommended “especially among our own children” noting “its beneficial effects... [to] the little sufferers for bowel complaint, worms and other diseases of children” all of which were associated with “a deranged liver” (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 November 1857, p. 2). Subsequent advertisements note that it was “invaluable to invalids or those troubled with Liver Complaint, Jaundice or General Debility, with derangement of the system or loss of appetite.... It seems to strengthen and invigorate the whole body, increasing the vital energy and give a flow of health to many whose ills were considered incurable.” By the early 1860, Dr. Sanford was also marketing his Family Cathartic pills. Advertisements for Dr. Sanford’s Liver Invigorator continue frequently in local newspapers through January 1863, after which they become much less frequent, appearing only intermittently during the early 1870s through early 1880s. The two bottles of Dr. Sanford’s Liver Invigorator recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Figures 91-92) were aqua bottles (with improved tool lip finishes and lacking pontil marks) typical of the 1860s or 1870s and most likely would have been associated with the widow Smith’s grandchildren (the young Mott family) who were living within the Smith household during the very late 1860s.⁸⁷

Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup (Vessel E-489, Figure 89) 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).⁸⁸ 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.⁸⁹ The partners registered their brand in Maine in 1852, and by 1854 had relocated their rapidly expanding business to New York City (Fike 1987:231).⁹⁰ Advertisements for Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup, which was available at S. H.

⁸⁷ Baldwin (1973:430) illustrate a similar, albeit earlier, bottle of Dr. Sanford’s “INVIGORATOR / OR / LIVER REMEDY” which was similar in form, but with a pontil scar. In 1870, the two Mott children were 2- and 4-years of age, living not at this location.

⁸⁸ Advertisements began appearing in the *Bangor Daily Whig and Courier* by early 1845 (cf. 4 April 1845, p. 2).

⁸⁹ 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.

⁹⁰ 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/>).

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 1911.⁹¹

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 bottle⁹² 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).⁹³ 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). At least three Godfrey Cordial bottles were recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context at House E, and along with Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup were probably used by the young Mott family

⁹¹ 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://cbn.nic.in/html/opiumhistory1.htm>). Verstraete (2022) discusses the occurrence of similar bottles in Springfield.

⁹² 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>).

⁹³ 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 Young (1992) Chapter 8: "Even to a Sucking Infant": Nostrums and Children."

during the very late 1860s (widow Smiths daughter and son-in-law).⁹⁴ Some possibility in that the Godfrey Cordials bottles recovered from House E represent an earlier product replaced by the later Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup (Figures 87-88).

A single bottle from the Middle Pre-Fire context was embossed "HUNT'S LINIMENT" (Vessel E-402) (Figure 93). Little information was found in reference to Hunt's Liniment. The fact that this single bottle recovered from House E had been empontiled suggests that it was produced sometime prior to the late 1850s (circa 1860). One source hints at the fact that this patent medicine may have been produced by the late 1840s. No advertisements were found in the local Springfield newspapers for this product. The only advertisement located in an Illinois newspapers was for a notice in the *Rockford Weekly Register-Gazette* (22 November 1856, p. 3) which noted it was one of many "valuable patent medicines" available at Sabin's Drug Store in that city. A surviving paper label from a bottle of Hunt's Liniment noted that it was a cure for "Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Affections of the Spine, Nervous Diseases, Weakness, Salt Rheum, Ring Bone, [and] Spavin."⁹⁵

A single proprietary medicine bottle used by the St. Louis druggists J. & C. Maguire was recovered from the Middle Fire-Deposits of House E (Vessel E-538; Figure 94). The James and Constantine Maguire Medicine Company was established in St. Louis in 1841 (Fike 1987:149; Blasi 1969). Unlike the bottle recovered from House E, the earlier bottles from this company were generally embossed "J. & C. MAGUIRE / CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS / ST. LOUIS, MO." Among the products they marketed were their Extract of Benne Plant and Catechu Compound (introduced in circa 1843), their Cundurango Bitters, and an Expectorant Syrup (Fike 1987: 149). Whereas most Maguire bottles appear to have been embossed solely with the firm's name (such as recovered from House E), Baldwin (1973:322-323) documents a medicine bottle marketed by the St. Louis firm embossed "MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT" and notes that it was a remedy for diarrhea and dysentery. Advertisements from 1873 suggest that it was used as a treatment for diarrhea, dysentery, cholera morbus, summer complaint, etc." In 1849 and 1866 it proved itself a great preventive of Asiatic Cholera and save many lives" (*Gem of the West* 1873:259, 302, 345). Both Maguire's Benne and Cundurango bitters were advertised within the *Gem of the West, and Soldier's Friend* in 1873. Similar advertisements in the 1873 *Gem of the West* indicate that Maguire's Cundurango Bitters was "the greatest blood purifier extant," and in soliciting the female consumer, noted that it "also acts specially on the bowels, liver, kidneys and stomach promoting a healthy circulation of the blood and effects the restoration of color and appearance in a natural way without recourse to poisonous cosmetics" (*Gem of the West* 1873:167, 213, 303). Maguire's Expectorant Syrup was advertised in the early 1860s as a "speedy and effectual cure" for "coughs, colds, etc." (*St. Louis Daily Republican*, 1 January 1861). Advertisements from 1869 also document Maguire's Sarsaparilla Bitters," which were noted as "the Great Blood Purifier of the West" known for curing "chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dyspepsia, and all Diseases Incident to a New Country"—most likely a reference to malaria (cf. *The Leavenworth Times* [Kansas], 27 March

⁹⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Godfrey%27s_Cordial

⁹⁵ https://www.si.edu/object/hunts-liniment%3Anmah_1298439

1869).⁹⁶ Bottles of unknown medicines from this St. Louis druggist were well represented within the steamboat *Arabia* when it sank in the Missouri River in late 1856. The bottles in the hold of the *Arabia* all appear to have applied tool Ring or Oil lip finishes, unlike the example from House E, which appears to have an improved tool Patent lip finish.⁹⁷ J. & C. Maguire was still marketing their patent medicines in 1917.⁹⁸ Unfortunately, although it is unknown as to which of these three medicines were in use by the Smith family during the 1860s or early 1870s, it is interesting to speculate it was Maguire's Cundurango Bitters, a product promoted for women's health.

Although not recovered from House E, two additional patent medicine bottles were recovered from the adjacent midden (Feature 5) and pit feature (Feature 1) located to the north of House E (on the lot associated with the adjacent House F), and suspected as being deposited by the Smith family prior to circa 1865. These included a bottle marked TURNER BROTHERS (cf. Vessel F1-11), and one PLANTATION BITTERS (cf. Vessel F1-12) (Appendices V-VIII). The bottle associated with the Turner Brothers most likely was embossed "TURNER BROTHERS / NEW YORK / BUFFALO, N.Y. / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL." (Figure 95). By circa 1850, three of the Turner brothers were in business in Buffalo, New York, as syrup and cordial manufacturers. By 1853, the initial three brothers had been joined by two more of their brothers, and had established a distribution center (or depot) in San Francisco. By 1858, the five Turner Brothers were marketing a series of three successful bitters, including Turner's Ginger Wine, Forest Wine, and Vegetable Bitters. Although the Turner Brothers sold out to another firm in 1865, their brand appears to have persisted through the circa 1880s. Unfortunately, it is not known which of these three products may have been in use by the Smith family.⁹⁹

The fragmentary remains of the second bitters bottles recovered from Feature 1 most likely represents a bottle of S. T. Drakes Plantation Bitters (Figure 96). This bottle is distinctively molded in the form of a log cabin, and was embossed on the sloping shoulders (which represent the log cabin's three-tiered roof) "S. T. / DRAKES / 1860 / PLANTATION / X / BITTERS // PATENTED / 1862." Patrick Drake and Jerome Brown began production of a Catawba Bitters in New York State during the early 1850s [circa 1852], and by 1859 Drake was the sole proprietor of the company. By 1860, Drake was marketing his Plantation Bitters, which consisted of St. Croix Rum flavored with clove buds, orange, caraway, coriander and snake root (as indicated by a June 28, 1862 advertisement in the *New York Times*).¹⁰⁰ The distinctive bottle

⁹⁶ <https://www.peachridgeglass.com/page/17/?cat=yxqqdzfyj>

⁹⁷. It is assumed that the Maguire bottles from the *Arabia* are pontiled. Unfortunately, the bottom three-quarters of the bottle is separated from its lip, neck and shoulder. The neck and lip finish assigned to this embossed bottle during the analysis has a poorly tooled, improved tool Patent lip finish. There is a slight possibility that the lip and neck assigned to this vessel may represent another vessel, and not that of the Maguire bottle. The Maguire bottle from House E is not pontiled.

⁹⁸ https://www.google.com/books/edition/Meyer_Brothers_Druggist/q-RXAAAAMAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&bsq=charles%20cordial

⁹⁹ <http://www.westernbitters.com/search/label/Turner%20Bros>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.nytimes.com/1862/06/28/news/s-t-1860-x-drake-s-plantation-bitters-old-homestead- tonic-sea-sickness-what-said.html>

design—which represents one of the first of the many cabin-shaped bitters bottles marketed during the middle nineteenth century—was patented in February 18, 1862 by Drake for his Plantation Bitters (McKearin and Wilson 1978: 302).

In 1867, Drake established the P. H. Drake Company with himself as sole proprietor. The famous recipe, “a wonderful vegetable restorative,” contained a mixture of herbs, laced with St. Croix rum from the Caribbean. The potent formula – over 38% alcohol – claimed to cure every disease known to mankind. “Why is it that Plantation Bitters outsells all others?” began one announcement in Drake’s popular yearly almanac, followed by a long list of medicinal claims: “it promotes digestion,” “purifies the blood,” “puts new life into a lazy liver,” and “corrects all the defects in the gastric functions,” including “nervous constipation,” to mention but a few.¹⁰¹

Drakes Plantation Bitters was produced from 1862 through at least the end of the 1870s. Several bottle variants are known, and the one recovered from Feature 1 is identified as variant D-108 (Ring and Ham 1998), which has the words “Patented” and “1862” on two separate tiers of the bottle’s shoulder.

The Household functional category within the cellar context included four bottles which comprised approximately 10% of the vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire context. These included a chamber pot lid (Vessel E-459), a glass vase (Vessel E-377), and two lamp chimneys (Vessels E-374 and E-441). The single chimney top recovered was a hand-crimped variety typical of the late 1860s and earlier 1870s (Vessel E-441). Additional vessels from this functional category recovered from the surrounding yard included an ink bottle (Vessel E-384), three additional lamp chimneys (Vessels E-491, E. 499, and E-545), and two suspected lamp fonts or reservoirs (Vessels E-496 and E-553) (Figure 100). The ink bottle, which was recovered with the above noted ginger beer bottles, was an English-manufactured, salt-glazed stoneware bottle embossed along its heel “[VITREO]US STONEWARE BOTTLES / J. BOURNE & SON / PATENTEES / [DENBY] & CODNOR PARK POTTERY / NEAR DERBY / [P. &] J. ARNOLD / LONDON” (Figure 97). Codner Park Pottery was acquired in 1833 by Bourne and was eventually closed down by the Bourne’s in 1861. The “& Son” was added to the name in “circa 1850”. As such, this ink bottle represents a middle nineteenth century vessel manufactured sometime between circa 1850 and 1861 (Jewett 1883; <http://www.potteryhistories.com/Denbyhistory.html>). This ink bottle, and the two ginger beer bottles, was recovered from the upper fills of a pulled post that was situated beneath the perimeter foundation wall associated with the rear service wing addition, constructed onto the rear of the original house (circa mid-1850s). The vase (Vessel E-377) appears to represent a hand-blown, milk glass vase (similar to late nineteenth century “Bohemian” glass; similar to Vessel E-467 from Test 2).

¹⁰¹ [https://www.shipwreck.net/bitters/drake's-plantation-bitters-bottle-#:~:text=In%201867%2C%20Drake%20established%20the,every%20disease%20known%20to%20mankind; see also Munsey \(2011\).](https://www.shipwreck.net/bitters/drake's-plantation-bitters-bottle-#:~:text=In%201867%2C%20Drake%20established%20the,every%20disease%20known%20to%20mankind; see also Munsey (2011).)

Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were also limited in number, but included two vessels: a milk glass salve jar lid (Vessel E-396), and a ground glass stopper potentially from a small perfume bottle (Vessel E-443; Figure 99).

Small finds were relatively numerous in the Middle Pre-Fire context and documented a variety of activities. Clothing-related artifacts, although present, were not as numerous as in the later components, and were represented predominately by buttons (Figure 101-103). These buttons were represented by turned bone, milk glass/Prosser, and shell sew-through, as well as glass and metal loop shank varieties. Prosser and shell buttons were poorly represented in this context. Several ornately decorated shell and glass buttons, as well as an unusually shaped sew-through glass buttons were present in the assemblage. The variety of buttons from this context is of note, and attests to the diversity of clothing that apparently was present in the Smith family's home during this period. Additionally present in the assemblage were at least two three-piece, loop shank, brass military buttons presumably from the circa 1860s (Figure 103). A similar button was recovered from the early midden located to the rear of House F (immediately adjacent to the north of House E) and associated with the pre-1865 Smith family occupation of House E. It is unclear as to who these buttons were associated with, as none of the Smith family members have been documented as having served in the military during the Civil War years.

Aside from buttons, additional clothing fasteners, and clothing accessories were present in very low number, as well as a single leather boot (or man's shoe; Lot E-151). Small finds associated with the personal care, health, and comfort of the individual recovered from the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire context included hard rubber hair pins, a hard rubber clothing stay (potentially associated with a woman's corset), a forged rib from a parasol or umbrella, and a bone ribbed hand fan (Lot E-110, E-208 and E-230) (Figures 105, 107). Although the fan blade was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire component in the side yard, it most likely was redeposited from an earlier context. Also present were badly preserved brooch fragments, hard rubber hair pin and comb fragments (teeth), and a metal safety pin (Figure 106).

Several items of interest were also recovered from a rather early context associated with the original front steps of this house (Lot E-4). One of the items from this context was a small fragment of a multi-colored glass cane (Figure 107). This small cane was hollow, with variously colored strips. Such canes were often ceremonial and/or presentation pieces (Lot E-4) (cf. <http://canequest.com/glass-canes/>). This cane fragment was recovered from beneath what was once the front porch and/or adjacent to the original entry stoop—and probably associated with the Smith family occupation of the house. Writing activities were poorly represented in this assemblage, and included a single slate writing stylus (Lot E-133; Figure 108). Additionally an undecorated, bone eating utensil handle (probably representing a fork) was recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot E-214). Two unusual items recovered from this context were a small, salt water, bivalve and several gastropod shells (Lot E-133) (Figure 110). Although the gastropods may be a natural inclusion in these soils, the bivalve is not, and its presence potentially suggests contact by one of the house occupants with a seashore. Additionally a single piece of lead printer's type was recovered (Lot E-88), and may represent an intrusive item from a later period (Figure 110).

Artifacts associated with the smoking of tobacco were limited to a small number of kaolin pipe fragments, both bowls and stems. One of the pipe fragments appears to represent a “TD” pipe common during the middle nineteenth century. These small pipe fragments were mostly recovered from a Front Yard context (Lots E-7, E-17, E-27, E-62 and E-215) (Figure 114). Additionally, a fragment of a potential undecorated redware pipe with an unglazed exterior and glazed interior was also recovered (Lot E-46).

Toys from the Middle Pre-Fire cellar and mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard contexts were relatively numerous and included ferrous and porcelain toy plates from a child’s toy tea service (Lots E-186 and E-165), doll parts (Lots Lot E-237 and E-164), and marbles (Lots E-172 and E-180) (Figure 111). Similar metal toy plates were recovered from the adjacent House D. The doll head, which was burned, was of the Frozen Charlotte style. The doll leg had a painted garter. The marbles from this context were mostly stone marbles (limestone and/or marble), and were recovered from the front yard context. The marbles appear to have been plain, and/or unpainted. Two burned, blue Rockingham-glazed marbles were also recovered. Both the burned doll head and Rockingham glazed marbles may represent intrusive material from the Late Pre-Fire component. Also recovered from what is suspected to be a Middle Pre-Fire component is several ivory and ebony dominoes (Lot D-17; Figure 113). Both the dominoes and marbles may have been associated with adult leisure activity (gaming), as well as children’s play.

Another artifact associated with children, recovered from a mixed Middle/Late Pre-Fire context, was a Parian figurine of a sitting child with raised night shirt and exposed buttocks (Lot E-43) (Figure 112). This figurine was associated with a disturbed area located in the north side yard, immediately adjacent to the house foundation. The child’s sitting position, and raised nightshirt, is reminiscent of a child sitting on a chamber pot, and this Parian figurine most likely was used to assist with toilet training a child.

Small finds associated with the Architectural Functional Category potentially included a lead end cap for a pipe (5/8” inside diameter, with interior threads) (Lot E-34 (Figure 117). This end cap, which most likely was associated with gas lighting pipes, was recovered from a Front Yard context. The presence of this end cap in the Middle Pre-Fire context is problematic, and it may have been associated with the Late Pre-Fire context. Also recovered from the mixed Early/Middle Pre-Fire context was a cast iron shutter hinge (also from Lot E-34) (Figure 139). Although this shutter hinge may have been associated with the early house, no other shutter hardware has been recovered from this, or any of the other houses investigated during the course of these investigations. These two items—the pipe end cap and the shutter hinge—may represent intrusive artifacts more appropriately associated with a Late Pre-Fire context. Also recovered was a brass door stop (Lot E-162), an undecorated porcelain knob fragment (Lot E-26), and mirror glass (Lot E-230)—the latter two of which are more appropriately associated with the Household Furnishings functional category (Figure 109). The presence of a concentration of mirror glass in the Front Yard is curious.

Commerce-related activities were documented by the presence of at least two coins from this context. A Sitting Liberty Dime with an 1876 mint mark was recovered from a Front Yard context, in close proximity to the front property line (Lot E-215). A Shield Nickle with a

potential 1869 mint date was recovered from the scraped surface in the side yard (Lot E-238) (Figure 119). Both coins are consistent with the Middle Pre-Fire context.

Labor/Activities were documented by a hammer, and potential metal working waste. A potential planishing hammer was recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context of the House E cellar (Lot E-132) (Figure 115). The distinctively shaped hammer lacks a claw for pulling nails, and appears to have had a metal handle. Planishing hammers served a specialized function “to flatten, smooth or polish” metal. This hammer has a large flat, round face associated with metal working. It also has a cross peen face with slight curve or angle to its handle—reminiscent of a claw for pulling nails, but lacks the split peen associated with a claw. The “peen” is the end of a hammer opposite the face. Cross peen faces are often associated with rivet work and creasing of metal sheets. The presence of the angled peen face and metal handle is odd. Flattened and unflattened broken cuprous teaspoon fragments (Lots E-168, E-234), and hammer flattened lead disks (presumably spoon bowls; Lot E-26) also suggest onsite metal working activities during this Middle Pre-Fire component (Figure 116). Several pieces of recyclable lead (Lots E-215, E-238, E-241); and reshaped and/or a flattened lead bar (E-195) recovered from the front yard also suggests potential metal working activity. Two brass bolts with wing nuts, of unknown function, were also recovered (one 1½-in long, the other 2¼-in long) (Lots E-26 and E-86) (Figure 115). These two bolts, with their associated wing nuts, are of similar design, albeit of slightly different size. Although the function of these bolts is unknown, the fact that they are made of brass and have a wing nut (designed for hand adjustments) is of note and suggests a specialized use, perhaps a tool of some sort.

The use of firearms in this Middle Pre-Fire context is poorly documented. A cast lead musket ball was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component (Lot E-199), and most likely represents an artifact redeposited from this earlier context (Figure 138). This musket ball was a large caliber (0.51” diameter; perhaps a .50- or .52-caliber rifle) ball which had been manufactured by casting. Additionally, a large caliber, center-fire, long rifle brass shell casing was recovered from a Middle Pre-Fire context within the cellar (Lot E-151) (Figure 120). This bullet, which had been fired, had a diameter of 0.52-in and was minimally 1⅞-in long. Although center-fire ammunition was developed prior to the Civil War, they were not common until later in the nineteenth century. The presence of this brass, center-fire shell casing deep within the pre-1875 cellar fill is out-of-place, and suggests that it might be intrusive from a later fill zone. In either case, this brass shell casing documents the use of a large caliber (perhaps .52-caliber) long rifle, more typical of military and/or big game hunting than for personal household protection.

Artifacts from the Middle Pre-Fire component suggest that the house underwent a second remodeling and/or repair during this time frame (separate from that identified in the Early Pre-Fire deposits), and occurred in conjunction with the deposition of these deposits. Potentially associated with this remodeling activity was the construction of the rear service wing addition, as well as the construction of the full length front porch. Small amounts of demolition debris (predominately plaster—suggestive of interior repair and/or modification) were present in the fill. Foundation repair is also noted in association with the fill deposits from this time period. The north foundation wall had been partially undermined by the original bulkhead cellar entrance, and was underpinned during this time. Rodents (presumably rats) further undermined the foundation wall at this location, and combined with poor drainage appears to have

exasperated this situation—conditions that resulted in the partial collapse and rebuilding of the foundation wall at this location. The occupants of the house attempted to prevent the further intrusion of the rodents into the house by packing the rodent burrows beneath the foundation walls with crushed bottle glass. The final filling of the bulkhead entrance, capping it with a brick pavement, underpinning the adjacent foundation wall immediately to the north, “rat-proofing” of that portion of the foundation wall not underpinned, and remodeling the upstairs may all have been relatively contemporaneous activities associated with the Smith family during the very late 1850s or 1860s.



Figure 78. Primary glass and ceramic vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire Deposits from the cellar of House E.

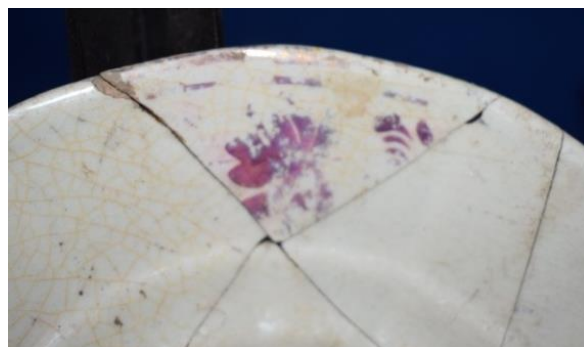


Figure 79. Primary ceramic vessels from the Middle Pre-Fire Deposits of House E. Top (Left to right): Lusterware decorated saucer (Vessel E-448), painted cup (Vessel E-413; E-445), printed pitcher (Vessel E-343), and redware bowl (Vessel E-394). Bottom: Detail of overglaze, pink luster, painted decoration applied to whiteware saucer.



Figure 80. Red printed whiteware pitcher (Vessel E-343) from the Middle Pre-Fire Deposits of House E (left). The pitcher at right is identified as HARVEST SCENERY pattern, which was manufactured by William Adams (circa 1830s-50s) (Snyder 1997:101). One online source notes that “this pattern reflects the public’s adverse reaction to the industrialization which was sweeping England at the time. The potters created a piece depicting a desired image of the purity and simplicity of country life and labor” (<https://www.seekersantiques.com/products/22388?color=Blue>).

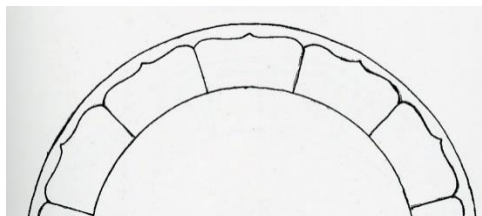
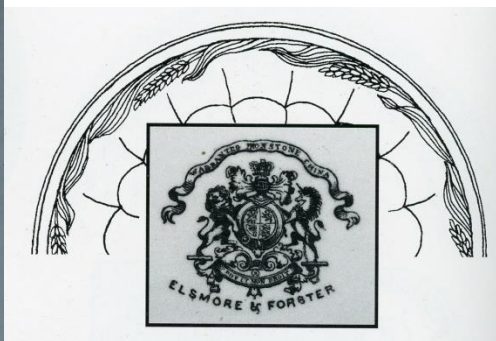


Figure 81. Top: Printed design applied to a heavy-bodied cup with a Gothic-inspired body typical of wares in use during the 1850s (Vessel E-437). Middle nineteenth century relief decorated wares from the Middle Pre-Fire component of House E. Top: Vessel E-475; CERES Pattern, registered by Elsmore and Forster in November 1859 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:126). Bottom: Vessel E-534, BOOTE'S 1851 ROUND pattern, registered by T. & R. Boote in July 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51).



Figure 82. Crockery vessels were few in number from the Middle Pre-Fire context. Both the redware bowl/jar (top; Vessel E-394) and the crockery jar (bottom; Vessel E-256) were recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context, but most likely associated with the Early-Middle Pre-Fire component. The redware bowl most likely represents a locally produced vessel.



Figure 83. Black glass bottles from the Middle Pre-Fire Deposits of House E included proprietary bitters bottles (top; Vessels E-400 and E-450), and round, dip molded cylindrical liquor bottles (bottom; Vessels E-419, E-421, and E-422).



**TO THE BE-DRUGGED AND
POISONED CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.**

You are overrun with a deluge of the vilest compounds
in the form of

"ALCOHOLIC DRINKS"

that ever emanated from that pest of society, the Liquor
Mixer.

They are sold to you as a luxury, or they are dispensed
to you as a medicine, and in either case the effect is the same.

There is but one way to escape, and that is to use as a lux-
ury or a medicine, a safe and reliable stimulant, sold under
stamp and seal, which renders it certain that it has not been
tampered with. Such an article is

Charles' London Cordial Gin.

Which is distilled under inspection of the British Govern-
ment, is delicately flavored (unlike any other Gin) with
some of the most valuable restoratives of the

VEGETABLE KINGDOM,

And is by far the most healthy beverage extant.

The most eminent physicians of Europe and America,
not only recommend its use by the hale and hearty, but
prescribe it as a medicine where a stimulant is required.

The female sex will find it not only a pleasant

CORDIAL,

But a certain relief in sufferings of a periodical character.

Analytical chemists of all ranks pronounce it perfectly
pure, and its restorative merits incomparable.


Sold only in quart and pint bottles by all Druggists, Gro-
cers, etc.

PENTON & CO.,

1514

94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

C H A R L E S
L O N D O N C O R D I A L G I N .
RECOMMENDED BY THE LATE
SIR ANST. V COOPER,
OF LONDON, AND
DR. VALENTINE MOTT,
OF NEW YORK,
THE ACKNOWLEDGED HEADS OF THE
PROFESSION IN EITHER
HEMISPHERE.



The best Diuretic, Tonic, and Invig-
orant. The Finest Extract of the
ITALIAN JUNIPER BERRY. The
Purest and most Costly Gin Extant.

INDISPENSABLE TO FEMALES.
INVALUABLE TO THE SICK.
INCOMPARABLE FOR THE AGED
THE SAFEST AND MOST
DELICIOUS BEVERAGE IN THE WORLD.
For Sale, Pints and Quarts, by every Druggist, Grocer, o
Country Merchant.

LOOK OUT FOR ROGUS
L O N D O N G I N S .
THE ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE IS
CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN
ALSO, SOLE IMPORTERS OF THE DELICIOUS
FRUITY FLAVORED
VIN DE LA NOBLESSE
CABINET CHAMPAIGNE .
This Wine comes to us direct from one of the first Wine
Growers of France. Wishing to obtain for it here the celeb-
rity which it enjoys in its own country, we have resolved to
offer it to the trade in the United States, for the present, at
the cost of importation.

H. BALDWIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS, 91 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.
Sold in Bridgeport by THAYER & STEVENS, No. 28 State
street, and dealers, generally. oct 18 1vdl&52wis80 &

Figure 84. Left: CHARLES LONDON CORDIAL GIN bottle from House E. Middle: Advertisement from *Press and Tribune* [Chicago] (3 November 1859, p. 3). Right: Advertisement from *Bridgeport Daily Advertiser and Farmer* (23 April 1861, p. 3). Similar advertisements, less the bottle image, were being advertised in Springfield newspapers by the spring 1857 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 29 November 1860, p. 2).



“WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?”
 TO THE CITIZENS OF SPRINGFIELD.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
 PURE COGNAO BRANDY,
 Imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure, and the best quality, with his certificate on the bottle, and his seal on the cork.
 UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
 PURE PORT WINE,
 Imported and bottled by himself, put up for medicinal use, with his certificate on the bottle; warranted pure and the best quality.
 UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
 PURE SHERRY WINE,
 Imported and bottled by himself, the same as the Port Wine.
 UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
 PURE MADEIRA WINE,
 Imported and bottled by himself for private and medicinal use, the best wine ever offered to the trade in bottles. This wine is warranted pure.
 UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
 PURE JAMAICA RUM,
 ST. CROIX RUM, SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY,
 All the above imported and bottled by himself, warranted pure and the best quality.
 TO THE PUBLIC.
 I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the city of New York, that what I pledge and testify to with my seal, my table, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by every purchaser.
 Physicians who use Wines and Liquors in their practice, should give the preference to these articles.
 For sale by all respectable Druggists and Apothecaries.
 The following respectable wholesale firm will supply the trade:
 J. & J. W. BUNN.
 UDOLPHO WOLFE,
 Sole Manufacturer and Importer of the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, No. 22 Beaver Street, New York. ap21d3m-In

Figure 85. Left: Udolpho Wolf's Aromatic Schnapps (Vessel E-400). Middle similar online example (<https://www.peachridgeglass.com/2013/05/aromatic-schiedam-schnapps-adolpho-wolfe/>). Right: Advertisement for the Daily *Illinois State Journal* (23 July 1860, p. 3). These advertisements first appear in Springfield newspapers in early 1853; and continue through July 1860.

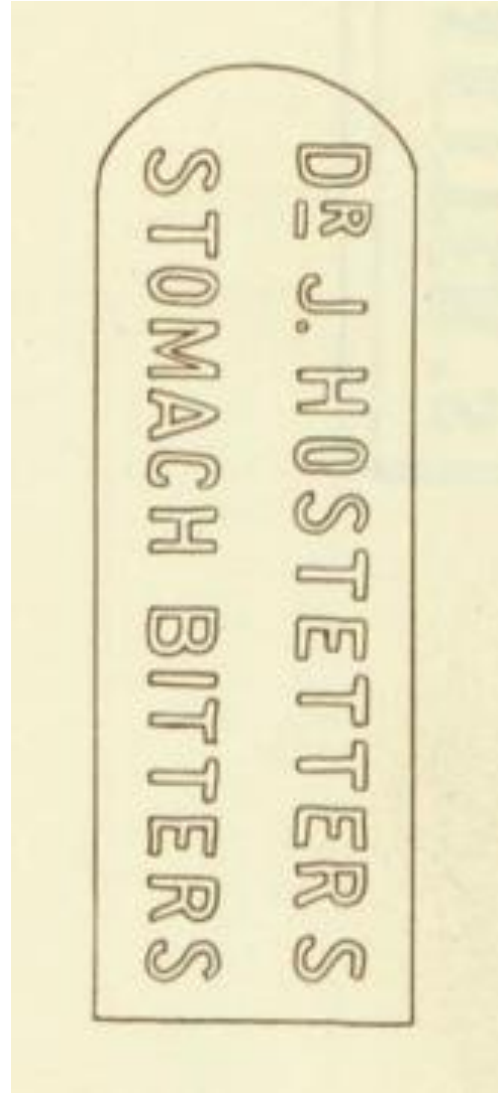


Figure 86. Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottle from Feature 1 (House F; Vessel F1-19; 75% actual size) (Ring 1980:255).



Figure 87. At least three Godfrey Cordial bottles were recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context of House E (Vessels E-452, E-453, and E-543). These bottles were round, with distinctive tapered bodies. The examples from House E were all pontiled with interior folded lip finishes. Top: Round dip-molded pontiled vial (left), and tapered Godfrey Cordial bottles (middle and right; Vessels E-452 and E-453). Bottom: Two later nineteenth or early twentieth century Godfrey Cordial bottles with labels (Harlowe 2015).



Figure 88. Top: Early line drawing entitled “The Sick Goose and The Council of Health” from George Cruikshank’s *The Comic Almanacks: 1835-1853*. This particular image was drawn in 1847, and illustrates two personifications of Godfrey Cordial bottles, with one commenting that the sick goose required “a little of Godfrey’s Cordial.” Bottom: Similarly shaped embossed bottles of Dalby’s Carminative.

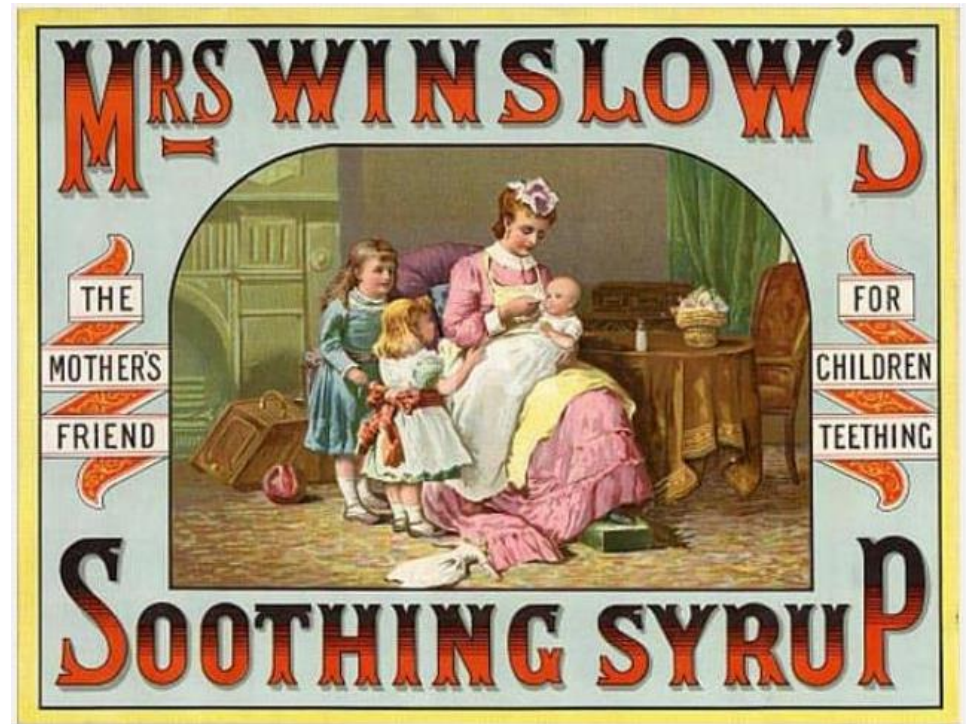
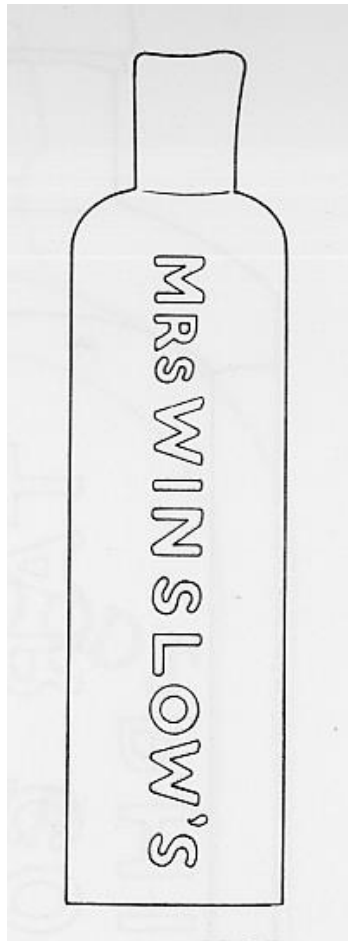


Figure 89. Top left: Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup from House E (Vessel E-489) (actual size). This vessel has an improved tool lip finish, unlike earlier bottles with an interior folded lip (top right; Baldwin 1973:529). Bottom: Nineteenth century advertisement emphasizing it as "The Mother's Friend For Children Teething."



S . J A Y N E S ,
AGENT, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
FOR THE SALE OF DR. D. JAYNES' FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections.
 JAYNES' TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility, &c.
 JAYNES' SPECIFIC, FOR TAPE WORM. It never fails.
 JAYNES' CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Cholera, Cramps, Cholera, &c.
 JAYNES' ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Goitre, Cancers, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.
 JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.
 JAYNES' AGUE MIXTURE, for the Cure of Fever and Ague.
 JAYNES' LINIMENT, OR COUNTER IRRITANT, for Sprains, Bruises, &c.
 JAYNES' HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.
 JAYNES' LIQUID HAIR DYE, also, AMERICAN HAIR DYE, (in Powder,) each of which will change
 the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja9:lm-2p

PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 38 FIFTH STREET.

Figure 90. Two bottles of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant (Vessels E 523 and E-539) (50% actual size). The examples from House E had relatively long necks with improved tool Double Bead lip finish, unlike the short neck example with a Ring or Oil lip finish (Baldwin 1973:272).



Figure 91. Two bottles of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator (Vessels E-521 and E-522). These long-necked bottles with a Ring or Oil lip finish are slightly later than Dr. Sanford's "Invigorator or Liver Remedy" bottles illustrated top right (Baldwin 1973:430)

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

is the name of a medicine invaluable to *invalids* or those troubled with *Liver Complaint*, *Jaundice* or *General Debility*, with derangement of the system or loss of appetite. It has one peculiarity, not common to most medicines, that is, the Doctor only recommends it for the cure of *Liver Complaint*, or such diseases as arise from a disordered Liver, and how well it bears the recommendation given is known to all who use it. We never have known a medicine of any kind to perform such astonishing cures as have been by the *INVIGORATOR*. It seems to strengthen and *invigorate* the whole body, increasing the vital energy and give a flow of health to many whose ills were considered incurable. We can recommend it knowingly, as a family medicine, for it has been our best friend in many an hour of sickness. We wish all to try this remedy and satisfy themselves.—*York Gazette.* dec31

TO HAVE GOOD HEALTH THE LIVER MUST BE KEPT IN ORDER.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE CATHARTIC & TONIC NEVER DEBILITATES

PURIFIES THE BLOOD. REGULATES THE BOWELS

GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE

FOR DISEASES OF LIVER STOMACH & BOWELS

ASSISTS DIGESTION STRENGTHENS THE SYSTEM CURES COLIC

PREVENTS FEVERS HEARTBURN CRAMPS

SICK HEADACHE CONSTIPATION PILES

DIARRHEA ALL FORMS OF BILIOUSNESS & DYSPEPSIA

SUMMER COMPLAINTS CLEAR THE COMPLEXION ETC.

TRADE MARK

FOR PAMPHLETS ADDRESS DR. SANFORD NEW YORK.

Figure 92. Advertisements for Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, from 1858 (top; *Illinois State Journal*, 8 January 1858, p.2) and 1878 (*Illinois State Register*, 1 August 1877, p.1).

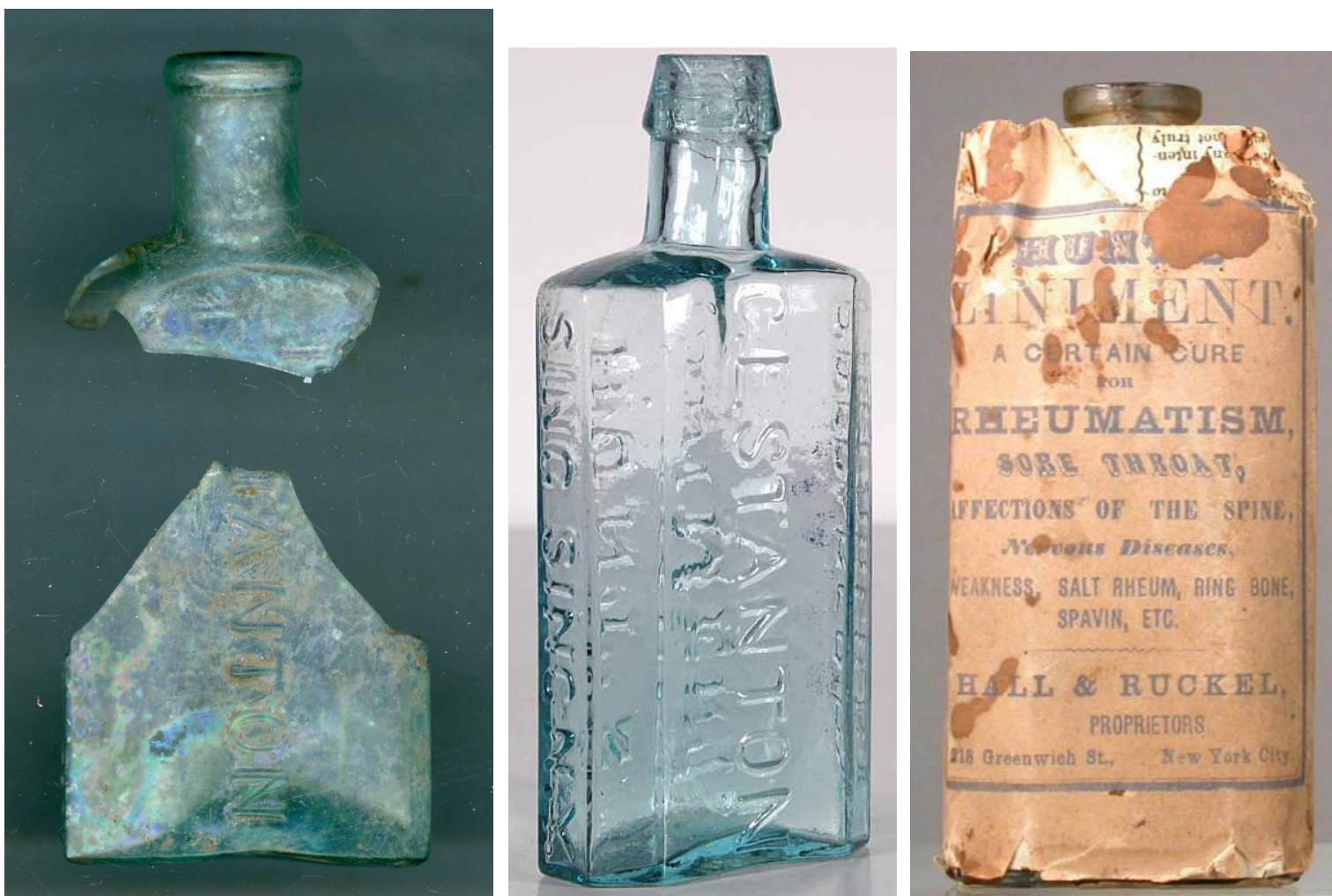


Figure 93. Left: Patent medicine bottle embossed “HUNT’S / L[INIME]NT // PREPARED] BY // [G. E. S]TANTON // [SING SIN]G, N. Y.”) (Vessel E-402). Middle and Right: Online examples of similar bottles.



Figure 94. Left: Clear bottle (Vessel E-538) embossed “[J. &] C. MAGUIRE / ST. LOUIS, MO.”. Earlier examples of the Maguire bottles are embossed “J. & C. MAGUIRE / CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS / ST. LOUIS, MO.” (<https://www.peachridgeglass.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/MaguireDruggistStLouis.jpg>).

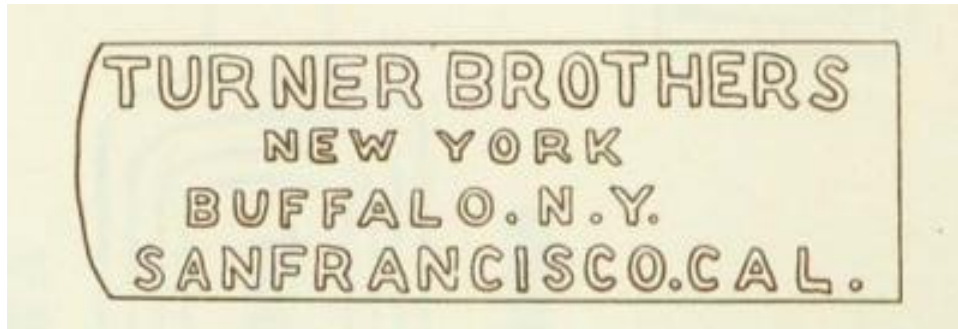


Figure 95. Top: Turner Brothers bitter bottle fragment from Feature 1 (House F, Vessel F1-11) (Actual size). Middle: Detail of face plate lettering from whole bottle (Ring 1980:463). Bottom: Detail from Civil War era tintype purportedly illustrating Turners Brothers bitters bottle and card-playing, bitters-drinking men (Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.). Note the use of the heavy bottomed, round tumblers and pipes.

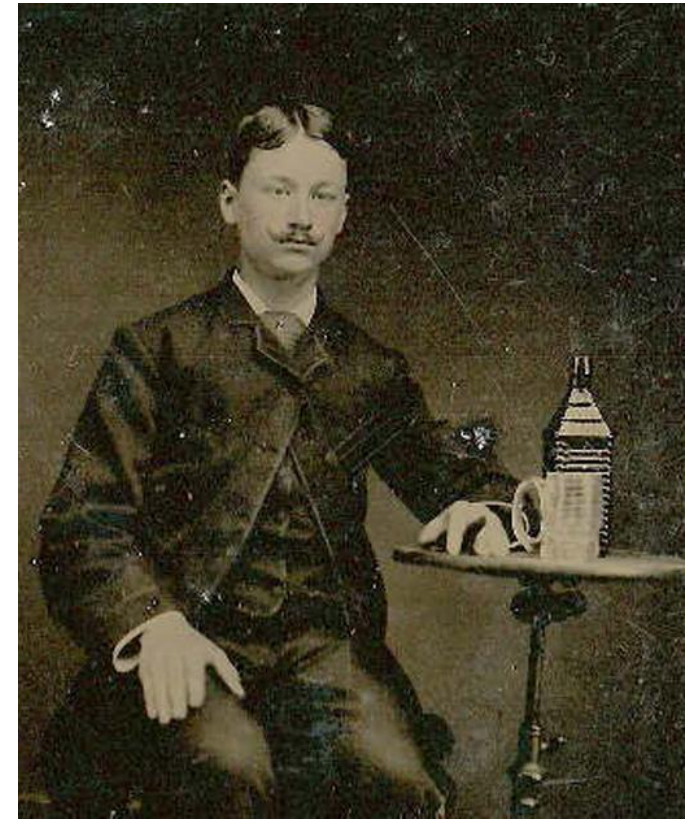
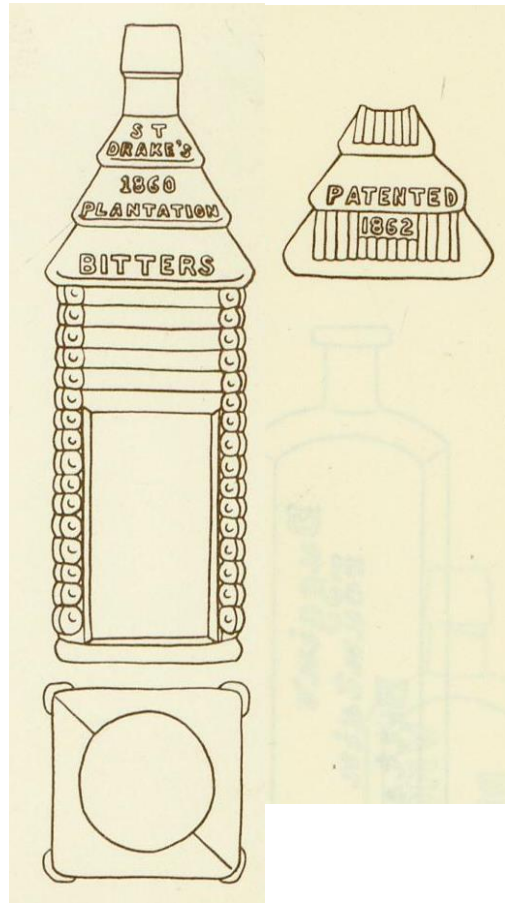


Figure 96. Left: Drakes Plantation Bitters bottle fragments recovered from Feature 1 (House F; Vessel F1-12) (Actual size). Middle: Detail of representative bottle from Ring (1980: 171). Right: Latter nineteenth century image of a well-dressed man with a large mug and a bottle of Drakes Plantation Bitters (<http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2012/06/photographs-of-people-drinking/>; <http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2012/05/information-on-the-drakes-plantation-bitters-variants/>). In both historic photographs, the individuals appear to be consuming both the Turner Brothers bitters and the Plantation bitters as an alcoholic beverage, and not for its medicinal properties.



Figure 97. These stoneware vessels were recovered from a pre-fire context (a post hole located beneath the perimeter foundation wall of the rear wing of House E; Lot E-18) (Feature 4). This post hole contained several broken stoneware ink (right) and ginger beer (left) bottles. The ginger beer bottles were similar to those recovered from adjacent House D. The ink bottle was embossed “[VITREO]US STONEWARE BOTTLES / J. BOURNE & SON / PATENTEES / [DENBY] & CODNOR PARK POTTERY / NEAR DERBY / [P. &] J. ARNOLD / LONDON”). Both images are reproduced at 80% actual size.



Figure 98. Fragments of at least two scroll whiskey flasks were recovered from the Early-Middle Pre-Fire contexts of House E (Vessels E-398 and E-533).



Figure 99. A ground bottle stopper from the Early-Middle Pre-Fire context of House E most likely was associated with a perfume bottle (Vessel E-443).

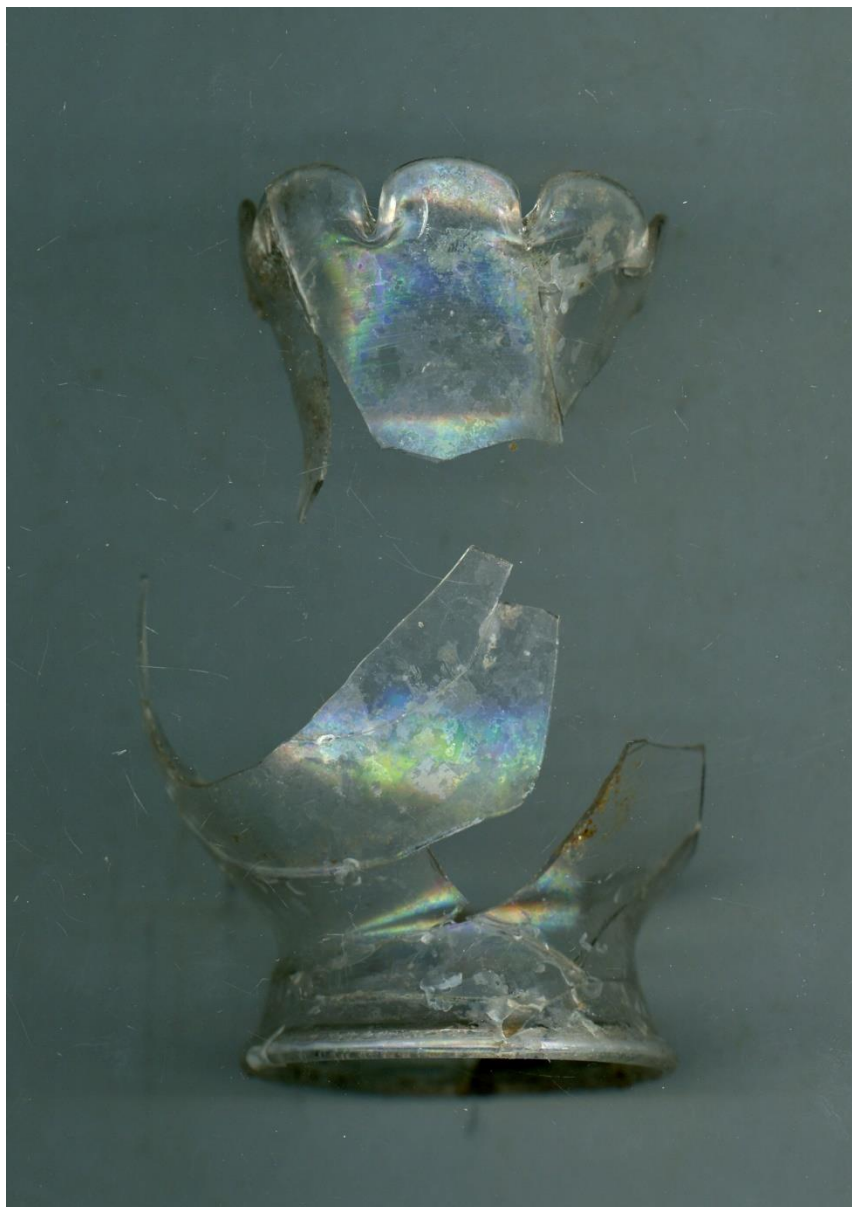


Figure 100. Household vessels included several hand-crimped lamp chimneys (Vessel E-491), and potential lamp fonts (Vessels E-496 and E-553).



Figure 101. Clothing related items consisted predominately of buttons, which were represented by a variety of styles including turned bone (top; Lots E-26, E-104, and E-136), milk glass or Prosser (Second Row Left; Lot E-46 and 133), shell (Second Row Right; Lots E-133 and E-136), loop shank with both domed and glass gemstones (Third Row; Lots E-87 and E-136), and loop shank with raised dimple surface (Fourth Row; front and back views; Lot E-48). Prosser and shell buttons were poorly represented in this context.



Figure 102. Decorative buttons from the Early-Middle Front Yard context. Left to right: Faceted glass loop shank (Lot E-231), three-piece domed loop shank (Lot E-181), two-hole tunnel composite with shell insert (Lot E-183), and molded glass loop shank (Lot E-183);



Figure 103. Left and Middle: Two views of the fragmentary remains of a three-piece loop shank military button from House E (Lot E-6). This button fragment consists of only the front portion of the button, and both the front and back are illustrated (actual size). Right: Non-archaeological example illustrated slightly enlarged. A similar brass military button was recovered from House F in Feature 1, and both buttons probably originated from an early midden associated with House E (and Middle Pre-Fire component associated with the Smith family, circa 1860-80).



Figure 104. Man's work boot from the Middle Pre-Fire context (Lot E-151).



Figure 105. Small finds associated with the personal care, health, and comfort of the individual recovered from the mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire context included hard rubber hair pins, and bone ribbed hand fan (Lot E-110). Also present was a hard rubber clothing stay (potentially associated with a woman's corset) (Lots E-208 and E-230). Although the fan blade was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire component in the side yard, it most likely was redeposited from an earlier context.



Figure 106. Brooch (Lot E-133) hard rubber comb fragment (Lot E-133) and safety pin (Lot E-151).



Figure 107. TOP: These two small glass artifacts are fragments of a glass walking cane (actual size). The cane was hollow, with red- and blue-colored strips. Such canes were often ceremonial and/or presentation pieces (Lot E-4) (cf. <http://canequest.com/glass-canes/>). These cane fragments were recovered from an early, pre-fire context beneath what was once the front porch and/or adjacent to the entry stoop—and probably associated with the Smith occupation of the house. **BOTTOM:** Forged parasol or umbrella rib (Lot E-88).



Figure 108. Writing activities were poorly represented from the Middle Pre-Fire context, and included this slate writing stylus (Lot E-133).



Figure 109. Small finds associated with the Household and Architecture Functional Categories included a brass door stop (top; Lot E-162), an undecorated porcelain knob fragment (Lot E-26), and mirror glass (Lot E-230).



Figure 110. Miscellaneous Household material recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context included an undecorated, bone eating utensil handle (top; (Lot E-214; probably a fork). Two unusual items recovered from this context were a small bivalve and several gastropod shells (Lot E-133). Although the gastropods may be a natural inclusion in these soils, the bivalve is not. Its presence in this context is unclear. Additionally a single lead printer's type was recovered (Lot E-88; here illustrated 200% actual size), and may represent an intrusive item from a later period.



Figure 111. Toys from the Middle Pre-Fire cellar and mixed Early-Middle Pre-Fire yard contexts were relatively numerous and included ferrous and porcelain toy plates (Top; Lots E-186 and E-165), doll parts (Middle; Lots Lot E-237 and E-164), and marbles (Bottom; Lots E-172 and E-180).



Figure 112. Multiple views of the Parian child with exposed buttocks (Lot E-43)—Late Pre-Fire, but more appropriately in Mid-Pre-Fire. The child appears to have his nightshirt raised, as if he is sitting on a chamber pot. Perhaps this small Parian figurine was used to assist with toilet training a child.



Figure 113. Miscellaneous small finds from House E included these composite bone and ivory dominoes (Lots E-17 and E-86). These artifacts were associated with the early midden encapsulated beneath rear wing, as well as from within the adjacent midden to the north (behind House F)



Figure 114. Smoking activities were limited to a small number of kaolin pipe fragments, one of which appears to represent a “TD” pipe (Lots E-7, E-17, E-27, E-62, and E-215).



Figure 115. A potential planishing hammer was recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context of the House E cellar (Top: Lot E-132). The distinctively shaped hammer lacks a claw for pulling nails, and appears to have had a metal handle. Planishing hammers served a specialized function “to flatten, smooth or polish” metal. This hammer has a large flat, round face associated with metal working. It also has a cross peen face with slight curve or angle to its handle—reminiscent of a claw for pulling nails, but lacks the split peen associated with a claw. The “peen” is the end of a hammer opposite the face. Cross peen faces are often associated with rivet work and creasing of metal sheets. The presence of the angled peen face and metal handle is odd Bottom: Two brass bolts with wing nuts, of unknown function. The short specimen (1½-in long; left) was recovered from Lot E-26. The longer specimen (2⅛-in long; Lot 86) is similar, and was recovered from a Late Pre-Fire context (potentially redeposited).



Figure 116. Left: Flattened and normal (albeit broken) teaspoon fragments (Lots E-168, E-234). Right: Flattened lead disk (Lot E-26).



Figure 117. Lead pipe end cap (with interior threads) (Lot E-14). This end cap was recovered from a mixed Middle-Late Pre-Fire context.). It is unclear whether this end cap was associated with gas or water piping. Most likely associated with piping associated with gas lighting. There is no archaeological evidence of either gas or water underground utility lines to the house.



Figure 118. Large fragment of plate steel recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context of the House E cellar fill (Lot E-87).



Figure 119. Coins from House E potentially associated with a Middle or Late Pre-Fire component included a Sitting Liberty Dime (1836-1891) with an 1876 mint mark (Lot 215; Top) and a Shield Nickle (1866-1883) with potential 1869 mint date (Lot E-238; Bottom).



Figure 120. Firearm usage from the Middle Pre-Fire context of House E included this large caliber (0.52-in diameter), center-fire, long-rifle shell casing (Lot E-151; Test 12, Level 8). This cartridge had been fired. The presence of the center fire shell casing in this early context is out-of-place, and potentially represents an intrusive artifact from a later period.

The Late Pre-Fire Component

These artifact-rich fill deposits were located immediately beneath the burned floor boards of the house, and concentrated in an area around what is believed to represent a scuttle opening in the floor (or trap door) to the cellar below. The artifacts from this context most likely were associated with the non-owner tenants that occupied the various rental units in this dwelling after the departure of the Smith family, during the later 1870s through summer 1908, the majority of whom were Black. Most likely, the majority of the artifacts in this context probably date from circa 1890 through sometime immediately prior to mid-1908. A limited number of Late Pre-Fire artifacts were also recovered from the front and side yard middens.

Table 10 and Figure 121 summarize the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages for the Late Pre-Fire context. Although a limited number of vessels recovered from the surrounding yard were combined into a single analytical unit, the majority of the vessels originated from the house cellar. A total of 69 ceramic and glass vessels were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component at House E. Of these 69 vessels, 49 (or 71% of them) were secondary vessels represented by small sherds, and/or incomplete vessels. The majority of the primary vessels from this context were recovered in a dense concentration of artifacts in the fill immediately below the suspected trap door to the cellar. Figure 122 illustrates the primary vessels from this context.

The greatest percentage of vessels from the Late Pre-Fire component were represented by those from the Foodways Service functional category (n=22 vessels; or 31.9% of the total). Artifacts from the Foodways Service category were nearly equally divided between tablewares (n=10 vessels) and teawares (n=12 vessels). The Foodways service functional category was followed in decreasing number by vessels from the Household (n=12; representing 17.4% of the vessels), Indulgences (n=11; representing 15.9% of the vessels), Medicine (n=8; 11.6% of the vessels), and Kitchenware (n=8; 11.6% of the vessels) functional categories. The remaining vessels comprised the Food Storage (n=3; representing 4.3% of the vessels), Personal Care/Hygiene (n=2; representing 2.9% of the vessels), Architecture (n=1; representing 1.4% of the vessels), and Indeterminate (n=2; representing 2.9% of the vessels) functional categories.

The Foodways Service functional category was represented solely by secondary vessels, many of which represent earlier edge decorated, painted, and printed wares redeposited in this context. The remaining wares were predominately undecorated wares typical of the later nineteenth century. At least three vessels (Vessels E-415, E-416, E-417) were brown printed wares decorated in a late nineteenth century Aesthetic-style pattern (and potentially hinting at the presence of a set of decorated tableware). Additionally at least two porcelain vessels (presumably serving vessels) and three tumblers/drinking glasses were present.

Kitchenware vessels were well represented in the Late Pre-Fire assemblage and included eight vessels (comprising 11.6% of the vessels from this context). These vessels included at least three hand-turned redware bowls, three jigger-molded Albany-slipped mixing bowls or milk pans, an annular decorated yellowware mixing bowl (Vessel E-478), and a hand-turned Albany-slipped utilitarian pitcher (Vessel E-514). Most likely, the hand-turned redware bowls represent redeposited vessels from an earlier context.

Like the earlier contexts, the Food Storage functional category was poorly represented in the Late Pre-Fire context. Only three vessels were identified in this category, and included one glass canning jar (Vessel E-473) from the Home Canned category, and three glass containers from the Commercial Canned category. The three vessels representing commercially produced foods include a favoring/extract bottle (Vessel E-433; Figure 124), pepper sauce bottle (Vessel E-520), and an unidentified condiment bottle (Vessel E-476).

Foodway Remains from the Late Pre-Fire component of House E comprise 15.3% of the total House E faunal assemblage (Appendix IX). A total of 209 animal remains were recovered from contexts dating from the late 1870s through mid-1908, of which 102 specimens (48.8%) could be identified below class (90.1% by specimen weight). Similar to previous House E contexts, specimens from pig and cattle are most numerous, together making up 68.6% of all identified animal remains. Pig remains slightly outnumber cattle specimens, but beef contributed an estimated 60.1% of the estimated biomass in contrast to 31.8% from pork. Seven bones from sheep and/or goat (MNI = 1) were also identified. Additional mammals include isolated bones from an eastern cottontail or a domestic rabbit, as well as a domestic cat. Three postcranial remains of Norway rats (representing at least two individuals) were also encountered. Bones from two avian species were found. Domestic chickens include bones from subadults and adults, and one bone from a juvenile turkey was also present. Aquatic faunal resources include an unidentified fish, unidentified freshwater mussel, and small peaclam.

Pork butchering units from Late Pre-Fire contexts are equally divided among high value (38.5%; hams and loins) and low value (38.5%; mostly foot) cuts with only two isolated teeth present. Middle value pork cuts (23.1%) consist of shoulder butt, picnic shoulder, and spare ribs. For cattle, nearly 52% of the bones were sawed, and about 68% of the beef butchering units consist of low value cuts (mostly neck). High value beef butchering units are present (especially short loin and sirloin cuts) in far lesser quantities (22.6%). The abundance of cervical vertebrae suggests that this was a favored beef meat cut for House E inhabitants during this Late Pre-Fire era. This faunal assemblage bespeaks of the consumption of a variety of meat cuts, representing both low value and high value meat.

As noted earlier, the artifacts from the Front and Side Yard deposits were not as easily segregated into separate Pre-Fire contexts. As such, the Pre-Fire deposits from these contexts were lumped together and are briefly discussed here. Just less than 40% of the House E faunal assemblage is associated with Pre-Fire Yard contexts. This faunal collection of 544 specimens is the largest from House E making up nearly 40% of the total House E faunal assemblage. A total of 216 specimens (39.7%) could be identified below class (78.7% by specimen weight). Specimens from pig and cattle are most numerous, together making up 68.5% of all identified animal remains. Whereas pig remains are more numerous than cattle specimens, beef contributed an estimated 62% of the estimated biomass in contrast to 29.6% from pork. Seventeen bones from sheep and/or goat (MNI = 2) were also identified. Additional mammals include opossum, eastern cottontail, and Norway rat (MNI = 2). Bones from three avian species were found with domestic chickens (including bones from subadults and juveniles) being most numerous. Turkey and goose are also represented. Aquatic faunal resources include single bones from crappie and freshwater drum.

Fifty percent of the pork butchering units are from low value portions (foot and hock) with high value (hams and loins) contributing 38.1% of the cuts from the Pre-Fire Front Yard context. Only 12% of the pork butchering units are from middle value pork cuts (shoulder butt, picnic shoulder, and spare ribs). Although two isolated teeth and two cranial portions (i.e., snout) from pigs are present, these do not suggest that butchering of hogs occurred in the yard of House E (see Price 1985; Whittaker 1999). For cattle, 62.5% of the bones were sawed, and 45.3% of the beef butchering units consist of low value cuts (mostly fragments of thoracic vertebrae from chuck) along with five foot bones, which may be butchering waste. High value beef butchering units (especially short loins) represent 34.4% of the beef cuts.

Vessels associated with the Indulgences category were relatively numerous in the Late Pre-Fire context (n=11; representing 15.9% of the vessels from this context). These drink-related vessels were represented by both alcohol and non-alcohol containers. Non-alcoholic bottles were represented by six Springfield soda water bottles. The earliest of these bottles were embossed “JOHNSON & PETERSON / SPRINGFIELD / ILL.” (Vessel E-541). The bottling partnership of Johnson and Peterson was established in circa 1864 and continued through circa 1892. With the death of Mr. Johnson, the firm was continued as the C. J. Peterson bottling works. This bottle had a heel embossed “L & W”, which was probably manufactured by the Pittsburg glass house of Lorenz and Wightman sometime between circa 1862 and 1874. Another one of the bottles, potentially embossed “JOHNSON & PETERSON,” had a heel embossed “D. O. C.” (Vessel E-474), and was manufactured after 1882. The “D.O.C” heel mark on these bottles represents Dominick O. Cunningham Glass Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which produced glass wares from circa 1882 to 1931. Two soda water bottles were embossed “M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD / ILL.” (Vessels E-434, E-493), and the final two bottles were embossed “C. J. PETERSON / SPRINGFIELD / ILLS.” (Vessels E-407, E-555) (Figure 123). The C. J. Peterson bottles post-date circa 1892. M. A. Fischer first appears in the local Springfield city directories as a soda and mineral water manufacturer in 1879.¹⁰²

The alcoholic beverage bottles were, relatively speaking, fairly low in number, and included only five vessels. Two of these alcohol bottles held beer (Vessels E-439, E-513). One of these bottles (Vessel E-513) was probably an amber Export Beer bottle, which was embossed on its base “L. G. Co.” in reference to the Lindell Glass Company, St. Louis (1875-1890). The second beer bottle (Vessel E-439) was aqua, with a machine-made Crown lip finish (and most likely represents a Post-Fire intrusion). Two cylindrical amber bottles with applied tool Brandy lip finishes were recovered from this context (Vessels E-403, E-430) (Figure 123). Although these bottles have been categorized as liquor bottles based on their Brandy lip finishes, they may very well have functioned as Export Beer bottles. One of these bottles (Vessel E-403) is embossed on its base “M. G. Co.”, probably in reference to the Mississippi Glass Company—a St. Louis glasshouse which began production sometime circa 1872. The second bottle (Vessel E-430) is embossed on its base with “L. G. Co.” in reference to the Lindell Glass Company, St. Louis (1875-1890). Finally, a single Dandy-style whiskey flask with a semi-automatic lip finish (Vessel E-485) was recovered from this context. The presence of the two bottles marked “L. G. Co.” may suggest that some of the material in the Late Pre-Fire context may not have been

¹⁰² The previously available city directory, dated 1876, does not list M. A. Fischer (or Fisher). In 1891, a short news brief reported that Mrs. M. A. Fisher “will continue the business heretofore carried on under the name M. A. Fisher, without and changes (*Illinois State Register*, 29 August 1891, p. 6).

deposited within the cellar much later than circa 1890. The presence of the semi-automatic whiskey flask suggests that items were, nonetheless, deposited within the cellar during the early years of the twentieth century as well.

Compared to the earlier Middle Pre-Fire context, medicine bottles were present in far fewer numbers (n=8; representing 11.6% of the vessels from this category) with proprietary bottles being represented by only three vessels (Table 9). One such bottle (Vessel E-410) recovered from this Late Pre-Fire component was paneled 4-sides and embossed “PISO’S CURE // FOR / CONSUMPTION // HAZELTINE & CO.” (Figure 130) Consumption was the vernacular name for tuberculosis, a disease that affected the lungs and was manifested by coughing, feelings of sickness and weakness, weight loss, fever, and night sweats. Piso’s Cure was developed and marketed by the Warren, Pennsylvania firm of Hazeltine and Company beginning in 1869. Partners in the business, which was established in 1864, were Dr. Macajah Talbott (the originator of the cure’s formula), Myron Waters (a financier), and Ezra Hazeltine (the company’s namesake and promoter). Hazeltine was a successful promoter for Piso’s Cure (as well as other medicines produced by the Company), and the company’s “Piso’s Cure” quickly became a popular medicine throughout the country. Marketed as a safe cure for consumption, advertisements (which included a variety of colorful trade cards, as well as annual almanacs) often targeted women and children. Originally containing opium, the company purportedly eliminated it from their product by the middle 1870s. Besides opium, the formula included cannabis, chloroform, and alcohol. By the early years of the twentieth century, reformers forced many patent medicine manufacturers such as Hazeltine to be more truthful with their advertising claims (cf. Adams 1905). By 1904, “truth in advertising” efforts forced Hazeltine to remove false claims of a their medicine being a cure for consumption, removed “cure” from their product’s name, and rebranded it as a “remedy” for the treatment of “coughs and cold’s.” With the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, Hazeltine and other patent medicine suppliers were forced to accurately list the ingredients within their medicines. Although Hazeltine claimed their product was “free from opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe,” reformers still suggested that Piso’s cough remedy continued to contain morphine, as well as cannabis in sugared water at the turn-of-the-century (Figures 124 and 128).¹⁰³ As the bottle recovered from House E still referenced the “cure,” this particular bottle most likely dates from the 1890s, or very early years of the twentieth century (pre-1904), and probably was administered to an individual for the treatment of a cough (perhaps associated with tuberculosis).

Table 9
Proprietary Medicine Bottles from the Late Pre-Fire Context, House E

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Vessel Numbers</u>
Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant	patent medicine	523
Unidentified, embossed “BOSTON”	patent medicine	511
Piso’s Cure for Consumption	patent medicine	410

¹⁰³ <http://opiumring.com/the-real-drug-problem>. Cannabis was not barred by Congress in medicine until 1937, and chloroform not until 1947 (Sullivan 2007).

The second proprietary medicine bottle (Vessel E-523) was embossed “Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant” reminiscent of the earlier bottles associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component (see discussion; Middle Pre-Fire). This bottle may more appropriately be associated with this earlier component as well. A third proprietary bottle (Vessel E-511) was identified only by the embossed “BOSTON” on a partial panel. Non-proprietary medicine bottles were represented by a homeopathic vial (Vessel E-551), two dip molded vials representative of older medicine bottles redeposited in this context (Vessels E-438, E-442), and two generic paneled medicines. Generally speaking, medicines were poorly represented in this context.

Vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene functional category were represented by only two vessels (representing 2.9% of the vessels from this context). Both vessels were pomade-style salve jars (Vessels E-393 and E-461) typical of the late nineteenth century. Both vessels were clear glass, hand-blown bottles, with one being embossed “CHESEBROUGH MFG CO. / VASELINE” (Vessel E-393; Figure 125). The Chesebrough Manufacturing Company patented their petroleum jelly (Vaseline) in 1872, and by the 1890s it had become a popular household product.

Vessels associated with the Household Furnishings functional category were relatively numerous (n=12) and represented over 17% of the vessels from this context. These vessels were represented by lamp chimneys (n=6), a lamp shade, two flower pots, and a spittoon. The chimneys with extant lip finishes were represented by both crimped (n=3) and molded (n=2) varieties. One potential lamp chimney (or smoke bell) (Vessel E-395; Figure 127) was manufactured with milk glass with a cobalt blue, crimped lip finish. Another potential lamp shade was manufactured with citron glass (Vessel E-427). The two flower pots were represented by one primary vessel, a jigger molded pot (Vessel E-490), and a secondary vessel, a hand turned pot (Vessel E-435) (Figure 129). The ink bottle, or ink well, was a small, salt-glazed stoneware container with a tapered body (Vessel E-414; Figure 125). The nearly whole spittoon is an unglazed, red-paste earthenware container (Vessel E-345) (Figure 126). Small finds associated with Household Furnishings functional category included a small fragment of a polished marble slab, presumably from a bureau or small table top (Lot E-128; Figure 130); and a furniture caster (Lot E-128; Figure 130). The furniture caster appears to have been burned and potentially should be included with the Fire deposits.

The Architecture functional category was represented by a single vessel—a chimney liner, or thimble (Vessel E-468). This fragmentary thimble was an unglazed, red-paste earthenware with a rolled rim. The interior of the thimble was soot covered, suggesting that it was removed from a chimney. The presence of this thimble in this late context suggests the repair and/or modification of a chimney within the house at this late period of time. Similarly, the presence of this used thimble in this context suggests that the earlier chimneys, which most likely had been constructed to service fireplaces, had been modified and retrofitted for the use of stoves (potentially both cooking and heating) prior to the Late Pre-Fire component (circa 1880s). A small fragment of red “cottage window glass” (Lot E-170) was recovered from a front yard context in close proximity to the front of the house, and suggests the presence of decorated “cottage windows” common during the later nineteenth century (also suggestive of a remodeling episode; see discussion of cottage glass, House D). Also, as noted earlier, a fragment of an iron

shutter hinge was also recovered from a potentially mixed Middle/Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 139).

Small finds were relatively numerous in the Late Fire context and documented a variety of activities. Numerous clothing-related artifacts, represented predominately by buttons, were located within the Late Fire context (Figure 132). Undecorated milk glass and/or Prosser buttons were present in moderate number, the majority of which were of moderate size, and represent four-hole sew-through fasteners. A single Prosser button was decorated with a red print design (Lot E-103). Also represented in slightly greater number were shell buttons. The shell buttons were represented by more diversity than the Prosser buttons in both their size, number of holes (both two- and four-hole varieties were present), and degree of decoration. At least two large, decorated sew-through shell buttons were present (Lots E-84 and E-129), as well as a single elongated, sew-through black glass button (Lot E-43) and a single stamped metal sew-through button (Lot E-84). Besides buttons, additional clothing fasteners (such as a corset busk, Lot E-101), and clothing accessories were present.

Besides chewing tobacco (as suggested by the presence of at least one spittoon), the smoking of tobacco was also documented by a small number of smoking pipe fragments. The smoking pipes from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E included fragments of two kaolin pipes (Lots E-84 and E-102), and a burned mouth piece of an unknown composite material (Lot E-82) (Figure 131). The burned mouth piece may more appropriately be included with the Fire deposits. The presence of a spittoon (Vessel E-345) within the Household functional category bespeaks of at least one house occupant's use of chewing tobacco as well.

One of the more unusual items recovered from this Late Pre-Fire context of House E, and potentially indicative of cigarette smoking (or the chewing of gum), was a celluloid-covered lapel pin with an image of the Norway flag (Lot E-82) (Figure 133). Celluloid covered "pinbacks" were first introduced in the early 1890s by Benjamin Whitehead (and the Whitehead and Hoag Company of Newark, New Jersey). The Whitehead and Hoag Company "was formed in 1892 in Newark, New Jersey, as a partnership between printer Benjamin S. Whitehead and paper merchant Chester R. Hoag [and] it soon became the largest manufacturer of novelty advertising in the United States, eventually making over 5,000 different items."¹⁰⁴ Extant examples of the firm's pinbacks reference an 1894 patent date, suggesting that the company began manufacturing these items shortly after the establishment of the firm. These flag pinbacks were subsequently marketed as a collectable set of at least 48 flag pins (depicting the countries of the world) to a variety of gum, cigarette, and other companies to include with their product as a promotional incentive to purchase them. Three of the more popular companies that included the flag pins with their product were the American Tobacco Company, the Caporal Tobacco Company, and the American Pepsin Gum Company. The American Tobacco Company, one of the largest cigarette manufacturers in the world at the time and one of the first to introduce cigarette manufacturing machinery, was established in 1890 and soon gained control of nearly all

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.buttonmuseum.org/content/whitehead-hoag-company#:~:text=The%20Whitehead%20%26%20Hoag%20company%20was,making%20over%205%2C000%20ifferent%20items.>

of the American tobacco industry. The first large purchases of flag pins from Whitehead and Hoag was undertaken by the American Tobacco Company as part of the “cigarette war” of the early 1890s. In 1911, U.S. courts declared the American Tobacco Company in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and it was dissolved.¹⁰⁵ Sweet Caporal cigarettes were produced by the Kinney Brothers Tobacco Company of New York beginning in circa 1878, and were one of the more popular brands of cigarettes at the turn-of-the-century. Although the Norway flag pin was probably deposited sometime after circa 1894, it is unclear whether the pin was included with cigarettes, gum, or another product. Two other lapel pinbacks were recovered from this site: one in the Fire context (potentially from within the dresser; Lot E-123), and the other from a Post-Fire context (Lot E-127). The front image on both of these pins was illegible. It is of note that this lapel pin is not the only item in this late context referencing Norway, with the Norwegian Cod Liver Oil bottle (Vessel E-436; Fire context) being the second item. This most likely is coincidental, and is not indicative of the nationalistic behavior of one of the house’s occupants.

Personal items were present in small numbers and included a black-glass gemstone (Lot E-164), a faceted tubular bead (Lot E-44), a black glass ring (Lot E-103) of unknown function, and several fragments of an umbrella or parasol. The umbrella fragments consisted of several small pieces of the umbrella’s metal ribs, and a single lathe-turned bone rib/arm tip (Figure 134). These umbrella parts, recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E, suggest the presence of at least one umbrella or parasol in this component (Lot E-128). The rib fragments from Lot E-128 were U-shaped in section, and distinctively different from the forged rib recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire component (Lot E-88).

Toys, although among the small finds from the Late Pre-Fire component, were not as prolific as in the earlier Middle Pre-Fire component. The few toys from the Late Pre-Fire component included a bisque doll head fragment (Lot E-84) typical of the later years of the nineteenth century, a blue-glazed marble (Lot E-43); a glass marble (Lot E-129), and two small metal wheels (one cast iron and one cast pot metal; Lots E-103 and E-148) (Figure 136). Whether the lower number of toys in this context is suggestive of fewer children in the house during these later years, or the lack of toys in use by children in the house, is unknown.

Besides the previously noted ink well/bottle (Vessel E-414), writing-related activities were represented by a number of small finds as well (Figure 135). Artifacts associated with writing recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E included writing slates (Lots E-48, E-101), slate writing styluses (Lots E-13, E, 84, E 148), and wooden graphite pencils (Lots E=9, E-17). A nearly whole, well sharpened slate stylus appears unused, and may have originated from the Fire Context (and from within the trunk; see following discussion). These items may have been associated with the education of children, or with mathematical calculations potentially associated with a family or business.

Commerce activities are poorly documented, but include the presence of a single coin within the Late Pre-Fire context (Figure 137). This coin is an Indian Head one-cent piece with a mint mark of 1893 (Lot E-61). This coin was recovered from alongside the house foundation on the south side of the house (Test 7).

¹⁰⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/American-Tobacco-Company>

The use of firearms by the occupants of House E during this Late Pre-Fire era is documented by the presence of a couple brass cartridge shell casings, and a single lead musket ball—all recovered from a front yard context (Figure 138). These include one .22-caliber shell casing (Lot E-215), two .32-caliber shell casings (Lots E-170 and E-241), and one .38-caliber shell casing (Lot E-4). The .38-caliber shell was unfired. All of the bullets were rim fire and presumably represent pistol rounds. The large diameter (0.51-in) cast lead musket ball was also recovered from this late component (Lot E-199) and most likely represents an artifact redeposited from an earlier component.

Several small finds from a Late Pre-Fire context are suggestive of metal working and/or craft activity (Figure 140). Several small metal items appear to represent clock parts, suggestive of the dismantling and/or repair of clocks (including a glass watch face)—an activity well represented in the adjacent House D. Brass scrap recovered from the front yard context included a potential watch fob fragment (Lot E-181), a chisel cut tube or pipe (Lot E-61), and an unidentified item (Lot E-61). Small lead fragments, similar to those recovered from the Middle Pre-Fire context were also recovered from the Late Pre-Fire, suggesting some potential mixing between these contexts. These lead items were recovered from the front yard context and included a small disk (Lot E-215), hammered flat strip (E-195), a railroad car door seal (Lot E-241), and an unidentified "pin" (Lot E-238). Additionally, several strips of clear mica sheets were recovered and potentially are suggestive of mica repair on a stove. The mica strips were $\frac{3}{8}$ -in wide, and probably represent waste from cutting larger mica panels to size (Lots E-183, E-197, and E-215).

One artifact recovered from a mixed Late Pre-Fire/Fire context (Lot E-81) with divergent interpretive "voices" was a large calcite crystal (Figure 142). This large crystal was recovered from deposits that represent either the top of the Late Pre-Fire cellar fill immediately beneath the suspected location of a trap door, or from the Fire deposits from the floor of the house (in Test 8). It is unclear whether this large crystal was simply of interest to the house occupants as a geological specimen, or whether it had a special spiritual significance (potentially associated with the practice of Hoodoo or similar non-Christian beliefs by an occupant, or occupants, of this house).

Table 10
Percentage of Glass and Ceramic vessels by Functional Class,
Late Pre-Fire, Fire, and Post-Fire Contexts, House E.

	Late Pre-Fire Context						Fire Context						Post-Fire Context					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	10	20.4%	0	0.0%	10	14.5%	8	17.0%	1	6.7%	9	14.5%	33	12.5%	4	7.4%	37	11.7%
1.2 Teawares (Drinking)	12	24.5%	0	0.0%	12	17.4%	7	14.9%	5	33.3%	12	19.4%	29	11.0%	6	11.1%	35	11.0%
		44.9%		0.0%		31.9%		31.9%		40.0%		33.9%		23.6%		18.5%		22.7%
2.1 Kitchenware	7	14.3%	1	5.0%	8	11.6%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	16	6.1%	0	0.0%	16	5.0%
2.2 Food Storage																		
2.21 Home	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	4	8.5%	1	6.7%	5	8.1%	16	6.1%	3	5.6%	19	6.0%
2.22 Commercial	0	0.0%	2	10.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	13.3%	2	3.2%	9	3.4%	5	9.3%	14	4.4%
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%
		2.0%		10.0%		4.3%		8.5%		20.0%		11.3%		9.5%		14.8%		10.4%
4.1 Indulgences																		
4.11 Drink--Alcohol	2	4.1%	3	15.0%	5	7.2%	10	21.3%	0	0.0%	10	16.1%	86	32.7%	13	24.1%	99	31.2%
4.12 Drink--Non-alcohol	2	4.1%	4	20.0%	6	8.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	3.4%	4	7.4%	13	4.1%
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%
		8.2%		35.0%		15.9%		21.3%		0.0%		16.1%		36.1%		31.5%		35.3%
4.2 Medicine																		
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.1%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.4%	2	3.7%	3	0.9%
4.22 Proprietary	1	2.0%	1	5.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%	1	1.6%	3	1.1%	1	1.9%	4	1.3%
4.23 Non-proprietary	3	6.1%	3	15.0%	6	8.7%	3	6.4%	1	6.7%	4	6.5%	16	6.1%	9	16.7%	25	7.9%
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%
		8.2%		20.0%		11.6%		8.5%		13.3%		9.7%		7.6%		22.2%		10.1%
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene																		
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	1	2.0%	1	5.0%	2	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	3.0%	2	3.7%	10	3.2%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		2.0%		5.0%		2.9%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		3.0%		3.7%		3.2%
6.1 Household Furnishings	7	14.3%	5	25.0%	12	17.4%	7	14.9%	4	26.7%	11	17.7%	9	3.4%	2	3.7%	11	3.5%
6.2 Chemical	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.9%	2	3.7%	7	2.2%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		14.3%		25.0%		17.4%		14.9%		26.7%		17.7%		5.3%		7.4%		5.7%
7.0 Labor/Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8.0 Architecture	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
9.0 Indeterminate	2	4.1%	0	0.0%	2	2.9%	6	12.8%	0	0.0%	6	9.7%	23	8.7%	1	1.9%	24	7.6%
Totals	49	100.0%	20	100.0%	69	100.0%	47	100.0%	15	100.0%	62	100.0%	263	100.0%	54	100.0%	317	100.0%

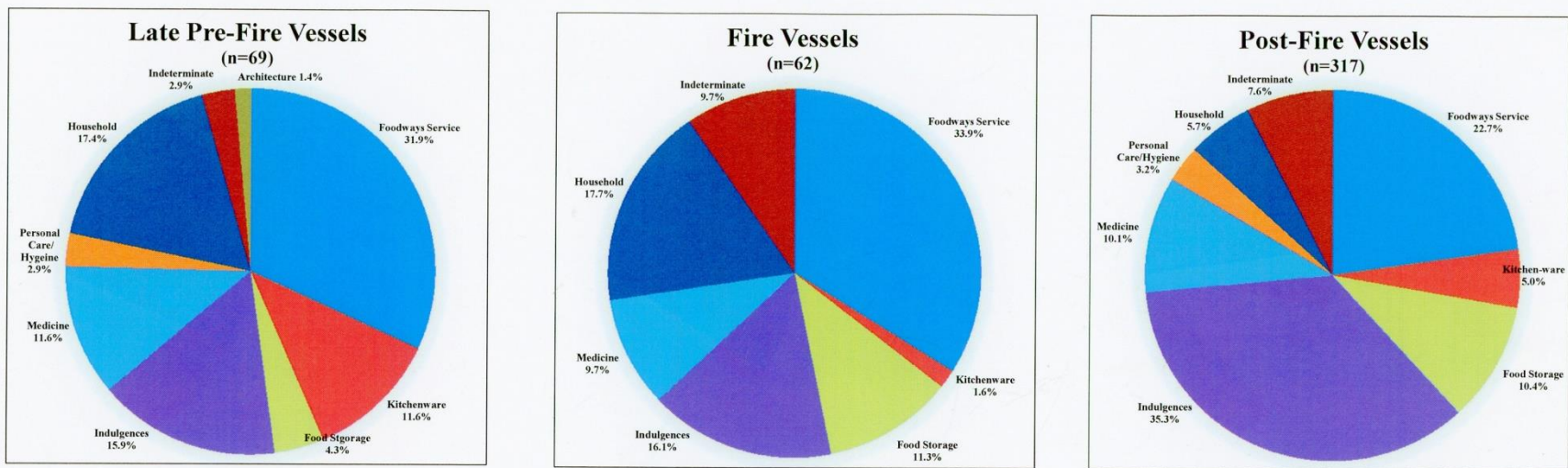


Figure 121. Combined percentages of glass and ceramic vessels by functional class in House E from within the house basin, and surrounding yard. Although combined, the vast majority of the vessels were recovered from within the house basin.



Figure 122. Primary ceramic, glass, and metal vessels from the Late Pre-Fire Deposits of House E. The enamelware container (Lot E-58) was not assigned a vessel number.



Figure 123. Indulgences were represented by both non-alcohol Soda water bottles (left) and liquor bottles (right). The soda water bottles included those used by C. J. Peterson (Vessel E-407) and M. A. Fischer (Vessel E-434). The cylindrical liquor bottles most likely represent Export Beer, or distilled spirit bottles (Vessels E-403 and E-430).



Figure 124. Primary vessels included one proprietary medicine (Vessel E-410; Piso's Cure) and a suspected extract/flavoring bottle (Vessel E-433) associated with the Food Storage functional category.



Figure 125. Two primary containers from the Late Pre-Fire component included an ink well (Vessel E-414; Household functional category), and a Pomade style salve jar embossed "CHESEBROUGH / VASELINE" (Vessel E-393; Personal Care/Hygiene functional category).



Figure 126. View of unglazed, red-paste earthenware spittoon (Vessel E-345; Household Functional Category) from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E.



Figure 127. Potential lamp chimney or smoke bell (Vessel E-395; Household Functional Category) from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E (actual size).

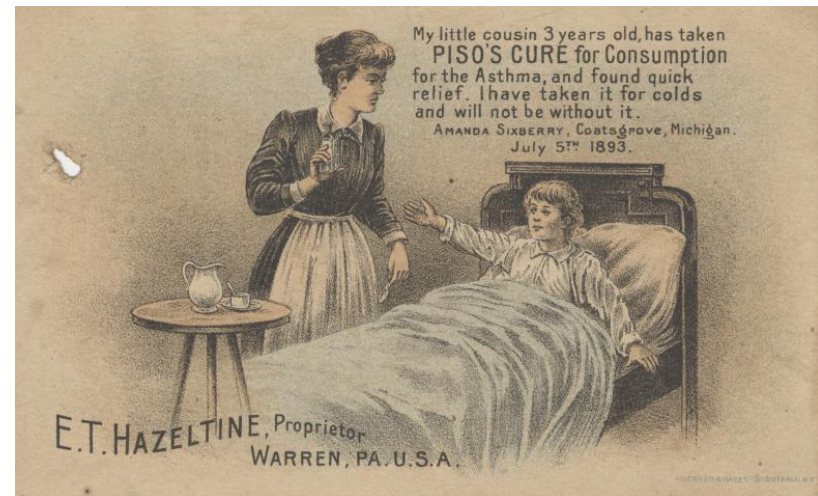
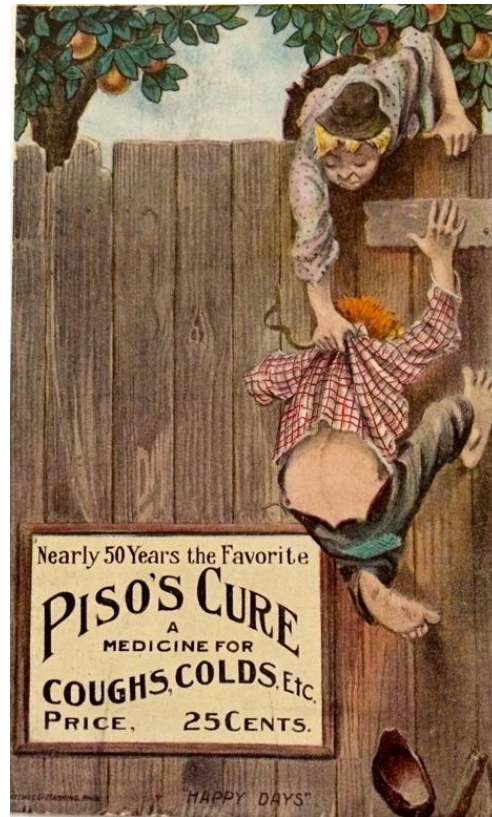


Figure 128. Hazeltine's "Piso's Cure For Consumption" was a popular patent medicine by the late nineteenth century. It was touted as a cure for consumption (tuberculosis) and came under scrutiny at the turn-of-the century for not only its unsubstantiated claims as a cure, but for its contents (opium/morphine, cannabis, chloroform, and alcohol). Hazeltine and Company used a variety of promotional materials to advertise their successful product. Although their medicine apparently suppressed the disease's symptoms through narcotics, it had no curative benefits (<http://opiumring.com/the-real-drug-problem>).



Figure 129. Two flower pots from the Late Pre-Fire context, House E. Top: Relatively whole jigger-molded flower pot recovered from the front yard (Vessel E-490). The view of the base illustrates the foot ring of the mold. Bottom: Fragmentary remains of a hand-turned flower pot (Vessel E-435).



Figure 130. Left: Fragment of a marble slab, presumably from a bureau or small table top (Lot E-128). Right: Furniture caster (Lot E-128), burned and potentially from the Fire deposits.



Figure 131. Smoking pipes were relatively scarce from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E, but included two fragments of kaolin pipes (Lots E-84 and E-102), and a composite material mouth piece (Lot 82). The composite mouth piece was burned, and may more appropriately be included with the Fire deposits.



Figure 132. Buttons, clothing fasteners, and clothing accessories from the Late Pre-Fire context, House E. Top: Milk glass or Prosser 4-hole buttons, including one with a printed design. Second Row: Shell buttons of both 2-hole and 4-hole varieties. Third Row: Large decorated shell sew-through buttons (Lots E84 and E-129). Fourth Row: Elongated, sew-through black glass button (Lot E-43) and stamped metal sew-through button (Lot E-84). Fifth Row: Corset busks (Lot E-101). Bottom Row: Faceted tubular bead (Lot E-44) , black glass ring (Lot E-103) of unknown function, and black-glass gemstone (Lot E-164).



Add new image of pin....



Figure 133. Top: Lapel pin with image of the Norway flag recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House E (Lot 82; actual size). Middle: Greatly enlarged image of pin front, and vintage example of similar pin. Bottom: Examples of vintage pins with extant paper labels on backside. Celluloid covered “pinbacks” were first introduced in the early 1890s by the firm Whitehead and Hoag of Newark, New Jersey as an advertising premium (<https://putthisonshop.com/products/vintage-flags-of-europe-pins>).



Figure 134. Left: Fragments of umbrella or parasol rib fragments and lathe-turned bone rib tip (actual size). Right: Lathe-turned rib tip (enlarged 200%). May be fragments of umbrella from trunk?



Figure 135. Artifacts associated with writing activities were recovered from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E, and included writing slates (Left top; Lots E-48, E-101), slate writing styluses (Left bottom and Right; Lots E-13, E, 84, E 148), and wooden graphite pencils (Right; Lots E-9, E-17). The well sharpened example appears unused, and may have been located within the trunk and its Fire context.



Figure 136. Toys were present in the Late Pre-Fire context, albeit in relatively low number. They included cast metal wheels (top; Lots E-103 and E-148), bisque doll head fragment (Bottom Left; Lot E-84) and two marbles (Bottom Right). The marbles were represented by a blue Rockingham glazed and a glass example (Lots E-43 and E-129).



Figure 137. A single coin, an Indian Head one cent piece with mint mark of 1893 (Lot E-61), was recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component of House E (actual size).



Figure 138. The use of firearms by the house occupants of House E during the Late Pre-Fire “era” were suggested by the presence of several brass shell casings. Top: These include one .22-caliber shell casing (Lot E-215), two .32-caliber shell casings (Lots E170 and E-241), and one .38-caliber shell casing (Lot E-4). A fifth large caliber bullet, from a mixed Fire/Post-Fire context, most likely was associated with this same time frame (Lot E-9). All of the bullets were rim fire and presumably represent pistol rounds. All were spent (fired) shells, except one. Bottom: A large diameter (0.51-in) cast lead musket ball was also recovered from this late component (Lot E-199) and most likely represents an artifact redeposited from an earlier component.

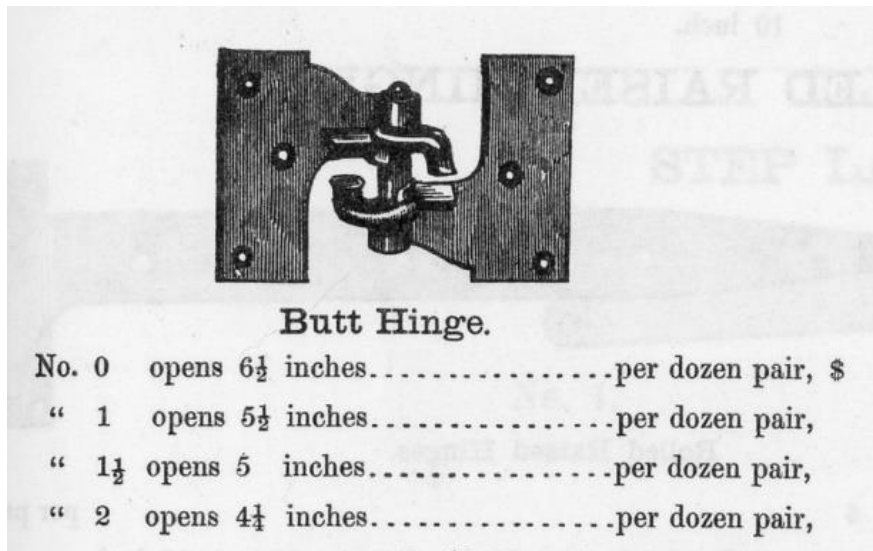


Figure 139. Architectural items from the Late Pre-Fire context included a cast iron shutter hinge (Top Left, Lot E-34), and a fragment of red-tinted window glass suggestive of decorative “Cottage Windows” (Lot E-170). Both artifacts were recovered from Pre-Fire, Front Yard contexts, and difficult to distinguish between Middle or Late Pre-Fire. Bottom: 1865 advertisement from the *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:111).



Figure 140. Miscellaneous small finds from the Late Pre-Fire context of House E. Top: Glass watch face (Lot E-170). Middle: Miscellaneous fragments of lead recovered from a front yard context included a small disk (Lot E-215), hammered flat strip (E-195), a railroad car door seal (Lot E-241), and an unidentified "pin" (Lot E-238). Bottom: Miscellaneous brass scrap recovered from the front yard context included a potential watch fob fragment (Lot E-181), a chisel cut tube or pipe (Lot E-61), and an unidentified item (Lot E-61). All artifacts actual size.



Figure 141. Silver plated brass tablespoon recovered from a Late Pre-Fire or Fire context immediately below the suspected location of the trap door to the cellar, House E (Lot E-81).



Figure 142. Three views of a large calcite crystal recovered from mixed Late Pre-Fire and/or Fire deposits in House E (Test 8; Lot E-81). Top: Actual size of crystal. Bottom: Views during excavation.

The Fire Component (August 1908)

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. 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.

The artifacts from the Fire deposits included a considerable amount of structural demolition debris (plaster rubble, wood and charcoal, machine cut nails, window glass, porcelain door knobs, architectural hardware), the majority of which was burned and/or melted. Soft-mud brick used in house construction was plentiful. Much of this brick was hard-fired, vitrified, and deformed—suggesting the use of lesser-quality “seconds” during the construction of the dwelling. Fasteners consisted predominately of nails, a large number of which were recovered from the Fire deposits (Figure 146). Although a large number of nails were recovered, the majority of the nails were fragmentary and heavily corroded. Nonetheless, it appears that the vast majority of the nails from this house were of the machine cut variety (typical of a nineteenth century structure), with most of them being of a relatively small size (most often used for attaching lath to stud walls, and wood shingles to roofs). Nonetheless, a small number of larger framing nails were also recovered. A small number of the nails recovered from the Fire deposits were of the wire-drawn variety. Assuming that these nails were not associated with furniture or other household furnishings, these nails suggest that minor repairs and/or alterations to the house had been undertaken during the very late nineteenth and/or early years of the twentieth century (post circa-1890). Other fasteners were present, albeit in low number. Both flat-tipped (non-pointed) iron and brass screws were recovered from this context (Figure 147). Although the iron screws most likely were associated with door hardware (hinges and surface mounted rim locks), the function of the small brass screw is unknown (Lot E-98).

Window glass was relatively plentiful, but not as plentiful as at adjacent Houses B, C, and D. Much of the window glass from the Fire deposits of House E was represented by sherds little affected by heat. Melted sherds were rare from House E. More common were window glass sherds that exhibited extensive crazing, presumably from heat. The presence of the heat-crazed glass (and lack of the melted window glass common at the other house sites) may suggest that much of the original window glass in House E had been replaced by more modern window glass (which reacted differently to the heat) (Figure 148). The thickness of the window glass varied from relatively thin (presumably from an early period of construction) to thick (representing later remodeling and maintenance activities). Several unburned and/or non-melted strips of window glass were recovered from this context and represent waste associated with glass cutting activities and are suggestive of the re-glazing of house windows associated with a remodeling episode presumably undertaken prior to the house destruction. This glass was not melted or deformed. Wall plaster similarly was recovered in small amounts.

Building hardware included both window and door hardware. The door hardware included butt hinges, surface mounted rim locks, strike plates, skeleton keys, lock escutcheons, and door knobs—all of which was heavily corroded and encrusted with cinders and other debris from the

fire. The hinges varied slightly in size (Figures 144 and 145). The three hinges recovered from the Fire Deposits of House E are all of different sizes, potentially suggesting more than one episode of remodeling. The two hinges that could be accurately measured were 3½ x 3½-in (Lot E-13) and 3 x 3-in (Lot E-147) in size.¹⁰⁶ The third hinge is closed, and potentially measures 3¾ x 3-in. At least two of the hinges retained their flat-tipped screws suggesting a date of construction pre-dating circa 1846. Several replacement pointed screws were also present. All of the hinges appear to be of the “fast joint” variety.

A single cast iron rim lock was recovered from the Fire deposits (Lot E-144). This lock measured 3½-in wide by 4-in tall, was ¾-in thick, and represented an “upright” lock (in contrast to a “horizontal” lock). Although a 3-in long door knob spindle was still in place, the door knobs were missing. Also recovered with the lock was a strike plate (Lot E-57), and broken “skeleton” key (Lot E-25) (Figure 143). As with the butt hinges, these items were heavily encrusted with debris which obstructed viewing details which might be present. Similar door hardware is depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:17).

Multiple door knobs were also recovered from the Fire deposits (Figures 149 and 150). In 1865, the *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* lists two basic forms of ceramic door knobs: mineral and porcelain (Russell and Erwin 1980:64).¹⁰⁷ The majority of the door knobs from the House E Fire deposits were “white porcelain” examples similar to those illustrated in Russell and Erwin’s 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue*. A single fragmentary example of a “mineral” knob was also recovered from the Fire deposits (Lot E-25) (Figure 150). Mineral knobs, which generally represent an earlier generation of knobs, have a swirled red and white paste with a clear glaze. Besides general appearance, the white porcelain knobs differ in various ways from the earlier mineral knobs. The most obvious is the paste difference; with the white porcelain knobs having a uniform white paste, whereas the mineral knobs have a variegated/swirled red and buff color paste—both examples having a clear glaze. Another difference between these knobs is the manner in which the knob is attached to the metal post. Mineral knobs have a threaded post, compared to the smooth bore of the porcelain knobs. The smooth post with the white porcelain knobs was set in melted lead to secure them to the knob. Mineral knobs represent the earlier style, generally dating from pre-1860s (or earlier) contexts. The white porcelain knobs generally post-date circa 1850 (or later). The only whole examples recovered from the Fire deposits of House E were white porcelain knobs typical of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—suggesting that the door rim locks (or at least the door knobs) had been replaced over the years. Another possibility is that the older style mineral knobs were relegated to the less formal rear service wing and upstairs rooms.

¹⁰⁶ Hinges are measured fully opened with height measurement listed first. As such, a 4 x3-in hinge would be 4-in tall, with a total width of 3-in. The width includes each of the two leaves, as well as the pin and knuckle joint. Listings of butt hinges are depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:110).

¹⁰⁷ 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.

A single example of a brass drop-style key escutcheon was also recovered from the Fire Deposits of House E (Lot E-40) (Figure 151). Similar style key escutcheons also were present in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:68). This brass escutcheon plate represents an upscale piece of hardware, and may have been associated with the main entrance door.

Less formal door hardware commonly used with secondary spaces (such as upper story, rear service wings, and outbuildings) was also recovered from the Fire deposits of House E, and included a single cast-iron handle with thumb latch (Lot E-98) (Figure 153). Advertisements for similar latches were present in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:143). A 4-in long wrought hook with staple attachment, used to secure a secondary door, was also present (Lot E-66) (Figure 154). Advertisement for a similar latch is present in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:145).

Window hardware, although present, was far less common in the Fire deposits of House E. A single window sash spring bolt (Lot E-25) was recovered from this context (Figure 152). Sash bolts were integrated into the vertical stile of the sash, and when the sash was in the open position prevented the sash from closing. These spring bolts allowed the window sash to stay open without window counterweights. Similar sash bolts were advertised in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:78). Additionally, several roller shade brackets were recovered from the Fire deposits of House E (Figure 155). Two styles of brackets were present. The more common bracket was one manufactured from sheet metal (Lots E-144, E-145). A second style of roller bracket was represented by a slightly smaller, cast-iron bracket recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component (Lot E-112). These heavier, cast-iron brackets are representative of an earlier time period (in use by the middle nineteenth century). Neither form of bracket was depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980). Window shade hardware advertised in the 1865 catalog was distinctively different in form from the L-shaped brackets recovered from House E (cf. Russell and Erwin 1980:79). Although the presence of the cast-iron bracket in the earlier component suggests that the house may have had shades at an early date, they most likely were not original to the house and may represent a later nineteenth century modification to the original house, and that the first generation of window shades had been replaced by summer 1908 with more modern window coverings. Additionally, a fragment of a cast iron shutter hinge was recovered from the front yard Middle or Late Pre-Fire context (Lot E-34) (Figure 152).

Table 10 and Figure 121 summaries the ceramic and glass vessel assemblages recovered from the Fire deposits of House E. Ceramic and glass vessels were not overly plentiful in the Fire assemblage, with only 62 vessels being recovered from this context. The vessels from this context consisted predominately of small sherds representing secondary vessels (n=47; representing 76% of the vessels), with only 15 primary vessels (representing 24% of the vessels) being recovered. Figure 157 illustrates the primary vessels from this context. The majority of the vessels from this context consisted of those from the Foodways Service Functional Category (n=21; representing nearly 34% of the vessels from the Fire deposits). Not unexpectedly, the

second most common group of vessel by functional category was that of the Household group (n=11; representing slightly less than 18% of all the vessels from the Fire deposits). The vessels from the Indulgences Functional Category comprised the next most common group of vessels (n=10; representing slightly over 16% of the vessels from the Fire deposits). It is interesting to note that there were no vessels from this functional category among the primary vessels, and all ten vessels from this category were represented by secondary vessels. The Indulgences Functional Category comprised over 21% of the secondary vessels from this context. Nearly equal in significance following the vessels from the Indulgences Functional Category were those from the Food Storage group (n=7; representing 11.3% of all vessels) and the Medicine group (n=6; representing 9.7% of the vessels). The Kitchenware Functional Category was represented by a single vessel (representing only 1.6% of the vessels from this context), and no vessels were recovered from the Personal Care/Hygiene, Labor/Activities, or Architecture categories.

A total of 21 ceramic and glass vessels recovered from the Fire deposits of House E were from the Foodways Service Functional Category. These were represented by slightly more Teaware (n=12) than Tableware (n=9) vessels. Only six of these vessels were primary vessels. The tablewares were represented by plates (n=3) and a relatively high number of serving vessels (n=5). The teawares were represented by cups (n=4), saucers (n=7), a small pitcher, and a shot glass. The primary vessels from this context—and most clearly in use by the house occupants at the time of the Riots—included two cups (Vessels E319 and E-321), two saucers (Vessels E-318 and E-342), and a round serving bowl (Vessel E-327). The cups and saucers combined represent three separate cup and saucer “sets.” One “set” was an undecorated, heavy-bodied whiteware (represented by Vessel E-321), one “set” was an American-manufactured, undecorated soft-paste porcelain (represented by Vessel E-342) with a backstamp that reads “GLASGOW CHINA / VITRIFIED / TRENTON, N. J.”, and the third “set” was a Bavarian-manufactured painted porcelain (Vessels E-318 and E-319) with a backstamp that reads “R. C. / MONBIJOU / BAVARIA” (Figure 158 and 192). The single serving bowl was a heavy-bodied, round bowl with exterior flutes and represents a utilitarian bowl form in common use during the 1870s-1890s (cf. Iles Junction Hotel; Stratton and Mansberger 2019:67).

The cheapest of these teawares in use by the house occupant was that represented by the undecorated, heavy-bodied whitewares. These undecorated wares were produced by a variety of English as well as American firms and had been in common use for several decades. The intermediately-priced teawares were those manufactured by the Trenton, New Jersey firm Glasgow China. Established in 1863, it was one of the largest pottery firms in Trenton during the later nineteenth century. The firm ceased operation sometime circa 1906, and most likely this cup and saucer had been in use for a few years at the time of the riots. The porcelain teacup and saucer marked R. C. / MONBIJOU /BAVARIA” was manufactured by the Bavarian firm, Rosenthal Company. This painted pattern, which loosely translates as “my jewel,” was produced between 1896 and 1907, and represents a fairly new piece of relatively high-priced porcelain at the time of the riots. The presence of the cup and saucer stored within the trunk (see discussion below) suggests that it was not in daily use at the time of the riots, and may have represent a “presentation” piece, perhaps given to the young Bessie Black at the time of her wedding.

Ceramic and glass vessels from the Kitchenware Functional Category were few in number within the Fire deposits. The single vessel from this functional category was a locally-produced

redware bowl (Vessel 340), more typical of the Early and Middle Pre-Fire eras. Although jigger-molded mixing bowls were more modern in style, the use of locally produced redware bowls may have persisted in poorer households through the beginning of the twentieth century.

Foodways Remains from the Fire Component constitute only 13.4% of all animal remains from House E (Appendix IX). A total of 183 animal remains were recovered, of which 112 specimens (61.2%) could be identified below class (89% by specimen weight). Many patterns that were documented with the previous Late Pre-Fire contexts continued through the 1908 occupation. As previously, specimens from pig and cattle are most numerous, making up 59.8% of all identified animal remains, with pig remains slightly outnumbering cattle specimens. Beef continued to contribute the greatest estimated biomass of 53.3% in comparison to 33.6% from pork. Sheep and/or goat were minor supplements along with eastern cottontail and possibly domestic rabbit. A single Norway rat bone was also identified. Domesticated chicken represents 83.3 percent of the identified avian specimens recovered from Fire contexts and is accompanied by lesser numbers of turkey, ducks, and goose. A single individual softshell turtle consists of five carapace bones and a plastron fragment. A spine from a catfish or bullhead is the only identified fish specimen.

Bones from pork and beef represent the full range of retail values for the 1908 Fire contexts. Low value pork butchering units are slightly more numerous (43.2%) than high (35.1%) and middle value (21.6%) cuts. For cattle, more than 83% of the bones were sawed, but nearly 77% are low value cuts with cross or short ribs being most numerous. Only 20% of the beef butchering units represent high value cuts, consisting largely of short loins.

The Food Storage Functional Category was represented by seven vessels (which represent 11.3% of the vessels from this context). The secondary vessels (n=4) were represented solely by Home Canned containers. In contrast, the primary vessels (n=3) were represented by two Commercially Canned vessels and one Home Canned vessel. All of the “Home Canned” vessels were represented by glass canning jars and jar lid liners. The two “Commercially Canned” vessels were represented by a glass food jar lid (Vessel E-350) and a pepper sauce condiment bottle (Vessel E-320). The glass food jar lid was small in diameter (1 $\frac{7}{8}$ -in diameter) and embossed “PAT APRIL / 1900 / 10.” The pepper sauce bottle had distinctive horizontal bands on its body, and was referred to as an “Oval Ring Pepper Sauce” bottle in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company catalog (1906:305) (Figure 159).

Ten vessels from the Indulgences Functional Category (representing 16.1% of the vessels from this context) were recovered from the Fire deposits of House E. All ten of these vessels were represented by small fragments of secondary vessels. It is of note that no primary vessels from this functional category were recovered from the Fire deposits of House E. The secondary vessels from this functional category included three beer bottles, and six whiskey flasks.

The Medicine Functional Category was represented by six vessels (which represented 9.7% of the vessels from this context). As with the Indulgences, the majority of these vessels were small fragments of secondary vessels (n=5). One of these fragmentary vessels probably represents the remains of a Dr. Hostetter’s Bitters bottle, which were present within the Middle Pre-Fire

context. Only two primary vessels were in this category, and included one proprietary medicine bottle (Vessel E-346), and one generic medicine bottle (Vessel E-348).

The single proprietary medicine bottle was a distinctive, three-sided bottle embossed “NORWEGIAN / COD LIVER OIL / CARBOLATED // HAZEN MORSE / TORONTO & NEW YORK” (Vessel E-346) (Figure 162). Cod liver oil is high in vitamins A (essential for the immune system function, cellular growth, and eye health) and D (essential in normal bone growth and immune system function), as well as omega-3 fatty acids (an anti-coagulant for blood, and anti-inflammatory agent). Carbolated cod liver oil consists of basic cod liver oil impregnated with carbolic acid, which is considered an anti-microbial agent and topical anesthetic (often used for toothaches). Historically, cod liver oil was used by northern Europeans to treat rheumatism, aching joints, stiff muscles, and generally to protect one’s body from the cold, as well as to heal skin wounds. By the later eighteenth century, it was being used to treat rheumatism, and soon after, rickets. By the later nineteenth century, cod liver oil was used widely to treat children for the prevention of rickets, and to treat a variety of ailments such as “consumption” and other “wasting” diseases.¹⁰⁸ Little is available as to the history of the Hazen Morse Company, which was in business by at least 1881 (see advertisements for their Maltopepsyn in that year). The bottle of cod liver oil represents a rather generic product for the treatment and prevention of a variety of common ailments.

Although no vessels from the Personal Care/Hygiene Functional Category were recovered from the Fire deposits, a couple of vessels recovered from the Post-Fire context may have been associated with either the Late Pre-Fire, or Fire contexts, and warrant discussion here. An embossed milk glass lid (Vessel E-291) for an ointment or salve jar was found in the upper levels of Test 1 (Lot E-9) (Figure 234). This lid was embossed “DR. J. PARKER PRAY / ESTABLISHED / 1868 / NEW YORK.” Dr. J. Parker Pray and his wife Mary Cobbs Pray were successful in the development and marketing of a wide range of nail, hair, and skin products during the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.¹⁰⁹ Among other things, Dr. Pray marketed a manicurist set that included nail care products and tools (similar to the bone cuticle tool recovered from adjacent House D). These manicurists’ items (along with the numerous salve and/or ointment jars recovered from these houses) strongly suggest the presence of women intent on caring for their nails (and potentially associated with the “working women” associated with these houses during the turn-of-the-century).¹¹⁰ Another skin care product recovered from

¹⁰⁸ cf. <https://americanhistory.si.edu/blog/2009/10/cod-liver-oil-and-pink-peignoirs.html>

¹⁰⁹ Mary Cobb moved to New York City from Virginia sometime after the Civil War. In 1874, while living in New York, “she met and married Dr. Joseph Parker Pray, a New England podiatrist who made a fortune purveying foot powders and ladies cosmetics.” Shortly after marrying Mr. Pray, Mary learned “the art of the nail manicurist” while in France, and in 1878 she established her first Manhattan Manicurists salon (Mrs. Pray’s Manicure). Together with Dr. Pray and his manufacturing business, the couple developed and marketed a wide line of hair, nail, and skin care products—including the invention of the modern emery board. Although the couple divorced in 1884, Mary successfully developed and marketed a range of products during the later years of the nineteenth century, and “in addition to retail outlets, Cobb targeted a mail order base and also offered to professionally train women in the nail-care trade as a form of expansion.” As such, “by 1900, her business was one of the largest female owned and managed businesses in the World.” Mary Cobb died in 1902. Dr. J. Parker Pray continued marketing products under his name several decades into the twentieth century (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_E._Cobb).

¹¹⁰ i.e. prostitutes or “women of easy virtue.”

House E, from the upper fill capping the later porch foundations (presumably from a Post-Fire context, Lot E-2) was a milk glass bottle (Vessel E-247) that was embossed “HAGAN’S / MAGNOLIA / BALM” (Figures 236-238). Magnolia Balm was a face and hand cream that was introduced in the middle-nineteenth century, and continued in use for many decades (well into the twentieth century). The cream was advertised, among other things, to improve the youthfulness of the skin, and eliminate blemishes. By the early twentieth century, Hagan’s Magnolia Balm was being marketed to (and/or used by) African-American women to whiten their skin (cf. Cooper 1892; *American Colored Magazine* 1903; Piess 2011). This bottle fragment most likely was redeposited from a Late Pre-Fire, or Fire context (Figures 234-238).

Second only to the Foodways Service Functional Category were the vessels of the Household Furnishings Functional Category (n=11; representing 17.7% of the vessels from the Fire Deposits). Of these vessels, only four were primary vessels: two kerosene lamps (Vessel E-436 and E-322), a large slop jar (Vessel E-328), and a spittoon (Vessel E-356) (Figure 160).

One of the lamps (Vessel E-322) is a table lamp represented by a milk glass, 4½-in square, 5-in tall, pedestal base with a lead glass font. Molded into each corner of the base is a series of small grape clusters and leaves. The lead glass font was decorated in a molded Argus-like pattern. The second lamp (Vessel E-436) is a round, 3½-in diameter, footed hand lamp with a clear body. The body has ribbed decorative bands around its mid-section, and a molded handle with the words “SECURITY HANDLE” embossed into its side. The slop jar was a large, 10½-in tall, relief-decorated, hollowware vessel with bales that once held a wire handle (Figure 161). The relief decoration was in the form of a potential acanthus leaf. Although the vessel would have functioned with a companion lid, the lid was not recovered during the excavations. The spittoon was a two-tone (blue and brown), sponge-decorated, Bristol-glazed vessel, and documents the use of chewing tobacco by the occupant of House E (Figure 161). One might wonder if the young Bessie Black chewed tobacco, or was this a household fixture to be used by her guests? The secondary vessels from the Household Furnishings Functional Category included a flower pot (Vessel E-358), four lamp chimneys, a lamp base/pedestal (Vessel E-361), and a potential wash basin (Vessel E-418). The flower pot has a decorated, jigger-molded rim with a distinctive molded design depicting grape clusters and vines (Figure 218).¹¹¹

Although not assigned vessel numbers, two crushed metal coal buckets (also known as coal hods) were recovered from the Fire deposits on the floor of House E (Figures 163-164). These buckets were tapered cones, approximately 8-in tall, with 8-in diameter base and 10-12-in diameter rim. Their presence, along with the presence of coal ash and clinkers in the surrounding fill deposits, suggest the presence of a coal-burning stove in close proximity to the adjacent chimney. The Montgomery Ward & Company 1895 catalog illustrates similar coal hods (Montgomery Ward 1895: 426). The cheapest stoves offered for sale by Montgomery Ward, and Sears, Roebuck & Company, were small coal-burning stoves such as the two illustrated in the Sears, Roebuck & Company 1897 catalog (Sears, Roebuck, and Company

¹¹¹ The distinctive jigger molded design is reminiscent of decorated wares produced at White and Company’s Gooselake Stoneware Manufactory and Tile Works located in rural Grundy County, and in production during the late 1850s and early 1860s (Mansberger 1997:79).

1968:125) (Figure 163). The lack of a stove in the fill of House E strongly suggests that the remains of the burned-out house had been scavenged for salvageable materials (such as the cast iron heating and cooking stoves once present in this dwelling).

The two most intriguing “features” associated with the Household Furnishings Functional Category recovered from the Fire deposits of House E were the physical remains of a dresser (Feature 28) and a trunk (Feature 27). Both features were identified as distinctive concentrations of artifacts positioned immediately above the charred floorboards and jute-backed floor covering of House E (cf. Figure 165). Besides the physical remains of these two household containers (the dresser and trunk), the concentration of artifacts also included the charred physical remains of the containers’ contents. The artifact inventory and analysis of these two “features” (as discussed below) has resulted in a partial inventory of the contents of these two pieces of household furniture, and not only offers a unique look into the contents of both the trunk and dresser but also into the daily life of the house occupant(s) at the time of the August 1908 riots.

The Dresser: A “dresser,” also known as a “chest of drawers,” is a piece of case furniture generally located in a bedroom that functioned as a container for clothes. Dressers came in various sizes, with three- and four-drawer dressers being most common by the later nineteenth century. Dressers often incorporated both a mirror and two “glove boxes” into their design, and were available in a variety of styles ranging from low to high value depending on the type of wood, quality of construction, character of decorative embellishments, and hardware. Feature 28, the physical remains of the dresser and its contents was located predominately in Test 11, but extended slightly into the adjacent tests (particularly the north end of Test 12) (Figure 165). The majority of the artifacts from this feature are represented by LotsE-126 and E-127.

Although limited in number, artifacts recovered from this context suggest that this feature represented a small dresser with a partial marble top and its contents on August 14, 1908 (Figure 166). The most diagnostic artifact recovered from this “feature” was a small marble slab typical of those used with three- or four-drawer dressers (Figure 167). This marble slab measured $\frac{7}{8}$ -in thick, 8-in wide, and 16½-in long. The slab had burned relatively hot, was extremely friable, and was recovered in many small pieces, capping the underlying concentration of fabric remnants. The size of this marble slab suggests a dresser with a partial marble top, presumably between two small “glove boxes” located on the top of the dresser. Additionally, four porcelain-wheeled casters (Figure 169) and two badly corroded cabinet locks (Figure 168) once part of this dresser were recovered from this feature. These two locks were probably associated with the two small “glove boxes” or drawers located at the top of the dresser, separated by the marble slab.¹¹² Presumably, the lower larger drawers did not have locks. Although a couple small fragments of mirror glass were recovered, the volume was not sufficient to suggest the presence of a full-sized mirror. The general lack of mirror glass in this assemblage strongly suggests that this dresser lacked a mirror. Similarly, the lack of drawer hardware (pulls and/or drawer handles) suggests that wooden knobs (and/or “pulls”) were used on the drawers. A dresser of this form would have represented one of the cheaper dressers available to the consumer in circa 1900-10.

¹¹² Similar cabinet locks were illustrated in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:128).

As expected, the majority of the artifacts recovered from within the dresser were fabrics, representing the remains of numerous clothing garments (Figures 170-172). Approximately 510 textile fragments were recovered from this context, all of which were identified as clothing (Table 12).¹¹³ An inventory and detailed descriptions of the textile remains are presented in Appendices X-XIII. A total of 17 garments were identified from the dresser, all of which were manufactured from cotton cloth (Table 13). These 17 clothing items were represented by both Outer Garments (n=10) and Under Garments (n=7) (Table 15).¹¹⁴ Of these garments, all but one was identified as traditional female attire (Table 16). The single unattributed garment (Textile 9) from the dresser was an indeterminate outer garment consisting of a single textile fragment containing a button hole on a placket. Based on the preponderance of female garments in this context, this single unattributed garment most likely was also a garment worn by a woman. All of the garments from the dresser appear to have been folded and neatly stacked in the drawer. Most likely, the recovered textiles from this context represent the partial contents of a single drawer, with the total loss of the other drawers by fire.

The Outer Garments within the dresser included a blouse, a bodice, a dress, two jackets,¹¹⁵ two shirtwaists, one skirt, and one unidentifiable garment (Table 17). The Under Garments in the dresser were identified as a single set of pantaloons, three petticoats, one stocking, one union suit/vest, and one wrapper.¹¹⁶ Based on the size of the stocking, Coates (2021) suggests that the owner of this stocking (Textile 15) indicated a size 8½ for the hose (and a size 3 shoe).¹¹⁷ Similarly, two other garments—a shirtwaist (Textile 6) and a bodice (Textile 16)—allowed Coates (2021) to suggest that the owner of these garments had an approximate 34-in to 36-in bust measurement. Non-garment textile items were not represented within the dresser.

Table 18 tabulates the garments from both the dresser and adjacent trunk as to the techniques used to manufacture these items. Broadly speaking, these garments were separated into machine-stitched and hand-stitched categories. Based on the character of the stitching, the machine-stitched garments were further subdivided into “Ready-made” (commercially produced) and “Domestic-made” (home or small shop produced) categories. The majority of the garments recovered from the dresser were machine-stitched (n=15), with a small number having been hand stitched (n=2). The machine-stitched garments appear to have included both “Ready-made” (commercial) and “Domestic-made” (non-commercial home production) garments, with the

¹¹³ The analysis of the fabrics from House E was undertaken by Chelsea Coates, and was the basis for her M.A. thesis entitled “Invisible Fashion: Middle Class Respectability in an African American Household. An Analysis of Textiles From One House Destroyed During the 1908 Race Riot in Springfield, Illinois” (Coates 2021).

¹¹⁴ Appendix XIV is a glossary of clothing-related terms used within this report.

¹¹⁵ Jackets tabulated here were formal dress jackets—as in a suit coat—not considered Outerwear worn outdoors from protection from the elements.

¹¹⁶ A wrapper (or house dress) is a loose-fitting morning gown, simple in style compared to clothing worn in public, and allowed women to wear fewer or looser undergarments. Wrappers were designed to be worn in a private setting, since they allowed women to relax, be more comfortable, and move more freely without the confines of societal fashion (Cunningham 2003:7). Night gowns were not a part of middle/lower class wardrobe at the turn of the century and were considered a luxury item (Kidwell and Christman 1974: 148).

¹¹⁷ The shoe size is a pre-modern size designation, and would be the modern equivalent of a 6 to 6.5 size shoe today.

“Ready-made” garments (n=8) being twice as common as the “Domestic-made” (n=4) garments. Examples of both “Ready-made” and “Domestic-made” machine-stitched garments (Textiles 3, 4, and 11) exhibited additional hand-stitched work (presumably representing repairs and/or post-purchase modifications for personalized fitting).

The garments from the dresser represent seasonal garments typical of summer use by a female, and are in keeping with the mid-August date of the riots. Typical of late summer use, the garments in the dresser lacked Over Garments. The seventeen garments within this dresser suggest that the female occupant of the house had multiple “outfits” (and/or “change of clothes”), the majority of which were represented by Ready-made clothing.

Small finds recovered from a context suspected as being within the dresser were represented in very small number. Clothing fasteners although not numerous, were represented by a large variety of buttons (Figure 173). Buttons were represented by sew through bone, Prosser (milk glass), stamped metal; shell, as well as several small loop shank varieties. The majority of the loop shank buttons are fabric covered, three-piece metal varieties. Additionally, a distinctive loop shank button with heraldic cross, reminiscent of buttons in use by the Red Cross, was also recovered from this context. The Red Cross was established in 1881, and the presence of the button in this context raises the question whether the house occupant (presumably Bessie Black) may have worked, or volunteered for, the American Red Cross.

Other clothing-related items included a couple of buckles, clasps and/or clothing/suspender buckles, a small lapel pin, and a spring-loaded clip (reminiscent of those currently used on name tags) were also present in this assemblage. Unfortunately, the image on the face of the lapel pin had not survived.

Non-garment related artifacts present in this feature included a small set of scissors (Figure 174), a safety pin, a small fragment of a wooden smoking pipe stem, and a single piece of lead printer’s type (Figure 175). The limited number of mirror glass fragments noted earlier potentially represents the remains of a small hand-held mirror. The small set of scissors potentially represents the presence of a minimal sewing kit. The pipe stem fragment may represent fragments of the same pipe recovered from the adjacent trunk (as the excavation units were side by side with some mixing between the two contexts). Most likely, these small finds had been within one, or both, of the two small glove drawers located at the top of the dresser. The presence of the lead printer’s type is problematic, and potentially represents materials re-deposited from the Late Pre-Fire context.

The Trunk: Trunks are “large cuboid containers designed to hold clothes and other personal belongings,” and generally are perceived as being “most commonly used for extended periods away from home,” and/or associated with travel. Although travel trunks (often referred to as “steamer” trunks) represented the equivalent of today’s “suit case” (luggage) particularly among the traveling elite, historically they served another function among working class individuals as a storage chest for personal belongings. Often more robust and/or rugged than dressers (also known as “clothes chests”) they represent an easily-toted container of personal items associated

with mobile working-class individuals.¹¹⁸ By the later 1880s, a variety of reinforced trunks with oak-stave exteriors, metal banding, and structural brackets were common. On the interior, trunks generally contained large trays with lidded compartments for the storage of smaller items. Many varieties of trunks were offered for sale by the various mail order houses at the turn-of-the-century, and these catalogues illustrate a wide range of “state room” and “steamer” trunks common during the period (Figure 177). Camel-top, flat-top, and wall trunks were among the various varieties in use at the turn-of-the-century.¹¹⁹

Similarly, a second concentration of artifacts was recovered in the adjacent corners of Tests 9, 10, 12, and 13, with the greatest number of artifacts being located in the south end of Test 12 and the north end of Test 13 (see Lots E-144, E-145, and E-159) (Figure 176). These artifacts included both the remnants of a suspected container, as well as its contents. Several fragments of the container were recovered from the excavations with sufficient detail to allow a determination that the objects were located within a large trunk. Physical remains of the sheet metal and canvas covered wood body, as well as metal hardware (corner clamp or brackets, handle caps, trunk casters, hinges, remnants of sheet metal exterior covering, small clinched slat nails, and reinforcing cleats) were recovered (Figures 178-183). Unburned wood fragments from the base of the trunk were recovered from the base of the artifact concentration. These fragmentary remains suggest that the trunk was constructed of softwood, and at least some of the exterior surface was covered with thin sheet metal. The exterior surface of the metal covering may have been lacquered, as a black shiny residue was present on some of the metal fragments. Small clinched nails suggest that the trunk had exterior wood reinforcing slats. Fragments of several stamped metal cleats for reinforcing wooden slats and their attachment to the trunk body were also recovered. These cleats were decorated with a distinctive four-leaf clover or shamrock motif, which was a common feature among trunks manufactured by the M. M. Secor Trunk Company of Racine, Wisconsin (Figures 184-185).¹²⁰

The trunk had a variety of personal items neatly stacked within it at the time of the fire, with its contents including clothing, books, an insurance policy, a variety of personal items (including such items as a hair comb, jewelry, and a slate writing stylus), and toys (dominos, small rubber balls). As with the nearby dresser, textile fragments represented the most common artifact from this context (Figure 186). A total of approximately 740 textile fragments were recovered from

¹¹⁸ To many working class individuals, the trunk contained all of the worldly possessions of that individual. In 1913, Bessie Black’s ex-husband David, who was operating a rooming house with his then wife Ella, was arrested for larceny for, among other things, keeping a roomer’s trunk in lieu of rent payment (“DAVID BLACK IS ARRESTED TWICE. First Taken on Charge of Larceny and Later on One of Assault and Battery,” *Illinois State Register*, 6 September 1913, p. 10; “Charged with Larceny,” *Illinois State Register*, 6 September 1913, p. 14).

¹¹⁹ Camel-top trunks, in contrast to flat-topped trunks, had a rounded or “humped” lid that prevented the stacking of other trunks on the top of them during travel. Wall trunks had specially designed hinged lids that allowed the trunk to open freely while pushed up against a wall.

¹²⁰ This firm was established by the Bohemian-born Martin M. Secor, who had moved to Racine, Wisconsin as a young boy with his family. A harness maker by trade, he established the Northwestern Trunk and Traveling Bag Manufactory in 1861, which he expanded and renamed the Secor Trunk Company in 1877. By the 1880s, the Secor Trunk Company was mass producing a variety of trunks, and was one of the more successful and largest trunk manufactures in the United States (<https://unconventionalhistorian.com/tag/mm-secor/>).

this context, and represent the remains of minimally 25 individual textile items (see Appendices X-XIII for detailed inventory and description of these fabric items). These textile items are represented by Clothing-related garments (n=18), as well as Accessory items (n=3), Household Linen (n=3), and a single Indeterminate item (n=1) (Table 12). Besides cotton (n=18), the textiles from within the trunk included silk (n=5), and wool (n=2) (Table 13).¹²¹ All of the textile items in the trunk appear to have been folded and neatly stacked in the trunk alongside the other non-textile items. As discussed below, the textile items from the trunk represent a contrasting assemblage of fabric-related artifacts from those located in the nearby dresser.

The 18 garments recovered from the trunk were represented by Overwear (n=4; 23.5% of the identified garments from the trunk), Outer Garments (n=9; representing 52.9% of the identified garments from the trunk), Under Garments (n=4; representing 23.5% of the identified garments), and one Indeterminate item of unknown type (Table 15). Of these 18 garments, eight (representing 66.7% of the garments identified to a specific gender) were attributed to traditional female use, whereas four garments (representing 33.3% of the garments identified to a specific gender) were attributed to male use (Table 16). Six garments from the trunk were of unknown gender affiliation. The four garments assigned to male use from the trunk included two suit vests, a sack coat, and a fleece-lined union suit or vest. Fragments of suspenders were also present, albeit tabulated as clothing accessories.

The Overwear garments from the trunk were represented by a cape, a duster, a fur collar, and one indeterminate item (Table 17). As noted earlier, Overwear garments were recovered solely from the trunk, and were not present in the dresser. The Outer Garments recovered from within the trunk included a bodice, a jacket, a sack coat, a shirt, a skirt, two suit vests, and two indeterminate items.¹²² The Under Garments identified in the trunk included one corset, one petticoat, one fleece lined union suit/vest, and a “vest and drawers.”

The majority of the garments recovered from the trunk were machine-stitched (n=14), with a small number having been hand stitched (n=4) (Table 18). The machine-stitched garments appear to have included both “Ready-made” (commercial) and “Domestic-made” (non-commercial home production) garments, with the “Ready-made” garments (n=8) being significantly more common than the “Domestic-made” (n=1) garments. Examples of both “Ready-made” and “Domestic-made” machine-stitched garments exhibited additional hand-stitched work (presumably representing repairs and/or post-purchase modifications for personalized fitting). In contrast to the garments recovered from the dresser, the garments recovered from the trunk included non-summer Overwear items, as well as garments most likely worn by males.

Non-garment textile accessories recovered from within the trunk were represented by suspenders, a handkerchief, and a parasol. Non-fabric fragments of the parasol shaft and ribs

¹²¹ Four fiber types in common use, and comprising the majority of garments manufactured at that time, were cotton, silk, wool, and flax. No textiles manufactured from flax were recovered from House E. Synthetic fibers were not introduced until well after the 1908 riots.

¹²² As noted earlier, both the jacket and sack coat represent more formal Outer Garments, as opposed to Overwear items specifically worn for protection from the weather.

(including a bone rib tip) were also among the small finds recovered from this feature (Figure 220).

Household Linens recovered from the trunk included a quilt (Textile E-39), a hand towel (Textile E-41), and an Indeterminate item potentially representing a towel or blanket (Textile E-38). The quilt, which most likely represented a simple, albeit traditional four- or nine-square pattern, appears to have been unfinished as it was not backed, and more correctly should be called a quilt top.¹²³ The Indeterminate item from the Household Linen category was reminiscent of a towel or blanket (Textile 38). Miscellaneous non-garment textile items also included a ball of string, and a potential fabric handle of an unidentified item (Figure 189).

Clothing fasteners from the trunk were more plentiful than in the dresser (Figure 187). These fasteners were represented by a variety of buttons, including turned bone, milk glass (or Prosser), shell, stamped four-hole, and tack buttons (also known as jean buttons). Non-button fasteners were also present and included hook and eye fasteners, buckles, and suspender-style clasps. Besides these textile items, a single woman's high-top, lace-up shoe was recovered from the trunk (Figure 188). Several men's shoes were recovered from other nearby contexts, potentially from the Late Pre-Fire or Fire context, and included three large men's shoes (Lots E-81, E-98, E-100) (Figure 216-217).

Unlike the dresser, which contained predominately textile garments items, the trunk contained a wide range of non-fabric small finds that represent a great variety of personal items, some of which probably represent keep-sakes and/or family mementos. Of special note was a porcelain cup and saucer, as noted above (Figure 192). This teacup and its associated saucer were thinly potted bone china with a painted floral design. The vessels had a backstamp that incorporated a crown and the letters "R" and "C" in crossed swords, above the word "MONBIJOU." This cup and saucer was manufactured by the Rosenthal Company, of Bavaria. The Rosenthal Company was established by Philipp Rosenthal in 1879. Monbijou was a product line (not a pattern name) produced by the Rosenthal Company from circa 1896 to 1907.¹²⁴ This teacup and saucer may represent a special presentation piece given to the young Bessie to celebrate a special occasion, such as a wedding.

Several fragments of flat glass from the trunk potentially represent remains of multiple picture frames, which most likely held images of family and loved ones. The picture frames were small in size, and oval/round in shape.

¹²³ Coates (2021) notes that the quilt top (Textile E-39) was constructed using textile fragments similar to those used for the manufacture of Textile 6 (a Ready-made shirtwaist in the dresser), Textile 24 (most likely a Ready-made suit vest in the trunk), and potentially Textile 25 (an indeterminate Overwear silk jacket or cape most likely hand-stitched and recovered from the trunk). Although Textile 25, if crafted by Bessie, would have yielded scraps of fabric that could have been incorporated into the quilt top, the ready-made garments would not have yielded scrap fabric for the quilt (unless similar ready-made garments had been cut apart specifically to make the quilt top). Ready-made garments would not have yielded left-over fabric to be incorporated into a quilt top by Bessie—thus the argument that left-over scraps used to manufacture the quilt top were linked to hand-stitched garments manufactured by the house occupant and located in the dresser—does not hold water.

¹²⁴ https://antiques.lovetoknow.com/Monbijou_China_Bavaria

Jewelry and/or artifacts associated with personal adornment were relatively plentiful within this context. One of the artifacts from this category that stands out from the others in terms of its potential significance to the house occupant is a gold finger ring which appears to represent a wedding band (Figure 202). The ring is a small gold finger ring fitting the description of a “Plain Oval Band,” and has a touch mark stamped on the interior surface that reads “14KA*”. The ring was probably a size 6, as the interior diameter measured approximately 16.5mm. Although this ring is suggestive of a wedding band, a period advertisement suggests that “wedding rings should be made of 18 karat gold,” which this ring was not (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:417). It is not too unexpected that Bessie’s potential wedding ring was only 14 karat, and not 18 karat gold—and that it was stored in the trunk and not on her finger.

At least five Limoges-style brooches were present in the House E trunk (Figure 204-205). French-produced Limoges brooches used a white porcelain cabochon, the majority of which were painted with a floral design or portrait.¹²⁵ These brooches, often marked with the Limoges name, were a product of the French porcelain industry by at least the middle nineteenth century. At some point during the latter nineteenth century, cheaper brooches using glass cabochons, became common as a form of “costume jewelry” in use with less affluent individuals. These brooches emulate the more expensive and contemporary Limoges brooches which had a porcelain “jewel” (or cabochon) painted with a floral design and/or portrait.¹²⁶ The five brooches recovered from House E were of two shapes and/or sizes. Unlike the traditional Limoges brooch, which has an overglaze painted white porcelain cabochon, these brooches were constructed using a white glass insert (or cabochon) with a floral design painted on its exterior surface. The glass cabochon was set into a cuprous backing with a soldered hinged fastening pin. The larger brooches were oval in shape and measured approximately 0.90 x 1.25-in. The smaller brooches were circular in shape, with an approximate 0.95-in diameter. All five brooches had a painted floral design. Another small stamped metal brooch (1.00 x 1.15-in) with a floral design was also recovered from this context (Figure 203).

Jewelry and/or clothing accessories from this context included both collar studs and decorative cuff links, and a vest chain (Figures 207-208). The chain potentially represents a watch fob, advertised as a “vest chain” in the 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue (Sears, Roebuck, and Company 1968:405). This chain is suggestive of a male presence.

Collar studs (also known as collar buttons) were fasteners that secured the two ends of a detachable collar to each other, and to the shirt, and are indicative of the use of formal, starched collars. The collar studs were milk glass studs typical of the later nineteenth century (Figure 208). Cuff links served a similar function to fasten the two edges of a cuff to each other, as more formal shirts with stiff starched cuffs generally did not have buttons on their sleeves. As with collar studs, the use of cuff links suggests more-formal attire (and starched cuffs). The cuff links recovered from the House E trunk were of several varieties, and included both “double panel” (connected by chain links) and “fixed pin” (with one head slightly smaller than the other)

¹²⁵ A cabochon is a polished stone with a convex top and a flat bottom used in jewelry. Cabochons are often sculpted and even carved.

¹²⁶ <https://yourgreatfinds.net/blogs/news/81690116-limoges-brooches>

varieties. At least one of the cufflinks had an inlay mother-of-pearl head. The 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue illustrates a wide range of similar cuff links (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:425). With the introduction and use of starched collars and cuffs among the middle and upper class, the use of buttons was difficult to use with the stiff starched cuffs and the answer was the cufflink—a small metal chain with button-shaped ends. Although the general perception is that cufflinks were associated solely with male use, more formal female attire by the turn-of-the-century also utilized cufflinks and collar studs. As one source notes, "cuff links were very common for women, too," and in use by "Gibson girls, suffragists, and clerks."¹²⁷

Also recovered from the trunk was a small heart-shaped padlock (Lot E-145) (Figure 206). These locks, which did not offer much security to its user, were often referred to as "love padlocks" and could have been used in conjunction with a small jewelry box, diary, or part of a bracelet—as advertised by Sears, Roebuck and Company in 1897 (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:415).

Personal hygiene items recovered from the trunk included fragments of at least two metal-backed combs (Figure 209). The identification of the two combs was based on the presence of U-shaped metal backing fragments of two sizes recovered from this context. 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 metal back or frame, similar to that recovered from House E. Besides horn, these combs may also have had wooden or bone teeth. The metal-backed combs were the first combs listed in the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue, and represent slightly more expensive combs than similarly sized hard rubber and celluloid combs—the latter of which were not present in this context (which is in stark contrast to the small finds recovered from the adjacent House D).

Printed materials, represented by a variety of charred paper fragments and book covers, were well represented from the trunk context, and included remnants of several books, a newspaper, as well as personal papers (including a life insurance policy and potential letters) (Figures 193-201). At least five books were located in the trunk. This reading material was represented by at least two genres: religious and/or devotional texts, and practical business texts. Religious texts were represented by loose charred pages, as well as one large intact remnant of the book (with its edges burned away, leaving behind the core of the book). This book remnant (less an unknown amount of its edges) measures 5 x 7-in in size, and minimally 1¼-in thick. Presently, only a small number of the loose fragments of this book have been transcribed, with multiple references to both Christ, Jesus, Noah, and other biblical references (such as the book of *Acts* in the New Testament). Another transcribed fragment reads "God... / The Bible...". The limited transcribed text from these small book fragments suggests that it was not a bible, but probably represented a Christian devotional text (Figure 196).

A stack of three books of uniform size and similar fabric covers also was recovered in the trunk (Figure 194-195). These books, which have been reluctant to tell us much about themselves, are thin (approximately ¼-in thick) with fancy fabric covers and appear to have measured

¹²⁷ <https://pranga.co/blogs/news/women-and-cufflinks>; <https://www.nytimes.com/1991/10/30/garden/which-came-first-cuffs-or-cuff-links.html>

approximately 7 x 9-in in size. Written across the top of one of the books in pencil was the apparent owner's name. Although partially illegible, it appears to indicate the name Jess [or Jeff] Sammack. Unfortunately, no information has been found regarding a Jeff or Jess Sammack in Springfield.¹²⁸ Although the cover is partially intact, the only word from the book's title preserved is the word "The ...". Only that part of the book that was charred around the edges was preserved, and the central body of the three books that were unburned had reverted to a fine-grained, clay-like material and suggests the presence of quality clay-based paper. Unfortunately the subject matter of these three books is unknown.

A business-related text included a book entitled *The Mechanics' and Laborers' Ready Reckoner* (which was originally published by C. P. Huestis in 1847) (Figure 193). The portions of this book that were recovered from the trunk had page numbers that differed from those of the original edition. For example, page 200 from the book recovered from House E corresponded with page 20 of the historic text. Although the page numbers do not match, the text is identical and suggests that this 1847 manuscript had been republished and packaged with an additional text.

Several small fragments of paper with hand written, cursive text was present in the trunk assemblage, as well as small fragments of paper with mathematical calculations and crudely drawn sketches (Figures 200-201). Unfortunately, these fragments were small, and the content of the text is unknown. Nonetheless, the paper with the cursive text appears to represent remnants of personal hand-written letters, which may have been mailed to the house occupant and stored in the trunk (Lot E-145). Potentially these letters reference three individuals by name: 1) a potential uncle with a first name that began with "J"—perhaps the Jess Sammack whose name had been penciled on the cover of the book discussed above, 2) a person with slightly less familiarity to the reader, as the writer also listed that person's last name, which began with the letter "E" ("...addie Ea..."), and 3) a potential woman named Ople, who the letter may have been addressed to ("[d]ear ople"). Several of the small paper fragments recovered from the trunk also contained hand written numbers and drawings. The paper fragments with the handwritten numbers indicate mathematical calculations (addition/subtraction and division of numbers). These fragments may represent business papers, and is consistent with the presence of the book noted above entitled *The Mechanics' and Laborers' Ready Reckoner*. The paper fragment with the drawing depicts a crudely drawn "doodle" of a stick person with large eyes and a smiling face adjacent to an unidentified object (a square box-like object with a rod projecting through the center of the box which appears to be emitting rays). Most likely these doodles were drawn by a child. The paper fragments from the trunk represent hand written letters, most likely received by the house occupant (perhaps from family members with a young child), as well as personal papers exhibiting mathematical calculations (such as would be expected with a business owner).

Another personal item represented among the printed materials from within the trunk were remnants of a life insurance policy issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (also known as MetLife) (Figure 197). The charred fragments recovered include portions of the distinctive decorative border, and portions of the company's name. The company name is printed in blocky, all capital letters, which is different from the more modern policies of the

¹²⁸ A search of the 1898, 1902, 1906, 1907 and 1908 Springfield city directories located no families with the surname Sammack. Similarly, a search of the Springfield newspapers uncovered nobody with that surname.

1910s (which appear in a different, more Art Nouveau-style font, with only the first letter capitalized). Additionally, a small fragment with text references the year 1907, suggesting that the policy was relatively new at the time of the riots having been issued in late 1907 or in 1908 prior to the August riots.

Also present in the trunk was at least one neatly folded newspaper (Figures 198-199). Although represented by a limited number of charred scraps, the limited transcribed text and a partial mast head allowed the identification of not only the name of the newspaper but also the issue (and/or day it was published), which lead to the identification of an online version of that issue. Three of the many identifiable newspaper fragments that allowed for the identification of the newspaper (*The Topeka Plaindealer*) as well as the specific issue date (17 October 1905) are illustrated in Figures 198-199. *The Topeka Plaindealer* was a Black-owned and Black-edited newspaper published for a Black audience. First published in 1899, it was one of the more successful of such papers at the time.¹²⁹ This particular 8-page issue carried a headline that read “President Roosevelt’s Trip Through the White South Has Been Very Encouraging to the Colored People of That Section!”, with stories highlighting “The Black Man in America!”, President Roosevelt’s trip to the Tuskegee Institute (“Was A Great Day For Tuskegee Institute!”), and “Doings At Washington.”

Additionally, artifacts associated with writing were present in the trunk and included both slate writing styluses, as well as wooden pencils (Figures 210 and 224). The slate styluses, although broken, have factory-sharpened points suggesting that they were new and/or unused. Additionally wooden pencils with graphite leads were also present in the trunk (cf. Lot E-159). Wooden pencils, including one sharpened to within a half inch of the eraser end of the pencil (Lot E-57), were recovered in the adjacent fire deposits (not in the trunk). The continued sharpening of the pencil down to its eraser suggests a fiscally conservative, and/or frugal, individual.

Several artifacts from the trunk are suggestive of leisure activity and/or “play.” Artifacts associated with this leisure activity included rubber balls, poker chips, and dominoes. Three reddish-colored rubber balls were recovered alongside one another and were all of slightly different size (Figure 211). The smallest was approximately 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ -in diameter, one was 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ diameter, and the largest was 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in diameter. Although the balls may originally have been of various sizes, the fire and subsequent post-fire degradation over time may have caused the differential shrinkage of the rubber. It is unclear whether these rubber balls were leather or fabric covered, or represented simple rubber balls.

Fragments of at least five badly burned and deformed, pressed-wood dominoes were recovered from the trunk assemblage (Lot E-144) (Figure 212). Pressed wood dominoes replaced the more common (and expensive) two-piece ivory and ebony dominoes by the late nineteenth century.

¹²⁹ *The Topeka Plaindealer* was established by Nick Chiles, a South Carolina man who moved to Topeka in 1886, after a short stint in Chicago. As one biography notes, “Chiles developed a reputation for his timely and thought-provoking editorials on subjects of concern to African Americans in Topeka, around Kansas, and beyond the state's borders. A savvy businessman, Chiles grew the *Plaindealer* to be the most successful Black newspaper in Kansas. It was among the strongest Black newspapers in the nation, and the longest running.” Although Chiles died in 1929, his newspaper continued through November 1958 (<https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/nick-chiles/12009>).

These latter dominoes, as represented by those found in this trunk, were made from a composite material consisting of sawdust and a binder (glue) with pressed decoration on the back side. The designs used for the decorated backs of pressed wood dominoes ran the gamut of styles, and often included images of animals and buildings. Often domino sets included different images on each domino. The backs of the dominoes from this trunk were all decorated similarly, exhibiting an ornate curvilinear design. Although dominoes are generally a standard size, the dominoes recovered from House E appear to be slightly smaller than the standard domino (½ x 1-in), but this may be a result of the dominos having been deformed by the fire and burning. Earlier style bone and ebony dominoes were recovered in both the Late Pre-Fire (n=1; Lot 86) and Middle Pre-Fire (n=3; Lot 17) contexts. These bone and ebony dominoes measured 1¾ x 7⁄8 x 3⁄8-in.

Two pressed-clay poker chips, fused together by the heat of the fire, were recovered from the trunk (Figure 213). These two poker chips were decorated with a “Crescent Moon and Star” motif (Lot E-127). Pressed-clay poker chips were common during this period, and their presence in the trunk suggests not only the activity of card playing, but also that of gambling (such as poker). Although dominoes are often associated with children’s play activities, they are also associated with adult leisure activities as well, and may reflect adult gaming activities as with the poker chips. Remnants of a single smoking pipe were also recovered from within the trunk (Figure 190). Fragments of this pipe included a burned dowel-like piece of wood with a hollow core and a hard rubber pipe stem. Although the function of the wooden dowel-like object is unknown, the pipe stem would have been associated with a wooden bowl with stem raising the possibility that this artifact is part of the same pipe (Sears Roebuck and Company 1897:333). Although typically perceived today as being used by a male individual, the smoking of pipes historically was not necessarily a gender specific activity. Nonetheless, it seems likely that this may have been a remnant of Bessie’s ex-husband’s personal property.

Another small find potentially located within the trunk (or in immediately adjacent Fire deposits) included a pocket knife (Lot 159A). The handle of this promotional pocket knife was imprinted “BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO. / ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. / MANUFACTURER.” The Broderick and Bascom Rope Company was established in St. Louis in 1876. Their “wire rope” would most likely have been in use by the local mining companies, as well as with the local street car companies (supplying power by way of the overhead electrical cables). How this knife ended up in House E is unclear. Fragments of a second badly deteriorated knife were recovered from Lot E-100 (Figure 191).

Small finds recovered from the Fire deposits outside of the dresser and trunk were not overly numerous. Among these small finds from the Fire deposits of House E were additional cast iron and porcelain furniture casters probably associated with another piece of unidentified furniture (such as a table, or dresser) (Lot E-15) (Figure 221). This piece of furniture represents a second item, separate from the dresser discussed previously. Additionally, several distinctive double-pointed, wire-drawn “nails” (or more appropriately “metal dowels”) were recovered from the Fire deposits as well (Lot E-98) (Figure 220). These fasteners may have been associated with the edge-gluing of wood furniture panels, such as a table top. A plate glass table (or dresser) pad with beveled edge, also was recovered from this context (Lot E-15) (Figure 222). Charred fragments of a jute-backed floor covering were recovered directly on the surface of the charred floor boards of House E, and would be considered part of the Household Furnishings (Figure

156). This floor covering (Textile E-44) probably represents jute-backed linoleum.¹³⁰ Linoleum was introduced in the 1860s, and by the turn-of-the-century it had become a cheap, durable, water-resistant, sheet-type floor covering common in homes throughout the United States. The fire apparently burned off all of the linseed oil covering, leaving only the fire-resistant jute backing of the linoleum. Toys from the Fire deposits were few in number, but included two fragmentary unburned “China” doll heads (Lots E-144, E-83;), and a burned and partially shattered marble (Lot E-25) (Figure 219). Tools, albeit in small number, were also among the small finds recovered from the Fire deposits of House E. These tools included a badly deteriorated metal file (Lot E-80) and a whetstone (bottom; Lot E-67) (Figure 235). The whetstone has an oval cross section. Both items may have been used to sharpen knives, and/or other edge tools. Figure 229 illustrates three miscellaneous small finds recovered from the Fire deposits of House E.

Among the small finds from the Fire deposits of House E, and lying directly on the floor of the house, were the remains of at least 17 shotgun shells (Figures 225-227). The largest concentration of these shotgun shells (n=15) was located at, or directly on the burned floor, within Test 7 (Lots E-67 and E-68). Additional shells were located in Text 6 (n=1; Lot E-57) and Test 9 (n=1; Lot E-98). These shells, which were represented by badly deteriorated brass shell heads, partially melted lead shot (consisting of smaller lead shot fused into a single “slug”), and paper wads, lacked their paper casing, and were all unfired (Table 11). The component parts of the shotgun shells included the brass heads with primers, fiber and/or cardboard wads, and partially melted and fused lead shot. The paper shell casings had not survived. Although the shells had gotten hot enough to melt and fuse the lead pellets/shot together, the black powder apparently did not ignite. The brass heads were represented by three distinct sizes: large (0.90-in diameter; top), medium (0.80-0.83-in diameter; middle), and small (0.63-0.68-in diameter; bottom).

Table 11
Shotgun Shell Data
Fire Deposits, House E

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Head Stamp</u>	<u>Fired?</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Potential Gauge</u>
57	0.79-0.80-in	NEW ARRIVAL	Not Fired	1	8-gauge
67	0.81-0.82-in	NEW CLUB	Not Fired	2	8-gauge
68	0.63-0.68-in		Not Fired?	8	16- or 18-gauge
68	0.80-0.83-in		Not Fired?	4	8-gauge
68	0.90-in		Not Fired?	1	6-gauge ?
98	0.76-in	EXPERT (?)	Not Fired	1	10-gauge

The shotgun shells varied from 0.63-in to 0.90-in in diameter, and appear to have clustered around three sizes: The majority of the shell diameters clustered around two sizes, with eight shells measuring between 0.63-in and 0.68-in in diameter (potentially representing a 16- or 18-

¹³⁰ Linoleum is a linseed oil product, often combined with cork dust and color pigment, with a fabric (jute or canvas) backing. Later sheet-type floorings included jute or asphalt-impregnated black paper with cellulose, horsehair and tar.

gauge shotgun), and seven ranging from approximately 0.80 to 0.83-in in diameter (potentially representing 8-gauge shotgun). Additionally, a single shell measured 0.76-in in diameter, and another one at 0.90-in in diameter (potentially representing 10-gauge and 6-gauge shotguns, respectively).¹³¹

The brass heads from the shotgun shells recovered from House E were in various states of deterioration. Although many of the primers were unstruck (and/or represented unfired shells), several of the primers were sufficiently deteriorated to make such an assessment impossible. Three potential brands were tentatively identified among these 17 shells. Two of the unfired shell heads, which were impressed “NEW CLUB,” were probably manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.¹³² These shells potentially are the “Double Circle” design, which were in production from circa 1892 through 1896, and if so, would have represented older shells in August 1908. A second unfired shell head appears to be stamped “NEW RIVAL.” These shells were manufactured by Winchester with a yellow paper shell case from 1899 through 1904, and with an olive-green shell case from 1897 through 1901, in 10-, 12-, 14-, 16-, and 20-gauge sizes.¹³³ A third marked headstamp may represent the Union Metallic Cartridge Company’s EXPERT brand.¹³⁴ What is interesting about the EXPERT brand is that they were designed for heavy loads and smokeless powder and sold only as empty cartridges between 1901 and 1908. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company produced this shell in an 8-gauge size, as well as the more common sizes noted above. This assemblage of shotgun shells suggests the use of multiple guns with a variety of bore diameters, the presence of older shells in use at the time of the riots, and potentially the presence of a shotgun with a larger than normal gauge. It is unclear whether Bessie Black was proficient with the use of a shotgun, whether she actually had possession of a shotgun on the night of August 14, 1908, and why she would have had such a variety of shotgun shells in her possession. Perhaps these shells were remnants of her ex-husband’s possessions, and are reflective of his profession as saloon keeper (and use of shotguns in his business practices, for protection).

¹³¹ Historically, the three most common shotguns in use during the later years of the nineteenth century were the 10-, 12-, and 16-gauge (cf. Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968: 562-571; 583). Both the Sears, Roebuck, and Company (cf. 1897) and the Montgomery Ward and Company (cf. 1895) catalogues from the later 1890s carry predominately Union Metallic Cartridge Company shells. Although the 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue carried predominately Union Metallic Cartridge Company shells (in these three sizes), shells manufactured by the Winchester Repeating Rifle Company (aka Winchester) were also marketed by Sears, Roebuck and Company in limited number as well. The Winchester Repeating Rifle Company began cartridge production in New Haven, Connecticut in 1866, as well. They remained a leader in the industry through 1931 when they were purchased by the Olin family’s Western Cartridge Company. Besides the 10-, 12- and 16-gauge shells offered by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Winchester also offered 14- and 20-gauge shells (Montgomery Ward 1897:584) (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winchester_Repeating_Arms_Company).

¹³² The Union Metallic Cartridge Company (U.M.C. Co.) of Bridgeport, Connecticut began cartridge production in 1866, and continued production until 1911, at which time they were merged with the Remington Arms Company (<https://aussiemetaldetecting.com/shotshell-resources/shotshell-headstamp-database/union-metallic-cartridge-company-headstamps/>).

¹³³ <http://www.cartridge-corner.com/winch.htm>

¹³⁴ Unfortunately, this attribution was made solely by the location of a capital “T.”

The use of small arms was poorly documented within the Fire deposits of House E (Figure 228). A single center-fire brass shell casing was recovered from this context (Lot E-25). This shell was 0.35-in in diameter, and had been fired. A second brass shell casing was recovered from a Fire/Post-Fire context (Lot E-80). This shell was 0.43-in in diameter and also had been fired. A third brass shell casing—also 0.35-in in diameter and fired—was recovered from a Post-Fire context (Lot E-9). It would appear that small arms (such as pistols) were not in common use by the occupants of House E at the time of the riots.

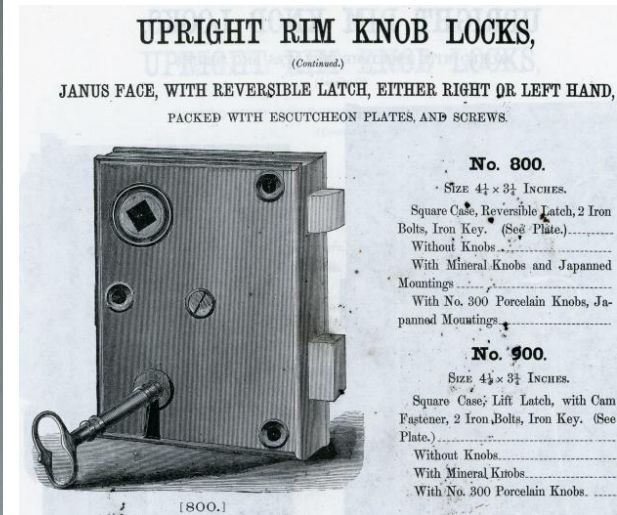


Figure 143. Heavily corroded cast iron rim lock (Lot E-144), striker plate (Lot E-57), and broken key (Lot E-25) from the Fire Deposits of House E (top), and advertisement (bottom) for similar door hardware as depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:17). The items are heavily corroded making comparisons problematic. The recovered lock measures approximately 3½-in wide by 4-in tall. All artifacts are reproduced at 75% actual size.

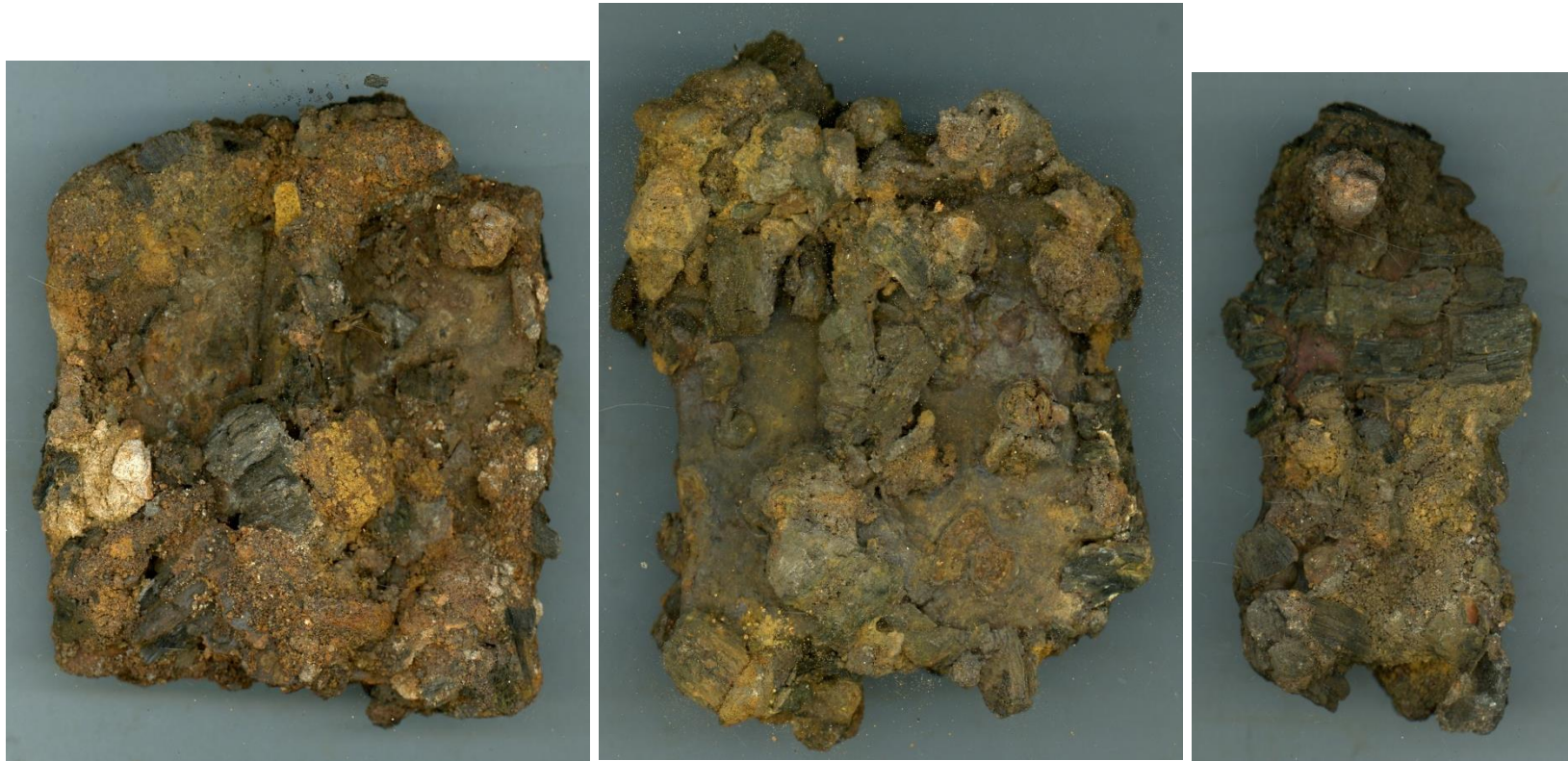




Figure 144. Heavily corroded cast iron butt hinges with flat-tipped screws still in place, from the Fire Deposits of House E. Left: Open $3\frac{1}{2}$ x $3\frac{1}{2}$ -in butt hinge (Lot E-13). Middle: Open 3 x 3-in butt hinge (Lot E-147). Right: Partially folded and broken butt hinge potentially $3\frac{3}{4}$ x 3-in in size (Lot E-127). All three hinges are reproduced at 75% actual size.

BROAD BUTTS, FAST JOINT.



\$					doz. pair.
	2×2	2×2½	2½×	2½×2½	2½×3 inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	3×2½	3×3	3½×3	3×3½	3½×3½ inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	3½×4	4×3½	4×4	4×4½	4½×4 inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	4½×4½	4½×5	5×4½	5×5	5×5½ inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	5½×5	5½×5½	5½×6	4×6	4½×6 inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	6×5½	6×6 inch.			

BROAD BUTTS, LOOSE JOINT.



\$					doz. pair.
	2×2	2¼×2¼	2×2½	2½×2	2½×2½ inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	2½×3	3×2½	3×3	3×3½	3½×3 inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	3½×3½	3½×4	4×3½	4×4	4×4½ inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	4½×4	4½×4½	4½×5	5×4½	4×6 inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	5×5	5×5½	5½×5	5½×5½	5½×6 inch.
\$					doz. pair.
	6×5½	6×6	6×6½	6×7 inch.	

Figure 145. Hinges are measured fully opened with height measurement listed first. As such, a 4 x 3-in hinge would be 4-in tall, with a total width of 3-in. The width includes each of the leaves, as well as the pin and knuckle joint. Listings of butt hinges as depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:110). The three hinges recovered from the Fire Deposits of House E are all of different sizes, potentially suggesting more than one episode of remodeling. At least two of the hinges retain their flat-tipped screws suggesting a date of construction pre-dating circa 1846. All of the hinges appear to be of the “fast joint” variety.



Figure 146. Both machine-cut (top) and wire-drawn (bottom) nails were common from the Fire Deposits of House E (actual size. Wire-drawn nails were relatively numerous, and document late nineteenth and/or early twentieth century remodeling activity.



Figure 147. Miscellaneous fasteners from the Fire Deposits of House E. Flat-tipped screws were represented by both iron (left) and brass (middle) (Lots E-145 and E-98). Machine-cut tacks also were present (Lot E 119).

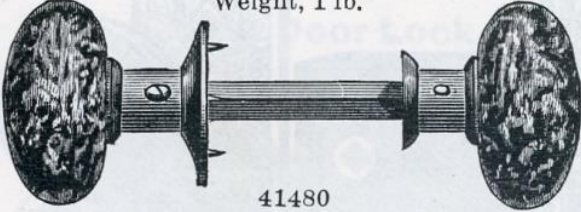


Figure 148. Window glass was relatively plentiful, but not as plentiful as at adjacent Houses B, C, and D. Much of the window glass from the Fire deposits of House E was represented by sherds little affected by heat. Melted sherds such as the two depicted here (left) were rare from House E. More common were window glass sherds that exhibited extensive crazing, presumably from heat. The presence of the heat-crazed glass (and lack of the melted window glass common at the other house sites) may suggest that much of the original window glass in House E had been replaced by more modern window glass (which reacted differently to the heat).



Figure 149. Ceramic door knobs from the Fire Deposits of House E (top; Lots E25, E-145, and E-146) (bottom; Lot E-15). Historically, these white, hard-paste knobs are referred to as “white porcelain” knobs (cf. the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company*[Russell and Erwin 1980]).

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 150. Top: 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. **Middle and Bottom:** Comparison of white porcelain (Lot E-146; top) and mineral (Lot E-25; bottom) knobs from House E.

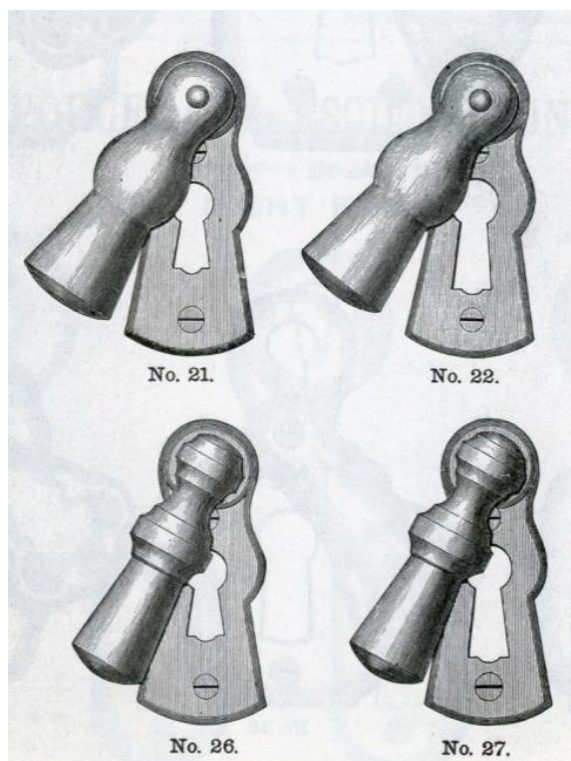



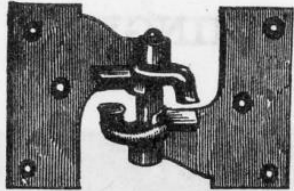
Figure 151. Front (middle) and back (left) views of brass drop escutcheon from the Fire Deposits of House E (Lot E-40) and advertisement for similar door hardware as depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:68).



WINDOW SPRING BOLTS OR SASH CENTERS.



	Per Gross, \$
Window Spring Bolts, Japanned.....	
Window Spring Bolts, Cased, Japanned, for 1½ to 2¼ inch Sash (see Plate).....	
Window Spring Bolts, Cased, Silver Tip, for 1½ to 2¼ inch Sash	

Butt Hinge.

No. 0	opens 6½ inches.....	per dozen pair, \$
“ 1	opens 5½ inches.....	per dozen pair,
“ 1½	opens 5 inches.....	per dozen pair,
“ 2	opens 4¼ inches.....	per dozen pair,

Figure 152. Window hardware from House E. Top: Window sash spring bolt from Fire Deposits (Lot E-25), and advertisement for similar sash hardware as depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:78). These spring bolts allowed the window sash to stay open without window counterweights. Bottom: Shutter hinge fragment from the Middle or Late Pre-Fire Front Yard deposits (Lot E-34), and 1865 advertisement of a similar hinge from the *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980).

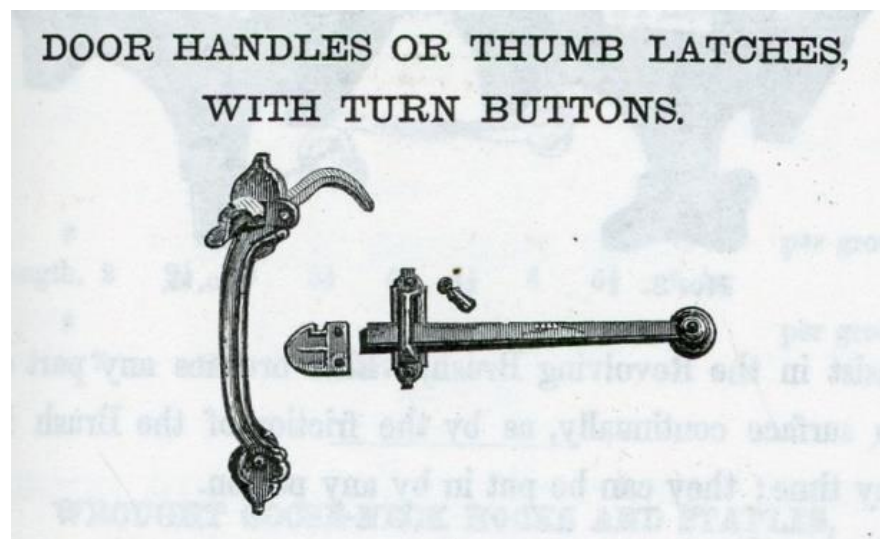


Figure 153. Door handle with thumb latch from the Fire Deposits of House E (Left; Lot E-98). Right: Advertisement of similar latch from the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:143). Reproduced at 75% actual size.

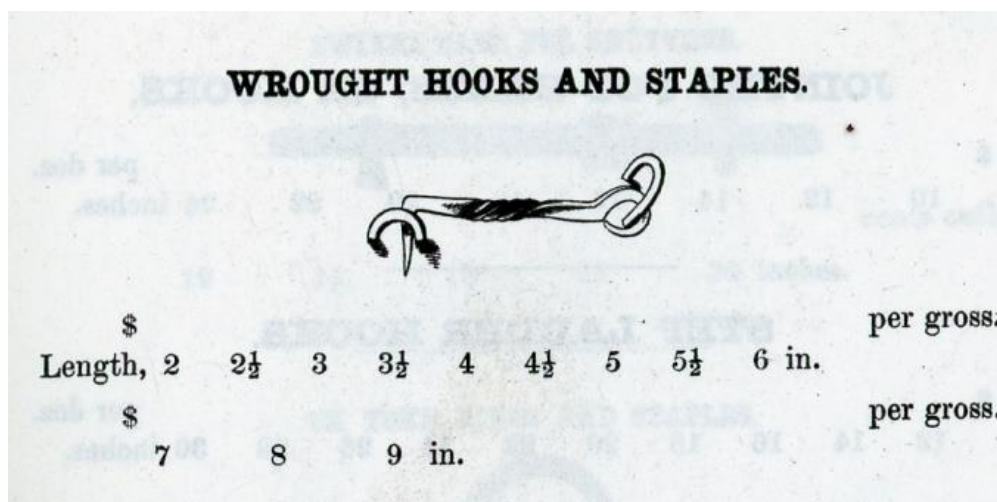


Figure 154. Top: Hook with staple (Lot E-66) from the Fire Deposits of House E (possibly from a secondary door, upstairs?). Bottom: Advertisement of similar latch from the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:145). Reproduced actual size.



Figure 155. Roller shade hardware from House E. Top: Sheet metal roller shade brackets from the Fire Deposits of House E (Lots E-144, E-145; actual size). This style of window hardware was not depicted in the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980), suggesting that these window shades were added at a later date. Bottom: Cast-iron roller shade bracket recovered from the Late Pre-Fire component (Lot E-112). Although these cast-iron bracket pre-date the sheet metal brackets from the Fire deposits, they are unlike those advertised in the 1865 catalog.



Figure 156. Jute backed floor covering from Fire Deposits of House E (90% actual size). This is believed to represent charred, jute-backed linoleum, which was found lying directly on the charred floor boards of the house. The fire apparently burned off all of the linseed oil covering, leaving only the fire-resistant jute backing of the linoleum.



Figure 157. Primary glass and ceramic vessels from the Fire Deposits of House E were limited in number, but included a variety of items typical of a small residential dwelling or apartment. Not illustrated here is a redware bowl/jar (Vessel E-340), as well as the presentation cup (Vessel E-319) and saucer (Vessel E-318) which were safely stored in the trunk.



Figure 158. Everyday teawares (top left) and formal teawares (top right) from the Fire deposits of House E. Top Left: Vessels E-321 and E-342. Top Right: Vessels E-318 and E-319. Bottom: Although no primary liquor bottles were recovered from the Fire deposits of House E, a shot glass was present (Vessel E-349). This shot glass may have been used as a dosage glass, and not necessarily for distilled liquor.



Figure 159. Top Left: Oval Ring Pepper Sauce bottle (Vessel E-320) from the Fire deposits of House E. Top Right: Similar bottle as illustrated in the 1906 Illinois Glass Company's catalog (Illinois Glass Company 1906:205). Bottom: Small glass food jar lid embossed "PAT APRIL 10, 1900" (Vessel E-350). A shallow groove along its top surface suggests it use with a metal bale. Patent Number 647,233 was issued on this date to Julian P. Lyon for a "self-sealing jar." Not illustrated here is a single milk glass canning jar lid liner (Vessel E-338).



Figure 160. Remnants of two kerosene lamps were recovered from the Fire Deposits of House E. One was a clear glass, footed and handled lamp (top left; Vessel E-436—similar to E-361), whereas the second was a combination milk/white and clear/lead glass pedestal lamp (Vessel E-322), similar to the examples presented here (bottom left and middle). Both lamps lack their burners and chimneys. Bottom Right: Wick advancer knob and wick burner (Lot E-25). The handle on the handled lamp was embossed “SECURITY HANDLE.”



Figure 161. Household ceramic vessels related to the disposal of human waste and chewing tobacco spittle. Relief decorated slop jar (with bail handle) (Vessel E-328) and sponge decorated spittoon (Vessel E-356), recovered from the Fire deposits of House E. The presence of the spittoon in the Fire deposits raises questions as to whether the young Bessie Black partook of tobacco chewing. A second spittoon was also present in the Late-Pre-Fire Deposits (Vessel E-345).



Figure 162. Primary vessels from the Medicine Functional Category, included one generic bottle (left; Vessel E-348), a single proprietary medicine bottle embossed “NORWEGIAN / COD LIVER OIL / CARBOLATED // HAZEN MORSE / TORONTO & NEW YORK” (Vessel E-346; recovered from a mixed Late Pre-Fire/Fire context). Although categorized with the Foodways Service Functional Category, this shot glass (Vessel E-449) may have served as a measuring or “dosage” glass for medicines.

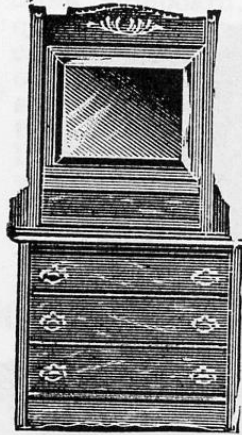


Figure 164. Two coal buckets (or hods) recovered from the Fire Deposits of House E (Lot E-98), lying on the floor of the front room of the dwelling.

THE DRESSER



Figure 165. Left: Burned floorboards from Test 11. Note the small slab of marble at right, resting on the floor of the house. At far right is a burned floor joist. Right: Marble slab capping a concentration of fabric, which had settled between two floor joists. This concentration of artifacts was identified as Feature 28.



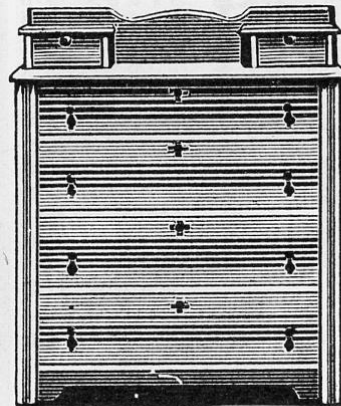
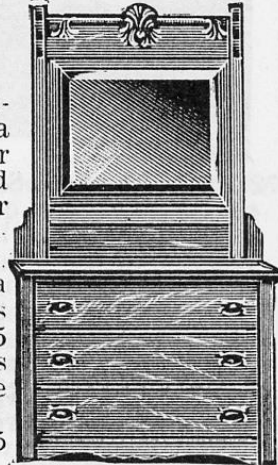
72551 Dresser, well made, of hard-wood, and has a good gloss finish. Size of dresser top, 18x38 inches. Has a good 20x24 German beveled mirror and 3 large drawers. Weight, about 125 pounds. It is good value and price is extremely low.

Price, only\$5.70

72552 Cheval Dresser. Same as 72551, except has an upright large German bevel mirror, 17x30 inches. Price, only.....\$6.95

72553 Dresser, made of hard-wood, richly carved and has a good gloss finish. Size of drawer top, 19x42 inches. Has a good 24x30 inch German bevel mirror and 3 large drawers. A good design and very cheap. Weight, about 125 pounds. Has an extra large mirror, and price is only.....\$7.55

72554 Cheval Dresser. Same as 72553, except has upright large mirror, 18x40. German bevel. Price.....\$9.45



72503

Bureaus and Dressers.

72550 Bureau, antique finish, four drawers, no mirror; height, 3 ft. 7 in.; width, 3 ft. 1 in.; weight, about 75 pounds. Price, complete.....\$5.00

A good line of dressers to go with iron beds.

Figure 166. The simplest of the dressers from the 1895 Montgomery Ward & Company catalogue were of all wood construction lacking metal hardware and mirrors (bottom left) (Montgomery Ward 1895:604-05). Slightly better quality dressers included metal or glass pulls (handles) with mirrors (top). Except for casters, no metal hardware or mirror glass was recovered in association with the dresser. In contrast, the presence of a single marble slab suggests that the dresser was an older style piece of furniture with small marble top, wooden knobs, and lacked a mirror (similar to example illustrated here; bottom right).



Figure 167. Several artifacts were recovered that represent the physical remains of the dresser. This marble slab (top; Lots E-126 and E-127) measured $\frac{7}{8}$ -in thick, 8-in wide, and 16½-in long. The slab had burned relatively hot, is friable and in many pieces. The size of this marble slab suggests a dresser with a partial marble top, presumably between two small “glove boxes” located on the top of the dresser (similar to example here; bottom).

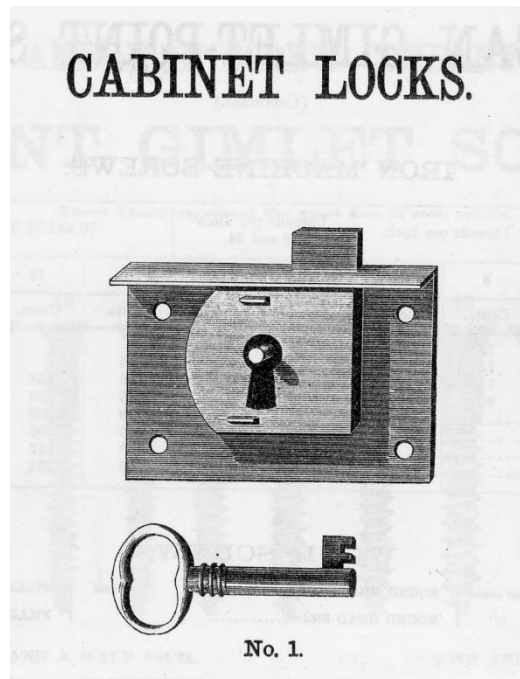


Figure 168. Two badly corroded cabinet locks from the dresser context, House E (top; Lot E-127) (actual size). These two locks were probably associated with the two small “glove boxes” or drawers located at the top of the dresser, separated by the marble slab. Presumably, the lower and larger drawers did not have locks. Advertisement illustrating similar locks from the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:128). The lack of mirror glass in this context argues that the dresser did not have a mirror. Similarly, the lack of metal drawer hardware (pulls), suggest that it probably had wooden drawer pulls or knobs.



Figure 169. Ceramic wheeled furniture casters from the vicinity of the dresser, House E (Lots #-80, E-127, and E0146; actual size). An additional caster was recovered from the Fire Deposits of Test 1 during the 2014 Phase II testing, and probably was associated with a different piece of furniture (as its wheel was slightly different in size).



Figure 170. Separating the fabrics from the dresser into individual garments.



Figure 171. Minimally, seventeen garments were recovered from the remains of the dresser. Like the trunk, the dresser contained a wide variety of fabric garments. The example on the left is an embroidered skirt [?] whereas that on the right is a sheer blouse[?]. Appendices X-XIII contains detailed inventories and descriptions of the textile items recovered from this context. The individual garments were neatly folded and stacked one on top of the other.



Figure 172. The contents of Bessie's dresser included the remains of minimally 17 garments, which document remnants of her summer wardrobe. Illustrated here are fragments of a bodice (Textile 16) recovered from her dresser. Appendices X-XII contain a detailed inventory of the seventeen garments.

Table 12
Textile Types by Context, House E

Type	Dresser	Trunk	Total
Clothing	17	18	35
Accessory	0	3	3
Household Linen	0	3	3
Indeterminate	0	1	1
	17	25	42

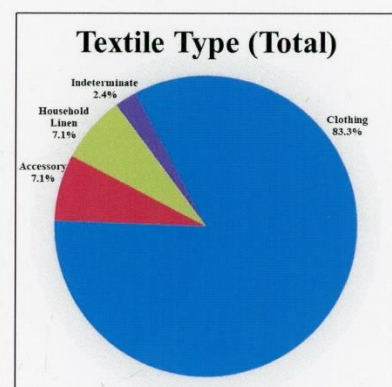
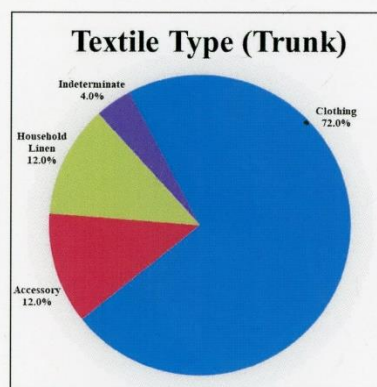
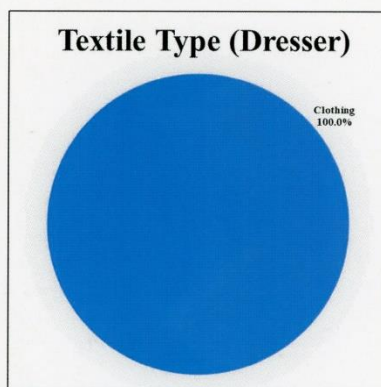


Table 13
Textile Fiber Type by Context, House E

Fiber	Dresser	Trunk	Total
cotton	17	18	35
silk	0	5	5
wool	0	2	2
flax	0	0	0
	17	25	42

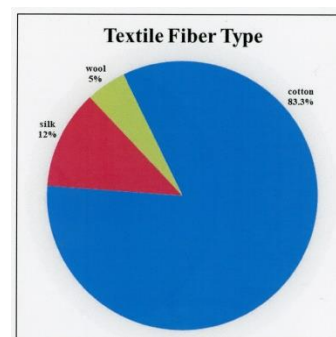


Table 14
Fabric Type by Context

Fabric Type	Dresser	Trunk	Fabric Type	Dresser	Trunk
batiste	1	0	lisle	1	0
bird's eye piqué	0	1	madras	1	0
cheesecloth	0	1	monk's cloth	0	1
crash	0	1	muslin	3	2
crepe de chine	0	1	organdy	2	0
damask	0	1	oxford cloth	2	0
dimity-like	1	1	ribbed knit	0	1
drill	0	2	satin	0	1
embroidered challis	1	0	serge	0	1
flannel	0	1	taffeta	0	1
fleeced-backed jersey	0	1	terry cloth	0	1
gauze	3	1	tweed	0	2
hopsacking	1	0	varies	0	1
knit	1	0	waffle cloth	0	1
lawn	0	1	N/A	0	1

Table 15
Clothing by Category and Context, House E

Clothing Category	Dresser	Trunk	Total
Overwear	0	4	4
Outer garment	10	9	19
Under garment	7	4	11
Indeterminate	0	1	1
	17	18	35

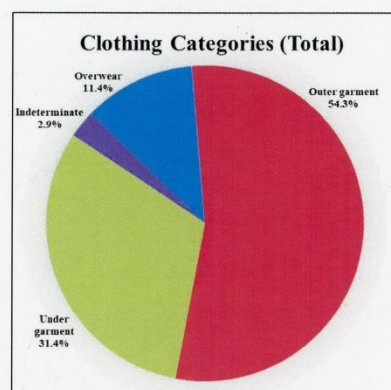
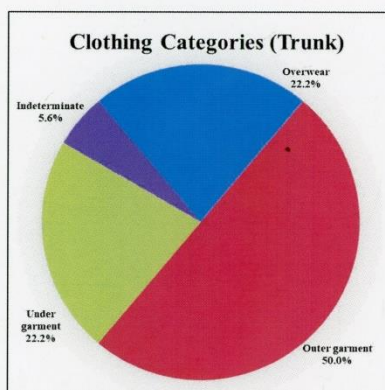
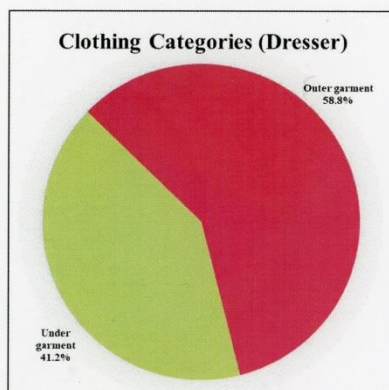


Table 16
Gender Assignment of Garments by Context, House E

Gender	Dresser	Trunk	Total
Female	16	8	24
Male	0	4	4
Unknown	1	6	7
	17	18	35

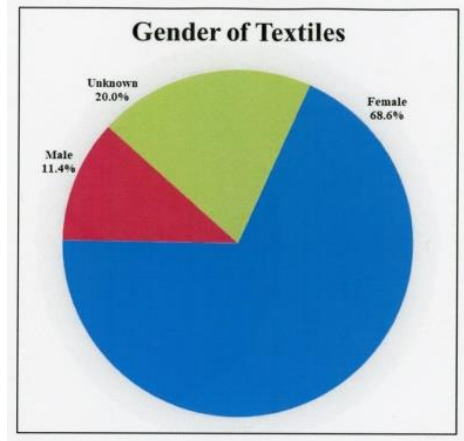
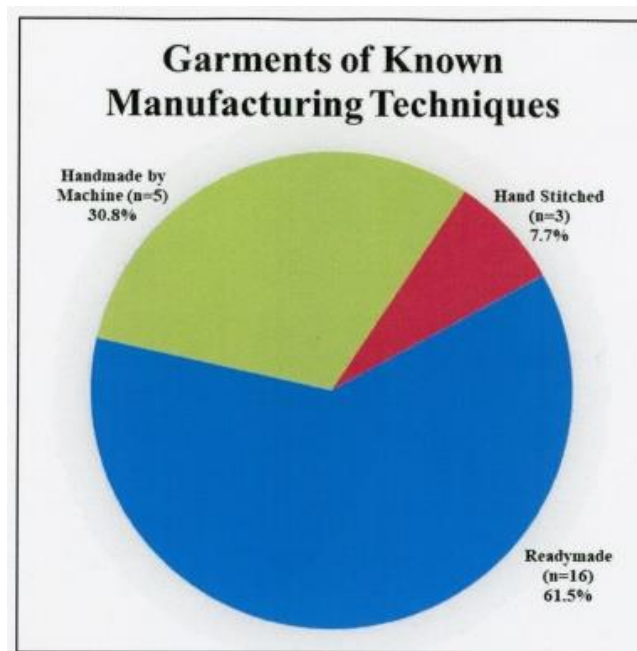


Table 17
Garment Type by Context, House E

Garment Type	Context		Total
	Dresser	Trunk	
Over Garment (Overwear)			
Cape	0	1	1
Duster	0	1	1
Fur Collar	0	1	1
Sack Coat	0	1	1
Indeterminate	0	1	1
Outer Garment			
Blouse	1	0	1
Bodice	1	1	2
Dress	1	0	1
Jacket	2	1	3
Shirt	0	1	1
Shirtwaist	2	0	2
Skirt	1	1	2
Suit Vest	0	2	2
Indeterminate	2	2	4
Under Garment			
Corset	0	1	1
Pantaloon	1	0	1
Petticoat	3	1	4
Stockings	1	0	1
Union Suit/Vest	1	1	2
Vest & Drawers	0	1	1
Wrapper	1	0	1
Indeterminate			
Indeterminate	0	1	1
	17	18	35

Table 18
Methods of Manufacture of Garments by Context, House E

Manufacturing Techniques	Dresser	Trunk	Total
Machine stitched unknown	4	3	7
Machine stitched unknown with handstitching	0	2	2
Readymade	6	8	14
Readymade with handstitching	2	0	2
Handmade by machine	3	1	4
Handmade by machine with handstitching	1	0	1
Hand stitched	1	2	3
Indeterminate	0	2	2
	17	18	35



Ready-made implies machine-stitched garments produced in a non-domestic, commercial location. “Domestic-made” (tallied here as “Handmade by machine”) garments were machine-stitched within a home or small shop location (not factory-produced). Garments identified as “Machine Stitched unknown” were produced by machine stitching, but could not be segregated into “Ready-made” or “Domestic-made” garments.



Figure 173. Buttons, clothing fasteners, and beads from the dresser (Lots 126 and 127). Top: milk glass, bone, metal, and a snap. Second Row: Variety of buttons from this context, including fabric covered metal, Prosser, and shell. Third Row: Milk glass collar stud and bead. Bottom Row: Enlarged example of metal loop shank button with heraldic cross, reminiscent of buttons in use by the Red Cross, which was established in 1881 (200% actual size).



Figure 174. Unlike the trunk, few non-garment items (and/or small finds) were present in the dresser. One of the small finds recovered from this context was a pair of scissors (Lot E-127) (75% actual size). These scissors measure approximately 8-8½-in in length, and may represent a small sewing “kit” that was present in one of the small glove drawers in the dresser.



Figure 175. A single piece of lead printer’s type was recovered from a context associated with the dresser (Lot E-127; 200% actual size). The image at far right is the image flipped, indicative of what it would have looked like on the printed image. The piece of type probably represents a lower-case “m,” and not a capitol “B.” The presence of this small item in this context is problematic, and it may represent an intrusive artifact from a Post-Fire context.

THE TRUNK



Figure 176. Top: Although not much to look at, this concentration of artifacts represents the remains of a burned trunk and its contents sitting directly on the floor of House E. Within this mass of partially burned materials was a variety of textiles (representing clothing and household items), as well as a range of personal and presumably cherished family items. Bottom: Braided silk trimming, comb fragment, and Limoges-style brooch from the surface of this feature.

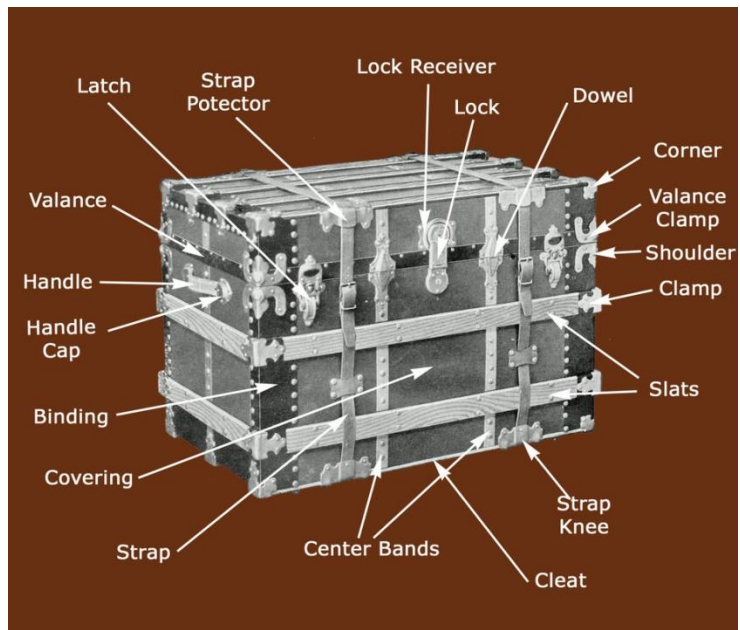


Figure 177. A second concentration of artifacts (identified as Feature 27) were found on the floor of House E in the adjacent corners of Tests 9, 10, 12, and 13. This feature has been identified as a trunk and contents. Top: Examples of trunks from the Sears, Roebuck & Company 1897 catalogue (Sears, Roebuck & Company 1968:252). The trunk in House E had a variety of personal items neatly stacked within it at the time of the fire, with its contents including clothing, books, an insurance policy, personal items (including a hair comb, jewelry, slate writing stylus), and toys (dominos and three small rubber balls).



Figure 178. Several stamped metal (iron) and leather trunk handle fragments (representing two separate handles) were present in this assemblage (top; actual size). Slat or stave reinforcing cleats recovered from this feature was decorated in a stylized four-leaf clover or shamrock motif (middle and bottom).



Figure 179. Two views of the trunk corner bracket or “clamp” (Lot E-144; actual size). Right: Note the tri-part lobed end of the bracket over-lying a sheet metal surface.

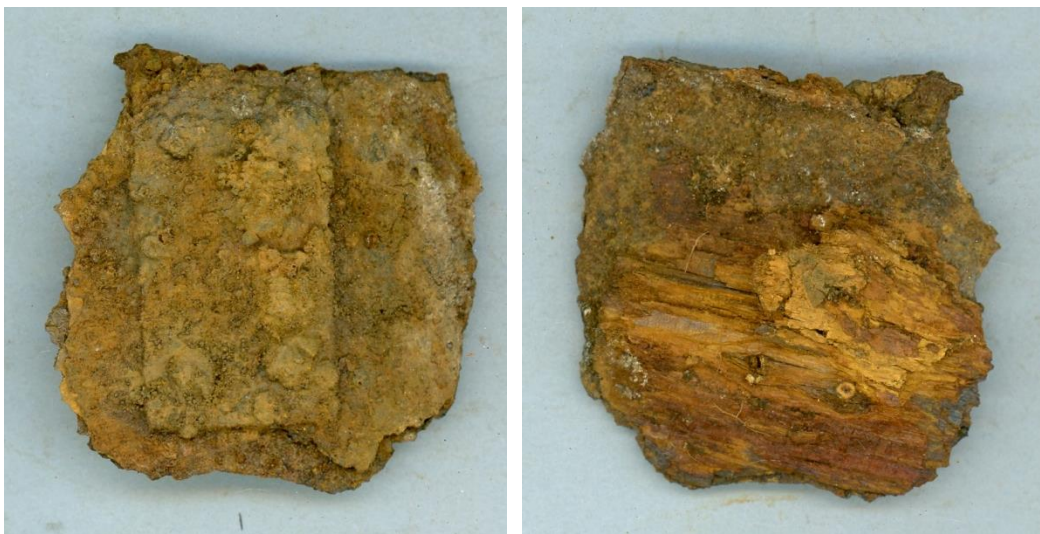


Figure 180. Two views of a piece of sheet metal with riveted strap attached, overlaid on wood. This represents a fragment of the trunk’s base, suggesting that the bottom (and potentially top) of the trunk was covered with sheet metal (Lot E159; actual size).

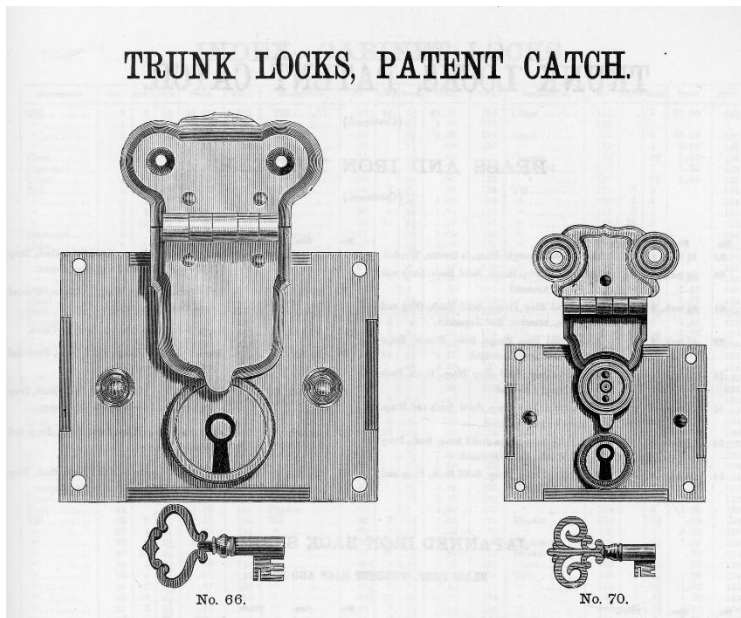


Figure 181. Top: Two views (front and back) of lock plate from Fire deposits, House E (Lot E-98; 75% actual size) (top). Middle: Latch or catch fragment (Lot E-99; 75% actual size). Advertisement of two trunk lock plates and latches of slightly different style from the 1865 *Illustrated Catalogue of American Hardware of the Russell and Erwin Manufacturing Company* (Russell and Erwin 1980:135).



Figure 182. Fragments of the trunk hinges (Lots E-97 and E-119; actual size). Note the tri-lobed ends of the hinges, similar to that present on the clamps illustrated earlier.



Figure 183. A single trunk caster (bottom; actual size) was also recovered from this assemblage, and is compared to a vintage example (top).



Figure 184. Left: Example of two camel back trunks manufactured by the M. M. Secor Trunk Company of Racine, Wisconsin. The similarity in hardware design suggests that the burned trunk recovered from House E may have been manufactured by that company. Whether the trunk in House E was a camel-back, or flat-topped trunk is unknown. Right: View of open trunk illustrating removable interior tray. Paper label of the M. M. Secor Trunk Company of Racine, Wisconsin indicates the firm was established in 1861, and that the company had a showroom in Chicago.



Figure 185. Handle, hinge, and cleat details from trunks presumably manufactured by the M. M. Secor Trunk Company, Racine, Wisconsin. The bottom picture depicts hinges on a “wall trunk” which was designed to open while the trunk was positioned up against a wall. Although the trunk in House E trunk was not of this form, the lobed ends of the hinges and cleat details are similar.



Figure 186. Like the dresser, the trunk also contained a wide variety of textile remnants, which were sorted into 24 separate items. These 24 individual items were identified as eighteen garments, four household linens (including a patchwork quilt), and two clothing accessory items (a suspender and parasol). Illustrated here are fragments of a wool suit vest (Textile 24) recovered from the trunk. Appendices X-XIII contain detailed inventories and descriptions of the 24 individual items.



Burned and unburned bone buttons. Button on the far left is a domed button, with holes not projecting all the way through to the front (Lots E145, E-159); Far right: burned and deformed button with fabric attached.



Shell buttons (Lots E-145 and E-159)



Milk glass or Prosser buttons (Lots E-144, E-145, and E-159)



Left: Four-hole stamped metal button. Right: Tack Buttons (also known as jean buttons) (Lot E-144)



Miscellaneous non-button metal clothes fasteners, buckles, and suspender-style clasp (Lot E-159).

Figure 187. A variety of clothes fasteners were recovered from the trunk, House E.



Figure 188. Remnants of a leather woman's shoe potentially from the trunk. Also nearby was a straight razor and cup (perhaps representing a shaving mug). Although these items were recovered in close proximity to the artifact concentration identified as the trunk, they may have been from an adjacent context from within the house, and not located within the trunk.



Figure 189. Miscellaneous items from House E (Lot 68), potentially associated with the trunk. Top: Small ball of string. Bottom: Piece of twine wrapped with an unidentified material, possibly representing a handle.



Figure 190. Miscellaneous items from within the trunk included a burned dowel-like piece of wood with a hollow core (top left; Lot E-68) and a hard rubber pipe stem (top right, Lot E-98). Although the function of the wooden object is unknown, the pipe stem would have been associated with a wooden bowl with stem raising the possibility that this artifact is part of the same pipe (bottom; Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:333). Although typically perceived today as being used by a male individual, the smoking of pipes historically was not necessarily a gender specific activity.

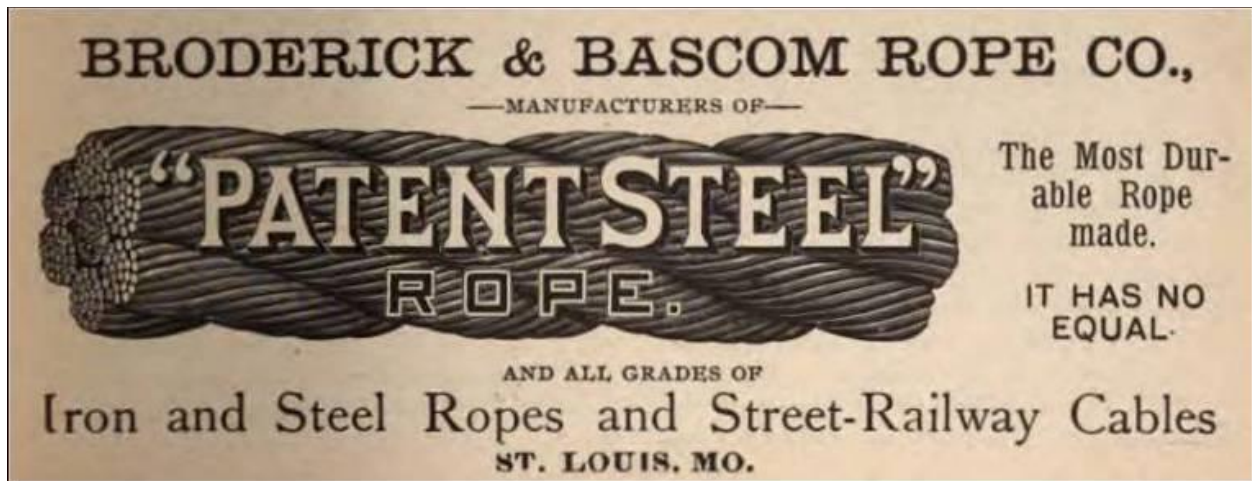
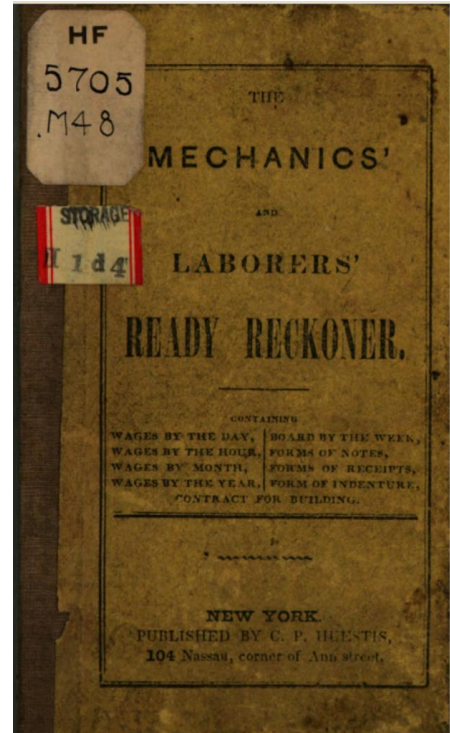


Figure 191. Pocket knives from the Fire Deposits, House E. Top: Badly deteriorated knife from Lot E-100. Middle and Bottom: In close proximity to the concentration of artifacts associated with the trunk, and within the same stratigraphic fill zone (Zone III), was recovered this advertising pocket knife (Lot E-159A). Written on the knife handle is “BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO. / ST. LOUIS, U.S.A. / MANUFACTURER.” It is possible that this was original to the trunk but was displaced by post-fire disturbances. The Broderick and Bascom Rope Company was established in St. Louis in 1876. Their “wire rope” would have been in use by the local mining companies, as well as with the local street car companies (supplying power by way of the overhead electrical cables).



Figure 192. Small, ornate porcelain cup and saucer recovered from the trunk in House E (Vessels E-318 and E-319). This teacup and its associated saucer were thinly potted bone china with a painted floral design manufactured by the Rosenthal Company. The Bavarian company was established by Philipp Rosenthal in 1879. Monbijou was a product line (not a pattern name) produced by the Rosenthal Company from circa 1896 to 1907, and this teacup and saucer most likely represented a cherished presentation item safely stored away in the trunk along with other personal mementos and keepsakes ([https://antiques.lovetoknow.com/Monbijou China Bavaria](https://antiques.lovetoknow.com/Monbijou_China_Bavaria)). Bottom Right: A single fragment of a larger vessel (potentially a dessert plate) decorated with a similar pattern was also recovered from the fire deposits of House E (Lot E-57).



20 WAGES BY THE DAY.			20 WAGES BY THE DAY.		
Table 23.—\$1.62½.			Table 24.—\$1.68¼.		
Showing the rate of wages from 1-4 to 6 days, at \$1.62 1-2 per day, or \$9.75 per week.			Showing the rate of wages from 1-4 to 6 days, at \$1.68 3-4 pr day, or \$10.12 1-2 pr week.		
Days.	Dols.	Cts.	Days.	Dols.	Cts.
½		40½	½		42½
¾		81½	¾		84½
1	1	21½	1	1	26½
1 ¼	1	62½	1 ¼	1	68½
1 ½	2	03	1 ½	2	11
1 ¾	2	43½	1 ¾	2	53½
2	2	84½	2	2	95½
2 ¼	3	25	2 ¼	3	37½
2 ½	3	65½	2 ½	3	79½
2 ¾	4	06½	2 ¾	4	22
3	4	46½	3	4	64
3 ¼	4	87½	3 ¼	5	06½
3 ½	5	28	3 ½	5	48½
3 ¾	5	68½	3 ¾	5	90½
4	6	09½	4	6	32½
4 ¼	6	50	4 ¼	6	75
4 ½	6	90½	4 ½	7	17½
4 ¾	7	31½	4 ¾	7	59½
5	7	71½	5	8	01½
5 ¼	8	12½	5 ¼	8	43½
5 ½	8	53	5 ½	8	86
5 ¾	8	93½	5 ¾	9	28½
6	9	34½	6	9	70½
	9	75		10	12½



Figure 193. At least five books were located in the trunk. This is a fragment of a book entitled *The Mechanics' and Laborers' Ready Reckoner* (which was originally published in 1847). Bottom: Details of page 200 from this book, which matches exactly page 20 of the historic text. Although the page numbers do not match, the text is identical and suggests that this 1847 manuscript had been republished and packaged with an additional text.



Figure 194. Stack of three books of uniform size and cloth covers. Unfortunately, although the covers are partially intact, the only word from the book titled preserved is the word “The...”.



Figure 195. Detail of inside first page of one of the previously illustrated books. Although the subject matter of these three books is unknown, one of the books had a signature written in script across the top of its first page. Handwritten in script above the top of the page in pencil was the apparent name of the book's owner--a Jeff or Jess Sammack [?]. Unfortunately, research found no information regarding Mr. Sammack.



...from the beginning...
 ...should give Him loving...
 ...for by His very loving...
 ...obedience...
 ...In His image...
 ...condemned...
 ...abhorrent...
 ...he never...



Figure 196. Charred remnants of a book recovered from the trunk in House E. Top: Remnants of book. Bottom Left: Transcribed fragment. Bottom Right: Fragment that references both Christ and the biblical *Book of Acts*. Another transcribed fragment not illustrated here reads “God... / The Bible...”. The limited transcribed text from these small fragments of this book suggests that it was not a bible, but probably represented devotional text. Based on the limited text transcribed to date, and references to Christ, Noah, and various biblical references (including book, chapter, and verse), this probably was a Christian devotional text.



Figure 197. Remnants of an insurance policy issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (also known as MetLife) recovered from the House E trunk. Although the recovered fragments had a border reminiscent of the circa 1916 policy illustrated here, the font used on the archaeological fragment was more blocky, and consisted solely of capital letters. One fragment from the archaeologically recovered document referenced a 1907 date, suggesting that it may have been a fairly recent policy.

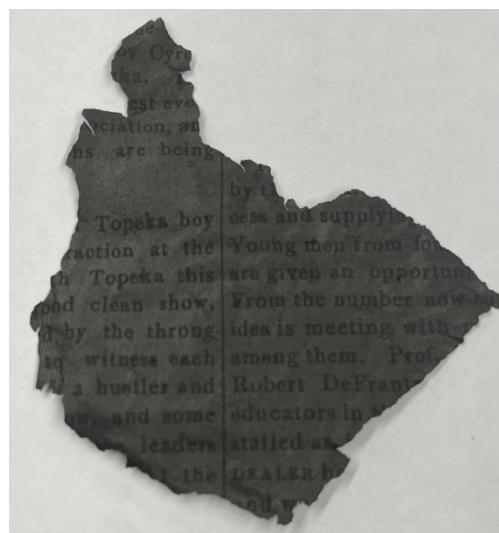


Figure 198. Three of the newspaper fragments that allowed for the identification of the newspaper (*The Topeka Plaindealer*) as well as the specific issue date (October 27, 1905). Top: Newspaper's front page, head line fragment. Bottom Left: Column head line fragment "THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA"; Bottom Right: Identifiable text with names.

Historical Society
State House
VOLUME VII.

TOPEKA PLAINDEALER.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER, 27, 1905.

NUMBER 42.

President Roosevelt's Trip Through the White South Has Been Very Encouraging to the Colored People of That Section!

THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA!

The White Man's Policy to
Belittle Him—Stands as
a Barrier Against
Rapid Progress.

There is a disposition in this country to undervalue all that the Negro has done since and before the war to increase the wealth of the nation, and it seems to be the policy of the white man to count for naught the labor of the Negro in bearing the white man's burden for 240 years; seems to forget that the black man cleared the forests, built the homes, churches and the school houses for the white man, made the bread and paid for the college education of himself and his children; but now this merits us nothing, and the worst name that can be given and the worst treatment that could be accorded, close terms with hell and the devil, are our rewards poured upon us with

gave them to understand that if they testified against him before the grand jury they would not live to testify against him in court. So these six Negro witnesses were compelled to testify as Mr. Turner had advised them to do, and of course there was no evidence against the murderer and the brute went free, a gentleman.

As in thousands of other cases, not a word has been published of this dastardly deed, neither in the North nor in the South, and our great government utters not even a protest nor asks the Goddess of Liberty to look down from her high pedestal upon the sin and iniquity of the South; but may the index finger of the all powerful God, who in His kingdom of never ending glory, watches over the destinies of the teeming millions of human souls, guides the rain drops and directs the motion of the celestial worlds as they revolve in eternal brotherhood around His mighty throne, ever watch over us and protect us from an unjust treatment and the awful inhuman outrages that are being practiced against the black man in this country.

Many of you, dear readers, will

WAS A GREAT DAY FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE!

President Roosevelt Visits Booker T. Washington's Great
School—He Urges the White Man to Protect the
Negro in Life and Property—Commends the
Progress of the Black Man.

President Roosevelt arrived in Tuskegee at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The city was beautifully decorated. A number of arches, the foundations of which were bales of cotton, had been erected and covered with bunting. The platform from which the president spoke to the people of the city was made from cotton in original bales, worth \$40,000. The president's address was short and at its close he left for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The president's train was brought directly into the grounds of the institute over its private tracks. From midnight until this morning great crowds of country people, white and black, were arriving from all sections surrounding Tuskegee. A motley assortment of vehicles brought

ing the work we are doing here, brings to the heart of every man and woman of our race in this country a degree of encouragement and inspiration which it is impossible for any American citizen not of our race fully to appreciate.

"My friends, without further words of mine, I have the pleasure and the honor of presenting to you the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt."

ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES NEGROES.
The president in his address said: "To the white population as well as to the black, it is of the utmost importance that the Negro be encouraged to make himself a citizen of the highest type of usefulness. It is to the interest of the white people that this policy be conscientiously pursued, and to the interest of the

citizen has the moral tone of his life lowered; lawlessness in the United States is not confined to any one section; lynching is not confined to any one section, and there is perhaps no body of American citizens who have deserved so well of the entire American people as the public men, the publicists, the clergymen, the countless thousands of high-minded private citizens who have done such heroic work in the South in arousing public opinion against lawlessness in all its forms and especially against lynching. I very earnestly hope that their example will count in the North as well as in the South for there are just as great evils to be wared against in one region of our country as in another, though they are not in all places the same evils. These men not merely serve a useful example in doing the task to which they set themselves, but give a lift to the cause of good citizenship throughout the Union.

APPRECIATES THE WORK.
"I heartily appreciate what you have done at Tuskegee and I am sure you will not grudge my saying that it could not possibly have been done save for the loyal support you have received from white people; for during the twenty five years of effort to educate the black man here in the midst of a white community of intelligence and culture, there has never been an outbreak between the races, or any difficulty of any kind. All honor is due to the white men of

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON!

Our Special Scribe Gathers
a Few Interesting Notes
for the Edification of
Busy Readers

The shrill blasts of whistles, booming of canon, the loud cheering of thousands of Dixie's enthusiastic people, have made up the warm and hearty character of the greeting that President Roosevelt has received during his journey through the Southland from the heart of the people he has evidently won. The tour of the president through this section of the United States is claimed to have considerable significance. It is being openly asserted in the newspapers and by politicians generally that the president has gone South in quest of support of the idea he wishes to have enacted into law by the government. This trip also has con-

Figure 199. Headline of the 8-page issue of *The Topeka Plaindealer* for October 27, 1905. A copy of this edition was packed in the trunk of House E, presumably by Bessie Black. *The Topeka Plaindealer* was a newspaper published by a Black editor for a Black audience. This particular issue carried headline stories highlighting "The Black Man in America!", President Roosevelt's trip to the Tuskegee Institute, and "Doings At Washington."



Figure 200. Three paper fragments with cursive writing, presumably representing personal, handwritten letters mailed to the house occupant and stored in the trunk of House E (Lot E-145). Top Left: “...ncle J... / ...wri... / ... know...”. Top Right: “...addie Ea... / ...here fro... / to h...”. Bottom Left: “...ear ople... / ...the yo...”. Potentially these letters reference three individuals by name: a potential uncle with a first name that began with J—perhaps Jess Sammack?, a person with slightly less familiarity to the reader, as they also listed that persons last name, which began with the letter “E” (“...addie Ea...”), and a potential woman named Ople, who the letter may have been addressed to (“[d]ear ople”).

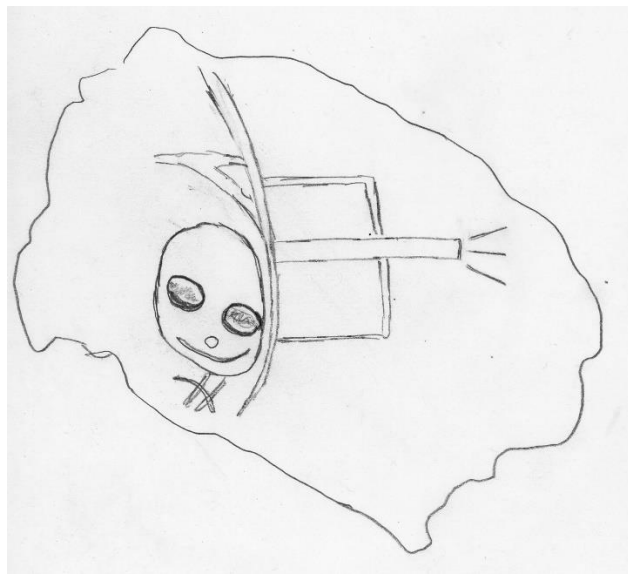


Figure 201. Two burned paper fragments with hand written numbers (left) and drawings (right). The sheet of paper with the handwritten numbers (left) indicate the addition/subtraction of numbers as well as the potential process of numerical division. The sheet of paper with the drawing (right) depicts a crudely drawn “doodle” of a person with large eyes and a smiling face, adjacent to an unidentified object (a square box-like object with a rod projecting through the center of the box). The bottom image is a sketch of the doodle. Unfortunately, the image is difficult to see and creases in the paper are difficult to discern from pencil lines, which is particularly relevant with that part of the image above the figure’s head.



Figure 202. A small gold finger ring consisting of a simple “Plain Oval Band” was recovered from within the trunk in House E. The ring had a touch mark stamped on the interior surface that read “14KA*”. The ring was probably a size 6, as the interior diameter measured approximately 16.5mm (plus or minus). Although this ring is suggestive of a wedding band, this 1897 advertisement suggests that “wedding rings should be made of 18 karat gold,” which this ring was not (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:417).



Figure 203. Two views of small stamped metal brooch (1.00 x 1.15-in in size) with a floral design. The hinged pin, once present on the back side, is no longer present (Lot E-144) (actual size).



Figure 204. At least five imitation Limoges brooches were present in the House E trunk. These were of two shapes and/or sizes. Unlike the traditional Limoges brooch, which has an overglaze painted white porcelain cabochon, these brooches consisted of a white glass insert (or cabochon) with a floral design painted on its exterior surface. This glass was set into a cuprous backing with soldered hinged fastening pin. The larger brooches were oval in shape and measured approximately 0.90 x 1.25-in (top; Lot E-145). The smaller brooches were circular in shape, with an approximate 0.95-in diameter (middle; Lot E-159). All five brooches had a painted floral design (bottom; enlarged 180% actual size). These brooches emulate the more expensive and contemporary Limoges brooches which had the porcelain “jewel” (or cabochon) painted with a floral design and/or portrait.

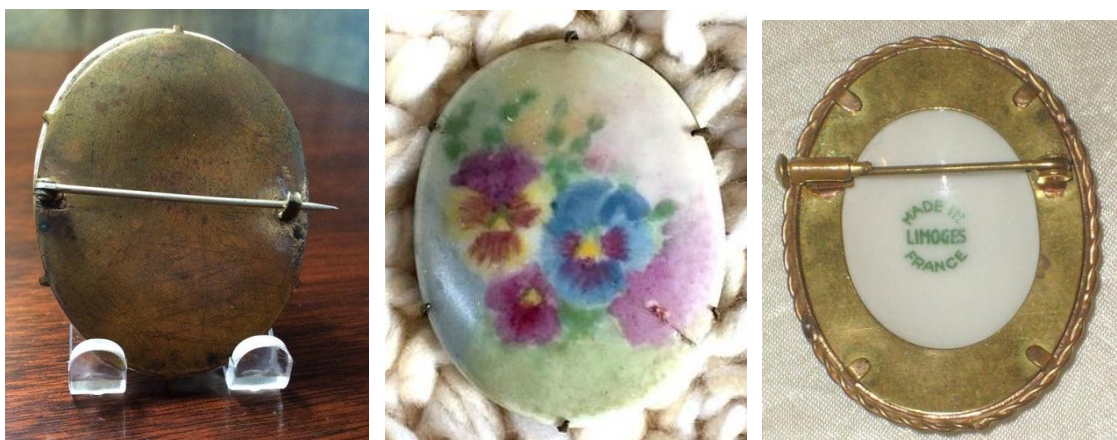


Figure 205. Detail illustrating examples of Limoges brooches, front and back. The original Limoges brooch used a white porcelain cabochon, the majority of which were painted with a floral design or portrait. These brooches, often marked with the Limoges name, were a product of the French porcelain industry by at least the middle nineteenth century. At some point during the latter nineteenth century, cheaper brooches using glass cabochons, became common as a form of “costume jewelry” in use with less affluent individuals.

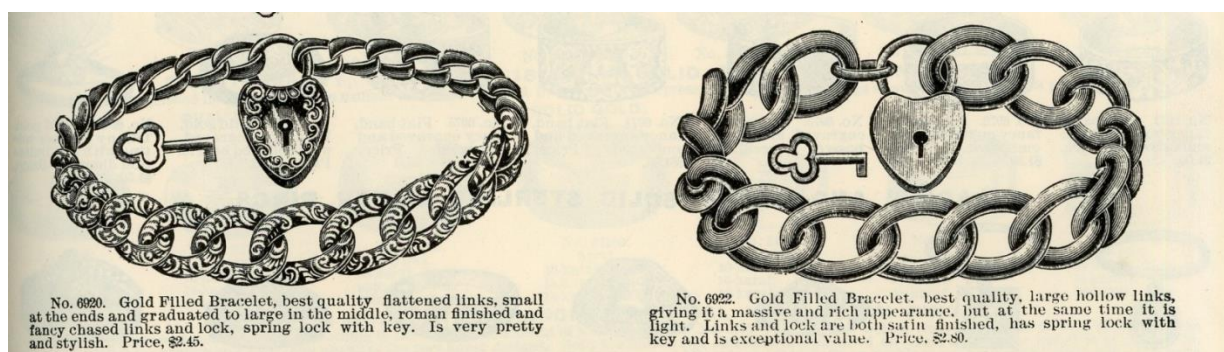


Figure 206. Small heart-shaped padlock recovered from the trunk assemblage, House E (Lot E-145; actual size). These locks, which did not offer much security to its user, were often referred to as “love padlocks” and could have been used in conjunction with a small jewelry box, diary, or part of a bracelet (as advertised by Sears, Roebuck and Company in 1897) (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:415).

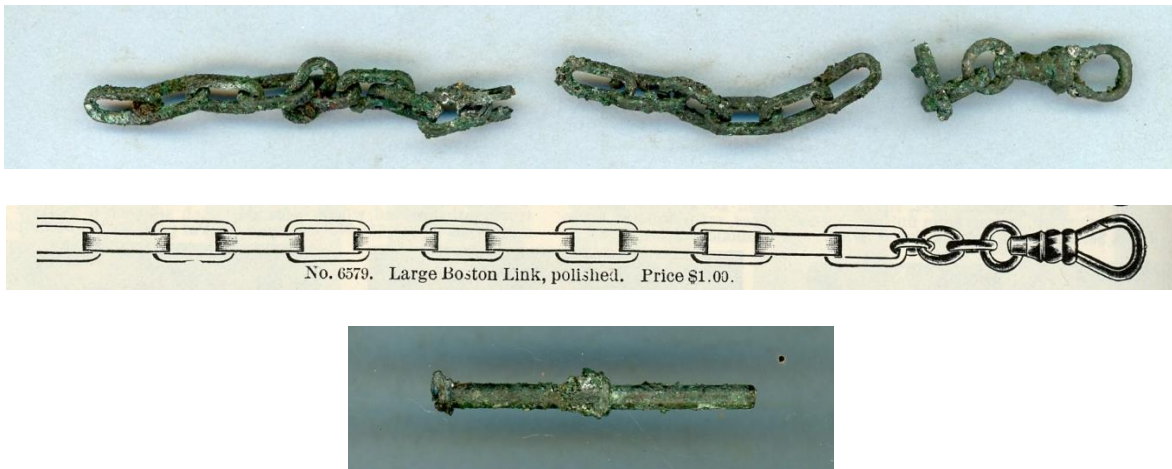


Figure 207. Top: Decorative chain from the trunk deposits of House E (Lots E-144 and E-145; actual size). This chain potentially represents a watch fob, advertised as a “vest chain” in the 1897 Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue (Sears, Roebuck and Company 1968:405). This chain is suggestive of a male presence. Bottom: Unidentified artifact, potentially representing the opposite end of a watch fob (Lot E-145; actual size).



Figure 208. Cuff links (left) and collar stud (middle) recovered from the trunk, House E (Lot E-159B). Similar cuff link recovered from Front Yard context (Lot E-204; right).

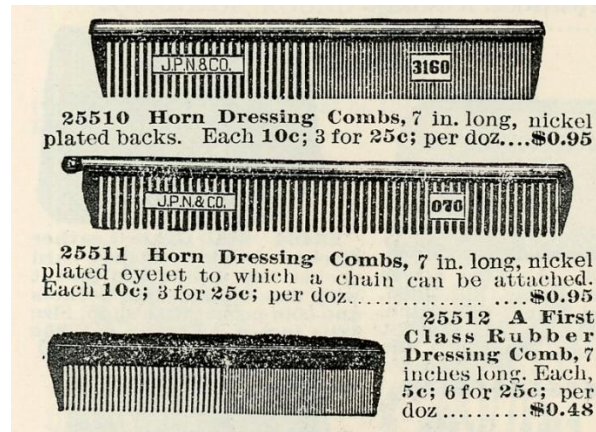


Figure 209. Fragments of two metal-backed combs were recovered from the trunk assemblage, House E (Lot E-145; actual size). The presence of the two combs was based on the two sizes of the U-shaped metal backing fragments recovered from this context. The majority of the combs advertised by Sears, Roebuck 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 metal back or frame, similar to that recovered from House E. Besides horn, these combs may also have had wooden or bone teeth.



Figure 210. Slate writing styluses (middle and right) and graphite pencil leads (left) were both recovered from the trunk context, House E (actual size; Lot E-159). The sharp point on the single recovered example of the “business” end of the writing styluses suggest that these may have been new, and/or unused items in the trunk at the time of the fire (right; Lot E-99). The wood once associated with the pencils presumably did not survive the fire and post-fire environment.



Figure 211. Three rubber balls recovered from the trunk, House E. All three balls were of differing sizes ($1\frac{3}{8}$, $1\frac{5}{8}$, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in diameter). The stated diameters of the balls are approximate as they are deformed and/or degraded. Perhaps these balls once had a leather or cloth cover.



Figure 212. Fragments of several badly burned and deformed dominoes were recovered from the trunk assemblage, House E (Lot E-144) (top; actual size). Pressed wood dominoes replaced the more common (and expensive) two-piece ivory and ebony dominoes by the late nineteenth century. These latter dominoes, as represented by those found in this trunk, were made from a composite material consisting of sawdust and a binder with pressed decoration on the back side. The back sides of the dominoes from this trunk were all decorated similarly, exhibiting an ornate curvilinear design (Middle; enlarged). Although dominoes are generally a standard size, the dominoes recovered from House E appear to be slightly smaller than the standard domino, but this may be a result of the dominos having been deformed by the fire and burning.



Figure 213. Two views of a Crescent Moon and Star poker chip (with floral design set into a recessed band), heavily burned and deformed by heat (Lot E-127; actual size). This artifact appears to represent two poker chips stacked one on top of the other and fused together by the fire. These chips were often manufactured from pressed clay. Bottom: Identical vintage poker chips illustrating the Crescent Moon and Star design.



Figure 214. Metal arm fragments of an umbrella or parasol. Left: U-shaped stretcher fragments. Right: Tubular shaft or “stick” fragments. The stick fragment on the far end has the attached runner with the stretcher tips intact (Lot E-144 and E-146; actual size). Also, fragments of fabric were identified as part of a parasol (see Fabric discussion).



Milk glass collar stud (Lot E-68) and garter clip fragment (Lot E-144).



Three-piece loop shank brass buttons (Lots E-80 and E-119). The decorated button on the left (E-119) has charred fabric on its back side. Right: Back-side of ferrous three-piece button missing loop shank (Lot E-25).



Ferrous stamped buttons (Lot E-144); example on far right has large loop fabric attachment preserved reminiscent of shoe leather.



Sew through and loop shank shell buttons (Lots E-83 and E-78)



Iron buckles (Lots E-24 and E-80)

Figure 215. Clothing items recovered from the Fire context, outside of the dresser and trunk (actual size).



Figure 216. Three large men's shoes from the Fire deposits of House E (Lots E-81, E-98, E-100) (50% actual size). These were recovered from a mixed Late Pre-Fire/Fire context.



Figure 217. Two smaller sized shoes, smaller men's, boys or woman's from the Fire deposits of House E (Lots E-25, E-145) (50% actual size).

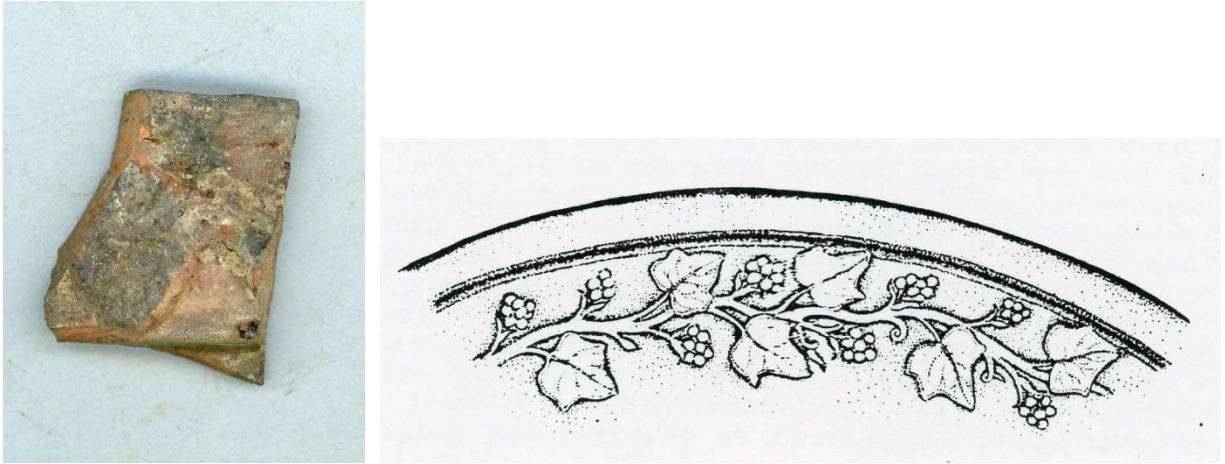


Figure 218. Fragment of jigger-molded flower pot (or small mixing bowl) rim with molded decoration around its rim (Vessel E-358). The distinctive jigger molded design appears to represent grapes and vines, reminiscent of wares produced at White and Company's Gooselake Stoneware Manufactory and Tile Works located in rural Grundy County, and in production during the late 1850s and early 1860s (Mansberger 1997:79). This small secondary vessel, although recovered from the Fire deposits of House E, most likely was associated with an earlier component.



Figure 219. Toys from the Fire Deposits were few in number, but included two fragmentary unburned "China" doll heads (Lots E-144, E-83;), and a burned and partially shattered marble (Lot E-25).



Figure 220. Potential fasteners consisting of double-pointed, wire-drawn “nails” and/or dowels which may represent fasteners used in furniture manufacture (edge joining of planks) (Lot E-98).



Figure 221. Cast iron and porcelain furniture caster from House E (Lot E-15) (Actual Size). This was uncovered in 2014 Phase II testing, and not associated with the Dresser,



Figure 222. Unidentified glass table (or dresser) pad with beveled edge, recovered from the 2014 Phase II investigations (Lot E-15) (Actual size).



Figure 223. Miscellaneous artifacts from the Fire deposits of House E. Left: Decorated pot-metal ferrule wrapped around potentially threaded iron shaft or bolt recovered in close proximity, or within, the trunk (Lot E-159B). Middle: Brass set screw of unknown function (Lot E-83; reproduced at 200% actual size). Right: Indeterminate brass disk with ground slot on top (Lot E-114)



Figure 224. Stub of a wooden pencil. This pencil had been well used and sharpened to a very small nub (LotE-57).



<p>U. M. C. "Walsrode" Paper Shell. (Salmon.)</p>  <p>U. M. C. CO. WATERPROOF WALSRODE PAPER SHOT SHELL</p>		<p>100.....\$1.45</p> <p>47350 U. M. C. Walsrode Paper Shell, Salmon Color No. 3, primer and battery cup, made especially for any proper charge of "Walsrode" powder. It is not adapted to any other powder.</p>																																										
<p>—100 in a box—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>12 Gauge, 2 3/4 in.....</td> <td>\$0.90</td> <td>Per box.</td> <td>Per 1,000.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 Gauge, 2 3/8 in.....</td> <td>.97</td> <td></td> <td>\$7.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 Gauge, 2 3/8 in.....</td> <td>.97</td> <td></td> <td>9.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 Gauge, 2 1/8 in.....</td> <td>.90</td> <td></td> <td>9.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>8.75</td> </tr> </table>		12 Gauge, 2 3/4 in.....	\$0.90	Per box.	Per 1,000.	12 Gauge, 2 3/8 in.....	.97		\$7.98	10 Gauge, 2 3/8 in.....	.97		9.50	16 Gauge, 2 1/8 in.....	.90		9.50				8.75	<p>Winchester "Leader" Paper Shell.</p>  <p>WINCHESTER LEADER FOR SMOKELESS POWDERS</p> <p>47368 Winchester Leader Smokeless Paper Shells: can be reloaded; for nitro or black powders; using No. 3 W nitro primer.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Per 100.</td> <td>Per 1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 gauge, 2 3/4 in.....</td> <td>\$0.83</td> <td>\$7.80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 gauge, 2 3/8 in.....</td> <td>.89</td> <td>8.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>12 gauge, 3 in.....</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>9.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 gauge, 2 3/8 in.....</td> <td>.89</td> <td>8.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 gauge, 3 in.....</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>9.55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16 gauge.....</td> <td>.85</td> <td>8.25</td> </tr> </table>			Per 100.	Per 1,000	12 gauge, 2 3/4 in.....	\$0.83	\$7.80	12 gauge, 2 3/8 in.....	.89	8.50	12 gauge, 3 in.....	1.00	9.60	10 gauge, 2 3/8 in.....	.89	8.50	10 gauge, 3 in.....	1.00	9.55	16 gauge.....	.85	8.25
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Figure 225. Laying on the floor, directly in contact with the underlying floor covering, was a cluster of unfired shotgun shells (mostly recovered from Lot E-68). These were in a tight cluster on the floor, and not in the nearby trunk. As noted by these late catalogue entries, 10-, 12-, and 16-gauge shotguns were the most common during the later years of the nineteenth and early twentieth century (Montgomery, Ward & Company 1895:474). Not listed is the .410 shell, which was small gauge shotgun shell which was relatively uncommon at this time. The history of the 410-gauge shotgun is sketchy, and it may have originated in Germany in circa 1910. The 1908 Sears catalog does not list a shell of this gauge (<http://ataleoftwothirties.com/?p=372#:~:text=The%20history%20of%20the%20.,%2C%20probably%20Germany%2C%20around%201910.&text=410%20inches%2C%20and%20this%20is,2%2D1%2F2%20inch%20>).

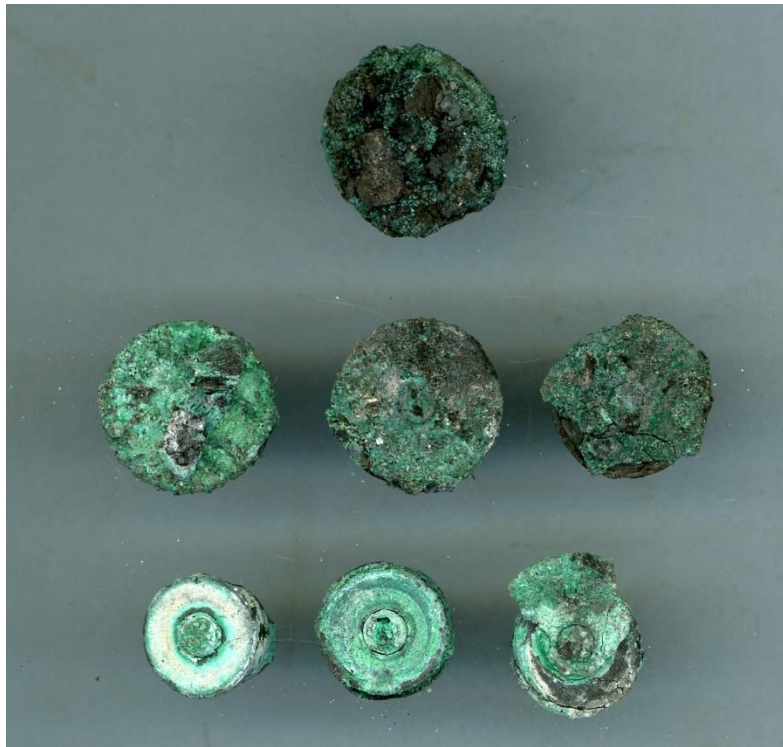


Figure 226. The component parts of the shotgun shells included the brass heads with primers (top), fiber and/or cardboard wads (middle), and partially melted and fused lead shot (bottom) (Lot E-68; actual size). The paper shell casings had not survived. Although the shells had gotten hot enough to melt and fuse the lead pellets/shot, the black powder apparently did not ignite. The brass heads were represented by three distinct sizes: large (0.90-in diameter; top), medium (0.80-0.83-in diameter; middle), and small (0.63-0.68in diameter; bottom).

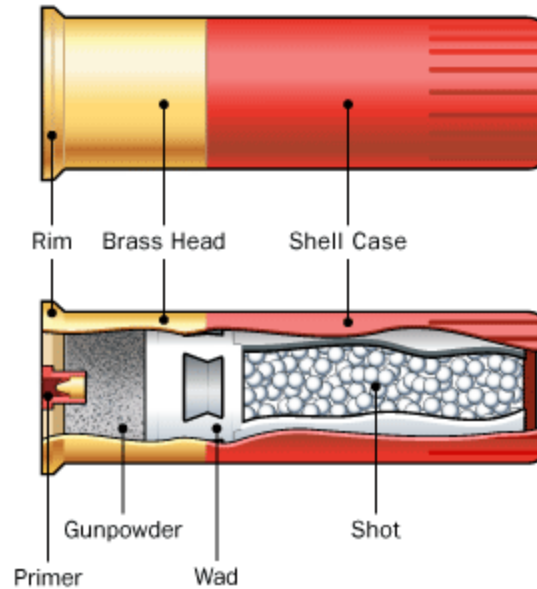


Figure 227. Component parts of a shotgun shell (top), and the archaeological equivalent as recovered from the floor of House E. Although minimally three sizes of shells were present, they do not correspond well with the commonly used gauges noted above. Example of three headstamps tentatively identified in the assemblage, include Union Metallic Cartridge Company's NEW CLUB (left) and EXPERT (middle), and Winchester's NEW RIVAL (right) (<https://aussiemetaldetecting.com/shotshell-resources/shotshell-headstamp-database/union-metallic-cartridge-company-headstamps/>).



Figure 228. Small arms shells from the Fire Deposits of House E were few in number. Top Left: Brass shell casing, 0.43-in diameter (Lot E-80; Post Fire/Fire context). Top Right: Brass shell casing, 0.35-in diameter (Lot E-25; Fire context). Bottom: Brass shell casing, 0.35-in diameter, fired (Lot E-9; Post Fire context).



Figure 229. Tools from the Fire Deposits of House E included a badly deteriorated metal file (top; Lot E-80) and a whetstone (bottom; Lot E-67). The whetstone has an oval cross section. Both items may have been used to sharpen knives and/or other tools (Actual size).

The Post-Fire Component

The Post-Fire deposits are characterized by thick deposits of coal ash and clinkers capping the charred flooring and collapsed physical remains of the house and its contents. These fills were deposited within the open house basin beginning shortly after the August 1908 fire and continuing through at least the early to middle 1910s. The lack of certain artifacts that should have been present—such as a cast iron stove—suggest the post-fire salvage and/or rummaging through of the fire deposits in search of salvageable and recyclable materials (metals such as copper and iron), as well as valuables (such as jewelry, coins, and other personal items).

The Post-Fire component from the house basin (not including the surrounding yard deposits) was represented by a large number (n=317) of ceramic and glass vessels, the vast majority of which were represented by secondary vessels (n=263; representing nearly 83% of the vessels from this context). Figure 230 illustrates the primary glass and ceramic vessels from this context. Although vessels from the Foodways Service functional category were numerous (n=35; representing 22.7% of the vessels from this context), it was the Indulgences functional category that contained the largest number of vessels (n=112; representing 35.3% of the vessels from this context). The other functional categories represented by the ceramic and glass vessels included Kitchenware (n=16; 5.0% of the vessels), Food Storage (n=33; 10.4% of the vessels), Medicine (n=32; 10.1% of the vessels), Personal Care/Hygiene (n=10; 3.2% of the vessels), Household Furnishings and Chemical (n=18; 5.7% of the vessels), and Indeterminate (n=24; 7.6% of the vessels).

The Indulgences functional category was represented predominately by alcohol beverage containers (n=99; representing 31.2% of all the ceramic and glass vessels from the Post-Fire context) (Figures 232-233). Among these vessels were a disproportionate number of aqua beer bottles (n=70), the majority of which were marked with the Reisch Brewing Company's name. These beer bottles exhibited both improved tool and machine-made crown closures typical of this transitional period of glass manufacture. Other alcohol bottles were associated with whiskey (n=19), distilled spirits such as gin (n=6), and wine (n=2). The distilled liquor bottles include on which contained Gordon's gin (Vessel E-54), and two embossed "ROBERT BURNETT LONDON DRY GIN" (Vessels E-141 and E-235). One of the amber bottle bases (presumably from another beer bottle) was marked with the Illinois Glass Company's "Diamond I" mark (Vessel E-271). The earliest date this mark would have been used on a bottle would have been circa 1915 (Toulouse 1971:264; Lockhart 2006:24). As such, it would appear that the house basin associated with the front of House E may have remained open, receiving trash, for nearly a decade after the August 1908 riots.¹³⁵

The non-alcohol beverage bottles from this Post-Fire context were represented by mineral water bottles (n=2) and soda water bottles (n=11), which combined represented 4.1% of the vessels from this context. One of the mineral water bottles was an unidentified stoneware bottle (Vessel

¹³⁵ House F, located immediately to the north of House E, was not damaged during the August 1908 riots, and remained in service as rental property through the middle 1920s. It is possible (and probable) that these post 1908 artifacts in the surface deposits of House F were associated with the occupation of House F from late 1908 through circa 1925.

E-21), whereas the second was a dark green glass bottle (Vessel E-332), which most likely represents the remains of a Hunyadi Janos bitters bottle, the base of which would have been embossed “Hunyadi / Janos // Saxlehner / Bitter Quelles.” The Hungarian mineral water (“bitter water”) was bottled by the Andreas Saxlehner Mineral Spring Water Company beginning in circa 1863.

The soda water bottles from this context included three older style bottles with Hutchinson-style lip finishes (Vessels E-90, E-210), one of which was embossed “C. J. Peterson” (Vessel E-260) (Figures 231-232). The more-modern style soda water bottles with Crown lip finishes were represented by proprietary bottles embossed F. X. Reisch (Vessels E-193 and E-254), Griffith and Pletz (Vessels E-26 and E-60), H. W. Dresch (Vessel E-59, E-189, and E-190), and W. W. Clutter (Vessel E-42). The bottles embossed “F. X. REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” were manufactured with a machine-made crown lip finish, and most likely would have been in use sometime shortly after the July 1908 dissolution of the Lauterbach and Reisch partnership—and, as such, probably dates from the period immediately after the 1908 riots.¹³⁶ Soda water bottles with improved tool Crown lip finishes embossed “GRIFFITHS / & / PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL” were manufactured for, and in use, by William Griffith and Fred Pletz during the years circa 1911-1912.¹³⁷ W. W. Clutter began bottling soda water in circa late 1903 (*Illinois State Register*, Aug 06, 1903, p. 6), and Dresch in circa 1912. The Clutter bottle has a heel stamp that reads “12 ROOT 1287” (or possibly “1207”). The word “ROOT” references the Root Glass Company of Terre Haute, Indiana (1901-1932). This firm began using date and mold codes with the word “ROOT” embossed along the heel of their bottles in 1909. The two digit number probably references the year (1912) and the four digit number probably references the mold number.¹³⁸ One of the unidentified soda water bottles from this context appears to have been from an unidentified St. Louis bottler (Vessel E-303). These soda water bottles suggest that the partially filled house basin remained open and continued to receive neighborhood trash deposits through at least 1912 before it was finally capped.

The Medicine functional category was represented by predominately generic, non-proprietary bottles (n=25; 7.9% of the vessels from this context). Proprietary prescription medicine bottles were represented by three bottles (Vessel E-12, E-180, and E-281). No proprietary (or patent)

¹³⁶ Frank X. Reisch was a son to the well-known Reisch brewing family. In the early years of the twentieth century, Frank was a saloon operator. In circa 1903, he entered into business with John Lauterbach to manufacture and bottle soda waters. The firm of Lauterbach and Reisch was dissolved in July 1908, at which time Frank X. Reisch operated the firm under the guise of “F. X. Reisch Bottling Works.” This firm was relatively short lived, and appears listed under this firm name in the 1909, 1910, and 1911 Springfield City Directories. Frank X. Reisch died in April 1916 (*Illinois State Journal* 1907, 1916).

¹³⁷ This soda manufactory, which was located at 1101 South Eleventh Street, was documented only within the 1911 and 1912 Springfield city directories (SCD 1911:354; 1912:390). This firm was not documented in either the 1910 or 1913 city directories, suggesting a very short-term duration for this company (circa 1911-1912). William Griffiths was the local representative and wholesale dealer for the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company from circa 1910 through his death in 1918. Fred Pletz also operated a soda water manufactory in partnership with John Hall beginning in circa 1913 (SCD 1913). This, too, was a short-lived enterprise as John Hall was listed individually as a soda water manufactory in 1914 and 1915 (SCD 1914, 1915).

¹³⁸ Bill Lockhart, Beau Schriever, Bill Lindsey, and Carol Serr, “Root Glass Co.,” <https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/RootGlass.pdf> (accessed 3/21/2022).

medicines were recovered from the Post-Fire context. The proprietary prescription bottles were represented by one bottle from the Baumann Brothers pharmacy and embossed “BAUMANN BROS. / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Vessel E-180), and two from the Springfield pharmacy of John Cobbs (Vessels E-12 and E-281) (Figure 245; Table 19). The base of the Baumann bottle was embossed “W & CO. / U. S. A.” The Baumann Brothers were Springfield druggists in business from 1886 through 1924. The mark of the glass manufacturer (Thomas Wightman and Company) suggests that this bottle may predate circa 1895.¹³⁹ It is unclear as to what medicine was present in this bottle. The other two proprietary medicine bottles were manufactured for the Springfield druggist John W. Cobbs (Vessels E-12 and E-281). These bottles were embossed “THE HOME OF PURE DRUGS / JOHN W. COBBS DRUG CO. / SIXTH & WASHINGTON STS.” John Cobbs was a Springfield druggist who worked for many years for the Charles Ryan Drug Company. In 1908 and 1909, Cobbs was listed in the local Springfield city directories as the President of the Ryan Drug Company. It was not until circa late 1909, that Cobb apparently formed his own drug company. The December 1910 issue of the journal *The Pharmaceutical Era* (1910:1224) announced under the heading of “New Corporations” the formation of the John W. Cobb Drug Company.¹⁴⁰ Similarly, the April 1910 issue of the *Journal of the National Association of Retail Druggists* (Volume 10, Number 3, page 198) announced the incorporation of Cobb’s business. The Springfield city directories and the files of the *Illinois State Journal* suggest that the earliest this bottle would have been manufactured for the Cobbs Drug Company would have been circa late 1909 or early 1910.

Table 19
Proprietary Medicine Bottles from the Post-Fire Context, House E

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Vessel Numbers</u>
John W. Cobbs (Springfield; 1910-1915)	prescription	E-12, E-281
Baumann Brothers (Springfield; 1886-1924)	prescription	E-180

The Foodways Remains from this context consisted of 303 animal remains dating from the early to middle 1910s (or later), and from unknown sources (Appendix IX). Except for the addition of rock dove and two sawed antlers (probably from white-tailed deer), the animals identified are the same as in previous components at House E. Unlike any other House E component, cattle bones (57.7 percent of which are sawed) are more abundant than pig.

¹³⁹ Wightman and Company was in business from circa 1874 through 1895 (or later).

¹⁴⁰ John Cobbs had been associated with the Ryan Drug Store, located at the corner of Sixth and Washington Streets, since circa 1877. It was at this location that he learned the pharmaceutical trade. In 1905, the drug store was incorporated as the Charles Ryan Drug Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000 (with Mr. Cobb as one of the corporate officers). In both 1908 and 1909, the Springfield City Directories listed John W. Cobb, as president of the Charles Ryan Drug Company, located at the northwest corner of Sixth and Washington Streets. In contrast, the 1910 Springfield City Directory indicates that John Cobbs had died on September 12, 1909, and the John W. Cobbs Drug Company was under the direction of his widow, Alice Cobbs. In March 1910, the *Illinois State Journal* ran a series of advertisements announcing that “the John W. Cobbs Drug Co. will henceforth conduct the drug store formerly owned by the Ryan Drug Co.” (*The Pharmaceutical Era* 1910; *Journal of the N.A.R.D.* 1910; *Paint, Oil and Chemical Review* 1905; *Illinois State Journal* September 14, 1909).

Small finds were relatively numerous from the Post-Fire context, but are of little interpretive value to this study as they post-date the period of significance. Two items of note, though, are worth discussing. One such item is a piece of electrical porcelain which would have been part of a “knob and tube” electrical system in a house or commercial building (Figure 240). The single porcelain “tube” was used for insulating electrical wires passing through timber framing (such as a floor joist or wall stud). Although originally suspected during the Phase II investigations as being associated with the Fire Deposits, this artifact most likely was recovered from a Post-Fire context (Lot E-7). No other evidence was found to suggest that House E was electrified. Similarly, the presence of several fragments of an ornate ceramic toilet bowl (with molded acanthus leaf design) were recovered during the Phase II investigations hinting that House E may have been outfitted with an indoor toilet at a fairly early date (Figure 242). These ceramic toilet bowl fragments are reminiscent of a Doulton Simplistas wash-down toilet from the circa 1880s. Such items were generally associated with upscale housing from the 1880s through circa 1900. Subsequent Phase III excavations concluded that the toilet fragments were recovered from Post-Fire deposits (Lots E-5 and E-8).

Numerous artifacts from the Post-Fire deposits appear to date to a period immediately post-dating August 1908. The inventory of this material suggests that the house basin remained open through at least circa 1915 (or slightly after). Several items, as noted above, date from circa 1909 through 1912. One of the youngest artifacts recovered from this context was a beer bottle with the Illinois Glass Company’s “Diamond I” mark which was not put into production until 1915 (Vessel E-271). Clearly, though, the youngest identified artifact from this Post-Fire context was an amber chemical bottle (Vessel E-94) that exhibited the Owens Illinois mark on its base. This mark suggests a post-1929 deposition for this artifact, which is at least a decade later than suspected. This artifact was recovered from Test 5, Zone I (Lot 39) and most likely represents an intrusive artifact. Unlike the artifacts from the Fire and Pre-Fire contexts, the artifacts from the Post Fire context were not associated with the occupants of House E and most likely represent trash deposited from off-site locations, both domestic and commercial in function (and, as such, are indicative of neighborhood-specific as opposed to house-specific debris).



Figure 230. Primary glass and ceramic vessels from the Post Fire Deposits of House E. Ceramic tablewares were limited in number. Glass vessels were represented by alcohol and non-alcohol Drink, medicines, and household items. This image does not include the Post-Fire vessels recovered during the Phase II archaeological testing from 2014.



Figure 231. Soda water bottles from the Post-Fire deposits in House E (Left). These included bottles labeled “F. X. REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.” (Left; Lot E-6) and “C. J. PETERSON / SPRINGFIELD / ILLS” (Right; Lot E-7). The bottle at far right was embossed “REISCH /SPRINGFIELD, ILL” and was recovered from a post-fire context (Lot E-1).



Figure 232. Non-alcohol Drink vessels represented by an assortment of soda water bottles, and included the local firms Griffith and Pletz, H. W. Dresch, and Clutter (top, left to right: Vessels E-60, E-26, E-59, and E-42)). Alcohol beverage bottles were represented by primary whiskey bottles, and numerous secondary beer bottles.

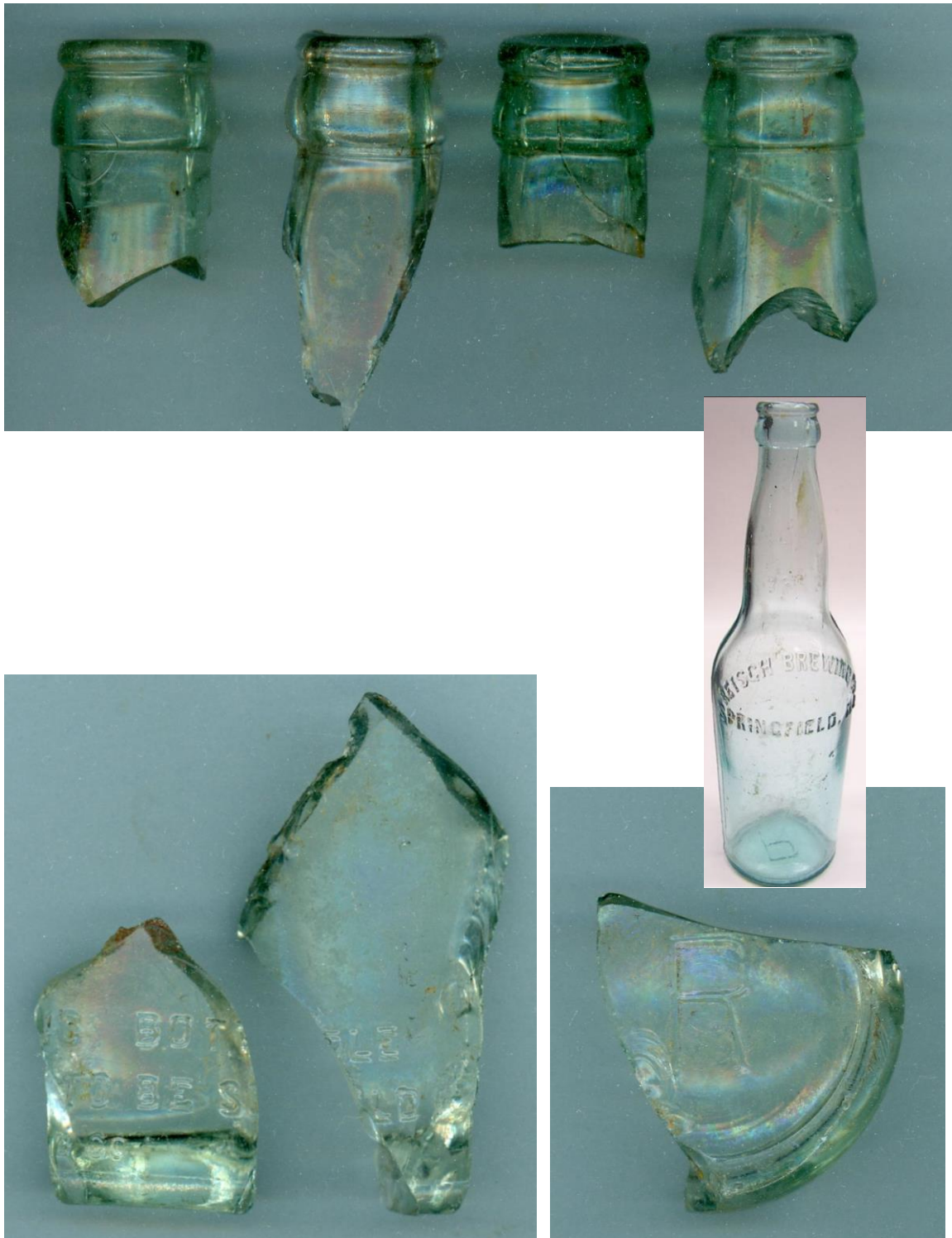


Figure 233. Many fragmentary beer bottles from the Reisch Brewing Company were recovered from the upper fills of Test 1 (House E; Lot E-9). These bottles, which were embossed “REISCH BREWING CO. / BEER / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.”, were associated with the Post Fire context. The majority of these bottles from the Post Fire Context of House E (Test 1, Level 1) had improved tool crown lip finishes.

Dr. J. Parker Pray's
RENOWNED AND UNEQUALLED

Established 1868. Sold everywhere by leading druggists and all toilet depots, baths in America and Europe



Beware of imitations bearing similar name and labels, insist on having the DR. PRAY goods.

Toilet Preparations

ROSALINE, for tinting the lips, cheeks and nails a rosy hue true to nature, not detected. 25c. and 50c.
DIAMOND NAIL ENAMEL, quickest, most brilliant nail polish, free from grit, does not stain; fragrant perfume. 25c. and 50c.
ONGOLINE bleaches and cleans the nails; removes ink, soot and glove stains from the skin; guaranteed harmless. 50c.
CREAM VAN-OLA whitens the hands; cures rough, chapped skin, sunburn; skin food. 25c. and 50c.
HYGENIA FACE POWDER contains no bismuth, magnesia, chalk or any injurious substance; highly medicinal, adhesive, spreads smoothly. 25c.
POCKET EMERY BOARD, box 10 pieces, 25c.
IDROSINE, a powder for odorless sweating. 50c.
GLORIA LILY, a non-greasy lotion, hands, etc. 50c.
OLIVINE, a salve for inflammations, ulcerations, injuries of the skin, etc. 50c.

Write for Catalogue and Discouants of our complete line of Toilet Preparations.
 Sold by leading jobbers.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY CO., Sole Props. and Manufacturers
 12 East 23d St., NEW YORK
 Always specify **DR. J. Parker Pray's** goods when ordering.



Figure 234. Two fragments of a small white glass salve jar embossed “[DR. J. PARKE]R PRAY / [ESTABL]SHED / 1868 / [NE]W YORK”)” were recovered from a Post-Fire context from House E (Vessel E-291; Lot E-9) (Actual Size). Dr. Pray was well known for his toiletry items that included face creams and manicurists products. This jar most likely represents Fire or Late Pre-Fire materials redeposited in the Post-Fire deposits.



Figure 235. Salve jars recovered from circa 1908 context (immediate Post-Fire context) from House E included clear glass (left; Vessel E-292) and milk glass (Vessel E-308) examples (Lots E-9 and E-15, respectively).

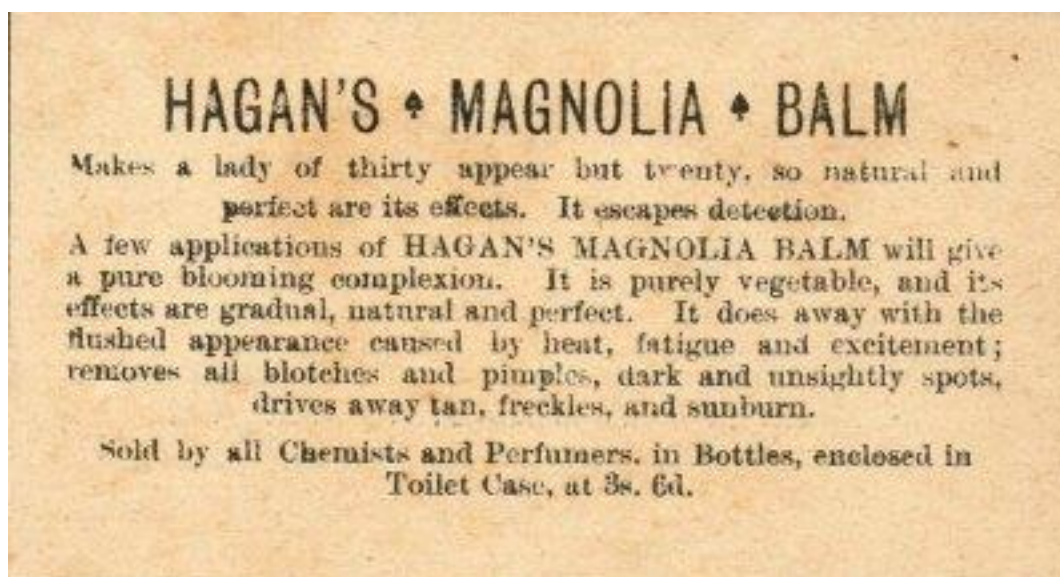


Figure 236. Fragments of a small milk glass bottle embossed “HAGAN’S / MAGNOLIA / BALM” were recovered from a late, potentially Post-Fire context associated with the front porch of House E (Vessel E-247; Lot E-2) (Actual Size). Magnolia Balm was a face and hand cream that was introduced in the middle-nineteenth century, and continued in use for many decades (well into the twentieth century). This jar most likely represents Fire or Late Pre-Fire materials redeposited in the Post-Fire deposits.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM



INSURES A PERFECT COMPLEXION.

MAGNOLIA BALM KEEPS THE SKIN SMOOTH, SOFT, AND PLIABLE


BEAUTIFIES NECK ARMS & HANDS

MAGNOLIA BALM REMOVES SALLOWNESS, TAN, BLOTCHES, REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, PIMPLES, AND SUNBURN.

→ A LIQUID PREPARATION ←

FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PERSONAL BEAUTY.



BEAUTIFUL WOMEN!
Many lack the first great essential of loveliness, a FRESH AND BLOOMING COMPLEXION.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm
produces this effect, and gives to the Complexion the Freshness of Youth.

If you wish to get rid of Redness, Blotches, Pimples, etc., you should use this delightful article. By its use the roughest skin is made to rival the pure, radiant texture of Youthful Beauty.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm overcomes the flushed appearance caused by heat, fatigue and excitement, makes the eye look clear, full and bright, and imparts a genial, lively expression to the countenance, indicating intellectual power and natural grace.

Ladies exposed to the Summer sun, or Spring winds, causing Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, will find this Balm of great value, as it removes these defects by a few applications. It makes a Lady of Thirty appear but Twenty, and so natural, gradual and perfect are its effects, that no person can detect its application. Applied to the Neck, Arms and Hands, it imparts a Blooming Purity, which is ever the admiration of the opposite sex. When used upon the person it exhales a subdued fragrance, suggesting pure habits and a cultivated taste.

The Magnolia Balm contains nothing in the least injurious to the skin.

The patronage awarded the Magnolia Balm by fashionable ladies of New York, Opera Singers and Actresses, and its rapidly growing demand, induces us to recommend it with unbounded confidence. It costs but 75 Cents per Bottle, and is sold by all Druggists, Perfumers and General Stores.

LYON MANUFACTURING CO.

Figure 237. Two nineteenth century advertisements for Hagan's Magnolia Balm.



... the majority of colored men do not yet think it worth while that women aspire to higher education.... The three R's, a little music and a good deal of dancing, a first rate dress-maker and a bottle of magnolia balm, are quite enough generally to render charming any woman possessed of tact and the capacity for worshipping masculinity.

— Anna Julia Cooper —

AZ QUOTES

Figure 238. By the early twentieth century, Hagan’s Magnolia Balm was being marketed to (and/or used by) African American women to whiten their skin (cf. *American Colored Magazine* 1903). This quote is from Anna Julia Cooper, an American educator and author who championed black women’s rights during the last century, and authored the book *A Voice from the South by a Black Woman of the South* (1892) which “became an classic African American feminist text” (<http://www.azquotes.com/quote/1240934>; https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_J._Cooper; see also *Hope in a Jar: The Making of America's Beauty Culture* [Piess 2011]). http://www.bottlepickers.com/bottle_articles/197.htm; <http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2015/01/demas-s-barnes-medicine-man-to-politician/>.



Figure 239. Primary glass vessels from the Post-Fire context of House E were limited in number, but included a small medicine bottle (Left; Lot E-7) and this homeopathic vial (Lot E-9) (Actual Size). A proprietary prescription medicine bottle from the Baumann Brothers drug store (Vessel E-180) was also recovered from this context.



Figure 240. Architectural items recovered from Post-Fire context of House E include this porcelain “tube” for carrying electrical wiring through house framing (part of “knob-and-tube” wiring system) (Lot E-7)



Figure 241. Human remains from House E. Two views of heavily worn human molar (Lot E-39).



Figure 242. Top: Fragments of a molded ceramic toilet bowl from House E (Lots E-5 and E-8). These large sherds are part of the toilet's rim, immediately below the seat. Bottom: A Doulton Simplistas wash-down toilet, circa 1880s. Note the underside of the toilet seat with the molded decoration similar to that on the recovered sherds. Although originally suspected during the Phase II investigations that these artifacts were recovered from Fire deposits, subsequent investigations during the Phase III mitigation suggest they probably represents Post-fire deposits.

Summary and Conclusions

The combined archival research and archaeological investigations of House E has resulted in the recovery of a wide range of information related to the structure of the dwelling and its associated outbuildings, changes through time related to the physical character of the house and its surroundings, as well as to the identity of the house occupants and their quality of life over the approximate 65-year life span of the building.

House E 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 the late 1840s, House E was occupied by Roll's sister Elizabeth, and her husband Isaac Smith. Smith, a plasterer, had married Roll's sister in 1838, and had worked closely with Roll for nearly a decade by the time he purchased the house from him in December 1849. In all likelihood, the Smith family may have lived within the house for several years prior to their purchase of the property in late 1849. Isaac died in the early fall 1853 leaving his widow and their children continuing at the property. During the period 1865-1872, a married daughter (Elizabeth Smith Mott), her husband, and their young children resided with her mother in the old family home. The Smith family vacated House E in the later 1870s (leaving it sometime between 1876 and early 1879). The house subsequently was used as rental property, initially as single living unit but later being divided into at least two units. The tenants who have been identified in House E during the 1880s were white. After 1890, however, the tenants primarily were Black, which reflects the changing demographics in the surrounding neighborhood during this period.

Both the archival research and archaeological investigations suggest that House E was totally destroyed by fire late Friday evening (or early Saturday morning) August 14, 1908. Unfortunately, unlike House A, no photographs of House E (before or after the mob action) are known to exist. Most likely, all that survived of this dwelling the following Saturday morning were remnants of the brick chimneys and the collapsed frame structure that had burned and dropped into the underlying cellar. Post-fire archaeological evidence suggests that the house basin was filled fairly quickly after the 1908 riots, predominately with cinder-rich fills that included materials that may have originated from nearby commercial establishments (including a potential bar, as based on the presence of numerous crushed beer bottles in the Post-Fire deposits). On-site disposal of trash within the cellar basin may have continued through at least the middle 1910s, if not later—as suggested by the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows the house site as vacant at that time. During the 1930s, the property was integrated into the Barker-Goldman-Lubin (later Barker-Lubin) Company's holdings. This company, which was a building materials supply firm, ultimately acquired the entirety of the city block on which the site is located. Even with this commercial construction, however, the house site experienced relatively limited disturbance, being impacted only by a series of concrete footings for support piers or structural columns. As indicated by the recent excavations, the archaeological integrity of this house remained excellent up to the present day.

Lot Use

The lot associated with House E at the time the house was constructed was oriented east/west, with the front yard facing Tenth Street, and the rear of the lot abutting a narrow alley located to the rear of the lots fronting Tenth Street. The lot measured 39-ft 3-in by 141-ft (5,534 square feet or 0.127 acres) in size.¹⁴¹ This was slightly smaller than a typical house lot of this era in Springfield (most lots being 40-ft by 157-ft). The atypical dimensions of the property resulted from the reorientation of the tracts on Block 3 of Whitney's Addition to front Tenth Street and also from Block 3 not being full sized.¹⁴² Both archival and archaeological evidence suggests that the Smith family also used a portion of the adjacent S1/2, S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4 through early 1865. The latter parcel, which was vacant and under absentee ownership prior to 1865, measured 39-ft 3-in by 143-ft (5,613 square feet or 0.129 acre). Combined, the two lots gave the Smith's the potential use of 0.256 acre of land. The Smiths, however, appear to have utilized only the southern 20-ft or so of the S1/2, S1/2, N1/2 of Lots 1-4. In combination with their house lot, this provided approximately 8,394 square feet (0.192 acres) for the family's use. This was a relatively substantial-sized parcel of land for an urban, working-class household of the period.

House E was located on the eastern end of the S1/2, S1/2 of Lots 1-4 and was sited tight against the north property line. The placement of the house tight on the north property line maximized on the size of the south side yard, which was approximately 20-ft in width.¹⁴³ Assuming the use of the southern 20-ft of the adjacent lot to the north, House E essentially was centrally sited, on a north/south axis, within the land utilized by the Smith family prior to 1865. The archaeological investigations indicate that House E was set back from the Tenth Street right-of-way (and the rail corridor) approximately 18-ft 6-in, which was in close alignment with the adjacent House D to the south. This contrasts slightly with both the 1854 and 1858 city maps which depicts House E as set back farther from the Tenth Street corridor than the adjacent House D. The subsequent 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps both document the setback of the two houses as nearly identical, as in the case of the archaeological evidence. More than likely, this discrepancy represents a cartographic error in the 1854 and 1858 maps, as no archaeological evidence was found to suggest that the house had been moved slightly to the east (potentially to align with House D and allow room for a rear addition to be constructed onto the original house sometime during the middle nineteenth century, circa 1864-65).

The historic ground surface around House E appears to have been relatively flat, at least within the front third of the lot (the only portion excavated). The archaeological investigations suggest

¹⁴¹ The depth provided for the House E 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). The lot was 142-ft 4-in deep on its northern edge and 140-ft 10-in on its southern end.

¹⁴² House E'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 property.

¹⁴³ Had the dwelling been centered within its respective lot, it would have produced two side yards, each about 10-ft in width. These would have been less serviceable to the family as activity areas, as compared to a single, wider side yard.

that the eastern edge of the property had had a substantial ditch (Feature 29) cutting north/south across it at some point (possibly circa 1838), but this feature appears to have been infilled by the time House E was constructed. Whereas the front (east) side of the property appears to have been fenced, as illustrated by Features 22A-B (two posts flanking the front walk), there is no evidence of the lot having had fencing on its north or south sides. The absence of fence along the south property line may be indicative of this lot and the adjacent one to the south of it (with House D) being under common ownership, through John Roll, early in their history and the familial ties between Roll and the Smiths.

Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps illustrate a large frame outbuilding positioned off the southwest corner of the house (Figure 243). This building appears to straddle the property line separating the two house lots associated with House E and the adjacent House D, and probably represents a detached summer kitchen. The maps depict the front of the outbuilding being roughly online with the rear of the house, with approximately 12-ft of space separating the two, and as measuring approximately 12-ft (east/west) by 22-ft (north/south).¹⁴⁴ It is unclear whether this represents a single shared building, or two side-by-side buildings. This outbuilding was not documented on either the 1890 or 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps. As such, it most likely was demolished by 1890 (if not sooner).¹⁴⁵ The removal of the summer kitchen may correspond with the construction of the rear addition onto the rear of the original dwelling circa 1865 and represents 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 large frame outbuilding located at the northwest corner of the lot. The maps suggest this outbuilding measured approximately 18-ft (east/west) by 22-ft (north/south) and was located about 60-ft to the rear of the house. This building is suspected to represent a carriage house and/or urban barn. Its presence on the lot suggests that the Smith family owned some livestock, such as a cow (for milking) and a horse or two (for riding or work purposes) and, further, is suggestive of a slightly more affluent working-class household. 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 244).¹⁴⁶ However, the 1873 city map does show a side-gabled structure on the northwest corner of the house lot. 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 barn. The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps also depict an outbuilding on the northwest corner of the house lot (Figure 245). The Sanborn maps illustrate this building as being only approximately 12-ft square; as such, it is much smaller than the building depicted at this location on the 1854 and 1858 maps, and also seems more modest in scale than the one which appears on the 1873 bird's-eye view. It is possible that the earlier barn may have been demolished later in 1870s, and eventually was replaced by a smaller single-story

¹⁴⁴ The summer kitchen at House A was located approximately 8 to 10-ft between it and the adjacent house. This summer kitchen was estimated as being approximately 12-ft (east/west) by 20-ft (north/south) in size.

¹⁴⁵ Although the 1876 city map depicts the summer kitchen at House A, this map does not depict a similar outbuilding at House E (Bird 1876). Unfortunately, the accuracy of the 1876 map is questionable.

¹⁴⁶ These three sources are not as consistent in illustrating outbuildings compared to other maps.

shed. While uncertain, the demolition of the barn potentially coincided with the Smith family vacating the property, or not long afterward.

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.¹⁴⁷ A cistern may have been constructed off one of the western corners of the mid-century wing added onto the rear of the original dwelling. However, this cannot be said with certainty as the excavations did not fully expose the wing.¹⁴⁸ 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 and/or the summer kitchen.

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 E, 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. On an additional note, if the Smith family did use a portion of the adjacent lot to the north for their own use prior to 1865—as archaeological evidence suggests—there is a potential that some pit features associated with the Smith occupation may be located in the rear yard of that lot (on S1/2, S1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4; lands associated with House F in later years).

Little information is available regarding what plantings might have been present during the Smith's period of occupation. However, the brick edging discussed as Features 18, 19A and 19B suggested that some decorative plantings were present along the south side of the house and in the front yard. The archaeological evidence suggests some care and attention was paid to the yard during the earlier period, when the house was owner-occupied, but that yard maintenance gradually declined over time.

Front and side yard fill deposits were not overly thick, at least in respect to the early context. The presence of bivalves in the early topsoil suggests that low-lying bottomland soils were used to landscape around the recently constructed house. As with the other house sites investigated as part of this project, the archaeological evidence suggests that household waste disposal (particularly related to fuel waste such as coal ash and clinkers) changed dramatically during the

¹⁴⁷ 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.

¹⁴⁸ 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.

1880s-90s. Archaeological investigations found a deposit of cinders around the periphery of the house and extending into the front yard (and potentially rear yard as well). The cinder deposits were especially thick along the east lot line, fronting Tenth Street. These deposits appear to date from the period that House E was a rental property (post circa-1879). In the earlier era, when the house was still owner occupied, stove waste probably was disposed of in a more discriminate manner (such as in an abandoned privy pit or elsewhere on the rear of the lot). Some of this disposal also took place in the cellar beneath the house after the cellar's abandonment.

House E was located immediately north of House D and 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. Most likely, 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.¹⁴⁹ It is unknown whether House E was an integral component of this “commercial district” during these years; but regardless, House E’s location on the north edge of this district undoubtedly affected the quality of life of the home’s occupants during the later 1890s and early years of the twentieth century (Figure 246).

The House

The Original House

As noted above, archival evidence suggests that House E probably was constructed by John Roll sometime shortly after he purchased the lot in early 1842. Physical attributes of the house recovered from the excavations (such as the hand-struck soft-mud brick, rived lath, lime-rich mortar, and flat-tipped screws) suggest an early 1840s date of construction, if not slightly earlier. The foundation characteristics, such as being built at grade with limited-to-no builder’s trench, also are consistent with adjacent buildings identified as having been constructed by John Roll.

Documentary sources provide slightly different depictions of House E, and some are more detailed than others. The 1854 and 1858 city maps depict the house as being of frame construction, measuring approximately 25 x 25-ft in size, and as having a 25-ft+ setback from Tenth Street. The 1867 bird’s eye view suggests that the house was a 1½-story, side-gable, double-pile frame structure with a three-bay façade along its eastern elevation, fronting Tenth Street. This source shows the house set tight to Tenth Street. A second bird’s eye view, published in 1873, is more detailed; it depicts the house having a three-bay façade (with a central door) and a distinctive full-length incised front porch (beneath the common roof of the main house). The 1876 city map also depicts the house with a nearly square footprint, and a setback similar to, or slightly less than, that of House D. The 1878 bird’s eye, like the earlier views,

¹⁴⁹ The second dwelling associated with House D was located along the north side of Shinbone Alley and appears to have originally functioned as an outbuilding, which later was converted into a residence.

shows the house with a side-gabled roof, but depicts the dwelling with a much taller profile than the adjacent House D (suggesting a 1½-story structure). Unfortunately, this source illustrates no window or door openings on any of the elevations and is of questionable accuracy. The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn fire insurance maps also provide slightly different data on House E. Both maps indicate House E as a single-story, frame dwelling with a full-length front porch and a setback from Tenth Street similar to that of House D. The 1890 map has the more detailed of the two maps, and it depicts the original portion of the house as measuring approximately 19x25-ft in size (with its long axis east/west). A rear service wing, which was added at a later date and will be discussed further below, also is depicted on the 1890 Sanborn map.

The combined archival and physical evidence suggests that the original house was a rectangular structure with its long axis being oriented east/west. The foundations of the original dwelling measured 17-ft 8-in (north/south) by 25-ft 3-in (east/west) in size,¹⁵⁰ and the house apparently had a common gable roof with its ridgeline running north/south. Although the Sanborn maps indicate that House E was only one story in height, the various bird's eye views and probate records suggest that the dwelling was probably 1½-stories in height with a partial second story overhead. As with the discussion of the other houses in the project area, it is unclear as to whether the roof had a salt-box appearance (with the ridgeline centered over the front room), or that the entire structure was covered by a common roof (with the ridgeline centered on the building) (compare Figures 253-254). However, the latter scenario seems more likely, as it would have provided much more living space on the upper floor; and, moreover, historic bird's-eye views present the house as having a traditional side-gable roof as opposed to a salt-box form. In either case, the ridgeline most likely ran north/south, as indicated by all the available sources.

This house footprint, with its 1½-story height, and common gable roof (with central ridgeline) represents one-half of the adjacent house to the south (House D). House D, with its distinctive square footprint and roof line is a common traditional house form in early Springfield, potentially associated with Germanic builders (Figure 254) (see discussion, Volume V summary). House E represents the basic building block of this tradition, and when joined with a second block creates the larger house form represented by House D (which may be utilized as either a single family or double house). Combined, Houses D and E represent two variations on traditional houses with Germanic heritage in Springfield—both having been constructed by John Roll (a local contractor/builder of Germanic heritage who learned his trade while living in the Pennsylvania German heartland),

Figures 247 and 248 present conjectural floor plans and a sectional view through House E, as built. The foundation remains of House E suggest that the first floor of the original dwelling was divided into two nearly equal sized rooms. The east or front room measured approximately 16-ft 8-in (5.08m) north/south by 12-ft 10-in (3.30m) east/west (214 square feet), whereas the west or rear room measured approximately 16-ft 6-in (5.08m) north/south by 11-ft 0-in (3.35m) east/west (183 square feet).¹⁵¹ Hence, in total, the first floor would have had nearly 400 square feet of

¹⁵⁰ Factoring in the exterior siding, the dimensions on the original house could be increased by 1 to 2-in.

¹⁵¹ The north/south dimensions are based on the actual width of the foundation remains, with an additional 6 inches added on each side for the walls (allowing for siding, studs, and interior plaster and lath).

usable space originally. As noted above, historic bird's-eye views indicate that the original house was 1-1/2 stories in height with a side-gable roof, resulting in usable living space with the second story. The upper story "loft" probably comprised a single room with a garret ceiling. This room minimally would have measured 16-ft 8-in long and possibly was up to 12-ft wide, thus providing an additional 201 square feet of living space. The personal property inventory compiled for Isaac Smith's estate in 1854 notes the presence of two bedsteads on the upper floor (one a feather bed, the second a "common" bed), along with potentially a small coal stove, a set of Windsor chairs, a small table, rag carpet, and child's wagon (Appendix I). It is possible that the upper floor functioned as the bedroom for the Smith children.

On the ground floor, the front (west) room in the house most likely functioned as a parlor. Among the items potentially documented within this room are a mahogany bureau, cherry table, mahogany stand, a dozen cane-bottomed chairs, a gilt-framed mirror, a rocking chair, numerous books, and "common" carpeting (Appendix I). Although it is possible a separate side hall was located along the north wall of this room, the location of the front door (which is delineated by the original stoop [Feature 11]) suggests that such a hall was not present.¹⁵² However, there probably was a stairway within the parlor accessing the overhead loft. The personal property inventory compiled for Isaac Smith's estate specifically refers to an "upstairs" in House E, and the estate records also note the "lathing & plastering [of a] stairway" that presumably was located in the same dwelling (Sangamon County Probate Record No. 1141; Appendix I). The most likely location for the stairway was along the north side of the parlor, where it would have been aligned to the front door, with the stairs rising from east to west. Although it is possible that the stairway, as built, was open sided (with balustrade), it conversely may have been enclosed with frame (plank-wall) partition. The presence of the cellar's "keyhole" along the north wall of this room may suggest that there was a trap door (or other opening) in the floor, access to which most likely would have been incorporated beneath the set of stairs accessing the loft.¹⁵³ The chimney integrated into the southwest corner of the parlor does not appear to be original to the house.¹⁵⁴ Although an earlier chimney, or perhaps a fireplace, most likely serviced this room, no archaeological evidence of this feature was found.¹⁵⁵ Although the historic bird's-eye views from 1867 and 1873 suggest that the front (east) elevation of the house

¹⁵² Had a side hall been present in House E, it would have been around 7-ft wide (based on the location of the front door, which would have opened into it). This not only would have been a rather wide hall for a house of this size, but it also would have reduced the north/south dimension of the parlor to less than 10-ft. Such a disproportionate allocation of space seems unlikely. For a comparative discussion of Side-Hall houses in Quincy, Illinois see Mansberger and Stratton (2007:192-194).

¹⁵³ It is of interest that the appraiser, upon compiling the household inventory in 1854, did not enter the cellar. None of the cellar contents are listed within the 1854 household inventory.

¹⁵⁴ This is suggested by the manner in which the base of the chimney was cut into the ledge surrounding the cellar and later fills deposited in the cellar (Zone V; Profile 5). The chimney has a spread footing like the earliest of the brick piers in the cellar (Feature 25A) and originates from roughly the same level as the latter. They may have been constructed at the same time. The lack of a stove within the 1854 probate inventory suggests that this room may have been unheated during these early years.

¹⁵⁵ The personal property inventory of Isaac Smith's estate mentions a "p[ai]r Andirons, Shovel & tongs." While this suggests that a fireplace was present in the early house, the andirons, shovel, and tongs, possibly were curated or "legacy" items no longer used by the family.

had a three-bay façade, consisting of a central doorway with a window either side of it, the archaeological evidence firmly establishes that the front entrance door was located towards the northern end of this elevation; and given the relatively narrow width of the house, it seems more likely that there may have been only one window opening along the east wall. A second window likely was located on the south wall of the front room. The suspected presence of a stairway along the north wall would not have allowed a window at that location. A single interior door would have allowed passage between the front and back of the house, potentially centered in the partition wall separating the two rooms.

Although the suspected use of the rear or “back room” of the original dwelling would ordinarily be that of a kitchen, the 1854 probate inventory suggests that this room may have had a multi-purpose function. The probate inventory appears document within this room a bedstead, wash stand (with bowl and pitcher), a two-drawer stand, a mixed set of chairs (Congress, rocking, and common), a mantle clock, a dining table, a square table, a set of eight common chairs, and a rag rug. Also present in this room is a pair of andirons with accompanying fire place shovel and tongs. Suspiciously absent from this inventory is a stove. The lack of a stove, and presence of andirons, strongly suggests that this back room may have been serviced by a fireplace (perhaps a cooking fireplace) during these early years of occupation. As such, this back room may have functioned as kitchen, dining room, as well as master bedroom. The chimney, which is suspected as being original to the dwelling, is centered along the north wall of this room and is larger than the chimney located within the front room. No archaeological evidence is currently available suggesting that a fireplace ever serviced this room.

This rear room most likely had an exterior doorway along its west wall, which accessed a rear porch. A brick pier (Feature 3), which was found along the outside of the west wall (and later was encapsulated by the rear addition), possibly supported an early stoop or rear porch. A post (Feature 4) located off the northwest corner of the original house also may have been associated with this potential porch or stoop (or alternatively, represents a post associated with a fence running along the north property line).

Upon exiting the back room, the appraiser compiling the probate inventory in October 1854 appears to have entered a room that contained a variety of tools and kitchen furniture. The tools included a pitch fork, spade, shovel, and a “hod and materials for plastering.”¹⁵⁶ The remaining kitchen items included a small cook stove, kitchen furniture, brass candlesticks, and dishes (a “lot cupboard ware”). One interpretation of this inventory is that this assortment of household items and tools were located in the small summer kitchen located along the south property line due south of the dwelling’s rear porch. If so, this may suggest that by 1854 much of the daily cooking was conducted on a cast-iron cooking stove within this secondary outbuilding, and that a fireplace—if present in the back room of the main dwelling—function solely as a source of heat by this date. Although seasonal and/or intermittent food processing and clothes washing tasks might have been conducted in a summer kitchen so far removed from the main dwelling, it seems unlikely that everyday cooking activities would have been conducted in this location. As such, the more convincing interpretation is that the new service wing addition had already been constructed by late 1854. As such, the back room in the original dwelling was being used in

¹⁵⁶ A hod is a V-shaped builder’s tool which consists of an open trough on a pole, used for carrying bricks and other building materials.

1854 as a bedroom and dining room, and the new addition constructed onto the rear of the house functioned as the working kitchen. It is doubtful that the various tools would have been in this new addition, unless located in a shed or storage room off the rear wing. Unfortunately, the archaeological data suggests that the new service wing was not constructed until the very early 1860s (see discussion below).

It is unclear if the original house was a timber frame or modified balloon frame structure. But, considering its date of construction and other examples of contemporary housing in Springfield, the dwelling more than likely was timber frame—or utilized elements of this method of construction. The archaeological excavations indicate that House E was constructed with relatively thick, presumably sawn, oak timbers. Remnants of thick floor joists and flooring was recovered, as well a section of a suspected sill plate, all of which were oak. The floor joists measured 2 x 8-in, ran east/west, were spaced at 20 to 22-in intervals, and were supported by a central summer beam located between the two sections of the dwelling.¹⁵⁷ The flooring was full 1-in thick oak planks of variable widths, with no evidence of a tongue and groove. Interior walls were covered with lath and plaster. Although evidence is fleeting, the lath used was probably of the rived oak variety (as sawn pine lath were not common in Springfield until circa 1850). Plaster samples recovered from the cellar indicate that interior surfaces were painted with calcimine paint. Door hardware was represented by butt hinges, door knobs, and rim locks. The door knobs recovered were exclusively white porcelain, suggesting that the door locks (and/or minimally the knobs) may have been replaced by the early years of the twentieth century. The screws used with the butt hinges were clearly flat-tipped and/or not machine-pointed suggesting a pre-1846 date of construction for the house.¹⁵⁸ Other architectural hardware recovered included a couple of latches and a variety of machine-cut nails of various sizes. Unfortunately, the nails were heavily corroded making any further analysis difficult. Window hardware included spring stops, and a single shutter hinge fragment. The window glass recovered from the earlier contexts was very thin, which is further indicative of the house's relatively early date of construction. No evidence was found for the use of softwoods, such as white pine, in the original house. Interior trim and case work (doors) possibly was locally procured walnut, as other local homes from this period that have been documented to date generally had walnut trim.¹⁵⁹ A potential surface drain (Feature 17) skirted the southeast corner of the original house. This may document the presence of a gutter system on the house at an early date

¹⁵⁷ Well preserved floor joists and flooring were found in Test 12.

¹⁵⁸ Flat-tipped screws were the norm until the technology for producing pointed screws was perfected, and 1846 generally is recognized as the benchmark year for this innovation. A patent for a “gimlet-point” screw was filed as early as 1836, but it took nearly a decade of experimenting to get them right. Thomas J. Sloan's patent, granted in August 1846 and reissued in 1848, was adopted by the American Screw Company. Cullen Whipple patented a separate gimlet-point screw design in 1849 (Rybcynski 2000:77-78; Mercer 1975:203, 255). Admittedly, there may have been a period where non-pointed screws continued to be used, but the transition occurred relatively quickly, given the obvious advantage pointed screws posed.

¹⁵⁹ Walnut was readily available locally, and it offered an attractive, close-grained wood that was easily worked. Two examples of early Springfield homes where walnut trim was used extensively is the historic Elijah Iles House, and Dresser Cottage (home of Abraham Lincoln).

The Later House (Additions and/or Modifications)

Several modifications to the house, as originally constructed, are documented by both the archival and archaeological evidence. These are discussed below.

1) Cellar Modifications. A cellar (Feature 5) was located beneath the east half of the original house. As built, the cellar measured 10-ft wide north/south and extended a minimum distance of 10-ft east/west and was relatively shallow. It extended approximately 2-ft 1-in (65cm) beneath the circa 1840 ground surface approximately. The edges of the cellar were inset several feet in from the perimeter foundations of the house in order to prevent the foundations from being undermined. Although the east/west dimensions of the cellar could not be determined (as the feature's western edge extended beyond the Phase III excavation block), it is suspected to have terminated a short distance west of the suspected location of the overhead partition wall between the east and west rooms of the original house.

A bulkhead extended off the north side of the cellar. This bulkhead, which was more-or-less centered in the cellar's north wall, extended nearly to the edge of the north perimeter foundation wall (if not slightly beneath the later underpinned portion of the wall). The bulkhead, which was still located barely within the perimeter foundation walls provided a point of access from the main floor of the house. No exterior entrance to the cellar was present. Archaeological investigations found no evidence of the sides of the cellar having been shored up with either framing or masonry during its period of use. Due to the shallow depth of the house foundations, water infiltration likely was a regular occurrence. Over time, the earthen walls of the cellar and adjoining ledges were subject to erosion, and sediment accumulated on the floor of the cellar. The combination of water infiltration, erosion, and sedimentation, appear to have been key factors in the early modifications made to the cellar; they also contributed to the cellar's eventual abandonment.

The archaeological investigations showed that soil began accumulating on the floor of the cellar at a fairly early date, and other material was deposited here as well. A thin layer of sand extending across the cellar, covering the earliest deposition zone. The presence of this sand suggests that a brick floor may have been installed in the cellar at one point in time (the sand serving a base for levelling the brick); but if so, this pavement later was taken up. No whole flooring bricks were found in situ. The presence of a thin, compact layer of crushed plaster and brick close to the base of the cellar (Zone XI, Profile 2; Figure 37) suggests that the house underwent a remodeling fairly early in its history. Although it is unclear what this remodeling may have entailed, it obviously included repair and/or replacement of existing finished walls within the early dwelling. The dumping of such material in a cellar presumably still in use seems odd, unless it represented an attempt to provide some sort of aggregate on a floor that was frequently wet.

Soil continued to accumulate in the cellar over time, gradually raising the floor level. Ultimately, the lower portion of the cellar was filled, and the floor leveled off at a surface equal to the top of the bulkhead entrance. Prior to that time, a suspected brick floor had been removed from the cellar. Artifacts capping this lower cellar, associated with the Middle Pre-Fire component, suggest that the house underwent a second remodeling and/or repair during this time

frame (separate from that identified in the Early Pre-Fire deposits), and occurred in conjunction with the deposition of these deposits. Small amounts of demolition debris (predominately plaster—suggestive of interior wall repair and/or modification) were present in the fill. Foundation repair is also noted in association with the fill deposits from this time period. The north foundation wall had been partially undermined by the original bulkhead cellar entrance, and was underpinned during this time. Rodents (presumably rats) further undermined the foundation wall at this location, and combined with poor drainage appear to have exasperated this situation—conditions that resulted in the partial collapse and rebuilding of the foundation wall at this location. The occupants of the house attempted to prevent the further intrusion of the rodents into the house by packing the rodent burrows beneath the foundation walls with crushed bottle glass and a red printed whiteware pitcher (Vessel E-343). The final filling of the bulkhead entrance, capping it with a brick pavement, underpinning the adjacent foundation wall immediately to the north, “rat-proofing” of the foundation walls not underpinned, and remodeling upstairs may all have been relatively contemporaneous activities associated with the Smith family. A brick pavement (Feature 25) also was laid on the eastern side of the earthen ledge bordering the cellar at some point, possibly in conjuncture with the pavement being installed over the capped bulkhead. This pavement might also have extended over the northern end of the west side of the cellar (as suggested by Profile 5; Figure 42).

The cellar apparently was abandoned in the middle-to-late nineteenth century, though the space continued to be used for the disposal of household waste and demolition debris for some time afterward (particularly plaster from remodeling activity, and cinders/fuel waste). Its use as a storage area possibly ceased following the addition of a rear service wing onto the house, which is suspected to have occurred circa 1865 (as will be discussed further below). Future archaeological research might document a replacement cellar located beneath the rear service wing and/or in the adjacent inner yard.

2) Addition of Rear Wing. A rear wing was added to the original house at some point in the middle nineteenth century. Determining the exact date of the wing’s construction is complicated by the incomplete (and in some cases inaccurate) depictions of the house provided by early maps and bird’s eye views. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps depict the rear of House E extending sufficiently west to a location that equates with the western side of the rear addition—suggesting that the addition may have been in place by that date. However, these maps incorrectly portray the front of the house as having a setback well to the west of its actual location. Additionally, the east/west dimension of House E depicted on these two maps corresponds with the width of House D, suggesting that House E was drawn correctly to size, without the rear addition, but incorrectly positioned on the lot (with an incorrect setback).¹⁶⁰ Although the 1867 and 1873 bird’s eye views do not seem to indicate the presence of this back wing, the angle of perspective of both views is such that they would not necessarily have depicted the wing even if it were

¹⁶⁰ In scaling the footprint depicted on the 1854 city map, the length-to-width proportions fall midway between the house as suspected pre- and post-addition. Similarly, although the rear of the house is depicted on the 1854 to extend well past the rear of House D arguing for the presence of the addition as being in place by that date, the front of House E is also set well back from the front of the adjacent House D—which is not in keeping with our current knowledge of the two houses. The setback of both Houses D and E appear to have been relatively similar, as both houses were constructed by John Roll.

present at that time.¹⁶¹ Similarly, the omission of a rear wing on House E by the circa-1887 bird's eye might be attributable to this source's extremely simplistic depiction of the house (and the dwellings around it).¹⁶²

The 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map provides the first definitive documentary evidence of the rear wing having been constructed. This map depicts the addition as roughly rectangular in plan, and measuring approximately 19 x 16-ft and as having an incised porch (5 to 6-ft wide) on its south side. Such exterior work porches with a southern exposure were a common feature of service wings. The main body of the addition presumably functioned as a kitchen and thus supplanted the west room in the original house in this use. The 1890 Sanborn map also indicates that there was a small room off the west end of the porch, which may have served as a built-in "cold" pantry accessible from inside the kitchen. It is unclear whether the suspected pantry was original to the design of the addition or whether it was created later through the enclosure of a portion of the porch. In total, the 1890 Sanborn map depicts the main body of House E (original house and rear wing) as measuring approximately 19 x 41-ft in size; and an additional 6-ft in length could be added if the front porch is factored in. The 1896 Sanborn map also indicates the presence of the rear wing but lacks the detail provided by its precursor. This map depicts the main body of the house as measuring approximately 18 x 38-ft (less the front porch), and thus slightly smaller than as depicted in 1890.

Although the archival data is inconclusive as to when the rear service wing was constructed onto House E, the archaeological data (combined with the archival data associated with the adjacent House F) suggests that it may have been constructed in the middle 1860s. This date is based on a couple of factors: 1) the construction of the service wing encapsulated a distinctive midden located to the rear of the original dwelling; 2) this midden extended north of House E, onto the rear of the lot associated with the adjacent House F (S1/2, S1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4); 3) the midden associated with the adjacent House F appears to have been encapsulated in circa 1864-5 when House F was built and the Smith family sold this land; and 4) artifacts deposited in a posthole (Feature 4) located beneath the rear service wing foundation wall were produced no later than 1861, which is consistent with the middle-1860s construction date proposed for the wing.¹⁶³ This dating also corresponds with the suspected time frame in which House E became an extended family home, which occurred after George Mott married the younger Elizabeth Smith in 1865. The Motts took up residence with Elizabeth's mother and appear to have remained at House E until 1871-2, during which time they had at least one child. At the time they moved in,

¹⁶¹ Both of these bird's eye views look west and thus illustrate more of the front and sides of House E than its rear. The level of detail provided by these sources on individual properties also is extremely variable, particularly in respect to smaller residences such as those present within the project area.

¹⁶² This bird'-eye view doesn't even illustrate window and door openings on House E and other nearby homes. It also grossly distorts the scale of some of these dwellings (House D being a prime example).

¹⁶³ A post hole located beneath the foundation wall of the rear addition contained two-tone stoneware ginger beer bottles, and an embossed ink bottle produced by J. Bourne and Son, which was manufactured sometime between circa 1850 and 1861. Similarly, although the presence of the unmarked, presumably English-manufactured Bristol-glazed stoneware ginger beer bottles may date to the 1850s, the dating of these bottles in Midwestern contexts is unclear (and often considered a post-1865 phenomenon). Although the discard of this ink bottle into this posthole in the early to middle 1860s is consistent with the age of this bottle, the presence of the Bristol-glazed ginger beer bottles may raise doubt as to this interpretation.

one unmarried Smith brother still remained at home, and hence there would have been a need and desire for additional space. As noted previously, the construction of the rear service wing also would have eliminated the need for the potential summer kitchen which both the 1854 and 1858 city maps depict as straddling the lot line between Houses E and D.

The addition onto the rear of the house substantially enlarged House E, creating a new service wing with a documented width of 17-ft 6-in, and a potential length of around 16-ft. The majority of the wing is suspected to have served as a kitchen, and perhaps a combination dining room, measuring around 10 x 15-ft+ in size. The suspected “cold” pantry previously mentioned in the wing may have been about 5 x 5-ft in size (based on the 1890 Sanborn map). With the construction of the rear wing, the west room in the original house may have been repurposed, possibly serving as personal living space for the Motts initially and until they relocated. The construction of the rear wing also probably resulted in the abandonment of the cellar (Feature 5)—immediately prior to the Middle Pre-Fire component. The cellar already appears to have been partially infilled prior to the construction of the wing (due to a combination of natural and intentional causes), and the increased distance from the point of access of the cellar to the new kitchen may have further decreased its utility as a food storage area. One might question the addition of a small cellar beneath the new service wing, or in the immediate Inner Yard to the west of the house; both areas have little to no archaeological investigations.

Relatively little is known about the method of construction of the rear service wing other than the Sanborn maps indicate it as being frame construction and the archaeology showing that it rested on a continuous brick perimeter foundation two wythes wide, and that it abutted the original foundations to the east. Only one test unit was excavated within the wing, and this provided very limited data in respect to construction methods, materials, and hardware used. Given its suspected date of construction, however, the rear wing likely was of balloon-frame construction and built with sawn white pine lumber, as was typical of most housing built in Springfield during the middle 1860s. The wing likely was single story in height and covered with a gable roof having a ridge-line running east-west, thus creating a cross gable to the original house’s roof.¹⁶⁴ No evidence of a chimney was found in the limited portion of the wing that was exposed during the excavations, though one certainly would have been present. The chimney possibly was located along the west gable-end wall, which was not accessible during the investigations. Figures 251 and 252 present conjectural floor plans and a sectional view through House E after the rear wing was added.

3) Porch Modifications. As originally constructed, House E did not have a front porch. Instead, it had a small stoop located on the north end of the east elevation, aligned to the front entrance. This stoop (Feature 11) appears to have been accessed by a brick walk from Tenth Street (as indicated by the sand bed discussed as Feature 15). The stoop and associated steps measured approximately 3-ft (0.91m) wide by 3-ft 9-in (1.14m) deep. At a later date, this stoop had been

¹⁶⁴ The expansion of the early Smith House did not follow traditional Germanic practice (such as that followed at the Fues House, rural St. Clair County) (Mansberger and Stratton 2002). Instead of constructing a two-room addition onto the side of the dwelling, and creating a house form similar to Houses A and D (which represent the classic German form), the builders opted for the construction of a separate wing on the back of the house, a building strategy more in keeping with traditional Anglo-American building practices (see discussion, House D summary).

replaced by a full-length porch that was nearly 6-ft deep and had a brick perimeter foundation (Feature 12). The 1873 bird's-eye view clearly shows a full-length porch on the house, which is depicted as being integrated beneath the principal roof, or possibly covered by a continuous shed roof. The potential early surface drain (Feature 17) would have been abandoned when the porch was constructed, as the foundations of the porch extended over the feature. The 1890 and 1896 Sanborn maps also document a full-length porch on House E. The archaeological remains at the southern end of the porch presents the possibility that the porch may have been constructed in two episodes, with its southern end not quite extending to the southeast corner of the house originally (as suggested by Feature 16) and later being rebuilt and extended the full-length of the east elevation. The potential surface drain discussed as Feature 17 may have been a factor in this sequence.

4) Brick Pavements/Sidewalks. There is evidence of a sidewalk running between Tenth Street and the front of House E from an early date. This, the earliest walk, is represented by a linear sand "bed" (Feature 15) approximately 3-ft wide. This early walk was oriented east/west and is suspected to have been paved with brick originally. The cut brick from an early context found in Test 19 (Lot E-191), close to the southeast corner of the front porch, potentially were associated with this walk. The brick pavement later was removed, but the walk itself was maintained, with cinders being used as a substitute paving material. The archaeological excavations found that this cinder surface was built up to a considerable degree close to Tenth Street—a process that probably took place over time and was done to keep up with the gradual aggradation of the ground surface bordering the street.

Later on, a separate brick sidewalk (Feature 10) was added to the house lot. This walk angled off the front walk (near the latter's juncture with Tenth Street), wrapped around the south end of the front porch, and then ran parallel to the dwelling. It continued past the juncture of the original house and the rear service wing, at which point the pavement split off, with one short extension going to the side porch on the wing and the other projecting off to the southwest for an unknown distance (potentially heading off towards the summer kitchen, or a well). The sidewalk was laid down on a built-up surface, and its orientation to the full-length front porch and the rear wing indicates that it was installed after these elements had been added to the original house, both of which were likely in place by the early 1870s. The sidewalk exhibited some evidence of repair and/or modifications. The archaeological investigations found that the far eastern end of the walk (close to its juncture with the front sidewalk) had been significantly disturbed, with no brick remaining in situ.

Possibility of an Earlier House

Although archival evidence suggests that John Roll built House E at some point after his purchase of its associated lot in 1842 (and prior to his sale of it in 1849), a number of things relating to the cellar present the possibility of an earlier dwelling at this same location. This is suggested by: the presence of the sandstone foundation material in the earliest of piers in the cellar;¹⁶⁵ the displaced paving brick; the possibility of major remodeling activity at a very early

¹⁶⁵ The earliest foundation material in Springfield tended to be sandstone, which was readily obtainable from local quarries. The use of sandstone for foundation construction was quickly supplanted by brick once Springfield became well-established and began to grow, especially after the city was chosen to be the state capital in 1837.

date (including the removal of plastered frame walls); the presence of a broken carpenter's saw and whetstone in the earliest fills within the cellar, and most importantly, the juxtaposition of the cellar's bulkhead entrance with the existing brick perimeter foundation wall (abutting it, if not extending slightly beneath it). The placement of a cellar beneath a room believed to have served as the parlor, also is quite odd for a house of this period. Generally, cellars were located beneath kitchen rooms/wings (and/or outbuildings), as opposed to the more formal spaces of a house. As such, the presence of the cellar beneath the east half of House E raises questions about the age of this feature, and perhaps its association with an earlier structure. One possible interpretation is that the cellar was partially filled, and stone piers associated with this early structure were replaced with brick perimeter foundation walls beneath a pre-existing dwelling, potentially during the early 1840s when purchased by the builder John Roll in 1842. Or alternatively, the cellar was a remnant of an earlier structure that was integrated into the new dwelling constructed by Roll in 1842. Although an early component—one predating the houses fronting Tenth Street destroyed in August 1908—has conclusively been documented on the larger parcel of ground (see discussion of House B and C), there is insufficient evidence (both archival or archaeological) to prove this later scenario conclusively.



Figure 243. Detail of House D and E as depicted on the 1854 *City of Springfield* (Potter 1854) (top) and the 1858 *Map of Springfield, Illinois* (Sides 1858) (bottom). Houses F and G had, as yet, not been constructed. Both site plans depict a similar suite of buildings, which consists of a frame house, a detached outbuilding immediately to the rear of the house along the south property line in an Inner Yard location (presumed summer kitchen), and a large rear yard outbuilding located along the far western property line (presumably representing a carriage house or barn).



Figure 244. Top: Close-up views of Houses D, E, and G from the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Ruger 1867). House F, although not illustrated on this view, most likely was constructed in 1864-1865. Bottom: Close-up views of Houses D, E, F and G from the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch 1873). The earlier illustration suggests that House E was a side-gable, three-bay dwelling, potentially 1½-stories in height. The later illustration suggests House E was a side-gable, three-bay house with a central door and incised front porch. A potential carriage house or small barn was located to the rear of the property.

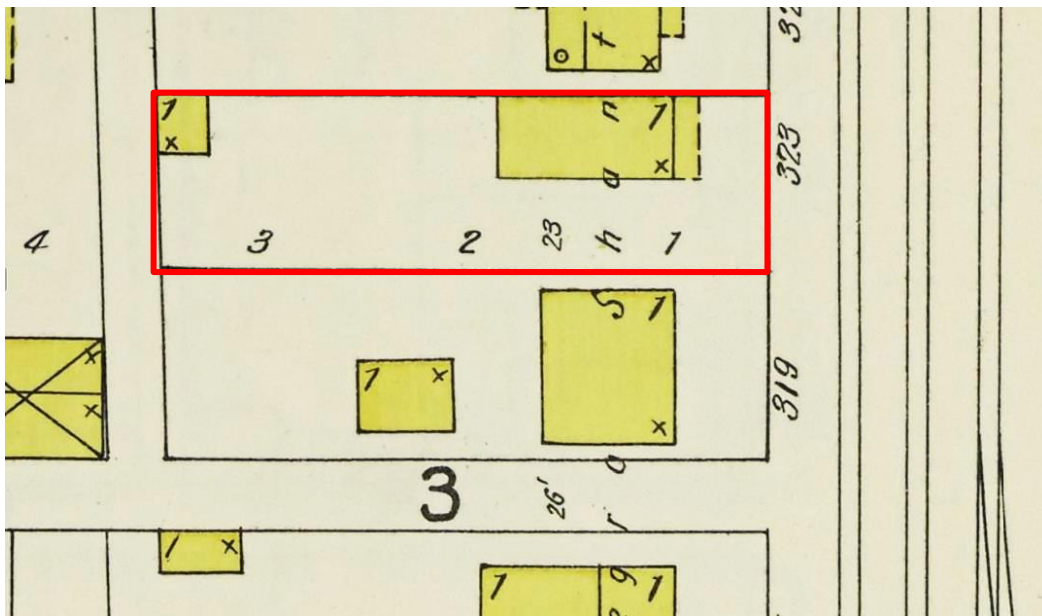
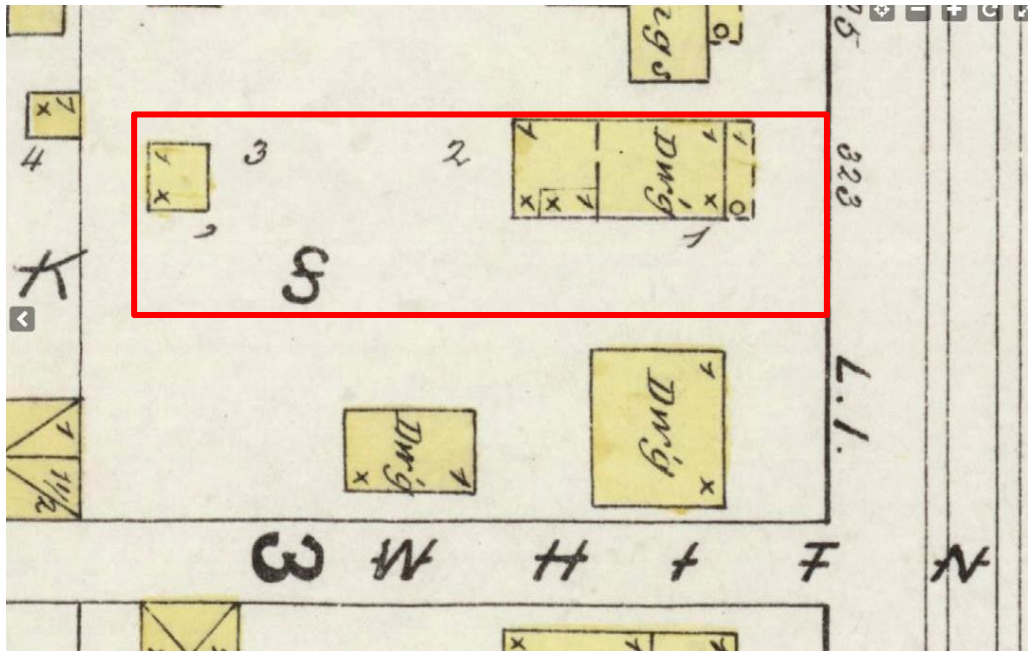


Figure 245. Top: View of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1890 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1890:12). At this time, House E was depicted as a long and narrow one-story, rectangular frame dwelling. A single frame outbuilding located at rear of lot. Although north/south alley is not depicted, the placement of the outbuilding indicates its presence. Bottom: View of Houses D and E as depicted on the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn-Perris 1896:4). At this time, this dwelling is lumped with other houses fronting Tenth Street under the heading “Negro Shanties.” Also of note is the alley depicted along the west side of the house lot, which is not illustrated on the previous Sanborn map.

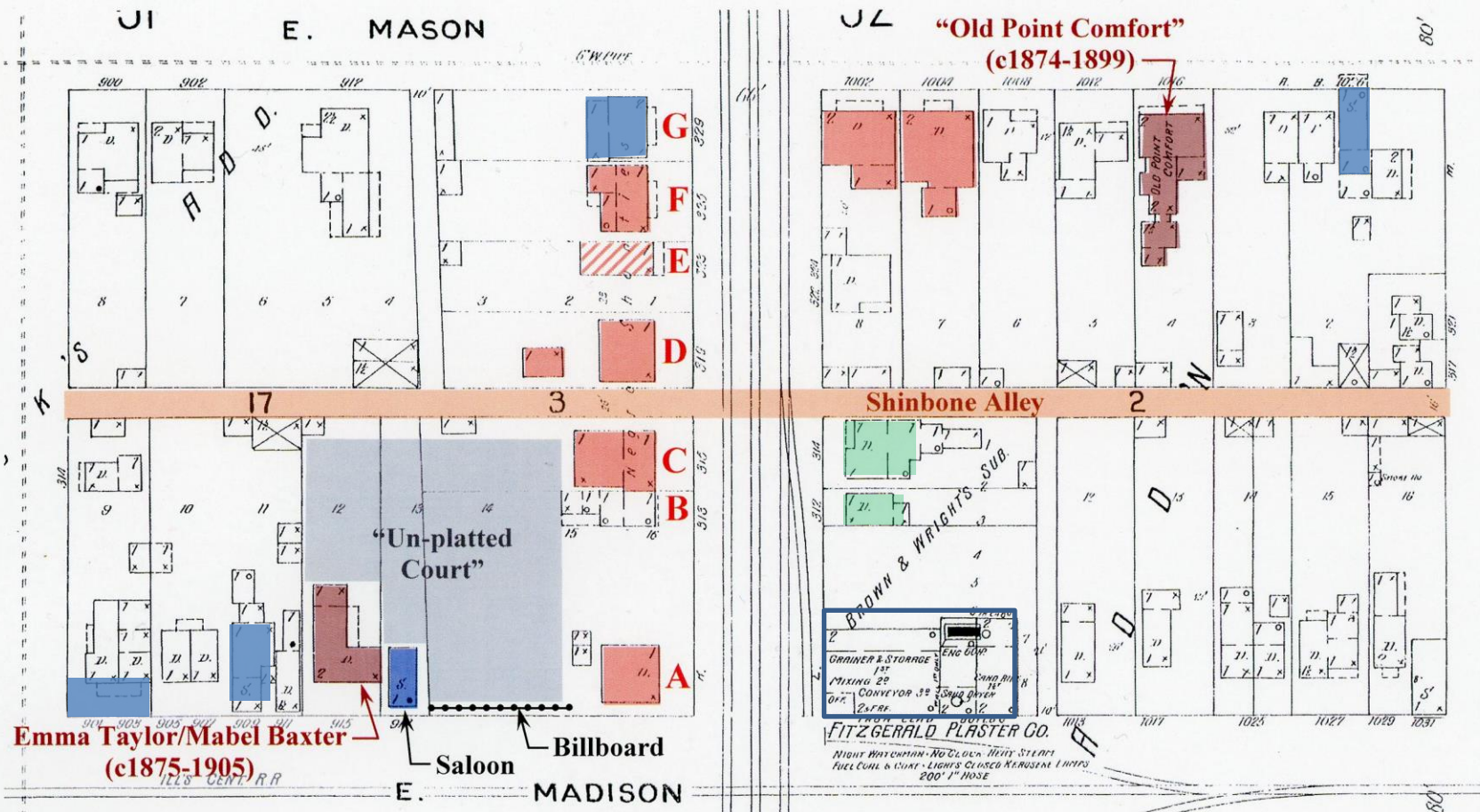


Figure 246. Tenth Street Project area in circa 1905-08. The two formal “resorts” (Mabel Baxter’s and Old Point Comfort) may have been closed by this date, or more likely, operating in a less formal manner. The properties highlighted in red represent houses from which prostitutes are known to have plied their trade. The properties highlighted in blue represent saloons. The two properties highlighted in green represent potential opium dens and/or gambling houses. Although Old Point Comfort was no longer operating as a formal house of ill fame, news-accounts of “can-rushing revelry” and raids of “hop joints” at this location were noted (*Illinois State Journal*, 16 November 1908, p. 5; *Illinois State Register*, 25 December 1908, p. 5). Also note the location of the Fitzgerald Plaster Company’s factory (outlined in blue), as well. Evidence for the use of House E as a resort is limited.

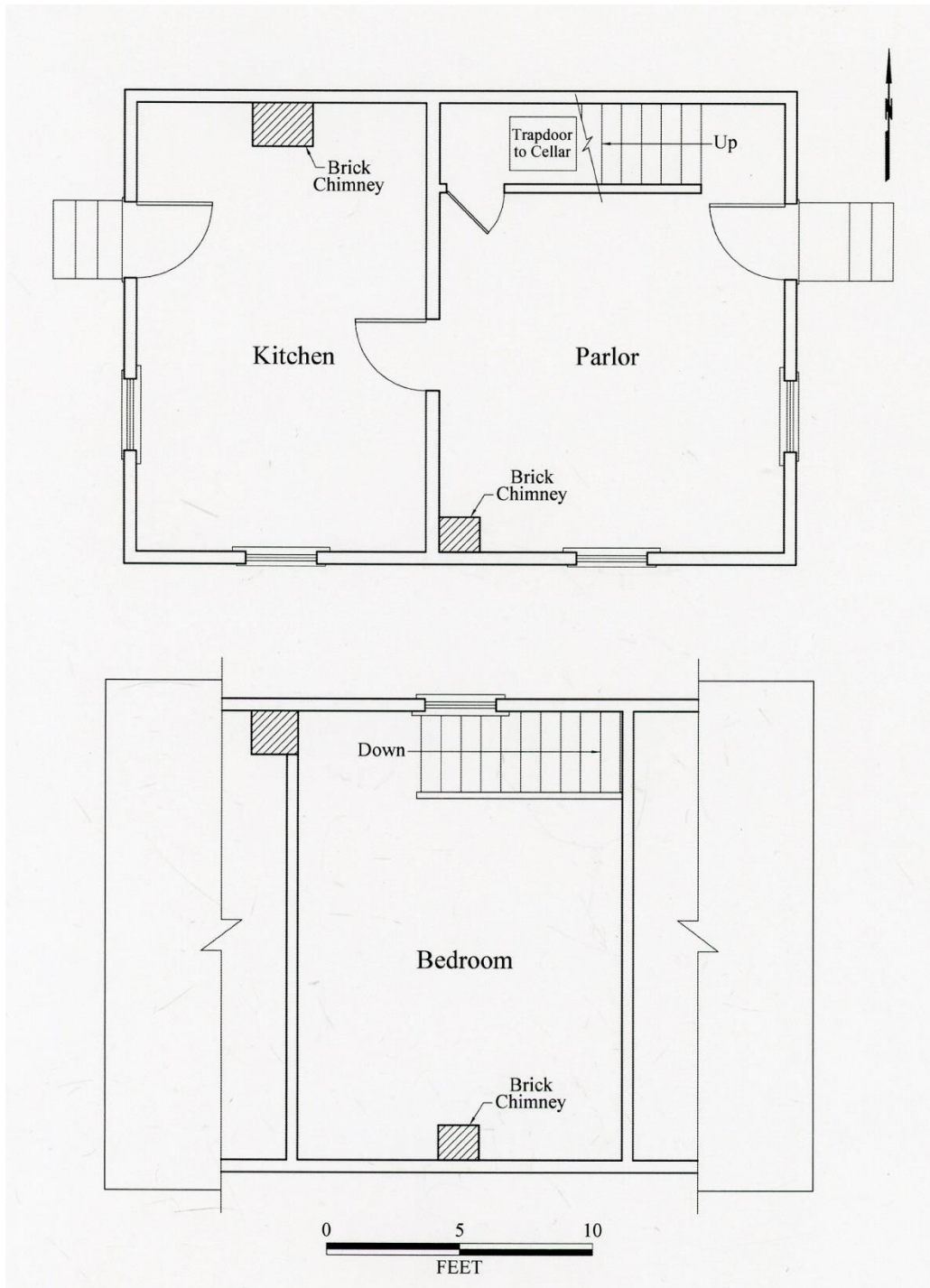


Figure 247. Conjectural first and second floor plans of House E, as originally constructed. The figure is based on archaeological data, Sanborn maps, as well as comparable examples of contemporary housing in Springfield and Illinois. This second story space most likely was used as supplemental bedroom space and/or for general storage. The stair layout and room width on the upper floor is speculative.

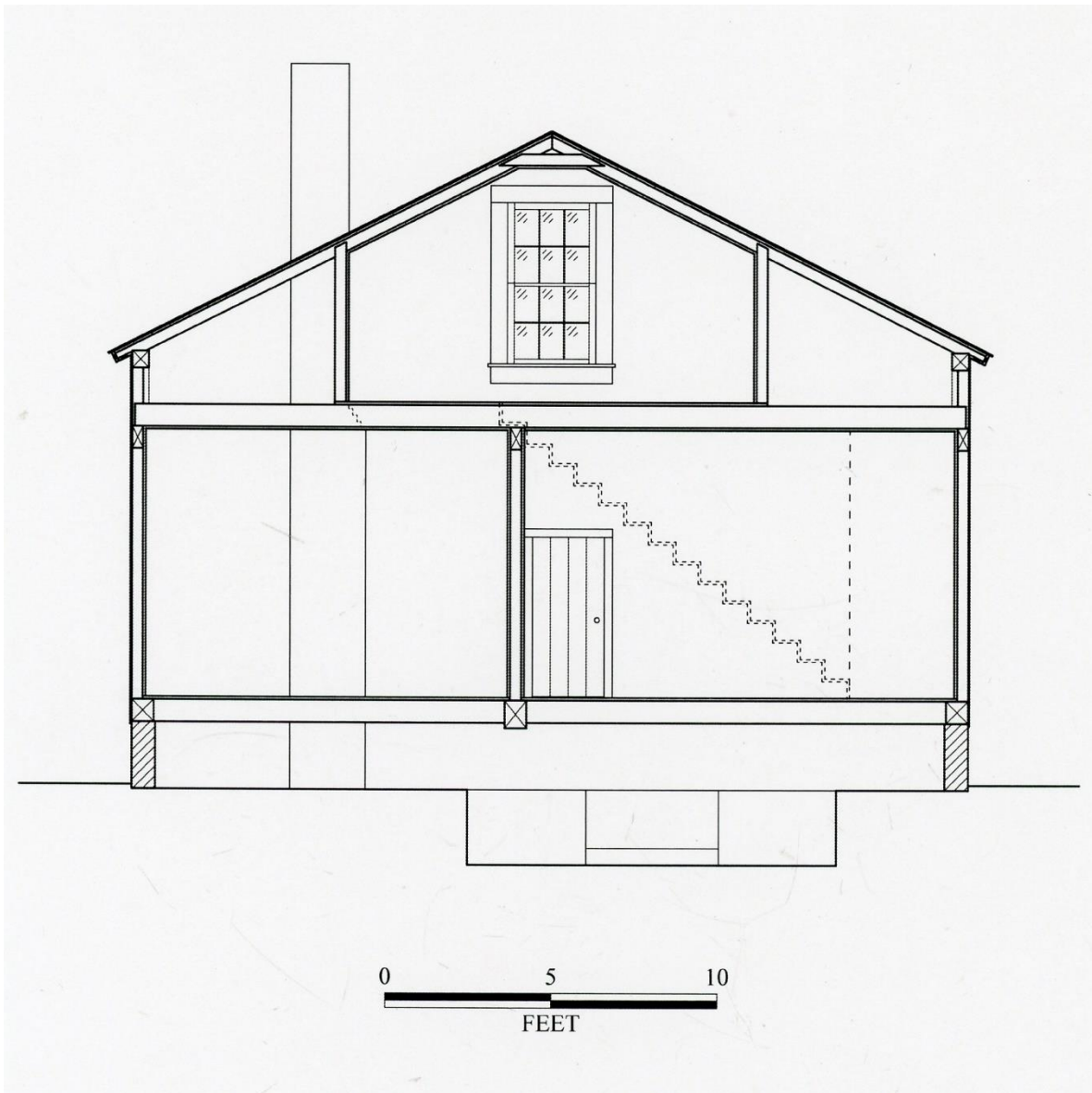


Figure 248. Conjectural sectional view of House E, looking north through the southern half of the house, circa 1860 (original construction). Given its 1840s-era construction, the house is believed to have been timber framed. Framing details are speculative, though are representative of contemporary housing in Springfield and Illinois. It is possible that the house, as built, had close eaves (with limited to no overhang)—in contrast to what is depicted here. Note the shallow character of the cellar beneath the front of the house.

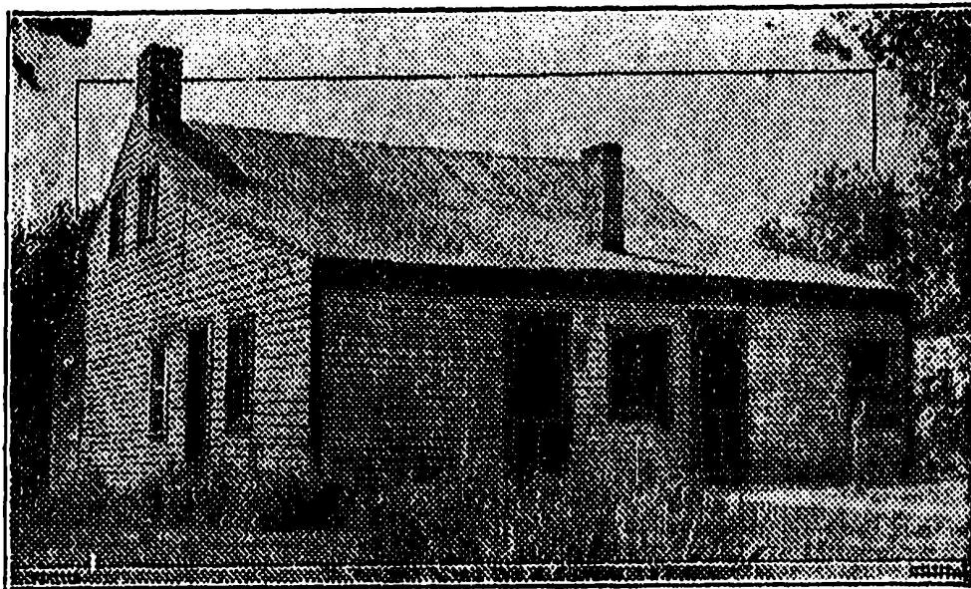
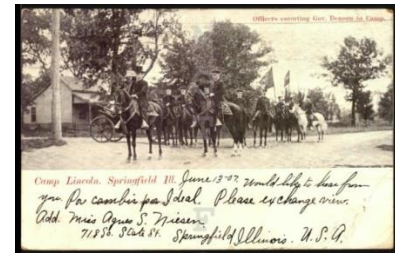


Figure 249. Views of two early Springfield houses depicting a three-bay (top) and five-bay house—both with shed-roofed rear service wings. This house form incorporates a separate roof over the two sections of the house, giving the dwelling a “saltbox” appearance. With this house form, the second story room was located over the front portion of the house. These houses present comparative examples to House E, though the latter appears to have a continuous roof line, rather than a salt-box-shaped one. In terms of scale and massing, the house shown at top is very similar to House E, as built. Top: Detail of circa 1907 postcard entitled “Officers Escorting Gov. Deneen To Camp (Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Ill.”. Bottom: Detail of the James J. Hughes house, once located at 2131 South Sixteenth Street. The view illustrates the rear of the house, and the shed-roof service wing. At the time the photograph was taken, it was touted as potentially being “the oldest building in Springfield” and constructed in circa 1825 by John Mason (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1947, p. 30; 12 September 1947, p. 17).

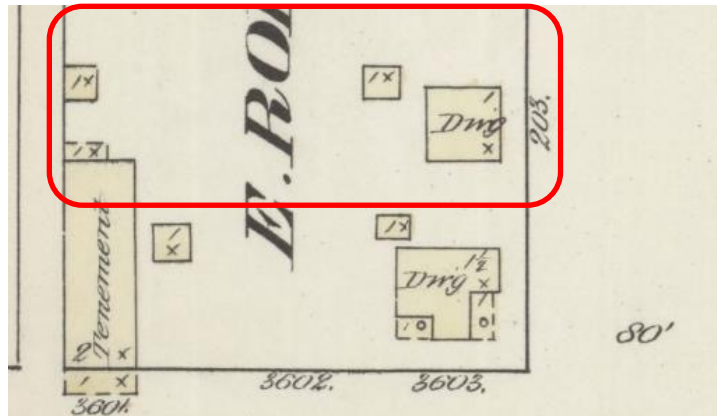


Figure 250. Top: Close-up view of the house at 203 West Capital Street. Bottom: Detail of the house and its associated outbuilding, as depicted on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn 1884:5). The 1884 Sanborn map notes that this house was one-story dwelling with a square footprint and suggests 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 A (and D). Houses of this form have a single roof system with the ridge line centered on the entire structure (not on only the front room). The upstairs room in this house form is centered on the house, and not just the front portion of the house—as is believed to be the case with House E as well.

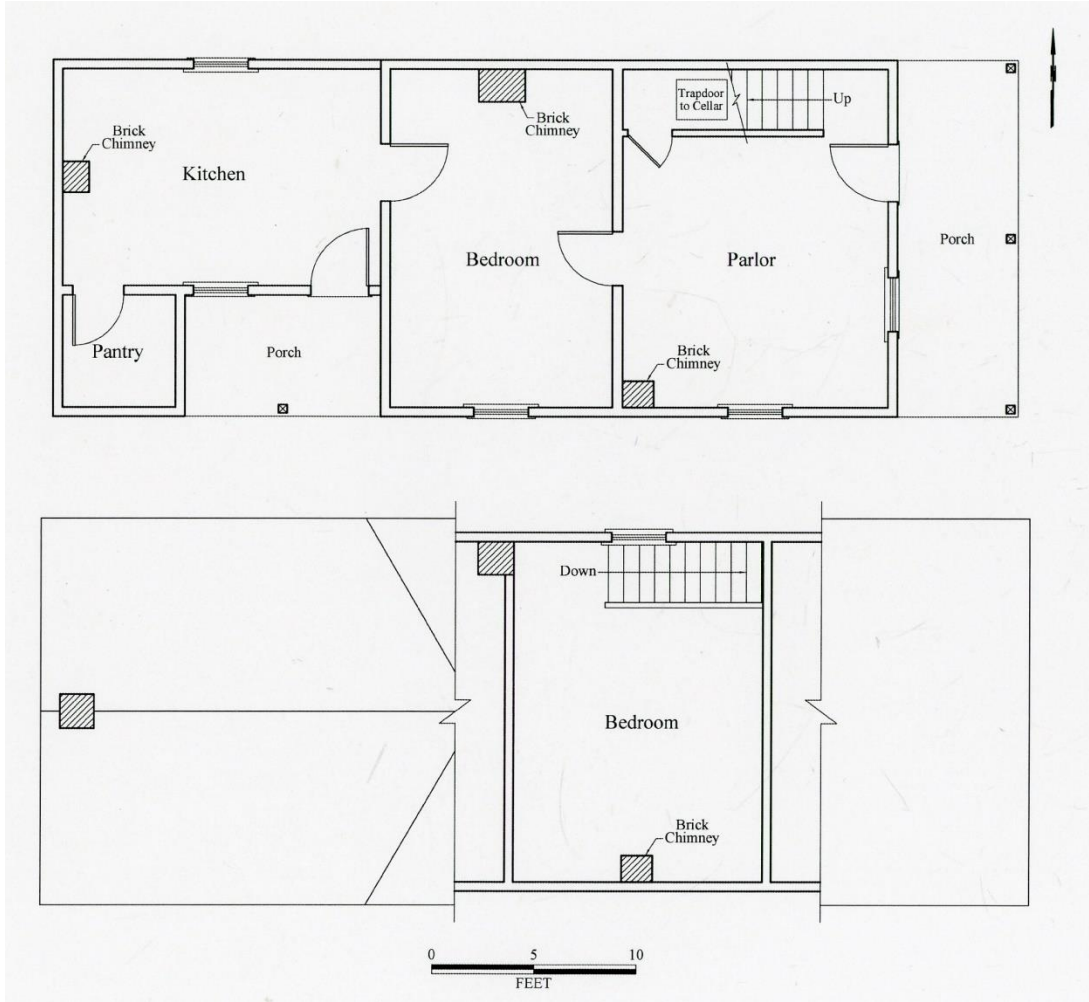


Figure 251. Conjectural first and second floor plans of House E, circa 1870 (after construction of rear addition).

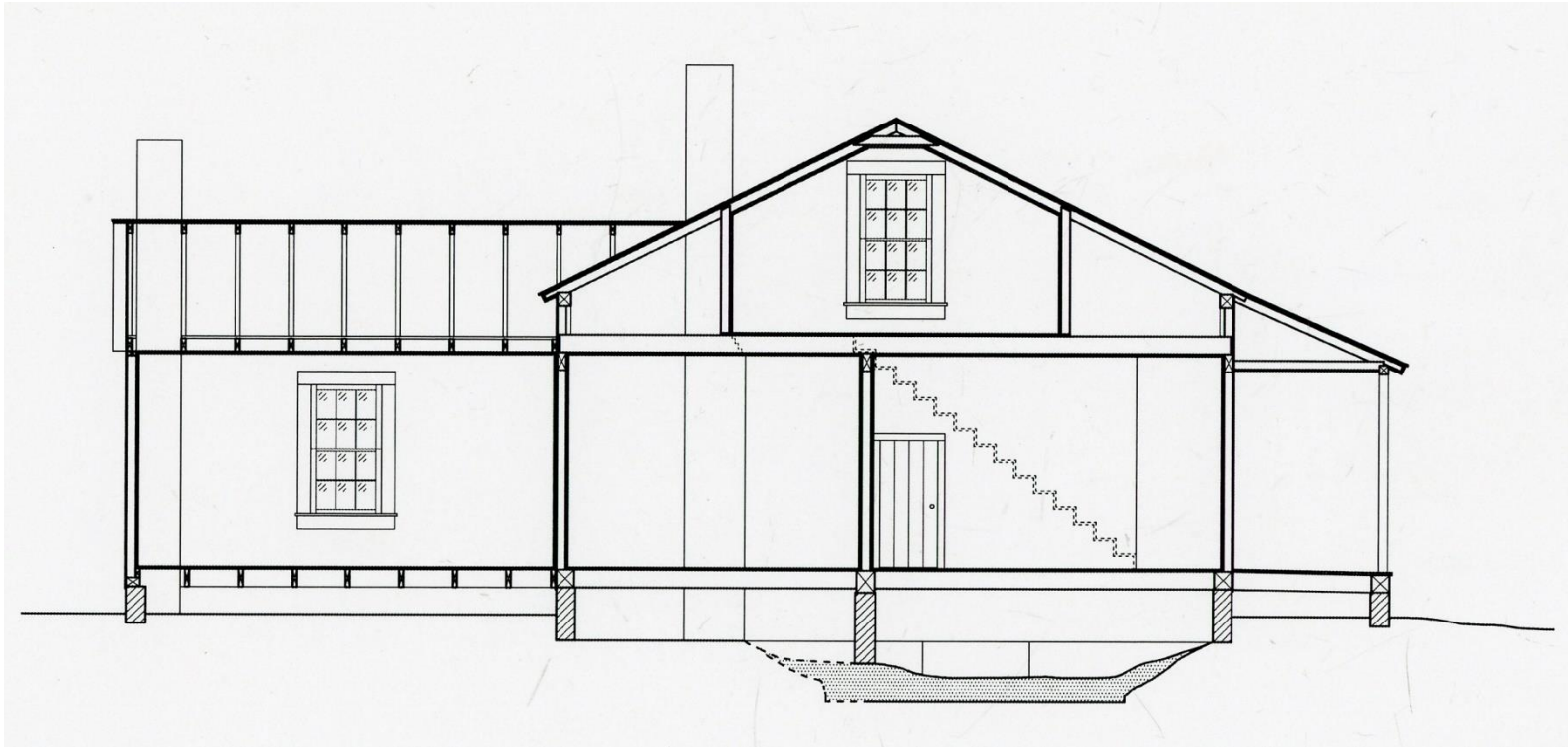


Figure 252. Conjectural sectional view of House E, looking north through the southern half of the house, circa 1870 (after construction of rear addition. By this date, the cellar beneath the original section of the house appears to have been abandoned and begun to be infilled with household debris. The earthen walls of the cellar also had been eroded.

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

The Early Pre-Fire Component

Although limited in number, the earliest deposits associated with the base of the cellar in House E represent a distinctively early *domestic* component, and the question must be asked whether or not that assemblage potentially pre-dates John Roll's purchase of the property in 1842, or does it represent a circa 1842-1848 component associated with an unidentified tenant (potentially the Isaac Smith family).

The tablewares from this context included edge-decorated wares with scalloped edges (potentially representing late pearlwares), as well as printed wares typical of the 1830s and early 1840s. Teawares included both painted and printed wares. Printed patterns included several plates decorated with the CALEDONIA (post 1829), CORAL BORDER (post 1828), and JAPAN FLOWERS prints. Although the patterns CALEDONIA and CORAL BORDER were potentially manufactured as early as the late 1820s, the potters responsible for manufacturing these patterns continued production through the late 1850s and may have been produced in the later 1840s as well. In contrast, the JAPAN FLOWERS pattern was manufactured within a short window between 1836 and 1842. Most likely, these printed wares were in use by the occupants of House E during the early to middle 1840s, and they are suggestive of a moderately well-to-do family. Also present in this early assemblage were plates decorated with the "SONS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS" print pattern, suggestive of a religious conviction of the house occupants, as well as child's plates indicative of a young family (with children) (Figure 254).

Also present in this assemblage were a limited number of distinctive ceramics most likely manufactured in the Philadelphia region. These included both clear-glazed, yellow-paste colloquially referred to as "Philadelphia Queensware" and manganese-glazed, red-paste (redware) tablewares. Both wares were introduced in the Philadelphia market in the very late eighteenth century and their production continued through at least the first quarter of the nineteenth century. These wares strongly suggest a family with ties to the greater Philadelphia region prior to immigrating to Sangamon County—or, more broadly, a family of Mid-Atlantic or New England heritage (Figure 253).

Similarly, at least one cup or waster bowl (Vessel E-466) from this early context was decorated with a distinctive American Scenery pattern identified as CROWS-NEST FROM BULL HILL, HUDSON RIVER, which was inspired by a print produced by W. H. Bartlett in circa 1839. The scene depicts a view of the Hudson River Highlands from the east side of the valley at a location known as Bull Hill, looking towards Constitution Island and West Point. Aside from its scenic qualities, this particular section of the Hudson River was steeped in Revolutionary War lore and also famous as the site of the United States Military Academy.¹⁶⁶ Considering that neither

¹⁶⁶ Constitution Island and West Point command opposite banks of a tight, narrow bend in the Hudson River and were heavily fortified by the Continental Army during the Revolution War to prevent British forces from advancing up the river. The defenses included a "Great Chain," which ran between the two points and meant to block the passage of ships. This was the post that Benedict Arnold planned to betray to the British in 1780.

Constitution Island nor West Point is integrated into the print's title, whoever purchased the cup/water bowl possibly was familiar with the setting and appreciated its historic/nationalistic connotations. This particular print and its Upstate New York "sense of place" may have been significant to its original owners.

Isaac Smith was a native of either North or South Carolina, and hence does not fit the Mid-Atlantic profile of suggested above. His wife Elizabeth's family, however, does.¹⁶⁷ Prior to their immigration to Illinois in 1830, Elizabeth Roll and her family (including her brother, Joh) resided in Green Village, New Jersey, which is located approximately 15 miles due west of New York City and 65 miles northwest of Philadelphia. The Roll family was of German descent with roots that go back several generations within this region, and were a Mid-Atlantic family who may have recognized the historical significance of the Upstate New York image on the cup/waster bowl, and may have had the older Philadelphia Queensware, distinctive red-paste Philadelphia redwares, as well as the cup illustrating the Hudson River valley in their possession during their immigration to the West. As such, it seems plausible that the earliest domestic assemblage in the base of the House E cellar, consisting of older tablewares purchased in the greater Philadelphia region, represents a domestic assemblage associated with the Smith and/or the Roll family.¹⁶⁸

John Roll and Isaac Smith most likely became acquainted through work with architect John Rague in the later 1830s (circa 1837-38).¹⁶⁹ The acquaintance between these two men ultimately led to Smith meeting and marrying Roll's sister Elizabeth in 1838. By circa 1838-39, Smith and Roll were working together as plasterers on the new Illinois State Capitol during the years 1838-41. This business and family relationship appears to have continued between the two men through Isaac's death in 1854.¹⁷⁰ During this time period, Roll constructed many houses in Springfield as a speculative real estate venture, including both Houses D and E on land he purchased in 1842. As such, the earliest domestic assemblage recovered from House E most likely was associated with the Smith (and potentially Roll) family during the early 1840s (post 1842).

¹⁶⁷ John Eddy Roll (1814-1901) was born in Green Village, New York, which is located approximately 15 miles due west of New York City, and 65 miles northeast of Philadelphia. The Roll family traveled overland to Pittsburgh, and from there by boat to St. Louis. From St. Louis, the family traveled overland, by foot, to Springfield, and then to Sangamo Town (Converse 1924:153; Wallace 1904:470).

¹⁶⁸ For more information on the Roll family, see "Building Early Springfield: John E. Roll, Construction Contractor and Entrepreneur," Appendix XVI, this volume.

¹⁶⁹ In 1838, Elizabeth would have been 19 years of age, and most likely met the 21-year-old Isaac through his connection with her brother, John—both of whom may have been working together on the State House, learning the plasterer's trade under the direction of Rague. Work on the State House would have been in full swing by that date. Presumably, work for the young Roll and Smith continued with the State House and Rague through circa late 1841 or very early 1842.

¹⁷⁰ In the early 1840s, the City of Springfield exhibited a substantial building boom. In 1840, at least 100 buildings were estimated to have been erected in Springfield, and a similar appraisal was made for 1841 (Angle 1971:88-89; *Sangamo Journal*, 3 June 1842, p. 3). It was at this time that the young Roll and Smith may have been busy constructing houses together.

Archival research hints at the possibility that the early Roll and Smith families were living in the same household in 1840 (USBC 1840), and they may have both occupied the earliest of the two houses constructed on Roll's Tenth Street property in the early 1840s (post 1842). The question arises as to which of the two houses constructed by Roll on his Tenth Street property (Houses D or E) was constructed first? It would appear that the larger House D most likely was constructed first, and it may have housed the extended Roll and Smith families for a time.

Besides this early domestic assemblage, an early, low-density, potential industrial midden was also located in close proximity to House E (see discussion, Feature 5, Appendix V). This midden included a variety of small hand-struck brick fragments of various hardness and glaze characteristics. Additionally, numerous small, dark-colored, low-fired, clay (?) nodules with sand inclusions potentially represent debris from poorly fired brick. These fragments may represent highly weathered, extremely underfired brick. Also present in this midden were brick "clinkers" or "conglomerates" which consisted of multiple small brick fragments partially melted, fused together, and heavily glazed. Fragments of small fire-cracked, lime-encrusted cobbles (both igneous and sedimentary rock) were also present in this early midden. Some of the small, lime-encrusted rock were broken after removal from lime (with fractures not coated with lime). Although the origin of these items is unclear, they may have been waste from brick manufacture, and/or lime processing (prior to the manufacture of mortar and/or plaster). Perhaps the lime encrusted rocks document the on-site screening of raw lime prior to its slaking, and the manufacture of mortar or plaster? It is unclear as to why these fragments were broken after the firing of the original limestone—perhaps due to the crushing of lime after burning and packaging?

In this same context were recovered a small clinker (suggesting the use of coal), and a large piece of fused window glass. The fused window glass consisted of a large nodule of melted glass, representing minimally 25-30 stacked window panes partially melted and fused together. The origin of this stack of fused window glass panes is unknown. Perhaps it represents a box of window glass once located in a warehouse or store that caught fire?

The question that immediately comes to mind is whether this potential industrial waste contemporary with the earliest domestic midden, or does it pre-date it? Perhaps the immediate project area in, and around House E, was used for manufacturing brick and processing lime—tasks that John Roll and Isaac Smith (or another contractor) may have been doing, in conjunction with their work on the Illinois State House beginning in circa 1837-38. At this time, the site would have been in close proximity to town, yet sufficiently removed for material and tool storage. If so, this early midden may pre-date 1842, and the early domestic occupation. Unfortunately, the firm responsible for furnishing brick to the State of Illinois for construction of the State Capitol building, is unknown. Another possibility is that this potential industrial activity was associated with the early railroad grading activity, which occurred in the very late 1830s. Or does this industrial midden (located just to the north of House E) represent contemporary domestic and industrial/trade-related activities associated with the circa-1842 Roll and Smith families at this location? Although the combined archival and archaeological data is unable to answer these questions, our suspicion is that the industrial debris represents a short-

term use of the property during the very late 1830s and/or early 1840s that pre-dates the domestic component—both of which may have been associated with the extended Roll and Smith families.

Another question that comes to mind is whether this early Pre-Fire domestic assemblage, and its associated cellar, correspond with the earliest structural component of House E (as represented by the existing brick perimeter foundation walls); or does the partial filling of the cellar, which includes the abandonment of the bulkhead entrance correspond with the construction of the brick perimeter foundation wall—and the creation of House E as we currently define it? In other words, does the original keyhole cellar (and the limited number of sandstone fragments on site) represent the remains of a completely different house than House E, potentially pre-dating the platting of this subdivision and contemporaneous with the early cellar beneath Houses B and C? The presence of similar artifacts in both the cellar fill and from the early midden in front of the house (and associated with a walk that originated from the stoop associated with the existing house) would strongly suggest that the physical remains of the house at this location represent one structure (potentially constructed during the very late 1830s or, more likely, the early 1840s). The presence of only one relief-decorated vessel (Vessel E-469) dating from the 1840s strongly suggests that the remodeling of this structure occurred at a very early date (potentially pre-1848).

The other question that comes to mind is whether that early structure (whether constructed in the later 1830s or early 1840s) was originally oriented towards Tenth Street, or whether this two-room structure, perhaps originally faced south. If so, the early midden identified immediately to the north of House E (within the adjacent yard of House F) would have represented a more typical back-of-the-house midden (located in the immediate Inner Yard), and appropriately oriented with the bulkhead cellar entrance (pointing to the rear of the yard). If so, the brick walkway along the south side of House E may have originally represented a formal front-yard walkway connecting the earlier 1830s house with the later Tenth Street right-of-way. Similarly, the drain may have channeled water away from the front yard, and not into the front yard, as currently envisioned. If this were true, the most likely configuration of this early dwelling would have been a small, two-room cottage with an east-west oriented gable roof (sometimes referred to as an I-cottage). The abandonment of the Inner Yard work space north of House E, and the encapsulation of the early midden at this location, would suggest that the house was remodeled (with the construction of a new service wing onto the west end of the dwelling) and reoriented to Tenth Street during the middle 1860s. This reorientation may have included the construction of a half-story loft over the east half of the dwelling. Unfortunately, much of this discussion is based on limited archaeological evidence, and is overly speculative.



Figure 253. Several artifacts from the early assemblage, such as this “Philadelphia Queensware” plate (bottom) hint at the Mid-Atlantic origin of the House E occupants. The painting depicts two examples of early nineteenth century Philadelphia Queensware, as illustrated in “Still Life of Fruit, Pitcher and Pretzel” (1810) by Raphaëlle Peale (Miller and Levin 2017:156; White 2018).

The Smith Family Occupation (Circa 1845-1876)

Although it is unclear whether the Early Pre-Fire Component was associated with the Smith family. The Middle Pre-Fire assemblage clearly was associated with that family during the later 1840s through the early 1870s. The artifacts from this component span the years associated with the maturation of Isaac and Elizabeth's children, and the birth of their grandchildren. Throughout most of this period, after the death of Isaac, the widow Elizabeth was the head of the owner-occupied household. Between 1866 and 1872, Mrs. Smith's daughter and son-in-law (Elizabeth and George Mott) and their children also resided in House E. In terms of the family life cycle, both young and old family members were among the household during these years.

Primary ceramic and glass vessels were relatively few in number, as with the earlier context. This low number of primary vessels is suggestive of a disposal pattern that did not discard primary trash into the cellar—a practice that was to change by the latter years of the nineteenth century. A wealth of information regarding the household items used by this family during the pre-1865 era was recovered from the encapsulated midden located beneath the rear addition, as well as within the midden located to the north of the house. Ceramic Tablewares and Teawares were equally represented in the assemblage. Decorative wares reflect a shift from the painted and printed wares typical of a moderately upscale family during the earlier years of this component, to the relief decorated wares common beginning in the early 1850s (and becoming more common by the later 1860s, such as BOOTE'S 1851 ROUND and CERES patterns). Porcelain wares were present in very limited numbers, but did include a lusterware saucer. Chelsea ware (blue molded applique) was also present, and represents a fairly upscale teaware for the time period. Glass tableware was poorly represented in the assemblage, but included an unusual blue-glass fluted shot glass (see Appendix V; Feature 5). Older family wares, such as the red printed pitcher decorated with the HARVEST SCENERY pattern, also continued to be used by the family. Remnants of a canning jar embossed "BUCK EYE" suggests the family may have been home processing foods

Clearly, the family was not abstinent with regard to alcohol consumption, as it appears the most likely imbibed alcoholic beverages on occasion. Several liquor bottles (including cylindrical black-glass brandy or ale bottles, scroll whiskey flasks, wine bottles, and ginger beer bottles) were recovered from this context. These alcohol containers represent variety in the family's alcohol consumption—a pattern indicative of social drinking practices as opposed to consumption by a more serious alcoholic. Other recovered artifacts, albeit in relatively low number, suggests that indulgences included the use of tobacco. Both kaolin long stem and red-paste elbow pipes were found. A small fragment of a German-style porcelain pipe was recovered from the excavations on the adjacent lot to the north of the house. Reflective of Germanic smoking traditions, it seems unlikely that this pipe was associated with the Smith family.

Medicines were relatively plentiful within this Middle Pre-Fire assemblage, and suggest treatment of a variety of common-place ailments by the Smith family (Tables 20 and 21). These medicines are suggestive of the care of young toddlers (Sanford; Godfrey Cordials, Mrs. Winslow's Syrups), as well as the treatment of women issues (Charles London Cordial Gin, and potentially J. & C. Maguire's medicines), general debility (Dr. Hostetters; Wolfe's Schnapps,

and Hunt’s Liniment), as well as common cold treatment (such as coughs) (Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant, and possibly J. & C. Maguire’s), and lesser degree to malarial symptoms (Dr. Hostetters). Treatment for specific ailments is less common. These medicines represent the treatment of a very different assortment of ailments than documented at the contemporary Edwards family house (Mansberger 2020). The medicine bottles are represented by several older medicines (such as the Godfrey cordials, Sanford’s Invigorator, and unidentified Maguire medicine) typical of the 1850s, and latter medicines more common in the 1860s and 1870s. As such, these medicine bottles may document a continuity of treatment through the years, at least with regard to children (with the use of the Godfrey’s cordial and Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrups), and perhaps represent multi-generational practices of mother and daughter in treatment of “fussy” children.

Table 20
Proprietary Medicine Bottles from the Middle Pre-Fire Context, House E

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Ailment/Treatment</u>
Charles London Cordial Gin	Female Issues; Invigorant for Sick and Aged
Dr. Hostetters Stomach Bitters	Digestive Issues; Diarrhea (Malaria)
Udolpho Wolfe’s Schiedam Schnapps	Gout; Rheumatism; Bladder/Kidney issues (“Bad Water”)
Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant	Coughs, Colds, Consumption (Pulmonary Issues)
Dr. Sanford’s Liver Invigorator	Liver Issues; Cure-all; Jaundice; Worms (Marketed to Children)
Hunt’s Liniment	Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Affections of the Spine, Nervous Diseases, Weakness (General Cure-All)
Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup	Teething Issues; Child pacifier
Godfrey’s Cordial	Teething Issues; Child pacifier
J. & C. Maguire (St. Louis)	Unknown medicine; possibly 1) diarrhea/dysentery, 2) blood purifier marketed to women, or 3) coughs, colds (pulmonary issues)

Table 21
Proprietary Medicine Bottles from House F, Features 1 and 5

<u>Product Name</u>	<u>Ailment/Treatment</u>
Turner Brothers	Specifics unknown (Produced multiple medicines)
Drake Plantation Bitters	Cure-all (blood, liver, digestion, nerves)

A small number of children’s toys document the presence of children at the house. These toys include marbles, doll fragments, dominoes, child’s tableware sets, as well as remnants of metal pull-toys (wheels). Printed children’s plates, as well as a child’s cup which potentially read “A PRESENT FOR [JOHN]” were also present. These artifacts may have been associated with the earlier years of this component (and in use by Elizabeth’s children), or the second-generation grandchildren. As noted above, the presence of children in the household was also documented by the medicines recovered. Also of interest was a Parian figurine of a child with raised nightshirt in a sitting position, which may represent a toy used in the toilet training of an infant.

The artifacts also suggest that the family was literate, as well as religious. Slate writing styluses and slate boards are indicative of writing and mathematical calculations, and may have been associated with the education of children as well as occasional adult calculations. The presence

of a Parian figurine potentially representing the Virgin Mary holding the Christ child suggests a family that followed a Christian doctrine, and is consistent with the early plate decorated with the “SONS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS” print pattern.

Clothing related artifacts (particularly buttons) were present in small numbers and generally document traditional clothing of the period (with a bone and milk glass/Prosser buttons predominating). A small number of more ornate glass and metal buttons were present and suggestive of more formal attire. Small finds indicative of personal health care and ornament were present in low number and included hard rubber hair pins, umbrella or parasol fragments, and bone-ribbed hand fans. Present within the adjacent midden were fragmentary remains of a scent and/or perfume bottle. Fragments of a decorated glass walking stick or cane may represent an artifact of special significance to the family. Such canes were often ceremonial and/or presentation pieces. Of special note was the recovery of multiple three-piece brass buttons with an embossed eagle representative of mid-century military buttons. As this component straddled the Civil War years, these buttons are suggestive of a male family member who may have served in the military. Unfortunately, nobody from the Smith family has been identified as having served in the military during these years.

A limited number of artifacts suggest metal working activities. These include a specialized planishing hammer, fragments of flattened copper and lead, as well as copper and lead scraps. At least two brass bolts with wing nuts are present and may represent parts of a specialized tool or household appliance. Also recovered from the adjacent midden was a metal file, rolled lead and copper scrap, a fragment of chisel cut lead scrap, a fragment of a whetstone, and an unusual forged iron clamp-like item (threaded rod with large thumbscrew) of unknown function.

The use of firearms by the house occupants is not well documented in the archaeological record for this early context. The presence of a large caliber (0.51-in diameter; perhaps a .50- or .52-caliber rifle) cast lead ball suggests the use of an older, muzzle-loading long rifle. This lead ball may have arrived on-site in an animal carcass, and may not indicate the presence of a long rifle at the site. In contrast, a large caliber (0.52-in diameter, centerfire, minimally 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ -in length) long rifle brass shell casing was recovered from this component. This bullet, which had been fired, may have been associated with the family during the early to middle 1870s. Both the musket ball and brass shell casing potentially document the use of large caliber (perhaps .52-caliber) long rifles, more typical of military and/or game hunting than for personal household protection.

One of the more unusual items potentially associated with the Smith family’s occupation of this site (and recovered in from the adjacent midden to the north of House E) was a large Canadian coin (a half-penny) dated 1844. This large copper coin is embossed “PROVINCE OF CANADA / BANK OF MONTREAL” on one side, and “BANK TOKEN CONCORDIA SALUS / HALF PENNY / 1844” on the opposite side. This bank token was minted by the Bank of Montreal in 1844 (Courteau 1919).¹⁷¹ The significance of this Canadian coin in this context is unclear, and there is no known connection of the Smith family with Canada. All-in-all, the artifact assemblage documents a fairly well-off widow and her family, perhaps with some health issues.

¹⁷¹ <http://www.coinsandcanada.com/tokens-medals-banks.php?title=&id=131>



Figure 254. The Smith family’s life, particularly the earlier years of the family (circa 1845-1865), is well documented by the artifacts recovered from the mitigation of House E. These artifacts document a fairly successful tradesman and his family during the early years of the family’s life cycle, and during the formative years of Springfield’s history. Several artifacts, such as fragments of a printed plate and a figurine similar to the examples illustrated here were recovered from the site and bespeak of the family’s religious convictions. The plate was decorated with THE SON OF RIGHTEOUSNESS pattern, which was produced from circa 1827-1840. The plates were produced in two patterns with one named St. John, and the second named Samuel (Barber 1901: 15; Snyder 1997:109). The Samuel plate has a central panel with a kneeling and praying child with the caption “SPEAK LORD FOR THY SERVANT HEARETH.” The figurine fragments represent the Virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus. Although recovered from Feature 1 (House F), the figurine most likely was associated with the early Smith family midden.

The Tenant Occupations (Circa 1879-1908)

A small number of artifacts from the Architectural Functional Category (such as colored window glass, also known as “Cottage” glass) suggests that the house may have been modernized during this era with new Cottage windows, most likely along the front of the dwelling. Similarly, the presence of a used chimney thimble suggests that chimneys may have been re-worked during this period as well.

The artifacts from the Late Pre-Fire component documents household living conditions and lifeways that contrast dramatically with the early Smith household. Unlike the earlier component, which documented a single-family, owner-occupied household over multiple decades, the artifacts from this component document multiple, more-or-less anonymous, short-term tenants (the majority of whom were Black residents).

Vessels from this context were represented predominately by secondary vessels. Tablewares included several late-century, brown transfer printed wares decorated in Aesthetic style patterns that potentially represent at least one (if not two) sets of printed dinner ware. Food containers were represented by both Home Canned and Commercially Canned goods. Both alcohol and non-alcohol beverage bottles were present in the assemblage. The alcohol bottles included beer as well as whiskey bottles.

One of the major differences between the Middle Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire components is the relatively low number of medicine bottles within the Late Pre-Fire context. The discrepancy between the Middle Pre-Fire and Fire contexts in regard to the presence of patent medicines most likely is a factor of economic inaccessibility to the patent medicines by the Black occupants, and does not suggest that the later occupants were healthier than the earlier occupants. Although patent medicine bottles were poorly represented, two common, late-nineteenth century patent medicines for the cure of pulmonary ailments (Dr. Jayne’s Expectorant and Piso’s Cure for Consumption) were present. Small finds included standard shell and milk glass (Prosser) buttons, some of which were decorated. Also present was a lapel pin potentially marked by the American Tobacco Company. Although this pin may document the shift from pipe to cigarette smoking during this period, the presence of a spittoon strongly suggests the use of chewing tobacco among some of the house occupants. Toys were present in limited number and suggest the presence of children, and artifacts associated with writing suggest the presence of literate individuals.

One artifact recovered from a mixed Late Pre-Fire/Fire context (Lot E-81) with divergent interpretive “voices” was a large calcite crystal (Figure 142). This large crystal was recovered from deposits that represent either the top of the Late Pre-Fire cellar fill immediately beneath the suspected location of a trap door, or from the Fire deposits from the floor of the house (in Test 8). Although its presence in this assemblage may simply represent one of the house occupant’s curiosity of the natural world (as a geologic specimen), it may represent an artifact associated with non-Christian religious beliefs of the house occupants. With this said, tenets of some non-Christian traditions believe that artifacts such as this crystal 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) (Jones 2000).¹⁷² Coleman (1997) discusses the pluralism of African American religious beliefs, and the meshing of the Euro-American forms of Christianity within a public sphere, with Non-Western world view (based on West African spirituality as expressed in practices such as Voodoo and Hoodoo) within a more private, non-public sphere.¹⁷³ Whether this large quartz crystal functioned simply as a geologic curiosity or whether it had a special spiritual significance (potentially associated with the practice of Hoodoo or similar non-Christian beliefs by an occupant, or occupants, of this house) is unknown. .

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 gives a remarkable voice to the occupants of that house.

Although the artifacts recovered from this context during the mitigation are believed to have been the property of a single tenant (potentially one Bessie Black), there is some possibility that the artifacts from this context represent the mixed contents of two rental units, as House E apparently had been duplexed by that date. If the original house was subdivided into two rental units roughly corresponding to the front and back of the house, then the recovered artifacts probably represent those only of the Bessie Black occupation. If the house was divided into two units upstairs and downstairs, the recovered artifact assemblage may be mixed between the two units. With this said, the interpretation is that the recovered artifacts probably represent predominately those of a single rental unit.

The excavation of House E has resulted in recovering details of the physical characteristics of the small house at the time of the riots. Details such as the type of hardware, floor and window treatments, and even the placement of some furniture, resulting in insights into the spatial use of the house, which had been duplexed by the time of the riots (Figure 255). The presence of the trunk and dresser presumably within the formal front room of the house, suggests that the traditional room use associated with the once single-family dwelling was no longer being followed, and that the front room (once considered a formal parlor) was at the time of the riots functioning as a multi-purpose living room and bedroom for the rental unit. Presumably, the apartment had use of a kitchen to the west, and perhaps a storage room, or bedroom overhead.

¹⁷² <https://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1730&context=adan>

¹⁷³ 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))).

As one might suspect, the functional classification of the ceramic and glass vessels from the Late Pre-Fire and Fire contexts is remarkably similar, and typical of a working-class household (and contrast significantly with the Post-Fire vessels). The majority of the vessels from this context were represented by secondary vessels; few primary vessels were recovered. Although the vessels from this context were most numerous within the Foodways Service functional category, the functional categories of Household, Medicine, Food Storage, and Indulgences were all well documented as well. The Foodways Service category was represented by slightly more teaware vessels than tableware. Although present in limited number, the vessels from this category suggest the use of a variety of different wares (and not the presence of ceramic “sets”). Food Storage vessels included both home canned, and commercially produced products (including a pepper sauce bottle). It is of note that although the vessels from the Indulgences functional category were all liquor bottles, no primary vessels from this category were recovered from this context suggesting that liquor consumption may not have been overly prevalent by the house occupants at the time of the riots. As with the earlier Late Pre-Fire context, proprietary and/or patent medicines were poorly represented from this context, and included a single bottle (Vessel E-346). The single potential patent medicine bottle contained cod liver oil, and was used as a cure-all for a variety of ailments. Not unexpectedly, vessels from the Household functional category were fairly numerous and included lamp chimneys, a large slop jar, and a spittoon. Non-ceramic and glass artifacts associated with this functional category included two coal buckets, and remnants of a jute-backed floor covering (most likely representing linoleum). The two most intriguing “artifacts” associated with the Household Furnishings Functional Category recovered from the Fire deposits of House E were the physical remains of a dresser (Feature 28) and a trunk (Feature 27), as well as their contents. Both features were identified as distinctive concentrations of artifacts positioned immediately above the charred floorboards and jute-backed floor covering of House E, and the partially preserved contents of both of these containers provided a rare opportunity to view seldom preserved details of the life of the house occupant at the time of the riots (presumably the young, Black woman named Bessie Black).

The inventory of these two pieces of household furniture offers a unique look into the contents of both the personal trunk and dresser associated with the house occupants in August 1908. In excavating these two “features,” it was impossible to separate the contents of the burned trunk from the surrounding fill. As such, some of the items from this deposit, and discussed here, probably were not whole items in the trunk at the time of the fire. For example, the door knob and roller shade parts represent artifacts that serendipitously ended up in this same fill deposit after the fire. Other items, such as a small fragment of a doll head, probably represent secondary artifacts that originated from an unknown location in the house (under the upper story floor boards, or on the floor behind a dresser). It is perplexing though, considering the thoroughness of the investigations, why only parts of some items were recovered. Why only one caster and one corner clamp from the trunk? Why was only a portion of the glass panes from two picture frames recovered? Considering this “feature” represents an in situ burned trunk with its contents, and it is doubtful that picture frames stored in the trunk would have been missing parts of their glass panes, where did the other fragments of these artifacts go? These observations raise questions as to the extent of the post-fire disturbances that may have affected the integrity of the fire deposits. Clearly, sometime shortly after the fire, someone salvaged a variety of items from the ruins that they thought would have had any value—such as the cast iron heating and cooking stoves that would have been easily retrieved from the ashes. Perhaps the house

occupants (or others) even tried to rummage through the ashes themselves looking for valuables (such as the gold wedding band, and stashes of money stored in change purses). It would seem that such activities would only displace the contents of the trunk, and not result in the complete removal of this material from the vicinity, and perhaps more of the trunk and its contents lie in the other half of the main house basement lying immediately to the west.

In drawing conclusions from the contents of the dresser and trunk, one must first ask themselves, “Was the trunk and dresser associated with the same household and/or family?” The archaeological evidence strongly suggests that both items were located within the same room of the house. Although it is possible that one of these items may have been located within a second story room, and the other in a ground floor room, the archaeological evidence suggests that both items were resting directly on the jute-backed floor covering and floor boards of the ground floor room—and not associated with two separate rental units.

The analysis of the material from these two “features” (representing the remains of a storage trunk and adjacent dresser), coupled with the contents of the surrounding house fill, has resulted in a fairly unique archaeological perspective of the individual[s] that occupied this building in August 1908. The presence of the trunk, filled with clothes and personal items, is emblematic of the transient population in this neighborhood (and the general working-class population at the turn-of-the-century). Trunks were, in essence, an individual’s personalized storage container for the limited number of clothes and personal items owned, and moved like a present-day suitcase from location to location. As discussed below, the trunk in House E appears to have been used for the storage of off-season clothing and personal memorabilia and/or keepsakes (including potentially items left over after Bessie’s husband’s recent exit from the household), whereas the adjacent dresser functioned to hold predominately in-season clothing. Both the dresser and trunk held a variety of neatly folded and stacked clothing items, located within the same multi-purpose room.¹⁷⁴ Other than that, similarities between these two contexts are absent, and it is the differences between the two assemblages (trunk versus dresser) that are most glaring.

The following discussion of the artifacts recovered from these two functionally different contexts focuses on: 1) Demographic composition of the house occupants (in terms of gender and age differences between the two contexts), 2) Seasonality differences (spring/summer versus fall/winter) represented by the items located in the two contexts, 3) Content diversity and/or variety of non-clothing items present in each context, and 4) subsequently discusses the potential socio-economic status and racial identity of the owner of these goods.

Demographic Composition of House Occupants (Gender and Age). The contents of these two household storage containers, have given us insights into the demographic makeup of the tenant(s) that occupied this house and/or apartment. These artifacts address the question of

¹⁷⁴ These differing contexts (dresser versus trunk) can be viewed in terms of *active*, and *passive* (or *inactive*) terms. The active context is that of the dresser, a location visited by the house occupants presumably on a regular (daily) basis. In contrast, the trunk was a passive context, presumably used for more long-term storage, and visited by the house occupants sporadically and/or intermittently. As such, the differences between the artifact assemblages from the trunk and dresser can be explained, in part, by these contextual differences.

gender identification (whether male and/or female presence), and to a lesser degree to the age and/or lifecycle stage of the residents (presence or absence of children).

Both men's and women's clothing items were recovered from the excavations. Having said that, the dresser (the active context) contained only female items whereas the trunk (the passive context) contained a mix of men's and women's items. It is of note that only traditional women's clothing was recovered from the Active Context. Men's clothing, although low in number, were recovered only in the Passive Context (trunk). As noted above, whereas the dresser contained solely garments presumably worn by women, the trunk contained a mix of both men's and women's attire, as well as items that could have been used by either sex. It is possible that the presence of male items only in the trunk, and not in the dresser may be a sampling bias—and a drawer or two with male clothes once present in the dresser (an active context) simply were not preserved, or was in a separate dresser in another location of the house. Potentially, the men's clothing located in another drawer or dresser of the rental unit was not preserved, having been completely engulfed and destroyed by fire. The alternative interpretation is that the lack of men's clothing (and other male-oriented objects) in the active context suggest the head of the household was a woman, and no adult males were living in the apartment at the time of the riots. Archival research has noted the preponderance of families in this neighborhood in circa 1900 with female heads-of-household. This latter interpretation suggests that the male items were located not in the active context, but in the passive one—suggesting long term storage of belongings of family member no longer present within this household (such as an ex-husband)—a scenario that would be consistent with our understanding of Bessie Black's family history. The presence of a potential wedding band, stored in the passive context of the trunk, also hints at Bessie's marital status at the time of the riots and suggests that she was not living the life of a married woman at that time.

Similarly, several personal items (such as collar studs, cuff links, and a watch fob) recovered from the excavations also suggests the presence of an adult male in the household. Like the clothing, though, these male oriented items were located only in the trunk, and not in the dresser, strongly suggesting that although a man may have been part of this "family" in the recent past, that person was no longer present in the household. Similarly, although the presence of children was hinted at by the presence of some toys and hand-drawn images presumably created by a child, these items also were located only in the passive context of the trunk, suggesting that children most likely were not a part of this household.

The artifacts also speak to the age of the owner(s) of the artifacts in these two contexts. Clearly, clothing in active context, and majority of personal items from the passive context, argue for the presence of an adult woman within the house. Other than noting that the owner of the items in these two contexts was an adult, the age of the potential owner is more of a mystery. The clothing in the dresser appears to have been relatively in fashion at the time of the riots, and could have been worn by a woman of nearly any age. The presence of a slightly older-style silk dress—potentially representing a wedding dress dating from the 1890s—in the trunk may suggest that the woman was somewhat removed in years from her marriage, which is not in keeping with what we know regarding 26-year-old Bessie Black (who was married only five years earlier in 1903). If this silk dress does represent a wedding dress, it would appear that Bessie was wed in an older dress, but nonetheless stored with memories (along with other similar

items such as a presentation cup and saucer). Packed away in the trunk with her formal jewelry, this dress, if not representing a keepsake, may indicate that Bessie was holding on to a more classic style of dress for formal occasions.

No items of clothing in this assemblage are suggestive of the presence of a child in this household. No infant or young children's clothing or shoes were present. Nonetheless, several items in the trunk (such as the rubber balls and dominoes) may suggest the presence of children, but they too were recovered from the passive context. Similarly, the dominoes, like the poker chips recovered from the trunk may just as easily have been associated with adult leisure activities, and not that of children. Additionally, the fragments of potential letters and/or written material (including doodles illustrating stick figures) from the trunk may hint at the presence of a child—perhaps included with letters sent to the house occupant. As such, the presence of children living in the house seems doubtful. Similarly, the lack of toys in the surrounding Fire deposits corroborates this interpretation.

Seasonality. As for the clothing, although the trunk and dresser each contained about the same number of garments, the wardrobe represented in each container varied considerably. The analysis of the clothing from the dresser and the trunk suggested that each held garments typically used in different seasons. The dresser contained light-weight spring/summer garments all of cotton manufacture, and lacked Overwear garments (such as sweaters or other cold weather clothing). In contrast, the trunk contained a variety of cold-weather clothing that included more heavy-weight garments made of wool, cold-weather Underwear (fleece-lined union suits), and Overwear items (including coats, and jackets). The Overwear in the trunk included both formal and less formal items. The garments from the dresser represent seasonal garments typical of summer month use, and are in keeping with the mid-August date of the riots and destruction of the house. As such, the dresser contained the majority of the warm weather every-day garments, the trunk contained not only the cold weather every-day items, but also the seldom worn formal items. All formal wear (such as the silk dress, jewelry) was located in the trunk, potentially stored in that location for special occasions.

Socio-Economic Status of Occupant[s]. Several aspects of the House E artifact assemblage bespeak of the socio-economic status of the house occupants. First and foremost, the great diversity (quantity and quality) documented in this assemblage suggest a family living more than a “hand-to-mouth” existence. Although clothing predominated in the assemblage, personal items such as jewelry (Limoges-style brooches and bracelets), artifacts associated with gaming and/or leisure activities (dominoes, poker chips, rubber balls), keepsakes (such as formal presentation cup and saucer, a gold wedding ring), personal papers (letters and an insurance policy), and a variety of devotional as well as technical reading material (such as books) were not only numerous especially within the trunk) but extremely varied as well, and strongly suggest a literate, middle-class household. In keeping with the diversity of clothing items between the trunk and the dresser, non-clothing items varied dramatically between these two contexts as well. The small number of non-clothing related items (such as scissors associated with a sewing kit) in the dresser, contrasts dramatically with the more abundant items in the trunk.

Similarly, the clothes recovered from these two contexts bespeak of a woman with middle class aspirations. Several aspects of Bessie's wardrobe (such as number of outfits present, type of

fabrics used, and manufacturing techniques utilized to produce them) bespeak of her aspirations for a quality of life better than that of the lower, laboring class. The clothes Bessie was wearing in the summer of 1908 (located in the dresser) represent a wardrobe with enough quantity and variation to suggest multiple ensembles, or “daily” outfits. Her wardrobe contains multiple options of predominantly lightweight, cotton fabrics, embellished to maintain a well-kept appearance. The seventeen garments within the dresser suggest that the female occupant of the house had multiple “outfits” (“change of clothes”)—perhaps as many as 5 or 6—to choose from. The variety of items in the dresser suggests minimally five changes of clothes—based on a single dress, a single skirt, four tops, a single pair of pantaloons, and two dress jackets. Bessie clearly was not an individual with only the clothes on her back, a condition that often characterizes the laboring class and contrasts dramatically with the perception of the lower-class households in the neighborhood, especially if one considers the more formal wear present in the trunk. Similarly, the presence of a silk dress, with a variety of stylish jewelry, also bespeaks of quality formal wear. Better quality woman’s high-top shoes, a parasol/umbrella, and quality cold-weather Overwear (cape with fur collar) were stored in the trunk and complimented the formal wear (Figures 256-257).

The variability in materials used in the production of the clothing from House E also hint at the socio-economic status of the house occupants. The presence of more complex textiles such as fancy weaves would generally indicate a higher socioeconomic status for the individual owning them, as they most likely portray more expensive fabrics. Although the House E fabric assemblage includes four fabrics (madrass, bird’s eye pique, waffle cloth, and damask) that are categorized as fancy weaves, the cost of these fabrics is comparable to those of plain weaves in contemporary catalogues (cf. Sears, Roebuck, & Co. 1908). Nonetheless, lower, working-class members of society generally would have traditional forms of working-class clothing including denim or other heavier-weight fabrics meant to handle rough wear (with limited clothing options, as noted above). Similarly, the amount of embroidery, lace, and other stitched embellishments like ruffles and pleats, common with Bessie’s garments, suggests a contemporary woman striving for modern fashions.

Manufacturing methods employed in producing Bessie’s garments also hint at her clothing purchasing practices (and to some degree, her status). Of the 35 garments identified within the combined trunk and dresser, 24 of these garments were identified as to their method of manufacture. Of these, 16 garments (representing 66.7% of the garments from House E identified as to their method of manufacture) had been commercially produced and/or machine-stitched (i.e. representing “Ready-Made” clothing” items). Of these commercially produced “Ready-made” garments, two exhibited evidence of additional hand stitching (a pair of pantaloons, Textile 4 and a petticoat, Textile 33).

Non-commercially produced, machine-stitched garments were represented by five garments (representing 20.8% of the garments from House E identified as to their method of manufacture).¹⁷⁵ One of the five “home-produced,” machine-stitched garments exhibited

¹⁷⁵ These garments were identified by the slightly irregular [?] stitch pattern suggestive of garments sewn by a seamstress on a home sewing machine. Although these garments were most likely manufactured by in-home production, they may also have been produced by a professional local seamstress, and generally do not represent

evidence of additional hand stitching, consisting of hand applied ties (a petticoat, Textile 7). Only three garments (representing 12.5% of the garments from House E identified as to their method of manufacture) were manufactured solely by hand, most likely from within the household. These three hand-stitched garments included a petticoat (Textile 12), a skirt (Textile 22), and a jacket/cape (Textile 37). Additionally, a hand-stitched handkerchief (considered an accessory) was also present (Textile 37). Of the garments not assigned to one of these three categories of manufacture, an additional nine garments were noted as being machine-stitched, but were not able to be assigned to either of the commercial (“Ready-made”) or “home-produced” machine-stitched category, reinforcing the notion that completely hand-stitched apparel was poorly represented in this wardrobe. Of these 30 machine-stitched garments, five (representing only 16.7% of the garments) exhibited evidence of additional hand stitching. The use of hand-stitching on predominately machine-stitched garments suggests either repair work (mending) or custom fitting (adjustment such as hemming). Similarly, the presence of an unfinished patchwork quilt in the trunk suggests that the young Bessie did, indeed, sew (and produced everyday items such as a quilt for use as a bed linen).

Bessie’s wardrobe illustrates the preponderance of machine-stitched garments in use at the turn-of-the-century, which represents approximately 75% of all the garments in her wardrobe. Of the machine-stitched garments, minimally two thirds (if not more) represent Ready-Made clothing purchased from a local store or mail-order catalogue. This is not unexpected considering the rise in affordability of Ready-Made clothing during the later nineteenth century. A closer look at Bessie’s garments hint at the possibility that more of the undergarments were purchased Ready-made items, while her Outer Garments were represented by a higher percentage of “home-produced” machine-stitched and hand-stitched garments. This may suggest that the young Bessie, in an effort to be able to afford more stylistic, fashionable garments, may have produced them herself. As Undergarments were not visible and did not follow as closely the fashion of the day, older less “fashionable” Undergarments remained acceptable and were reasonably priced. In contrast, Outer Garments were more expensive and fashions changed frequently, but dress (and other Outer Garment) patterns representing up-to-date fashions were readily available locally or by mail order catalogue allowing Bessie to potentially produce her own stylistic garments. Although it seems unlikely that the young Bessie would have had the financial flexibility to purchase garments manufactured by a local seamstress (and/or dressmaker), this also remains a possibility (as many “dress makers” are enumerated within the U.S. Census of Population as living within the neighborhood). The presence of repairs on several of the garments indicated Bessie’s frugality and/or conservatism, suggesting worn but cared for garments. Although speculative (as comparative data is unavailable), based on this pattern of garment production (and/or manufacture), the young Bessie may have been striving for a middle-class lifestyle albeit with a limited budget, as a woman from either of the other extremes in society (upper or lower) would potentially exhibit a different pattern in regards to garment manufacturing techniques (with upper class wardrobes being more skewed towards hand stitched items, and lower class wardrobes being more skewed towards Readymade garments).

As the analysis of Bessie’s wardrobe has revealed, the young Bessie appears to have been striving (via her attire) for middle class respectability. Her clothing, complemented by non-

“ready-made” clothing. These garment includes two petticoats (Textiles 7 and 14), two bodices (Textiles 16 and 35), and an indeterminate garment (Textile 11).

clothing accessories (such as jewelry), strongly suggests a woman striving to rise above the laboring class. The presence of cuff links and collar studs within this assemblage further emphasizes this hypothesis, and Bessie's integration into middle class formality not initially suspected for neighborhood occupants. The presence of these distinctive fasteners, recovered predominately from the passive context of the trunk (along with the jewelry), suggest the presence of starched dress shirts. The presence of these items in the trunk suggest that these dress shirts were not worn on a regular basis, but only worn sporadically for formal occasions. Although often associated with male use, cuff links and collar studs (and/or starched shirts and/or blouses) were also worn by women, particularly in the early years of the twentieth century and the rise of new fashions typical of late Victorian and Edwardian era.

As such, some of these non-clothing items such as the collar studs, and cuff links—and even the parasol/umbrella—could have been used by women as well as men. Starched cuffs, which were difficult to button, “heightened the formality of dress the Victorians loved. So the manufacturers vied to create a sleeve fastener that was easier to use than a button. The answer was usually a metal chain or link fastener—the cuff link... [and] from the mid-19th century on, almost everyone in the middle and upper classes wore cuff links [and] very few shirts were made with an attached button” at the sleeve. By the turn-of-the century, women (“Gibson Girls, suffragists and clerks”) wore “shirts” with starched cuffs, and thus also used cuff links. It was during the 1920s, and the popularity of the “sport shirt” that the unstarched cuff returned resulting in the relegation of the cuff link to formal wear. Whether worn by men or women, the presence of cuff links in the trunk suggests the presence of starched collars and cuffs—a “formality of dress” expected of Victorian and later Edwardian high society of middle-class clothing patterns (and not working or laboring class individuals expected from this household (Rothstein 1991).

Middle class status is also strongly hinted at by the presence of another artifact recovered from the passive context of the trunk—a recently purchased life insurance policy issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (also known as MetLife). Fragments of this policy suggest that it had been issued sometime in late 1907 or early 1908 shortly prior to the riots (Figure 197). The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was begun during the Civil War years by a New York businessman insuring soldiers and sailors against wartime injury and death. By the 1880s, the company had initiated a British approach of “industrial” or “workingmen’s” policies that required door-to-door sales and collection of weekly, low-priced premiums.¹⁷⁶ With regard to African-American policies, and typical of insurance companies of the period, the insurance industry had a history of exclusion, higher-priced premiums for Blacks, and differential policy values for Blacks compared to similarly priced policies sold to white individuals.¹⁷⁷ Nonetheless, MetLife was “the one major insurer that embraced the African-

¹⁷⁶ <https://www.metlife.com/asiaagency/en/about-metlife/metlife-your-trusted-partner/>

¹⁷⁷ In respect to this practice, Paltrow (2001) writes: “MetLife’s main life-insurance policies had long been small ones with weekly premiums, collected in person. They were known as ‘industrial life’ because this type was first sold in the 19th century to England’s ‘industrial classes.’ The weekly-premium policies were divided into two classes, officially ‘standard’ and ‘substandard.’ With some exceptions, this meant white and nine-white, the records make clear. The substandard policies carried higher premiums and fewer benefits, and MetLife executives referred to them as ‘weekly colored’ policies, memos by senior actuaries show. See also Wright-Mendoza (2018); and <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1497788/>.”

American market from the start of the 20th century” and “was once considered enlightened” with regard to its marketing to the African-American community. Paltrow (2000) further noted that “in 1928, a black journal called the *Southern Workman*, while excoriating the industry in general, said: ‘The Metropolitan has been for over 30 years actively soliciting Negro risks and, be it said to its credit, it has been the most fair in its dealings.’ MetLife at the time employed few if any African Americans, but it had more than 2.5 million black policyholders. In a 1930 thesis, a University of Pennsylvania graduate student named Lawrence N. Brown calculated that MetLife accounted for 65% of all life insurance on U.S. blacks. Much of the rest came from small, struggling organizations founded by blacks” (Paltrow 2000). Many of the other insurance companies simply did not market their policies to African Americans. Most likely, the purchase of this insurance policy was to ensure one’s proper burial at death.

Racial Identity of Occupant[s]: By inference, the occupants of House E most likely identified as African American (or Black), as the house was destroyed by fire during the riots, and the white mob specifically targeted for destruction Black-occupied homes. Archival research corroborates this and strongly suggests that the occupants of the house were of African-American heritage. Presumably, as discussed above, the artifacts represented by the dresser and trunk assemblages were associated with the same house occupants, and the question arises: “Do they bespeak of the racial and/or ethnic identity of the house occupants in any manner?” Generally speaking, probably not, as few, if any, artifacts convey the race or ethnic identity of the user (or owner) of that artifact. Artifact use is generally not race-specific, and generally no single artifact or assemblage of artifacts are indicative of Black identity.

Having qualified the fact that artifact use is not ethnic- or race-specific, artifacts often have different meanings depending upon the context in which they are used (and subsequently recovered archaeologically). An example is the large quartz crystal recovered from the potential Late Pre-Fire context of House E. Although this large crystal most likely functioned simply as a geologic curiosity, there is also the possibility that it may have had a special spiritual significance (potentially associated with the practice of Hoodoo or similar non-Christian beliefs based in an African cosmology) suggestive of an occupant, or occupants, with African heritage (Jones 2000). Such interpretations, though, are often speculative and must be used cautiously.

A similar example is the presence of dominoes within Bessie’s trunk. Clearly, individuals of many different backgrounds play dominoes, and domino players identify as both Black and white. Nonetheless, dominoes are often associated with Black culture, particularly in the South. As one contemporary author recently wrote, “Dominos is as much a part of African-American culture in Texas as strawberry soda, barbecue, football, and Juneteenth.”¹⁷⁸ Although domino play—at least in the southern states—is strongly associated with Blacks in a multitude of home and social settings, dominoes were also found in association with an earlier middle-nineteenth century Pre-Fire component associated with the Smith family. As such, the presence of dominoes in Bessie’s trunk should not infer a Black identify.

¹⁷⁸ (<https://thingsthatblackpeoplelike.wordpress.com/2008/02/20/dominos/>; <https://transgriot.blogspot.com/2007/10/domino.html>).

Nonetheless, one artifact recovered from Bessie's trunk strongly suggests that Bessie indeed identified as African American (Black). Of particular interest was the recovery of a single issue of the newspaper entitled *The Topeka Plaindealer* within Bessie's possession (Figure 259). *The Topeka Plaindealer* was established by Nick Chiles, a South Carolina man who had moved to Topeka in 1886, after a short stint in Chicago. As one biography notes, "Chiles developed a reputation for his timely and thought-provoking editorials on subjects of concern to African Americans in Topeka, around Kansas, and beyond the state's borders. A savvy businessman, Chiles grew the *Plaindealer* to be the most successful Black newspaper in Kansas. It was among the strongest Black newspapers in the nation, and the longest running." Although Chiles died in 1929, his newspaper continued through November 1958.¹⁷⁹ First published in 1899, the *Plaindealer* was one of the more successful of such papers at the time. This particular 8-page issue, published on October 27, 1905 carried a headline that read "President Roosevelt's Trip Through the White South Has Been Very Encouraging to the Colored People of That Section!", with stories highlighting "The Black Man in America!", President Roosevelt's trip to the Tuskegee Institute ("Was A Great Day For Tuskegee Institute!"), and "Doings At Washington." Speculation as to why a Topeka newspaper—a nearly three-year old newspaper at that—was in the trunk of a Springfield resident has raised several questions. Had Bessie Black lived in Topeka or a nearby city prior to her life in Springfield? A search of Kansas sources did not locate any such person. Perhaps the newspaper had been mailed to Bessie, or one of her friends in Springfield.

Not only did the presence of this newspaper in the House E trunk help substantiate the fact that the occupants of House E (and the owner of the trunk) were most likely Black, but also that they were interested in race identity and race issues so important to the burgeoning Black middle class. Perhaps this particular issue of the newspaper, and its stories about Roosevelt's trip through the South, struck a chord with the young Bessie in such a way that she saved the newspaper, stashed away with other personal mementos in the trunk.

To summarize, archival research suggests that one of the two rental units present in House E was occupied by a young, 26-year-old Black woman named Bessie Black. Recently separated (and/or divorced), Bessie most likely was living by herself, without children or a spouse. Although little documentary information was uncovered regarding Bessie Black in the historical record, the archaeological record spoke volumes regarding the life of the young, working-class, African American woman living in this house on that horrid day. Her clothing represented typical attire associated with a young woman striving for middle class respectability. She wore the standard woman's fashion of the day, owned a combination of Ready-Made and home-produced clothing that included both everyday wear as well as formal wear, and accessorized accordingly. Additionally, Bessie had a variety of fashionable jewelry items that, along with her wardrobe, suggests a woman who was capable of more formal engagements. The trunk also had a variety of personal items stored in it that hinted at Bessie's middle-class aspirations (such as the porcelain demitasse teacup and saucer). Printed material in the trunk indicates that Bessie was not only literate but interested and invested in political affairs as seen by the presence of *The Topeka Plaindealer*, a black edited newspaper. Bessie was most likely a practicing Christian, as suggested by the fragments of a devotional text that included excerpts from a Christian Bible

¹⁷⁹ (<https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/nick-chiles/12009>).

(Figure 258). She also had the financial stability to carry a life insurance policy. Bessie's possessions also suggest a variety of leisure activity, including playing of dominoes, and potentially card games (poker). Bessie apparently had sufficient financial stability to have purchased a life insurance policy, which most likely was purchased to secure her funeral expenses. This life insurance policy suggests much more than struggling finances, but sufficient capital to invest in her future care. Few paths were available in the early years of the twentieth century for a young, unmarried, Black woman to transition from unpaid housework to wage work (women's paid work), necessary for her to rise in social status within the community. Unfortunately, the archival record has been silent as to how the young Bessie had bettered herself during the years leading up to the riots of August 1908.

Contemporary accounts regarding the victims of the 1908 riot paint a less-than-complimentary view of the occupants of the neighborhood. News coverage immediately following the 1908 Springfield Race Riot typically described the neighborhood in negative and blatantly racial terms, referring to it as the "Badlands" and using such terms as "huts" and "shanties" to describe the housing, and "infested" and "disreputable" to characterize its African American residents. The white press and public also were not averse to excuse the actions of the mob in the Race Riot by casting blame on the victims themselves. Reporting on the general attitude of white Springfield residents in the aftermath of the riot, William English Walling wrote: "It was not the fact of the whites' hatred toward the negroes, *but of the negroes' own misconduct, general inferiority or unfitness for free institutions that were at fault.*" This perceived "reality" has been challenged—and corrected—by the archaeological record, as emphasized by the physical remains of Bessie Black's residence and its contents. The remains of Bessie's personal possessions, as uncovered in House E, suggest an individual far removed from being "disreputable," "inferior," "unfit for free institutions," and living in a "hut" (Figure 260).

History is complex, has multiple interpretations, and must be interpreted in its proper context. The archaeological research at House E (and the adjacent houses) illustrates a very different picture than that presented by the contemporary press—a picture detailing individuals and families of color (including the young Bessie Black) trying to live in a community which was rife with racial bigotry and hatred. Collectively, the archaeology of these houses documented the victims of the riots not as sub-standard citizens deserving of the wrath brought upon them that fateful weekend, but residents of a racially mixed, low-income neighborhood exercising 1) political activity and/or engagement, 2) service to community, 3) service to country (military service), 4) and religious devotion and/or conviction. Bessie Black, herself striving for middle-class respectability was literate, religious, and politically aware.¹⁸⁰

After the August 1908 riots, Bessie (and many of the other victims) simply disappear from the archival record. Many fled Springfield and were never heard from again. Most residents of Springfield—both Black and white—seldom spoke of the events that transpired on that horrific weekend in 1908, and it was an episode that was quickly "swept under the rug" and not talked

¹⁸⁰ The "middle class" is often considered a "professional managerial class" (of "white collar" workers), as opposed to a lower, laboring class (of "blue collar" workers). Although much has been written regarding the rise of a middle class during the nineteenth century, the basic tenets of "middle class respectability" are often varied depending on the individual author's point of view. Nonetheless, often discussed tenets of "middle class respectability" include literacy, piety, thrift, moral uprightness, and an obligation for community engagement.

about for a long time. By the 1970s many Springfield residents were not even aware of the race riot, let alone its significance. But the recent archaeology of Springfield’s race riot has given voice to the predominately anonymous individuals who experienced this horrific event, and has yielded a more holistic interpretation of the people who had the misfortune to be caught in the middle of this tragic event. After over a century of silence, the victims have been given a new voice allowing new insights into who these victims were, no longer being demonized but presented as the human beings they were. Hopefully, this research will contribute to further discussion as to who we are as a society and to understand our past so that we can improve our future.

Future Archaeological Potential.

Figure 261 illustrates those parts of the House E 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 E 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 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 22
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 22 illustrates, 75% of the lot associated with House E remains intact. The archaeological investigations have documented the integrity of those segments of House E that were investigated is excellent, and in all likelihood, those portions of the dwelling located outside of the APE also exhibit excellent integrity. Approximately 50% of the original house footprint, and the entirety of the rear service wing, remain unexcavated and preserved in the City of Springfield landholdings. These archaeological 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 suspected location of privy pits and other features) 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 E and located on HSHS St. John's Hospital grounds should be pursued.

Four additional structures highlighted in orange within Site 11SG1432 on Figure 261 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.

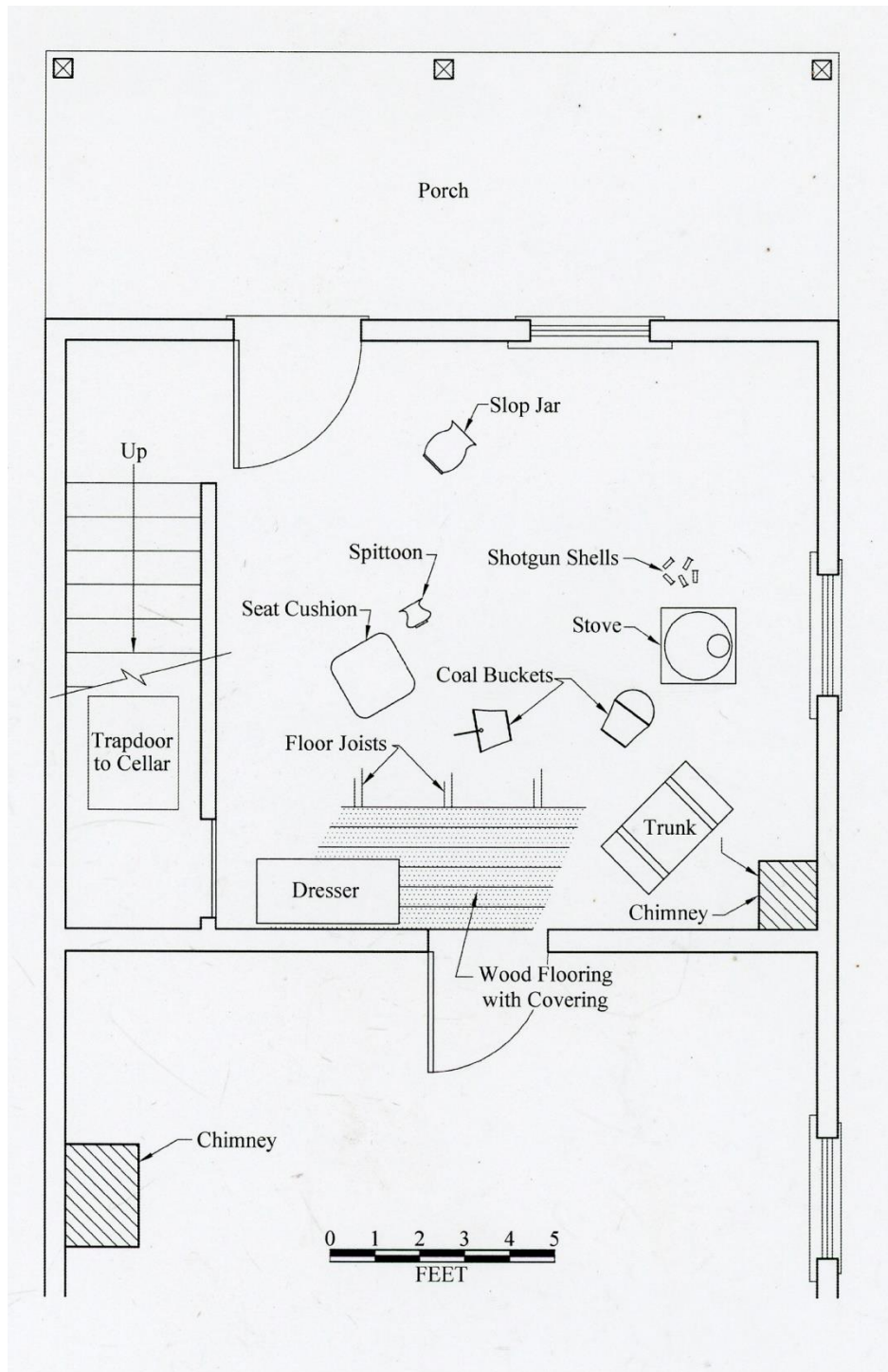


Figure 255. Layout of the front room of House E, illustrating the location of significant finds recovered from the floor of the house, and dating from August 1908. The position of the heating stove is problematic, as no physical remains of the stove were recovered from the excavations. The stairway configuration is conjectural, as are specific locations of door and window openings.



Figure 256. The contents of Bessie's dresser and trunk included the remains of 39 garments, which document remnants of her wardrobe. Illustrated are fragments of a bodice (Textile 16) recovered from her dresser.



Figure 257. At least five imitation Limoges brooches were present in Bessie’s trunk. These were of two shapes and/or sizes. Unlike the traditional Limoges brooch, which has a overglaze painted white porcelain cabochon, these brooches consisted of a white glass insert (or cabochon) with a floral design painted on its exterior surface. This glass was set into a cuprous backing with soldered hinged fastening pin. The larger brooches were oval in shape and measured approximately 0.90 x 1.25-in (top). The smaller brooches were circular in shape, with an approximate 0.95-in diameter (middle). All five brooches had a painted floral design (bottom; enlarged 180% actual size). These brooches emulate the more expensive and contemporary Limoges brooches which had the porcelain “jewel” (or cabochon) painted with a floral design and/or portrait.

...from the beginning...
...should give Him loving...
...for by His very loving...
...obedience...
...In His image...
...condemned...
...abhorrent...
...he never...



Figure 258. Several artifacts recovered from Bessie’s apartment suggest that she was not only literate, but also was of the Christian faith. Several fragments from one book reference both Christ and the biblical *Book of Acts*, and include the words “God... / The Bible...”. The limited transcribed text from the small fragments suggests that it was not a bible, but probably represented a Christian devotional text. .

Historical Society
State House
VOLUME VII.

TOPEKA PLAINDEALER.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER. 27, 1905.

NUMBER 42.

President Roosevelt's Trip Through the White South Has Been Very Encouraging to the Colored People of That Section!

THE BLACK MAN IN AMERICA!

The White Man's Policy to
Belittle Him—Stands as
a Barrier Against
Rapid Progress.

There is a disposition in this country to undervalue all that the Negro has done since and before the war to increase the wealth of the nation, and it seems to be the policy of the white man to count for naught the labor of the Negro in bearing the white man's burden for 240 years; seems to forget that the black man cleared the forests, built the homes, churches and the school houses for the white man, made the bread and paid for the college education of himself and his children; but now this merits us nothing, and the worst name that can be given and the worst treatment that could be accorded, close terms with hell and the devil, are our rewards poured upon us with

gave them to understand that if they testified against him before the grand jury they would not live to testify against him in court. So these six Negro witnesses were compelled to testify as Mr. Turner had advised them to do, and of course there was no evidence against the murderer and the brute went free, a gentleman.

As in thousands of other cases, not a word has been published of this dastardly deed, neither in the North nor in the South, and our great government utters not even a protest nor asks the Goddess of Liberty to look down from her high pedestal upon the sin and iniquity of the South; but may the index finger of the all powerful God, who in His kingdom of never ending glory, watches over the destinies of the teeming millions of human souls, guides the rain drops and directs the motion of the celestial worlds as they revolve in eternal brotherhood around His mighty throne, ever watch over us and protect us from an unjust treatment and the awful inhuman outrages that are being practiced against the black man in this country.

Many of you, dear readers, will

WAS A GREAT DAY FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE!

President Roosevelt Visits Booker T. Washington's Great
School—He Urges the White Man to Protect the
Negro in Life and Property—Commends the
Progress of the Black Man.

President Roosevelt arrived in Tuskegee at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The city was beautifully decorated. A number of arches, the foundations of which were bales of cotton, had been erected and covered with bunting. The platform from which the president spoke to the people of the city was made from cotton in original bales, worth \$40,000. The president's address was short and at its close he left for the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The president's train was brought directly into the grounds of the institute over its private tracks. From midnight until this morning great crowds of country people, white and black, were arriving from all sections surrounding Tuskegee. A motley assortment of vehicles brought

ing the work we are doing here, brings to the heart of every man and woman of our race in this country a degree of encouragement and inspiration which it is impossible for any American citizen not of our race fully to appreciate.

"My friends, without further words of mine, I have the pleasure and the honor of presenting to you the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt."

ROOSEVELT ADDRESSES NEGROES.
The president in his address said: "To the white population as well as to the black, it is of the utmost importance that the Negro be encouraged to make himself a citizen of the highest type of usefulness. It is to the interest of the white people that this policy be conscientiously pursued, and to the interest of the

citizen has the moral tone of his life lowered; lawlessness in the United States is not confined to any one section; lynching is not confined to any one section, and there is perhaps no body of American citizens who have deserved so well of the entire American people as the public men, the publicists, the clergymen, the countless thousands of high-minded private citizens who have done such heroic work in the South in arousing public opinion against lawlessness in all its forms and especially against lynching. I very earnestly hope that their example will count in the North as well as in the South for there are just as great evils to be wared against in one region of our country as in another, though they are not in all places the same evils. These men not merely serve a useful example in doing the task to which they set themselves, but give a lift to the cause of good citizenship throughout the Union.

APPRECIATES THE WORK.
"I heartily appreciate what you have done at Tuskegee and I am sure you will not grudge my saying that it could not possibly have been done save for the loyal support you have received from white people; for during the twenty five years of effort to educate the black man here in the midst of a white community of intelligence and culture, there has never been an outbreak between the races, or any difficulty of any kind. All honor is due to the white men of

DOINGS AT WASHINGTON!

Our Special Scribe Gathers
a Few Interesting Notes
for the Edification of
Busy Readers

The shrill blasts of whistles, booming of canon, the loud cheering of thousands of Dixie's enthusiastic people, have made up the warm and hearty character of the greeting that President Roosevelt has received during his journey through the Southland from the heart of the people he has evidently won. The tour of the president through this section of the United States is claimed to have considerable significance. It is being openly asserted in the newspapers and by politicians generally that the president has gone South in quest of support of the idea he wishes to have enacted into law by the government. This trip also has con-

Figure 259. Headline of the 8-page issue of *The Topeka Plaindealer* for October 27, 1905. This newspaper was packed in the trunk of House E, presumably by Bessie Black. *The Topeka Plaindealer* was a newspaper published by a Black editor for a Black audience. This particular issue carried headline stories highlighting "The Black Man In America!", President Roosevelt's trip to the Tuskegee Institute, and "Doings At Washington."



Figure 260. Two contrasting images of Black females in Springfield at the turn-of-the-century. Top: Two young ladies enjoying Washington Park in 1903 (Mann, Russo, and Garvert 1996:20). These women, in their formal attire, are the embodiment of middle-class Black society during the years immediately prior to the August 1908 riots. Bottom: Scene along Madison Street immediately after the riots of August 14, 1908 (Sangamon Valley Collection, Negative SVC 90-387B005). Four Black women and one young Black man inspect the damage inflicted upon their house and personal belongings. The attire of these four women, in their older and everyday work garments, contrasts dramatically with the well-dressed woman in her formal attire (complete with parasol) passing by along the walk with her male companion. For another example of an older Black woman from circa 1907 wearing her older work clothes, see biography of Aunt Lou Maxwell (Mansberger and Stratton [2024, Volume I]). The archaeological excavations of House E suggest that the young Bessie Black aspired to middle class respectability similar to the two young women in Washington Park.

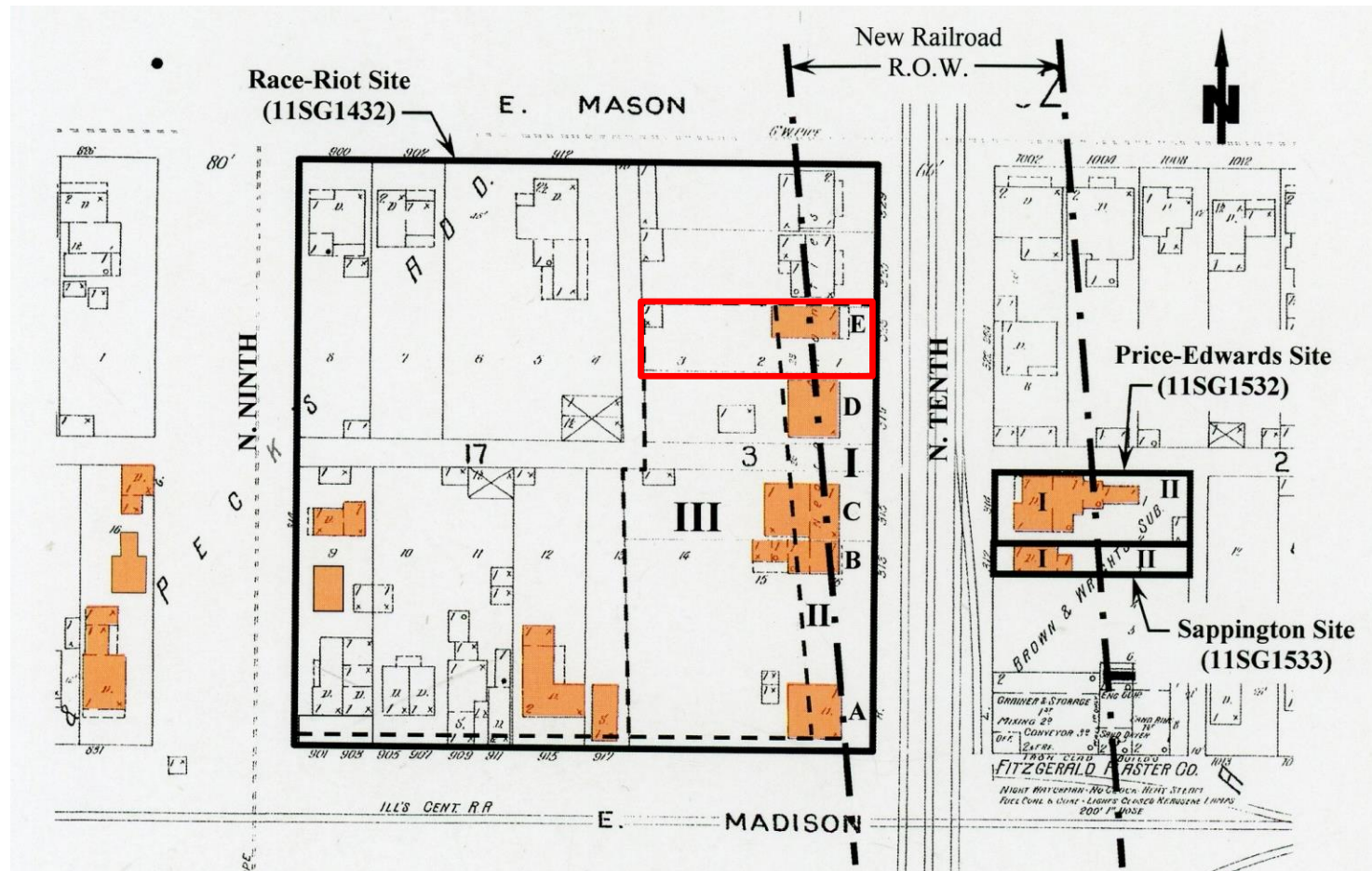


Figure 261. Detail of the 1896 Sanborn fire insurance map illustrating the location, and various areas of, Sites 11SG1432, 11SG1532, and 11SG1533. Area I indicates that portion of the three sites that was impacted by the railroad project and the focus of the archaeological mitigation. Area II is that 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. John's Hospital. Buildings highlighted in orange were destroyed during the 1908 Race Riot. The area of the site associated with House E is outlined in red.

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Appendix I

Miscellaneous Probate Records Isaac H. Smith Estate

Expenses itemized by John Roll on a letterhead of A. P. Roll & Company, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots and Shoes from the 1870s [Page 4]. The “A.P.” was crossed out and replaced with “John E.” and the “& Co.” was crossed out and replaced with “Sr.”. The invoice was made out to “Isaac H. Smith Estate.” This invoice appears to reference two dwellings owned by the Smith estate: a house “on R Road” [railroad] and a potential double house (variously referenced as “Dobl house”, “D House”, “D Hous”, and “DH”). Besides his main residence located in the 300 block of North Tenth Street (House E), Smith owned a second rental property at the southwest corner of Reynolds and Tenth Streets. Based on the entries in this invoice, the Smith’s second house may have been a double house.¹ It is interesting that this invoice was written on a printed letterhead from the 1870s, and not only were entries not in chronological order, but several of them did not reference the year the tasks were undertaken by Roll. Based on the information in this invoice, the various tasks undertaken by John Roll occurred primarily in 1854 (the year of Isaac’s death), late 1856/57, and 1867.

Oct. 3, 1856	to patching house on R Road	4.00
Nov. 29, 1856	Reprs Lumber fixing gate Dobl house	3.00
Jany 7, 1867	Reprs Brick fixing fence Lumber D House	4.00
Jany 7, 1867	To Brick hauling & Repairing Well & haus [?] DH	3.55
	To Reprs plastering & Crack in Chimney DH	.75
Oct. 1, 1867	patching in D House	1.50
March 19, 1854	to Whitewashing patching stove thimble	3.00
May 4 th	Reprs Well & Fence	1.50
June 21	to Shingling Dobl Hous Shed	9.87
July 6	1 hr Browning for Correcting title deed	3.90
Aug 10	patching plastering &c	1.00
Oct 1	Lathing & Plastering Stairway	1.50
Oct 25	Laying harth Whitewasing 2 Rooms	4.00
Oct 25	Reprs Roof front Building	1.00
Apr 3	paid Johns & Ruckel for papering Room	5.50
March 28	paid Hutchinson Coffin for John ²	<u>8.00</u>
		52.17

¹ Smith’s second house was destroyed by fire in January 1872, at which time it was described as “a small frame house”, which may argue that it was not a double house.

² Isaac and Elizabeth’s son John was killed by a passing train in March 1857, further confusing the year that many of these tasks was accomplished for the widow Smith. A separate invoice from Hutchinson noted payments by Roll of \$6 for “coffin, cover, and liner,” \$2 for “case,” and \$15 for “Lot in Burying Ground” [Page 26]. Yet another invoice documents the payment of \$12 to George Strickland for “coffin and burial for himself” [Page 20]. Roll also paid William Hoard \$2 for digging a child’s grave, and \$2.50 for digging a grave “for himself” [Page 11].

Bill of Appraisement of the Specific Property allowed by Law to Elizabeth Smith----- widow of
Isaac H. Smith Deca [Deceased?] for herself & five children
[Page 6]

Necessary beads beadsteads, 4 bedding, for herself & family 3	45.00
Necessary household & kitchen furniture	50.00
One Spinning Wheel	3.00
One Loom & its appendages	15.00
One pair of Cards	.50
One Stove & the necessary pipe thereof	15.00
The Wearing apparel of herself & family (Need not value this)	
One Milch Cow & Calf for every 4 in family 2	40.00
One Horse of the value of \$40	40.00
One Woman's Saddle & bridle of the value of \$15	15.00
Provisions for herself & family for one year	150.00
Two Sheep for each member of the family & their fleeces 12	18.00
Food for the Stock above described for 6 months	30.00
Fuel [?] for herself & family for 3 months	15.00
And [?] \$60 Dollars Worth of other property	<u>60.00</u>
	\$496.50

We the undersigned appraisers of the personal property of Isaac H. Smith deceased do hereby certify thus the above is a true bill of appraisement of the specific property allowed by Law to Elisabeth Smith, widow of Isaac H. Smith, deca [deceased?]. Made out by us according to the best of our skill and judgement given under our hands and ... this 27th day of October AD 1854.

Charles Arnold
Thomas Moffett
W. H. Beach

A Bill of Appraisement of the Personal Property of Isaac H. Smith, decd. Made by the undersigned appraisers, October 25, 1854 [Pages 7-8].

<u>Description of Property Appraised</u>		<u>Dolls</u>	<u>Cts</u>
1	Feather Bid Bidstead & Biddins Up Stairs	15.00	
1	Common do do do do	7.00	
1	Small Coal Stove	2.00	
1	Set Winsor Chairs	3.00	
1	Small Stand	1.50	
1	Childs Waggon	1.50	
6	yds Rag Carpet at 16 2/3cts	1.00	
1	Mahogany Bureau	22.00	
1	Cherry Table	3.00	
1	Mahogany Stand	4.00	
1	dozn Cain Bottom Chairs	12.00	
1	Gilt framed Looking Glass	.75	
1	Rocking Chair	2.00	
1	Lot Books	4.00	
20	yds Carpeting (on Parlor) Common	2.00	
1	Bed Stead Bed & Bedding below	15.00	
1	Wash Stand Bowl & Pitcher	2.50	
1	Stand with 2 draws [drawers]	2.50	
1	Violin	2.00	
1	Congress Chair ³	1.00	
3	Small Chairs 2 Rocking 1 Common	1.00	
1	Mantle Clock	2.00	
1	pr Andirons Shovel & tongs	.50	
1	Dining Table	4.00	
1	Square Table	1.00	
8	Chairs very common	2.00	
14	yrds Rag Carpet for	1.50	
1	Traveling Trunk	1.50	
1	Lantern & 1 Small Looking Glass	.50	
1	Umbrella	.50	
		<u>118.25</u>	
Brought forward			
1	4 tined Pitch Fork	.50	
1	Spade	.50	
1	Shovel	.50	
1	Small Cook Stove & Kitchen furniture	10.00	
1	Lot Cupboard Ware	8.00	
2	Brass Candlesticks	1.00	
1	Hod and Materials for Plastering	1.00	
		<u>139.75</u>	

³ A "Congress Chair" most likely was a small straight-back chair with an upholstered seat and back similar to those in use within the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate (cf. <https://www.senate.gov/art-artifacts/decorative-art/furniture/senate-chamber-desks/the-desks.htm>).

Springfield, Illinois 1854
 Mr. Isaac Smith's account
 With Wm. Carpenter
 [Page 13]

March			
13	To ½# Green P Tea	1.20	.60
21	To tar 10. 2 ½' Grass Rope	.45	.55
27	To 8 dz Eggs	6 ¼	.50
30	To 4 ½ dz Eggs 36 ½# Teas	63	.99
April 15	To 5 mackrel fish	15	.75
20	To 4 mackrel fish	15	.60
28	To 4 mackrel fish	15	.60
May 26	To 1 Gall molasses 60 ½# tea	63	1.23
June 12	To 1 Gall molasses 60 Tobacco	5	.65
14	To 1# Saleratus		.60
July 11	To 1 Gall Molasses		.60
22	To Corn by son		.80
31	To 14# Sugor		1.00
Augs 12	To 6 ¼# Lathing nails	8	.50
17	To 1 Gall Molasses	60	
17	To 8# sugar	50	
			<u>1.10</u>
			\$10.60

Isaac H Smith
 To Ayers & Wardall
 [Page 14]

June 30	For 1 Keg White Lead 2.75	-1 gall Linseed Oil 1.25	4.00
	For 1 qt Turpentine		.25
July 5	1 Keg White Lead		2.75
Aug 7	½ # Tea		.50
			<u>7.50</u>
	Note due March 31 st 1854		<u>42.16</u>
	With 10% interest from due		49.66

Springfield January 1[?], 1855
 Mr. Isaac H. Smith
 Bought of Isaac Keys
 Dealer in Staple And Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c.
 [Page 14]

1854				
Mrch	21	8 dz Eggs .50	23 # Potatoes 15	.65
	24	1 yd Jackonet 40	spool cot 5	.45
	25	2 yd Edging 50	2 yd swiss cot 40	90
		½ yd Jackonet ⁴ 30	1# Butter 40	47
		5# Salt for Lady		10
				1.47
April	4	1 Broom 25	5 th 2# Butter 40	.65
	8	1# Starch 12	2 Palm Hats 60	.72
	18	½# Tea 63	12# Salt 20	.83
	20	1 Gal Syrup 60	8# Sugar 50	110
		Potatoes		10
				1.20
	21	3# coffee 50	24 th pr shoes 1.25	1.75
	28	6½# coffee 100	Gal Molasses 50	1.50
	29	8 yd calico 120	6 do wht curtain [?] goods 2.25	3.45
		1 pr shoes fr [?] Lady		1.50
May	2	5 yd twill [?] ⁵ 62	4 th 2 pr pins 20	sugar 50
				1.32
	5	Gal syrup 60	10 th 57# lard 450	5.10
	11	2½# butter 41	13 th 1½ gal syrup 75	1.16
	20	1 Portmonie ⁶ 95	pr shoes self [?] 200	2.95
June	3	1 pr chal [?] shoes 25	3# coffee 50	.75
July	1	¼# tea 31	12 th ½ # do 62	.93
	15	9# sugar 50	Aug 26 th pr shoes 175	2.25
	29	1 Gal syrup 60		.60
	30	Cash loaned		<u>10.00</u>
				\$39.29

⁴ Jaconet (or Jackonet) is a light weight cotton fabric or muslin (often used for clothing and bandages).

⁵ It is unclear whether or not this entry was for twill fabric or not. Twill is a plain-weave fabric often made from cotton.

⁶ A portmonee (from French porte monnaie) is a money or change purse. The term came into common usage during the 1850s.

Mr. Isaac H. Smith
M. Hirschfeld
April 2, 1856
[Page 23]

1852			
October 30	1 coat & vest	14.00	
	Interest 3 years and 5 months	<u>5.02</u>	
		19.02	

Mr. I. H. Smith
Dorwin and Dickey
[Page 22]

1853			
Mch 5	4 pci [?] plates 40 6 pt cups 30	.70	
19	Rep Stoe & Pipe 50	.50	
Nov 1	17 ct Stove Pipe @ 12 ½	2.13	
11	Lustre	.10	
Dec 13	Punced Lantern	.40	
	There is chge against Smith Leggott of \$1.50 for putting in cistern spout which Leggott says is for Smith	<u>1.50</u>	\$5.33

Appendix II
Lot Provenience, House E

Phase II Testing

E-1	Post Fire	Surface; clay cap
E-2	Post Fire	Upper fill capping original porch/landing
E-3	Post Fire	Upper fill capping second porch wall
E-4	Pre Fire	Lower fill and/or midden associated with original porch/landing
E-5	Post Fire	Upper fills and disturbed areas around front porch
E-6	Post Fire	Exposing main house perimeter foundation walls
E-7	Post Fire	Exposing rear service wing perimeter foundation walls
E-8	Post Fire	Backdirt
E-9	Post Fire	Test 1, Level 1, Area A
E-10	Post Fire	Test 1, Level 1, Area A (Cinders)
E-11	Post Fire	Test 1, Level 1, Area B
E-12	Post Fire	Test 1, Level 2, Area A
E-13	Fire	Test 1, Level 2, Area B
E-14	Late/Mid Pre Fire	Test 1, Level 3
E-15	Post Fire/Fire	Test 2, Level 1
E-16	Pre Fire	Test 2, Level 2
E-17	Pre Fire	Test 2, Level 3
E-18	Pre Fire	Test 2, Level 3, Post (northeast corner of test unit)

Phase III Mitigation

E-19	Post Fire	Test 1, Sand fill from 2014 excavations
E-20	Late Pre Fire	Test 1, Zone V
E-21	Mid Pre Fire	Test 1, Zone VII
E-22	Post Fire	Test 3, Zone I
E-23	Post Fire	Test 3, Zone II
E-24	Fire	Test 3, Zone IV, Area A
E-25	Fire	Test 3, Zone IV, Area B
E-26	Late/Mid Pre Fire	Test 3, Zone VI
E-27	Mid Pre Fire	Test 3, Zone VII, Area A
E-28	Mid Pre Fire	Test 3, Zone VII, Area B
E-29	Early Pre Fire	Test 3, Zone VIII
E-30	Post Fire	Test 4, Level 1, Area B
E-31	Post Fire	Test 4, Level 2, Area B
E-32	Pre Fire	Test 4, Level 2, Area A
E-33	Fire	Test 4, Level 3, Area B
E-34	Pre Fire	Test 4, Level 3, Area A
E-35	Fire	Test 4, Level 4, Area B
E-36	Fire	Test 4, Level 5, Area B
E-37	Late/Mid Pre Fire	Test 4, Level 6, Area B
E-38	Fire	Test 4, Level 6, Area C
E-39	Post Fire	Test 5, Zone I

E-40	Post Fire	Test 5, Zone II
E-41	Post Fire/Fire	Test 5, Zone II & III, III & IV, Contact
E-42	Fire	Test 5, Zone IV
E-43	Late Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VA
E-44	Late Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VB
E-45	Late Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VB-VI, Contact
E-46	Late/Mid Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VI
E-47	Late/Mid Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VI
E-48	Mid Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VII
E-49	Early Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VIII, Area A
E-50	Early Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VIII, Area B
E-51	Early Pre Fire	Test 5, Zone VIII, Area C
E-52	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 1
E-53	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 2
E-54	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 3
E-55	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 4, Area A
E-56	Post Fire	Test 6, Level 4, Area B
E-57	Fire	Test 6, Level 5
E-58	Late Pre Fire	Test 6, Level 6
E-59	Early Pre Fire	Test 6, Level 7
E-60	Early Pre Fire	Test 6, Level 7, Base
E-61	Late Pre Fire	Test 7, Level 1, Outside, Areas A, B, C
E-62	Pre Fire	Test 7, Level 2, Outside, Area D
E-63	Post Fire	Test 7, Zone I
E-64	Post Fire	Test 7, Zone II
E-65	Fire	Test 7, Zone II-III, Contact
E-66	Post Fire	Test 7, Feature 7
E-67	Fire	Test 7, Zone III
E-68	Fire	Test 7, Zone IV
E-69	Mid Pre Fire	Test 7, Zone V
E-70	Mid Pre Fire	Test 7, Zone VII
E-71	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 1
E-72	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 2, Area A
E-73	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 2, Area B
E-74	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 2, Area C
E-75	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 2, Area D
E-76	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 3, Area A
E-77	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 3, Area B
E-78	Fire	Test 8, Level 3, Area C
E-79	Post Fire	Test 8, Level 4, Area A
E-80	Post Fire/Fire	Test 8, Level 4, Area B
E-81	Fire/Late Pre	Test 8, Level 5, Area A
E-82	Late Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 5, Area B
E-83	Fire	Test 8, Level 6, Area A
E-84	Late Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 6, Area B
E-85	Late Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 6, Area C

E-86	Late Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 7
E-87	Mid Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 8
E-88	Mid Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 9
E-89	Early Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 10
E-90	Early Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 11, South 1/2
E-91	Early Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 11, North 1/2
E-92	Early Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 11, North 1/2, Zone A
E-93	Early Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 11, North 1/2, Zone B
E-94	Early Pre Fire	Test 8, Level 11, North 1/2, Zone C
E-95	Post Fire	Test 9, Zone II
E-96	Post Fire	Test 9, Zone III
E-97	Post Fire/Fire	Test 9, Zone III-IV
E-98	Fire	Test 9, Zone IV
E-99	Fire	Test 9, Zone IV, (Trunk; Feature 27)
E-100	Fire	Test 9, Zone IV, Area A
E-101	Late Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone V, Area A
E-102	Late Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone V, Area B
E-103	Late Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone VI
E-104	Mid/Early? Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone IX, Area A
E-105	Early Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone X
E-106	Early Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone XI
E-107	Early Pre Fire	Test 9, Zone XI-XII
E-108	Early Pre Fire	Test 9
E-109	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 1
E-110	Late Pre Fire	Test 10, Outside, Level 1
E-111	Post Fire/Fire	Test 10, Level 2
E-112	Late Pre Fire	Test 10, Outside, Level 2, Area A
E-113	Late Pre Fire	Test 10, Outside, Level 2, Area B
E-114	Post Fire/Fire	Test 10, Level 3
E-115	Early Pre Fire	Test 10, Outside, Level 3
E-116	Fire	Test 10, Level 4, Area B
E-117	Fire	Test 10, Level 4, Areas B-C
E-118	Post Fire	Test 10, Level 4, Area C
E-119	Fire	Test 10, Level 5
E-120	Mid Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 6
E-121	Early Pre Fire	Test 10, Level 7
E-122	Post Fire	Test 11, Zone I
E-123	Post Fire	Test 11, Zone II
E-124	Post Fire	Test 11, Zone III
E-125	Fire	Test 11, Zone IV A
E-126	Fire	Test 11, Zone IV B
E-127	Fire	Test 11, Zone IV C (Dresser; Feature 28)
E-128	Late Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone V
E-129	Late Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone V-VI, Contact
E-130	Late Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone VI
E-131	Late Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone VII

E-132	Mid Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone VIII A
E-133	Mid Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone VIII B
E-134	Mid Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone VIII C
E-135	Mid Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone VIII D
E-136	Mid Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone IX
E-137	Early Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone X
E-138	Early Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone XI
E-139	Early Pre Fire	Test 11, Zone XII
E-140	Post Fire	Test 12, Level 1
E-141	Post Fire	Test 12, Level 2
E-142	Post Fire	Test 12, Level 3
E-143	Post Fire/Fire	Test 12, Level 4
E-144	Fire	Test 12, Level 5 (probably trunk; Feature 27)
E-145	Fire	Test 12, Level 5 (probably trunk; Feature 27)
E-146	Fire	Test 12, Level 6
E-147	Fire	Test 12, Level 7, Area A
E-148	Late Pre Fire	Test 12, Level 7, Area B
E-149	Late Pre Fire	Test 12, Level 7, Area C
E-150	Mid Pre Fire	Test 12, Level 8, Area B
E-151	Mid Pre Fire	Test 12, Level 8, Area C
E-152	Early Pre Fire	Test 12, Level 9
E-153	Early Pre Fire	Test 12, Level 10
E-154	Late Pre Fire	Test 13, Outside, Zone A
E-155	Late Pre Fire	Test 13, Outside, Zone B
E-156	Late Pre Fire	Test 13, Outside, Zone C
E-157	Early/Mid Pre Fire	Test 13, Outside, Zone E
E-158	Post Fire	Test 13, Zone II
E-159	Fire	Test 13, Zone III, (trunk; Feature 27)
E-160	Mid Pre Fire	Test 13, Zone V-VI
E-161	Mid Pre Fire	Test 13, Zone VII
E-162	Mid Pre Fire	Test 13, Zone VIII
E-163	Early Pre Fire	Test 13, Zone IX
E-164	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 14, Zone I
E-165	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 14, Zone II
E-166	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 14, Zone III, Area A
E-167	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 14, Zone IV
E-168	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 14, Stoop, Level 1, East $\frac{3}{4}$
E-169	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 14, Stoop, Zone A, West $\frac{1}{4}$
E-170	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 15, Level 1
E-171	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 15, Level 2
E-172	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 15, Level 3
E-173	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 15, Level 4
E-174	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 16, Zone I, Area A
E-175	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 16, Zone I, Area B
E-176	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 16, Zone I, Area C
E-177	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 16, Zone II, Area A

E-178	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 16, Zone III, Area A
E-179	Post Fire (Yard)	Test 17, Level 1, Inside porch
E-180	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 17, Level 1, Outside porch
E-181	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 17, Level 1, Outside porch, Beneath brick pavement
E-182	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 17, Level 2, Inside porch
E-183	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 18, Zone I, Area A
E-184	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 18, Zone I, Area B
E-185	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 18, Zone II, Area B
E-186	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 18, Rodent Run
E-187	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 19, Level 1, Inside porch
E-188	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 19, Level 1, Outside porch
E-189	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 19, Level 2, Outside porch
E-190	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 19, Level 3, Inside porch
E-191	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 19, Level 3, Outside porch
E-192	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 19, Builder's trench; West profile
E-193	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 20, Inside Stoop, Level 1, Area A
E-194	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 20, Inside Stoop, Level 1, Area B
E-195	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 20, Outside Stoop, Zone A
E-196	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 20, Outside Stoop, Zone B
E-197	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 21, Level 1
E-198	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 21, Level 2
E-199	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 22, Zone I, Area A
E-200	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 22, Zone I, Area B
E-201	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 22, Zone I, Area C
E-202	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 22, Zone II, Area A
E-203	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 22, Zone II, Area B
E-204	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 1
E-205	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 2, Area A
E-206	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 2, Area B
E-207	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 2, Area C
E-208	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 3
E-209	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 4, Builder's trench, Feature 1
E-210	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 4, Post
E-211	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 23, Level 4, Base of foundation, Feature 1
E-212	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 24, Level 1, Area A
E-213	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 24, Level 1, Area B
E-214	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 24, Level 2
E-215	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 25, Level 1
E-216	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 25, Level 2
E-217	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 26, Level 1, North of brick walk
E-218	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 26, Level 1, South of brick walk
E-219	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 26, Level 2, North of brick walk
E-220	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 26, Level 2, South of brick walk
E-221	Post Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 1
E-222	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 2, Area A
E-223	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 2, Area B

E-224	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 2, Area C
E-225	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 2, Areas A, B, C
E-226	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 3, North of posts
E-227	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 3, South of posts
E-228	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 27, Level 4, South of posts
E-229	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 28, Level 1
E-230	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 28, Level 2, Area A
E-231	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 28, Level 2, Area B
E-232	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 28, Level 2, Area C
E-233	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 28, Level 3, North ½
E-234	Pre Fire (Yard)	Test 28, Level 3, South ½
E-235	Pre Fire (Yard)	Surface, Front Yard, East Fence, Post (Feature 22B)
E-236	Pre Fire (Yard)	Surface, Front Yard, Front walk, Sand base (Feature 15)
E-237	Pre Fire (Yard)	Surface, Front Yard, South of house
E-238	Pre Fire (Yard)	Surface, South of house
E-239	Pre Fire (Yard)	Surface, Front Yard
E-240	Pre Fire (Yard)	Profile Wall, North wall of house
E-241	Pre Fire (Yard)	Surface, Front Yard, East of house

Appendix III
Lot Inventory, House E

Lot E-1

1 Vessel E-245

Lot E-2

5 Vessel E-246
1 Vessel E-247
1 Vessel E-248
1 container glass (dark green/black)
2 shoe leather
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (4 ¾" long)
7 bone

Lot E-3

1 Vessel E-249
5 Vessel E-250
1 Vessel E-251
3 redware
1 shoe leather
1 iron door latch (rim lock)
1 bone
1 mussel shell

Lot E-4

1 glass cane (?) (aqua; blown; multi-colored blue and red spiral striped; hollow; ¾" diameter)
1 shell casing/bullet (brass; rim fire; 0.38" diameter; 0.75" long; unfired; lead bullet corroded with end broken off)
1 mussel shell

Lot E-5

2 earthenware toilet (upper bowl fragment; ornately decorated with molded acanthus leaves) [cross mends with fragment in Lot E-8]

Lot E-6

1 Vessel E-252
5 Vessel E-253

1 Vessel E-254
1 Vessel E-255
1 Vessel E-256
1 toy cup (ironstone; handled)
1 doll arm (porcelain; 2 1/8" long)
1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; blue)
1 button (brass; 3-piece stamped; missing back half with loop shank; embossed eagle with shield military button)

Lot E-7

1 Vessel E-257
4 Vessel E-258
1 Vessel E-259
1 Vessel E-260
1 Vessel E-261
1 shoe (leather; sole and heel fragment)
1 ceramic "tube" (from knob and tube electrical wiring; industrial porcelain; 7/8" diameter; end broken; minimally 3 ¾" long)
2 bone

Lot E-8

1 earthenware toilet (upper bowl fragment; ornately decorated with molded acanthus leaves) (cross mends with fragment in E-5)

Lot E-9

9 Vessel E-175
1 Vessel E-262
1 Vessel E-263
9 Vessel E-264
2 Vessel E-265
1 Vessel E-266
1 Vessel E-267
2 Vessel E-268
1 Vessel E-269

1 Vessel E-270
 4 Vessel E-271
 2 Vessel E-272
 2 Vessel E-273
 2 Vessel E-274
 3 Vessel E-275
 3 Vessel E-276
 3 Vessel E-277
 1 Vessel E-278
 3 Vessel E-279
 4 Vessel E-280
 2 Vessel E-281
 3 Vessel E-282
 2 Vessel E-283
 2 Vessel E-284
 4 Vessel E-285
 1 Vessel E-286
 3 Vessel E-287
 3 Vessel E-289
 1 Vessel E-290
 2 Vessel E-291
 1 Vessel E-292
 2 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated porcelain
 1 container glass (amber)
 3 container glass (dark green/black)
 76 container glass (aqua)
 28 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (clear; body embossed "...EW-...")
 1 container glass (clear; round; body embossed "...GH")
 1 undecorated milk glass
 1 window glass (aqua)
 1 plate glass (aqua; ¼" thick)
 1 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 1 can rim (ferrous; large diameter) [suggestive of paint can]
 1 tubular container (ferrous; screw cap; approximately ½" diameter; approximately 2" long)
 1 coin (Liberty Head dime; mint date of either 1889 or 1899)
 1 ring/button (?) (oval glass insert; ½" x 7/8"; set in metal surround, potentially gold plated)

1 clothing/shoe metal button hook
 1 wooden pencil (eraser end fragment)
 1 shell casing (brass; center-fire; 0.35" diameter; 0.62" long; fired)
 18 machine cut nail fragments
 1 fabric
 18 bone (large mammal and fowl; includes several "round steak" cuts)
 1 fruit pit

Lot E-10

1 Vessel E-293

Lot E-11

2 Vessel E-294
 1 container glass (clear)
 4 window glass (aqua; crazed)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.38" diameter)
 3 machine cut nails (1 ½" long; lath nails)
 1 bone

Lot E-12

1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 4 window glass (aqua; thin)
 4 window glass (aqua?; thick; crazed and melted)
 3 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
 2 machine cut nails (2 ½" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
 1 crown bottle cap (ferrous)
 2 bone

Lot E-13

4 Vessel E-343
 2 Vessel E-311
 2 Vessel E-312
 1 Vessel E-313
 1 Vessel E-314
 2 Vessel E-315
 1 Vessel E-316
 2 Vessel E-317
 1 undecorated whiteware

1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
 1 redware
 4 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 50 container glass (clear)
 3 tableware glass (clear/lead; burned)
 4 lamp chimney (clear)
 31 window glass (aqua; thick; fire cracked and/or crazed)
 14 window glass (unburned; thick; approximately 3.00mm thick)
 1 widow glass (unburned; thick; trimmed at 1" x 4 3/4" in size)
 1 melted glass droplet
 1 shoe leather
 1 fabric
 1 slate writing stylus
 1 marble (marble; painted; 0.78" diameter; burned)
 1 marble (glass; cat's eye; 0.62" diameter; burned/crazed)
 1 bolt fragment (iron; with nut)
 3 unidentified iron
 1 door butt hinge (iron; 3 1/2" x 3 1/2"; no screws)
 1 brass set screw (1 1/4" long)
 2 small sheet copper
 1 small copper clasp (?)(burned)
 130 machine cut nail fragments [predominately small lath-sized nails]
 3 machine cut nails (4" long)
 3 machine cut nails (1 3/4" long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 1/2" long)
 7 machine cut nails (1 3/8" long)
 4 wire-drawn nail fragments
 10 wire-drawn nails (1 5/8" long)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.46" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.55" diameter)
 15 bone
 1 fruit pit [peach]
 1 wood sample

6 plaster (thick; with thin whitecoat; potentially applied on a rived lath; thin whitewash?)

Lot E-14

1 Vessel E-374
 1 Vessel E-375
 1 Vessel E-376
 1 Vessel E-377
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 redware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 tableware glass (clear; press molded)
 7 window glass (aqua)
 3 window glass (aqua; cut into 1" strips)
 1 iron utensil handle (plated?)
 1 thin sheet copper (1" wide by approximately 3" long)
 1 lead pipe "cap" (1" long; 5/8" inside diameter; 7/8" outside diameter; inside threads) [gas lighting?]
 1 rivet (iron; 4" long; approximately 3/8" diameter)
 1 railroad spike (iron; approximately 5 1/2" long)
 5 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut tack
 1 wood sample
 7 small brick fragments
 22 plaster (thick; applied over lath; thin whitecoat; thin bluish white wash on surface)
 17 bone (mostly fowl)

Lot E-15

2 Vessel E-295
 1 Vessel E-296
 1 Vessel E-297
 5 Vessel E-298

1 Vessel E-299
 1 Vessel E-300
 2 Vessel E-301
 6 Vessel E-302
 7 Vessel E-303
 1 Vessel E-304
 6 Vessel E-305
 8 Vessel E-306
 2 Vessel E-307
 1 Vessel E-308
 1 Vessel E-309
 13 undecorated whiteware
 2 redware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 4 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (milk glass)
 1 tableware glass (clear)
 1 plate glass (round; approximately 4
 ½” diameter; beveled edge)
 [bureau/table top “coaster”]
 19 window glass (aqua)
 2 door knobs (white; porcelain;
 fragmentary; MNV=2?)
 1 hard rubber hair pin (broken)
 1 doll leg (porcelain; 1 ½” long)
 1 marble (white glass?; burned)
 1 glass rod (clear; broken into 1” long
 fragment; 0.128” diameter)
 1 glass “jewel” (red; 0.46” square;
 once set into ring or other jewelry)
 1 graphite pencil lead (round)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44”
 diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57” diameter)
 1 button (shell; unknown number of
 holes; 0.44” diameter)
 4 handle (bone; curved; cross-hatch
 decoration; potentially a rat-tail
 handle; not a tang-handled item)
 3 sheet metal strap/band (ferrous)
 1 “tube” (ferrous; 1” diameter)
 7 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 ¼” long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 ½” long)
 1 furniture castor (iron; with porcelain
 wheel; 1 5/8” diameter wheel)

52 bone (mostly large mammal; cut and
 chopped; some fowl)

Lot E- 16

5 Vessel E-298
 4 Vessel E-305
 1 Vessel E-378
 1 Vessel E-379
 1 Vessel E-380
 1 printed (brown) whiteware
 1 printed (red) whiteware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware bottle (body
 only)
 1 container glass (dark green)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 26 window glass (aqua; varies from
 10.3mm to 2.44mm in thickness)
 1 straight pin (flat head; 1 3/8” long)
 1 safety pin
 1 collar/button hole stud (milk glass)
 5 machine cut nail fragments
 54 bone (mostly large mammal; sawn
 and chopped; includes some
 feet/ankle elements; one fish
 vertebrae)
 3 coal

Lot E-17

4 Vessel E-305
 1 Vessel E-381
 1 kaolin pipe bowl (embossed “T”)
 [“TD” pipe?]
 3 bone and ebony dominoes
 1 shoe leather
 1 wooden pencil (eraser end)
 1 collar/button hole stud (milk glass)
 3 container glass (clear)
 2 machine cut nail fragments
 1 fruit pit [peach]
 2 small brick fragments

Lot E-18

11 Vessel E-382
 5 Vessel E-383
 1 Vessel E-384
 7 Vessel E-385

- 9 Vessel E-386
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 13 window glass (aqua; relatively thin, from 1.12mm to 1.73mm)
- 5 mortar

Lot E-19

- 1 Vessel E-223
- 1 Vessel E-225
- 1 Vessel E-226
- 1 Vessel E-227
- 1 toy plate (undecorated; scalloped edge; whiteware; 1 3/4" diameter base; 3 1/4" diameter rim; backstamp "THE MARQUIS / W. H. GRINDLE.../ ENGLAND")
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 slate (gray; roofing)
- 3 bone

Lot E-20

- 2 Vessel E-398

Lot E-21

- 2 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 bone

Lot E-22

- 1 Vessel E-19
- 1 Vessel E-50
- 1 Vessel E-51
- 1 Vessel E-52
- 1 Vessel E-53
- 4 Vessel E-54
- 1 Vessel E-55
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 electrical insular (clear) [pole type]
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 3 container glass (milk glass)

- 37 container glass (aqua)
- 44 container glass (clear)
- 1 crown bottle cap
- 1 button/cufflink (cuprous; ovoid; stamped; gilded; 3/8" x 1/2")
- 1 electrical wire (cuprous; sheathed)
- 8 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 13 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 12 bone
- 3 roofing slate (gray)

Lot E-23

- 1 Vessel E-34
- 10 Vessel E-54
- 1 Vessel E-57
- 2 Vessel E-58
- 1 Vessel E-59
- 1 Vessel E-60
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 printed (gilded) porcelain
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 43 container glass (aqua)
- 26 container glass (clear)
- 16 window glass (aqua)
- 3 shoe (leather; 2" wide x approximately 8" long) [men's/child's shoe]
- 5 fabric
- 6 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
- 1 indeterminate ferrous (layered; 2 1/4" x 1 1/4")
- 1 metal container (ferrous; 3" diameter) ["tin" can]
- 7 machine cut nail fragments
- 12 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 wood (burned; approximately 1 5/8" thick; floor board or joist)
- 17 bone
- 1 wood
- 1 roofing slate (purple)

Lot E-24

2 Vessel E-325
 19 Vessel E-327
 1 Vessel E-328
 1 Vessel E-436
 2 container glass (clear)
 20 container glass (clear; melted)
 24 window glass (aqua)
 7 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 buckle (ferrous; 1" x 1 3/8")
 17 machine cut nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 7/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
 2 wood (burned)
 2 fabric (floor covering)

Lot E-25

39 Vessel E-322
 4 Vessel E-323
 4 Vessel E-324
 7 Vessel E-325
 1 Vessel E-327
 15 Vessel E-328
 7 Vessel E-436
 2 undecorated whiteware
 11 container glass (aqua)
 125 container glass (clear)
 9 container glass (clear; melted)
 5 lamp chimney (clear)
 808 window glass (aqua; sample measured for thickness)
 23 window glass (aqua; slightly melted; evidence of paint line along glazing edge)
 58 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 door knob (mineral or marbled; red and white buff paste earthenware; 2 1/4" diameter; burned) [fragment]
 1 door knob (porcelain; 2 1/4" diameter) [whole]
 1 marble (marble; 0.85" diameter; heavily burned)

1 worked wood (tube-like; round; hollow core; approximately 5/8" diameter interior; burned)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter; burned)
 2 kerosene wick burner (cuprous; 1 1/8" diameter)
 1 shell casing (brass; center-fire; 0.35" diameter; 0.50-0.625" long)
 3 lock keyhole escutcheon plate with cover (cuprous; 2 3/8" long) [mnv=1]
 1 door key (ferrous; 3 1/4" long; "teeth" missing)
 1 unidentified "key-like" iron (1 3/4" long; teeth missing?)
 1 window sash spring bolt (ferrous; 3 3/8" long; spring wrapped; 3/8" diameter)
 2 shoe (leather; heel and partial toe only; 2" x 2 1/2" x 7/8") [small sized men's?; mnv=1]
 384 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
 7 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 5 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 16 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 8 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 62 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
 19 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 7 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
 3 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
 3 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1" long)
 60 wood (burned)
 5 dowel (wood; burned; 7/8" diameter)
 12 mortar
 11 bone

Lot E-26

- 1 Vessel E-427
- 1 Vessel E-428
- 1 Vessel E-429
- 1 Vessel E-430
- 1 Vessel E-431
- 1 undecorated porcelain [small toy; pull?]
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 10 window glass (aqua)
- 1 window glass (aqua; burned)
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)
- 1 bolt and wing nut (brass; 1½" long; 3/16" diameter shaft)
- 1 flattened disk (lead; 0.09" thick; approximately 1 ¾" diameter; hammer flattened)
- 1 carriage bolt (ferrous; 4 ¼" long)
- 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 47 machine cut nail fragments
- 7 plaster
- 6 plaster (with white coat) [very thin white coat]
- 1 brick (soft mud; small fragment)
- 1 bivalve shell
- 4 bone

Lot E-27

- 1 pipe bowl (kaolin; embossed "T. D.")
- 22 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (4 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 2 bone

Lot E-28

- 1 Vessel E-446
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 13 window glass (aqua)
- 2 window glass (aqua; melted)

- 5 fabric (floor covering)
- 65 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 ½" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 11 plaster (with white coat)
- 5 bone

Lot E-29

- 1 Vessel E-469
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 privacy glass (clear; 3.83mm)
- 23 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 17 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 plaster
- 2 brick (with mortar; demolition debris?)
- 2 bone

Lot E-30

- 2 Vessel E-1
- 1 Vessel E-2
- 9 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 2 undecorated porcelain
- 3 electrical porcelain (knob)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 10 container glass (aqua)
- 16 container glass (clear)
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 6 automobile battery case (hard rubber)
- 1 indeterminate strap (iron; 4" long; 1 ¼" wide)
- 3 electrical wire (cuprous; sheathed; wrapped around itself at one end)
- 1 rod (iron; 5/16" diameter; minimally 3" long)
- 1 shell casing (cuprous; ¾" long; 0.35" diameter rim fire?)
- 2 indeterminate strap (?) (cuprous; 3" long; 3/8" wide)
- 1 metal disk (indeterminate metal; 0.86" diameter ½" tall) [decorated?]
- 1 indeterminate cap (iron; 5/8" diameter)

- 1 indeterminate rod (lead; 1/8" diameter)
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 4 bone

Lot E-31

- 2 Vessel E-56
- 1 electrical porcelain (switch plate or electrical socket)
- 1 unglazed red paste earthenware
- 1 printed (brown) whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 1 automotive battery glass (hard rubber)
- 1 bone

Lot E-32

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 bone

Lot E-33

- 1 Vessel E-244
- 2 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 1 brick (small fragment)

Lot E-34

- 3 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 shutter hinge (cast iron; 2 1/2" x 1 1/2"; hole for screw fastener)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-35

- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 3 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 2 fabric (floor covering)
- 48 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 4 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)

- 3 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 4 wood (burned) [flooring?]

Lot E-36

- 13 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 4 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 27 machine cut nail fragments
- 6 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 2 plaster
- 13 wood (burned; 3 1/4"-4" wide; 1" thick) [flooring?]
- 3 fabric (floor cover)
- 1 bone

Lot E-37

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 redware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 11 window glass (aqua)
- 27 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 7 plaster (with white coat)
- 3 bone

Lot E-38

- 1 Vessel E-329
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 24 window glass (aqua)
- 1 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 1 roller bracket (ferrous; 5/8" x 1 1/4"; L-shaped) [Reminiscent of a roller shade bracket, but slightly smaller]
- 32 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragment
- 3 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 wood (burned; 2 1/8" wide x 3/4" thick) [flooring?]
- 6 plaster (with white coat)
- 3 bone

Lot E-39

4	Vessel E-7	2	Vessel E-198
3	Vessel E-29	3	Vessel E-199
1	Vessel E-37	1	Vessel E-200
1	Vessel E-65	1	Vessel E-201
2	Vessel E-94	1	Vessel E-202
2	Vessel E-96	3	Vessel E-203
1	Vessel E-113	9	Vessel E-204
2	Vessel E-115	2	Vessel E-205
1	Vessel E-118	1	Vessel E-206
3	Vessel E-122	1	Vessel E-207
1	Vessel E-130	3	Vessel E-208
1	Vessel E-137	1	Vessel E-210
3	Vessel E-141	22	undecorated whiteware
1	Vessel E-143	1	redware
1	Vessel E-146	2	Albany-slipped stoneware
2	Vessel E-149	1	painted (blue) whiteware
1	Vessel E-151	1	painted (yellow) porcelain
3	Vessel E-152	4	undecorated porcelain
1	Vessel E-154	1	doll head (porcelain; 1/2" x 1/2" x 5/8")
1	Vessel E-158	12	automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
1	Vessel E-169	1	shoe fragment (leather)
9	Vessel E-170	2	electrical porcelain "tube" ("knob and tube" wiring)
1	Vessel E-172	3	container glass (dark green/black)
4	Vessel E-176	16	container glass (amber)
3	Vessel E-177	206	container glass (aqua) [mostly beer bottle body fragments]
1	Vessel E-178	154	container glass (clear)
1	Vessel E-179	8	lamp chimney (clear)
1	Vessel E-180	8	window glass (aqua)
2	Vessel E-181	1	window glass (aqua; melted; white patina)
1	Vessel E-182	2	indeterminate sheet metal (ferrous; large fragments)
2	Vessel E-183	1	hinge (cuprous; decorative; 4" long; 1/2" wide)
5	Vessel E-184	1	brooch ? (1" x 1 1/2")
4	Vessel E-185	1	furniture caster (iron; 4" long; approximately 1/2" diameter; wood wheel; 5/8" wide wheel; 1" diameter wheel)
4	Vessel E-186	1	Hutchinson Blob Top bottle "stopper" (pot metal; 1/2" diameter)
3	Vessel E-187		
3	Vessel E-188		
2	Vessel E-189		
2	Vessel E-190		
2	Vessel E-191		
1	Vessel E-192		
1	Vessel E-193		
2	Vessel E-194		
1	Vessel E-195		
3	Vessel E-196		
3	Vessel E-197		

1	railroad car door seal (1/2" diameter; lead)	3	Vessel E-127
1	indeterminate fastener (lead; 1" long)	9	Vessel E-128
65	crown bottle caps	6	Vessel E-129
44	wire-drawn nail fragments	1	Vessel E-130
67	bone	2	Vessel E-131
1	human tooth (upper/maxillary first molar)	3	Vessel E-132
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.57" diameter)	2	Vessel E-133
2	wood (burned)	3	Vessel E-134

Lot E-40

2	Vessel E-34	4	Vessel E-137
1	Vessel E-36	4	Vessel E-138
7	Vessel E-37	4	Vessel E-139
6	Vessel E-39	5	Vessel E-140
1	Vessel E-41	9	Vessel E-141
1	Vessel E-42	3	Vessel E-142
2	Vessel E-46	1	Vessel E-143
4	Vessel E-65	1	Vessel E-144
2	Vessel E-68	2	Vessel E-145
1	Vessel E-102	4	Vessel E-146
1	Vessel E-103	1	Vessel E-147
1	Vessel E-104	1	Vessel E-148
4	Vessel E-105	8	Vessel E-149
1	Vessel E-106	3	Vessel E-150
2	Vessel E-107	2	Vessel E-151
2	Vessel E-108	4	Vessel E-152
1	Vessel E-109	5	Vessel E-153
1	Vessel E-110	1	Vessel E-154
2	Vessel E-111	2	Vessel E-155
2	Vessel E-112	1	Vessel E-156
1	Vessel E-113	1	Vessel E-157
1	Vessel E-114	1	Vessel E-158
4	Vessel E-115	2	Vessel E-159
2	Vessel E-116	1	Vessel E-160
1	Vessel E-117	4	Vessel E-161
3	Vessel E-118	4	Vessel E-162
4	Vessel E-119	3	Vessel E-163
5	Vessel E-120	5	Vessel E-164
4	Vessel E-121	2	Vessel E-165
2	Vessel E-122	2	Vessel E-166
3	Vessel E-123	3	Vessel E-167
3	Vessel E-124	1	Vessel E-168
3	Vessel E-125	1	Vessel E-169
5	Vessel E-126	1	Vessel E-171
		2	Vessel E-172
		2	Vessel E-173

3	Vessel E-174	1	decorative applique (cuprous; hole for nail; 3/8" wide approximate)
6	Vessel E-175	8	railroad car door seals (lead; serrated edge; 1/2" diameter) [several have partially legible letters and company names, including one that references "CHICAGO"]
5	Vessel E-176		
23	Vessel E-209	234	crown bottle caps (ferrous) [Discarded]
24	undecorated whiteware	1	coil/spring (ferrous; approximately 2 1/2" diameter; 7 coils)
1	salt-glazed/Albany stoneware	1	twisted rod (ferrous; 2 1/4" long; 2 1/2" wide)
2	printed (blue) whiteware	1	loop (ferrous; 3/4" thick; 1 1/2" diameter; 3/4" diameter hole)
1	undecorated porcelain	1	latch hook (iron; 2 1/2" long;
1	indeterminate porcelain (1/2" x 3/4")	1	indeterminate strap (ferrous; 2 1/2" long; 3/8" wide)
1	doll face (porcelain; painted; hollow)	1	shaker cap (cuprous; 1" diameter; 4 holes; metal container)
1	toy plate (relief decorated; scalloped edge; whiteware; 1 1/2" diameter base; 3" diameter rim; backstamp "...LEY & C[O]" with wreath)	1	shaker cap (ferrous; 1" diameter; metal container)
1	kaolin pipe stem (burned)	3	metal container (ferrous) ["tin" can]
1	pipe mouthpiece (celluloid; 1 1/2" long)	6	cuprous slag
3	indeterminate tubing (rubber; red; 1/2" diameter; 3" long)	1	indeterminate hollow tube (cuprous; 1 1/8" long; 1/4" diameter)
2	shoes (leather; 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" heel)	1	railroad spike fragment
1	container glass (aqua/milk glass; layered)	4	machine cut nail fragment
4	container glass (milk glass)	59	wire-drawn nail fragments
14	container glass (dark green/black)	3	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
45	container glass (amber)	1	wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
600+	container glass (aqua) [mostly beer bottle fragments; DISCARDED]	1	screw (1 5/8" long)
400+	container glass (clear) [more variety; medicine bottles and food containers; DISCARDED]	113	bone
19	window glass (aqua)	1	collar stud (bone;
1	window screen (ferrous; square holes)	1	button (bone; 4-hole; 0.69" diameter)
1	shell casing (cuprous; 3/4" long; .38" diameter; center fire)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.37" diameter)
1	shell casing (cuprous; 5/8" long; 0.36" diameter; badly corroded) [indeterminate firing]		
1	indeterminate cap (?) (cuprous; 3/8" diameter)		
1	indeterminate disk (cuprous; 5/8" diameter)		
1	drop-style key escutcheon plate (cuprous; decorated; 7/8" x 3/4")		
			Lot E-41
		1	Vessel E-39
		1	Vessel E-212
		1	Vessel E-218
		1	Vessel E-223
		1	Vessel E-224
		1	Vessel E-228
		1	Vessel E-229
		1	Vessel E-230

1 Vessel E-231
 2 Vessel E-232
 3 Vessel E-233
 1 Vessel E-234
 2 Vessel E-235
 1 Vessel E-236
 2 Vessel E-237
 1 Vessel E-238
 2 Vessel E-239
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 5 container glass (amber)
 34 container glass (aqua)
 24 container glass (clear)
 2 container glass (clear; melted)
 26 window glass (aqua; measured)
 3 window glass (aqua; shattered; with paint from window seam; measured)
 106 window glass (aqua; shattered; measured)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.59" diameter)
 1 indeterminate rod (hard rubber; 0.14" diameter)
 14 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 37 fabric flooring
 1 shoe (leather; fragment)
 64 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 10 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 5 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 51 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/4" long)
 3 wire-drawn nail (2 1/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
 4 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
 8 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 13 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
 8 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
 4 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
 1 screw fragment (flat head)

1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 3/8" long)
 3 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/4" long)
 4 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/8" long)
 2 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1" long)
 1 railroad spike (5 1/2" long)
 10 indeterminate metal container (ferrous; 11" diameter rim) [bucket or hollowware pot?]
 12 wood
 37 bone
 4 snail shell
 1 fruit pit

Lot E-42

2 Vessel E-330
 2 undecorated porcelain
 2 container glass (amber)
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 16 container glass (aqua)
 14 container glass (clear)
 8 window glass (aqua)
 5 rod (iron; approximately 5/16" diameter; approximately 8" long)
 8 coil/spring (iron; approximately 3" diameter; one end wrapped around coil) [furniture spring]
 269 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 9 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 7 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (7/8" long)
 180 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
 15 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 3 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)

- 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/8" long)
- 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1" long)
- 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (7/8" long)
- 1 indeterminate (cuprous and gold plating)
- 1 hook ("hook and eye" fastener; cuprous)
- 10 wood (burned)
- 22 plaster (with white coat)
- 1 bone

Lot E-43

- 6 Vessel E-343
- 24 Vessel E-345
- 6 Vessel E-400
- 2 Vessel E-401
- 3 Vessel E-403
- 1 Vessel E-404
- 3 Vessel E-406
- 1 Vessel E-407
- 1 Vessel E-408
- 1 Vessel E-409
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 painted (pink; porcelain) [knickknack or figurine]
- 3 container glass (amber)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 6 lamp chimney (milk glass)
- 14 lamp chimney (clear)
- 5 mirror (aqua; silver backed)
- 180 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 bead/button (purple glass; faceted gem/teardrop shaped; 2-holes in side; 0.84" long; 0.21" diameter) [most likely a button]
- 1 marble (Rockingham blue; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
- 1 doll (Parian ware; child in sitting position with nightshirt raised above waist exposing bare bottom; broken at waist; 1 3/4" x 1")
- 2 shoe heels (leather; 1 7/8" x 2" x 1")
- 1 indeterminate end cap, potentially belt (bakelite?; 1 1/8" x 1 1/8" x 3/8")
- 2 corset busk (ferrous; 4 3/4" long; 1/2" wide; rounded edges; hook from "hook and eye" fastener)
- 1 shell casing (cuprous; 0.32" diameter; 1/2" tall; rim-fired)
- 69 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 26 sheet metal (ferrous; wavy pattern)
- 1 indeterminate ferrous (2 1/2" long; 1 1/2" wide)
- 1 buckle (ferrous; 1 1/2" x 1")
- 1 straight pin (cuprous)
- 1 indeterminate cap (ferrous; 7/8" diameter)
- 2 pot (ferrous; slightly curved)
- 3 pot handle (iron; 1" wide; curved) [mnv = 2]
- 72 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 20 plaster (with white coat)
- 15 plaster
- 3 brick
- 2 wood
- 1 slate
- 1 snail shell
- 23 bone

Lot E-44

- 1 Vessel E-391
- 1 Vessel E-399
- 6 Vessel E-400

3 Vessel E-402
 1 Vessel E-403
 1 Vessel E-405
 2 Vessel E-426
 2 Vessel E-430
 3 undecorated whiteware
 6 container glass (amber)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 1 lamp chimney (clear)
 83 window glass (aqua)
 1 bead (black glass; gold plated;
 hexagon shape; 1" long; 3/16"
 diameter)
 2 shoe leather (1" x 1"; 3 cuprous
 nails) [mnv = 1?]
 1 comb tine (hard rubber; wide comb)
 13 indeterminate sheet (unknown
 material)
 40 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 5 brick
 15 shaley coal residue
 3 plaster
 25 plaster (with white coat)
 2 plaster (with white coat; very thick; 1
 1/4-1 1/2" thick)
 1 snail shell

Lot E-45

2 Vessel E-397
 1 Vessel E-426
 1 container glass (amber)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 2 window glass (aqua)
 1 bone

Lot E-46

6 Vessel E-343
 1 Vessel E-397
 23 Vessel E-400
 1 Vessel E-405
 1 Vessel E-408
 3 Vessel E-419

1 Vessel E-420
 6 Vessel E-421
 3 Vessel E-422
 7 Vessel E-423
 8 Vessel E-424
 6 Vessel E-425
 33 Vessel E-426
 4 redware [very thin; small diameter;
 approximately 1" diameter pipe?]
 21 container glass (dark green/black)
 16 container glass (aqua)
 6 container glass (clear)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40"
 diameter)
 39 window glass (aqua)
 33 metal container (ferrous) [tin can]
 20 machine cut nail fragments
 5 brick fragments (small; quarter size)
 15 plaster
 54 plaster (with white coat) [narrow
 rived lath]
 27 bone

Lot E-47

6 Vessel E-419
 6 Vessel E-421
 7 Vessel E-422
 3 Vessel E-424
 17 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 7 container glass (clear)

Lot E-48

2 Vessel E-399
 1 Vessel E-402
 1 Vessel E-441
 1 Vessel E-444
 1 Vessel E-445
 6 container glass (dark green/black)
 5 container glass (amber)
 13 container glass (aqua)
 3 lamp chimney (clear)
 21 window glass (aqua)
 1 button (cuprous; loop shank; 0.52"
 diameter)
 45 machine cut nail fragments

1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 16 plaster (with white coat)
 10 plaster
 7 bone

Lot E-49

1 Vessel E-448
 1 Vessel E-464
 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware [impressed fragment of Davenport anchor mark; no date present]
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (amber)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (aqua; embossed)
 1 window glass (aqua; 1" wide strip of glass; 2.49mm thick) [crossmends with Lot E-133; represents someone working/cutting glass; exceptionally thick for this early component] Test 5, Zone VIII, Area A
 23 window glass (aqua)
 2 indeterminate strap (iron; 3/4" wide)
 25 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1" long)
 1 graphite stylus (0.23" diameter; round)
 1 snail shell
 12 plaster
 5 plaster (with white coat; one with "key")
 7 bone

Lot E-50

5 Vessel E-413
 3 Vessel E-445
 3 Vessel E-463
 1 container glass (aqua)
 19 window glass (aqua)
 39 machine cut nail fragments

1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
 1 plaster
 3 brick (soft mud; very soft)
 2 bone

Lot E-51

1 container glass (dark green/black)
 12 machine cut nail fragments [mostly all very small sized]
 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 7 brick (soft mud; moderately large size; very soft; relatively clean)
 1 plaster
 1 brick (soft mud; intentionally thinned?; approximately 1 1/8" thick; very worn and/or cupped surface) [flooring?]

Lot E-52

2 Vessel E-29
 1 Vessel E-37
 1 Vessel E-65
 1 Vessel E-66
 1 Vessel E-67
 1 Vessel E-68
 1 Vessel E-69
 11 Vessel E-71
 1 Vessel E-72
 2 electrical porcelain (1" thick "plate") [for switch, fixture?]
 8 undecorated whiteware
 2 redware
 1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 2 container glass (milk glass)
 10 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (green)
 39 container glass (aqua)
 52 container glass (clear)
 7 window glass (aqua)

318 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
 4 pencil (wood with cuprous eraser holder; 6 1/6" diameter)
 1 button (?) (lead; loop shank missing; 1" diameter)
 20 indeterminate lead [interior fragments batter "cells"]
 1 indeterminate molded lead
 7 electrical wire (cuprous; sheathed)
 1 wire-drawn nail (3/4" long)
 3 brick (small fragments)

Lot E-53

1 Vessel E-10
 5 Vessel E-19
 5 Vessel E-33
 2 Vessel E-34
 1 Vessel E-35
 1 Vessel E-36
 7 Vessel E-37
 1 Vessel E-38
 1 Vessel E-39
 1 Vessel E-40
 1 Vessel E-41
 1 Vessel E-42
 1 Vessel E-43
 1 Vessel E-44
 1 Vessel E-45
 2 Vessel E-46
 2 Vessel E-48
 2 Vessel E-49
 2 Vessel E-106
 4 Vessel E-170
 5 undecorated whiteware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 3 salt-glazed stoneware
 2 painted/printed (gilded; words/letters) porcelain
 6 container glass (milk glass)
 4 container glass (amber)
 70 container glass (aqua)
 73 container glass (clear)
 5 window glass (aqua)
 1 marble (stone; 0.60" diameter) [heavily eroded]

1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.60" diameter)
 1 elbow pipe bowl (kaolin)
 2 buckle (cuprous; 1 1/8" long; 1/2" wide) [suspender?]
 7 metal container (ferrous) ["tin" can fragments]
 12 crown bottle caps
 3 machine cut nail fragments
 18 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
 10 mica
 13 bone
 1 wood (with machine cut nail intact)

Lot E-54

1 Vessel E-29
 1 Vessel E-30
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 14 container glass (aqua)
 15 container glass (clear)
 4 window glass (aqua)
 3 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 8 indeterminate "rod" (ferrous; 1/4" diameter; minimally 6-7" long)
 9 machine cut nail fragments
 54 wire-drawn nail fragments

Lot E-55

1 Vessel E-324
 2 Vessel E-331
 3 Vessel E-332
 3 Vessel E-334
 1 Vessel E-347
 1 Vessel E-373
 1 undecorated porcelain
 1 container glass (layered blue/milk glass; checkerboard pattern)
 1 container glass (amber)
 35 container glass (aqua)
 21 container glass (clear)
 1 lamp chimney (clear)
 6 window glass (aqua)
 32 spring/coil (iron; 3" diameter) [furniture]

7 spring/coil attachments (iron; wrapped around each other) [furniture]
 1 latch hook (iron' minimally 1 ½" long)
 21 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 122 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
 53 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 ¼" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 ¾" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 30 wood (burned) [flooring]
 15 plaster (with white coat)
 8 bone

Lot E-56

2 Vessel E-170
 1 Vessel E-215
 1 painted (polychrome) porcelain
 6 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (clear)
 2 crown bottle caps
 1 machine cut nail fragments
 3 wire-drawn nail fragments

Lot E-57

1 Vessel E-170
 11 Vessel E-322
 1 Vessel E-327
 62 Vessel E-328
 26 Vessel E-356
 1 Vessel E-387
 1 Vessel E-388
 1 Vessel E-389
 1 Vessel E-390
 1 Vessel E-391
 1 Vessel E-392
 4 Vessel E-436
 1 decal decorated (?) (polychrome; floral; rose pattern) porcelain [body only; very similar to Vessel E-318 and E-319]
 19 container glass (aqua)
 20 container glass (clear)

2 container glass (clear; press molded)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 58 window glass (aqua)
 40 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 pencil (wood; cuprous cap; heavily used; 1 ½" long; ¼" diameter)
 1 shotgun shell casing (cuprous; heavily corroded and not whole; approximately 0.79"-0.80" diameter; center fire; embossed "N^o ... / NEW RIV[AL]"; not fired)
 1 fastener (ferrous; 1/8" diameter hole)
 13 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 1 rim lock strike plate (ferrous; 4 ½" long; 1" deep; 1" wide)
 4 springs (ferrous; approximately 3" diameter) [furniture]
 135 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 ½" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 4 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 18 wire-drawn nail fragments
 3 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 ¼" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 ½" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 ¼" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/8" long)
 4 plaster
 6 plaster (with white coat)
 2 brick (small fragments)
 25 wood
 8 bone

Lot E-58

21 Vessel E-322
 11 Vessel E-328
 36 Vessel E-356
 4 Vessel E-419
 1 Vessel E-423
 1 Vessel E-432

1 Vessel E-433
 1 Vessel E-434
 1 Vessel E-435
 11 Vessel E-436
 1 Vessel E-437
 3 Vessel E-438
 1 Vessel E-439
 1 Vessel E-440
 1 Vessel E-465
 6 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (milk glass?)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 29 container glass (clear)
 4 lamp chimney (clear)
 129 window glass (aqua; measured)
 3 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 toy plate (printed; BLUE WILLOW pattern; whiteware; approximately 3 1/2" diameter)
 1 button/snap (ferrous; socket; 0.70" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)
 1 marble (Rockingham glazed; 0.56" diameter)
 5 fabric (floor covering)
 1 metal bowl (blue enamelware; ferrous; 6" diameter rim; 4 7/8" diameter base; 2 3/4" tall)
 7 folded metal (ferrous; 1/4" thick; 1" tall; circular)
 1 washer (ferrous; 2 3/8" outer diameter; 7/8" inner diameter)
 2 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 1 indeterminate strap/handle (ferrous; 1 3/8" wide; 6" long; curved in section) [pot handle]
 6 leather
 1 leather strap (cuprous grommets/rivets; 1/2" wide; 2" long)
 3 indeterminate cuprous
 1 furniture caster (iron; 3 3/4" x 1 1/4"; no wheel)
 37 metal container (ferrous; rolled seams) ["tin can"]
 297 machine cut nail fragments

1 machine cut nail (4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 7 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 6 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 8 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 3 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (4" long)
 4 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 3/8" long)
 2 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/4" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/8" long)
 49 plaster (with white coat)
 1 brick fragment
 4 coal
 4 pink shaley coal residue
 23 wood (burned)
 15 bone

Lot E-59

4 Vessel E-445
 7 Vessel E-463
 1 Vessel E-467
 1 undecorated whiteware
 2 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (clear)
 27 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 hook (cuprous; 1 5/8" long; approximately 1/8" wide)
 2 indeterminate strap (iron; 1" wide)
 6 machine cut nail fragments
 10 plaster (with "keys")
 3 plaster (with white coat)
 3 brick (with mortar; small pieces)
 1 paving brick (1" thick; soft mud; approximately 3" wide; mottled glaze)

10 bone

Lot E-60

4 Vessel E-463
6 window glass (aqua; measured)

Lot E-61

1 Vessel 471
1 coin (Indian Head; ONE CENT; 1893 mint date)
1 indeterminate brass fitting ? (½” outer diameter; one end hollow; ¼” interior diameter; opposite end solid and broken/chisel cut)
1 indeterminate fitting ? (brass; oval and slightly cupped; 2” long x 7/8” wide; attached ¼” square fastener located opposite cupped face)
1 container glass (green; circles embossed)
3 container glass (clear)
51 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 window glass (aqua; melted)
1 indeterminate cast iron (3” long; 2” wide) [shutter or other form of a hinge?]
1 asbestos fabric (?) [discarded]
23 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
1 bone

Lot E-62

1 pipe stem (kaolin)
1 undecorated whiteware
1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware [thinly potted; impressed “ADAMS”]
1 container glass (aqua)
14 window glass (aqua)
10 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-63

1 undecorated whiteware
1 printed (purple) porcelain
1 container glass (amber)
3 container glass (aqua)

11 container glass (clear)
3 plate glass (clear; beveled edge)
5 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
1 transite siding (?) (asbestos “board”)
1 rivet (?) (cuprous; stamped; 0.53” diameter)
1 strap (ferrous; 4 ½” long; ¾” wide)
1 electrical wiring (cuprous; sheathed; heavy gauge)
11 wire-drawn nail fragments
1 wire-drawn nail (2 5/8” long)
1 wire-drawn nail (2 ½” long)

Lot E-64

1 Vessel E-70
13 Vessel E-73
1 knob (knob and tube; electrical porcelain)
2 drain tile (salt glazed; stoneware)
1 electrical porcelain (thick plate; unknown thickness) [switch; light socket]
1 undecorated (green-glazed) porcelain
16 undecorated whiteware
2 undecorated porcelain
1 undecorated ironstone (3 ½” x 2 ¼”; curved at one end) [reminiscent of sanitary ware or electrical porcelain]
4 container glass (green)
1 container glass (dark green/black)
2 container glass (cobalt blue)
1 container glass (amber)
52 container glass (aqua)
229 container glass (clear)
27 window glass (aqua)
36 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
9 rods (iron; approximately ½” diameter)
2 bolts (iron; approximately 3/8” diameter)
2 pipe (iron; 7/8” diameter; 5” long and 8” long)
1 battery connector (lead)
4 melted lead

4 electrical connectors (cuprous)
 1 indeterminate lead
 21 indeterminate iron
 3 sheet metal [cans?]
 6 transite tile (asbestos)
 1 lightbulb socket with bulb
 (porcelain/metal)
 4 wire (cuprous)
 5 indeterminate fasteners (cuprous)
 2 indeterminate cuprous (2 1/8" x 1
 1/2")
 1 bolt (cuprous; threaded; hexagonal
 head; 1 5/8" long)
 27 machine cut nail fragments
 29 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 screw (cuprous; 1 3/4" long)
 1 screw (cuprous; 1 1/8" long)
 6 bone
 2 concrete blocks
 1 brick

Lot E-65

2 window glass (aqua; melted)

Lot E-66

1 Vessel E-221
 1 button (milk glass; 2-hole; 0.55"
 diameter)
 2 electrical porcelain (round; 2"
 diameter; 1/2" tall) [switch]
 1 electrical porcelain (threaded; male
 threads) [bulb base?]
 1 electrical porcelain (bulb?)
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (amber)
 14 container glass (aqua)
 31 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (milk glass)
 26 container glass (clear; melted)
 12 window glass (aqua)
 7 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 plate glass (aqua; 1/4" thick)
 11 automotive battery casing (hard
 rubber)
 2 indeterminate lead slag

2 indeterminate strap (cuprous; 1/8"
 wide; approximately 4 1/2" long)
 2 strap (ferrous; 2 3/4" wide; minimally
 9" long)
 1 wire (cuprous; heavy gauge)
 1 wire (cuprous; narrow gauge)
 2 lightbulb base (cuprous; threaded; 1"
 diameter)
 1 door hook with staple (ferrous; 4"
 long; wrought?)
 1 washer (?) (ferrous; 5/8" x 5/8"
 square; 3/8" diameter hole)
 1 latch (?) (iron; 4" long; indent in
 center for fitting?)
 2 spring/coil (ferrous; 1/2" diameter)
 3 links (?) (ferrous; approximately 3
 3/4" long)
 1 carriage bolt fragment
 2 machine cut nail fragments
 20 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (4 1/2" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (3 3/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 7/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
 3 slate (1/2" thick; purple; roofing)
 2 wood (flat; approximately 3 3/4" long)
 1 bone

Lot E-67

5 Vessel E-335
 36 container glass (aqua)
 14 container glass (aqua; melted)
 1 container glass (clear)
 28 window glass (aqua)
 171 window glass (aqua; melted)
 4 fabric (floor covering)
 1 straight pin (cuprous; minimally 3/4"
 long)
 2 shotgun shell casings (brass; 0.81"-
 0.82" diameter; not fired; embossed
 "[N]EW CLU[B])
 1 lead buckshot from shotgun load
 (melted)
 7 indeterminate iron bar (3/4" x 3/4")
 2 indeterminate sheet metal (ferrous)

- 2 spring/coil (ferrous; ½” diameter; tightly coiled)
- 46 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (2 ¾” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3/4” long)
- 4 wood (burned) [floor boards]
- 28 wood (burned)
- 11 plaster (with white coat)
- 2 brick (small fragments; burned)
- 1 whetstone (1 3/8” wide; 5/8” thick; minimally 6” long)

Lot E-68

- 1 Vessel E-419
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 6 window glass (aqua)
- 23 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 8 fabric (floor covering; burned)
- 100+ paper/book fragments (burned)
- 1 ball of string (cotton; approximately 1 ½” diameter; wrapped around wooden block?)
- 1 paper/fabric (?) -wrapped silk cord (2 ½” long) [Wrapped area is approximately 5/8” wide by 2 ½” long with finished ends, reminiscent of a handle?]
- 1 collar stud (milk glass)
- 1 wood rod (burned; approximately 3/8” diameter; with central hole) [Pipe stem?]
- 4 lead shot (melted and partially fused from unfired shotgun shell)
- 8 shotgun shells (brass ends only; heavily corroded; 0.63-0.68” diameter; suggestive of a 16- or 18-gauge shotgun?)
- 4 shotgun shells (brass ends only; heavily corroded; 0.80-0.83” diameter; suggestive of an 8- or 10-gauge shotgun?)

- 1 shotgun shell (brass end only; heavily corroded; 0.90” diameter; suggestive of a 6-gauge shotgun?)
- 6 shotgun shell wads (cardboard or fiber disks; round; compatible with the smaller sized shotgun shells)
- 4 indeterminate strap (ferrous; 5/8” wide)
- 64 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ½” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)
- 1 plaster (burned?)
- 7 plaster (with white coat) [evidence of rived lath?]
- 1 brick (small fragment)
- 7 bone

Lot E-69

- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 4 window glass (aqua)
- 1 suspender tongue (ferrous)
- 1 indeterminate strap (ferrous; 5/8” wide)
- 34 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 3/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ½” long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 7 bone

Lot E-70

- 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 7 window glass (aqua)
- 3 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 20 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)
- 1 bone

Lot E-71

2 Vessel E-74
 1 Vessel E-75
 1 Vessel E-76
 1 Vessel E-77
 1 Vessel E-78
 1 Vessel E-79
 2 Vessel E-80
 2 Vessel E-81
 2 Vessel E-82
 14 Vessel E-83
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 3 undecorated porcelain
 7 indeterminate electrical porcelain
 1 electrical porcelain ("bar"; embossed "AM..."; 5/8" x 1/2"; hole in center for fastener)
 2 electrical insulator (brown; porcelain) [pole type]
 2 lamp chimney (milk glass)
 5 plate glass (aqua; 1/4" thick)
 8 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
 2 container glass (green)
 33 container glass (aqua)
 118 container glass (clear)
 1 container glass (clear; melted)
 3 indeterminate glass (aqua; melted)
 33 window glass (aqua)
 67 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
 1 clevis (?) (iron; 4" x 2 1/2" x 2")
 3 indeterminate strap (iron; 1" wide; approximately 7" long)
 1 carriage bolt (iron; 4" long)
 1 handle (iron; 8 1/2" long; triangular)
 1 decorative applique (cast iron; 3" x 2"; arrow with ribbon design)
 4 indeterminate lead fasteners (battery cable)
 1 iron wiring (twisted wire; approximately 8 wires; metal fastener on end; sheathed)

3 rod (graphite; 5/16" diameter; approximately 3/4" long) [battery core]
 3 indeterminate lead
 1 canning jar lid ("pot" metal)
 3 indeterminate cuprous
 2 indeterminate iron
 1 wire (cuprous; large gauge)
 30 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (5 1/4" long)
 2 wood (5" long; 1 1/4" wide)

Lot E-72

1 Vessel E-26
 1 Vessel E-61
 1 Vessel E-62
 2 Vessel E-63
 1 Vessel E-64
 3 undecorated whiteware
 2 printed (black) whiteware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 2 container glass (amber)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 18 container glass (clear)
 5 window glass (aqua)
 4 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
 1 crown bottle cap (ferrous)
 1 metal container (ferrous; 2 1/2" diameter) ["tin" can]
 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
 3 bone
 13 brick (small fragments)

Lot E-73

1 Vessel E-78
 1 Vessel E-82
 1 Vessel E-84
 1 Vessel E-85
 1 Vessel E-86
 7 undecorated whiteware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 printed (polychrome) whiteware
 1 undecorated porcelain
 2 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (green)

5 container glass (aqua)
 28 container glass (clear)
 4 window glass (aqua)
 38 sheet metal (ferrous) ["tin" can fragments?]
 2 canning jar lid (cuprous; approximately 2 1/2" diameter)
 4 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
 8 machine cut nail fragments
 3 bone
 2 wood (knot)
 7 brick (small fragments)

Lot E-74

2 container glass (clear)
 1 window glass (aqua)
 1 metal container (ferrous) ["tin" can]
 1 strap (cuprous; 3/8" wide)
 1 strap (ferrous; 5/8" wide; tapered) [knife blade?]
 1 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)

Lot E-75

1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (milk glass; melted)
 13 window glass (aqua)
 18 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
 8 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1" long)
 3 bone
 3 charcoal [discarded]
 16 brick (small fragments) [discarded]
 61 mortar [discarded]

Lot E-76

2 Vessel E-39
 1 Vessel E-143
 4 Vessel E-170
 1 Vessel E-175

4 Vessel E-202
 1 Vessel E-205
 1 Vessel E-211
 3 Vessel E-212
 1 Vessel E-213
 5 Vessel E-214
 4 Vessel E-215
 11 Vessel E-216
 1 Vessel E-217
 5 Vessel E-218
 1 Vessel E-219
 1 Vessel E-220
 8 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (red) whiteware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 1 bead (blue glass; 0.20" diameter)
 2 container glass (milk glass)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 12 container glass (amber)
 73 container glass (aqua)
 45 container glass (clear)
 1 privacy glass (clear; starburst/diamond pattern)
 6 shoe (leather; 2 1/4" tall heel; 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" heel; minimally 6 1/2" long; 1/2" wide iron strap in center of arch for support for heel; 2 1/8" wide) [women's heel]
 59 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 9 metal container (ferrous; 3" diameter)
 1 shell casing (cuprous; 5/8" tall; approximately 0.39" diameter)
 2 corset busk (iron; 1/2" wide; 3" long)
 1 corset busk (cuprous; 1/4" wide; 1 5/8" long)
 1 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
 1 bale seal (lead; 5/8" diameter; serrated edge)
 6 machine cut nail fragments
 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
 21 bone

Lot E-77

1	Vessel E-241
4	undecorated whiteware
8	container glass (aqua)
6	container glass (clear)
3	lamp chimney (clear)
8	window glass (aqua)
2	indeterminate strap (iron; approximately 1 ¼" wide)
14	machine cut nail fragments
5	wire-drawn nail fragments
2	fruit pit

Lot E-78

1	Vessel E-336
1	Vessel E-337
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.58" diameter)
1	undecorated whiteware
3	container glass (aqua)
40	window glass (aqua)
19	machine cut nail fragments
1	machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
2	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
3	machine cut nail (1 ½" long)
1	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	wire-drawn nail (4 3/8" long)
3	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
1	wood
1	brick (small fragment)
2	bone

Lot E-79

1	Vessel E-205
3	Vessel E-222
2	Vessel E-223
2	Vessel E-224
5	container glass (aqua)
6	container glass (clear)
7	window glass (aqua)
6	crown bottle caps (ferrous)
3	machine cut nail fragments
1	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
1	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
2	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
2	wire-drawn nail (1 ¾" long)
12	plaster

Lot E-80

2	Vessel E-338
2	Vessel E-339
1	unglazed red paste earthenware (burned)
4	undecorated whiteware
1	printed (black) whiteware
7	container glass (milk glass)
4	container glass (dark green/black)
2	container glass (amber)
14	container glass (aqua)
7	container glass (clear)
3	lamp chimney (clear)
89	window glass (aqua; measured)
5	crown bottle cap (ferrous)
1	shell casing (brass; probably center fire; 0.43" diameter; 0.75" tall)
1	furniture caster (iron; porcelain wheel; ½" wide wheel; 1 5/8" diameter wheel; 4" tall)
1	file (?) (iron; 7" long; 1" wide)
11	strap (ferrous; 7/8" wide)
1	buckle (ferrous; 1 1/8" x 1 3/8")
1	button/snap (?) (cuprous; socket; 0.63" diameter)
65	machine cut nail fragments
1	machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
6	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
1	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
5	machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
3	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1	wire-drawn nail (3 5/8" long)
1	wire-drawn nail (1 ¾" long)
2	wire-drawn nail (1 ½" long)
1	wire-drawn nail (1 ¼" long)
10	plaster (with white coat)
6	bone

Lot E-81

1	Vessel E-334
1	Vessel E-339
5	Vessel E-340
1	Vessel E-341
2	Vessel E-342
3	Vessel E-343

3 Vessel E-344
 3 Vessel E-345
 2 container glass (milk glass)
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 3 container glass (amber)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 4 container glass (clear)
 81 window glass (aqua)
 1 table spoon (cuprous; 8 3/8" long; 1 3/4" wide; blue 6-sided glass gem attached on base of bowl;
 1 1/4" x 1/4" glass (?) gemstone (clear; faceted; imitation diamond)
 1 calcite crystal (opaque white; 6-sided, rhomboidal shaped; 1 1/4" x 1 3/4" x 2 1/4")
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 fabric (floor covering)
 35 felt (fabric?; folded and/or layers of felt-like paper)
 1 shoe (leather; sole only; 10 3/4" long; 3" wide) [men's shoe]
 1 knob/handle (?) (cast iron; round; approximately 1-1 1/4" diameter shaft; 3" diameter; 3" tall)
 13 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 9 rods (iron; 5/16" diameter; minimally 8" long)
 12 spring/coil (fragments attached to base; iron; twisted; heavy gauge wire)
 25 spring/coil (iron; approximately 2 1/2" diameter) [furniture spring?]
 7 strap (iron; 7/8" wide)
 158 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 6 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (7/8" long)
 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
 106 wire-drawn nail fragments
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)

1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/4" long)
 2 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/8" long)
 6 bone
 3 plaster

Lot E-82

1 Vessel E-468
 1 lapel pin (ferrous backing; celluloid facing; 1" diameter; image of Norway Flag)
 2 pipe stem (celluloid?; 2 5/8" long) [mnv = 1]
 1 printed (brown) whiteware
 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
 2 container glass (milk glass)
 1 lamp chimney (clear)
 21 window glass (aqua)
 2 handle (ferrous; curved; 7/8" wide; 4 7/8" long)
 1 indeterminate sheet metal (ferrous)
 14 machine cut nail fragments
 8 shaley coal residue
 2 bone

Lot E-83

1 Vessel E-209
 1 Vessel E-334
 1 Vessel E-337
 3 Vessel E-340
 2 Vessel E-343
 1 Vessel E-346
 1 Vessel E-347
 1 Vessel E-348
 1 Vessel E-349
 1 Vessel E-350
 1 Vessel E-351
 1 Vessel E-352
 1 Vessel E-353
 1 doll head (painted; porcelain; black hair)
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (milk glass)

1 container glass (milk glass; melted)
 7 container glass (aqua)
 5 container glass (clear)
 7 mirror glass (aqua)
 54 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 window glass (aqua; melted)
 3 fabric (floor covering)
 1 thumb screw (cuprous; 3/4" tall; 1/2" wide)
 1 button (shell; loop shank; 0.48" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 shoe (leather; partial sole and heel; 2" x 2 1/4" heel) [woman's/child's shoe] [MNV=1]
 21 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 34 sheet metal (ferrous) [trunk or roofing?]
 6 metal container (ferrous)
 4 spring/coil (ferrous; approximately 3" diameter)
 1 indeterminate rolled lead (1/2" long; approximately 1/8" diameter)
 51 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 6 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
 10 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (3" long)
 5 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1" long)
 10 bone
 1 brick
 1 mortar

Lot E-84

1 Vessel E-345
 5 Vessel E-395
 1 Vessel E-400
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.87" diameter; burned) [crossmends w/Lot E-129]

1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.61" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.37" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
 1 button (cuprous; stamped sew through 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)
 1 doll head (porcelain; painted)
 1 pipe bowl (kaolin)
 1 writing stylus (slate; 0.20" diameter)
 2 container glass (amber)
 5 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (clear)
 9 lamp chimney (clear)
 75 window glass (aqua)
 1 can seam ("pot" metal)
 1 leather
 1 coin purse closure (cuprous)
 21 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
 13 plaster (with white coat)
 9 coal
 2 shaley coal residue
 5 bone

Lot E-85

1 Vessel E-395
 4 Vessel E-441
 1 Vessel E-447
 3 Vessel E-468
 1 undecorated whiteware
 2 container glass (amber)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 3 lamp chimney (milk glass)
 9 lamp chimney (clear)
 49 window glass (aqua; measured)
 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
 13 machine cut nail fragments
 14 bone

Lot E-86

1 Vessel E-394

4 Vessel E-395
 4 Vessel E-400
 6 Vessel E-403
 17 Vessel E-430
 3 Vessel E-441
 3 Vessel E-442
 1 Vessel E-443
 1 domino (ebony/ivory; 5 x 3 dots; 1 3/4" x 7/8" x 3/8")
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; spoke wheel engraved; 0.39" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)
 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
 3 pencil (wood; cuprous endcap; eraser present; 1/4" diameter) [mnv = 1]
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (aqua)
 35 lamp chimney (clear)
 445 window glass (aqua)
 1 railroad spike fragments
 1 bolt with wing nut (brass; 2 1/8" long; round head; 3/16" diameter shank)
 86 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
 1 leather fragment
 3 brick (vitrified; very deformed)
 1 snail shell
 1 coal
 13 shaley coal residue
 22 bone

Lot E-87

1 Vessel E-470
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (amber)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 6 lamp chimney (clear)
 43 window glass (aqua)

1 pencil graphite (round)
 1 button (cuprous; loop shank; 0.42" diameter)
 1 sheet iron (4 3/4" wide x 12 3/4" long; 3/16" thick)
 35 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
 5 plaster (with white coat)
 4 shaley coal residue
 5 bone

Lot E-88

1 printer's type (lead; 7/8" long; 1/8" wide; 0.04" thick)
 1 undecorated whiteware
 2 lamp chimney (clear)
 6 window glass (aqua)
 1 parasol rib (ferrous; 1/2" wide; 6 5/8" long)
 1 iron bar (2 3/4" long; 1/2" wide; knob on back) [tie pin?]
 11 machine cut nail fragments
 2 plaster
 20 wood fragments (burned, floor boards and floor joist fragments. Floor boards are approximately 3 1/4" wide, tongue and groove; joists are approximately 1 1/4" wide)
 1 coal
 2 pink shaley coal residue
 1 bone

Lot E-89

1 Vessel E-468
 1 container glass (clear)
 12 window glass (aqua; measured)
 3 machine cut nail fragments
 10 mortar/plaster (?) (thick; irregular accumulations of wet material—at base of wall or in wall void?)
 2 plaster (with white coat? Or only browncoat) [most likely mortar?]
 6 brick (small soft mud fragments with lime and mortar attached; construction material?)

Lot E-90

- 16 Vessel E-413
- 2 Vessel E-445
- 3 Vessel E-466
- 2 pipe stem (kaolin; 2 7/8" long) [mnv = 1]
- 55 window glass (aqua)
- 1 indeterminate cast iron
- 1 buckle (?) (iron; 1 1/2" x 1")
- 1 metal container (ferrous; round; 3" diameter) ["tin" can]
- 9 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 sandstone
- 2 brick (small fragments; lime coated?)
- 7 plaster (thick and irregular; 1 1/4"-1 3/8" thick)
- 4 mortar
- 3 bone
- 2 handled buckets/coal hods (ferrous; whole)

Lot E-91

- 2 Vessel E-466
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 crank handle (iron; S-curve; square one end; round other end with bolt through it for wood handle; 6 1/4" long; 1/2" x 1/2" square diameter) [coffee grinder handle?]
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 1 bone

Lot E-92

- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 4 window glass (aqua)
- 19 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wood (burned)
- 5 plaster
- 5 plaster (with white coat) [definitely!; one with "key" and evidence of rived lath]

Lot E-93

- 1 Vessel E-464
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.62" diameter)
- 19 window glass (aqua)

- 11 machine cut nail fragments [small lath nails?]
- 6 plaster (rough surface; no white coat; one with "key")

Lot E-94

- 4 Vessel E-466
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 2 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 12 window glass (aqua)
- 25 metal container (ferrous; 3" diameter) ["tin" can]
- 17 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 1 wood
- 1 mortar/plaster (?) [internal wall cavity debris?; flat base; irregular top]

Lot E-95

- 1 Vessel E-3
- 3 Vessel E-4
- 1 Vessel E-5
- 1 Vessel E-6
- 1 Vessel E-8
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 container glass (green)
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 6 container glass (aqua)
- 24 container glass (clear)
- 30 window glass (aqua)
- 19 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 2 electrical insulator (porcelain)
- 1 electrical porcelain (knob from "knob and tube")
- 1 furniture caster wheel (porcelain; 1/2" wide; 1" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate strap (cuprous; 1/8" wide; slightly tapered)
- 1 scrap lead (melted)
- 1 bolt (iron; 4" long)

- 1 bolt (ferrous; threaded end; hexagon head; 2" long)
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 crown bottle base (ferrous)
- 1 wood (1/4" wide; 1 1/2" long)

Lot E-96

- 1 Vessel E-9
- 1 Vessel E-10
- 1 Vessel E-11
- 1 Vessel E-12
- 1 Vessel E-13
- 1 Vessel E-557
- 3 Vessel E-558
- 2 Vessel E-559
- 1 Vessel E-560
- 1 Vessel E-561
- 1 Vessel E-562
- 5 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (brown) whiteware
- 3 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 1 painted (?) (green) porcelain
- 10 electrical porcelain (white; elements of knob from "knob and tube")
- 1 electrical porcelain "tube" (1/2" diameter; 1 1/4" long)
- 2 electrical porcelain "pole type" (brown; ovoid; 2 3/4" x 5" x 1 1/2")
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 8 container glass (amber)
- 10 container glass (milk glass)
- 61 container glass (aqua)
- 62 container glass (clear)
- 4 container glass (clear; melted)
- 1 privacy glass (clear; press molded; starburst and dot pattern)
- 28 window glass (aqua)
- 139 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 3 automotive battery casing (hard rubber; 3" x 6" x approximately 1 1/2")
- 2 automotive battery casing (hard rubber; screw cap; 1 1/2" diameter)

- 31 crown bottle cap (ferrous)
- 2 indeterminate looped iron (2 1/2" long; large loop 1 3/4" diameter; small loop ovoid 1 1/2" diameter)
- 1 strap (iron; round; approximately 6" diameter; flattened; 2 1/8" wide)
- 4 railroad spikes (ferrous; bent into L-shape; 8 1/2" long)
- 3 wire (ferrous; heavy gauge)
- 4 metal container (ferrous; round; approximately 3" diameter)
- 5 indeterminate iron
- 2 electrical connectors (ferrous; 1 1/4" – 1 1/2" long) [vehicle battery]
- 1 fastener (lead; ovoid; 2 holes for screws; 1 1/4" x 3/8")
- 1 disk (ferrous; 3/4" diameter; 3 spokes)
- 3 vehicle battery lead
- 1 wrench (?) (ferrous; 3/16" opening on both ends; 3 1/8" long)
- 1 bracket (?) (cuprous; toothed prong; 1 1/4" long)
- 1 tire valve stem (lead; threaded; 1 1/2" long; 5/8" diameter base)
- 1 screw with washer (cuprous; 1 3/8" long; threaded flat end)
- 1 screw (iron; flat end; threaded; hex head; 4" long)
- 52 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 21 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 7/8" long)
- 13 bone
- 2 fruit pit [peach?]
- 3 charcoal
- 1 coal (large fragment)
- 6 pink shaley coal residue
- 1 architectural/structural tile (red paste earthenware; 3/4" thick)

Lot E-97

- 1 Vessel E-225
- 20 Vessel E-240
- 1 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 cork stopper (5/8" tall; 1/2" diameter)

- 1 rod (iron; 3/8" diameter; minimally 5" long)
- 1 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 2 hinge (iron; 1 3/4" x 3"; machine cut nail attached) [part of trunk? MNV=1]
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 4 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 13 bone

Lot E-98

- 3 Vessel E-322
- 1 Vessel E-343
- 10 Vessel E-354
- 2 Vessel E-355
- 6 Vessel E-356
- 4 Textile 28
- 15 Textile 38
- 1 Textile 42
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 13 container glass (clear)
- 127 window glass (aqua; heavily fragmented)
- 21 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 3 shoe (leather; sole and heel fragment; 11 1/4" long; 3 1/2" wide shoe box; 2 1/2" wide heel) [men's shoe; mate to one in Lot E-100?]
- 1 pipe stem end (hard rubber; curved; threaded end; 2 3/8" long)
- 2 indeterminate stuffing (fabric and fibrous material)
- 17 fabric (floor covering)
- 25 fabric [shawl?]
- 1 door latch (cast iron; 7 1/4" long; 3 1/2" tall) [Norfolk-style with thumb "lift"]
- 1 latch with staple (iron; 4 1/2" long; 1 1/4" wide; staple attached; bend at other end)
- 1 mortice lock plate (iron; 2 7/8" x 4"; machine cut nail at 4 corners) [furniture/trunk lock]
- 1 cap (ferrous; 7/8" diameter)

- 1 comb rib (ferrous; U-shaped; no teeth)
- 2 indeterminate worked tinware (ferrous; 3/4" wide; rolled edges; handle?)
- 1 applique (iron; decorative; machine cut nail at end; 1 1/8" wide) [trunk hardware]
- 1 basin/pan (iron; round; sheet metal; rolled iron rim)
- 9 metal container (ferrous; 2 1/4" diameter; stamped seam)
- 20 strap (ferrous; 1 1/8" wide)
- 1 shotgun shell casing (cuprous; heavily corroded; 0.76" diameter; unfired; headstamp impressed "...T" [Potentially "EXPERT"])
- 300 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (2 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 5 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 8 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 6 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 10 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 39 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 16 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 5 machine cut nail (1" long)
- 237 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (3 1/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)
- 13 wire-drawn nail (1 3/4" long)
- 54 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 7 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 4 wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
- 1 screw (brass/copper; 3/4" long; flat tipped)
- 2 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 3/8" long)
- 7 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/4" long)

- 3 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 1/8" long)
- 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1" long)
- 2 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
- 210 spring/coil (iron; approximately 3" diameter) [furniture springs; attached to wire base]
- 52 wood (burned; mostly floorboards)
- 7 plaster (lath impressions)
- 26 plaster (with white coat)
- 13 bone
- 2 snail shell

Lot E-99

- 3 Textile 18
- 5 Textile 19
- 50 paper (burned; newspaper; "[TH]E TOPEKA [PLAINSDEALER]" 27 October 1905 Friday morning edition) [see notes]
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 2 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 writing stylus (slate; 3/16" diameter; pointed) [point is sharp, as if this is a new, unused writing stylus]
- 1 button (bone?; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 trunk handle cap (iron) [same as trunk parts]
- 1 strap (iron; 1 1/4" x 2") [trunk?]
- 5 strap (iron; 1 1/8" wide; decorated end) [trunk]
- 56 sheet metal (iron) [trunk lining]
- 14 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 7/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 10 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 31 wood (burned) [trunk and flooring?]
- 2 bone (burned)
- 2 plaster

Lot E-100

- 1 Vessel E-394
- 1 Vessel E-418
- 1 shoe (leather; sole and heel fragment; 11 1/4" long; 3 1/2" wide foot box; 2 1/2" x 2 1/2" heel) [men's shoe; mate to second shoe in Lot E-98?]
- 2 indeterminate ceramic (blue/white slip exterior; blackened interior; burned red paste?) [tin-glazed earthenware?; hollowware; thick bodied]
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 5 pocket knife (cuprous; 7/8" wide; 3 1/4" long) [mnv = 1]
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 wood (burned)
- 1 bone

Lot E-101

- 2 Vessel E-394
- 1 Vessel E-410
- 2 Vessel E-411
- 1 yellow-glazed stoneware
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 2 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 2 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 95 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 43 shoe (leather; 1 3/4" x 2 1/4" x 1 1/4" tall heel) [mnv = 1]
- 2 shoe grommets (cuprous; attached to leather)
- 1 snap fastener (cuprous; attached to leather from shoe)
- 7 strap (cuprous; rolled edges; hole in center; 3/8" wide)
- 1 washer (iron; 1 3/8" outer diameter; 1/2" inner diameter)
- 1 buckle (cuprous; 3/4" x 3/8"; prong broken)
- 1 indeterminate sheet metal (cuprous)
- 18 sheet metal (ferrous)

5 corset busks (ferrous; ½” wide; holed hook fasteners)
 16 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4 ¼” long)
 1 machine cut nail (3” long)
 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)
 15 plaster (with white coat)
 3 writing slate (7/16” wide lines)
 1 bivalve shell
 1 snail shell
 44 bone

Lot E-102

1 Vessel E-415
 1 Vessel E-416
 1 Vessel E-417
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 6 container glass (clear)
 1 lamp chimney (blue milk glass)
 1 lamp chimney (milk glass)
 59 window glass (aqua)
 1 pipe stem (kaolin)
 2 comb tine (hard rubber)
 1 shoe leather heel (1 1/8” x 1 1/8”)
 2 indeterminate strap (cuprous; 5/8” wide; wire through hole; curled one end)
 11 sheet metal (ferrous)
 41 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (4 ½” long)
 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (3” long)
 8 plaster (with white coat)
 6 coal
 1 shaley coal residue
 18 bone

Lot E-103

1 Vessel E-403
 1 Vessel E-414
 1 container glass (clear)
 210 window glass (aqua; measured)

1 button (black glass; 4-hole; 0.43” diameter)
 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.63” diameter)
 1 toy wheel (lead; 6 spoked; 1 3/8” diameter; 1/8” wide)
 23 sheet metal (ferrous)
 47 machine cut nail fragments
 4 slaked lime fragments
 13 plaster (with white coat)
 7 shaley coal residue
 11 bone

Lot E-104

1 Vessel E-440
 1 Vessel E-448
 1 undecorated whiteware [burned; pearlware?]
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.66” diameter)
 52 window glass (aqua; measured)
 13 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)
 5 bone

Lot E-105

1 Vessel E-432
 21 window glass (aqua; measured)
 5 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-106

5 plaster (large; thick; irregular fragments; samples) [base is flat; top is irregular—as if plaster at base of wall void]
 12 plaster (with white coat)

Lot E-107

2 Vessel E-413
 6 Vessel E-445
 1 Vessel E-446
 1 Vessel E-458
 2 Vessel E-463
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 button (cuprous; 3-piece loop shank; shank missing; domed shape; 0.60” diameter; 0.41” tall)

- 40 window glass (aqua; measured) [very thin]
- 3 strap (cast iron; 1" wide; 9" long; curved) [mnv = 1; large pitcher handle?]
- 1 carpenter's saw blade (iron; tapered blade; 3 3/4" wide; 5" long fragment; serrated edge)
- 19 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 7/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 4 plaster
- 1 muscle shell
- 2 bone

Lot E-108

- 2 Vessel E-432
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-109

- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 electrical switch plate (?) (porcelain; hole for fastening; round; 2" diameter)
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 12 container glass (aqua)
- 9 container glass (clear)
- 26 plate glass (clear; 5/16" thick)
- 7 window glass (aqua)
- 40 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 2 pipe (iron; 1 1/4" diameter; 1" diameter hole; 8" long)
- 1 indeterminate strap (iron; 1 1/4" wide; 11" long; 1/4" thick; nail head at end)
- 1 indeterminate strap (iron; 3/4" wide; 3 1/2" long)
- 1 bolt (iron; 1 1/4" long threaded end; 7 3/8" long; 5/8" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate iron (4" long; 1 1/4" wide)
- 6 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 screw (1 1/4" long)

- 1 asbestos tile/transite?
- 1 concrete (2" x 3" fragment)
- 1 bone

Lot E-110

- 1 fan rib (bone; 1/2" wide; hole in center; indeterminate length)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 20 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 indeterminate hard rubber
- 3 indeterminate iron
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 45 leather/asbestos [discarded]
- 1 bone

Lot E-111

- 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 shoe (leather; 2" x 2" heel) [heel only; men's?]
- 4 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 1 indeterminate disk (ferrous; 7/8" diameter; 1/4" tall)
- 2 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 asbestos tile

Lot E-112

- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 pipe stem (?) (redware; thinly potted; very small fragment)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 65 window glass (aqua)
- 1 window shade bracket (cast iron; 1 7/8" x 1 3/4" x 5/8") [heavy duty; unlike later sheet metal varieties]
- 9 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 bone

Lot E-113

- 1 Vessel E-472
- 1 Vessel E-473

- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 indeterminate iron
- 2 bone

Lot E-114

- 1 indeterminate disk (cuprous ?; round; no holes; file-cut notched on surface; 5/8" diameter; 1/16" thick)
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 33 container glass (clear)
- 2 privacy glass (clear; diamond pattern)
- 67 container glass (clear; melted)
- 32 window glass (aqua)
- 62 window glass (aqua; slightly melted)
- 20 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 3 wire (cuprous; thick gauge) [electrical wire?]
- 1 indeterminate strap (cuprous; 1/8" wide)
- 1 nut (iron; 1" x 1" x 1/2")
- 1 indeterminate strap (cuprous; 1/4" wide)
- 1 spike? (iron; 4 1/4" long; 1/4" diameter; pointed end)
- 2 rod (iron; 3" long; approximately 3/4" diameter)
- 8 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 21 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 asbestos tiles
- 8 wood

Lot E-115

- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-116

- 15 Textile 29
- 42 Textile 30
- 5 Textile 31
- 1 Textile 32
- 17 Textile 35

- 1 Textile 37
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 19 container glass (clear; melted)
- 97 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 18 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 8 sheet metal (ferrous) [trunk]
- 1 leather (stitching holes down center) [shoe?]
- 1 sheet metal (ferrous; 2 1/8" x 1 1/2")
- 1 applique (?) (iron; 5/8" diameter; hole in center for nail)
- 1 sheet metal (?) (iron; 3-3 1/2" diameter cast iron "ball"; 5/8" inner diameter threaded hole)
- 1 cuprous nail fragment (?)
- 10 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 fabric lined wood (burned; thin) [trunk?]
- 2 wood (burned)
- 1 plaster

Lot E-117

- 1 Vessel E-242
- 1 Vessel E-243
- 2 fabric (floor covering)
- 3 container glass (clear; melted)
- 10 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 15 window glass (aqua)
- 1 lead slag
- 5 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 10 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 asbestos tile

Lot E-118

- 1 spark plug (electrical porcelain)
- 1 undecorated porcelain
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 3 fabric [knit]
- 12 indeterminate iron fragments
- 1 indeterminate strap (iron; minimally 3" long; 1/2" wide taper to 1/4" wide)
- 3 grommet (?) (cuprous)

5 wire-drawn nail fragments

Lot E-119

1 Vessel E-357
1 Vessel E-358
2 container glass (aqua)
2 container glass (clear; melted)
1 plate glass (clear; ¼" thick)
48 window glass (aqua)
46 window glass (aqua; melted)
1 button (cuprous; stamped; loop shank missing; floral decoration; 0.88" diameter)
50+ paper [insurance policy]
5 embroidery cording (silk?) & brocade
40 fabric
5 flooring fabric
1 strap (iron; 1 ½" wide; decorative) [trunk]
1 corner bracket (iron; 2" tall) [trunk]
15 sheet metal (iron) [trunk lining]
1 sheet metal with strap (iron; 1" wide strap) [trunk]
1 indeterminate iron (2 ½" x 1 ¾")
19 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (2 ¾" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
1 machine cut tack (3/4" long)
3 wire-drawn nail fragments
25 wood (burned) [trunk]
3 wood (burned)
1 wood dowel ? (machine cut nail fragment within)
1 strap (leather?; ¼" x 1 ½")

Lot E-120

1 Vessel E-449
1 Vessel E-467
1 grommet (cuprous; 0.50" diameter)
16 window glass (aqua)
8 machine cut nail fragments
2 plaster (with white coat)
1 clinker
6 bone

Lot E-121

1 undecorated whiteware
3 window glass (aqua)
8 machine cut nail fragments
2 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
7 mortar
2 plaster (with white coat; "key" present; some very thick and irregular; quality white coat)

Lot E-122

4 Vessel E-93
4 Vessel E-94
2 Vessel E-95
1 Vessel E-96
1 Vessel E-97
9 Vessel E-98
2 Vessel E-99
1 Vessel E-100
1 Vessel E-101
5 undecorated whiteware
2 salt-glazed stoneware
1 undecorated porcelain
6 electrical "tube" from knob and tube (porcelain)
2 indeterminate electrical porcelain (polygonal shape)
1 indeterminate electrical porcelain (white)
8 electrical insulator (brown; porcelain; large pole type)
1 electrical switch plate (porcelain; round; 3 5/8" diameter)
3 spark plugs (?) (porcelain)
2 indeterminate glass (3/4" x 3/4" x 3/8")
3 electrical glass insulator (aqua; small poly type)
1 indeterminate electrical "plate" (milk glass; approximately 8" diameter)
1 container glass (dark green/black)
3 container glass (amber)
1 container glass (green)
47 container glass (aqua)
105 container glass (clear)
16 plate glass (aqua; ¼" thick)

- 45 window glass (aqua)
- 19 window glass (clear)
- 31 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 4 indeterminate iron (large fragments)
- 1 strap (iron; 1" x 10")
- 1 sheet metal (iron)
- 7 rods (iron; 4" – 9" long; ½" diameter)
- 1 railroad spike fragments
- 5 indeterminate strap (cuprous; ¼" wide)
- 4 lead slag
- 7 indeterminate automotive battery (lead)
- 3 wire (cuprous)
- 3 indeterminate fasteners (iron; 2 ½" x 3 ½")
- 1 indeterminate disk (cuprous; flat; 1" diameter; 2 holes)
- 2 indeterminate fasteners (cuprous; 2" long)
- 3 indeterminate rods (cuprous)
- 1 rod (graphite; ¼" diameter; 1 ¾" long) [battery core?]
- 1 iron file (triangular; 5 ½" long x 3/8" wide)
- 1 fastener (lead; threaded; 5/8" wide; ¾" long)
- 1 indeterminate handle (cuprous; 2 ½" x 2 ¾") [decorative]
- 9 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 3 bone
- 3 roofing slate (gray)
- 2 ceramic tile block (fragments)

Lot E-123

- 1 Vessel E-26
- 1 Vessel E-27
- 2 Vessel E-28
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (brown) whiteware
- 2 lamp chimney/globe (milk glass)
- 1 container glass (green)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (clear)

- 1 plate glass (aqua; ¼" thick; beveled edge)
- 1 safety glass (aqua; wire inside; ribbed; chicken wire; ¼" thick)
- 8 window glass (aqua)
- 1 indeterminate electrical (?) (unglazed; stoneware; ¾" x ¾" x 3/8")
- 2 indeterminate strap (ferrous; 1 ¾" wide; minimally 6 ½" long)
- 1 lapel pin (cuprous; 1 1/8" diameter; stamped)
- 1 indeterminate "bar" (cuprous; ¼" wide; 1 ¾" long)
- 7 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)

Lot E-124

- 3 Vessel E-14
- 1 Vessel E-15
- 2 Vessel E-16
- 1 Vessel E-17
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 2 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 5 container glass (amber)
- 14 container glass (aqua)
- 1 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 1 wire (cuprous; 4 ¼" long; curved on end)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.45" diameter)

Lot E-125

- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 8 window glass (aqua)
- 5 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-126

- 5 Vessel E-359
- 1 Vessel E-360
- 9 Vessel E-361
- 1 Vessel E-362
- 1 Vessel E-363
- 3 undecorated whiteware

1 Peoria-glazed stoneware
 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.38” diameter)
 2 container glass (amber)
 6 container glass (aqua)
 81 container glass (clear; melted)
 5 lamp chimney (milk glass)
 8 lamp chimney (clear)
 465 window glass (aqua)
 73 window glass (aqua; melted)
 1 furniture caster wheel (porcelain; 1 5/8” diameter; 7/16” wide)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.54” diameter)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; approximately 0.52” diameter)
 1 button/snap (cuprous; socket, stud, and grommet; 0.46” diameter)
 1 button/snap (ferrous; socket; 0.60” diameter)
 4 suspender clasp (?) (cuprous; 1 ¼” x ½”; fabric clamped inside)
 1 indeterminate rod (unknown carbonized walnut; 0.09” diameter)
 1 pipe stem (carbonized wood; 3/8” diameter; hollow)
 1 wire (ferrous; wrapped) [clothing stay?]
 1 indeterminate “connector” (cuprous; ¼” x ¾”; tube crimped over two laces or ties)
 3 strap (cuprous; ½” wide; 2 ¾” long; decorated) [clasp or clip?]
 8 indeterminate cuprous
 2 crown bottle caps (ferrous)
 18 sheet metal (ferrous)
 6 indeterminate ferrous
 1 corner bracket (cast iron; 2” x 1 ½” x 1 ½”; nail in center)
 3 rod (iron; approximately 3/8” diameter; wire-drawn; 12-15” long) [discarded]
 256 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3 5/8” long)
 1 machine cut nail (3 ¼” long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8” long)
 10 machine cut nail (1 ¼” long)

9 machine cut nail (1 1/8” long)
 2 wired-drawn nail fragment (cuprous; approximately 1” long) [MNV=1]
 24 wire-drawn nail fragments
 1 wire-drawn nail (2 3/8” long)
 5 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8” long)
 3 wire-drawn nail (1 ½” long)
 5 screw fragments
 5 bone
 1 gastropod shell
 3 marble slab (marble; 7/8” thick; burned) [crossmends with Lot E-127; dresser top?]
 22 plaster
 28 wood (burned)

Lot E-127

2 Vessel E-325
 3 Vessel E-340
 1 Vessel E-342
 1 Vessel E-361
 1 Vessel E-364
 2 Vessel E-365
 1 Vessel E-366
 2 Vessel E-367
 1 Vessel E-368
 15 Textile 1
 100+ Textile 2
 130+ Textile 3
 33 Textile 4
 23 Textile 5
 7 Textile 6
 4 Textile 7
 15 Textile 8
 4 Textile 9
 9 Textile 10
 12 Textile 11
 59 Textile 12
 5 Textile 13
 46 Textile 14
 5 Textile 15
 8 Textile 16
 8 Textile 17
 1 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (polychrome) whiteware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)

33	container glass (clear)	1	button/snap (ferrous; 0.42" diameter; snap socket)
141	container glass (clear; melted)		
50	container glass (clear?; heavily melted)	1	button/snap (ferrous; 0.35" diameter; snap socket)
11	lamp chimney (clear)	1	button/snap (cuprous; socket; 0.59" diameter; cross on face)
10	lamp chimney (milk glass)		
8	mirror glass (aqua; silver backing)	1	button/snap (cuprous; stud; 0.42" diameter)
184	window glass (aqua; measured)		
250	window glass (aqua; melted)	2	safety pin (cuprous; large) [MNV=1]
1	glass slag (melted around wire; indeterminate color)	2	garter clip (?) (cuprous; 3/4" long; 3/8" wide)
1	metallic loop (cuprous; setting for a gemstone or bead)	1	grommet (cuprous; 0.42" diameter)
3	furniture caster (iron; porcelain wheel; 1 5/8" diameter wheel; 1/2" wide wheel; 4 1/4" tall) [MNV=2]	2	hollow tube (cuprous; 3/8" diameter hole; 1" long; crimped over two laces?)
1	printer's type (lead; 7/8" long; lower-case "m")	1	poker chip (potentially pressed clay material; heavily burned; 1 1/2" diameter; floral decorated both sides; potentially two chips stacked one on top of the other and fused together; Crescent Moon and Star design)
1	toy cup handle (porcelain)		
1	bead (black glass; 0.26" tall; 0.32" diameter)		
1	comb tine (hard rubber; wide comb; 3/16" x 1")	3	scissors (ferrous; blade approximately 5" long; one handle approximately 2 3/4" x 1 1/4" in size; missing one handle; fragments document a pair of scissors that were originally approximately 8"-8 1/2" long)
1	lapel pin (?) cover (celluloid; 7/8" diameter; indeterminate image)		
1	button (milk glass; hollow; 2-hole front; 1-hole back; 0.50" diameter; beaded domed front)		
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.58" diameter)	1	lamp wick advancer (copper)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.53" diameter; burned)	1	door butt hinge (iron; 3 3/4" x 3"; flat tipped screws)
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.48" diameter)	20	sheet metal (iron)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter; burned)	1	parasol rib (iron)
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)	2	cabinet locks (ferrous; 1 3/4" wide; minimally 2" long; nail holes) [furniture lock plate]
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)	46	indeterminate cuprous
1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.39" diameter)	166	machine cut nail fragments
1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.36" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (4 1/4" long)
1	collar stud (milk glass)	1	machine cut nail (3 1/2" long)
1	button (cuprous; 3-piece; loop shank missing; 0.55" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (3 3/8" long)
4	buttons (ferrous; 3-piece loop shank; 0.43" diameter)	1	machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
		2	machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
		2	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
		3	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
		1	machine cut nail (1" long)

- 6 machine cut tacks (5/8" long)
- 16 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2" long)
- 5 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 double-pointed wire-drawn nail/dowel (1 3/8" long)
- 10 marble slab (marble; 7/8" thick; 8" wide; 16 1/2" long; burned) [crossmends with Lot E-126; dresser top]
- 150 wood (burned)
- 5 plaster (with white coat) [thick]
- 12 bone
- 1 snail shell

Lot E-128

- 1 Vessel E-342
- 1 Vessel E-343
- 1 Vessel E-368
- 5 Vessel E-394
- 1 Vessel E-413
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 3 lamp chimney (milk glass)
- 5 lamp chimney (clear)
- 1 plate glass (aqua; 1/4" thick)
- 167 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 shoe (leather; 8" long; 2 1/2" wide foot box; 2" wide heel) [women's/child's]
- 1 parasol arm tip (bone; hole in center; notched)
- 1 furniture caster wheel (porcelain; 1 3/4" diameter; 1/2" wide)
- 7 parasol ribs (?) (ferrous)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.56" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.39" diameter)
- 3 sheet metal (ferrous; rolled edge)
- 5 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 27 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
- 1 brick
- 4 plaster ("lath key")

- 6 plaster (with white coat)
- 1 marble slab (7/8" thick) [similar in thickness and style to Lot E-126 and 127]
- 2 pink shaley coal
- 15 bone

Lot E-129

- 1 Vessel E-376
- 1 Vessel E-393
- 8 Vessel E-394
- 2 Vessel E-395
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 marble (clear; polychrome swirl; 0.70" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; mother of pearl; 2-hole; 2 ferrous brads?; engraved with floral designs; 0.87" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.46" diameter)
- 1 rivet fastener (cuprous; 0.41" diameter)
- 1 machine cut nail (4" long)
- 1 metal container seams ("pot" metal)
- 8 wood (shutter slat; 1 3/4" wide)
- 8 bone

Lot E-130

- 8 Vessel E-395
- 4 Vessel E-468
- 1 container glass (cobalt blue; melted)
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 3 container glass (aqua) [vial?]
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 135 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 38 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 plaster "lath key"
- 13 plaster (with white coat)
- 5 bone

Lot E-131

- 15 Vessel E-468

- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 57 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 bone

Lot E-132

- 1 Vessel E-399
- 1 Vessel E-403
- 1 Vessel E-431
- 4 Vessel E-441
- 2 Vessel E-442
- 2 Vessel E-450
- 1 Vessel E-451
- 2 container glass (amber)
- 5 container glass (dark green/black)
- 17 container glass (aqua)
- 6 container glass (clear)
- 6 lamp chimney (clear)
- 120 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 5 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 1 hammer head (iron; 4½" long; 1¾" wide; 1½" diameter head)
[specialized metal working hammer]
- 26 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¾" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 18 plaster (with white coat; rived?)
- 3 bone

Lot E-133

- 2 Vessel E-412
- 1 Vessel E-430
- 5 Vessel E-442
- 3 Vessel E-448
- 28 Vessel E-450
- 2 Vessel E-452
- 7 Vessel E-453
- 2 Vessel E-454
- 1 Vessel E-455
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 15 container glass (aqua)

- 5 container glass (clear)
- 36 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 window glass (aqua; 1" wide; minimally 5" long; 2.48mm) [glass working activity]
- 1 writing stylus (graphite; 1 7/8" long; 0.23" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate end cap (cuprous; 3/8" diameter; 1 1/8" long)
- 1 comb (hard rubber; small fragment)
- 1 adornment chip (cuprous; tines to hold gem; gem missing; 7/8" long; ¼" wide)
- 2 adornment clip (cuprous; approximately 1 5/8" x 1/8")
- 1 applique (cuprous; floral pattern; ¼" wide)
- 1 straight pin (cuprous)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.37" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 button (milk glass; loop shank missing; 0.33" diameter)
- 5 bone
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.49" diameter)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)
- 15 plaster (with white coat; rived?)
- 2 plaster
- 2 mortar
- 1 bivalve shell (small; salt water?; drilled hole?)
- 3 snail shell

Lot E-134

- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 5 plaster (with white coat)
- 2 brick (soft mud)

Lot E-135

- 1 Vessel E-432

Lot E-136

1 Vessel E-445
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 printed (black) whiteware
 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter)
 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.65" diameter)
 1 button (?) (shell; blue painted; square lines; 0.41" diameter)
 3 container glass (dark green/black)
 7 container glass (aqua)
 2 container glass (clear)
 32 window glass (aqua)
 1 indeterminate strap (iron; 1" wide; 4 3/8" long)
 31 machine cut nail fragments
 1 plaster (with clue calcimine paint)
 1 wood
 1 shell
 2 bone

Lot E-137

4 window glass (aqua)
 4 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
 1 bone

Lot E-138

4 window glass (aqua)
 7 machine cut nail fragments
 1 brick (soft mud; larger size; approximately 1" x 2" x 3"; with mortar attached; demolition debris)
 6 plaster

Lot E-139

2 Vessel E-445
 16 window glass (aqua)
 1 glass slag
 11 machine cut nail fragments
 1 rod (iron; 7/8" diameter; 10" long) [too corroded to determine if it is threaded]
 2 plaster
 1 indeterminate hard rubber

Lot E-140

3 Vessel E-87
 6 Vessel E-88
 13 Vessel E-89
 1 Vessel E-90
 1 Vessel E-91
 1 Vessel E-92
 3 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 4 electrical porcelain
 2 spark plugs (porcelain; embossed "A")
 1 electrical "house service" (porcelain; 2 7/8" diameter base; 2 1/2" tall; 1 1/2" diameter knob)
 1 lightbulb base (black/purple; 7/8" diameter)
 1 container glass (milk glass)
 1 container glass (layered; milk glass/red)
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 7 container glass (amber)
 46 container glass (aqua)
 7 container glass (aqua; melted)
 67 container glass (clear)
 6 container glass (clear; melted)
 11 plate glass (aqua; 1/4" thick)
 10 plate glass (clear; 1/4" thick)
 72 window glass (aqua)
 243 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
 2 strap (iron; 1 1/2" x 3")
 10 wire (ferrous; large gauge)
 1 carriage bolt fragments (iron; minimally 4" long)
 1 carriage bolt (iron; 4 3/8" long)
 1 coil/spring (ferrous; 5/8" diameter; 7/8" tall)
 1 strap (ferrous; 1" x minimally 1 1/2"; 2 holes)
 1 strap (cuprous; 2 1/4" long; 3/8" wide)
 3 tire "stems"
 2 indeterminate cuprous scraps
 1 rod (graphite; 1" long; 5/16" diameter)

- 1 washer (iron; 3/4" diameter; 1/2" diameter hole)
- 1 nut (iron; hexagon; 3/4" diameter; 3/8" diameter hole)
- 8 indeterminate lead
- 1 indeterminate disk (lead; 1 5/8" x 3/4")
- 1 machine cut nail fragment
- 7 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 2 screws (1 1/8" long)
- 1 architectural tile (2" red paste stoneware) [fragment of tile "block"]
- 1 coal (large fragment)
- 1 bone

Lot E-141

- 1 Vessel E-23
- 2 Vessel E-24
- 1 Vessel E-25
- 1 knob (knob & tube electrical insulator)
- 5 electrical insulator (Albany-slipped; porcelain; pole type)
- 2 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 container glass (green)
- 6 container glass (aqua)
- 13 container glass (clear)
- 8 window glass (aqua)
- 16 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 1 bone

Lot E-142

- 2 shoe (leather; 8" long; 2 1/2" wide) [women's]
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (clear)
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 1 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 1 railroad spike fragments
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 8 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wood

Lot E-143

- 2 Vessel E-31
- 1 Vessel E-32
- 19 Textile 18
- 1 automotive battery casing (hard rubber)
- 1 leather [trunk strap handle?]
- 19 fabric
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 27 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 bone
- 1 wood (burned)
- 2 indeterminate material (3/4" thick; 4" x 4 1/2" x 2 1/2"; burned/vitrified; very large diameter; pipe-like) [reminiscent of cast iron, but not; potentially represents a conduit]

Lot E-144

- 5 Vessel E-371
- 1 door knob (white porcelain; 2 1/8" diameter; glaze burned off) [mnv = 1]
- 1 doll head (porcelain; painted; black hair; fragment)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.46" diameter)
- 1 cording (silk; twisted)
- 4 shoe (leather; cuprous grommets) [mnv = 1]
- 1 strap (leather; 1 1/4" wide) [trunk handle or strap]
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 7 container glass (clear)
- 8 picture frame glass (aqua; 2 1/2" wide x unknown length; measured)
- 13 window glass (aqua)
- 2 chain (cuprous; 3/8" long links; 17" links total) [similar to lot E-145; potential watch fob]
- 1 comb (cuprous; frame)
- 1 broach (cuprous; ovoid; center with flowers; 1 1/8" x 1")
- 1 broach backing (cuprous; round; 1/2" diameter)

1	trunk corner bracket or "clamp" (ferrous; 1 1/2" x 4"; decorative ends; machine cut nails at 4 corners; evidence of metal exterior sheeting for trunk)	19	tacks (5/8" to 1" long; bent end; sheet metal present) [trunk remnants?]
4	decorative trunk handle "cap" (ferrous; floral 4-leaf clover-like design; minimally 2 3/4" wide) [trunk handles; nail fasteners at corners]	3	screw fragments
2	window shade bracket fragments (ferrous; 1 1/2" x 1 1/8")	1	button (bone; 4-hole; approximately 0.66" diameter; burned)
1	eye ("hook and eye" fastener; ferrous)	1	button (bone?; sew through; 0.81" diameter; heavily burned/melted) [fabric still attached]
1	button (ferrous; stamped; 4-hole sew through; 0.56" diameter)	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)
1	button (ferrous; stamped; fabric loop attachment preserved on backside; 0.60" diameter; domed)	1	gastropod shell
3	buttons (ferrous; stamped; 0.62" diameter)	10	dominos (pressed wood; scrollwork on back; 1/2" x 1") [mnv = 5]
1	garter (?) (ferrous; fragmentary)	12	wood (burned; approximately 8 1/2" x 2 3/4")
2	door rim lock (iron; 3 1/2" wide by 4" tall; 3/4" thick; 3" long door knob spindle intact)	1	dimensional lumber (wood; 8 1/2" x 4" long x 5/8" thick) [2" x minimally 10" plank?; ceiling joist?]
13	umbrella shaft and ribs (with runner and trigger; iron; 3/8" diameter shaft)	1	plaster (with white coat; potentially applied over rived lath)
5	indeterminate sheet metal (ferrous; rolled edge)	2	plaster (lath "key")
10	sheet metal (ferrous) [trunk?]		
1	decorative trunk handle end cap? (ferrous; heart design)	Lot E-145	
1	buckle (ferrous; 7/8" x 1")	17	Vessel E-318
140	machine cut nail fragments	11	Textile 18
1	machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)	100+	Textile 19
1	machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)	6	Textile 20
8	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)	30	Textile 21
2	machine cut nail (1" long)	2	Textile 23
1	machine cut nail (7/8" long)	11	Textile 32
23	wire-drawn nail fragments	31	Textile 33
1	wire-drawn nail (2 5/8" long)	8	Textile 34
2	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)	2	Textile 36
2	wire-drawn nail (1 1/2" long)	100+	Textile 39
1	wire-drawn nail (1 3/8" long)	41	Textile 40
1	wire-drawn nail (1 1/4" long)	5	Textile 41
		300+	burned paper/book pages (paper)
		3	broaches (milk glass; oval; 7/8" x 1 1/4"; painted; floral pattern; 4-prong bezel; ferrous pin backing)
		1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.48" diameter)
		1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
		1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.43" diameter)

1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.40" diameter)	1	comb (cuprous; 2 3/4" long; 1" wide; tines missing)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.34" diameter)	2	comb (cuprous; small) [smaller than above]
3	container glass (clear)	2	comb (iron) [similar size to larger comb; maybe ribs for umbrella?]
1	fabric [attached to button]	47	machine cut nail fragments
8	fabric	1	machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
1	twisted cord (silk?)	1	machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
1	shoe (leather; 3 grommets for laces; small fragment)	3	machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
2	shoe (leather; approximately 2 3/8" x 4" toe box) [men's shoe]	2	machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
2	plate glass (?) (aqua; 2 pieces crossmend to form 4" wide pane; melted) [picture frame?]	5	wire-drawn nail fragments
1	window shade end cap (ferrous; 1" diameter)	2	wire-drawn nail (2" long)
3	window shade brackets (iron; 1 1/2" x 1 1/4")	1	wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
1	sheet metal (ferrous; with wire-drawn nail) [trunk sheet metal lining?]	1	screw (1 1/2" long; flat tipped)
1	lamp wick advancer? rod (cuprous; round; 1 5/8" long; 1/8" diameter; with central square section)	2	dome-shaped tacks (copper head)
1	chain (cuprous; 3/8" long each link; 7/8" long clasp) [possible watch fob]	2	button (bone?; 4-hole; 0.67" diameter; badly burned)
6	trunk hardware brackets (stamped iron; floral pattern; machine cut nail fasteners; 1 3/4" x 2")	2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.54" diameter)
1	trunk hardware (stamped iron; floral/3-leaf clover design)	2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.53" diameter)
4	trunk hardware strap (iron; 1" wide)	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.52" diameter)
1	bracket (ferrous) [trunk?]	1	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter) [sew to fabric]
1	clasp (cuprous; 1 1/8" x 1/2"; 6 oval decoration) [reminiscent of overall clasp, but fancier]	1	button (shell; 4-hole; 0.38" diameter)
1	padlock (cuprous; heart shaped; 3/4" x 1 1/4" x 3/16") [diary or small chest lock?]	1	bone
4	parasol ribs (iron; round)	26	wood (burned; thin planks; approximately 1/4" to 3/8" thick) [fragments of trunk]
3	indeterminate sheet metal (ferrous)	1	wood (burned; hardwood?)
1	button/snap (ferrous; snap and socket; 0.60" diameter)	2	plaster (with white coat)
1	grommet (cuprous)		
		Lot E-146	
		2	Vessel E-369
		1	Vessel E-370
		4	doorknob (porcelain; approximately 2 1/4" diameter)
		1	container glass (dark green/black)
		5	container glass (aqua)
		1	lamp chimney (clear)
		5	window glass (aqua)
		1	window glass (aqua; melted)
		69	machine cut nail fragments
		1	machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
		1	machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
		1	finishing nails (1 5/8" long)
		1	finishing nails (1 1/2" long)

- 1 screw fragments
- 2 hollow tubes (iron; 2" long; 3/16" diameter hole) [umbrella/parasol shaft?]
- 1 indeterminate iron (4" long) [furniture caster]
- 9 wood (burned)
- 9 plaster (with white coat)

Lot E-147

- 9 Vessel E-372
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 4 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 3 shoe (leather; eyelet? holes)
- 1 door butt hinge (iron; 3"x3"; flat-tipped screws)
- 1 fastener or furniture latch (cuprous; L-shaped; rounded end; 3 holes)
- 40 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (4 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 5 wire-drawn nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/2" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 7/8" long)
- 1 wire-drawn nail (1 5/8" long)
- 4 wood (burned)
- 2 plaster (with white coat)
- 2 brick
- 2 bone

Lot E-148

- 1 Vessel E-343
- 4 Vessel E-372
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 1 writing stylus (slate; 0.21" diameter; 3 3/8" long)
- 1 writing slate (slate; 1/8" thick; lined)
- 1 leather
- 13 window glass (aqua)
- 1 disk (ferrous; 2" diameter; spoked) [toy wheel]
- 20 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 coal

- 6 bone

Lot E-149

- 1 Vessel E-523

Lot E-150

- 1 Vessel E-322
- 1 Vessel E-416
- 1 Vessel E-459
- 1 Vessel E-460
- 1 undecorated whiteware
- 3 container glass (dark green/black)
- 46 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 2 window glass (clear; 1.93-1.95mm)
- 14 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 2 indeterminate slate- or wood-like item [tapered edge]
- 2 shaley coal residue
- 1 wood (veneer)
- 7 plaster (with white coat)
- 5 bone

Lot E-151

- 1 Vessel E-322
- 1 Vessel E-396
- 1 Vessel E-416
- 1 Vessel E-461
- 3 Textile 18
- 9 Textile 19
- 14 Textile 20
- 7 Textile 21
- 7 shoe (leather; 11" long; 3 1/2" wide; 1" tall heel; 9 holes; 2 hooks per side)
- 8 paper [newspaper]
- 1 hook (ferrous; "hook and eye" fastener; 3/4" x 1/2") [part of Textile 20?]
- 3 shell casing (cuprous; center fire "fired/spent"; 0.52" diameter; minimally 1 7/8" long) [mnv = 1]
- 2 safety pin (cuprous) [mnv = 1]
- 26 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 7 machine cut nail fragments

8 plaster (with white coat)
5 bone

Lot E-152

26 window glass (aqua; measured) [very thin]
5 leather [shoe fragments; possibly heel fragment]
5 machine cut nail fragment
2 sheet metal (rolled edge)
1 washer (?) (iron; 2" outer diameter; ½" inner diameter)

Lot E-153

1 Vessel E-456
1 Vessel E-457
1 undecorated whiteware
4 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (amber)
44 window glass (aqua; measured) [very thin]
1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.51" diameter)
1 sheet metal (ferrous)
1 cabinet lock (?) (iron; 2 ½" x 2 ¼" x ¾") [Looks very similar to the trunk hardware; intrusive?]
24 machine cut nail fragments
2 brick (soft mud; small fragments with "patina"/"salts" on broken surfaces)
4 plaster (?) [large, irregular and thick pieces; thick "bedded" fragments; log structures?]
6 plaster
3 bone
1 snail shell
3 sandstone

Lot E-154

1 Vessel E-474
1 container glass (dark green/black)
1 container glass (milk glass)
5 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (clear)
1 window glass (aqua)
2 indeterminate iron

1 indeterminate iron (triangular; 2" x 2")

Lot E-155

2 container glass (aqua)
4 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 indeterminate iron
7 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire-drawn nail (1 ½" long)
1 coal

Lot E-156

2 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-157

13 window glass (aqua; measured)
8 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-158

1 Vessel E-31
3 container glass (aqua)
2 container glass (clear)
2 container glass (clear; melted)
4 window glass (aqua)
1 electrical porcelain (round) [base of lightbulb or fuse?]
4 automotive battery casing and cap (hard rubber)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire-drawn nail fragments
1 bone
1 wood
1 wood (burned)
5 roofing slate (gray)

Lot E-159 A (Non-trunk?)

7 Vessel E-320
6 Vessel E-321
1 container glass (dark green/black)
16 container glass (aqua)
6 container glass (clear)
240 window glass (aqua; measured) [very small and "crazed" fragments; potentially picture frame?]
1 window glass (aqua; melted)

1	indeterminate strap (iron; 3" long; ½" wide; slightly tapered)	25	paper [insurance policy]
7	sheet metal (ferrous) [trunk?]	25	paper [indeterminate content]
1	indeterminate iron (1/4" wide; 1 7/8" long) [bent finish nail?]	1	book (paper) [wage manual]
1	pocket knife (iron and celluloid?; stamped "[B]RODER[ICK & BASCO]M ROPE [CO] / ST. LOUIS, U. S. A. MANUFACTURE")	9	book (clay; red binding; adhered to wood of trunk) [mnv = 1]
6	lamp collar (copper; approximately 2 ¼" diameter; ¾" tall; threaded opening)	3	books (potential leather binding; approximately 150 pages; stacked; adhered together; 1 5/8" tall; approximately 6 ½" long) [probably represents remnants of three books with similar binding]
4	indeterminate decorated "tubes" (cuprous; threaded; approximately ½" diameter; threaded interior; stamped decoration; unknown length)	1	ball (rubber; 1 ¾" diameter; reddish color)
1	indeterminate "disk" (copper; 1/2" diameter) [cuff link?]	1	ball (rubber; 1 5/8" diameter; reddish color)
73	machine cut nail fragments	1	ball (rubber; 1 3/8" diameter; reddish color)
1	machine cut nail (3 3/8" long)	20	fabric
1	machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)	1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.69" diameter)
5	machine cut nail (1 ¼" long)	1	seed bead (white; round; 0.13" tall; 0.14" diameter)
1	machine cut nail (7/8" long)	12	window glass (aqua)
1	wire-drawn nail (2 1/8" long)	1	window glass (aqua; melted)
2	button (shell; 2-hole; 0.58" diameter)	2	pencil "leads" (graphite; round; 0.09" diameter; 1 3/8" long)
2	bone	1	slate writing stylus (graphite; round; 0.19" diameter)
13	wood (burned)	2	slate writing stylus (graphite; 3 1/8" long; round; 0.21" diameter)
5	plaster (with white coat) [2 episodes of white coat separated by brown coat]	1	fabric (cuprous button "stain")
		8	broach (milk glass setting; round; 1" diameter; 4-bezel prongs; cuprous backing; painted floral design; with pin on back) [mnv = 2]
		1	finger ring (gold; 11/16" diameter; 5/16" wide band; impressed interior "14 KA" with a small star; approximately 0.65mm interior diameter, which equates to a size 6) [small sized women's ring]
		1	eye ("hook and eye" fastener)
		1	hook ("hook and eye" fastener)
		2	cufflink (cuprous; square face; ½" x ½"; small gem setting; blue; ¾" tall)
<u>Lot E-159 B (Trunk)</u>			
20	Vessel E-319		
24	Textile 18		
23	Textile 19		
2	Textile 20		
7	Textile 21		
37	Textile 22		
8	Textile 23		
4	Textile 24		
15	Textile 25		
8	Textile 26		
5	Textile 27		
8	Textile 37		

- 1 cufflink (cuprous; round; shell face both sides; 5/8" tall; 1/2" diameter)
- 2 cufflink (cuprous; round; 5/8" diameter; shell face) [mnv = 1]
- 2 cufflink (cuprous; round; 3/8" diameter face)
- 1 adjustor or buckle (ferrous) [suspender?]
- 1 indeterminate "rod" (iron; 1/4" diameter; 1" long) [rivet?]
- 72 sheet metal (ferrous; fragments) [trunk]
- 9 decorative trunk handle cap (ferrous; floral design; 2 3/4" x 2 1/2")
- 1 cap (ferrous; threaded; 1" diameter base; 5/8" diameter top) [kerosene can cap?]
- 1 trunk caster (ferrous; 1 3/8" x 1 1/4" x 1 1/8")
- 1 strap (ferrous; 1" x 1 3/4"; attached to sheet metal) [trunk]
- 1 indeterminate ferrule (?) (cuprous tube; iron screw interior; 1 3/4" long; 5/8" diameter; decorated)
- 16 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 3 wire-drawn nail fragment (?) (very small brads; approximately 1/2" long)
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.74" diameter)
- 1 button (bone; 2-hole; 0.66" diameter; burned/deformed)
- 1 button (bone; 2-hole; 0.65" diameter; burned/deformed)
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; approximately 0.60" diameter; domed; burned)
- 1 button (bone; 4-hole; 0.46" diameter)
- 1 collar stud (bone)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.33" diameter)

Lot E-160

- 1 Vessel E-467
- 1 container glass (clear)

- 1 container glass (clear; melted)
- 24 window glass (aqua)
- 2 window glass (aqua; melted)
- 1 indeterminate iron (2" long; 1 1/2" diameter)
- 144 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 4 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 1 plaster
- 3 plaster (with white coat; rived lath?)
- 3 bone

Lot E-161

- 1 Vessel E-462
- 4 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 2 lime
- 1 snail shell
- 1 bone

Lot E-162

- 1 Vessel E-463
- 1 door stop (brass with iron screw end; 3 1/2" long; screw end)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-163

- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 8 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (7/8" long)
- 2 plaster

Lot E-164

- 1 Vessel E-475
- 2 Vessel E-476
- 2 Vessel E-477
- 1 Vessel E-485
- 15 Textiles 44

- 1 doll leg (painted; porcelain; 2" long)
- 2 doll face (painted; porcelain)
- 1 gemstone (black glass; faceted; round; flat one side; 0.32" diameter)
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber; wide)
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed/Albany-slipped stoneware
- 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 3 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear; press molded)
- 16 container glass (clear)
- 70 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 11 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut tack (5/8" long)
- 30 bone

Lot E-165

- 6 Vessel E-478
- 1 Vessel E-479
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.68" diameter)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.60" diameter)
- 1 toy plate (undecorated; scalloped rim; porcelain; 1" diameter base; 2" diameter rim)
- 1 leather fragments
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 undecorated porcelain
- 1 container glass (dark glass/black)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 165 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 34 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)

Lot E-166

- 1 Vessel E-480
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 13 machine cut nail fragments

- 7 bone

Lot E-167

- 2 Vessel E-467
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 6 window glass (aqua; measured) [thick]
- 1 strap (iron; 7/8" wide)
- 90 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 3/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (2 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 3/4" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 1/2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 plaster (with white coat)
- 6 coal
- 3 bone

Lot E-168

- 1 Vessel E-479
- 1 Vessel E-481
- 1 Vessel E-482
- 1 Vessel E-483
- 1 Vessel E-506
- 2 tea spoon (cuprous; 1 1/8" x 2" bowl) [mnv = 1]
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 1 knickknack/figurine (?) (porcelain; glazed exterior; unglazed interior)
- 4 lamp chimney (clear)
- 9 window glass (aqua)
- 4 sheet metal (ferrous)
- 3 indeterminate strap (ferrous; 1/2" wide) [clothing stays?]
- 21 machine cut nail fragments
- 29 bone

Lot E-169

- 1 Vessel E-484
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 3 lamp chimney (clear)

14 window glass (aqua)
3 sheet metal (ferrous)
33 machine cut nail fragments
6 bone

Lot E-170

1 Vessel E-473
1 Vessel E-481
3 Vessel E-485
1 Vessel E-486
9 undecorated whiteware
1 marble (marble; 0.57" diameter)
1 button (shell; 2-hole; 0.46" diameter)
1 glass cane (clear; red/blue swirled stripes; approximately 3/4" diameter)
1 container glass (dark green/black)
2 container glass (amber)
108 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 cuprous cap (1/4" inner diameter)
1 shell casing (cuprous; 1/2" long; 0.32" diameter; rim fire; fired)
1 window glass (red) [art or cottage glass]
4 container glass (aqua)
6 container glass (clear)
1 salt-glazed stoneware (burned?)
2 pocket watch "face" (clear glass; domed; round; 1 3/4" diameter; ground edge)
1 hard rubber (interior threads; car battery?; approximately 1" diameter)
1 writing stylus (slate; round; 3/16" diameter)
8 sheet metal (ferrous)
1 carriage bolt fragment (ferrous; approximately 3/8" diameter shaft)
1 pipe/rod (cuprous; 1/4" diameter)
1 indeterminate iron (1 3/4" wide x 2" x 3/16")
1 rolled ferrous (3/8" diameter)
18 machine cut nail fragments
2 wire-drawn nail fragments
150 bone
14 plaster
2 clinkers

1 wood (dowel; 3/4" wide; approximately 1 1/4" diameter; angle cut)

Lot E-171

2 undecorated whiteware
2 lamp chimney (clear)
13 window glass (aqua)
24 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
1 plaster/mortar
9 bone

Lot E-172

1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; 0.81" diameter)
1 container glass (clear)
1 window glass (aqua)
7 machine cut nail fragments
2 plaster/mortar
1 brick (hard fired)
2 wood (burned)
10 bone

Lot E-173

3 bricks (whole bricks; heavily vitrified; warped/deformed; burned)

Lot E-174

1 Vessel E-484
1 container glass (green)
1 mica (3/8" wide; 1 1/2" long; all mica is in thin bands)
40 window glass (aqua; measured)
18 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
2 bone

Lot E-175

1 Vessel E-487
1 comb tine (hard rubber)
14 window glass (aqua)
8 machine cut nail fragments
1 slate (writing slate?)
1 bone

Lot E-176

4 undecorated whiteware
 1 window glass (aqua)
 8 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-177

1 window glass (aqua)
 2 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-178

4 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-179

1 Vessel E-13
 1 Vessel E-18
 1 Vessel E-19
 1 Vessel E-20
 1 Vessel E-21
 2 Vessel E-22
 1 painted (green) porcelain [cup; body only]
 1 container glass (amber)
 1 container glass (cobalt blue)
 1 container glass (green)
 4 container glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (clear)
 11 window glass (aqua)
 1 marble (marble; painted; blue; lined; 0.66" diameter)
 1 valve (?) ("pot" metal/lead?; 1 1/4" tall; 3/4" diameter)
 3 machine cut nail fragment
 3 wire-drawn nail fragment
 11 bone

Lot E-180

2 Vessel E-488
 1 Vessel E-489
 1 marble (Rockingham-glazed; brown/green; marble; 0.73" diameter)
 1 redware
 2 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (clear)
 3 window glass (aqua)
 3 indeterminate iron

14 machine cut nail fragments
 2 mica fragments (thin)
 1 brick (small fragment; soft mud)
 2 bone

Lot E-181

1 redware
 1 printed (black) whiteware
 1 button (cuprous; domed; 3-piece loop shank; 0.47" diameter; approximately 0.36" tall)
 1 lamp wick advancer ? (cuprous; 1 5/8" long) [potentially a small music box cylinder?]
 3 machine cut nail fragments
 2 mica

Lot E-182

1 Vessel E-484
 1 Vessel E-488
 1 annular decorated (blue; gilded lined) whiteware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 container glass (amber)
 5 window glass (aqua; measured)
 10 machine cut nail fragments
 23 bone

Lot E-183

1 Vessel E-486
 3 Vessel E-490
 2 undecorated whiteware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 2 container glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (amber)
 4 container glass (clear)
 2 lamp chimney (milk glass)
 18 window glass (aqua)
 1 button (black glass; floral embossed; loop shank; 0.62" diameter; loop shank missing)
 1 button (composite material with shell inlay; two-hole "tunnel" button; 0.66" diameter)
 22 machine cut nail fragments

- 1 mica (narrow 3/8" wide "strips" or trimmed waste?)
- 2 mica (cut marks suggestive of cutting of strips from larger sheet)
- 1 gastropod shell
- 19 bone

Lot E-184

- 1 Vessel E-427
- 1 Vessel E-474
- 20 Vessel E-491
- 2 Vessel E-492
- 1 Vessel E-493
- 1 Vessel E-494
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 Albany-slipped stoneware
- 16 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "...S & B...")
- 8 container glass (clear)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 1 arc lamp graphite rod (round; 0.45" diameter)
- 1 lag bolt (ferrous; threaded; 3 1/2" long)
- 2 metal container (ferrous) ["tin" can]
- 54 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 plaster/mortar
- 1 brick fragment (hard/vitrified)
- 10 bone

Lot E-185

- 2 Vessel E-495
- 1 Vessel E-500
- 14 window glass (aqua)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (7/8" long)

Lot E-186

- 1 toy plate (?) (ferrous; 2" diameter)
- 2 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 spring coil (ferrous)

- 11 bone

Lot E-187

- 1 container glass (clear)
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 63 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (2 5/8" long)
- 3 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/8" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (1" long)

Lot E-188

- 1 Vessel E-496
- 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 1 sponge decorated (blue) whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 4 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 bolt (?) (ferrous; 4 3/8" long)
- 9 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 writing slate
- 1 bone

Lot E-189

- 1 Vessel E-484
- 1 Vessel E-506
- 1 Vessel E-288
- 1 Vessel E-556
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 2 printed (blue) whiteware [mnv = 1]
- 1 redware
- 6 window glass (aqua)
- 4 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
- 1 bone

Lot E-190

- 2 Vessel E-333
- 1 Vessel E-484
- 2 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 3 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-191

- 13 brick (soft mud; saw cut "slabs"; variable thickness approximately 3/4"-1 7/8" thick; cut along both length and width)

Lot E-192

- 5 Vessel E-497
1 undecorated whiteware
1 machine cut nail fragment

Lot E-193

- 1 Vessel E-488
1 Vessel E-498
1 undecorated whiteware
4 redware [mnv = 1]
1 printed (blue) whiteware
1 container glass (aqua)
1 container glass (clear)
6 window glass (aqua)
1 button (ferrous; 3-piece; loop shank; fabric covered; 0.82" diameter; loop shank missing)
3 railroad spikes (ferrous; 4 3/4"-6 3/4" long; 3/4" x 3/4" shaft)
1 indeterminate strap (iron; 1 1/2" x 3"; 1/4" thick)
1 indeterminate plate (iron; 7 1/2" x 3"; approximately 1/2" thick; iron rod (?) adhered/fused perpendicular; 6 1/2" long; x 1" diameter)
3 machine cut nail fragments
12 wood

Lot E-194

- 1 Vessel E-499

Lot E-195

- 1 Vessel E-499
1 Vessel E-500
3 Vessel E-501
2 undecorated whiteware
1 marble (marble; 0.68" diameter)
1 indeterminate hard rubber/battery case
1 container glass (clear)

- 11 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 indeterminate strap (lead; 1/2"-5/8" wide; 1 1/2" long)
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
1 plaster

Lot E-196

- 14 Vessel E-495
12 Vessel E-502
1 Vessel E-503
2 Vessel E-504
3 Vessel E-505
9 undecorated whiteware (early wares?)
6 window glass (aqua)
5 machine cut nail fragments
4 bone

Lot E-197

- 10 Vessel E-490
1 Vessel E-498
1 Vessel E-504
3 Vessel E-506
1 Vessel E-507
1 Vessel E-508
10 undecorated whiteware
4 container glass (aqua)
6 container glass (clear)
4 lamp chimney (milk glass)
1 container glass (dark green/black)
47 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.60" diameter)
1 railroad spike (iron; 6 1/4" long; 5/8" x 5/8" shaft)
1 wire (iron; 3 1/2" long; folded over one end)
102 machine cut nail fragments
1 wire-drawn nail (2 5/8" long)
1 wire-drawn nail (1 1/8" long)
9 clinkers
3 coal
1 river pebble (?)
10 mica (narrow 3/8" wide "strips" or trimmed waste?)

- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 21 bone
- 1 gastropod shell

Lot E-198

- 1 Vessel E-427
- 3 Vessel E-509
- 5 Vessel E-510
- 4 undecorated whiteware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 16 window glass (aqua)
- 31 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 coal
- 6 bone

Lot E-199

- 1 Vessel E-427
- 4 Vessel E-510
- 1 Vessel E-512
- 4 Vessel E-556
- 2 annular decorated (worm mocha) whiteware [mnv =1]
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware/pearlware
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 10 window glass (aqua)
- 1 marble (buff paste earthenware; 0.61" diameter)
- 1 buckle/brooch ? (cuprous; 5/8" wide; approximately 2" long)
- 1 musket ball (lead; cast; sprue present; 0.51" diameter)
- 4 metal container (ferrous; 1 1/2" diameter; round; 5/8" tall)
- 20 machine cut nail fragments
- 11 bone

Lot E-200

- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.44" diameter)
- 1 sheet metal fragments
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 clinker

- 3 pink shaley coal residue
- 4 bone

Lot E-201

- 1 undecorated whiteware (burned)
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 machine cut nail fragment

Lot E-202

- 1 Vessel E-498
- 2 Vessel E-502
- 4 Vessel E-510
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 14 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 14 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-203

- 1 window glass (aqua; measured)

Lot E-204

- 1 Vessel E-368
- 11 Vessel E-371
- 2 Vessel E-513
- 1 Vessel E-514
- 1 Vessel E-515
- 2 Vessel E-516
- 1 tableware (citron; press molded)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (milk glass)
- 2 container glass (clear)
- 12 lamp chimney (clear)
- 1 mirror fragment (aqua)
- 1 indeterminate clear glass [hollow drop?]
- 22 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 cufflink (cuprous; ovoid shape; 1/2" x 3/8" face)
- 36 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 wire-drawn nail fragment
- 2 clinkers
- 1 wood (1/2" thick; triangular 1" wide tapered to point; 3 1/2" long)
- 12 bone

Lot E-205

- 2 Vessel E-518

1 machine cut nail fragment

Lot E-206

1 Vessel E-504
2 Vessel E-518
1 Vessel E-519
2 container glass (amber)
11 window glass (aqua; measured)
2 sheet metal (ferrous)
34 machine cut nail fragments
1 plaster
2 bone

Lot E-207

1 Vessel E-422
3 container glass (dark green/black)
1 container glass (aqua)
50 window glass (aqua; measured)
15 sheet metal (ferrous)
34 machine cut nail fragments
1 wood
4 bone

Lot E-208

22 Vessel E-343
12 Vessel E-406
5 Vessel E-420
2 Vessel E-422
2 Vessel E-521
10 Vessel E-522
1 container glass (amber)
10 container glass (aqua)
1 lamp chimney (clear)
10 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 hair pin (?) (hard rubber; 2 7/8" long)
4 machine cut nail fragments
20 bone

Lot E-209

4 Vessel E-343
2 Vessel E-420
1 printed (blue) whiteware
2 redware
1 container glass (aqua)
2 window glass (aqua; measured)

Lot E-210

1 machine cut nail fragments
1 bone

Lot E-211

4 Vessel E-343
1 Vessel E-400
6 Vessel E-426
4 Vessel E-474
7 Vessel E-520
1 Vessel E-521
12 Vessel E-522
11 Vessel E-523
6 Vessel E-541
2 Vessel E-544
27 container glass (aqua)

Lot E-212

1 Vessel E-480
2 Vessel E-524
3 undecorated whiteware
2 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
1 container glass (dark green/black)
75 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 wire (cuprous; narrow gauge)
28 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (2 1/8" long)
1 machine cut nail (1 1/4" long)
1 bone
1 brick

Lot E-213

4 Vessel E-502
2 Vessel E-503
1 Vessel E-510
1 Vessel E-524
2 Vessel E-516
2 undecorated whiteware
1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
7 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 indeterminate hard rubber [battery case?]
7 machine cut nail fragments

7 brick (soft mud; small fragments)

Lot E-214

3 Vessel E-526
1 Vessel E-343
8 undecorated whiteware
1 painted (polychrome; small floral)
whiteware
1 container glass (aqua)
5 window glass (aqua)
1 utensil handle (bone; 2 3/4" long; 5/8"
wide; metal tang)
3 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-215

1 Vessel E-472
6 Vessel E-490
1 Vessel E-527
1 Vessel E-528
5 Vessel E-529
1 Vessel E-530
9 undecorated whiteware
5 painted (polychrome; small floral)
whiteware
1 printed (red) whiteware
3 yellowware
1 Chelsea-decorated whiteware
1 redware
1 salt-glazed stoneware
2 pipe bowl (kaolin)
1 pipe stem (kaolin)
1 marble (yellow paste earthenware;
0.55" diameter; eroded)
1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42"
diameter)
1 coin ("Sitting Liberty"; "One Dime";
1876 mint date)
1 shell casing (brass; 0.22" diameter;
3/8" tall; rim fire; fired)
1 container glass (amethyst)
1 container glass (dark green/black)
1 container glass (amber)
1 container glass (aqua; embossed
"...HE...")
4 container glass (clear)
32 window glass (aqua)

1 indeterminate lead (disk; 1/2"
diameter) [with "nipple" on reverse
side; tool grip marks or serration
around edge—possible rail car door
seal?]
5 sheet metal
52 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (1 5/8" long)
2 machine cut nail (1 3/8" long)
1 brick (soft mud; small fragments)
1 fruit pit [peach?]
1 mica (narrow 3/8" wide strip)
13 bone

Lot E-216

1 Vessel E-510
4 Vessel E-524
1 Vessel E-531
1 undecorated whiteware
3 window glass (aqua)
11 machine cut nail fragments
1 plaster/mortar
1 bone

Lot E-217

1 Vessel 532
1 doll head (porcelain)
1 container glass (aqua)
1 window glass (aqua)
6 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (2 3/8" long)

Lot E-218

2 Vessel E-533
4 undecorated whiteware
1 redware
5 window glass (aqua)
15 machine cut nail fragments
3 bone

Lot E-219

1 Vessel E-534
6 window glass (aqua; measured)
2 machine cut nail fragments
1 bone

Lot E-220

1 Vessel E-535
3 undecorated whiteware
3 unglazed red paste earthenware
4 window glass (aqua; measured)
[thin]
3 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-221

1 Vessel E-471
4 Vessel E-477
1 Vessel E-474
1 Vessel E-476
1 Vessel E-536
1 Vessel E-537
1 electrical porcelain [switch plate?]
4 undecorated whiteware
1 container glass (dark green/black)
1 container glass (amber)
8 container glass (aqua)
4 container glass (milk glass)
28 container glass (clear)
3 lamp chimney (clear)
29 window glass (aqua)
7 batter casing (hard rubber)
1 wire (cuprous; narrow gauge)
3 indeterminate metal
[electrical/engine parts]
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 machine cut nail (3 5/8" long)
1 clinker
1 bone

Lot E-222

1 Vessel E-511
5 machine cut nail fragments
1 bone

Lot E-223

1 lamp chimney (clear)
4 window glass (aqua) [thin]
30 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-224

2 container glass (clear)
4 lamp chimney (clear)

4 window glass (aqua) [thin]
8 machine cut nail fragments
3 bone

Lot E-225

1 yellowware
1 container glass (clear)
4 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-226

2 window glass (aqua)
6 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-227

2 undecorated whiteware
1 painted (polychrome; small floral)
whiteware
1 lamp chimney (clear)
2 window glass (aqua; measured)
1 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-228

1 undecorated whiteware
2 redware
1 window glass (aqua)
3 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-229

4 undecorated whiteware
1 window glass (aqua)
6 machine cut nail fragments
2 coal

Lot E-230

2 undecorated whiteware
1 undecorated porcelain [Parian Ware
figurine?]
1 Rockingham-glazed yellowware
1 unglazed red paste earthenware
1 container glass (Kelly
green/turquoise; embossed with
indeterminate letter)
4 container glass (dark green/black)
4 container glass (amber)
4 container glass (aqua)
14 container glass (clear)

- 5 mirror glass (aqua; silver backing; thin; sample measured for thickness)
- 1 plate glass (aqua; ¼" thick)
- 12 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 1 hard rubber clothing stay (5/16" wide; flat)
- 1 hair pin (hard rubber; 2 5/8" long)
- 1 indeterminate rod/bolt (?) (brass/iron; threaded; 3/8" diameter shaft; approximately 3 ½" long) [tire valve stem?]
- 1 indeterminate knob (?) (ferrous; 1/2" diameter)
- 1 indeterminate strap (ferrous; 1 3/8" wide; ¼" thick) [file?]
- 10 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 concrete
- 12 bone

Lot E-231

- 1 Vessel E-513
- 3 container glass (dark green/black)
- 1 comb tine (hard rubber)
- 1 button (black/purple glass; faceted; round/globular; loop shank; 0.51" diameter)
- 1 mirror glass (aqua; silver backing)
- 9 window glass (aqua)
- 1 arc lamp graphite rod (round; 0.45" diameter)
- 10 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 coal
- 1 bone

Lot E-232

- 2 Vessel E-343
- 1 Vessel E-406
- 1 undecorated porcelain [non-vessel]
- 2 container glass (aqua)
- 1 button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 7 window glass (aqua; measured) [very thin]
- 31 machine cut nail fragments
- 3 bone

Lot E-233

- 10 Vessel E-538
- 1 Vessel E-343
- 3 undecorated whiteware
- 12 container glass (aqua)
- 9 window glass (aqua; measured) [mixed]
- 16 machine cut nail fragments
- 15 plaster/mortar
- 1 bone

Lot E-234

- 19 Vessel E-343
- 92 Vessel E-406
- 2 Vessel E-500
- 10 Vessel E-520
- 21 Vessel E-521
- 33 Vessel E-539
- 16 Vessel E-540
- 13 Vessel E-541
- 11 Vessel E-542
- 3 Vessel E-543
- 1 Vessel E-544
- 1 Vessel E-545
- 1 container glass (dark green/black)
- 16 container glass (amber)
- 16 container glass (aqua)
- 1 tableware glass (clear)
- 1 lamp chimney (clear)
- 13 window glass (aqua)
- 13 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 spoon bowl (?) (cuprous; 1 1/8" x 2"; flattened)
- 1 mussel shell
- 17 bone

Lot E-235

- 1 Vessel E-546
- 1 container glass (clear)

Lot E-236

- 5 Vessel E-547
- 10 window glass (aqua; measured)
- 9 machine cut nail fragments

Lot E-237

- 1 Vessel E-413
- 1 Vessel E-481
- 1 Vessel E-485
- 1 Vessel E-533
- 1 Vessel E-549
- 3 Vessel E-550
- 1 Vessel E-551
- 1 Vessel E-553
- 3 Vessel E-554
- 3 undecorated porcelain
- 4 printed (blue) whiteware [mnv = 1; late ware]
- 1 doll head (porcelain; 1" x 3/4" x 7/8"; burned)
- 1 lantern globe (red; melted)
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 1 container glass (aqua; embossed "D")
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 4 bone

Lot E-238

- 1 Vessel E-555
- 2 undecorated whiteware
- 3 Parian figurine (painted; unglazed porcelain)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.64" diameter)
- 1 marble (marble; 0.57" diameter)
- 1 coin (Shield Nickle; potentially 1869 mint date)
- 2 container glass (blue milk glass)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (clear)
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 1 indeterminate "rod" or "pin" (lead; 5/16" diameter; 1 1/2" long; flattened end; opposite end cut and "punched")
- 1 indeterminate sheet metal (ferrous)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 limestone/coral (2 3/8" x 1 3/8" x 1/4")
- 2 bone

Lot E-239

- 4 Vessel E-548
- 1 annular decorated whiteware

Lot E-240

- 1 Vessel E-343

Lot E-241

- 2 Vessel E-489
- 1 Vessel E-517
- 1 Vessel E-552
- 1 railroad car door seal (lead; embossed "505"; 3/4" diameter)
- 1 shell casing (cuprous; 9/16" long; 0.32" diameter; rim fired)
- 1 machine cut nail fragments
- 6 bone

Appendix IVA
Vessel Descriptions, House E

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

<u>Vessel Number</u>	<u>Primary or Secondary</u>	<u>Description</u>
E-1	S	plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9” diameter rim; 7” diameter base)
E-2	S	plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7” diameter base; base only)
E-3	S	indeterminate bottle (clear; 2” tall neck; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish)
E-4	S	canning jar lid liner (milk; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “...LINED CAP—“)
E-5	S	lamp chimney (clear; crimped; 1 ½” petals per inch; approximately 2 ½” diameter lip)
E-6	S	cup ? (undecorated; whiteware; 3” diameter base)
E-7	S	salve/cream jar lid (milk glass; 2 ¼” diameter; 5/8” tall)
E-8	S	canning jar (clear; round; 5” diameter base; machine made?)
E-9	S	beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish)
E-10	S	beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish)
E-11	S	indeterminate bottle (dark green/black; molded; Double String (?) lip finish)
E-12	S	proprietary medicine bottle (clear; molded; embossed “...N W. CO... / [S]IXTH & WA[SHINGTON]...”) [Probably John W. Cobbs, Sixth and Washington Street, Springfield; 1910-1915.]
E-13	P	vial (clear; molded; round; 3 ¼” tall; ½” diameter base; ½” diameter lip; Patent lip finish)
E-14	S	canning jar lid liner (milk glass; molded; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “...EVUI...”)
E-15	S	canning/food jar (clear; machine made; approximately 3 ½” diameter base)
E-16	S	indeterminate bottle (clear; machine made; screw top lip finish)
E-17	S	cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3” diameter rim)
E-18	S	beer bottle (aqua; molded; round; approximately 2” diameter base; base embossed with monogram “C C & Co / F”) [Monogram is mark of Carl Conrad and Company, St. Louis, Missouri. Although not a glass manufacturer, the firm supplied bottles to Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company during the years circa 1876 through 1885 (https://glassbottlemarks.com/bottlemarks-2/).
E-19	P	plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter base; 8” diameter rim)
E-20	S	serving bowl (clear; press molded; starburst and honeycomb pattern; base only)
E-21	S	mineral water bottle (salt-glazed; stoneware; jigger molded; impressed “NUM...”; body only)
E-22	S	milk pan (Albany-slipped; stoneware; 9” diameter rim; jigger molded)
E-23	S	milk pan (Albany-slipped?; stoneware; 10” diameter rim; jigger molded)
E-24	S	indeterminate bottle (clear; machine made; Hopkins Square base; 2” x 2” base; Stacked Ring lip finish; 1 ¼” diameter lip; base embossed “...179 / MADE IN U.S.A.”)

- E-25 S hollowware (undecorated; whiteware; large handle only)
- E-26 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 3/8" diameter base; minimally 6 1/4" tall; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed "GRIFFITHS / & / PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.")
- E-27 P condiment bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; fluted; 10-sided; 2 1/8" diameter base; minimally 7" tall; embossed "THE WILLIAMS BROS. CO. / FOOD / PRODUCTS / DETROIT")
- E-28 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; 2 1/2" diameter)
- E-29 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim; 5" diameter base)
- E-30 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; base only; 1 1/8" x minimally 1 1/2" base)
- E-31 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; ball neck; 1 7/8" tall neck) [Dandy or Eagle style]
- E-32 S canning jar (aqua; machine made; screw top lip finish; 2 1/8" lip)
- E-33 S whiskey flask (clear; Oval base; 3-piece post bottom mold; 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" base; approximately 6 1/2" tall; embossed "HALF PINT / FULL MEASU[RE]"; base embossed "B / 2")
- E-34 P serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter base; 6" diameter rim)
- E-35 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- E-36 S serving bowl (undecorated; porcelain; 2 3/8" diameter base)
- E-37 S saucer (painted; polychrome; gilded; floral pattern; scalloped rim; porcelain)
- E-38 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 2 7/8" x 1" base; base embossed "W9") [Dandy or Eagle?]
- E-39 P salve/cosmetic jar (milk glass; 2 3/8" diameter; 5/8" tall; ledge for receiving lid; embossed interior "139")
- E-40 S indeterminate vessel (aqua/milk glass; layered; approximately 2 1/4" diameter base; ground pontil; base only) [small vase or similarly decorated quality item]
- E-41 S beer bottle (aqua; improved tool Crown lip finish; bulbous neck; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-42 P soda water bottle (aqua; three-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 3/8" diameter base; lip finish unknown; body embossed "W. W. CLUTTER / SPRINGFIELD, ILL." base embossed "C"; heel embossed and although partially illegible appears to read "12 ROOT 1287" or "12 ROOT 1207"; lip finish missing but presumed to be a Crown finish of unknown manufacture) [The word "ROOT" references the Root Glass Company of Terre Haute, Indiana (1901-1932).]
- E-43 S beer bottle (aqua; improved tool Crown lip finish)
- E-44 S beer bottle (aqua; improved tool Crown lip finish)
- E-45 S beer bottle (amber; machine made; Crown lip finish)
- E-46 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; approximately 1 1/4" x 2" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "3i")
- E-47 number not assigned
- E-48 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish)
- E-49 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish)
- E-50 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; ovoid; base only)
- E-51 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish)
- E-52 S medicine bottle (aqua; French Square base; molded; minimally 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" base)

- E-53 S indeterminate bottle (clear; 2" diameter base; molded)
- E-54 P liquor bottle (aqua; molded; French Square base; 3" x 3" base; minimally 8" tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish; "GORD[ON'S] / ENGL[AND]"; boars head embossed on base)
- E-55 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; 3" diameter base; base embossed "...LE...")
- E-56 S tumbler (clear; 3" diameter rim; molded)
- E-57 S lid (printed; black; whiteware; 3" diameter rim; minimally ½" tall) [tableware or salve pot?]
- E-58 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 ½" diameter base; Crown lip finish)
- E-59 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece post bottom mold; 2 ½" diameter base; minimally 6 ½" tall; embossed "H. W. DRESCH / SPRINGFIELD, / ILL. // THIS BOTTLE / NOT TO BE SOLD / 13—S A B CO.")
- E-60 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½" base; 7 ½" tall; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed "GRIFFITHS / & / PLETZ / BOTTLERS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL.")
- E-61 S soda water bottle (aqua; 2 ½" diameter base; base only)
- E-62 S indeterminate bottle (dark green/black; 2 ½" diameter base)
- E-63 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 2" diameter base)
- E-64 S shot glass ? (clear; molded; ribbed; approximately 1 ½" diameter base)
- E-65 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8" diameter rim)
- E-66 S cup (undecorated; porcelain; 3" diameter base)
- E-67 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7" diameter rim)
- E-68 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim)
- E-69 S soda water bottle (aqua; round; approximately 2 ½" diameter base; base embossed "...S...")
- E-70 S milk pan/mixing bowl (Albany-slipped; stoneware; rim/body only; jigger molded)
- E-71 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; small fragments)
- E-72 S lid (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter; burned/vitrified) [sugar bowl/teapot?]
- E-73 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; approximately 2 ½" diameter)
- E-74 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter base; 9" diameter rim)
- E-75 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter base)
- E-76 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim)
- E-77 S bowl/jar (undecorated; redware; 8" diameter rim; hand turned)
- E-78 S beer bottle (aqua; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½" diameter base; probably improved tool; Crown lip finish)
- E-79 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-80 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-81 S tumbler (clear; round; 3" diameter lip)
- E-82 S tumbler/jelly glass (clear; round; approximately 2 ½" diameter lip; 12" diameter base; ledge for receiving lid)
- E-83 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; approximately 2 ½" diameter; embossed "POR[CELAIN] / [BO]YD'S G[ENUINE]")
- E-84 S crockery jar (salt-glazed; stoneware; 8" diameter; hand turned)
- E-85 S small plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8" diameter rim)
- E-86 S food jar (?) (clear; round; 4" diameter base; very thick and heavy base only)
- E-87 S saucer (printed; blue; floral; porcelain; Oriental/Japanese style; 3" diameter base)

- E-88 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; approximately 2 ½” diameter; embossed “CAP... // 8 // ...IN...”)
- E-89 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; approximately 2 ½” diameter; embossed “BOYD // 4— // GENU[INE] // POR[CELAIN]”)
- E-90 S soda water bottle (aqua; improved tool Hutchinson Blob top lip finish; lip only)
- E-91 S canning jar (aqua; machine made; screw top; lip only; approximately 2 ½” diameter lip)
- E-92 S indeterminate tableware/pitcher (?) (clear; rim only)
- E-93 S indeterminate bottle (clear; round; 2 1/8” diameter base; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Lightning lip finish)
- E-94 S chemical bottle (amber; machine made; screw top; 1 1/8” tall neck; embossed “...KS...”; Owens-Illinois mark on base) [The Owens-Illinois mark suggests a post-1929 date associated with the final filling of house basin.]
- E-95 S indeterminate bottle/jar (aqua; machine made; screw top)
- E-96 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made Crown lip finish; base embossed “R”) [Reisch]
- E-97 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; molded; approximately 2 ½” diameter base) [Food jar?]
- E-98 P canning jar lid liner (milk glass; approximately 2 ½” diameter; embossed “GENUINE / CAP / PORCE[LAIN]”)
- E-99 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; approximately 2 ½” diameter; embossed “[BO]YD’S GE[NUINE]”)
- E-100 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; 3 petals per inch)
- E-101 S crockery shouldered jug (Bristol-glazed/Albany-slipped; stoneware; two-piece construction; 7” diameter)
- E-102 P catsup bottle (clear; round; machine made; Owen’s scar; 2” diameter base; minimally 9” tall; lip missing)
- E-103 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; Buffalo Oval base; 7/8” x 1 3/8” base; 3 ½” tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed “3i” and graduated scale in ounces and cubic centimeters)
- E-104 P polish bottle (clear; machine made; French Square base; 1 1/8” x 1 1/8” base; 4 3/8” tall; Bead lip finish)
- E-105 P stemware (clear; molded; knob stem; 3” diameter base; 2 ¾” diameter lip; 6 3/8” tall)
- E-106 P liquor bottle (clear; round; machine made; Brandy lip finish; minimally 10” tall; approximately 3 ½” diameter) [cylindrical whiskey bottle]
- E-107 S chemical bottle (amber; round; machine made; Bead lip finish; 1 ½” diameter)
- E-108 S chemical bottle (amber; round; molded; 1 ¼” tall neck; approximately 3” diameter; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- E-109 S chemical bottle (amber; round; machine made; Bead lip finish; neck/lip only)
- E-110 S beer bottle (amber; machine made; Crown lip finish)
- E-111 S/P beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed on heel “THIS [BOTT]LE / NOT TO [BE] SOLD / 13 S A B CO. // [SPRINGFIE]LD, / ILL.”)
- E-112 S/P beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 5/8” diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed “...85”)

- E-113 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 5/8" diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed "R")
- E-114 S perfume bottle stopper (clear; machine made; 3/4" x 3/4") [indented handle had indeterminate logo]
- E-115 P lamp chimney (clear; molded; straight base; approximately 3" diameter base; 1 1/8" tall base; 3" diameter lip)
- E-116 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded/machine made; 7/16" diameter; minimally 2 3/4" long; cork still intact)
- E-117 S shot glass (clear; molded; 2" diameter lip; lip only)
- E-118 P tumbler (clear/lead; molded; 8-sided; fluted; 2 1/4" diameter; 3 1/2" diameter lip; approximately 4 1/2" tall)
- E-119 P beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed "[REISCH BREWING] CO / BEER / [SPRI]NGFIELD, ILL.; base embossed "R")
- E-120 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; heel embossed "R C L B CO. 192 2"; base embossed "R") [Reference to this bottle manufacturer not found.]
- E-121 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-122 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-123 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; heel embossed "[TH]IS BOTTLE / [NOT T]O BE SOLD"; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-124 P beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed "[REISC]H BREWING CO / BEER / [SPRI]NGFIELD, ILL.; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-125 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed "[REISCH BREWING C]O / BEER / [SP]RINGFIELD, ILL.; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-126 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; neck 3 7/8" tall; Crown lip finish; embossed "[REISCH BREWING] CO. / [BE]ER / [SPRINGFI]ELD, ILL."; base embossed "R")
- E-127 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; embossed "[RE]ISCH BREWIN[G CO] / BEER / [S]PRINGFIELD, ILL."; base embossed "R")
- E-128 P beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; embossed "[REISCH BREWING CO] / [B]EER / [SPRI]NGFIELD"; base embossed "R")
- E-129 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-130 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed "R")
- E-131 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base; embossed "[REISCH BRE]WING CO / [B]EER / [SPRI]NGFIELD, ILL.")

- E-132 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “ROOT” or “BOOT”?)
- E-133 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; molded; 3” diameter base) [condiment bottle?]
- E-134 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “R”) [Reisch]
- E-135 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; embossed “[REISCH] BREWING CO. / [BE]ER / [SPRINGFIELD, ILL.]”; base embossed “R”)
- E-136 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish; embossed “RE[ISCH] BREWING CO / BEER / SPRI[NGFIELD, ILL.]”; base embossed “R”)
- E-137 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “R”) [Reisch]
- E-138 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed “R”) [Reisch]
- E-139 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; embossed “RE... / SPRINGF[IELD]”; base embossed “R”) [Reisch]
- E-140 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; embossed “REISCH BRE[WING CO.] / BEE[R]”)
- E-141 P liquor bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French square base; 2 ¾” x 2 ¾” base; embossed “ROBT BURNETT & CO / LONDON DRY GIN // GORDON’S / DR[Y GIN]”; improved tool Packer lip finish)
- E-142 S salve jar (clear; machine made; threaded lip finish; embossed “...ASE... / ...HESEBR...”) [V]ASE[LENE / C]HESEBR[OUGH”]
- E-143 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- E-144 S shot glass (clear/lead; round; ribbed; 1 ½” diameter base; ground base; base only)
- E-145 S canning jar (aqua; round; machine made; screw top; approximately 2 ¾” diameter lip)
- E-146 P salve jar (clear; round; machine made; screw top; approximately 2” diameter lip; 2” diameter base; minimally 2 ¾” tall)
- E-147 S stemware (clear; molded; fluted stem; 2” diameter lip) [cordial glass]
- E-148 P pickle/relish bottle (clear; machine made; 1 7/8” diameter base; minimally 4” tall)
- E-149 P pickle/relish bottle (clear; machine made; 1 ¾” diameter base; minimally 4” tall; Prescription lip finish; base embossed “2”)
- E-150 S salve jar (clear; machine made; 1 ½” diameter lip; screw top)
- E-151 S salve jar (clear; machine made; 1 ½” diameter lip; screw top; embossed “VASE[LINE] / [C]HESEB[ROUGH]”)
- E-152 S catsup bottle (clear; machine made; screw top; fluted neck; 4 ½” tall neck; round base; 1 ¾” diameter base; embossed “WILLIAMS BR... / FOOD”) [“THE WILLIAMS BROS. CO. / FOOD / PRODUCTS / DETROIT”]
- E-153 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Round Cornered Blake base; 1 ½” x 3” base; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-154 S salve jar lid (milk glass; molded; 2 ¾” diameter; ½” tall)
- E-155 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; Irregular Polygon base; 1 ½” x 2 ½” base; improved tool Prescription lip finish; base embossed “5”)
- E-156 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; Crown Oval; 7/8” x 1 3/8” base; base only)

- E-157 S indeterminate bottle (clear; 2-piece mold; Oval base; 1 3/8" x 2 3/4" base; base embossed "15")
- E-158 S flavoring/extract bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 7/8" x 1 5/8" base; ball neck; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 5/8" tall neck)
- E-159 S medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 1 1/4" x minimally 2" base; base embossed "...EY")
- E-160 S indeterminate bottle (clear; machine made; unusual collared Crown lip finish)
- E-161 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x 2 1/2" base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; DANDY style)
- E-162 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8" x minimally 2 3/4" base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; ball neck; DANDY style)
- E-163 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x approximately 2 3/4" base; ball neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Eagle Shape)
- E-164 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x approximately 2 3/4" base; ball neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Dandy shape?)
- E-165 S whiskey flask (clear; machine made; Oval base; approximately 1" x 2 3/4" base; ball neck)
- E-166 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded; round; fluted; 3" diameter lip)
- E-167 S shot glass (clear; molded; 2" diameter lip)
- E-168 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; polygonal; 1" diameter; shoulder/body only)
- E-169 S saucer (painted; pink; edge embossed; gilded; porcelain; 3" diameter base; 6" diameter rim)
- E-170 P saucer (printed; polychrome; floral; glazed; scalloped edge; porcelain; 2 1/2" diameter base; 4 1/2" diameter rim; back stamp "R. S. / GERMANY" with laurel)
- E-171 S mixing bowl (salt-glazed; stoneware; 9" diameter rim)
- E-172 S small platter (undecorated; whiteware; ovoid; approximately 3" x 5" base; approximately 6" x 8" diameter rim; back stamp "[IR]ON STONE CHINA" with British Royal Coat-of-Arms)
- E-173 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim)
- E-174 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 8" diameter rim)
- E-175 P platter (undecorated; whiteware; ovoid; approximately 5" x 6" diameter base; approximately 8" x 10" diameter rim; back stamp "K. T. & K. / S—V / CHINA")
- E-176 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim)
- E-177 S tumbler (clear/lead; 6-sided; fluted; 2 1/4" diameter base;
- E-178 P polish bottle (clear; machine made; round; 1 7/8" diameter base; 3 7/8" tall; 1 3/8" diameter lip; Bead lip finish; ball neck; base embossed "110")
- E-179 P homeopathic vial (clear; round; molded/machine made; Patent lip finish; 1/2" diameter; 1 13/16" tall)
- E-180 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Hub Oval base; 3/4" x 1 1/2" base; 3 3/4" tall; improved tool collared Prescription lip finish; embossed "3i / BAUMANN BROS. / DRUGGISTS / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; base embossed "W & CO. / U. S. A.") [Baumann in business 1886-1924; glass manufacturer mark potentially represents Thomas Wightman and Company, circa 1874-1895 or later.]
- E-181 S food jar/bottle (aqua; machine made; screw top; ball neck; 1 1/2" diameter lip; indeterminate base size; multiple mamelons on base) [Pickle bottle]

- E-182 S beer bottle (amber; molded; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “ECLIPS[E]” with monogram E and C; body only)
- E-183 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 3 ½” tall bulbous neck; Crown lip finish; approximately 2 ½” diameter base)
- E-184 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish)
- E-185 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish)
- E-186 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; embossed “[BREWI]NG C[O.] / [SPRINGFIE]LD, IL[L.]”; base embossed “R”) [Reisch]
- E-187 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; base embossed “R”)
- E-188 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “R”)
- E-189 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ½” diameter base; embossed “H. W. DR[ESCH] / SPRINGFIE[LD] / ILL.”; heel embossed “THIS BOTTLE / NOT TO BE SOLD / 13 – S A B CO.”)
- E-190 S soda water bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 ½” diameter base; embossed “[H. W.] DRESCH / [SPRINGFIE]LD.”)
- E-191 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 ¼” diameter base; heel embossed “PAT. APPL’D...” and “...[THI]S BOT[TLE NOT TO BE SOLD]...”; base embossed “SPRING[FIELD]”)
- E-192 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish)
- E-193 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; 2 ½” diameter body; embossed “F. X. REISCH / SP[RING]FIELD, ILL.”)
- E-194 S jelly glass/tumbler (clear; molded 3” diameter lip; ledge for receiving lid)
- E-195 S cup/pitcher (clear; molded; handle only; faceted; ½” wide)
- E-196 S lid (clear; machine made; round; 5” diameter; 5/8” tall) [serving bowl?]
- E-197 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 ½” x 3 ¼” base; ball neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; base embossed “PEARL”; EAGLE style)
- E-198 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; Oval base; 1 ¼” x 2” base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; DANDY style)
- E-199 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1” x minimally 2 ½” base; ball neck; improved tool Brandy lip finish; EAGLE style)
- E-200 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Brandy lip finish’ 1 ¾” tall neck; DANDY style)
- E-201 S whiskey flask (clear; ball neck; shoulder only; EAGLE? style)
- E-202 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter base; back stamp “[IR]ONSTONE CHINA / ALFRED MEAKIN. / ENGLAND.” With British Royal Coat-of-Arms)
- E-203 S crockery jar (salt-glazed; stoneware; 7” diameter rim; hand turned)
- E-204 S cup (sponge decorated; turquoise; painted; turquoise/blue; whiteware; 4” diameter rim)
- E-205 S cup (gilded; painted; embossed rim; porcelain; 3 ½” diameter rim)
- E-206 S crockery jug (Albany-slipped; stoneware; handle only)

- E-207 S mixing bowl (salt-glazed/Albany-slipped; stoneware; 8" diameter rim; jigger molded)
- E-208 S serving bowl (Rockingham-glazed; yellowware; 5" diameter rim; S-curve shape)
- E-209 P saucer (printed; polychrome; floral; glided; scalloped edge; porcelain; 2 1/2" diameter base; 4 1/2" diameter rim; back stamp "R. S. / GERMANY" with laurel)
- E-210 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; Hutchinson Blob top lip finish)
- E-211 P homeopathic vial (clear; round; molded; 3/4" diameter base; 3/4" diameter lip; 2 1/4" tall)
- E-212 S/P beer bottle (aqua; round; machine made; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish)
- E-213 P medicine bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; Buffalo Oval base; 1" x 1 7/8" base; minimally 4" tall; neck/lip missing)
- E-214 S beer bottle (aqua; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-215 S beer bottle (aqua; round; machine made?; 2 1/2" diameter base)
- E-216 P condiment bottle (clear; round; machine made; 2 1/8" diameter base; minimally 7 3/4" tall; collared Bead lip finish)
- E-217 S medicine bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; neck/lip only; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-218 S medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Western Oval base; 1 1/2" x minimally 2 1/4" base; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-219 S medicine bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x minimally 2 1/2" base)
- E-220 S lid (clear; molded; round; 2 1/4" diameter; 3/8" tall) [Food jar?]
- E-221 S beer bottle (amber; molded; Crown lip finish; lip only) [machine made?]
- E-222 S whiskey flask (?) (clear; molded; Oval base; approximately 1" x 2 1/2" base; collared Flare Ring lip finish)
- E-223 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed "R") [Reisch]
- E-224 S food jar (aqua; round; machine made; 2 3/4" diameter lip; screw top)
- E-225 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1" x 2 1/2" base; improved tool Brandy lip finish) [Dandy or Eagle style]
- E-226 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 2 1/4" diameter base) [condiment bottle?]
- E-227 S saucer (undecorated; gilded line rim; porcelain; 5" diameter rim)
- E-228 P indeterminate bottle (?) (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Buffalo Oval base; 1 1/2" x 2 1/2" base; 6 3/8" tall; improved tool Brandy lip finish) [liquor or chemical bottle?]
- E-229 P prescription medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Buffalo Oval base; 5/8" x 1 1/8" base; 2 7/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed graduated scale; embossed "3ss")
- E-230 S indeterminate bottle (clear; machine made; lip only; Packer lip finish)
- E-231 S stopper (clear; molded; round; 1" diameter; 1" tall; rubber gasket in place)
- E-232 S medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 7/8" x 1 3/4" base; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- E-233 S beer bottle (aqua; round; molded; 2 1/2" diameter base; base embossed "R") [Reisch]

- E-234 S homeopathic vial (aqua; molded; round; lip only; Wide Prescription lip finish; 5/8" diameter lip))
- E-235 S liquor bottle (aqua; molded; French Square base; approximately 2 3/4" x 2 3/4" base; embossed "[BU]RNETT & ... / [D]RY GI[N]")
- E-236 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; 3" diameter lip; 5 petals per inch)
- E-237 S lamp chimney (milk glass; straight base; round; 3/4" tall base; 1 1/2" diameter base)
- E-238 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7" diameter base)
- E-239 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 7" diameter base; 9" diameter rim)
- E-240 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 3/8" x 2 1/4" base; 6 1/2" tall; picnic flask style; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; base embossed with IGC diamond)
- E-241 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; round; molded; approximately 2 1/2" diameter lip)
- E-242 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- E-243 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter; embossed "FO[R]..."; melted)
- E-244 S stopper (clear; molded; 7/8" x 7/8")
- E-245 P beer bottle (aqua, machine made; round; 2 1/4" diameter base; 8" tall; Crown lip finish; embossed "REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; base embossed "R")
- E-246 S cup (undecorated; ironstone 2" diameter base)
- E-247 P medicine bottle (milk glass; three-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 1/2" x 2" base; embossed "[HAGA]N'S / [MA]GNOLIA / BALM")
- E-248 S whiskey flask (aqua; Spread-Winged Eagle design; body only)
- E-249 P serving bowl (clear; press-molded; starburst and square design; ovoid; approximately 2 3/4" tall; approximately 7" diameter)
- E-250 S beer bottle (?) (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 1/2" diameter base)
- E-251 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; body only, embossed "...FOLE..." with stylized IGC monogram)
- E-252 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim)
- E-253 S indeterminate hollowware (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; body only) [chamber pot?]
- E-254 P soda water bottle (aqua; machine-made?; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; missing lip/neck; embossed "F. X. REISCH / SPRINGFIELD, ILL."; heel embossed "THIS BOTTLE / NOT TO BE SOLD / 11 - S. A. B. CO.")
- E-255 S/P chamber pot (painted; red band with black lines and floral highlighting; whiteware; 8" diameter rim; minimally 5" tall; handled)
- E-256 S crockery jar (Albany-slipped; stoneware; turned; 8" diameter rim; rim only) [local ware?]
- E-257 P tea pot (?) lid (black/manganese glaze; red paste stoneware; ribbed; 2 3/4" diameter)
- E-258 S mixing bowl (unglazed exterior; white slipped interior; red paste earthenware; 5" diameter base)
- E-259 S crockery jar (Peoria-slipped; stoneware; 5" diameter rim)
- E-260 P soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; 6 5/8" tall; improved tool Hutchinson Blob Top lip finish; embossed body "C. J. PETERSON / SPRINGFIELD / ILLS."; base embossed "P")

- E-261 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom molded; Buffalo Oval base; 3/4" x 1 1/8" base; 2 7/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "3ss")
- E-262 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 5" diameter rim)
- E-263 S saucer (painted; red line with highlights; porcelain; approximately 3" diameter base)
- E-264 P saucer (printed; polychrome; floral; glided; scalloped edge; porcelain; 2 1/2" diameter base; 4 1/2" diameter rim; back stamp "R. S. / GERMANY" with laurel) [same style as Vessel E-170 and 209]
- E-265 P serving/waster bowl (undecorated; whiteware; round; 6" diameter rim; 3" tall; 3" diameter base; backstamp "K. T. & K. / [C]HINA")
- E-266 S tumbler (clear/lead; fluted; 3 1/4" diameter rim)
- E-267 S tumbler (clear; fluted; approximately 3" diameter)
- E-268 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; approximately 2 1/2" diameter lip; 5 petals per inch)
- E-269 S stemware (clear; molded; 2" tall stem; stem only)
- E-270 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; molded; improved tool Lightning lip finish; lip/neck only)
- E-271 S beer bottle (amber; machine made; round; 2 3/8" diameter base; base embossed "Diamond I") [Illinois Glass Company; 1915-1929]
- E-272 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish)
- E-273 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish)
- E-274 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; base embossed "R")
- E-275 S beer bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; 2 1/2" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; heel embossed "[TH]IS BOTTLE / [NOT] TO BE SOLD")
- E-276 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed "R")
- E-277 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; heel embossed "13")
- E-278 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish; base embossed "R")
- E-279 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; 2 1/2" diameter base; Crown lip finish)
- E-280 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; Excelsior base; approximately 1 1/8" x 2" base; probably improved tool Patent lip finish)
- E-281 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; molded; Western Oval base; 3/4" x 1 3/8" base; embossed "THE HOME OF PURE DRUGS / JOHN W. COBBS DRUG CO. / [SI]XTH & WASHINGTON STS.")
- E-282 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; molded; Buffalo Oval base; 1 1/8" x 1 3/4" base; graduated scale embossed 50cc capacity)
- E-283 S medicine bottle (clear; Oval base; approximately 7/8" x 1 3/4")
- E-284 S medicine bottle (clear; machine made; 1 1/2" long neck; improved tool? Prescription lip finish; lip/neck only; ball neck)
- E-285 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Prescription lip finish; 1 1/2" long neck; lip/neck only)

- E-286 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; ½” diameter; 1 7/8” tall; Packer lip finish)
- E-287 S whiskey flask (clear; improved tool Brandy lip finish; lip/neck only)
- E-288 S plate (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; pearlware/whiteware; base only)
- E-289 S food jar (?) (clear; molded; round; 2 ¾” base; embossed “[PAT. S]EPT. 20...”)
[straight-sided mustard jar?]
- E-290 S food jar (clear; molded; round; approximately 2 1/8” diameter mouth; lip only)
- E-291 S salve jar lid (milk glass; approximately 2 1/8” diameter; embossed inside surface of the lid “[DR. J. PARKE]R PRAY / [ESTABL]SHED / 1868 / [NE]W YORK”)
- E-292 S salve jar (clear; machine made; round; 1 7/8” diameter; 2 ½” tall; screw top; 1 1/2” diameter lip; Owen’s scar; embossed “VASELINE / CHESEBROUGH / NEW YORK”; lid intact)
- E-293 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish; lip/bulbous neck only)
- E-294 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; Crown lip finish; lip only)
- E-295 S serving bowl (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim; 3” diameter base)
- E-296 S crockery jar (salt-glazed; stoneware; jigger molded; 3” diameter rim)
- E-297 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; heavy-bodied; 10” diameter rim)
- E-298 S/P plate (undecorated; yellowware; approximately 8-9” diameter; distinctive early rim style; recessed or “cut” foot ring) [Philadelphia Queensware; See also Vessel E-548]
- E-299 S flower pot (red-paste earthenware; jigger molded; 3” diameter rim)
- E-300 S milk pan (Albany-slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; 6” diameter base)
- E-301 S ink bottle (salt-glazed; stoneware; turned; 1 3/8” diameter rim)
- E-302 S beer bottle (Bristol glazed/salt-glazed; stoneware; turned; two-tone color; approximately 2 ¾” diameter)
- E-303 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; embossed body “... [ST.] LOU[IS]”; body only)
- E-304 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; fire-polished Double Ring/Bead lip finish; lip/neck only)
- E-305 P wine bottle (amber; dip-molded; German “hock” bottle style; round; 3” diameter base) [see also Lot E-16]
- E-306 S wine bottle (dark green/black; Rickett’s molded; round; 2 ½” diameter; kickup with pontil)
- E-307 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; 3” diameter lip; 5 petals per inch)
- E-308 P salve jar (milk glass; machine made; round; 2” diameter base; 1 ½” tall; 1 7/8” diameter lip; screw top)
- E-309 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; embossing illegible; approximately 2 ½” diameter)
- E-310 No number assigned
- E-311 S plate (relief decorated; Gothic shape and ribbed pattern; whiteware; 9” diameter rim)
- E-312 S bitters bottle (amber; body only; embossed “DR. ...” and “...OST... / ...CH”) [Dr. Hostetter’s Stomach Bitters]
- E-313 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; approximately 2 ½” diameter lip)
- E-314 S lamp chimney (clear; flanged base; 1 ½” diameter base)
- E-315 S whiskey flask/bottle (clear; molded; Brandy lip finish; small lip/neck fragment; badly burned and/or crazed)

- E-316 S whiskey flask (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Eagle style flask)
- E-317 S serving bowl (clear; press molded; geometric pattern; body only)
- E-318 P saucer (painted [?]; pink/green highlights; porcelain; 4¼” diameter rim; 2 5/8” diameter base; backstamp “R. C. / MONBIJOU / BAVARIA”; burned) [potentially decal decorated?]
- E-319 P cup (painted; painted gilded rim; pink/green painted highlights; porcelain; handled; 1 ¼” diameter base; 2” diameter rim; 2 ¼” tall; backstamp “[R.] C. / [MONBI]JOU / BAVARIA”; burned) [potentially decal decorated?]
- E-320 P pepper sauce bottle (clear; molded; Oval base; 2 1/8” x 1 3/8” base; minimally 7” tall; horizontal ribs) [referred to as Oval Ring Pepper Sauce bottle in Illinois Glass Company catalog (1906:305).]
- E-321 P cup (undecorated; whiteware; 2 1/8” diameter base; 3 ½” diameter rim; 3 ½” tall; heavy bodied) [matching saucer is Vessel E-342.]
- E-322 P lamp pedestal base and font (base is milk glass; molded; square base; approximately 4½” x 4½” base; 5” tall; molded grapes and leaves at each corner; top font is clear/lead glass, molded; ARGUS-like fluted pattern)
- E-323 S whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; 1 1/8” x 2 ¾” base; improved tool Brandy lip finish; Eagle flask style; heat shattered)
- E-324 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; Oval base; approximately 1 1/8” x 2 ¾” base; base only)
- E-325 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; Oval base; approximately 1 ½” x 3” base; probably improved tool Brandy lip finish; Eagle flask style; highly fragmented and/or heat shattered)
- E-326 not assigned
- E-327 P serving bowl (undecorated; scalloped body and rim; whiteware; 5 1/8” diameter base; 8 ¾” diameter rim; 3 ¼” tall)
- E-328 P slop jar (relief decorated; stylized acanthus leaf design; whiteware; 10 ½” tall; 6 ½” diameter base; 9” diameter rim; S-curve body; wire bale handles)
- E-329 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- E-330 S beer bottle (aqua; round; 3-piece plate bottom mold; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish)
- E-331 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; approximately 2 ¾” diameter rim; rim only)
- E-332 S bitters bottle (dark green/black; round; molded; 3” diameter base; base embossed “... BITTER ...”) [Most likely a Hunyadi Janos bitters bottle, the base of which would have been embossed “Hunyadi / Janos // Saxlehner / Bitter Quelles.” The Hungarian mineral water (“bitter water”) was bottled by the Andreas Saxlehner Mineral Spring Water Company beginning in circa 1863.]
- E-333 S plate (printed; purple; MILANESE PAVILLIONS pattern; whiteware) [Joseph Heath and Company, circa 1828-1841.]
- E-334 S beer bottle (aqua; machine made; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; Crown lip finish)
- E-335 S beer bottle (aqua; molded; approximately 2 ½” diameter base; base embossed “A B... / K 2...”; heat shattered)
- E-336 S saucer (painted; red; gilded around rim; porcelain; 4” diameter rim) [potential Oriental design]

- E-337 S medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Buffalo Oval base; 3/4" x 1" base; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- E-338 P canning jar lid (milk glass; molded; 2 1/2" diameter; embossed "MASON FRUIT JAR CO. / BOYD'S PORCELAIN LINING") [zinc screw cap attached]
- E-339 S catsup bottle ? (clear; molded; 1 1/2" diameter lip; improved tool narrow Packer lip finish; embossed "THE A... / PRODU... / DETR[OIT]" ["THE WILLIAMS BROS. CO. / FOOD / PRODUCTS / DETROIT"])
- E-340 S bowl/jar (redware; approximately 9" diameter rim; turned)
- E-341 S indeterminate serving vessel (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 6" diameter base; base only)
- E-342 P saucer (undecorated; porcelain; 3" diameter base; 6" diameter rim; heavy bodied; backstamp impressed "GLASGOW CHINA / VITRIFIED / TRENTON, N. J.")
- E-343 P pitcher (printed; red; HARVEST SCENERY Pattern; whiteware; 4 3/4" diameter mouth; 3 1/4" diameter base; 6 1/4" tall; handle and base missing) [Potentially manufactured by ADAMS.]
- E-344 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Prescription lip finish; lip only)
- E-345 P spittoon (unglazed; red paste earthenware; 4 3/4" diameter base; approximately 5" diameter rim; minimally 4 1/2" tall; flared rim; approximately 7" diameter mouth/rim)
- E-346 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Triangle base; 2" x 2" x 2" base; 3 7/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish; cork intact and contents inside; embossed "NORWEGIAN / COD LIVER OIL / CARBOLATED // HAZEN MORSE / TORONTO & NEW YORK")
- E-347 S beer bottle (aqua; round; molded; 2 5/8" diameter base; improved tool Crown lip finish; base embossed "R"; base only) [Reisch]
- E-348 P medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Buffalo Oval base; 3/4" x 1 1/8" base; 2 5/8" tall; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-349 P shot glass (clear; molded; ground pontil with ground base; round; 1 3/8" diameter base; 1 7/8" diameter rim; 2 1/4" tall; fluted at heel) [found very near Vessel E-350]
- E-350 P food jar lid (clear; molded; round; 1 7/8" diameter; embossed "PAT APRIL / 1900 / 10")
- E-351 S cup (undecorated; gilded around rim; porcelain; handled; approximately 3" diameter rim) [Presentation cup?]
- E-352 S medicine bottle (clear; molded; improved tool Patent lip finish; lip only)
- E-353 S serving bowl (?) (clear; scalloped rim; 7" diameter rim)
- E-354 S indeterminate bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Oval base; approximately 1 1/4" x 2 1/2" base; improved tool Bead lip finish; 1 3/8" diameter lip; heavily fragmented and/or heat shattered)
- E-355 S canning jar (aqua; machine-made; screw top; round; 4" diameter body; 3" diameter lip)
- E-356 P spittoon (sponge decorated; blue/brown; cream-colored or Bristol-glazed; 7" diameter flared rim; 4 3/4" diameter base; 4 1/2" tall)
- E-357 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim; small rim only)

- E-358 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware/stoneware; embossed floral design around rim; possibly grape vine motif; 4" diameter rim; jigger-molded; heavily burned) [possibly small mixing bowl?]
- E-359 S whiskey flask (clear; molded; Oval base; minimally 1" x 2 1/2" base)
- E-360 S prescription medicine bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Prescription lip finish; embossed "3ss"; shoulder/lip only)
- E-361 S lamp font/reservoir (clear; molded; fluted; approximately 5" diameter body; smoked)
- E-362 S saucer (printed; brown; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 9" diameter rim) [same pattern as Vessels E-417] [Aesthetic style]
- E-363 S small pitcher (relief decorated; porcelain; spout only) [cream pitcher?]
- E-364 S indeterminate serving vessel (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim; small rim only)
- E-365 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; shoulder/neck/lip only; possibly Brandy lip finish; heavily melted) [whiskey flask?]
- E-366 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; Oval base; 1 1/2" x minimally 2 1/2" base; base only)
- E-367 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; approximately 3" diameter lip; 2 1/2 petals per inch)
- E-368 S plate (relief decorated; yellow paste; green-glazed interior well; basket-weave pattern rim; 9" diameter rim) [late majolica?]
- E-369 S plate (relief decorated; Gothic shape; whiteware; 6" diameter base; 9" diameter rim)
- E-370 S canning jar (clear; round; blow-over-mold; screw top ground lip finish; 2 3/4" diameter lip)
- E-371 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; approximately 3" diameter lip; 2 1/2" petals per inch)
- E-372 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; round; 1 1/2" diameter base; base embossed reversed "5"; 1" diameter rim)
- E-373 S serving bowl (reticulated rim; shouldered; porcelain; approximately 6-7" diameter rim)
- E-374 S lamp chimney (clear; straight base; round; approximately 2 1/2" diameter base)
- E-375 S cup (relief decorated; Gothic shape and ribbed; handled; ironstone)
- E-376 S wine bottle (dark green/black; neck only)
- E-377 S vase ? (milk glass; blown; base only; round; approximate 3" diameter)
- E-378 S plate (edge decorated; blue; scalloped edge; whiteware; small rim only)
- E-379 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 4" diameter rim)
- E-380 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; rim only)
- E-381 S indeterminate bottle (dark green/black; round; approximately 2" diameter; pontiled) [liquor?]
- E-382 S/P indeterminate bottle (aqua; Rickett's mold; round; body only) [medicine or chemical bottle]
- E-383 S/P soda water bottle (aqua; molded; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; graphite pontil; applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish)
- E-384 P ink bottle (salt-glazed stoneware; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; turned; embossed near heel "[VITREO]US STONEWARE BOTTLES / J. BOURNE & SON /

PATENTEES / [DENBY] & CODNOR PARK POTTERY / NEAR DERBY / [P. &] J. ARNOLD / LONDON”) [Codner Park Pottery was acquired in 1833 by Bourne and was eventually closed down by the Bourne’s in 1861. The “& Son” was added to the name in “circa 1850”. As such, this ink bottle represents a middle nineteenth century vessel manufactured sometime between circa 1850 to 1861 (Jewett 1883; <http://www.potteryhistories.com/Denbyhistory.html>).

- E-385 P beer bottle (Bristol and salt-glazed stoneware; two-tone color; turned; 2 ¾” diameter; shouldered)
- E-386 P beer bottle (Bristol and salt-glazed stoneware; two-tone color; turned; 2 ¾” diameter; shouldered)
- E-387 S canning jar (aqua; round; approximately 3 ¼” diameter; embossed “MASON”; body only)
- E-388 S saucer (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 4” diameter base)
- E-389 S beer bottle (amber; molded; round; 3” diameter base; base only)
- E-390 S medicine bottle (clear; probably 3-piece plate bottom mold; improved tool Bead lip finish; shoulder/neck/lip only)
- E-391 P lamp chimney (clear; molded; round; straight base; 3” diameter base; 1 ¼” tall base; 3” diameter rim)
- E-392 S chemical bottle (amber; round; molded; 2” diameter base) [hydrogen peroxide bottle?]
- E-393 P salve jar (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 3/8” diameter lip; 1 7/8” diameter base; 2 ¾” tall; improved tool Patent lip finish; embossed “CHESEBROUGH MFG CO. / VASELINE”; base embossed “12”)
- E-394 P bowl/jar (redware; 5” diameter base; 7” diameter rim; 4 ¾” tall; hand turned) [locally produced redware]
- E-395 S/P lamp chimney or smoke bell (milk glass; cobalt blue edged rim; crimped; 4” diameter rim; 1 petal per inch)
- E-396 S salve jar lid (clear/milk glass; 2 ½” diameter; 3/8” tall)
- E-397 S saucer (undecorated; ironstone; 3” diameter base; 6” diameter rim)
- E-398 S whiskey flask (aqua; molded; sheared and fire polished lip finish; neck and rim only) [probably a scroll flask]
- E-399 P medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 5/8” diameter base; applied tool Patent lip finish)
- E-400 P bitters bottle (dark green/black; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 2 ¼” x 2 ¼” base; approximately 8 ¼” tall; applied tool Brandy Lip finish; embossed “UDOLPHO WOLFE’S // SCHIEDAM // AROMATIC / SCHNAPPS”)
- E-401 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9” diameter rim; 6” diameter base; heavy bodied)
- E-402 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 2-piece mold; Blake Variant 2 base; 1” x 2 ¼” base; pontiled; sheared and rolled to interior lip finish; embossed “HUNT’S / L[INIME]NT // PREPARED] BY // [G. E. S]TANTON // [SING SIN]G, N. Y.”)
- E-403 P liquor bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round/cylindrical; 3” diameter base; 11 3/8” tall; applied tool Brandy lip finish; base embossed “M G CO / 1”) [potentially a cylindrical whiskey bottle or Export beer?]
- E-404 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; 3” diameter rim; small rim only)
- E-405 S cup (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; S-curve; 3” diameter rim)

- E-406 S bowl/jar (redware; hand turned; 10 1/4" diameter rim) [approximately 4 1/2" – 5" tall]
- E-407 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; 6 1/2" tall; improved tool Hutchinson Blob Top lip finish; embossed "C. J. PETERSON / SPRINGFIELD / ILLS."; base embossed "P")
- E-408 S lamp chimney (clear; flared base; 1 1/4" diameter base; base only)
- E-409 S stemware ? (aqua; 1 3/4" diameter base; base only) [Unusual aqua tableware glass]
- E-410 P medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 7/8" x 1 1/8" base; 5 1/8" tall; improved tool Bead lip finish; paneled 4-sides; embossed "PISO'S CURE // FOR / CONSUMPTION // HAZELTINE & CO." base embossed "19")
- E-411 S serving vessel (gilded; porcelain; square/rectangle shape; body only) [quality early ware?]
- E-412 S bowl/jar (redware; hand turned; approximately 7" diameter rim)
- E-413 P cup (painted; small floral; polychrome; whiteware; London-Urn shape; 2" diameter base; 3 3/4" diameter rim; 2 3/8" tall) [probably handleless]
- E-414 P ink bottle/well (clear/salt-glazed; brown-paste; stoneware; 1 3/4" diameter base; 2 3/8" tall; round; tapered body)
- E-415 S indeterminate serving vessel (printed; brown; unidentified Aesthetic style pattern; whiteware; handle only; 1 5/8" long) [same pattern as Vessels E-416]
- E-416 S cup ? (printed; brown; unidentified Aesthetic style pattern; whiteware; handle only) [same pattern as Vessel E-415]
- E-417 S indeterminate serving vessel (printed; brown; unidentified Aesthetic style pattern; whiteware; handle only; approximately 1 3/4" x 1/4-3/8" wide)
- E-418 S large bowl/wash basin (undecorated ?; whiteware; approximately 6" diameter base; heavy bodied; base only) [Kitchenware bowl, or potentially wash basin]
- E-419 P liquor bottle (dark green/black; dip molded; round; kickup; pontiled; 2 3/8" diameter base; applied tool Brandy lip finish; 9 1/2" tall; remnant foil wrapping present)
- E-420 S platter (undecorated; whiteware; flat base; indeterminate size)
- E-421 P liquor bottle (dark green/black; dip molded; round; applied tool Brandy lip finish; kickup; pontiled ?; approximately 8 3/4" tall; 2 3/4" diameter base)
- E-422 P liquor bottle (dark green/black; dip molded; round; applied tool Brandy lip finish; kickup; pontiled; 8 3/4" tall; 2 3/4" diameter base)
- E-423 P vial (aqua; dip molded; pontiled; round; 1 1/2" diameter base; flattened to exterior lip finish)
- E-424 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; molded; Polygonal base; approximately 1" x 2 1/2" base; embossed "... [PHILA]D^A") [Most likely a Dr. Jayne's bottle.]
- E-425 S/P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1" diameter base; embossed "[MRS. WINS]LOW'S / [SOOTHING SYRUP]")
- E-426 P bitters bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 2 3/4" x 2 3/4" base; applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish; embossed "DR. J. H[OST]ETT[ER'S] / STOMA[CH] BITT[ERS]")
- E-427 S lamp globe/shade ? (citron glass; hand blown; rim only; wavy/scalloped rim with nodules on body)
- E-428 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; rim only)

- E-429 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; 1 petal per inch; rim only)
- E-430 P liquor bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round/cylindrical; 3" diameter base; 11 3/8" tall; applied tool Brandy lip finish; base embossed "L G CO / 15") [potentially cylindrical whiskey bottle or Export beer?]
- E-431 S plate (edge decorated; blue; scalloped rim; whiteware; rim only)
- E-432 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; 3 3/4" diameter rim; probably London-Urn shaped)
- E-433 P flavoring/extract bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 1/4" x 2 1/4" base; 6 1/8" tall; ball neck; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Patent lip finish)
- E-434 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 1/2" diameter base; 6 1/2" tall; improved tool Hutchinson blob top lip finish; embossed "M. A. FISCHER / SPRINGFIELD / ILL. // F"; base embossed "F"; heel embossed "D. O. C.") [Mark on heel probably represents Dominick O. Cunningham Glass Company of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which produced glass wares from circa 1882 to 1931). This mark most often associated with Hutchinson-style sodas, and pre-dates circa 1910.]
- E-435 S flower pot (unglazed; red paste earthenware; 4" diameter rim; hand turned)
- E-436 P kerosene lamp (clear; molded; round; 3 1/2" diameter base; handled; handle embossed "SECURITY HANDLE"; ribbed bands on body)
- E-437 S cup (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; Gothic shape)
- E-438 S vial (aqua; dip molded; 5/8" diameter)
- E-439 S beer bottle (aqua; machine-made Crown lip finish; lip only)
- E-440 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool collared Prescription lip finish)
- E-441 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 1 3/8" tall base; 3" diameter base; 2 1/4" diameter lip; 1 1/2 petals per inch)
- E-442 P vial (aqua; dip molded; pontiled; round; paneled/fluted body; 1 1/2" diameter base; sheared and flared lip finish)
- E-443 P bottle stopper (clear; molded; ground to fit inside lip of bottle; 1 5/8" tall) [perfume?]
- E-444 S vial (aqua; dip molded; pontiled; round; 1 1/8" diameter base)
- E-445 P cup (painted; black lined interior rim; whiteware; burned; 1 7/8" diameter base; 4" diameter rim; 2 1/2" tall; London-Urn shape) [probably handleless]
- E-446 S plate (printed; black; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 6" diameter base; 9" diameter rim)
- E-447 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish; lip and neck only)
- E-448 P saucer (relief decorated; Gothic ribbed pattern; painted; pink luster overglaze; lined rim and floral pattern; whiteware/ironstone; 2 7/8" diameter base; 6 1/8" diameter rim)
- E-449 S shot glass (clear/lead; round; molded; fluted body; 1 3/4" diameter body; body only)
- E-450 P liquor bottle (dark green/black; 3-piece plate bottom mold; French Square base; 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" base; 7 7/8" tall; applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish; embossed "CHARLES' // LONDON // CORDIAL GIN")
- E-451 S cup (undecorated; ironstone; handle only)

- E-452 P medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom molded?; pontiled; round; 1 ¼” diameter base; approximately 4 ½” tall; sheared and rolled to interior lip finish; tapered body) [Godfrey Cordial shape]
- E-453 P medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom molded?; pontiled; round; 1 ¼” diameter base; approximately 4 ½” tall; sheared and rolled to interior lip finish; tapered body) [Godfrey Cordial shape]
- E-454 S medicine bottle (clear; improved tool Prescription lip finish)
- E-455 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 4” diameter base; cut base)
- E-456 S plate ? (undecorated; yellowware; 4” diameter base; recessed or “cut” foot ring) [unusual, small refined vessel; potentially Philadelphia Queensware]
- E-457 S plate (printed; purple; CALEDONIA pattern; scalloped rim; whiteware; 9” diameter rim)
- E-458 S indeterminate hollowware (printed; black; unidentified pattern; whiteware; handled)
- E-459 S chamber pot ? lid (undecorated/relief decorated; whiteware; round; burned; 7” diameter)
- E-460 S pitcher (undecorated; ironstone; handle only)
- E-461 S salve jar (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; improved tool Patent lip finish; 1 1/8” diameter lip)
- E-462 S cup (painted; polychrome; large floral; whiteware; London-Urn shape; body only) [probably handleless]
- E-463 P plate (edge decorated; green; scalloped edge; whiteware; 10 ¼” diameter rim; 6 ½” diameter base)
- E-464 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; London-Urn shape; 2” diameter base; 4” diameter rim) [probably handleless]
- E-465 S small plate (undecorated; pearlware; 8” diameter rim; early rolled rim style)
- E-466 S cup (printed; black; CROWS-NEST FROM BULL HILL, HUDSON RIVER pattern; whiteware; London-Urn shape; 4” diameter outward flaring rim) [From Bartlett’s 1840 American Scenery, most likely produced by William Ridgway.]
- E-467 S vase (opaque glass; molded; shoulder only) [Bohemian style glass]
- E-468 S chimney thimble (unglazed, red paste earthenware; hand turned; 7” outer diameter; rolled rim style; sooted interior)
- E-469 S cup (undecorated; relief decorated; Gothic shape; ironstone; body only) [similar style of cup as Vessel E-437)
- E-470 S liquor bottle (dark green/black; pontiled; molded; approximately 1 ¾” diameter base; base only)
- E-471 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 1 ¾” diameter base; base only)
- E-472 S indeterminate hollowware (undecorated; gilded line around base?; cobalt blue glazed exterior; ironstone)
- E-473 S canning jar (aqua; blow-over-mold; screw top ground lip finish; approximately 3” diameter lip)
- E-474 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; improved tool Hutchinson Blob Top lip finish; embossed “[JOH]NSON”; heel embossed “D. O. C.”) [Presumably Johnson and Peterson.]

- E-475 S plate (relief decorated; CERES pattern; whiteware; 9" diameter rim) [Registered by Elsmore and Forster, November 2, 1859; Dieringer and Dieringer 2001: 126]
- E-476 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; machine made; round; 1" diameter; screw top lip finish; minimally 4 ½" tall) [Condiment bottle?]
- E-477 S lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; round; approximately 2 ¾" diameter lip; 2 ½ petals per inch)
- E-478 S mixing bowl ? (annular decorated; blue/white; yellowware; approximately 7" diameter body; London-Urn shape; mocha-decorated; body only) [large vessel; most likely kitchenware bowl?]
- E-479 S indeterminate flatware vessel (undecorated; porcelain; ovoid; 2 3/8" x approximately 3 ½" base; printed backstamp "EDWARD [CLARKE] / TUN[STALL] / TRA[DEMARK] / STONE CH[INA]"; impressed "E. CLARKE / 3.74") [Edward Clarke produced ceramic wares from circa 1865 through 1877.]
- E-480 S saucer (printed; brown; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 3" diameter base)
- E-481 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; round; 3" diameter base; cylindrical shape)
- E-482 S mixing bowl (Albany-slipped; stoneware; approximately 5" diameter base; jigger molded foot)
- E-483 S saucer (printed; purple; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 3" diameter base)
- E-484 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; London-Urn shape; 4" diameter rim) [probably handleless]
- E-485 P whiskey flask (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Handy base; 1 5/8" x 2 7/8" base; minimally 7 ¼" tall; sheared and fire polished Brandy lip finish; Dandy flask)
- E-486 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 3" diameter base; 6" diameter rim)
- E-487 S proprietary medicine bottle (clear; embossed "[PHIL]ADELPH[IA]"; paneled minimally 1-side)
- E-488 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 4" diameter rim; London-Urn shape) [probably handleless]
- E-489 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; possibly 2-piece mold; round; improved tool Ring/Bead lip finish; embossed "MRS. WINSLOW'S / SOOTHING SYRUP / [C]URT[IS] / [P]ROPRI[ETORS]"; approximately 5" tall)
- E-490 P flower pot (unglazed; buff paste earthenware; 2 1/8" diameter base; 3" diameter rim; 3 3/4" tall; jigger-molded) [small potting "pot"]
- E-491 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; round base; oval body; flared base; base lip rolled to interior; 2 ½" diameter lip; 1 petal per inch; 2 ½" diameter base)
- E-492 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim)
- E-493 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; fluted heel; embossed "[M. A. FI]SCHER / [SPRIN]GFIELD / ILL."; improved tool Hutchinson/Blob top lip finish)
- E-494 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; round/no scalloped edge; small rim fragment only)
- E-495 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; black lined rim; whiteware?; 6" diameter rim) [very thinly potted early ware]
- E-496 S lamp font (?) (clear/lead; fluted stem) ["trumpet flute" style; too large and heavy for stemware?]

- E-497 S plate (printed; purple; CALEDONIA pattern; whiteware; approximately 9" diameter rim)
- E-498 S cup (printed; blue; JAPAN FLOWERS pattern; whiteware)
- E-499 P lamp chimney (clear; crimped; straight base; 3" diameter base; approximately 3" diameter lip; 1½ petals per inch)
- E-500 S child's plate/small plate (printed; black; whiteware; printed words "...WANT H[E]..." and "...D; FO..." around center well; approximately 4" diameter base)
- E-501 S small plate (printed; blue; unidentified pattern around rim; whiteware; approximately 4" diameter base)
- E-502 S/P small plate (edge decorated; blue; scalloped rim; whiteware; 8" diameter rim; recessed or "cut" foot ring)
- E-503 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware/pearlware; 3 ¼" diameter rim; London-Urn shape) [probably handleless; thinly potted]
- E-504 S plate (printed; blue; CALEDONIA pattern; whiteware; approximately 4" diameter base) [same pattern as Vessel E-527]
- E-505 S plate (printed; dark blue; unidentified pattern; pearlware; body only)
- E-506 S plate (printed; blue; CALEDONIA pattern; whiteware; 4" diameter base)
- E-507 S jar/bowl (undecorated; redware; jigger molded; approximately 8 ½" diameter rim)
- E-508 S milk pan/mixing bowl (Albany-slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; rim only)
- E-509 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 3" diameter rim; London-Urn shape) [probably handleless; tulip-like design]
- E-510 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- E-511 S/P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ¼" x 2 ½" base; embossed "BOSTON")
- E-512 S saucer (painted; polychrome; over-glaze; relief decorated; fluted body; porcelain; approximately 6" diameter rim)
- E-513 S beer bottle (amber; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½" diameter base; base embossed "L G C^O / 22")
- E-514 S pitcher (Albany-slipped; stoneware; round; 3" diameter rim; handled; hand turned) [kitchenware]
- E-515 S tumbler/drinking glass (clear; molded; approximately 2 ½" diameter lip)
- E-516 S chamber pot (?) (undecorated; whiteware; 9" diameter rim)
- E-517 S plate (printed; blue; CORAL BORDER pattern; whiteware; backstamp "D")
- E-518 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6" diameter rim)
- E-519 S serving bowl (clear/lead; press molded; crimped rim; 6" diameter lip) [unusual crimped rim]
- E-520 P pepper sauce bottle (?) (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; applied tool Crown lip finish; embossed "...E // ...SHIRE")
- E-521 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ¼" x 2 3/8" base; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Ring or Oil lip finish; embossed "D^F SANFORD'S // LIVER / INVIGORATOR // NEW [YORK]")
- E-522 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ¼" x 2 3/8" base; paneled 4-sides; improved tool Ring or Oil lip finish; embossed "D^F SANFORD'S // LIVER / INVIGORATOR // NEW [YORK]")
- E-523 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ½" x 2 ½" base; approximately 6 ½" tall; improved tool Double

- Ring/Bead lip finish; embossed “DR. D. JAYNE[‘S] / EXPECTORA[NT] // [PHILAD^A]”)
- E-524 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- E-525 No number assigned
- E-526 S small plate (painted; polychrome; small floral; green lined rim; whiteware; 7½”-8” diameter rim)
- E-527 S plate (printed; purple; CALEDONIA pattern; whiteware; approximately 5” diameter base) [same pattern as Vessel E-504]
- E-528 S cup (printed; purple; unidentified pattern; whiteware; approximately 3” diameter rim)
- E-529 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; London-Urn shape)
- E-530 S serving bowl ? (clear; molded; round; shelf for receiving lid; approximately 4” diameter lip)
- E-531 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 9” diameter rim; shoulder only; heavy bodied)
- E-532 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; approximately 4” diameter rim; heavy bodied)
- E-533 S whiskey flask (aqua; molded; body fragments only; scroll style)
- E-534 S saucer (relief decorated; probably BOOTE’S 1851 ROUND pattern; ironstone; 6” diameter rim) [This pattern was registered by T. & R. Boote in July 1851 (Dieringer and Dieringer 2001:51).]
- E-535 S plate (printed; black; THE SON OF RIGHTEOUSNESS pattern; scalloped edge; whiteware; 9” diameter rim) [The manufacturer of this pattern is unknown.]
- E-536 S plate (painted; lined rim; indeterminate color; whiteware; 9” diameter; heavily burned)
- E-537 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; molded; round; 2 ½” diameter)
- E-538 P proprietary medicine bottle (clear; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 3/8” x 2 1/8” base; approximately 6” tall; improved tool Patent(?) lip finish; embossed “[J] & C. MAGUIRE / [S]T. LOUIS, MO.” [Mid-nineteenth century druggist and chemist marketing variety of proprietary medicines.]
- E-539 P proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 5/8” x 2 ½” base; approximately 6 ½” tall; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; embossed “[DR. D.] JAYNE‘S / [EX]PECTORANT // [PHILAD^A]”)
- E-540 S soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Hutchinson blob-top lip finish; embossed “[J]. JOH[NSON] & CO. / [SPRINGFIEL]D, / ILL.”; heel embossed “F. A. & CO.”) [Fahnestock, Albee and Company, Pittsburgh (circa 1860-1872).]
- E-541 P soda water bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; round; 2 ½” diameter base; improved tool Hutchinson Blob top lip finish; embossed “JOHNSON & PETERSON / SPRINGFIELD / ILL.”; heel embossed “L & W”)
- E-542 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 2-piece mold; round; 1 ¼” diameter base; embossed “[MRS. WINSLOW’S / SOOTHING SYR]UP”)
- E-543 P medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom molded?; pontiled; round; 1 ¼” diameter base; approximately 4 ½” tall; sheared and rolled to interior lip finish; tapered body) [Godfrey Cordial shape]

- E-544 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; 3-piece plate bottom mold; Blake Variant 1 base; 1 ½” x 2 ½” base; approximately 6 ½” tall; improved tool Double Ring/Bead lip finish; embossed “DR. D. JAYNE[‘S] / EXPECTORA[NT] // [PHILAD^A]”)
- E-545 S lamp chimney (clear/lead; round; sheared and fire polished lip finish only; 1 ¼” diameter lip)
- E-546 S large serving bowl or pitcher (?) (clear; press molded; grape and grape leaf pattern)
- E-547 S small plate (edge decorated; blue; pearlware; thinly potted; scalloped edge)
- E-548 S plate (undecorated; yellowware; approximately 8-9” diameter; distinctive early rim style; recessed or “cut” foot ring) [Philadelphia Queensware; See also Vessel E-298]
- E-549 S saucer (relief decorated; CERES pattern; whiteware; 6” diameter rim)
- E-550 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; 9” diameter rim)
- E-551 P homeopathic vial (clear; molded; round; ½” diameter base; 2 ¼” tall)
- E-552 S milk pan (Albany-slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; approximately 7” diameter rim; 1” tall collared rim)
- E-553 S lamp font/reservoir ? (clear; amethyst; stem only; heavy bodied; interior flutes/ribs in bowl)
- E-554 S medicine bottle (clear; possibly Erie Oval base; about 1” wide)
- E-555 S soda water bottle (aqua; molded; embossed “C. J. ...” [Presumably “C. J. Peterson”])
- E-556 S cup plate/saucer (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; whiteware; 5” diameter rim; small rim only) [Rim border is a Narrow Lace Border typically associated with American Scenery patterns produced by William Ridgway, circa 1830-1854.]
- E-557 S canning jar (aqua; molded; round; 3 ¾” diameter base) [quart size]
- E-558 S canning jar lid liner (milk glass; molded; 2 ½” diameter; embossed “[B]OYD CA[NNING] / [F]INE PO[RCELAIN]”)
- E-559 S indeterminate bottle/jar (clear; machine made; round; approximately 3 ½” diameter base)
- E-560 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; 1 ½” diameter base)
- E-561 S indeterminate bottle (clear; molded; round; approximately 2 ½” diameter base)
- E-562 S milk pan (Albany-slipped; stoneware; jigger molded; burned?; small size) [child’s toy?]

Appendix IIIB

Vessels by Context and Function, House E

Vessel Number	Artifact:		Description	Functional		Context:	Context:
	Primary or	Secondary		Category	Lot No.		
458	S		indeterminate hollowware	1.1	107	Early Pre	Early Pre
456	S		plate	1.1	153	Early Pre	Early Pre
457	S		plate	1.1	153	Early Pre	Early Pre
463	P		plate	1.1	50	Early Pre	Early Pre
413	P		cup	1.2	50	Early Pre	Early Pre
466	S		cup	1.2	90	Early Pre	Early Pre
469	S		cup	1.2	29	Early Pre	Early Pre
467	S		vase	6.1	59	Early Pre	Early Pre
25	S		chamber pot	6.1	141	Early Pre	Early Pre
341	S		indeterminate serving vessel	1.1	81	Fire	Fire
364	S		indeterminate serving vessel	1.1	127	Fire	Fire
311	S		plate	1.1	13	Fire	Fire
368	S		plate	1.1	127	Fire	Fire
369	S		plate	1.1	146	Fire	Fire
362	S		saucer	1.1	126	Fire	Fire
317	S		serving bowl	1.1	13	Fire	Fire
327	P		serving bowl	1.1	24	Fire	Fire
353	S		serving bowl	1.1	83	Fire	Fire
319	P		cup	1.2	159B	Fire	Fire
321	P		cup	1.2	159A	Fire	Fire
351	S		cup	1.2	83	Fire	Fire
357	S		cup	1.2	119	Fire	Fire
242	S		saucer	1.2	117	Fire	Fire
318	P		saucer	1.2	145	Fire	Fire
329	S		saucer	1.2	38	Fire	Fire
336	S		saucer	1.2	78	Fire	Fire
342	P		saucer	1.2	81	Fire	Fire
388	S		saucer	1.2	57	Fire	Fire
349	P		shot glass	1.2	83	Fire	Fire
363	S		small pitcher	1.2	126	Fire	Fire
340	S		bowl/jar	2.1	81	Fire	Fire
355	S		canning jar	2.21	98	Fire	Fire
370	S		canning jar	2.21	146	Fire	Fire
387	S		canning jar	2.21	57	Fire	Fire
243	S		canning jar lid liner	2.21	117	Fire	Fire
338	P		canning jar lid liner	2.21	80	Fire	Fire
350	P		food jar lid	2.22	83	Fire	Fire
320	P		pepper sauce bottle	2.22	159A	Fire	Fire
330	S		beer bottle	4.11	42	Fire	Fire
335	S		beer bottle	4.11	67	Fire	Fire
389	S		beer bottle	4.11	57	Fire	Fire
312	S		bitters bottle	4.11	13	Fire	Fire
315	S		whiskey flask	4.11	13	Fire	Fire
316	S		whiskey flask	4.11	13	Fire	Fire
323	S		whiskey flask	4.11	25	Fire	Fire
324	S		whiskey flask	4.11	25	Fire	Fire
325	S		whiskey flask	4.11	24	Fire	Fire
359	S		whiskey flask	4.11	126	Fire	Fire
360	S		prescription medicine bottle	4.21	126	Fire	Fire
346	P		proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	83	Fire	Fire
337	S		medicine bottle	4.23	78	Fire	Fire
344	S		medicine bottle	4.23	81	Fire	Fire
348	P		medicine bottle	4.23	83	Fire	Fire
390	S		medicine bottle	4.23	57	Fire	Fire
358	S		flower pot	6.1	119	Fire	Fire
436	P		kerosene lamp	6.1	57	Fire	Fire
313	S		lamp chimney	6.1	13	Fire	Fire
314	S		lamp chimney	6.1	13	Fire	Fire
367	S		lamp chimney	6.1	127	Fire	Fire
371	S		lamp chimney	6.1	144	Fire	Fire
361	S		lamp font/reservoir	6.1	126	Fire	Fire

322	P	lamp pedestal base	6.1	25	Fire	Fire
418	S	large bowl/wash basin	6.1	100	Fire	Fire
328	P	slop jar	6.1	24	Fire	Fire
356	P	spittoon	6.1	57	Fire	Fire
244	S	bottle stopper	9	33	Fire	Fire
352	S	indeterminate bottle	9	83	Fire	Fire
354	S	indeterminate bottle	9	98	Fire	Fire
365	S	indeterminate bottle	9	127	Fire	Fire
366	S	indeterminate bottle	9	127	Fire	Fire
372	S	indeterminate bottle	9	147	Fire	Fire
479	S	indeterminate flatware vessel	1.1	165	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
415	S	indeterminate serving vessel	1.1	102	Late Pre	Late Pre
417	S	indeterminate serving vessel	1.1	102	Late Pre	Late Pre
401	S	plate	1.1	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
431	S	plate	1.1	26	Late Pre	Late Pre
492	S	plate	1.1	184	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
531	S	plate	1.1	216	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
411	S	serving vessel	1.1	101	Late Pre	Late Pre
465	S	small plate	1.1	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
526	S	small plate	1.1	214	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
405	S	cup	1.2	44	Late Pre	Late Pre
416	S	cup	1.2	102	Late Pre	Late Pre
432	S	cup	1.2	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
437	S	cup	1.2	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
532	S	cup	1.2	217	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
82	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	71	Late Pre	Late Pre
397	S	saucer	1.2	45	Late Pre	Late Pre
428	S	saucer	1.2	26	Late Pre	Late Pre
518	S	saucer	1.2	205	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
409	S	stemware	1.2	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
404	S	tumbler/drinking glass	1.2	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
515	S	tumbler/drinking glass	1.2	204	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
394	P	bowl/jar	2.1	86	Late Pre	Late Pre
406	S	bowl/jar	2.1	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
507	S	jar/bowl	2.1	197	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
508	S	milk pan	2.1	197	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
552	S	milk pan	2.1	241	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
478	S	mixing bowl	2.1	165	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
482	S	mixing bowl	2.1	168	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
514	S	pitcher	2.1	204	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
473	S	canning jar	2.21	113	Late Pre	Late Pre
433	P	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
520	P	pepper sauce bottle	2.22	211	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
439	S	beer bottle	4.11	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
513	S	beer bottle	4.11	204	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
403	P	liquor bottle	4.11	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
430	P	liquor bottle	4.11	26	Late Pre	Late Pre
485	P	whiskey flask	4.11	164	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
407	P	soda water bottle	4.12	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
434	P	soda water bottle	4.12	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
474	S	soda water bottle	4.12	154	Late Pre	Late Pre
493	P	soda water bottle	4.12	184	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
541	P	soda water bottle	4.12	211	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
555	S	soda water bottle	4.12	238	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
476	S	condiment bottle	4.22	164	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
511	S/P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	222	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
551	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	237	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
410	P	medicine bottle	4.23	101	Late Pre	Late Pre
440	S	medicine bottle	4.23	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
554	S	medicine bottle	4.23	237	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
438	S	vial	4.23	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
442	P	vial	4.23	86	Late Pre	Late Pre
393	P	salve jar	4.33	129	Late Pre	Late Pre
461	S	salve jar	4.33	151	Late Pre	Late Pre

516	S	chamber pot	6.1	204	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
435	S	flower pot	6.1	58	Late Pre	Late Pre
490	P	flower pot	6.1	183	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
414	P	ink bottle/well	6.1	103	Late Pre	Late Pre
391	P	lamp chimney	6.1	44	Late Pre	Late Pre
395	S/P	lamp chimney	6.1	84	Late Pre	Late Pre
408	S	lamp chimney	6.1	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
429	S	lamp chimney	6.1	26	Late Pre	Late Pre
477	S	lamp chimney	6.1	164	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
481	S	lamp chimney	6.1	168	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Late Pre
427	S	lamp shade	6.1	26	Late Pre	Late Pre
345	P	spittoon	6.1	43	Late Pre	Late Pre
468	S	chimney thimble	8	82	Late Pre	Late Pre
471	S	indeterminate bottle/jar	9	61	Late Pre	Late Pre
472	S	indeterminate bottle/jar	9	113	Late Pre	Late Pre
446	S	plate	1.1	28	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
420	S	platter	1.1	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
375	S	cup	1.2	14	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
445	P	cup	1.2	48	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
451	S	cup	1.2	132	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
462	S	cup	1.2	161	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
464	S	cup	1.2	49	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
343	P	pitcher	1.2	43	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
460	S	pitcher	1.2	150	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
448	P	saucer	1.2	49	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
455	S	saucer	1.2	133	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
449	S	shot glass	1.2	120	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
412	S	bowl/jar	2.1	133	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
400	P	bitters bottle	4.11	43	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
426	P	bitters bottle	4.11	44	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
419	P	liquor bottle	4.11	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
421	P	liquor bottle	4.11	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
422	P	liquor bottle	4.11	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
447	S	liquor bottle	4.11	85	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
450	P	liquor bottle	4.11	132	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
470	S	liquor bottle	4.11	87	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
398	S	whiskey flask	4.11	20	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
376	S	wine bottle	4.11	14	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
538	P	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	233	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Mid Pre
402	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	44	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
424	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
425	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
523	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	149	Late Pre	Mid Pre
521	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	208	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Mid Pre
522	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	208	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Mid Pre
399	P	medicine bottle	4.23	44	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
452	P	medicine bottle	4.23	133	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
453	P	medicine bottle	4.23	133	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
454	S	medicine bottle	4.23	133	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
423	P	vial	4.23	46	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
444	S	vial	4.23	48	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
443	P	perfume bottle stopper	4.33	86	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
396	S	salve jar lid	4.33	151	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
459	S	chamber pot lid	6.1	150	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
374	S	lamp chimney	6.1	14	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
441	P	lamp chimney	6.1	48	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
377	S	vase	6.1	14	Mid Pre	Mid Pre
6	S	cup	1.1	95	Post	Post
92	S	indeterminate tableware/pitcher	1.1	140	Post	Post
57	S	lid	1.1	23	Post	Post
72	S	lid	1.1	52	Post	Post
196	S	lid	1.1	39	Post	Post
1	S	plate	1.1	30	Post	Post

2	S	plate	1.1	30	Post	Post
19	P	plate	1.1	22	Post	Post
29	S	plate	1.1	39	Post	Post
65	S	plate	1.1	39	Post	Post
68	S	plate	1.1	40	Post	Post
74	S	plate	1.1	71	Post	Post
173	S	plate	1.1	40	Post	Post
174	S	plate	1.1	40	Post	Post
176	S	plate	1.1	39	Post	Post
202	S	plate	1.1	39	Post	Post
238	S	plate	1.1	41	Post	Post
239	S	plate	1.1	41	Post	Post
297	S	plate	1.1	15	Post	Post
298	S	plate	1.1	15	Post	Post
536	S	plate	1.1	221	Post	Post
175	P	platter	1.1	9	Post	Post
20	S	serving bowl	1.1	179	Post	Post
34	S	serving bowl	1.1	23	Post	Post
35	S	serving bowl	1.1	53	Post	Post
36	S	serving bowl	1.1	40	Post	Post
50	S	serving bowl	1.1	22	Post	Post
75	S	serving bowl	1.1	71	Post	Post
76	S	serving bowl	1.1	71	Post	Post
208	S	serving bowl	1.1	39	Post	Post
249	P	serving bowl	1.1	3	Post	Post
295	S	serving bowl	1.1	15	Post	Post
373	S	serving bowl	1.1	55	Post	Post
265	P	serving/waster bowl	1.1	9	Post	Post
67	S	small plate	1.1	52	Post	Post
85	S	small plate	1.1	73	Post	Post
172	S	small platter	1.1	39	Post	Post
17	S	cup	1.2	124	Post	Post
63	S	cup	1.2	72	Post	Post
66	S	cup	1.2	52	Post	Post
204	S	cup	1.2	39	Post	Post
205	S	cup	1.2	39	Post	Post
246	S	cup	1.2	2	Post	Post
252	S	cup	1.2	6	Post	Post
195	S	cup/pitcher	1.2	39	Post	Post
166	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	40	Post	Post
194	S	jelly glass/tumbler	1.2	39	Post	Post
37	S	saucer	1.2	39	Post	Post
87	S	saucer	1.2	140	Post	Post
143	S	saucer	1.2	39	Post	Post
169	S	saucer	1.2	39	Post	Post
170	P	saucer	1.2	39	Post	Post
209	P	saucer	1.2	40	Post	Post
227	S	saucer	1.2	19	Post	Post
262	S	saucer	1.2	9	Post	Post
263	S	saucer	1.2	9	Post	Post
264	P	saucer	1.2	9	Post	Post
64	S	shot glass	1.2	72	Post	Post
117	S	shot glass	1.2	40	Post	Post
144	S	shot glass	1.2	40	Post	Post
167	S	shot glass	1.2	40	Post	Post
105	P	stemware	1.2	40	Post	Post
147	S	stemware	1.2	40	Post	Post
269	S	stemware	1.2	9	Post	Post
257	P	tea pot	1.2	7	Post	Post
56	S	tumbler	1.2	31	Post	Post
81	S	tumbler	1.2	71	Post	Post
118	P	tumbler	1.2	39	Post	Post
177	S	tumbler	1.2	39	Post	Post
266	S	tumbler	1.2	9	Post	Post
267	S	tumbler	1.2	9	Post	Post

241	S	tumbler/drinking glass	1.2	77	Post	Post
77	S	bowl/jar	2.1	71	Post	Post
84	S	crockery jar	2.1	73	Post	Post
203	S	crockery jar	2.1	39	Post	Post
256	S	crockery jar	2.1	6	Post	Post
259	S	crockery jar	2.1	7	Post	Post
296	S	crockery jar	2.1	15	Post	Post
206	S	crockery jug	2.1	39	Post	Post
101	S	crockery shouldered jug	2.1	122	Post	Post
300	S	milk pan	2.1	15	Post	Post
562	S	milk pan	2.1	96	Post	Post
22	S	mixing bowl	2.1	179	Post	Post
23	S	mixing bowl	2.1	141	Post	Post
70	S	mixing bowl	2.1	64	Post	Post
171	S	mixing bowl	2.1	40	Post	Post
207	S	mixing bowl	2.1	39	Post	Post
258	S	mixing bowl	2.1	7	Post	Post
8	S	canning jar	2.21	95	Post	Post
15	S	canning jar	2.21	124	Post	Post
32	S	canning jar	2.21	143	Post	Post
91	S	canning jar	2.21	140	Post	Post
145	S	canning jar	2.21	40	Post	Post
557	S	canning jar	2.21	96	Post	Post
4	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	95	Post	Post
14	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	124	Post	Post
28	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	123	Post	Post
71	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	52	Post	Post
73	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	64	Post	Post
83	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	71	Post	Post
88	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	140	Post	Post
89	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	140	Post	Post
98	P	canning jar lid liner	2.21	122	Post	Post
99	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	122	Post	Post
309	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	15	Post	Post
537	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	221	Post	Post
558	S	canning jar lid liner	2.21	96	Post	Post
102	P	catsup bottle	2.22	40	Post	Post
152	S	catsup bottle	2.22	39	Post	Post
27	P	condiment bottle	2.22	123	Post	Post
216	P	condiment bottle	2.22	76	Post	Post
339	S	condiment bottle	2.22	80	Post	Post
158	S	flavoring/extract bottle	2.22	39	Post	Post
86	S	food jar	2.22	73	Post	Post
224	S	food jar	2.22	41	Post	Post
289	S	food jar	2.22	9	Post	Post
290	S	food jar	2.22	9	Post	Post
220	S	food jar lid	2.22	76	Post	Post
181	S	food jar/bottle	2.22	39	Post	Post
148	P	pickle/relish bottle	2.22	40	Post	Post
149	P	pickle/relish bottle	2.22	39	Post	Post
9	S	beer bottle	4.11	96	Post	Post
10	S	beer bottle	4.11	53	Post	Post
18	S	beer bottle	4.11	179	Post	Post
41	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
43	S	beer bottle	4.11	53	Post	Post
44	S	beer bottle	4.11	53	Post	Post
45	S	beer bottle	4.11	53	Post	Post
48	S	beer bottle	4.11	53	Post	Post
49	S	beer bottle	4.11	53	Post	Post
51	S	beer bottle	4.11	22	Post	Post
58	S	beer bottle	4.11	23	Post	Post
78	S	beer bottle	4.11	71	Post	Post
96	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
110	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
111	S/P	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post

112	S/P	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
113	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
119	P	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
120	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
121	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
122	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
123	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
124	P	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
125	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
126	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
127	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
128	P	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
129	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
130	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
131	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
132	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
134	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
135	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
136	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
137	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
138	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
139	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
140	S	beer bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
182	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
183	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
184	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
185	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
186	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
187	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
188	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
191	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
192	S	beer bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
212	S	beer bottle	4.11	41	Post	Post
214	S	beer bottle	4.11	76	Post	Post
215	S	beer bottle	4.11	56	Post	Post
221	S	beer bottle	4.11	66	Post	Post
223	S	beer bottle	4.11	19	Post	Post
233	S	beer bottle	4.11	41	Post	Post
245	P	beer bottle	4.11	1	Post	Post
250	S	beer bottle	4.11	3	Post	Post
271	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
272	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
273	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
274	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
275	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
276	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
277	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
278	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
279	S	beer bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
293	S	beer bottle	4.11	10	Post	Post
294	S	beer bottle	4.11	11	Post	Post
302	S	beer bottle	4.11	15	Post	Post
334	S	beer bottle	4.11	55	Post	Post
347	S	beer bottle	4.11	55	Post	Post
54	P	liquor bottle	4.11	22	Post	Post
55	S	liquor bottle	4.11	22	Post	Post
106	P	liquor bottle	4.11	40	Post	Post
141	P	liquor bottle	4.11	39	Post	Post
235	S	liquor bottle	4.11	41	Post	Post
270	S	liquor bottle	4.11	9	Post	Post
31	S	whiskey flask	4.11	143	Post	Post
33	S	whiskey flask	4.11	53	Post	Post
38	S	whiskey flask	4.11	53	Post	Post
161	S	whiskey flask	4.11	40	Post	Post
162	S	whiskey flask	4.11	40	Post	Post

163	S	whiskey flask	4.11	40	Post	Post
164	S	whiskey flask	4.11	40	Post	Post
165	S	whiskey flask	4.11	40	Post	Post
197	S	whiskey flask	4.11	39	Post	Post
198	S	whiskey flask	4.11	39	Post	Post
199	S	whiskey flask	4.11	39	Post	Post
200	S	whiskey flask	4.11	39	Post	Post
201	S	whiskey flask	4.11	39	Post	Post
222	S	whiskey flask	4.11	79	Post	Post
225	P	whiskey flask	4.11	19	Post	Post
240	P	whiskey flask	4.11	97	Post	Post
248	S	whiskey flask	4.11	2	Post	Post
287	S	whiskey flask	4.11	9	Post	Post
304	S	whiskey flask	4.11	15	Post	Post
305	P	wine bottle	4.11	15	Post	Post
306	S	wine bottle	4.11	15	Post	Post
21	S	mineral water bottle	4.12	179	Post	Post
332	S	mineral water bottle	4.12	55	Post	Post
42	P	soda water bottle	4.12	40	Post	Post
193	S	soda water bottle	4.12	39	Post	Post
254	P	soda water bottle	4.12	6	Post	Post
26	P	soda water bottle	4.12	72	Post	Post
59	P	soda water bottle	4.12	23	Post	Post
60	P	soda water bottle	4.12	23	Post	Post
61	S	soda water bottle	4.12	72	Post	Post
69	S	soda water bottle	4.12	52	Post	Post
90	S	soda water bottle	4.12	140	Post	Post
189	S	soda water bottle	4.12	39	Post	Post
190	S	soda water bottle	4.12	39	Post	Post
210	S	soda water bottle	4.12	39	Post	Post
260	P	soda water bottle	4.12	7	Post	Post
303	S	soda water bottle	4.12	15	Post	Post
103	P	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	40	Post	Post
229	P	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	41	Post	Post
282	S	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	9	Post	Post
46	S	prescription medicine bottle	4.21	40	Post	Post
12	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.21	96	Post	Post
180	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.21	39	Post	Post
281	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.21	9	Post	Post
116	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	40	Post	Post
179	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	39	Post	Post
211	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	76	Post	Post
234	S	homeopathic vial	4.23	41	Post	Post
286	P	homeopathic vial	4.23	9	Post	Post
30	S	medicine bottle	4.23	54	Post	Post
52	S	medicine bottle	4.23	22	Post	Post
79	S	medicine bottle	4.23	71	Post	Post
80	S	medicine bottle	4.23	71	Post	Post
153	P	medicine bottle	4.23	40	Post	Post
155	S	medicine bottle	4.23	40	Post	Post
156	S	medicine bottle	4.23	40	Post	Post
159	S	medicine bottle	4.23	40	Post	Post
213	P	medicine bottle	4.23	76	Post	Post
217	S	medicine bottle	4.23	76	Post	Post
218	S	medicine bottle	4.23	41	Post	Post
219	S	medicine bottle	4.23	76	Post	Post
232	S	medicine bottle	4.23	41	Post	Post
247	P	medicine bottle	4.23	2	Post	Post
261	P	medicine bottle	4.23	7	Post	Post
280	S	medicine bottle	4.23	9	Post	Post
283	S	medicine bottle	4.23	9	Post	Post
284	S	medicine bottle	4.23	9	Post	Post
285	S	medicine bottle	4.23	9	Post	Post
13	P	vial	4.23	96	Post	Post
142	S	salve jar	4.33	40	Post	Post

146	P	salve jar	4.33	39	Post	Post
150	S	salve jar	4.33	40	Post	Post
151	S	salve jar	4.33	39	Post	Post
292	S	salve jar	4.33	9	Post	Post
308	P	salve jar	4.33	15	Post	Post
7	S	salve jar lid	4.33	95	Post	Post
39	S	salve jar lid	4.33	39	Post	Post
154	S	salve jar lid	4.33	39	Post	Post
291	S	salve jar lid	4.33	9	Post	Post
255	S/P	chamber pot	6.1	6	Post	Post
299	S	flower pot	6.1	15	Post	Post
301	S	ink bottle	6.1	15	Post	Post
5	S	lamp chimney	6.1	95	Post	Post
100	S	lamp chimney	6.1	122	Post	Post
115	P	lamp chimney	6.1	39	Post	Post
236	S	lamp chimney	6.1	41	Post	Post
237	S	lamp chimney	6.1	41	Post	Post
268	S	lamp chimney	6.1	9	Post	Post
307	S	lamp chimney	6.1	15	Post	Post
331	S	lamp chimney	6.1	55	Post	Post
94	S	chemical bottle	6.2	39	Post	Post
107	S	chemical bottle	6.2	40	Post	Post
108	S	chemical bottle	6.2	40	Post	Post
109	S	chemical bottle	6.2	40	Post	Post
392	S	chemical bottle	6.2	57	Post	Post
104	P	polish bottle	6.2	40	Post	Post
178	P	polish bottle	6.2	39	Post	Post
114	S	bottle stopper	9	40	Post	Post
231	S	bottle stopper	9	41	Post	Post
3	S	indeterminate bottle	9	95	Post	Post
11	S	indeterminate bottle	9	96	Post	Post
16	S	indeterminate bottle	9	124	Post	Post
24	S	indeterminate bottle	9	141	Post	Post
53	S	indeterminate bottle	9	22	Post	Post
62	S	indeterminate bottle	9	72	Post	Post
93	S	indeterminate bottle	9	122	Post	Post
133	S	indeterminate bottle	9	40	Post	Post
157	S	indeterminate bottle	9	40	Post	Post
160	S	indeterminate bottle	9	40	Post	Post
168	S	indeterminate bottle	9	40	Post	Post
226	S	indeterminate bottle	9	19	Post	Post
228	P	indeterminate bottle	9	41	Post	Post
230	S	indeterminate bottle	9	41	Post	Post
251	S	indeterminate bottle	9	3	Post	Post
560	S	indeterminate bottle	9	96	Post	Post
561	S	indeterminate bottle	9	96	Post	Post
95	S	indeterminate bottle/jar	9	122	Post	Post
97	S	indeterminate bottle/jar	9	122	Post	Post
559	S	indeterminate bottle/jar	9	96	Post	Post
253	S	indeterminate hollowware	9	6	Post	Post
40	S	indeterminate vessel	9	53	Post	Post
500	S	child's plate/small plate	1.1	185	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
546	S	large serving bowl	1.1	235	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
288	S	plate	1.1	189	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
333	S	plate	1.1	190	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
378	S	plate	1.1	16	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
475	S	plate	1.1	164	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
494	S	plate	1.1	184	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
497	S	plate	1.1	188	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
504	S	plate	1.1	196	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
505	S	plate	1.1	196	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
506	S	plate	1.1	168	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
517	S	plate	1.1	241	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
527	S	plate	1.1	215	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre

535	S	plate	1.1	220	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
548	S	plate	1.1	239	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
550	S	plate	1.1	237	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
519	S	serving bowl	1.1	206	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
530	S	serving bowl	1.1	215	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
501	S	small plate	1.1	195	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
502	S/P	small plate	1.1	196	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
380	S	cup	1.2	16	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
484	S	cup	1.2	169	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
488	S	cup	1.2	180	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
498	S	cup	1.2	193	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
503	S	cup	1.2	196	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
509	S	cup	1.2	198	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
528	S	cup	1.2	215	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
529	S	cup	1.2	215	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
556	S	cup plate/saucer	1.2	189	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
379	S	saucer	1.2	16	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
480	S	saucer	1.2	166	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
483	S	saucer	1.2	168	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
486	S	saucer	1.2	170	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
495	S	saucer	1.2	185	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
510	S	saucer	1.2	198	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
512	S	saucer	1.2	199	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
524	S	saucer	1.2	212	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
534	S	saucer	1.2	219	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
549	S	saucer	1.2	237	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
547	S	small plate	1.2	236	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
385	P	beer bottle	4.11	18	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
386	P	beer bottle	4.11	18	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
381	S	liquor bottle	4.11	17	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
533	S	whiskey flask	4.11	218	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
383	S/P	soda water bottle	4.12	18	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
540	S	soda water bottle	4.12	234	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
487	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	175	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
489	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	180	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
539	P	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	234	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
542	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	234	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
544	S	proprietary medicine bottle	4.22	234	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
543	P	medicine bottle	4.23	234	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
384	P	ink bottle	6.1	18	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
491	P	lamp chimney	6.1	184	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
499	P	lamp chimney	6.1	194	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
545	S	lamp chimney	6.1	234	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
553	S	lamp font/reservoir	6.1	237	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
496	S	lamp font/reservoir	6.1	188	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
382	S/P	indeterminate bottle	9	18	Pre-Fire (Yard)	Early-Mid Pre
47		not assigned				
310		not assigned				
326		not assigned				
525		not assigned				

Appendix V

Features 1 and 5, House F (Mansberger and Stratton 2016)

During the Phase II testing of House F (N1/2, S1/2, Lots 1-4) in 2014, a distinctive early midden (Feature 5) and pit feature (Feature 1) were identified to the rear of the house (Mansberger and Stratton 2016). House F was located immediately to the north of House E, and both the midden and pit feature were located immediately adjacent to the northwest corner of the original House E. Archival research suggests that the original portion of House F was constructed in circa 1865, and resulted in the encapsulation of the early midden. The pit feature most likely represents the remains of a small external pit cellar, which was constructed in circa 1865 and abandoned by circa 1870. Its contents contained a substantial amount of redeposited midden (Feature 5). Deed records suggests that the 20-ft wide parcel of ground (S1/2, S1/2, N1/2, Lots 1-4) located immediately to the north of their house was not locally owned, and that the family may have used the lot for their personal use prior to 1865. Combined archival and archaeological data suggest the Smith family probably used this parcel of ground until the circa 1864-65 construction of the adjacent House F. A rear door, and potential porch, located on the west end of the Smith family's original house, accessed the side yard and pit feature (which represents a circa 1845-1865 outdoor activity area associated with the Smith family). Remnants of the midden were encapsulated beneath the rear addition of the Smith house when the rear addition was constructed. Additionally, the artifacts from the midden located on the adjacent lot have a strong similarity to those recovered from the Early and Middle Pre-Fire contexts at House E. As such, the artifacts from the adjacent midden, and pit feature, most likely were deposited by the Smith family, and are presented here.

Feature 5 (Early Side-yard Midden): The side-yard midden at House F was considerably different from the front yard midden in regards to both artifact density and content (see Lots F-3, F-4, F-5, F-10; as well as F-15 through F-27). The heaviest concentration of material from this midden was located around the well (House F, Feature 1), and immediately south of the well, along the southern property line associated with this house. Although the midden quickly declined in density as one proceeded north, it did extend beneath the rear service wing of House F (which was an addition constructed onto the original house, presumably in the middle 1870s).

Two potential interpretations are presented for the origin of this midden. The first interpretation is that this midden was associated with the initial occupation of House F (which appears to have been constructed sometime circa 1867 to 1870), and that it was encapsulated by the construction of the rear service wing (which was constructed in circa 1875 onto the original dwelling sometime shortly after its construction). The analysis of this artifact assemblage would seem to suggest that the artifacts are too early for this midden to have been associated with House F, which was constructed in circa 1867-70. The second interpretation is that this midden was deposited by the occupants of the adjacent House E prior to the construction of a rear service wing onto the rear of that dwelling, and the subsequent construction of the adjacent House F. It is this later interpretation that seems most plausible. If this interpretation is correct, this midden

represents a well-preserved, short-term (circa 1845-1865) artifact assemblage that documents the early years of the Smith family and their occupation of House E.

This midden (identified as Feature 5) represents a relatively short-term deposit with the initial deposition of material beginning shortly after construction of House E (sometime circa 1845-48), and continuing through the point in time when the rear service wing was constructed onto the original house (House E). Unfortunately, a firm date for the construction of the rear service wing onto House E has not been established. The two most appropriate map resources to address this question is the 1854 and 1858 *City of Springfield* city maps. Unfortunately, the 1854 map is smudged in the area associated with House E. Nonetheless, it appears to indicate the presence of the rear wing having been constructed by this date. The 1858 city map is very clear, and strongly suggests that the rear service wing was in place by this date. As such, assuming that the 1854 map is being interpreted correctly, then the artifact deposition in this side-yard midden (identified as Feature 5, House F) most have terminated sometime in the early 1850s, prior to the 1854 publication of this map. The artifacts in this assemblage are consistent with an early 1850s date of deposition. This is based predominately on the lack of relief decorated wares in the assemblage. This midden is very similar to the early artifact assemblage associated with House D, which also may have been deposited by the Smith family in the yard immediately to the south of their house (House E).¹ By 1854, the new service wing had been constructed onto the rear of House E (which resulted in the relocation of the back door of the early house, and the relocation of the activity area once associated with this midden further to the rear and/or west of House E).

A wide range of ceramics (consisting of both table and tea wares) were recovered from this midden. Decorative types included a wide range of edge decorated (including both blue and green tablewares—predominately plates), painted (predominately polychrome, small floral teawares), annular decorated (London-urn shaped bowls), and printed (of a variety of colors, and included both teawares and tablewares) wares. Although poorly represented in the assemblage, a couple of relief decorated vessels were also present. These vessels were decorated with simple paneled designs typical of the 1840s and/or early 1850s. Unfortunately the extremely small size of the artifacts recovered from this context makes an assessment of the vessel form very difficult. Nonetheless, many scalloped edged plates and cups were present, as well as both London Urn and Double-Curve shaped cups. Of particular note was the presence of cut foot rings—typical of an earlier period. One-of-a-kind items included a couple of small fragments of applique-decorated Chelsea ware (Lot F-22), an unusual dark blue-slipped lid or pedestal base (Lots F-4 and F-22), and a handle from a distinctive clear-glazed, red-paste stoneware small pitcher (Lot F-16). Also present were undecorated yellowware plates and small serving bowls. Porcelain was absent from this assemblage. The ceramics from this assemblage appear to represent a solidly middle-class family, such as would be expected with a skilled tradesman and his family (Smith family; a plasterer by trade).

Non-ceramic tablewares were limited in number, but did include fragments of a small press-molded lead-glass serving bowl, and a distinctive blue-glass press-molded (fluted) shot glass.

¹ Both houses were apparently constructed by Mr. Smith's brother-in-law, John Roll. Both the 1854 and 1858 city maps suggest that a rather large mid-yard outbuilding (perhaps a summer kitchen) located immediately to the rear of House D straddled the property line separating the House D and House E yards.

The shot glass does not necessarily reflect the consumption of alcoholic beverages, as it may have been used as a measuring “spoon” or “dose cup” for medicinal and/or cooking purposes.

Utilitarian kitchenwares, and/or crockery were represented by both salt-glazed stoneware as well as locally produced redwares—with the redwares apparently outnumbering the stoneware. The stoneware was represented by bowls, jars/crocks, and at least one jug. The redware was represented by bowls, and small jars.

Faunal remains were relatively abundant in this early midden (NISP=127), but unfortunately was represented by very small fragments of bone. Of interest is the relatively equal distribution of identified pork and beef remains in terms of number of individual specimens (NISP). In terms of minimum number of individuals (MNI), beef outnumbers pork carcasses (2 hogs to 3 steers)—suggesting a relatively strong early preference for beef. Sheep/goat remains, although present, are minimal. Similarly, bird remains are minimal, and represented solely by the ever-present chicken. Fish are represented by two varieties of catfish, and edible mollusks are present (Eastern Oyster). Several fragments of fresh water mussels were recovered from this context as well. These freshwater mollusks represent non-food remains, and suggest the import of black alluvial topsoil fill (presumably from the nearby Sangamon river valley). Mussels were inadvertently included in the fill and deposited around newly constructed houses in the neighborhood—a process documented at many pre-Civil War house sites in Springfield. Also of interest is the lack of rat remains from this early component.

Clothing related items were few in number, but included a loop shank brass button impressed “DOUBLE GILT / 2ND QUALITY,” as well as a couple of four-hole, sew-through bone (Lot F-22) and shell (Lot F-27) varieties. The assemblage was completely lacking in milk glass (or Prosser) buttons—which would fit well with this early 1850s date for the encapsulation of this midden. A rather ornate worked bone artifact, with interior threads, may represent a small needle case.

Personal items are represented by glass medicine, scent, and alcohol containers. Medicine bottles included one clear oval bottle base (Lot F-16), two small round vials (Lots F-19 and F-25), and a large rectangular bottle (irregular shaped with paneled sides) (Lot F-25). One of the small round vials was embossed on its side with the letters “...FIG,” whereas the other one was embossed “...NT” (potentially for “OINTMENT”). A small fragment of what probably was a scent or perfume bottle was present in Lot F-19. Alcohol containers were few in number, but did include two dark green/black glass, round bottle body fragments (Lot F-16) typically associated with wine bottles. Large fragments of a Hostetter’s bitters bottle in Lot F-4 (a collection unit associated with the backhoe stripping of the midden) probably originated from the surface of Feature 1, and not this midden.

Although not recovered from this midden, a rather unusual coin or token was found in the back dirt associated with the mechanical stripping of this area. This large copper coin is embossed “PROVINCE OF CANADA / BANK OF MONTREAL” on one side, and “BANK TOKEN CONCORDIA SALUS / HALF PENNY / 1844” on the opposite side. This bank token was minted by the Bank of Montreal in 1844. Although not found in this midden, it seems probable

that the coin originated from this context (*The Copper Tokens of The Bank of Montreal*, Eugene G. Courteau 1919; <http://www.coinsandcanada.com/tokens-medals-banks.php?title=&id=131>).

Presence of women and children were both well documented in this assemblage. As noted above, the small scent bottle probably documents the presence of a woman. As for children, toys were not present at all. A couple fragments of writing slates (Lot F-19) may or may not reflect the presence of children. The most obvious items suggesting the presence of children were fragments of at least two children's cups. One small cup fragment (printed in black) was labeled with what appears to have been "A PRESENT / FOR / JOHN" on the side (Lot F-27). The Smith family had a son named John (who was born in 1845) (see page 167 of main report). A second red printed example contained the letters "...AT..." across the rim of the cup (Lot F-22). A third small cup was relatively large in size and represented by a relief-decorated example. As with the Hostetter's bitters bottle fragments noted above, this rather large fragment of cup may have originated from the surface of Feature 1.

Household items recovered from the midden included a brass upholstery tack (Lot F-16), a small sheet of black-glass with beveled edge (potentially a table-top "coaster" or pad), and a ceramic figurine fragment (reminiscent of a larger fragment recovered from Feature 1—and potentially representing the Virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus). Artifacts associated with Activities included fragments of a decorated bone handle or needle case; a single piece of lead printer's type, a fragment of an ink well, as well as a fragment of a whetstone. Rolled copper scrap (Lot F-22) and crumpled-up scrap of sheet lead (Lot F-19) suggest metal working tasks. The presence of the printer's type in this context is difficult to understand—perhaps the printer's type represents the raw source material for the lead used by the occupant of the house in his metal-working tasks?

Architectural items included brick, mortar, plaster, window glass, and nails. Brick consisted of small fragments of molded soft-mud brick of varying degrees of hardness. The brick fragments ranged from a soft, poorly fired to highly fired and nearly vitrified examples. Several fragments of lime mortar were also present. Although the majority of this material appears to represent construction debris, an occasional fragment of demolition debris was present.² Many small nodules of similar lime were present in this midden. One small fragment of plaster—representing demolition debris—was recovered from Lot F-22. Nail fragments were relatively numerous in this midden, and consisted predominately of machine cut examples (with one potential forged example being present; Lot F-25). Although the nails were badly corroded and fragmentary, two sizes seem apparent. These include a small 1¼" long nail generally associated with lath and shingles; and a larger albeit relatively small framing nail (approximately 3" long). Window glass also was present, and consisted of relatively thin specimens typical of this mid-to-late 1840s date (see Lot F-23).³ Also, an unusual fragment of 25 to 30 stacked and partially

² A concentration of lime on the original ground surface (suspected as representing a construction-related activity work area) was located immediately to the east of this midden (and identified as Feature 4). Feature 4 was probably associated with mortar or plaster production during construction of House E.

³ The window glass from this midden was characteristically very thin. A small sample size from Lot F-23 was measured and its thickness ranged from a thin 1.04mm to a thick 1.43mm. The average thickness of these 12 fragments was 1.25mm in thickness (with a bimodal distribution of 1.04-1.09 and 1.32-1.43). A small sample (n=11) from Lot 25 was also measured. Sherds from this lot had an average thickness of 1.22mm—ranging from a

melted and fused together window panes was recovered from this midden, and is difficult to explain (as there is little evidence of a catastrophic fire on-site at this early date)..

The architectural items from this midden—particularly the small brick fragments—are difficult to assess as to whether they represent construction debris or demolition debris. The brick generally is soft-mud and/or poorly fired. Some of the brick is a bit harder and/or more vitrified with occasional glazed fragments present. Generally, no mortar was observed adhering to any of the brick fragments. The nails are represented by a number of bent, crimped, and/or broken examples suggesting “demolition” debris (and potentially suggestive of the use of salvaged wood for use in the household stoves?). A single small piece of plaster clearly represents demolition debris, possible associated with the remodeling of the house, and the construction of the rear extension in the very early 1850s.

This early midden also contained an unusual suite of hard-to-explain, non-domestic artifacts that included: 1) low-fired, dark-colored clay nodules (Figure x), 2) small fire-cracked (?) cobbles with lime encrusted exterior surfaces, 3) melted and fused brick fragments reminiscent of kiln debris, 4) coal clinkers, 5) and the previously noted large piece of glass slag consisting of 25-30 stacked window panes partially melted and fused together. It is unclear as to how these items came to be deposited in this early midden, and whether or not they may have been associated with the same industrial activity. Nonetheless, this material is well embedded within this early midden. Both the 1854 and 1858 *City of Springfield* maps indicate the name “J. Priest” associated with the northern-most lot(s) along Tenth Street at this location. John W. Priest was a prominent local figure, who served eight successive years as a city alderman, was mayor of Springfield from 1856-1858 and 1870, as well as President of the Springfield School Board and President of the Board of the Water Works Commission. In the 1870s, he was running a stove and tin ware store in the city (Power 1876:581). Priest never lived on this parcel of land. Although it was originally suspected that he had purchased the lot as investment property and may have been responsible for the construction of House G at this location, he may have had other industrial uses for the ground when originally purchased. The 1850 U.S. Industrial Census for Sangamon County listed John W. Priest as a “brickmaker” with \$1,000 of invested capital, \$50 worth of clay, \$50 worth of sand, and 200 Cords (?) of wood valued at \$450 on hand. Priest employed seven men (with an average monthly wage of \$182) in his endeavor, and produced 600,000 brick annually, valued at \$3,000. Based on the distinctive industrial debris in this early midden, one might speculate that Priest may have been using this adjacent property in some capacity with his brickyard. It is also interesting, about the time that the neighborhood was being developed, the City of Springfield passed a new ordinance in 1856 banning new brick yards within the Springfield city limits, and establishing restrictions on previously existing ones (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 17 July 1857).⁴

thin of 1.03mm to a thick of 1.46mm). This sample also seemed to have a slightly bimodal distribution with two thickness clusters: 1.03-1.09mm and 1.20-1.46mm).

⁴ The City of Springfield passed an ordinance on 14 May 1856 establishing that existing brickyards and clay pits located within the city limits were to be deemed a city nuisance.

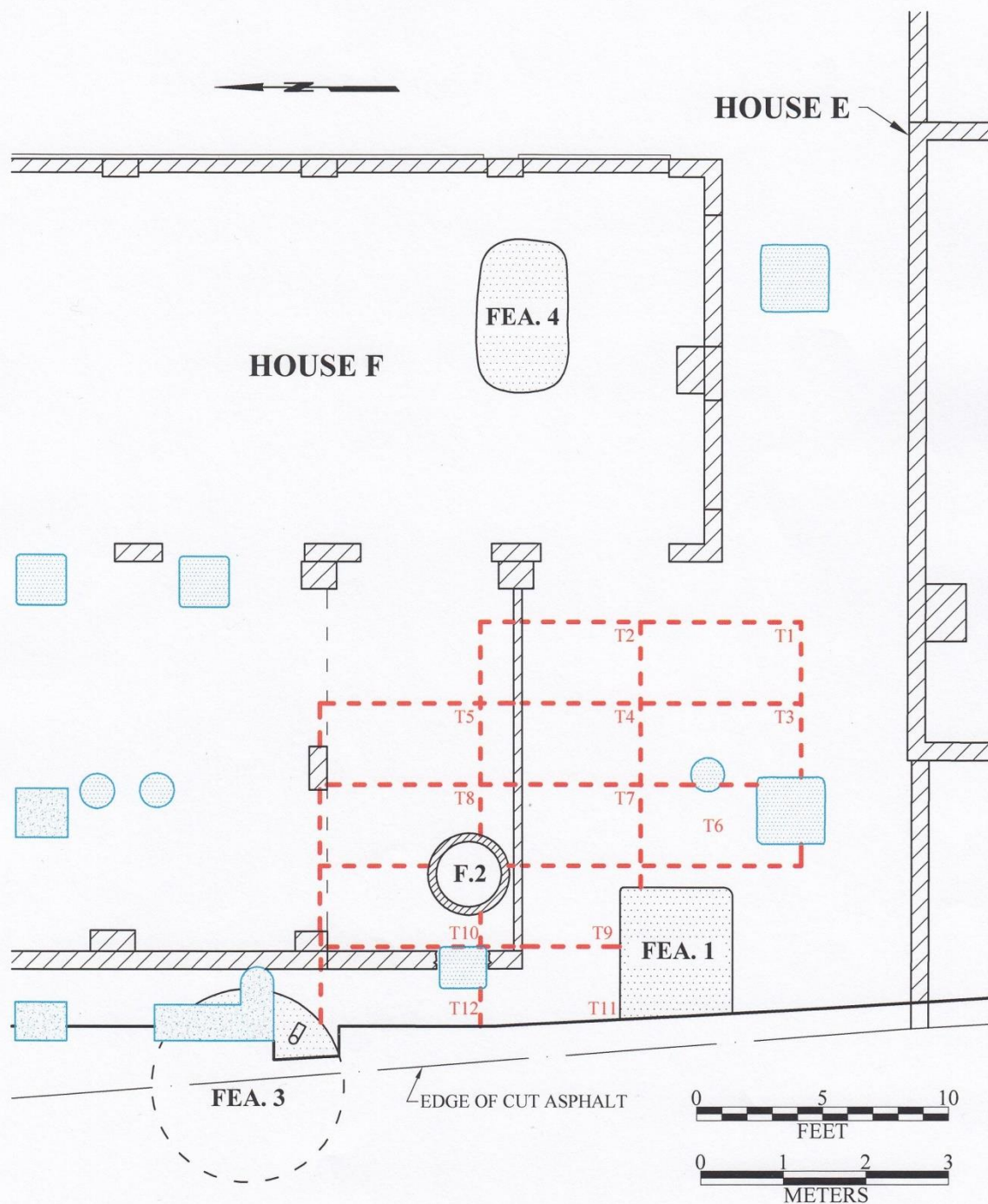


Figure 1. Plan detail of features (middens, well and cellar) and test units associated with House F. The twelve test units (outlined in red) were laid out and excavated after the removal of the House F foundations. The features highlighted in blue represent post-1925 disturbances associated with the construction of the Barker-Lubin buildings. Feature 3 (a cistern) is the only feature that is still extant.

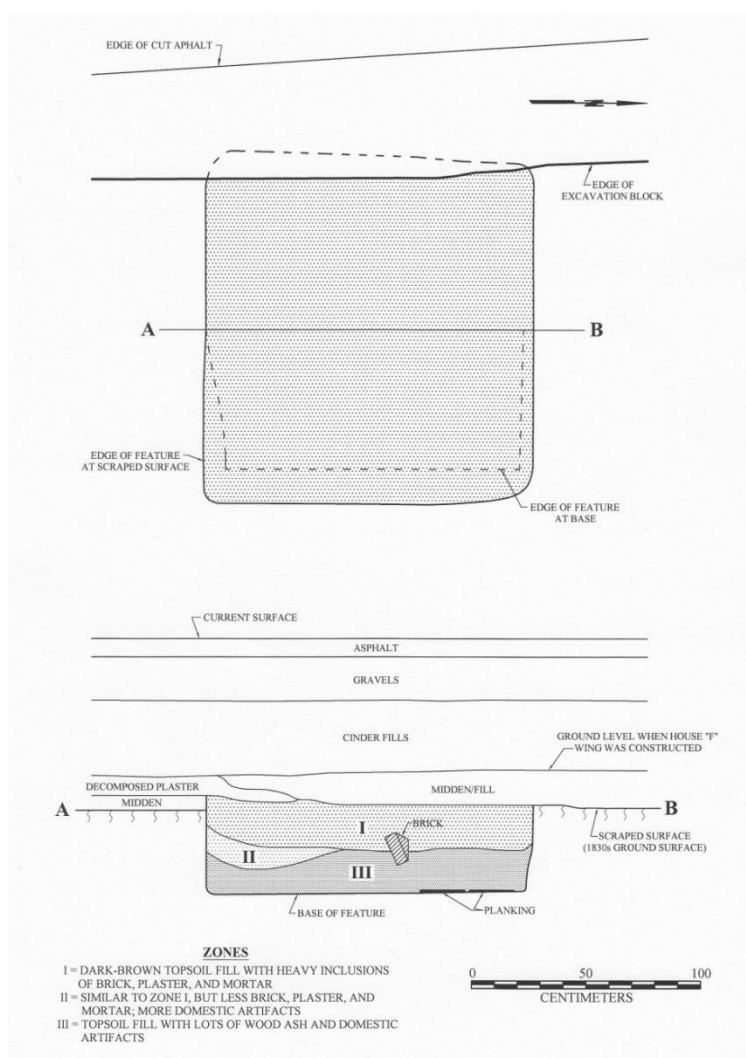


Figure 2. Plan and profile view of House F cellar (Feature 1). This feature represents a shallow pit cellar once located immediately outside the rear kitchen wing of the house.

Table 1
Ceramic and Glass Vessels by Functional Class,
Features 1 and 5, House F

	Feature 1						Feature 5					
	Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals		Secondary Artifacts		Primary Artifacts		Totals	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
1.1 Tablewares (Eating)	9	25.0%	0	0.0%	9	23.1%	34	46.6%	0	0.0%	34	46.6%
1.2 Teawares (Drinking)	11	30.6%	0	0.0%	11	28.2%	23	31.5%	0	0.0%	23	31.5%
		55.6%		0.0%		51.3%		78.1%		0.0%		78.1%
2.1 Kitchenware	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	4	5.5%	0	0.0%	4	5.5%
2.2 Food Storage												
2.21 Home	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
2.22 Commercial	2	5.6%	0	0.0%	2	5.1%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
2.23 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		5.6%		33.3%		7.7%		1.4%		0.0%		1.4%
4.1 Indulgences												
4.11 Drink--Alcohol	4	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	10.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.12 Drink--Non-alcohol	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.13 Smoking	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%
		11.1%		0.0%		10.3%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
4.2 Medicine												
4.21 Prescription	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.22 Proprietary	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.23 Non-proprietary	3	8.3%	1	33.3%	4	10.3%	5	6.8%	0	0.0%	5	6.8%
4.24 Indeterminate	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		11.1%		33.3%		12.8%		6.8%		0.0%		6.8%
4.3 Personal Care/Hygiene												
4.31 Hair Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.32 Perfumes/Scents	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.33 Skin Products	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4.34 Miscellaneous	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
6.1 Household	4	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	10.3%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
6.2 Chemical	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
6.3 Infant/Dependent Care	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
		11.1%		0.0%		10.3%		1.4%		0.0%		1.4%
7.0 Labor/Activities	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
8.0 Architecture	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	1	2.6%	1	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.4%
9.0 Indeterminate	1	2.8%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	4	5.5%	0	0.0%	4	5.5%
Totals	36	100.0%	3	100.0%	39	100.0%	73	100.0%	0	0.0%	73	100.0%

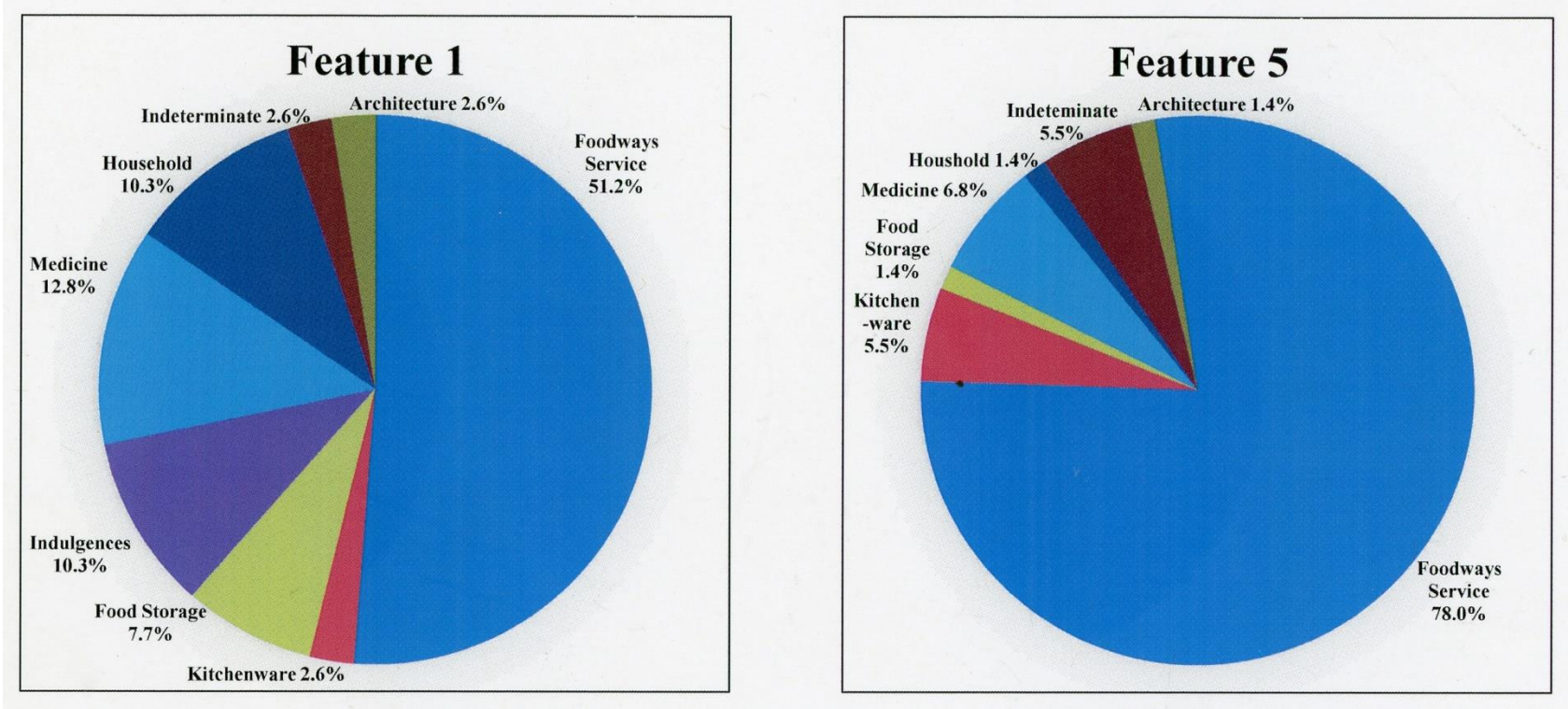


Figure 3. Ceramic and Glass vessels by Functional Class, Features 1 and 5, House F.



Figure 4. Ceramics from the early midden from the rear side yard of House F were consistent with a later 1840s through early 1850s context. They included a variety of edge decorated wares (predominately plates and platters) (top row), painted and annular-decorated wares (middle row), and printed wares (bottom row). The printed wares included a variety of colors, and included vessels with “flown” decoration, such as the serving vessel fragment located at bottom right. All items are from lots F-4 and F-16 (and are reproduced at actual size).



Figure 5. Relief decorated wares were present, albeit in relatively low number. The relief decorated wares recovered from this late 1840s-early 1850s context included simple paneled bodies typical of the 1840s (such as this child’s cup recovered from lot F-4). The large size of this artifact may suggest that it originated from the surface of Feature 1 (which cut through this early midden).



Figure 6. Besides the child’s cup illustrated in the previous figure, at least two children’s cups with printed decoration were found in this early midden context. **Top Left:** Fragment of a red printed child’s cup with letters “...AT...” across the rim (Lot F-22). **Top Right:** Small fragment of an applique-decorated (Chelsea) vessel (Lots F-4 and F-22). **Bottom Left:** Fragment of a black printed child’s cup which appears to have read “A PRESENT / FOR / JOHN” (Lot F-27). All artifacts are actual size. **Bottom Right:** An online example of a similarly decorated cup, albeit labeled “A PRESENT / FOR / ANN.”



Figure 7. Several one-of-a-kind items were recovered from this early midden and included handle fragments from a potential lusterware cream pitcher (left; Lot F-16), and an unusual slip-decorated ironstone fragment that may represent the base of a small pitcher (vase, candlestick, or similar pedestaled item) (right; Lot F-4). All artifacts are actual size.

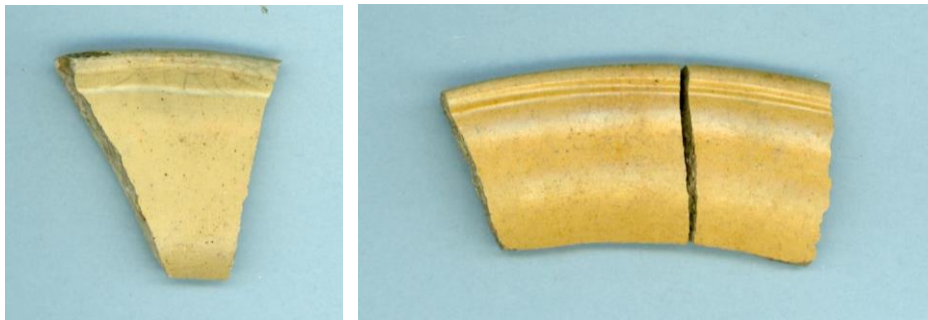


Figure 8. Fragments of at least two undecorated yellowware vessels were recovered from this early midden, and included both plates (left; Lot F-27) and small serving bowls (right; Lot F-xx) (Actual size).



Figure 9. Decorated eating utensil handle recovered from the early midden (Lot F-25) (Actual Size).

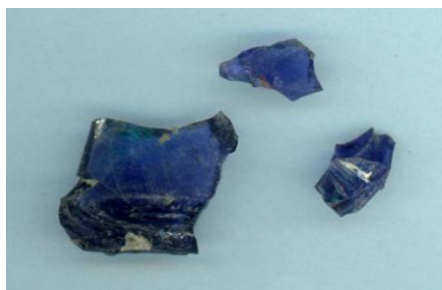


Figure 10. Non-ceramic tablewares were few in number from this early midden. But did include fragments of a press-molded, lead glass serving bowl (top; Lot F-24), and several fragments of a blue glass, press-molded and fluted “shot” glass (Lots F-19 and F-22; Bottom left). Bottom right: Non-archaeological example of clear glass example similar to that recovered from this midden. All archaeological material is actual size.



Figure 11. Utilitarian kitchenwares and/or crockery was represented by both salt-glazed stoneware (left; Lot F-16) and redware (right; Lot F-4) (Actual size). The redware far outnumbered the amount of salt-glazed stoneware present.



Figure 12. Personal items associated with the smoking of tobacco from within this early midden included a small fragment of a white ball-clay (often referred to as kaolin) pipe stem (Far left; Lot F-27), and a similarly small fragment of a reed-stemmed elbow pipe (Middle left; Lot F-15). Additional small finds included a single piece lead printer's type (Middle right; Lot F-27), and several fragments of a writing slate (Far right; Lot F-16). All items are actual size.

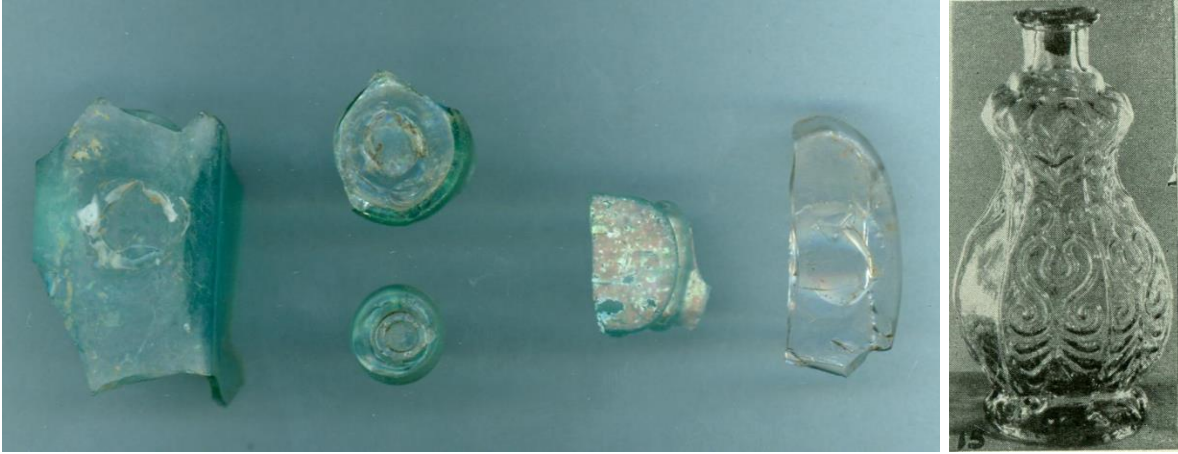


Figure 13. Glass containers were represented by a limited number of small bottles and/or vials. Left to right: rectangular paneled bottle (Lot F-25); two round vials (Lots F-19 and F-25); base of a scent bottle (Lot F-19); and a small oval, clear bottle (Lot F-16). The larger oval bottle was embossed “...FIG”. The base of the scent bottle was reminiscent of the example presented at right (McKearin and McKearin 1941:Plate 243). All archaeological materials are actual size.



Figure 14. Fragments of a decorated bone item of unknown function, perhaps representing a needle case (Lot F-3) (Actual Size).



Figure 15. Top: Two views of copper coin/token recovered from the back dirt associated with the early midden of House F. Bottom: Enlarged online views of this same coin. The coin is embossed “PROVINCE OF CANADA / BANK OF MONTREAL” on one side, and “BANK TOKEN CONCORDIA SALUS / HALF PENNY / 1844” on the opposite side. This bank token was minted by the Bank of Montreal in 1844 (*The Copper Tokens of The Bank of Montreal* (Eugene G. Courteau 1919); <http://www.coinsandcanada.com/tokens-medals-banks.php?title=&id=131>).



Figure 16. Buttons were represented by metal, shell, and bone varieties. Top left: Loop shank brass button, embossed on backside “DOUBLE GILT / 2ND QUALITY” (Lot F-3). Top right: Online example of vintage buttons of similar style (http://www.icollector.com/Vintage-Brass-Buttons-Double-Gilt-2nd-Quality-Lot-of-20_i12426938). Bottom: Four-hole shell button (left; Lot F-27) and four-hole bone button (Lot F-22) (All buttons are actual size).



Figure 17. Household items included a black glass piece of sheet glass (with beveled edges) of unknown size and function (Left; Lot F-16), and a fragment of a glazed porcelain figurine (Right; Lot F-4). The small figurine fragment is reminiscent of a larger fragment recovered from adjacent Feature 1.

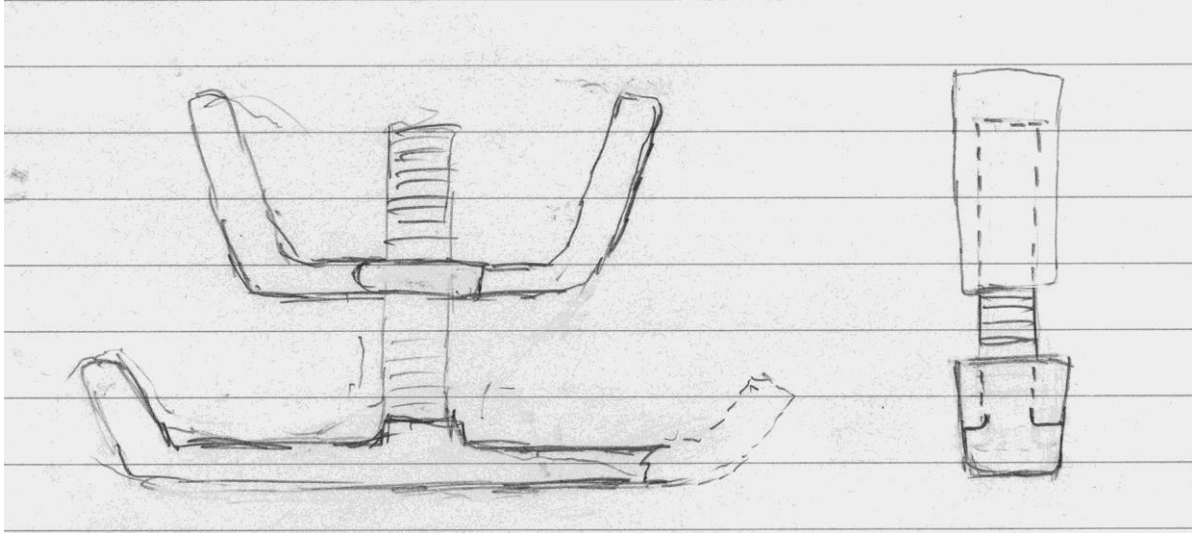


Figure 18. Detail of forged clamp-like fastener from Lot F-22 (actual size).



Figure 19. Tools were represented by a single fragment of a whetstone (Top; Lot F-19). Fragments of lead sheet scrap (Bottom left; Lot F-19), and cut/rolled sheet copper scrap (Bottom right; Lot F-22) document small scale metal working. All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 20. Examples of brick recovered from the early midden (Lot F-16) included both poorly fired examples at left, and harder fired, partially vitrified and glazed examples at right (Actual size).



Figure 21. Small, dark-colored, low-fired, clay (?) nodules with sand inclusions potentially represent debris from an undocumented industrial activity (such as brick manufacturing) (Lot F-16). These fragments may represent highly weathered, extremely underfired brick. In this same context were recovered a coal clinker, and a large piece of fused window glass panes (Actual size).



Figure 22. Fragments of small fire-cracked (?), lime-encrusted cobbles were also present in this early midden. Left: Igneous, with no exterior lime coating. Right: Sedimentary, with exterior lime coating, suggesting cobbles broken after removal from lime. The context of these is unclear may be residue (waste) from early lime processing prior to manufacture of mortar and/or plaster?. Requiring on-site screening of lime prior to manufacture of mortar? Unclear as to why they were broken after firing of lime—perhaps due to crushing of lime after burning and packaging? Doesn't explain the presence of the unburned specimen (Lot F-19) (see also large piece in Lot F-16).

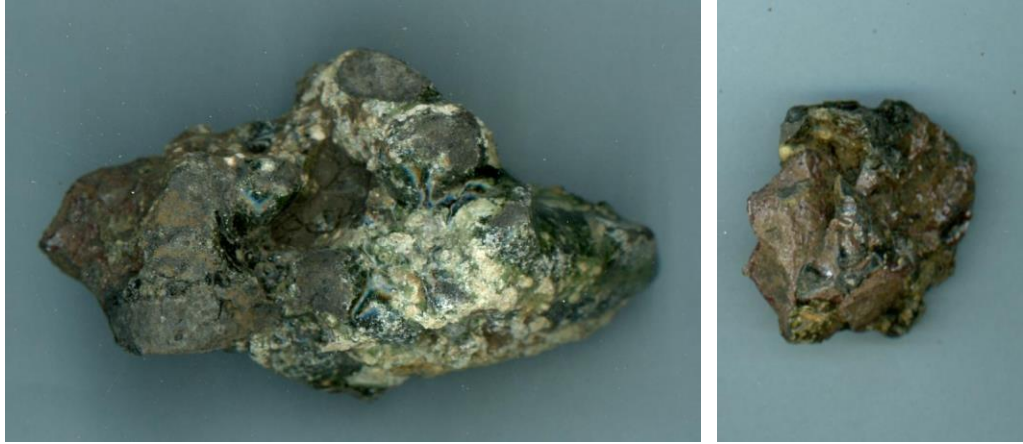


Figure 23. An unusual and/or unexpected artifact type recovered from within this early midden were brick “clinkers,” potentially associated with either a brick or pottery manufactory (Left: Lot F-3; Right Lot F16) (Actual Size). These conglomerates were comprised of multiple fragments of broken brick partially melted, fused together, and heavily glazed.



Figure 24. Large nodule of melted glass, representing minimally 25-30 stacked window panes partially melted and fused together. No evidence of such a fire event on-site was present. Does this represent waste associated with the Smith family (he was a plasterer by trade) or industrial slag being used for another purpose—such as in the brick or pottery manufactory?

Feature 1 (small pit cellar): Feature 1 (House F) was a small rectangular pit identified along the southern property line of the lot and approximately 4-ft (1.22m) southwest of the well (Feature 2) (Figure 98). At the scraped surface, Feature 1 measured 4-ft 8-in (1.43m) wide (north/south) by 5-ft 0-in (1.52m) long (east/west). The pit was located approximately 13-ft (3.96m) west of the original house, with the south edge of the feature being closely aligned with the south edge of the original house. The pit appears to have cut through the early midden identified at this location. The flat base of the pit is situated approximately 1-ft 4-in (0.40m) below the pre-settlement ground surface (which is 2-in or 5cm below the surface of origination). At the base, well preserved planks were intact, and strong evidence of plank sidewalls were present. Based on the limited evidence, it would appear that the original plank-constructed box set into this pit measured approximately 4-ft 0-in (1.22m) square. Two prominent fill zones were noted within the feature. The bottom fill (Zone III) consisted of a silt loam rich in organic material, wood ash, and small domestic artifacts reminiscent of household slop buckets. The upper fill (Zone I) consisted of a topsoil fill with a considerable amount of plaster, mortar, and small brick fragments mixed throughout—as if the feature was capped off during a construction event (such as the construction of the adjacent rear service wing to House F). Several large brick fragments were concentrated at the base of this fill zone. The feature contained an interesting assortment of mid-century artifacts believed to have been deposited in the middle 1870s (circa 1875). The location of this feature suggests that it was a small inner-yard cellar associated with the original House F, and abandoned at the time that a rear service wing was constructed onto the original house. A nearly identical feature was found in the same location behind House G (See following Discussion of House G).

Feature 1 cut through the early side-yard midden discussed above (Feature 5), and many of the smaller items recovered from within the fill of this feature were of a secondary function, and no doubt originated from this earlier context. The artifacts associated with this feature are represented by those from Lots F-11, F-12, and F-13. Much of the following discussion focuses on the primary artifacts present in this feature, and attempts to distinguish between the primary and secondary artifacts. One potential interpretation is that this feature, and the associated artifact assemblage recovered from within it, was associated with the original home owner of House F (Thomas Billington; a miller by trade), or the subsequent house occupants from the middle 1870s (such as George Boyle, laborer; Patrick Carmody, puddler; or George Bailey; travel agent and previous saloon operator). It is doubtful that the contents of this feature were associated with the later 1870s occupation of the property by the Lizzie Kendall family.

Ceramics from this feature were represented primarily by small, secondary items that probably were re-deposited from the surrounding midden (Feature 5). These small sherds represented a variety of wares similar to those recovered from the adjacent midden. The larger sherds potentially associated with a primary context were predominately by undecorated and/or relief decorated wares. Relief decorated wares were represented by a pitcher (Vessel F-23). Both thinly potted and heavier bodied wares were present. A fragment of a ceramic importer's mark from an indeterminate vessel was also recovered from Feature 1. This sherd appears to have been from an undecorated, or relief-decorated vessel which was marked "MANUFACTURED FOR / & IMPORTED BY / E. A. & S. R. FILLEY, ST. LOUIS, MO." This mark was in use during the years 1849-1865 (Walthall 2013).

Several glass tableware vessels were noted in the assemblage, and included stemware (Vessel F1-16), footed pitcher (Vessel F1-15; press molded thumbprint design), and serving bowls (Vessels F1-2 and F1-27). Non-ceramic and glass tablewares recovered from the feature included a copper teaspoon (Lot F-12) and a wood handled, rattail or tanged eating utensil (Lot F-13).

Ceramic kitchenwares were represented by few items, but did include a single redware bowl or jar (Vessel F1-8), and an indeterminate annular decorated yellowware vessel (Vessel F1-21). Food containers were present as well, and represented by a potential flavoring extract bottle (Vessel F1-13), and a possible condiment container (a mustard jar; Vessel F1-31). Several fragments of a quart-sized glass canning jar was also recovered from this feature. This jar was embossed "BUCK EYE / 1" (Vessel F1-30). This jar was probably manufactured by the Adams & Company glassworks of Pittsburgh between circa 1862 and 1867. Patented in 1862, these jars have been described as "top seal (on ground lip), glass lid and cast-iron yoke clamp engaging two inclined ramps on lid top" (Roller 1983:77; 2011:116; Lockhart, Schriever, Lindsey and Serr n.d.: 181). This jar was probably associated with the early occupants of House F.

Food remains were well represented in Feature 1. Like the surrounding midden (Feature 5), the faunal remains from within this feature were fairly numerous (NISP=215). The faunal remains from this feature were represented by a variety of large mammal. With regard to the number of individual specimens (NISP), beef remains were nearly three times the presence of pork remains. With respect to the minimum number of individuals (MNI), pork slightly outnumbered beef with 3 swine carcasses to two steers. Skeletal elements from the swine indicate a wide range of body parts, including both head and feet, which suggest the possibility of onsite slaughtering and/or processing of hogs. Although cranial elements are missing from the cattle remains, foot bones are present in this assemblage. Similarly, except for the cranial elements, the cattle remains are varied and include skeletal elements from the entire carcass (and includes elements from the forequarter, vertebrae, ribs, pelvis, hindquarter, and feet). The presence of numerous sawn vertebrae suggests high quality beef cuts. Sheep was also represented by a small number of specimens. Birds were represented by a variety of species, and included domestic chicken, Canada goose, duck, turkey, and an unidentified bird from the subfamily Phasianinae.⁵ The diversity of bird remains also attests to the potential high status food resources consumed by the occupants of this house. The large mammal bones were mostly processed by sawing, with some chopping being evident. A very small and highly weathered whiteware sherd may represent a gizzard "stone" which would suggest minimally the processing of chicken carcasses on site, if not the raising of chickens on this property during the years associated with this feature (or earlier) (Lot F-12).⁶ A single unidentified fish bone was also recovered from this context. All-in-all, this faunal assemblage is very similar in composition to that recovered from the early midden (Feature 5).

⁵ This is a subfamily of the pheasant family of bird and includes pheasants, junglefowl, peafowl, and potentially partridges.

⁶ The small size of this artifact might suggest that it was associated with the earlier midden.

Personal items were limited, but included fragments of a dark-glazed porcelain Germanic-style pipe, and a clear glazed elbow pipe with a distinctive knobby body. Both pipes may represent re-deposited midden.⁷ A similar example of elbow pipe was found in the overburden associated with the adjacent House G. Clothing related artifacts included remains of a several shoes (all apparently small sized women's and/or children's shoes), and buttons. Buttons consisted of four-hole Prosser buttons (both white or "milk glass" and brown in color) and one metal (three-piece, brass loop shank). Although the loop shank brass button was heavily corroded, it appears to have an embossed eagle with shield on the front, and probably represents a military button (perhaps associated with the Smith family and the earlier midden).⁸ Several of the glass buttons were decorated (molded pie-crust and printed). The buttons from this feature were distinctively different than those from the surrounding midden.

If one interprets the bitters bottles as alcoholic containers—and not medicines—then only a single medicine bottle was present in this feature. Several fragments of an aqua medicine bottle were recovered from Feature 1 which were embossed "DR. D. JAYNE'S / EXPECTORANT // PHILA^A". Dr. Jayne began marketing medicines in the early 1830s, and moved to Philadelphia in 1836. 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; Unidentified newspaper advertisement from 1858).

Household items included at least three lamp chimneys. The chimneys all had flanged bases and plain tops. At least two of the chimneys were blown in mold, with a ground, blow-over-molded top finish (probably dating from the 1870s). Another unusual household item recovered from Feature 1 was a large fragment of a relatively small (approximately 3-3½" in height, originally), unglazed figurine depicting a woman adorned in a flowing dress and holding a baby. This figurine appears to represent the Virgin Mary holding the baby Jesus. This artifact may suggest the presence of a Catholic occupant. A similar, albeit glazed porcelain figurine fragment was recovered from the adjacent early midden, but this fragment does not appear to depict the Virgin Mary with child. One of the more plausible interpretations is that this artifact—and potentially much of the other items deposited in this feature—were associated with the middle 1870s occupation of House F by the presumed Irish Catholic Patrick Carmody?

Architectural items were relatively common in Feature 1, and included brick, plaster, nails, window glass, and a nearly whole chimney flue liner (or thimble). The thimble was a hand-turned, unglazed, red-paste earthenware with a distinctive ogee-style rim. This thimble had been used, and represents the discard of one probably removed from an extant chimney. Two door knobs were also recovered from this pit. These were of the agate variety (swirled red paste stoneware), and also represent demolition debris. Unlike the surrounding midden, demolition debris was clearly present in this feature, and consisted of brick, mortar, and plaster fragments. . The presence of the flue insert and door knobs, coupled with the variety of brick present in this feature, suggests that some construction and/or maintenance activity (at least work on a chimney)

⁷ A similar, nearly whole, Germanic-style pipe bowl was recovered from House D.

⁸ If this button was re-deposited from the early midden into this feature, it may raise questions as to the pre-1854 date that the midden was encapsulated. More research is needed to address this question.

was undertaken at the time this feature was filled. The demolition work may have been associated with the initial stages of construction associated with the construction of the new service wing onto the rear of the original House F.

The window glass recovered from this feature was distinctively thicker than the window glass recovered from the surrounding midden. A small sample of 23 sherds from this context (Lots F-12 and F-13) included three probably from the earlier midden (with an average thickness of 1.25mm). The remaining 20 sherds ranged from a thin 1.48mm to a thick 2.18—with median thickness of 1.76mm. Nails were plentiful, and included a much larger variety of sizes, and included more larger framing nails. Another item from this feature, that probably represents material re-deposited from the surrounding midden, was a fragment of folded, hammered, and chisel cut sheet lead (suggestive of on-site metal working). A single triangular file was also recovered from this feature. Such files are most often associated with metal working and tool maintenance (blade sharpening).

Alcohol consumption during these later years (circa 1870s) was distinctively different than the earlier assemblage (as depicted in the adjacent circa 1850 midden). Alcohol consumption, particularly the consumption of whiskey and bitters, had a much greater visibility in Feature 1. Several small body fragments of a pint-sized whiskey flask were found in Feature 1. Although the sherd size was small, it appears that these sherds may have originated from a single flask (or two) designed with a spread-winged, flying eagle (carrying a long ribbon) on one side, and a motif incorporating elements of a shield, clasped hands, olive branches, and the word UNION on the other side. The various varieties of these flasks are collectively referred to as “Union” and/or “Union [or Shield] and Clasped Hands” flasks (McKearin and McKearin 1944:479; McKearin and Wilson 1978). The design elements incorporated into this flask symbolize both the strength and sovereignty of the United States, and efforts for peace and reconciliation immediately after (if not during) the bitter Civil War—the latter of which suggests that this flask was not manufactured until after the Civil War.⁹ By the middle 1860s through the 1870s, this flask design was one of the more commonly produced flasks in Midwestern glass houses.

Additionally, one whole and two fragmentary proprietary bitters bottles were recovered from Feature 1. Bitters is an alcoholic beverage (often wine, rum, or gin) flavored with the addition of herbs. During the nineteenth century, bitters was a common form of patent medicine often consumed for both its medicinal benefit, as well as for its alcoholic content.¹⁰ The whole bottle from Feature 1 was manufactured for Dr. J. Hostetter, and was marked “D^R J. HOSTETTER’S / STOMACH BITTERS.” Fragmentary remains of a second similar bottle were also recovered

⁹ Some authors even suggest that the traditional iconic eagle typical of earlier flasks has been replaced by a more dove-like bird (a “Dove of Peace”) in keeping with the reconciliation theme of these flasks (see McKearin and McKearin 1944:479).

¹⁰ The heyday of bitters consumption was during the 1860s-1880s. The passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 dealt a severe blow to the marketing practices, and subsequent consumption of bitters in the United States during the early years of the Twentieth Century. By the time of Prohibition, bitters consumption had declined dramatically. It was not until after World War II, and the increased consumption of mixed drinks (or “cocktails”) that bitters again gained in popularity. Today, bitters is generally characterized as a digestive bitters (to improve digestion after a meal) or cocktail bitters (a flavoring ingredient).

from this feature. Hostetters Bitters were first developed by Jacob Hostetter, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 his son (David) went into large scale production of his father's medicine. By the late 1850s, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was one of the more common bitters on the market. During the Civil War years, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was

sold to soldiers as "a positive protective against the fatal maladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure rivers and bayous." The original formula was about 47% alcohol -- 94 Proof! The amount of alcohol was so high that it was served in Alaskan saloons by the glass. Hostetter sweetened the alcohol with sugar to which he added a few aromatic oils (anise, coriander, etc.) and vegetable bitters (cinchona, gentian, etc.) to give it a medicinal flavor (https://www.nps.gov/mwac/bottle_glass/hostetter.html).¹¹

Fragmentary remains of two other bitters bottles were recovered from Feature 1. One of the fragmentary bottles was from S. T. Drakes Plantation Bitters. This bottle is distinctively molded in the form of a log cabin, and was embossed on the sloping shoulders (which represent the log cabin's three-tiered roof) "S. T. / DRAKES / 1860 / PLANTATION / X / BITTERS // PATENTED / 1862." Patrick Drake and Jerome Brown began production of a Catawba Bitters in New York State during the 1850s [circa 1852], and by 1859 Drake was the sole proprietor of the company. By 1860, Drake was marketing his Plantation Bitters, which consisted of St. Croix Rum flavored with clove buds, orange, caraway, coriander and snake root (as indicated by a June 28, 1862 advertisement in the *New York Times*).¹² The distinctive bottle design—which represents one of the first of the many cabin-shaped bitters bottles marketed during the middle nineteenth century—was patented in February 18, 1862 by Drake for his Plantation Bitters (McKearin and Wilson 1978: 302).

In 1867, Drake established the P. H. Drake Company with himself as sole proprietor. The famous recipe, "a wonderful vegetable restorative," contained a mixture of herbs, laced with St. Croix rum from the Caribbean. The potent formula – over 38% alcohol – claimed to cure every disease known to mankind. "Why is it that Plantation Bitters outsells all others?" began one announcement in Drake's popular yearly almanac, followed by a long list of medicinal claims: "it promotes digestion," "purifies the blood," "puts new life into a lazy liver," and "corrects all the defects in the gastric functions," including "nervous constipation," to mention but a few (<http://shipwreckstore.com/cart/products/Drake's-Plantation-Bitters-Bottle.html>). [

Drakes Plantation Bitters was produced from 1862 through at least the end of the 1870s. Several bottle variants are known, and the one recovered from Feature 1 is identified as variant D-108 (Ring and Ham), which has the words "Patented" and "1862" on two separate tiers.

¹¹ Production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters continued through the early years of the twentieth century. With passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act (1906), the alcohol content was lowered significantly.

¹² <http://www.nytimes.com/1862/06/28/news/s-t-1860-x-drake-s-plantation-bitters-old-homestead-tonic-sea-sickness-what-said.html>

The second fragmentary bitters bottle recovered from Feature 1 appears to have been marked “TURNER BROTHERS / NEW YORK / BUFFALO, N.Y. / SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.” (see Figure x). By circa 1850, three of the Turner brothers were in business in Buffalo, New York, as syrup and cordial manufacturers. By 1853, they had been joined by two more of their brothers, and had established a distribution center (or depot) in San Francisco. By 1858, the five Turner Brothers were marketing a series of three successful bitters, including Turner’s Ginger Wine, Forest Wine, and Vegetable Bitters. Although the Turner Brothers sold out to another firm in 1865, their brand appears to have persisted through the circa 1880s (<http://www.westernbitters.com/search/label/Turner%20Bros>).

It would seem that Feature 1 was constructed for, and/or used by, the occupants of House F. Archival information suggests that this house was constructed in circa 1865 by the Smith family, and initially occupied by the Billington family (a local miller). Its position relative to the house is identical to a similar feature in relationship to the original House G located immediately to the north of House F, and both of which are situated in an inner-yard location in close association with the suspected kitchens associated with both houses. Both features are believed to represent small, wood-lined pit cellars used for the cold storage of foodstuffs. When the rear service wing was constructed onto the rear of the original house (House F), the pit was abandoned, and filled. This most likely occurred shortly after the original house was constructed, and many of the artifacts within the pit appear to represent redeposited artifacts from the surrounding midden.

So, when was this small inner-yard cellar abandoned and filled with debris, and who was responsible for the debris placed in the feature? The Union flasks, as well as the Hostetter’s and Turner Brothers bitters bottles are all typical of the 1860s and 1870s period. The Hostetter’s and Turner Brothers bitters bottles were some of the most plentiful items recovered on both the *Bertrand*, and *S.S. Republic*—both of which sank in 1865 (Switzer 1974; Gerth 2006). These artifacts suggest that this feature was filled during the early to middle 1870s (circa 1870-75). Although only speculative, it would seem probable that the abandonment of this pit cellar occurred at the same time that the new rear service wing was constructed onto the original house—and may suggest that the new service wing was constructed onto this dwelling in the circa middle 1870s. If this time frame is true, it would appear that this pit cellar had a very short life span of only 5-10 years. By the early to middle 1870s, the house appears to have been occupied by tenants identified as laborers, puddlers, and travel agents—at least one of which (Patrick Carmody) probably was of Irish descent (and potentially Catholic). The distinctive assemblage of alcohol related items may suggest that the mid-1870s working class tenants of this house were responsible for the artifacts discarded into Feature 1.



Figure 25. Few primary vessels—whether ceramic or glass—were recovered from Feature 1. Most of the ceramic vessels were small fragments that may have originated from the surrounding midden, and included a variety of undecorated, printed, painted, and relief decorated wares. It is interesting to note, though, that the relief decorated wares are more prolific in Feature 1 than the surrounding midden, and may suggest that they originated from a later midden, post-dating this earlier midden. Top: Vessels F1-20 and F1-22. Bottom: Relief decorated wares (Vessels F1-6 and F1-32) (Actual Size).



Figure 26. One of the few ceramic primary vessels from Feature 1 was an undecorated, handled whiteware cup (Vessel F1-25) (Actual Size).



Figure 27. A fragment of a ceramic importer's mark from an indeterminate vessel was also recovered from Feature 1 (Actual Size). This sherd appears to have been from an undecorated, or relief-decorated vessel which was marked "MANUFACTURED FOR / & IMPORTED BY / E. A. & S. R. FILLEY, ST. LOUIS, MO."



Figure 28. Quality lead-glass tableware vessels recovered from Feature 1 include a piece of molded stemware (top; Vessel F1-16), a molded hollowware item with an applied handle (bottom left; Vessel F1-15), and a press-molded serving bowl (bottom right; Vessel F1-2) (Actual Size).

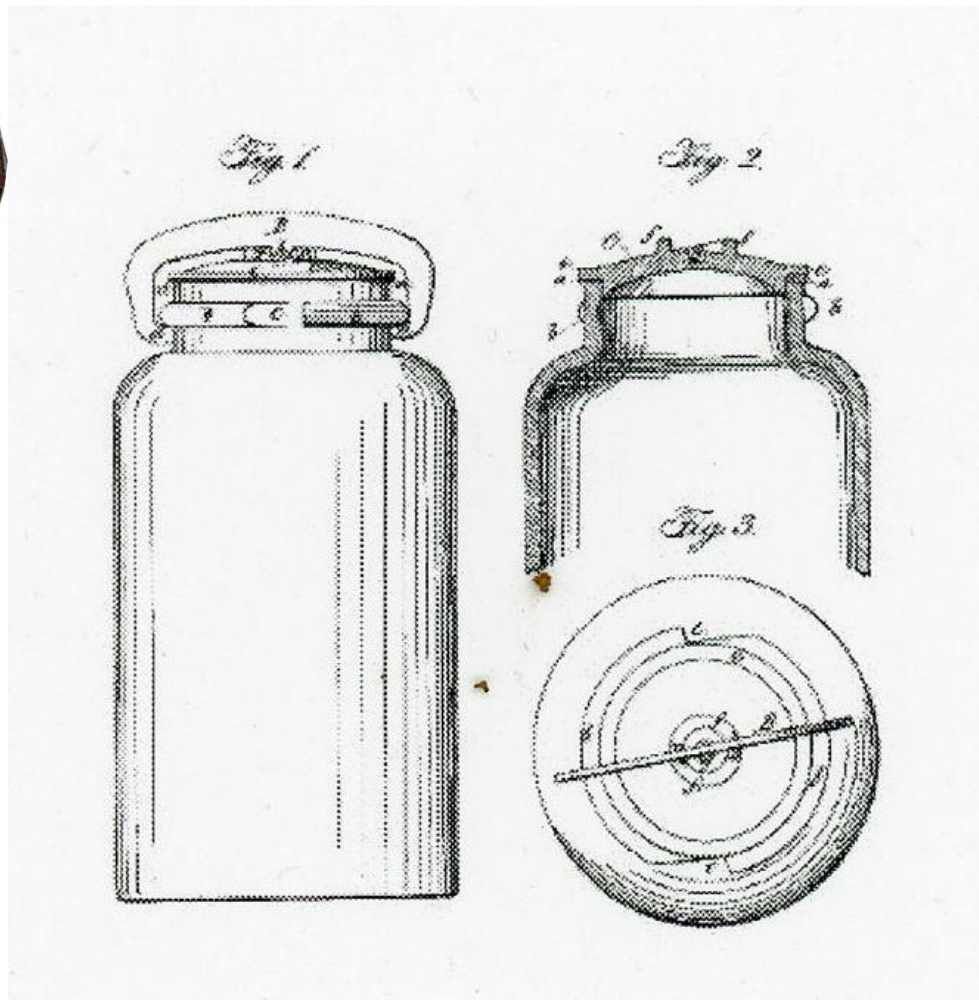
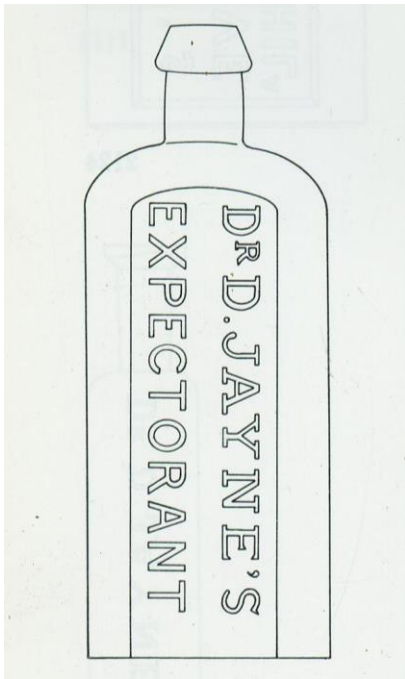


Figure 29. Several large fragments of an aqua glass canning jar embossed “BUCK EYE / 1” were recovered from Feature 1 (Vessel F1-30). These jars probably were manufactured by the Adams & Company glassworks of Pittsburgh between circa 1862 and 1867. They are described as “top seal (on ground lip), glass lid and cast-iron yoke clamp engaging two inclined ramps on lid top” (Roller 1983:77; 2011:116; Lockhart, Schriever, Lindsey and Serr n.d.: 181). The drawings on the right are from the 1862 patent application for the jar design.



S. J A Y N E S ,
AGENT, BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,
FOR THE SALE OF DR. D. JAYNES' FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

JAYNES' EXPECTORANT, for Coughs, Consumption, Asthma and other Pulmonary Affections.
 JAYNES' TONIC VERMIFUGE, for Worms, Dyspepsia, Piles, General Debility, &c.
 JAYNES' SPECIFIC, FOR TAPE WORM. It never fails.
 JAYNES' CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for Bowel and Summer Complaints, Cholera, Cramps, Cholera, &c.
 JAYNES' ALTERATIVE, for Scrofula, Goitre, Cancera, Diseases of the Skin and Bones, &c.
 JAYNES' SANATIVE PILLS, a valuable Alterative and Purgative Medicine.
 JAYNES' AGUE MIXTURE, for the Cure of Fever and Ague.
 JAYNES' LINIMENT, OR COUNTER IRRITANT, for Sprains, Bruises, &c.
 JAYNES' HAIR TONIC, for the Preservation, Beauty, Growth, and Restoration of the Hair.
 JAYNES' LIQUID HAIR DYE, also, AMERICAN HAIR DYE, (in Powder,) each of which will change the Hair from any other color to a beautiful Black.

ja003m-2p

PEKIN TEA STORE, NO. 28 FIFTH STREET.

Figure 30. Several fragments of an aqua medicine bottle were recovered from Feature 1 which were embossed “DR. D. JAYNE’S / EXPECTORANT // PHILA^A”. Dr. Jayne began marketing medicines in the early 1830s, and moved to Philadelphia in 1836. By the Civil War years, Dr. Jayne’s Family Medicines included a variety of medicines for the cure of everyday ailments, as well as for re-growing and dying of one’s hair (Baldwin 1973:272; Unidentified newspaper advertisement from 1858).



Figure 31. Smoking items from Feature 1 (House F). Top Left: Knobby-bowled elbow pipe from Feature 1 (House F). Top Right: Similar pipe recovered from surface midden around House G (Lot G-1). Bottom Left: Dark slipped porcelain pipe stem from Germanic-style pipe (Lot F-12). Bottom Right: Kaolin pipe bowl fragment (Lot F13).



Figure 32. Eating utensils from Feature 1 (House F) included a copper teaspoon (top; Lot F-12), a wooden handle from a rat-tail tanged utensil (bottom left; Lot F-13), and a copper handle (bottom right; Lot F-29). All artifacts are actual size.



Figure 33. Clothing-related artifacts from Feature 1 (House F) included leather shoe parts (above, Lots F-13 and F-28; bottom Lot F-12) and buttons (see next figure). Multiple shoes, of various sizes, were represented by the leather fragments.



Figure 34. Buttons from Feature 1 included 1) a fragmentary three-piece, brass loop shank button (top left; Lot F-12) similar to that represented at top right, 2) Prosser buttons such as those illustrated in middle two images (Lots F-12, F-13, and F-29), 3) domed blue glass loop shank buttons (Lot F-29), and 4-hole bone buttons (bottom; Lots F-13 and F-29). The Prosser buttons were all four-hole, sew-through variety and were often decorated with molded design, print design, or colored glass. Similar military buttons were found in direct association with the House E foundations, and may have been associated with the Smith family and the Civil War years. Except for the online image of the military button (top right), all buttons are illustrated actual size.



Figure 35. Fragments of figurine from Feature 1 (House F) included an unglazed solid porcelain (Parian) body, and small glazed base fragment (Lots F-12 and F-13). Not illustrated here is the small child’s head, which was recovered from Lot F-29. The figurine appears to represent a woman in flowing gown, holding a young child—perhaps representing the Virgin Mary and the baby Jesus (reminiscent of the example illustrated at right; albeit with a distinctively different base style). Although found in Feature 1, these artifacts probably represent material redeposited from the surrounding midden.

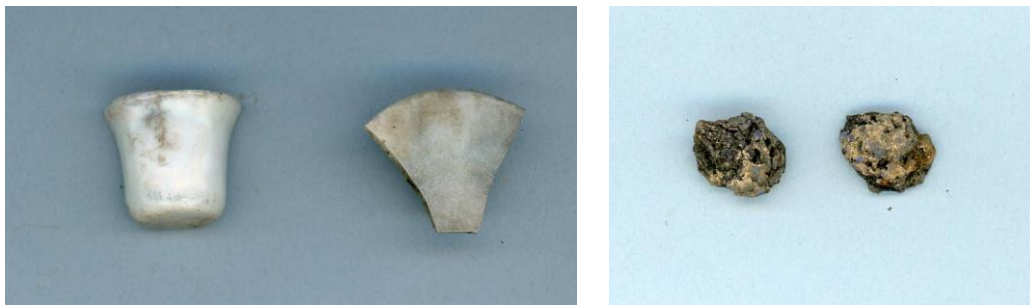


Figure 36. Miscellaneous material from Feature 1. Left: Toy porcelain cup and saucer. Right: Pits or “stones” from a small fleshy fruit.



Figure 37. Glass vessels associated with alcohol consumption were fairly plentiful from Feature e1. Several fragments of a “Union [or Shield] and Claspeds Hands” flask were recovered from Feature 1 (House F). Left: Illustrated variants of this bottle type (McKearin and Wilson 1978:647). Right: Circa 1870 tintype view of male posing with a round tumbler, hock wine bottle, and Union flask similar to that recovered from Feature 1 (<http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2012/06/photographs-of-people-drinking/>). Additionally, fragments of an earlier style Scroll flask were also recovered from this feature.

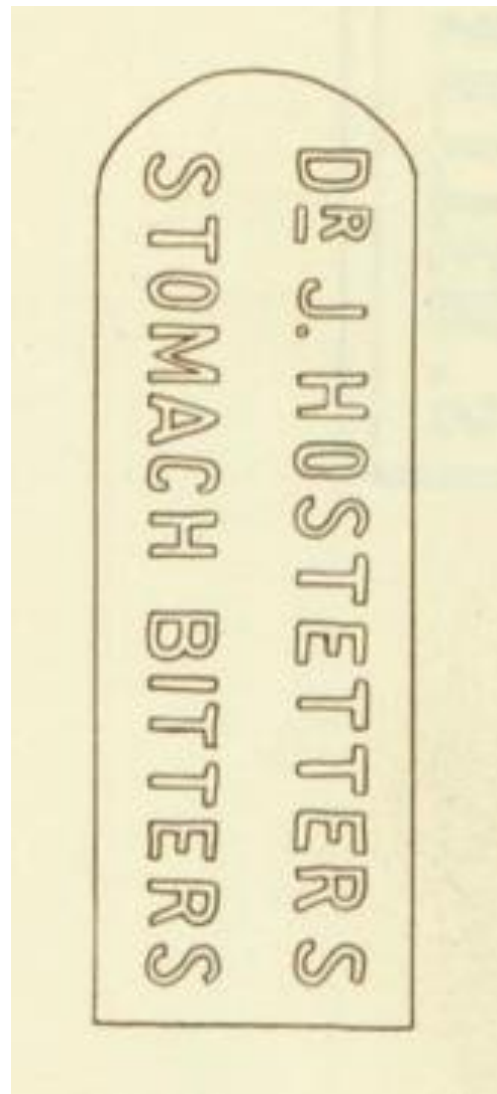


Figure 38. Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottle from Feature 1 (House F; Vessel F1-19; 75% actual size) (Ring 1980:255).

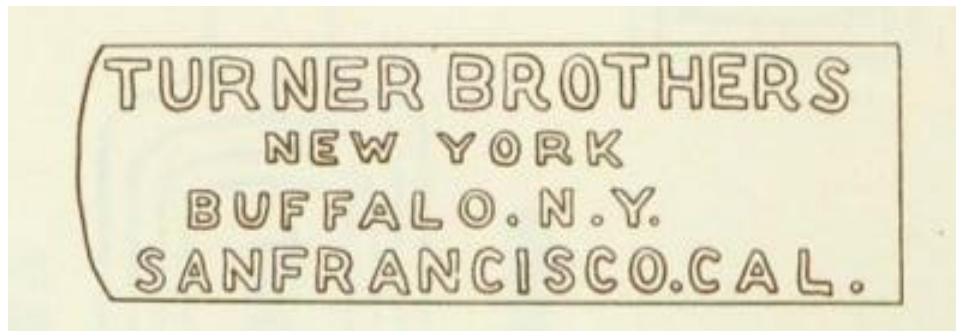


Figure 39. Top: Turner Brothers bitter bottle fragment from Feature 1 (House F, Vessel F1-11) (Actual Size). Middle: Detail of face plate lettering from whole bottle (Ring 1980:463). Bottom: Detail from Civil War era tintype purportedly illustrating Turners Brothers bitters bottle and card-playing, bitters drinking men (<http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2012/06/photographs-of-people-drinking/>). Note the use of the heavy bottomed, round tumblers and pipes.]



Figure 40. Left: Drakes Plantation Bitters bottle fragments recovered from Feature 1 (House F; Vessel F1-12) (Actual Size). Middle: Detail of representative bottle from Ring (1980: 171). Right: Latter nineteenth century image of a well-dressed man with a large mug and a bottle of Drakes Plantation Bitters (<http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2012/06/photographs-of-people-drinking/http://www.peachridgeglass.com/2012/05/information-on-the-drakes-plantation-bitters-variants/>).



Figure 41. Architectural hardware from Feature 1 included this pair of swirled red-paste earthenware, or “agate” ceramic door knobs (Lots F-11 and F-28). Actual Size.

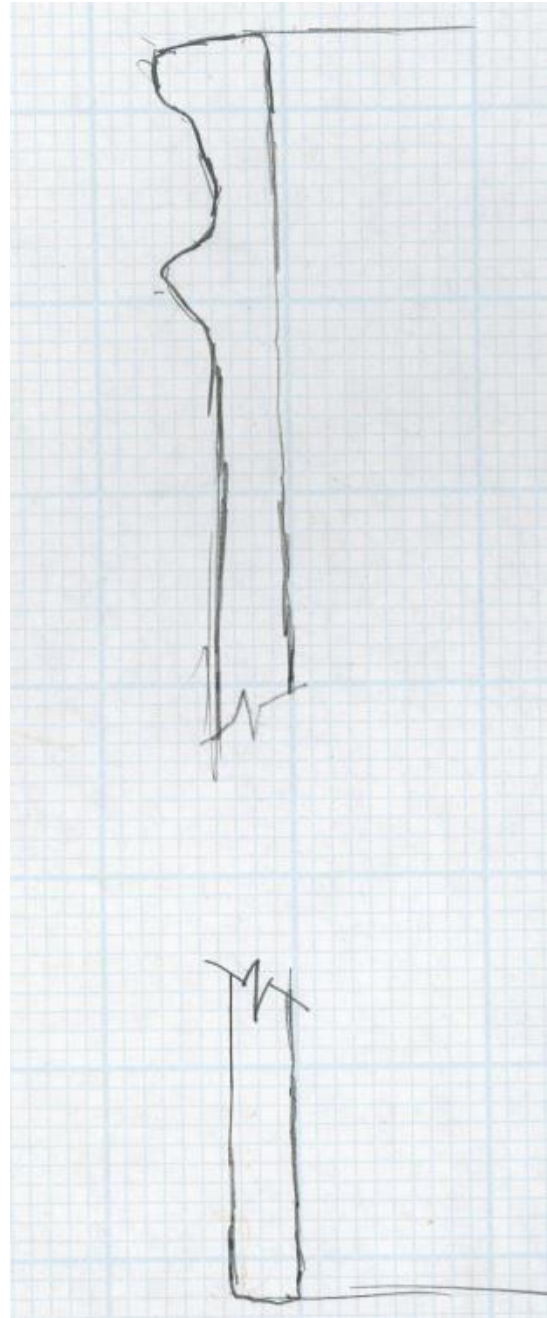


Figure 42. Left: Fragments of unglazed, red-paste earthenware chimney flue or “thimble” recovered from Feature 1 (House F; Vessel F1-3). Right: Profile details of thimble. Photographs of sherds are presented at 50% actual size, whereas profile drawing is presented at actual size.



Figure 43. A triangular file from Feature 1 (top; Lot F-29) suggests metal-working activities conducted by the site inhabitants. Similarly, a small piece of scrap sheet lead which had been folded over and chisel cut was also recovered from Feature 1 (Lot F-12) and suggests metal working activities (bottom left two images). Bottom right: Small brass hardware item of unknown function (Lot F1- 29). All artifacts are actual size.

Table 2
Species Composition of Animal Remains from House F (Martin 2017)

	Early Midden				Feature 1				Miscellaneous			
	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS MAMMALS	107	6	1,099.8	16.133	179	8	1,730.9	23.972	7	2	233.5	2.255
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1	.7	-	-	-	-	-
Old World rat, <i>Rattus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	1	1	.4	-	-	-	-	-
Ass/Horse, <i>Equus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	96.2	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	21	2	199.7	3.093	22	3	308.8	4.578	-	-	-	-
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	21	3	674.8	9.252	59	2	1,175.4	15.246	4	1	130.9	2.115
Sheep, <i>Ovis aeries</i>	-	-	-	-	4	1	60.2	1.051	-	-	-	-
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	3	1	8.2	.175	1	-	8.6	.182	-	-	-	-
Unid very large mammal	13	-	123.9	2.013	4	-	31.9	.593	1	-	6.4	.140
Unid large mammal	46	-	87.5	1.472	86	-	144.6	2.313	-	-	-	-
Unid medium-sized/large mammal	2	-	5.5	.122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unid small/medium-sized mammal	1	-	.2	.006	1	-	.3	.009	-	-	-	-
CLASS BIRDS	2	2	.7	.015	34	7	36.6	.620	-	-	-	-
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	-	-	-	-	2	1	6.5	.112	-	-	-	-
Duck spp., Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	-	3	1	4.4	.079	-	-	-	-
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	2	2	.7	.015	10	3	15.4	.246	-	-	-	-
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	-	-	-	-	3	2	4.5	.080	-	-	-	-
Subfamily Phasianinae	-	-	-	-	1	-	.2	.005	-	-	-	-
Unid medium-sized bird	-	-	-	-	15	-	5.6	.098	-	-	-	-
CLASS FISH	3	2	1.5	.038	1	1	.3	.011	-	-	-	-
Flathead Catfish, <i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>	1	1	.2	.004	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catfish/Bullhead, Family Ictaluridae	1	1	.7	.014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unid fish	1	-	.6	.020	1	1	.3	.011	-	-	-	-
UNID VERTEBRATA	2	-	.4	-	1	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-
PHYLUM MOLLUSCA	13	6	111.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Oyster, <i>Crassostrea virginica</i>	1	1	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washboard, <i>Megaloniais nervosa</i>	1	1	21.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mucket, <i>Actinonaias ligamentina</i>	1	1	50.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unid freshwater mussel	10	3	34.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	127	16	1,213.9	16.186	215	16	1,770.1	24.603	7	2	233.5	2.255
Totals Identified	52	16	962.0	12.553	121	15	1,585.1	21.579	6	2	227.1	2.115
% Identified	40.9		79.2	77.6	56.3		89.5	87.7	85.7		97.3	93.8

Table 3
Skeletal Portions of Large Mammal Remains, House F (Martin 2017)

	Early Midden			Feature 1			Miscellaneous		
	NISP	NISP Sawed	% Sawed	NISP	NISP Sawed	% Sawed	NISP	NISP Sawed	% Sawed
SWINE									
Head									
Cranial fragments	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Isolated teeth	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Proximal forequarter									
Scapula	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humerus	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Radius	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ulna	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vertebrae									
Cervical	1	1	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thoracic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ribs	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Pelvis									
Ilium	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ischium	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Proximal hindquarter									
Femur	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Tibia	2	-	-	2	1	50.0	-	-	-
Fibula	-	-	-	3	1	33.3	-	-	-
Patella	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Feet									
Metacarpals	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Calcaneus	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Swine totals	21	1	4.8	22	2	9.1	0	-	-
CATTLE									
Head									
Isolated teeth	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proximal forequarter									
Scapula	3	3	100.0	6	6	100.0	-	-	-
Humerus	3	1	33.3	3	3	100.0	-	-	-
Radius	1	1	100.0	2	-	-	-	-	-
Ulna	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Vertebrae									

	Early Midden			Feature 1			Miscellaneous		
	NISP	NISP Sawed	% Sawed	NISP	NISP Sawed	% Sawed	NISP	NISP Sawed	% Sawed
Cervical				9	4	44.4	-	-	-
Thoracic				18	11	61.1	-	-	-
Lumbar	1	1	100.0	2	2	100.0	-	-	-
Sacrum	-	-	-	1	1	100.0	-	-	-
Ribs	3	2	66.7	3	3	100.0	1	-	-
Pelvis									
Ilium	-	-	-	1	1	100.0	-	-	-
Ischium	-	-	-	1	1	100.0	1	1	100.0
Ilium & ischium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proximal hindquarter									
Femur	1	1	100.0	3	2	66.7	1	1	100.0
Tibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100.0
Feet									
Carpals	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Calcaneus	-	-	-	1	1	100.0	-	-	-
Misc. tarsals	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cattle totals	21	9	42.9	59	35	59.3	4	3	75.0
SHEEP/GOAT									
Proximal forequarter									
Humerus	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Radius	-	-	-	2	2	100.0	-	-	-
Ulna	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rib									
Ribs	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sternum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feet									
Calcaneus	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep/goat totals	3	-	-	5	2	40.0	0	-	-

Appendix VI
2014 Phase II Investigations, House F
Lot Provenience, Features 1 and 5

F-3	Feature 5, midden
F-4	Feature 5, upper midden in alcove around well
F-5	Feature 5, lower midden beneath rear service wing
F-10	Backdirt (from early midden, Feature 5)
F-11	Feature 1, Surface
F-12	Feature 1, East Half; Level 1
F-13	Feature 1, East Half, Level 2
F-15	Test 1, midden (Feature 5)
F-16	Test 2, midden (Feature 5)
F-17	Test 3, midden (Feature 5)
F-18	Test 3, midden (Feature 5)
F-19	Test 4, midden (Feature 5)
F-20	Test 5, midden (Feature 5)
F-21	Test 6, midden (Feature 5)
F-22	Test 7, midden (Feature 5)
F-23	Test 8, midden (Feature 5)
F-24	Test 9, midden (Feature 5)
F-25	Test 10, midden (Feature 5)
F-26	Test 11, midden (Feature 5)
F-27	Test 12, midden (Feature 5)
F-28	Feature 1, West Half; Zone I
F-29	Feature 1, West Half, Zones II and III

Appendix VII
2014 Phase II Investigations, House F
Lot Inventory, Features 1 and 5

<u>Lot F-3</u>		2	carved bone handle or tubular container, such as a needle case
1	Vessel F5-1		container, such as a needle case
1	Vessel F5-2		(feather or floral motif; 1 ¼” outside diameter; 7/8” inside diameter; one end has interior threads; 2 1/8” long)
3	Vessel F5-3		
1	Vessel F5-4		button (brass; loop shank; 0.69” diameter; impressed “DOUBLE GILT / 2 ND QUALITY” on reverse).
1	Vessel F5-5	1	
1	Vessel F5-69		
1	Vessel F5-73		
15	undecorated whiteware	1	brick (highly burned, melted, and glazed “conglomeration”) [kiln waster?]
1	redware		
1	1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware		

- 21 bone [large mammal; large fragments, heavily weathered—lots of beef; both sawn and chopped]

Lot F-4

- 1 Vessel F5-6
 2 Vessel F5-7
 1 Vessel F5-8
 2 Vessel F5-9
 3 Vessel F5-10
 3 Vessel F5-11
 2 Vessel F5-12
 2 Vessel F5-13
 1 Vessel F5-14
 8 Vessel F5-15
 2 Vessel F5-16
 1 Vessel F5-17
 1 Vessel F5-18
 1 Vessel F5-19
 1 Vessel F5-20
 2 Vessel F5-21
 1 Vessel F5-22
 3 Vessel F5-23
 6 Vessel F5-24
 1 Vessel F5-25
 6 Vessel F5-26
 2 Vessel F5-27
 1 Vessel F5-28
 12 undecorated whiteware
 2 painted (polychrome; small floral; whiteware)
 2 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 sponge decorated (blue and red) whiteware
 11 redware
 1 figurine (glazed stoneware; woman in loose hanging dress)
 1 machine cut nail (2 ½” long)
 1 unidentified copper tube (approximately 3/8” diameter; 2” long fragment)
 3 mussel shell
 3 bone [large mammal; weathered]

Lot F-5

- 3 Vessel F5-6

- 1 Vessel F5-10
 1 Vessel F5-29
 1 Vessel F5-30
 1 Vessel F5-31
 11 undecorated whiteware
 3 printed (blue) whiteware
 3 salt-glazed stoneware
 9 bone

Lot F-10

- 2 Vessel F5-10
 1 Vessel F5-39
 1 Vessel F5-40
 1 Vessel F5-41
 6 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
 1 undecorated yellowware
 1 redware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 toy cup (porcelain)
 1 unidentified brass (round; ½” diameter; 1/16” thick)
 1 coin/token (“PROVINCE OF CANADA / BANK OF MONTREAL” and “BANK TOKEN CONCORDIA SALUS / HALF PENNY / 1844”)

Lot F-11

- 1 Vessel F1-1
 1 Vessel F1-2
 6 Vessel F1-3
 4 undecorated whiteware
 1 printed (purple) whiteware
 1 window glass (aqua)
 1 door knob (red swirled clay knob with clear glaze; often referred to as “Bennington” or “Mineral Clay” knobs) with iron shaft
 4 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (2 ¾” long)
 1 bone

Lot F-12

7 Vessel F1-1
 2 Vessel F1-3
 1 Vessel F1-4
 1 Vessel F1-5
 1 Vessel F1-6
 1 Vessel F1-7
 1 Vessel F1-8
 3 Vessel F1-9
 2 Vessel F1-10
 5 Vessel F1-11
 5 Vessel F1-12
 3 Vessel F1-13
 2 Vessel F1-14
 3 Vessel F1-15
 2 Vessel F1-16
 9 Vessel F1-17
 1 Vessel F1-18
 1 Vessel F1-19
 7 undecorated whiteware
 2 undecorated whiteware (older "CC"
 ware)
 2 redware
 2 undecorated yellowware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 figurine (unglazed porcelain body;
 glazed base; crossmends with body
 section in lot F-13)
 13 window glass (aqua)
 25 lamp chimney (clear)
 1 undecorated whiteware (small sized;
 heavily worn; gizzard stone?)
 1 pipe stem (brown glazed; porcelain;
 Germanic style pipe bowl)
 1 button (copper/brass; three-piece
 mold; loop shank; approximately
 0.84" diameter; although badly
 corroded, appears to have an eagle
 with shield on front))
 1 button (milk glass; pie-crust
 decorated; Prosser; 4-hole; 0.38"
 diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; printed; red;
 Prosser; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)
 1 button (milk glass; Prosser; 4-hole;
 0.43" diameter)

3 teaspoon (cooper; bowl and handle
 fragments from single spoon)
 7 shoe leather (predominately heels
 and some sole leather; represents
 material from three shoes; two small
 sized approximately 1 1/2" x 1 1/2"
 heels; and one slightly larger,
 approximately 1 3/4" x 2" heel)
 1 rolled and flatted sheet lead (chisel
 cut)
 2 sheet iron containers
 1 large iron nut (forged; 1 3/4" x 1 1/2" x
 7/8")
 2 unidentified cast iron
 1 unidentified cast iron (butt hinge?;
 broken)
 1 iron rivet (large sized; flattened end
 only)
 1 wire bail handle
 45 machine cut nail fragments (mostly
 larger framing sized nails)
 3 machine cut nails (3 1/4" long)
 1 machine cut nail (4 1/2" long)
 5 coal
 1 brick (half of a brick; soft-mud; 2
 3/8" x 4 1/8" x unknown length;
 hand molded)
 13 mortar (potentially plaster?)
 2 clinkers (small)
 1 wood sample
 60 bone (large mammal, sawn and
 chopped; bird/fowl; some calcined)

Lot F-13

2 Vessel F1-1
 3 Vessel F1-3
 3 Vessel F1-5
 1 Vessel F1-14
 1 Vessel F1-16
 1 Vessel F1-17
 3 Vessel F1-26
 1 Vessel F1-29
 2 Vessel F1-30
 1 Vessel F1-31
 2 Vessel F1-32
 1 Vessel F1-33

4	container glass (aqua)	1	Vessel F5-37
3	container glass (clear)	2	Vessel F5-38
1	chimney glass	64	undecorated whiteware
9	window glass (aqua)	1	sponge decorated (green) whiteware
2	shoe heels (leather; small sized, 1 ¼" x 1 5/8"; child's or woman's shoe?)	2	annular decorated whiteware
		3	painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
28	machine cut nail fragments	9	printed (blue) whiteware
3	machine cut nails (2 ¾" long)	2	printed (purple) whiteware
3	iron concretions (small)	1	undecorated/relief decorated whiteware
1	iron concretion (forged rivet?)	1	undecorated whiteware (base fragment; unusual impressed cross-like mark)
1	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.55" diameter)	24	redware
2	button (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.45" diameter)	6	salt-glazed stoneware
1	button (bone; 2-hole; 0.67" diameter; broken in half)	2	yellowware
1	kaolin pipe bowl	4	container glass (clear)
1	coal (large piece; shaley)	6	container glass (aqua)
5	wood (remnant plank; knots)	2	container glass (dark green/black) [wine bottle?]
5	mortar	1	unidentified dark green/black plate glass (3.07mm thick; ground bevels on two edges; represents corner of a square or rectangular glass panel with beveled edges that measures minimally 1 ¼" by 1 ½" in size)
41	bone [mostly large mammal, some fowl, some calcined]		1

Lot F-15

2	undecorated whiteware		
1	printed (blue) whiteware		
3	redware		
1	elbow pipe (red paste earthenware; small bowl fragment; cross-hatch decoration around rim)	1	brass tack (head only)
		2	writing slate
11	machine cut nail fragments	9	window glass (aqua)
2	plaster	14	machine cut nail fragments
1	mortar	1	machine cut nail (approximately 2 ½" long) [small framing nail]
12	brick (very small fragments)	1	machine cut nail (1 ¼" long) [roofing or lath nail]
1	bone	1	unidentified cast iron (1" x 3" in size; heavily corroded) [butt hinge fragment?]

Lot F-16

1	Vessel F5-9		
3	Vessel F5-10	2	sandstone (very small pieces)
1	Vessel F5-12	59	brick (soft-mud; poorly fired; very small)
2	Vessel F5-22		
3	Vessel F5-32	19	brick (soft-mud; high fired and partially vitrified; some with glaze)
1	Vessel F5-33		
1	Vessel F5-34	1	brick (large fragment; approximately one-quarter to one-fifth of a whole brick; largest piece in assemblage)
4	Vessel F5-35		
3	Vessel F5-36		

- 2 lime encrusted stones (igneous; small)
- 1 clinker
- 1 melted/fused nodule of glass (appears to represent 25-30 panes of glass that were partially melted and fused together)
- 9 bone (includes a couple of small fish bones)

Lot F-17

- 1 salt glazed stoneware
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 mortar (thick piece)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 sandstone (small piece)

Lot F-18

- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 2 redware
- 3 window glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua)
- 20 machine cut nail fragments (heavily corroded and broken)

Lot F-19

- 1 Vessel F5-6
- 2 Vessel F5-22
- 1 Vessel F5-32
- 2 Vessel F5-36
- 1 Vessel F5-42
- 1 Vessel F5-43
- 11 Vessel F5-44
- 1 Vessel F5-45
- 1 Vessel F5-46
- 64 undecorated whiteware
- 8 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 1 printed (dark blue) pearlware (?)
- 2 painted (flow blue) whiteware
- 9 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 printed (black) whiteware
- 1 printed (purple) whiteware
- 61 redware
- 6 salt-glazed stoneware
- 4 window glass (aqua)

- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (dark green/black)
- 3 tableware/container glass (clear)
- 1 whetstone (broken)
- 1 copper clasp (shoe or clothing clasp)
- 1 writing slate
- 3 folded and crimped sheet lead
- 47 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nail (approximately 1" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (approximately 2" long)
- 2 machine cut nail (approximately 3" long)
- 94 brick (soft-mud; poorly fired; very small)
- 13 brick (soft-mud; hard-fired; glazed)
- 3 lime/soil nodules
- 5 burned limestone nodules
- 1 mortar
- 1 fire-cracked rock (igneous)
- 22 bone

Lot F-20

- 3 Vessel F5-10
- 1 Vessel F5-32
- 1 Vessel F5-47
- 1 Vessel F5-48
- 1 Vessel F5-49
- 1 Vessel F5-50
- 14 Vessel F5-51
- 1 Vessel F5-52
- 2 Vessel F5-53
- 2 Vessel F5-54
- 35 undecorated whiteware
- 1 undecorated pearlware
- 3 painted (polychrome; small floral pattern) whiteware
- 1 printed (red) whiteware
- 5 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 annular decorated whiteware
- 54 redware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 5 window glass (aqua)
- 4 container glass (aqua)
- 1 tableware glass (clear)

10 sheet iron (thin; container)
 5 machine cut nail fragments
 28 brick (soft-mud; poorly fired; very small)
 3 brick (soft-mud; hard-fired; glazed)
 1 brick (soft-mud; mottled paste)
 5 brick (soft-mud; slightly larger fragments)
 1 stone (small)
 8 bone
 2 mussel shell
 9 unfired brick (?) nodules

Lot F-21

1 Vessel F5-6
 1 Vessel F5-55
 7 undecorated whiteware
 2 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 undecorated yellowware
 5 redware
 1 window glass (aqua)
 1 sheet iron (small)
 9 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nails (approximately 3” long)
 2 machine cut nails (1 ¼” long)
 11 brick (very small fragments)
 2 bone
 3 mussel shell
 1 gastropod

Lot F-22

1 Vessel F5-8
 1 Vessel F5-9
 2 Vessel F5-12
 1 Vessel F5-15
 3 Vessel F5-18
 1 Vessel F5-32
 1 Vessel F5-36
 1 Vessel F5-50
 1 Vessel F5-56
 3 Vessel F5-57
 1 Vessel F5-58
 1 Vessel F5-59
 1 Vessel F5-60
 4 Vessel F5-61

72 undecorated whiteware
 13 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 printed (black) whiteware
 3 printed (red) whiteware
 2 printed (purple) whiteware
 1 printed (brown) whiteware
 1 printed (green) whiteware
 2 annular decorated whiteware
 2 undecorated yellowware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 76 redware
 7 window glass (aqua)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 3 tableware/container glass (clear)
 3 rolled copper sheet metal scrap
 1 button (four-hole; bone; 0.67” diameter)
 4 lime nodules
 1 plaster (thick; little to no whitecoat; lath impressions; demolition debris)
 3 lime “encrusted” cobbles (fractured)
 1 brick conglomerate (melted and fused brick fragments) (moderately sized)
 3 brick conglomerate (melted and fused brick fragments) (very small sized)
 31 machine cut nail fragments
 1 machine cut nail (3” long)
 1 machine cut nail (2 ½” long; bent)
 68 brick (soft-mud; poorly fired; very small; several with lime adhering to them)
 4 brick (soft-mud; hard-fired; glazed)
 1 unidentified iron fastener (threaded rod attached to metal strap; with large forged wing nut)
 9 bone
 2 mussel shell

Lot F-23

1 Vessel F5-10
 1 Vessel F5-22
 1 Vessel F5-41
 4 Vessel F5-51
 1 Vessel F5-59

1 Vessel F5-61
 5 Vessel F5-62
 1 Vessel F5-63
 31 undecorated whiteware
 11 printed (blue) whiteware
 2 printed (purple) whiteware
 4 painted (polychrome; small floral)
 whiteware
 1 annular decorated whiteware
 1 yellowware
 2 redware bowl
 43 redware
 3 container glass (aqua)
 12 window glass (aqua; average
 thickness = 1.25mm)
 22 brick (both soft paste and vitrified
 examples; some slightly bigger in
 size than that present in the other
 lots)
 6 machine cut nail fragments
 8 bone [large mammal; including pig
 jaw]
 2 mussel shell

Lot F-24

1 Vessel F5-61
 1 Vessel F5-64
 1 Vessel F5-65
 14 undecorated whiteware
 2 painted (polychrome; small floral)
 whiteware
 2 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 printed (purple) whiteware
 1 undecorated yellowware
 2 salt-glazed stoneware
 18 redware
 4 window glass (aqua)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 7 machine cut nail fragments
 2 machine cut nails (2 5/8" long)
 1 unidentified iron (small)
 2 sheet metal (iron; very small)
 26 brick (very small; both soft-paste and
 harder vitrified examples)
 2 limestone (very small)
 7 lime/plaster

3 bone
 1 gastropod

Lot F-25

3 Vessel F5-10
 2 Vessel F5-54
 3 Vessel F5-63
 1 Vessel F5-66
 1 Vessel F5-67
 44 undecorated whiteware
 1 undecorated ironstone
 1 painted (polychrome; small floral)
 whiteware
 9 printed (blue) whiteware
 1 printed (purple) whiteware
 1 undecorated pearlware (?)
 3 printed (dark blue) pearlware [very
 small; possible flow blue decorated?]
 3 undecorated yellowware
 41 redware
 1 salt-glazed stoneware
 1 container glass (dark green/black)
 1 container glass (aqua)
 1 tableware glass (clear)
 3 container glass (aqua)
 11 window glass (aqua;
 1 bone utensil handle
 (carved/decorated; flat tanged
 utensil)
 1 unidentified brass/copper handle (?)
 (copper strap, 4" long remnant; U-
 shaped in section; 1/2" wide by 1/8"
 thick; square/angular profile;
 backside filed with lead alloy; iron
 pins or brads spaced approximately
 3" intervals along strap; attached to
 flat surface)
 27 bone [mostly large mammal,
 including pig cranial elements and
 beef; minor fish?]
 54 brick (soft-mud; poorly fired; very
 small)
 1 brick (soft-mud; hard fired; glazed)
 1 fire-cracked rock
 5 stone concretions (burned)
 1 mortar

- 1 iron washer (1 3/4" diameter with 3/4" interior opening)
- 1 forged (?) nail
- 22 machine cut nail fragments

Lot F-26

- 6 undecorated whiteware
- 4 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 1 redware
- 1 window glass (aqua)
- 1 tableware glass (clear/lead)
- 1 sheet metal (iron; very small)
- 2 machine cut nail fragments
- 13 brick (soft mud; very small)
- 1 bone

Lot F-27

- 1 Vessel F5-6
- 1 Vessel F5-66
- 1 Vessel F5-68
- 1 Vessel F5-69
- 1 Vessel F5-70
- 2 Vessel F5-71
- 1 Vessel F5-72
- 11 undecorated whiteware
- 1 printed (blue) whiteware
- 2 undecorated yellowware
- 10 redware
- 1 indeterminate whiteware ceramic (small hollow round object; approximately 1" diameter; burned; potentially fragment of a doll head?)
- 1 lead printer's type (with double line)
- 1 pipe stem (kaolin; decorated)
- 1 button (shell; 4-hole; 1" diameter)
- 3 brick (hard fired)
- 5 machine cut nail fragments
- 2 machine cut nails (1 1/4" long)
- 2 window glass (aqua)
- 1 container glass (aqua)

Lot F-28

- 14 Vessel F1-1
- 11 Vessel F1-3
- 7 Vessel F1-11

- 2 Vessel F1-12
- 1 Vessel F1-14
- 2 Vessel F1-15
- 7 Vessel F1-17
- 2 Vessel F1-20
- 2 Vessel F1-21
- 1 Vessel F1-22
- 1 Vessel F1-23
- 1 Vessel F1-24
- 1 Vessel F1-25
- 2 Vessel F1-26
- 1 Vessel F1-27
- 8 Vessel F1-28
- 8 undecorated whiteware
- 1 salt-glazed stoneware
- 1 Albany slipped earthenware
- 11 container glass (aqua; melted)
- 7 container glass (aqua)
- 10 window glass (aqua)
- 1 button (brown glass; Prosser; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 figurine (unglazed porcelain/bisque; base and head missing; approximately 3 1/2" tall with head and base; woman in flowing dress holding child—Virgin Mary?)
- 1 elbow pipe (buff paste; clear glaze; knobby bowl)
- 1 door knob (swirled red clay; clear glaze)
- 1 tablespoon (iron; bowl only)
- 3 iron container ("tin cans")
- 1 large bolt or spike (approximately 1/2" shank x 5" long)
- 1 iron concretion
- 7 brick (soft-mud; slightly larger fragments than from surrounding midden; no exterior surface or glazing present)
- 1 brick/clay nodule
- 5 lime/mortar
- 1 stone
- 1 conglomerate or scoria
- 2 coal slag (shaley)
- 5 coal
- 1 clinker

- 1 shoe heel (1 5/8" x 1 7/8")
- 1 bright blue "pigment"
- 1 utensil handle (wood; received rat-tail tanged iron utensil)
- 51 machine cut nail fragments (wide range of sizes from small lath or shingle nails to larger framing nails)
- 6 bone (burned)
- 46 bone (large mammal; both cut and chopped; some burned)

Lot F-29

- 1 Vessel F1-1
- 7 Vessel F1-2
- 1 Vessel F1-9
- 5 Vessel F1-11
- 2 Vessel F1-12
- 1 Vessel F1-15
- 6 Vessel F1-16
- 8 Vessel F1-17
- 1 Vessel F1-21
- 5 Vessel F1-29
- 1 Vessel F1-31
- 1 Vessel F1-34
- 1 Vessel F1-35
- 1 Vessel F1-36
- 1 Vessel F1-37
- 1 Vessel F1-38
- 1 Vessel F1-39
- 14 undecorated whiteware
- 3 redware
- 1 painted (polychrome; small floral) whiteware
- 2 printed (blue) whiteware
- 1 printed (purple) whiteware
- 1 painted (blue; lined rim) whiteware
- 1 undecorated whiteware (with backstamp "MANUFA[CTURED FOR] & IMP[ORTED BY]" with image of spread-winged eagle) [This is the mark of ... E. A. and S. R. Filley, St. Louis, Missouri—and originally said "MANUFACTURED

- FOR / & IMPORTED BY / E. A. & S. R. FILLEY, ST. LOUIS, MO."]
- 1 container glass (amber)
- 11 window glass (aqua)
- 5 container glass (aqua)
- 3 container glass (clear)
- 9 chimney glass (clear)
- 1 shoe heel (leather; small sized; 1" x 1 1/4"; child's shoe?)
- 1 leather
- 1 unidentified brass bracket
- 1 unidentified copper
- 1 blue pigment
- 2 seeds/fruit pits (small)
- 1 ceramic child's toy cup
- 1 ceramic child's toy saucer
- 1 Parian child's head (very small)
- 2 buttons (milk glass; 4-hole; 0.42" diameter)
- 1 buttons (milk glass; 4-hole; printed; 0.43" diameter)
- 1 buttons (black glass; 4-hole; cone-shaped; 0.42" diameter)
- 2 buttons (bone; 2-hole; 0.84" diameter; burned)
- 1 buttons (blue glass; loop-shank; dome shaped; 0.40" diameter)
- 53 machine cut nail fragments
- 1 machine cut nail (3" long)
- 1 machine cut nail (3 1/4" long)
- 1 screw (1" long; flat-tipped?)
- 1 triangular iron file (7 1/2" long)
- 2 metal container fragments (round "cans")
- 9 wood (plank fragments; knots)
- 7 mortar
- 2 brick (soft mud; mottled paste)
- 1 mussel shell/mother of pearl?
- 52 bone [mostly large mammal, some fowl; some calcined]

Appendix VIII
2014 Phase II Investigations, House F
Vessel Descriptions

Feature 1

- F1-1 S whiskey flask (aqua, molded, oval base, approximately 2" x 3"; clasped hand/Union motif on one side, and spread winged eagle on other)
- F1-2 S serving bowl (lead/clear; press molded, scalloped edge, large-sized scallops measuring 1 ¾" across; narrow ribs on side minimally 2 ½" tall; rim only)
- F1-3 P chimney "thimble" (unglazed, red-paste earthenware, hand-turned; 8-9" diameter base; 7 ½"-8 ½" diameter rim; ogee-style rim; indeterminate height; approximately 8-10" tall)
- F1-4 S cup (undecrated; whiteware; simplified double-curve shape; approximately 3" tall; thinly potted)
- F1-5 S saucer (painted; polychrome; floral design; whiteware; thinly potted)
- F1-6 S plate (relief decorated, potentially SYDENHAM SHAPE pattern; whiteware)
- F1-7 S cup (printed; blue; gothic design/shape; whiteware)
- F1-8 S bowl/jar (redware; hand-turned; rim only) [unglazed? Flower pot?]
- F1-9 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; two-piece mold; 1 5/8" diameter flanged base, ground rim; approximately 1 ½" diameter rim; height unknown)
- F1-10 S lamp chimney (clear; molded; two-piece mold; 1 5/8" diameter flanged base, fire-polished rim; approximately 1 ½" diameter rim; height unknown)
- F1-11 S bitters bottle (light green; molded; Blake Variant 1; paneled body; embossed "...BUFFA... / ...ANFRAN...") [Probably "TURNER BROTHERS / NEW YORK / BUFFALO, N.Y. / SANFRANCISCO, CAL."—manufactured Turners Forest Wine Bitters] (Ring 1980:page 462-463)
- F1-12 S bitters bottle (amber; molded; embossed "PATENTED" and "ST. / DRAKE" on pyramidal, ribbed neck reminiscent of stacked log construction) [Drake's Plantation Bitters] (Ring 1980:169-173)
- F1-13 S food bottle (aqua; molded; paneled; probably Blake Variant 1 base; embossed "... / FL... EXTRACTS") [Flavoring Extracts?]
- F1-14 S proprietary medicine bottle (aqua; molded; Blake Variant 1; 1 ¾" x 2 ½" base; embossed "DR... / EXPEC... // PHI...^A") [Dr. Jayne's Expectorant]
- F1-15 S footed pitcher (lead/clear; molded; paneled/fluted body; applied handle)
- F1-16 S stemware glass (lead/clear; molded; thumbprint design)
- F1-17 P bitters bottle (dark green/black; applied tool Brandy lip finish; molded; 2-piece mold; square base; 2 ¾" x 3 ¾"; base embossed "A"; 9" tall; body embossed "DR. J. HOSTETTER'S / STOMACH BITTERS")
- F1-18 S liquor bottle (amber; molded; round; approximately 3" diameter base; unpontiled; base only) [cylindrical whiskey?]
- F1-19 S bitters bottle (dark green/black; applied tool Brandy lip finish; molded; 2-piece mold; square base; 2 ¾" x 3 ¾"; base embossed "A"; 9" tall; body embossed "DR. J. HOSTETTER'S / STOMACH BITTERS") (Ring 1980:254)
- F1-20 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; thinly potted)
- F1-21 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- F1-22 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; old-style rim)

- F1-23 S pitcher (relief decorated; ironstone; large-sized; handle and rim only)
- F1-24 S liquor bottle (amber; molded; round; 2 5/8" diameter base; unpontiled; base only) [cylindrical whiskey?]
- F1-25 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; handled; heavy-bodied; 3 1/2" diameter rim; 2 7/8" tall)
- F1-26 S chamber pot (annular and mocha decorated; yellowware; thinly potted)
- F1-27 S serving vessel (lead/clear; press molded; small scalloped edge; small rim fragment only)
- F1-28 S lamp chimney (clear; small sized; 7/8" diameter rim; sheared and fire-polished) [child's lamp?]
- F1-29 S whiskey flask (aqua; scroll design; body only)
- F1-30 P canning jar (aqua; round; body only; embossed "BUCK EYE / 1"; body only)
- F1-31 S tumbler (clear; round; non-fluted; blown; rim only)
- F1-32 S plate (relief decorated; burned; octagonal/Gothic shape; whiteware)
- F1-33 S saucer (?) (printed; blue; whiteware)
- F1-34 S plate (?) (edge decorated; blue; whiteware)
- F1-35 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware)
- F1-36 S saucer (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- F1-37 S small bowl (undecorated; whiteware; heavy bodied)
- F1-38 S bottle (clear; molded; 5/8" tall neck; 1/2" diameter neck; improved tool Patent lip finish; neck/lip only)
- F1-39 S mustard jar (?)(clear; molded round; approximately 1 5/8" diameter base; barrel shaped) [This is very reminiscent of the base of the barrel-shaped bitters bottles known to have been used by the Turner Brothers, and may represent another bitters bottle associated with that firm. These bottles are known to have been produced in amber and aqua color, and not clear glass. The small diameter of this fragment suggest that it is not a bitters bottle, and more likely a condiment bottle.]

Feature 5

- F5-1 S ink well (salt glazed; stoneware; hand turned)
- F5-2 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; pearlware?; rim only)
- F5-3 S small plate (relief decorated; ribbed pattern; whiteware; rim only)
- F5-4 S saucer (relief decorated; ribbed pattern; whiteware; rim only)
- F5-5 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; approximately 8-9" diameter rim; unscalloped edge)
- F5-6 S plate (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; rim only; scalloped edge)
- F5-7 S plate (edge decorated; green; whiteware; rim only; scalloped edge)
- F5-8 S small plate (?) (applique/Chelsea-decorated; blue; indeterminate floral design; whiteware)
- F5-9 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; 5-6" diameter rim)
- F5-10 S small plate (?) (painted; polychrome; small floral; green lined rim; red stemmed; whiteware)
- F5-11 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware)
- F5-12 S plate (printed; purple; CALEDONIA pattern; whiteware)
- F5-13 S serving bowl (annular decorated; blue; whiteware; London-urn shape)
- F5-14 S serving bowl (annular decorated; brown; whiteware; London-urn shape)

- F5-15 S cup (printed; blue; unidentified pattern; Gothic shape; whiteware; approximately 4" diameter rim)
- F5-16 S serving vessel ? (printed; flow blue; indeterminate pattern; Gothic shape; whiteware; base fragment only) [small pitcher or cup?]
- F5-17 S plate (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; rim only)
- F5-18 S indeterminate vessel (blue slipped; round; ironstone; 3-4" diameter) [statuary base?]
- F5-19 S child's cup (relief decorated; Gothic ribbed/paneled; soft paste porcelain; approximately 2 1/2" diameter rim; 2" tall) [This is almost half of the vessel, and unlike most of the materials recovered from the midden. This may have originated from Feature 1?]
- F5-20 S cup (undecorated; whiteware; rim only) [Probably intrusive and/or from Feature 1]
- F5-21 S bowl/small jar (undecorated; redware; hand turned; approximately 6-7" diameter rim)
- F5-22 S chimney flue liner/thimble (salt-glazed; stoneware; approximately 8-9" diameter rim) [Probably intrusive and/or from Feature 1?]
- F5-23 S saucer (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; body only) [same pattern as Vessel F5-15]
- F5-24 S bitters bottle (dark green/black; molded; square base; unpontiled; applied tool Ring or Oil lip finish; embossed "...R'S"; base embossed "3") [Probably intrusive and/or from Feature 1?]
- F5-25 S medicine bottle (aqua; two-piece mold; round; 1 3/8" diameter base; side embossed "...T.") [May have originated from Feature 1?]
- F5-26 S food jar (aqua; molded; blow-over-mold; ground rim; multiple-lug closure; approximately 2 1/2-2 3/4" diameter mouth; 1" tall neck; body approximately 4-5" in diameter; neck-rim-shoulder section only) [Probably intrusive and/or from Feature 1.]
- F5-27 S cup (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; London-Urn shape; body only)
- F5-28 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; London-Urn shape; body only)
- F5-29 S plate (printed; brown; indeterminate pattern; whiteware)
- F5-30 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; early rim form)
- F5-31 S plate (printed; blue; CALEDONIA pattern; whiteware; body only)
- F5-32 S cup (painted; brown lined interior rim; whiteware)
- F5-33 S plate (printed; blue; Willow pattern; whiteware)
- F5-34 S cup (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- F5-35 S small pitcher ? (clear-glazed; red-paste stoneware; molded handle only) [Probably represents a lusterware cream pitcher or sugar.]
- F5-36 S small tumbler/shot glass (cobalt blue glass; press molded; fluted)
- F5-37 S indeterminate bottle (clear/lead; oval base; approximately 3/4" x 1 1/2" base; pontiled) [potentially small scent or medicine bottle]
- F5-38 S serving bowl/vessel (printed; black; indeterminate pattern; scalloped edge; whiteware; rim only)
- F5-39 S plate (undecorated; whiteware; early rim style; approximately 8" diameter rim)

- F5-40 S indeterminate hollowware (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; handle only)
- F5-41 S saucer (painted; polychrome; small floral; whiteware; rim only)
- F5-42 S child's cup (relief decorated; Gothic paneled shape; ironstone; small rim only)
- F5-43 S plate (printed; black; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; small base only)
- F5-44 S plate (?) (undecorated; yellowware; flat base/no foot ring) [Philadelphia creamware?]
- F5-45 S homeopathic vial (aqua; dip molded; round ½" diameter; pontiled)
- F5-46 S scent bottle (aqua; molded; oval base; ¾" x approximately 1-1 ½"; pontiled)
- F5-47 S plate (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; scalloped edge; small rim only)
- F5-48 S plate (printed; blue; Willow pattern, whiteware; marley only)
- F5-49 S cup (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; small rim only)
- F5-50 S serving bowl (annular decorated; blue; whiteware; London-urn shape)
- F5-51 S plate (?) (undecorated; hard paste yellowware) [unidentified flatware form; probably Philadelphia creamware.]
- F5-52 S indeterminate hollowware/mug? (annular decorated; brown/yellow banded; whiteware)
- F5-53 S serving bowl (undecorated; yellowware; early rim style) [small-sized serving bowl?; Philadelphia creamware]
- F5-54 S bowl/small jar (undecorated; redware; base only)
- F5-55 S saucer (painted; polychrome; red stemmed; small floral; whiteware; base only)
- F5-56 S child's cup (printed; red; whiteware; with "...AT..." along outside edge of rim)
- F5-57 S plate (edge decorated; blue; unscalloped rim; whiteware)
- F5-58 S bowl/small jar (undecorated; redware; hand turned; base only)
- F5-59 S plate (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; scalloped rim)
- F5-60 S cup (undecorated; ironstone; base only)
- F5-61 S plate (printed; blue; indeterminate pattern; whiteware; base fragments only)
- F5-62 S plate (edge decorated; blue; scalloped rim; whiteware)
- F5-63 S vial (round; molded; 1" diameter base; small base fragment only; ¾" diameter base; side embossed "...FIG // ...NT" ["OINTMENT"?)
- F5-64 S plate (?) (edge decorated; blue; whiteware; scalloped edge)
- F5-65 S serving bowl (lead glass; press molded; ribbed ? pattern; small sized)
- F5-66 S indeterminate bottle (aqua; molded; Blake Variant 1 base; approximately 1" x 2" base; paneled sides; pontiled; rolled or fragile lip; small neck)
- F5-67 S cup (painted; polychrome; small floral; double curve shape; whiteware)
- F5-68 S plate (undecorated; yellowware; early rim form; small rim only) [Philadelphia creamware]
- F5-69 S child's cup (printed; black; whiteware; printed "[P]RES[E]NT / FOR / ...O...") [A portion of the letter preceding the "O" is extant, and suggests that this letter may represent a "J"—and thus indicate the name "JOHN." The Smith family had a son named John (who was born in 1845) (see page 167 of main report).]
- F5-70 S cup (relief decorated; Gothic paneled; whiteware)
- F5-71 S tumbler (clear; fluted; no pontil)
- F5-72 S bowl/small jar (undecorated; redware; small sized; rim only)

F5-73 S indeterminate hollowware (annular decorated, mocha; yellowware) [small, thin-walled vessel; body only] [small bowl, or potentially child's chamber pot?]

Appendix IX
Faunal Assemblage, House E
(Martin 2023)

Table IX-1
Total Faunal Assemblage From House E (Number of Identified Specimens and Minimum
Number of Individual)
(Martin 2023)

	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP Sawed	NISP Burned or calcined
CLASS: MAMMALS						
Virginia Opossum, <i>Didelphis virginianus</i>	1	1	1.6	.040	-	-
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	4	3	2.8	.073	-	-
cf. European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	1	1	1.4	.036	-	-
Rabbit/Cottontail, Family Leporidae	4	3	4.3	.108	-	-
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	9	6	3.5	-	-	-
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	8	3	11.2	-	-	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	210	17	1,324.2	20.498	38	16
Deer/Wapiti, Family Cervidae	2	1	53.2	-	2	-
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	189	11	2,751.4	39.132	117	6
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	9	4	80.5	1.556	2	-
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	28	3	67.9	1.354	10	-
<i>Subtotals, identified mammals</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>4,302.0</i>	<i>62.797</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>22</i>
Unidentified very large mammal	73	-	278.3	4.711	33	9
Unidentified large mammal	470	-	682.5	10.938	91	57
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	88	-	84.5	1.640	17	11
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	12	-	8.8	.208	-	8
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	5	-	3.2	.082	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified mammals</i>	<i>648</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1,057.3</i>	<i>17.579</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>75</i>
CLASS: BIRDS						
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	2	2	4.6	.087	-	-
Large duck sp., Subfamily Anatinae	3	3	2.7	.073	-	-
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	94	24	87.6	1.398	-	5
Greater Prairie-Chicken/Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>Tympanuchus</i> sp.	3	2	2.3	.046	-	-
Chicken/Prairie-Chicken/Grouse, <i>Gallus/Tympanuchus</i>	1	-	.4	.009	-	-
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	15	7	38.2	.645	-	-
cf. Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	1	2.6	.049	-	-
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	2	1	.8	.017	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified birds</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>139.2</i>	<i>2.324</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>

	NISP	MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP Sawed	NISP Burned or calcined
Unidentified large bird	14	1	11.6	.207	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized/large bird	1	-	.6	.013	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized bird	90	-	27.6	.483	-	8
Unidentified small/medium-sized bird	1	-	.1	.003	-	-
Unidentified small bird	1	-	<.1	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified birds</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>.706</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8</i>
CLASS: REPTILES						
Softshell Turtle sp., <i>Apalone</i> sp.	7	1	23.6	.311	-	-
CLASS: FISHES						
Catfish/Bullhead, Family Ictaluridae	1	1	.3	.006	-	-
Crappie sp., <i>Pomoxis</i> sp.	1	1	.3	.010	-	-
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	1	1	1.4	.020	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified fishes</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>.036</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Unidentified fish	5	1	.6	.024	-	-
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATES	3	-	1.7	-	-	2
CLASS: BIVALVES						
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	1	1	3.7	-	-	1
Peaclam sp., Family Pisiidiidae	1	1	.6	-	-	-
Unidentified mussel	3	-	1.0	-	-	-
CLASS: GASTROPODS						
Unidentified gastropod	5	5	1.9	-	-	-
Grand totals	1,369	106	5,573.5	83.777	310	113
Totals, identified	598	99	4,471.1	65.468	169	28
% identified	43.7		80.2	78.1		

Table IX-2
Number of Specimens (NSP) and Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) for Animal
Remains from House E by Context
(Martin 2023)

Temporal Component	NSP	NSP Wt (g)	NISP	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass Estimate from NISP (kg)
Early Pre-Fire	27	145.4	16	130.6	2.210
Middle Pre-Fire	103	406.5	36	355.6	5.403
Late Pre-Fire	209	1,157.5	102	1,043.2	14.927
Pre-Fire Yard	544	1,732.7	216	1,363.1	18.936
Fire	183	1,026.2	112	913.8	13.421
Post Fire	303	1,105.9	96	663.8	9.121
Totals	1,369	5,574.2	578	4,470.1	64.018

**Table IX-3
Faunal Assemblage from House E by Component (Number of Identified Specimens and
Minimum Number of Individuals):**

**Early Pre-Fire, Middle Pre-Fire and Late Pre-Fire Components
(Martin 2023)**

Animal Taxon	Early Pre-Fire			Middle 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									
Rabbit/Cottontail, Family Leporidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.7	.019
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	-	-	-	1/1	.3	-	3/2	1.2	-
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	-	-	-	7/1	9.8	-	1/1	1.4	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	14/2	104.7	1.730	19/1	85.2	1.437	39/3	321.3	4.745
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	1/1	15.0	.301	11/2	239.6	3.644	31/1	652.0	8.971
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/1	34.2	.632
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	-	-	-	1/1	1.9	.051	4/-	10.2	.213
<i>Subtotals, identified mammals</i>	15/3	119.7	2.031	39/6	336.8	5.132	82/9	1,021.0	14.580
Unidentified very large mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/-	29.8	.558
Unidentified large mammal	9/-	14.3	2.883	17/-	31.7	.590	44/-	64.6	1.120
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	1/-	.2	.006	9/-	10.0	.209	25/-	10.2	.213
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	-	-	-	4/-	2.9	.069	-	-	-
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/-	.5	.014
<i>Subtotals, unidentified mammals</i>	10/-	14.5	2.889	30/-	44.6	.868	73/-	105.1	1.905
CLASS: BIRDS									
Large duck sp., Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	1/1	.4	.009	-	-	-
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	-	-	-	8/2	6.8	.117	18/3	19.0	.298
Greater Prairie-Chicken/Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>Tympanuchus</i> sp.	-	-	-	3/2	2.3	.044	-	-	-
Chicken/Prairie-Chicken/Grouse, <i>Gallus/Tympanuchus</i>	-	-	-	1/-	.4	.009	-	-	-
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1/1	10.9	.179	3/1	5.2	.092	1/1	2.6	.049
<i>Subtotals, identified birds</i>	1/1	10.9	.179	16/6	15.1	.271	19/4	21.6	.347
Unidentified large bird	-	-	-	3/-	1.8	.035	1/-	1.8	.035
Unidentified medium-sized bird	-	-	-	12/-	3.7	.067	29/-	6.2	.107
<i>Subtotals, unidentified birds</i>	-	-	-	15/-	5.5	.102	30/-	8.0	.142
CLASS: FISHES									
Unidentified fish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.1	.005
CLASS: BIVALVES									

Animal Taxon	Early Pre-Fire			Middle 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)
Peaclam sp., Family Pisidiidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/1	.6	-
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	-	-	-	1/1	3.7	-	-	-	-
Unidentified mussel	1/1	.3	-	1/1	.4	-	1/1	.6	-
CLASS: GASTROPOD	-	-	-	1/1	.4	-	2/2	.8	-
Grand totals	27/5	145.4	5.099	103/15	406.5	6.373	209/18	1,157.5	16.979
Totals, identified	16/4	130.6	2.210	36/15	355.6	5.403	102/15	1,043.2	14.927
% identified	59.3	89.8	43.3	35.0	87.5	84.8	48.8	90.1	87.9

**Table IX-4
Faunal Assemblage from House E by Component (Number of Identified Specimens and
Minimum Number of Individuals):**

Pre-Fire Yard, Fire and Post-Fire Components

Animal Taxon	Pre-Fire Yard			Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
CLASS: MAMMALS									
Virginia Opossum, <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	1/1	1.6	.040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eastern Cottontail, <i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>	2/1	1.6	.040	2/1	1.2	.030	-	-	-
cf. European Rabbit, <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	-	-	-	1/1	1.4	.036	-	-	-
Rabbit/Cottontail, Family Leporidae	-	-	-	2/-	2.3	.056	1/1	1.3	.033
Norway Rat, <i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	4/2	1.6	-	1/1	.4	-	-	-	-
Domestic Cat, <i>Felis catus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swine, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	84/3	387.0	5.610	37/3	303.5	4.508	17/2	122.5	1.992
Deer/Wapiti, Family Cervidae	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/1	53.2	-
Cattle, <i>Bos taurus</i>	64/3	885.3	11.737	30/1	507.3	7.157	52/1	452.2	6.454
Sheep, <i>Ovis aries</i>	3/1	16.2	.323	3/1	30.1	.513	-	-	-
Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	12/1	24.1	.461	5/-	17.9	.353	4/1	12.3	.252
cf. Sheep/Goat, <i>Ovis/Capra</i>	2/-	1.5	.014	-	-	-	2/-	1.5	.014
<i>Subtotals, identified mammals</i>	172/12	1,318.9	18.225	81/8	864.1	12.703	76/6	641.5	8.731
Unidentified very large mammal	35/-	73.7	1.261	8/-	23.7	.454	27/-	151.1	2.406
Unidentified large mammal	192/-	222.6	3.410	35/-	70.3	1.209	173/-	279.0	4.179
Unidentified medium-sized/large mammal	43/-	47.4	.848	7/-	8.1	.173	3/-	8.6	.180
Unidentified medium-sized mammal	3/-	2.4	.058	5/-	3.5	.081	-	-	-
Unidentified small/medium-sized mammal	1/-	2.0	.049	3/-	.7	.019	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified mammals</i>	274-	348.1	5.626	58/-	106.3	1.936	203/-	438.7	6.765
CLASS: BIRDS									
Canada Goose, <i>Branta canadensis</i>	1/1	2.8	.052	1/1	1.8	.035	1/1	2.8	.052
Large duck spp., Subfamily Anatinae	-	-	-	2/1	2.3	.044	-	-	-
Domestic Chicken, <i>Gallus gallus</i>	34/6	28.4	.429	20/5	23.5	.361	14/5	9.9	.164
Greater Prairie-Chicken/Sharp-tailed Grouse, <i>Tympanuchus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken/Prairie-Chicken/Grouse, <i>Gallus/Tympanuchus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey, <i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	7/2	12.3	.200	1/1	2.0	.038	3/1	7.8	.132
Rock Dove, <i>Columba livia</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/1	.8	.017

Animal Taxon	Pre-Fire Yard			Fire			Post-Fire		
	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)	NISP/ MNI	NISP Wt (g)	Biomass (kg)
<i>Subtotals, identified birds</i>	42/9	43.5	.681	24/8	29.6	.478	19/7	18.5	.313
Unidentified large bird	9/-	7.8	.132	1/-	.2	.005	-	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized/large bird	-	-	-	1/-	.6	.013	-	-	-
Unidentified medium-sized bird	39/-	11.8	.193	7/-	4.2	.075	3/-	1.7	.033
Unidentified small/medium-sized bird	1/-	.1	.003	-	-	-	1/-	<.1	-
<i>Subtotals, unidentified birds</i>	49/-	19.7	.328	9/-	5.0	.093	4/-	1.7	.033
CLASS: REPTILES									
Softshell Turtle sp., <i>Apalone</i> sp.	-	-	-	6/1	19.8	.234	1/1	3.8	.077
CLASS: FISHES									
Catfish/Bullhead, Family Ictaluridae	-	-	-	1/1	.3	.006	-	-	-
Crappie sp., <i>Pomoxis</i> sp.	1/1	.3	.010	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freshwater Drum, <i>Aplodinotus grunniens</i>	1/1	.4	.020	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Subtotals, identified fish</i>	2/2	.7	.030	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unidentified fish	3/-	.4	.014	1/-	.1	.005	-	-	-
UNIDENTIFIED VERTEBRATES	2/-	1.4	-	1/-	-	.3	-	-	-
CLASS: BIVALVES									
Pimpleback, <i>Cyclonaias pustulosa</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peaclam sp., Family Pisidiidae	-	-	-	1/1	.6	-	-	-	-
Unidentified mussel	-	-	-	1/1	.3	-	-	-	-
CLASS: GASTROPOD									
	-	-	-	2/2	.7	-	-	-	-
Grand totals	544/23	1,732.7	24.904	183/20	1,026.2	15.455	303/14	1,105.9	15.919
Totals, identified	216/23	1,363.1	18.936	112/18	913.8	13.421	96/14	663.8	9.121
% identified	39.7	78.70	76.0	61.2	89.0	86.8	31.6	60.0	57.3

**Table IX-5
Butchering Units (NISP) of Swine, Cattle, and Ovicaprids (Sheep or Goat), House E
(Martin 2023)**

	Early Pre-Fire	Middle Pre-Fire	Late Pre-Fire	Pre-Fire Yard	Fire	Post-Fire
SWINE						
<i>High value pork cuts</i>	7	8	15	32	13	8
Ham	1	2	6	18	4	2
Loin	6	6	9	14	9	6
<i>Middle value pork cuts</i>	4	5	9	10	8	4
Shoulder/Boston butt	1	1	2	5	3	3
Picnic shoulder	-	-	5	3	4	1
Spare ribs	3	4	2	2	1	-
<i>Low value pork cuts</i>	3	6	15	42	16	5
Hock	1	2	1	16	8	4
Foot	2	4	12	22	6	1
Snout	-	-	-	2	1	-
Jowl	-	-	-	-	1	-
Isolated teeth	-	-	2	2	-	-
Total NISP	14	19	39	84	37	17
CATTLE						
<i>High value beef cuts</i>	1	3	7	22	6	15
Short loin	1	1	3	12	5	2
Sirloin	-	1	2	3	1	1
Ribs	-	-	1	3	-	-
Round	-	1	-	3	-	11
Rump	-	-	1	1	-	1
<i>Middle value beef cuts</i>	-	3	1	7	1	5
Chuck	-	3	1	6	1	3
Arm	-	-	-	1	-	2
<i>Low value beef cuts</i>	-	5	21	29	23	30
Cross ribs/short ribs	-	1	1	5	10	7
Chuck/ribs	-	1	2	7	6	11
Brisket/short plate	-	1	2	3	3	9
Neck	-	1	13	9	2	2
Front shank	-	-	1	2	-	-
Hind shank	-	1	2	3	2	-
Indeterminate cuts	-	-	1	1	-	1
<i>Butchering waste</i>	-	-	1	5	-	1
Feet (carpals-phalanges)	-	-	1	5	-	1
Total NISP	1	11	31	64	30	52
SHEEP OR GOAT						
Neck	-	-	1	-	-	-
Shoulder	-	-	1	-	3	-
Shank (leg-shank)	-	1	2	7	2	-
Rack/Rib (short/hotel rack)	-	-	-	-	1	-
Loin	-	-	1	-	-	-
Leg (leg-butt)	-	-	1	3	2	2
Shoulder/Rack/Rib	-	-	1	7	-	2
Total NISP	0	1	7	17	8	4

**Appendix X
Raw Textile Data,
House E Fire Deposits**

[Compiled by Chelsea Coates]

11Sg1432 House E Fabrics

Textile No.	Sheet No. ¹	Fiber	Yarn Count Warp x Weft	Fabric	Fabric Structure	Manufacturing Technique ²	Color	Gender	Decoration	O/OG/UG ³	Potential Item/ Garment
1	D-1	cotton	90 x 90	muslin	balanced plain weave	MU		F	N	UG	wrapper
2	D-2	cotton	100 x 75	organdy	plain weave variation	MU		F	N	OG	skirt
3	D-3	cotton	75 x 60	gauze	balanced plain weave	R		F	eyelet	OG	dress
3	D-16	cotton	75 x 60	gauze	balanced plain weave	R	brown/ natural?	F	N	OG	dress
3	D-22	cotton	75 x 60	gauze	balanced plain weave	MH	brown	F	N	OG	dress
3	D-23	cotton	75 x 60	gauze	balanced plain weave	R		F	N	OG	dress
4	D-4	cotton	75 x 65	gauze	balanced plain weave	MH / H		F	N	UG	pantaloons
4	D-14	cotton	75 x 65	gauze	balanced plain weave	MH		F	eyelet	UG	pantaloons
4	D-15	cotton	75 x 65	gauze	balanced plain weave	H		F	N	UG	pantaloons
4	D-21	cotton	75 x 65	gauze	balanced plain weave	MH / H		F	N	UG	pantaloons
4	D-29	cotton	75 x 65	gauze	balanced plain weave	MH		F	N	UG	pantaloons
5	D-5	cotton	85 x 70	organdy	balanced plain weave	R		F	N	OG	shirtwaist
5	D-7	cotton	85 x 70	organdy	balanced plain weave	R	white fabric blue eyelet	F	eyelet	OG	shirtwaist

Added notes
Poor quality stitching. Ruffles and tucks present. Gathered waistband with tab possibly with tie. Unique seams--inquiry made. 4 3/4" x 2 1/2" size. 1 1/4" wide band.
Dozens of layers. Sheer pinstripe. Probably ruffled.
Fagoting.
Full collar: approximately 14 3/4" long Summer shear. Probably light color because of button. Raw edge. Button (prosser; 4-hole; 0.48" diameter)
At least 16 layers of folded material. Narrow seam Poor construction. This was a repair.
No seams. Very few fragments
Some handstitching, rest machine stitched. Wide band - 2 1/4" wide Drawstring casing and gusset Modeled off Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908 catalog pg. 1103
Edge finish--more decorative. 2 1/4" wide hem Lap seam Fagoting Gathered at bottom hem
Wide hem - 2" wide. Fulled. Minimum of 6 layers of this fabric. Possible wool blend but soot prevents definitive fiber identification.
Some handstitching, rest machine stitched. Wide band - 2 1/4" wide Drawstring casing and gusset Modeled off Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908 catalog pg. 1103
Gathered. Sewing is not neat. Lightweight/sheer. Summer fabric
Gathered in machine sewn seam. Sleeve cuff - hem first then seam. 1 7/8" wide hem.
Shell buttons Button placket. Button down female shirt with pin tucks. Buttons left/holes right = female. This is reverse. Machine embroidered eyelet fabric Blue fiber identified under microscope. Could be fabric

6	D-6	cotton	90 x 90	embroidered challis	balanced plain weave	R		F	embroidered floral	OG	shirtwaist
7	D-8	cotton	95 x 85	muslin	balanced plain weave	MH/H		F	N	UG	petticoat
8	D-9	cotton	N/A	knit	1 x 1 ribbed knit	R		F	N	UG	union suit or vest
9	D-10	cotton	25 x 40	hopsacking	basket weave grouped 4 x 2	R		U	N	OG	indeterminate
10	D-11	cotton	80 x 50	oxford cloth	half basket weave yarn 1 x grouped 2	R		F	N	OG	jacket
10	D-27	cotton	85 x 70	oxford cloth	half basket weave yarn 1 x grouped 2	R		F	N	OG	jacket
11	D-12	cotton	130 x 90	oxford cloth	half basket weave yarn 1 x grouped 2	R/H		F	N	OG	indeterminate
11	D-25	cotton	130 x 90	oxford cloth	half basket weave yarn 1 x grouped 2	H		F	N	OG	indeterminate
12	D-13	cotton	85 x 80	gauze	balanced plain weave	H		F	N	UG	petticoat
12	D-19	cotton	85 x 80	gauze	balanced plain weave	H	brown/	F	N	UG	petticoat
13	D-17	cotton	120 x 120	batiste	balanced plain weave	MU		F	eyelet lace	OG	blouse
14	D-18	cotton	110 x 90	muslin	balanced plain weave	MH	brown?	F	N	UG	petticoat
14	D-26	cotton	110 x 90	muslin	balanced plain weave	MH		F	N	UG	petticoat
15	D-20	cotton	N/A	lisle	jersey variation using tuck stitch	R	black	F	lace-like pattern	UG	summer stocking

Machine embroidered fabric in factory Machine constructed and purchased. Ready-to-wear. Approximately 36 in bust 2 rows of pleats
Ties are handstitched. Rest is machine stitched. Not the best stitching. Not straight pleats or waistband. More than likely would have been white. 1" wide band.
Machine made ready-to-wear Utilitarian. Button placket 1" wide. Probably black color. Sears, Roebuck & Co. Catalog 1908 pg. 959
Button hole on placket. Heavyweight fabric Cannot determine men's vs. women's.
Lots of machine stitched edge finishes. Princess seams. Collarless with pleats on outside
Gathered/pleated hem Cuff - approximately 2" wide. No visible button holes or button stitching. May have been hook enclosure.
Seams 3" apart. Hand stitched ruffle. Machine stitched edge while other edge is hand stitched. Indeterminate outerwear. Not shirtwaist, but possible summer cape or skirt ruffle. Handstitched repair on a purchased garment.
Handstitched basting Machine stitched in other places. Waistband-type seam - includes both horizontal and vertical stitching.
Finished edge hem - 2" wide. Shell buttons impression - 0.38" diameter. Hemmed first then seam. Potential extra seam to add length.
Wide hem - approximately 2 3/4" wide.
2 different patterns Base fabric looks similar so could have been 2 styles on same blouse. Machine made eyelet. Might not be its own garment. Not enough evidence to support it being with another.
Heavily discolored. Edge finish. Lap seam. Roping.
tuck pleats, selvage.
1 whole stocking Found inside out Stocking foot size = approximately 7 1/4" long = size 3 shoe historically. Modern 6-6.5 shoe From heel to cuff = 14.5" Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908 catalog pg. 952

16	D-24	cotton	60 x 60	dimity-like	basket weave / dobby weave ribbon alternating	MH		F	dobby weave	OG	bodice
17	D-28	cotton	70 x 55	madras	dobby weave	MU		F	geometric	OG	probably jacket
18	T-1	cotton	75 x 75	bird's eye piqué	fancy weave	MU / H		F	N	OG	indeterminate
19	T-2	cotton	50 x 40	suiting-weight / tweed	balanced plain weave	R	brown?	U	N	O	duster
19	T-19	cotton	50 x 40	suiting-weight /	balanced plain weave	R	brown?	U	N	O	duster
20	T-3	silk	200 x 120	taffeta	unbalanced plain weave	R		F	N	O	cape
21	T-27	silk	N/A	taffeta	unbalanced plain weave	R		F	braided trim	O	cape
21	T-4	cotton	N/A	fleeced backed jersery	weft insertion jersey (knit) [fabrication method]	R		M	N	UG	union suit
21	T-18	cotton	N/A	fleeced backed jersey	weft insertion jersey (knit) [fabrication method]	R		M	N	UG	union suit
22	T-5	silk	180 x 135	taffeta	unbalanced plain weave	H		F	N	OG	skirt
23	T-7	wool	40 x 40	tweed	twill weave	R	brown	M	N	OG	suit vest
24	T-8	cotton	lining - 130 x 120	monk's cloth	balanced plain weave lining full basket weave (more than 4 x 4)	R		M	N	OG	suit vest
25	T-9	cotton lining and trim/silk face	lining - 45 x 50 face - 80 x 75	lining--crash trim--flannel fashion face--satin	balanced plain weave lining and trim satin weave fashion face	H		U	N	O	indeterminate jacket or cape

<p>Approxiamtely 34" bust. Heavily gathered sleeve cuff = 1 3/8" wide No collar. Voluminous sleeves. Dated bodice ca.1890s-1900s. Older than G-5 and G-6 3 pleats each side on front.</p>
<p>Machine stitched fabric. Thickness of fabric and complexity of stitching. Design woven into fabric. 1 button/snap (ferrous; socket; 0.42" diameter) 1 grommet (cuprous; 0.42" diameter) 1 button/snap (ferrous; socket; 0.35" diameter)</p>
<p>Birds-eye pique. Many fragments. Princess seams? These look handstitched. All other seams machine stitched.</p>
<p>Lapel. Button placket with holes 3" apart. Large button present 0.68" diameter. Lots of material. Raw edge hem. Suits would usually have finished hem. 2 pockets--3 1/4" between bottom of one pocket and top of other pocket.</p>
<p>Lapel. Button placket with holes 3" apart. Large button</p>
<p>Horsehair braid approximately 5/8" wide. Very typical hem of cape.</p>
<p>Large hook from "hook and eye" Heavy braided trim approximately 1 1/4" wide (at widest point) x 3". Nonwoven felt-like material, glue, and heavy stitching. Could be "interlining fiber chamois"? Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902 pg. 1094</p>
<p>Would have adjoining legs and arms. Collar with ribbon/tie to hang on wall. Large bone button (4-hole; 0.75" diameter)</p>
<p>Would have adjoining legs and arms. Collar with ribbon/tie to hang on wall. Large bone button (4-hole; 0.75" diameter)</p>
<p>Horsehair braid trim. 1880s-1890s style. 2 bone buttons (4-hole, 0.50" diameter and 0.64" diameter).</p>
<p>Lining and horsehair braiding. Right breast pocket. Loop shank button (ferrous; 0.61" diameter) Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908 pg. 1055 & 1072</p>
<p>Layered sports coat. This kind of fabric would not be used for pants, it would be matched. Notched lapel.</p>
<p>Layered 3 distinct layers. Only edge finishes. Trim 1/4" -3/8" wide</p>

26	T-10	wool	N/A	serge	light twill lining balanced plain weave middle twill weave face	R		M	N	OG	sack coat	Lapel. Standard sack coat construction.
27	T-28	N/A	N/A	N/A	fur [fabrication method]	U		F	fur	O	fur collar?	Fur lining? Fairly narrow. 1 button (ferrous; loop shank; possibly fabric covered; 0.57" diameter) Skin highly degraded.
28	T-13	cotton	100 x 85	muslin	balanced plain weave	MU		U	N	N/A	indeterminate	Gathered in a band with small pleats. Machine stitched and nicely constructed.
29	T-14	cotton	N/A	drill	warp-faced twill	R		F	lace and ribbon	UG	corset	Lace trimmed approximately 1 1/2" wide top and possibly along busk. Small ribbon woven through lace at top. Eyelets with ties (cotton braid-like shoestring). Capped metal stays. Scalloped bottom edge? Probably shrunk around stays during fire. Garter strap=1" wide. Ribbon-like extension 1 1/8" wide. Minimum 4 hook busk. Montgomery Ward 1894-1895; pg. 306
30	T-15	cotton	N/A	ribbed knit	knit 1 x 1	R		F	crochet trim collar	UG	vest and drawers	2 buttons (shell; 4-hole; 0.39" diameter) spaced 2 1/4" apart. Plain weave fabric to strengthen button placket. Unsure if long-sleeved or short-sleeved. Bottom of vest present--button closure melted away and adhered fabric together. Sears, Roebuck & Co. Catalog 1908 pg. 958.
31	T-16	cotton	N/A	dimitry-like	modified half basket weave	U		U	N	OG	indeterminate	Lining.
32	T-17	cotton	85 x 80	muslin	balanced plain weave	MU		U	N	OG	shirt	Sleeve cuff. 1 1/4" wide hem cuff.
32	T-20	cotton	85 x 80	muslin	balanced plain weave	MU		U	U	OG	shirt	8 layers of fabric. One seam.
33	T-22	cotton	90 x 85	lawn	balanced plain weave	MU / H		F	N	UG	petticoat	Machine stitched horizontal pleats. Handstitched horizontal for added fabric/ruffle. Tied waistband.
34	T-25	cotton	70 x 65	drill	warp-faced twill	MU		U	N	OG	jacket	Back vent present. Extra layers of fabric stitched together.
35	T-26	silk	N/A	damask	jacquard weave	MH	olive green?	F	ribbon	OG	bodice	Ribbon with edge finishes approximately 1" wide. Finished seams outside and inside. 1880-s or 1890s bodice. Inner stabilizers to be worn with corset.
36	N/A	cotton	N/A	N/A	N/A	R		M	geometric	N/A	suspender strap	1 1/8" wide accessory
37	T-6	cotton	70 x 70	gauze	balanced plain weave	H		N/A	drawn thread work	N/A	handkerchief?	2-dimensional textile-flat textile. Could be handkerchief, dresser scarf, or tablecloth. Though more than likely handkerchief based on amount of fabric and edge seams. Machine cannot do drawn thread work. Possibly a gift? Finely stitched. Minimally 9" x 9"
38	T-11	cotton	N/A	waffle cloth	dobby weave	MU		N/A	N	N/A	indeterminate house linen	Rag-like. Towel or blanket

39	T-21	varies	80 x 55 border	varies	varies	MH / H		N/A	fabric is decoration	N/A	quilt	Patchwork contains fragments from Textile 6 and 24. and flannel (possibly Textile 25). At least 5 folded layers. No evidence of batting and backing. Only quilt top. Back side of quilt top facing out during folding. Work in progress. At least 4-square or 9-patch. Approximately 3" x 3" squares.
40	T-23	silk	110 x 95	crepe de chine	unbalanced plain weave	MP / H		F	N	N/A	parasol	Lots of pleats. Handstitched edge finish and machine stitched purchase. Stiff single layer fabric.
41	T-24	cotton	N/A	terry cloth	warp pile weave	MP		N/A	N	N/A	hand towel	Woven terry cloth. Minimally 19" x 12". Tasseled ends.
42	T-12	cotton	65 x 40	cheese cloth	balanced plain weave	U		U	N	N/A	indeterminate	Sandwiched between some form of ferrous fastener? Underside of piece of furniture? 2 1/4" x 2 1/2"
43	N/A	jute		flooring	balanced plain weave	U		N/A	N	N/A	floor covering	found in nearly every fire-related context.
44	N/A	cotton		indeterminate	balanced plain weave	U		N/A	N	N/A	indeterminate	Heavier weight fabric. No seams to indicate fabric type or if it's a garment. If it is a garment, it would be an overwear/outer garment

- 1) D = Context: Dresser
T = Context: Trunk
- 2) MU = Machine Stitched Unknown
MP = Machine Stitched Purchased
MH = Machine Stitched Homemade
H = Handstitched
U = Unknown
- 3) O = Overwear
OG = Outer garment
UG = Undergarment

11Sg1432 House E Fabrics

Textile No.	Sheet No. ¹	Provenience			Quantity	No. of Sheets	Slides	Photos	Wet Cleaning
		Test	Level/Zone	Lot					
1	D-1	11	IV	127	15	3	1	6	Y
2	D-2	11	IV	127	100+	1	2	3	Y
3	D-3	11	IV	127	25	2	1	3	Y
3	D-16	11	IV	127	9	2	1	4	Y
3	D-22	11	IV	127	100+	1	1	3	Y
3	D-23	11	IV	127	4	1	1	1	N
4	D-4	11	IV	127	14	2	1	0	Y
4	D-14	11	IV	127	4	1	1	2	Y
4	D-15	11	IV	127	17	1	1	2	Y
4	D-21	11	IV	127	8	2	1	5	Y
4	D-29	11	IV	127	4	1	2	3	Y
5	D-5	11	IV	127	3	1	1	2	Y
5	D-7	11	IV	127	20	1	1	4	Y

6	D-6	11	IV	127	7	1	2	8	Y
7	D-8	11	IV	127	4	1	1	2	Y
8	D-9	11	IV	127	15	1	1	5	Y
9	D-10	11	IV	127	4	1	2	7	N
10	D-11	11	IV	127	9	1	2	2	Y
10	D-27	11	IV	127	5	1	1	2	N
11	D-12	11	IV	127	2	1	1	1	N
11	D-25	11	IV	127	10	1	1	3	Y
12	D-13	11	IV	127	49	3	1	4	Y
12	D-19	11	IV	127	10	2	1	3	Y
13	D-17	11	IV	127	5	1	1	2	N
14	D-18	11	IV	127	21	1	3	2	Y
14	D-26	11	IV	127	25	1	1	2	Y
15	D-20	11	IV	127	5	1	1	10	Y

16	D-24	11	IV	127	8	1	1	7	Y
17	D-28	11	IV	127	8	1	1	5	Y
18	T-1	9 12 12 13 13	IV 4 5B III III	99 143 145 151 159	3 19 11 3 24	3	1	5	Y
19	T-2	9 13	IV III	99 159	5 23	1	1	2	Y
19	T-19	12 13	5B III	145 151	100+ 9	3	0	9	N
20	T-3	13	III	159	2	1	1	1	N
20	T-27	13 12	III 5B	151 145	14 6	1	0	7	N
21	T-4	13 13	III III	151 159	2 7	1	1	3	Y
21	T-18	12 13	5B III	145 151	30 5	2	0	6	Y
22	T-5	13	III	159	37	5	1	8	Y
23	T-7	12 13	5B III	145 159	2 8	1	1	3	N
24	T-8	13	III	159	4	1	1	5	N

25	T-9	13	III	159	15	1	1	4	N
26	T-10	13	III	159	8	1	1	1	N
27	T-28	13	III	159	5	1	1	2	N
28	T-13	9	IV	98	4	1	1	3	N
29	T-14	10	4	116	15	1	0	9	N
30	T-15	10	4	116	42	4	1	9	Y
31	T-16	10	4	116	5	1	1	2	N
32	T-17	10	4	116	1	1	1	1	N
32	T-20	12	5B	145	11	1	1	2	Y
33	T-22	12	5B	145	31	2	1	6	Y
34	T-25	12	5B	145	8	1	1	3	Y
35	T-26	10	4	116	17	1	0	3	N

36	N/A	12	5B	145	2	0	0	0	N
37	T-6	10 13	4 III	116 159	1 8	1	1	4	N
38	T-11	9	IV	98	15	1	1	2	Y
39	T-21	12	5B	145	100+	4	1	13	N
40	T-23	12	5B	145	41	1	1	3	Y
41	T-24	12	5B	145	5	1	1	1	N
42	T-12	9	IV	98	1	1	0	1	N
43	N/A	Fire	Fire	24, 28, 35, 36, 41, 58, 67, 68, 81, 83, 98, 116, 117, 119	78	0	0	0	N
44	N/A	14	I	164	15	0	0	0	N

1) D= Context: Dresser
T = Context: Trunk

**Appendix XI
Textile Images**

[Adapted from Coates (2022)]

Textile 1: Undergarment Wrapper



Figure 1. Wrapper seams. Close-up of wrapper seams approximately 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide.



Figure 2. Textile 1. Wrapper seams, close-up of top fragment, approximately $4 \frac{3}{4}$ " long x $2 \frac{1}{2}$ " wide.



Figure 3. Textile 1, Wrapper fragments.



Figure 4. Textile 1, wrapper gathered waistband and opening.

Textile 2 –Outer Garment: Skirt



Figure 5. Textile 2, Skirt. Left view illustrates the skirt tucks.



Figure 6. Textile 2, Skirt close-up.

Textile 3 –Outer Garment: Dress

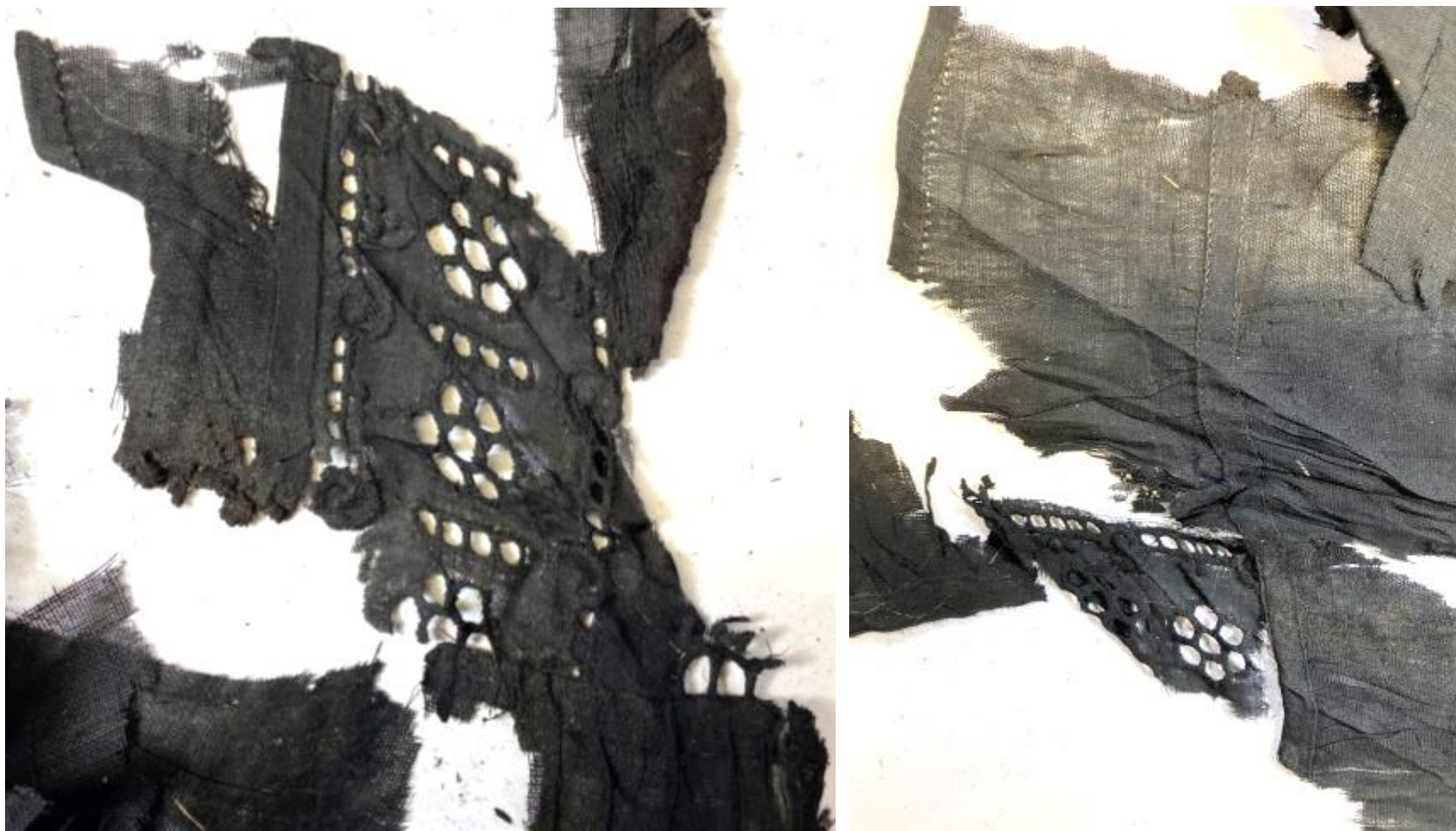


Figure 7. Textile 3, Dress. Left: Eyelet lace on dress. Right: Eyelet lace on hem.



Figure 8. Textile 3. Dress. Entirety of dress fabric with eyelet from Sheet D-3.

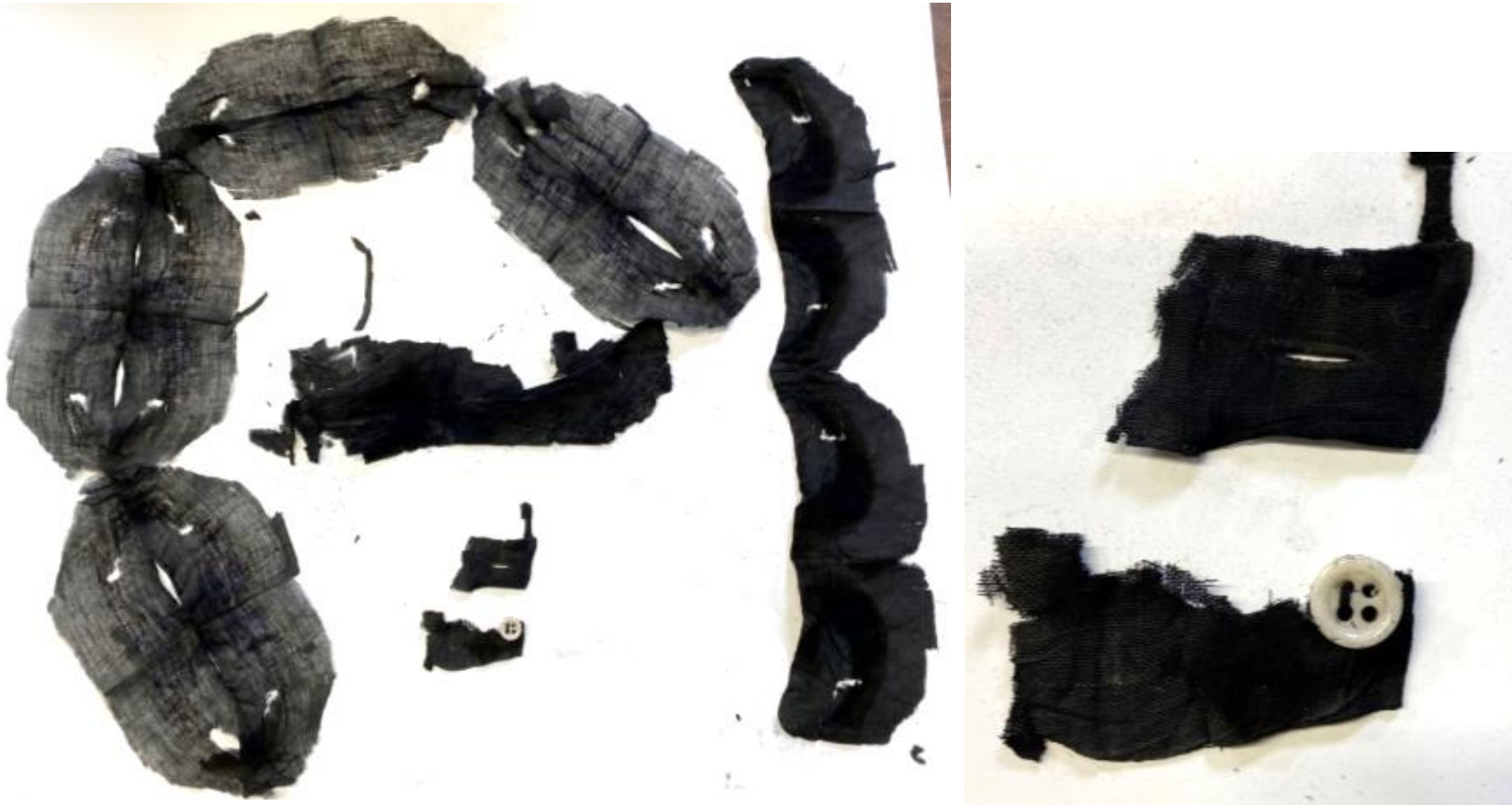


Figure 9. Textile 3, Dress. Left: Collar on right of image. Right: Button placket with white Prosser button attached.



Figure 10. Textile 3, Dress. Top: Dress fragments. Bottom: Full collar, approximately 14 3/4" long.



Figure 11. Textile 3, Dress. Top: Dress fabric without seams. Bottom: Close-up of gauze fabric with hand-stitched repair.



Figure 12. Textile 3, Dress, illustrating the many layers of folded gauze fabric.

Textile 4—Undergarment: Pantaloons



Figure 13. Textile 4, Pantaloons. Top: Pantalon fragments. Bottom: Note the hem line and fagoting.



Figure 14. Textile 4, Pantaloon. Fragments.



Figure 15. Textile 4. Pantaloons. Top: Fabric. Bottom: Waistbands and crotch seams.



Figure 16. Textile 4. Pantaloons waistbands.



Figure 17. Textile 4. Pantaloons crotch seams.



Figure 18. Textile 4. Pantaloons.

Textile 5—Outer Garment: Shirtwaist



Figure 19. Textile 5. Shirtwaist. Top: Gathered fabric. Bottom: Before pulling apart layers.



Figure 20. Textile 5. Shirtwaist. Top: Sleeve cuff with gathers. Bottom: Shirt front with eyelets and pin tucks.



Figure 21. Textile 5. Shirtwaist fragments.

Textile 6—Outer Garment: Shirtwaist



Figure 22. Textile 6. Shirtwaist



Figure 23. Textile 6. Shirtwaist. Detail of floral embroidery. Left: Shirt front. Right: Shirt bottom hem.



Figure 24. Textile 6. Shirtwaist. Left: Detail of floral embroidery. Right: Shirtwaist collar and front embroidery detail.



Figure 25. Textile 6. Shirtwaist. Detail of floral embroidery.

Textile 7—Undergarment: Petticoat



Figure 26. Textile 7. Petticoat with hand stitched ties and unknown decoration.



Figure 27. Textile 7. Petticoat. Close-up of hand stitched tie enclosures and waistband with machine stitching.

Textile 8—Undergarment: Union Suit or Vest



Figure 28. Textile 8, Undergarment Union suit or vest. All fragments.



Figure 29. Textile 8, Undergarment Union suit or vest. Close-up of ribbed knit.



Figure 30. Textile 8. Undergarment Union Suit or vest. Button placket with one small button hole (A).



Figure 31. Textile 8, Undergarment Union suit or vest. Back side of button placket with one small button hole (A).

Textile 9—Overwear: Indeterminate Garment



Figure 32. Textile 9. Indeterminate overwear. Top: All fragments. Bottom left: Close-up of button placket. Bottom Right: Close up detail of fabric.

Textile 10—Overwear: Jacket:



Figure 33. Textile 10, Jacket fragments.



Figure 34. Textile 10, Jacket. Top: Jacket princess seams. Bottom: Close-up of jacket fabric.



Figure 35. Textile 10. Jacket cuffs.

Textile 11—Outer Wear: Indeterminate Garment

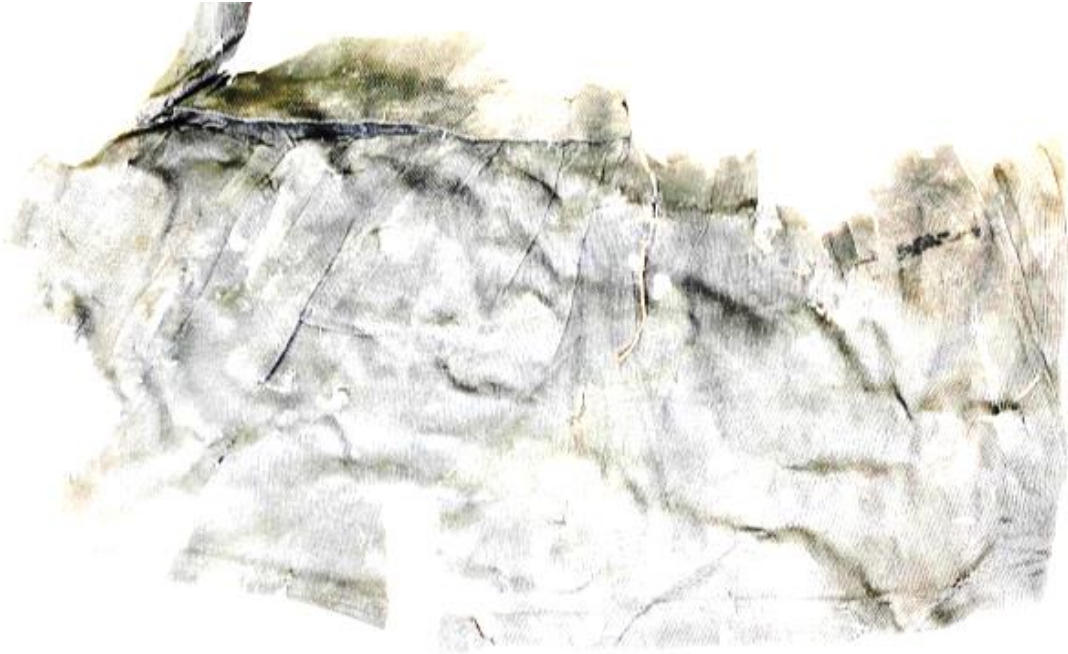


Figure 36. Textile 11. Indeterminate Outerwear Garment. Top: Machine stitched edge finish on a ruffle with hand stitched repair. Bottom: Fragments with hand stitched basting.



Figure 37. Textile 11. Top: Waistband-like seam with both vertical and horizontal seams. Bottom: Hand stitched basting.

Textile 12—Undergarment: Petticoat



Figure 38. Textile 12. Undergarment: Petticoat fragments.



Figure 39. Textile 12. Petticoat. Top: Hand stitched hems. Bottom: Close-up of hand stitched hem.



Figure 40. Textile 12. Petticoat fragments.

Textile 13—Outer Wear: Blouse

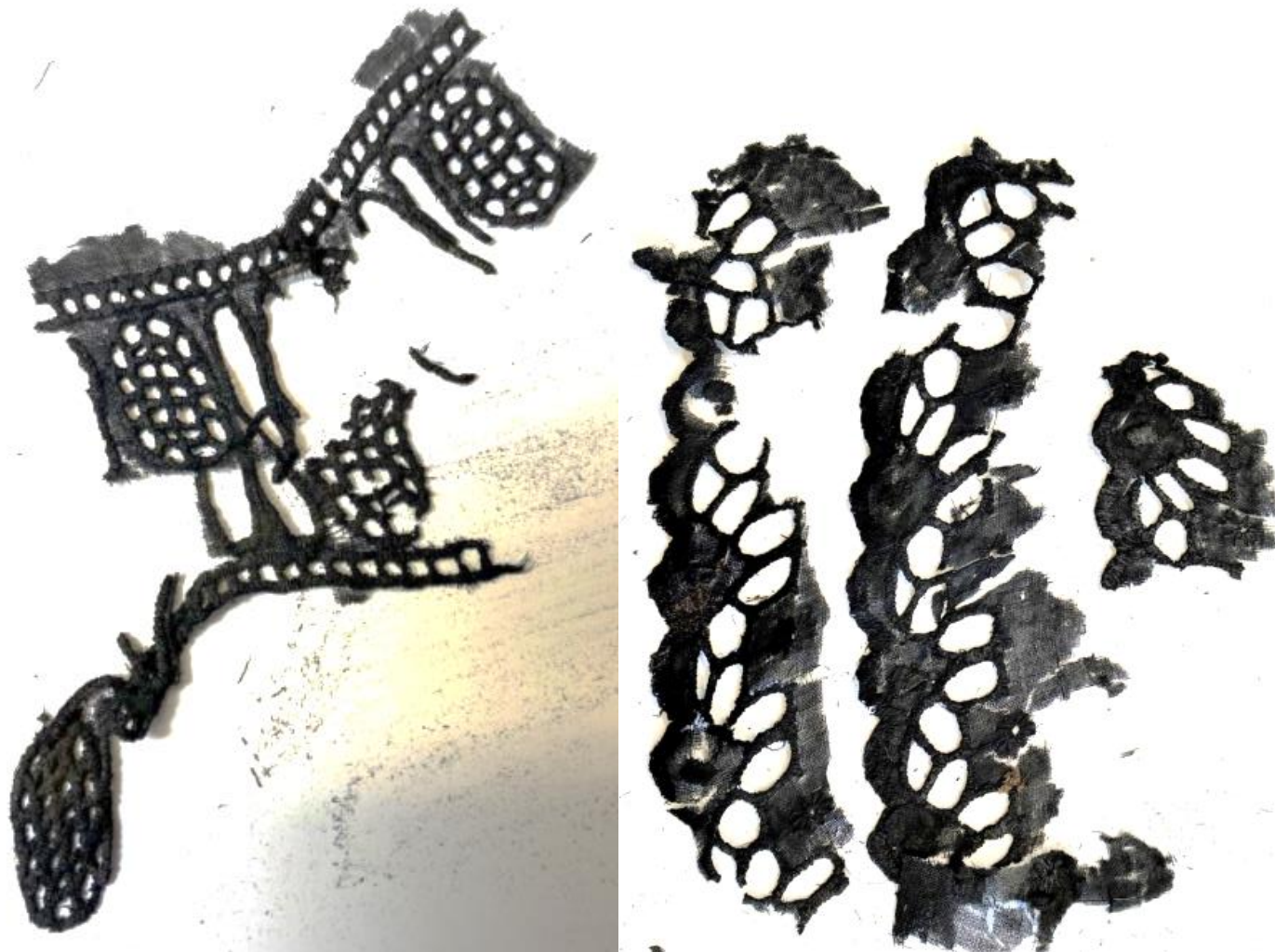


Figure 41. Textile 13, Outer Wear Blouse. Two different styles of machine stitched eyelet lace.

Textile 14—Undergarment: Petticoat



Figure 42. Textile 14. Undergarment Petticoat fragments.



Figure 43. Textile 14. Petticoat tuck pleats.



Figure 44. Textile 14. Petticoat selvage.

Textile 15—Undergarment: Stocking (or Tight)



Figure 45. Textile 15. Undergarment stocking.



Figure 46. Textile 15, Summer stocking. Close-up of lisle fabric.

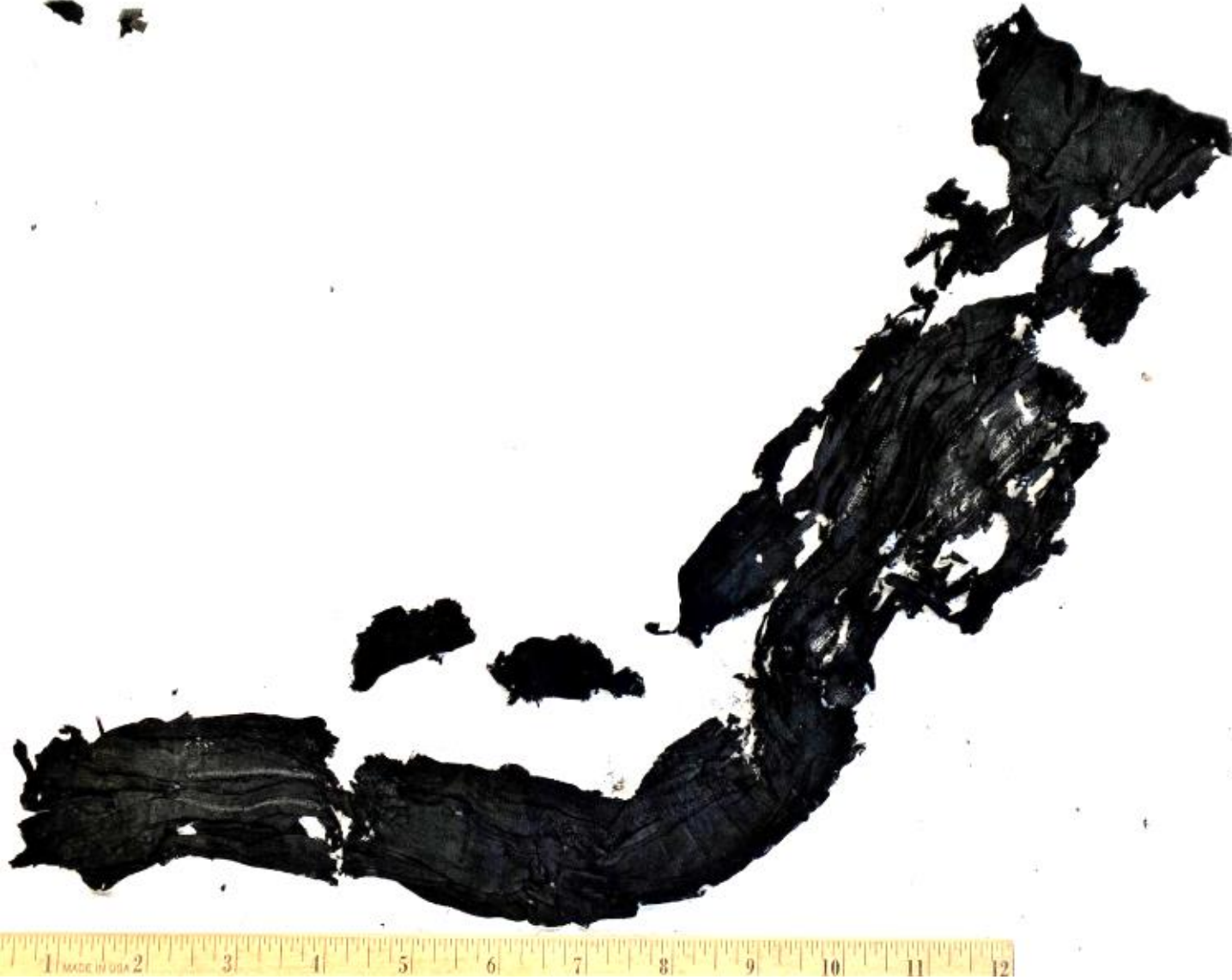


Figure 47. Textile 15, illustrating the full stocking.



Figure 48. Textile 15. Stocking..



Figure 49. Textile 15. Illustrating the foot of the Stocking.

Textile 16—Outer Garment: Bodice



Figure 50. Textile 16. Close-up of doobby weave/basket weave fabric.



Figure 51. Textile 16, all fragments.

Textile 17—Overwear: Jacket



Figure 52. Textile 17. Overwear, Jacket. Top: All fabric fragments. Bottom: Close-up of fabric texture in diamond pattern.



Figure 53. Textile 17, close-up of fabric texture. Note the diamond pattern (A) and diagonal pattern (B).

Textile 18—Outerwear: Indeterminate Garment



Figure 54. Textile 18, Indeterminate Outer Garment. Top: All fabric of Textile 18. Bottom: Close-up of texture of bird's-eye pique.



Figure 55. Textile 18, Indeterminate Outerwear garment. Top: Larger fabric fragments. Bottom: Close-up of potential princess seam.



Figure 56. Textile 18, Indeterminate Outerwear garment, and close-up of fabric weave.

Textile 19—Overwear: Duster



Figure 57. Textile 19, . Overwear Duster Fabric of duster.



Figure 58. Textile 19. Duster. Left: Close-up of pockets. Middle: Button placket. Right: Bone button (0.75" diameter).



Figure 59. Textile 19, miscellaneous fabric.



Figure 60. Textile 19, duster. Detail of lapel and button placket.

Textile 20-- Overwear: Cape



Figure 61. Textile 20, Cape. Top: Horsehair braid hem. Bottom: Braided trim.



Figure 62. Textile 20, cape. All surviving fragments. Braided trim can be seen at the top and the nonwoven felt-like material is at the bottom left.



Figure 63. Textile 20., cape. Non-woven felt-like material. The shiny material may be heavily melted glue. The holes are remnants of heavy stitching



Figure 64. Textile 20, cape. Braided trim details.

Textile 21—Undergarment: Union Suit



Figure 65. Textile 21, fleece-lined union suit fragments.



Figure 66. Textile 21. Top: Union suit fragments. Bottom: Collarless finish with ribbon/tie loop for hanging on hook.



Figure 67. Textile 21. Top: Collar opening with button hole and ribbon/tie for hanging on a hook. Bottom: Tube of fabric, for an arm or leg.



Figure 68. Textile 21. Seamed fabric including all shoulder/collar fragments.



Figure 69. Textile 21. union suit fragments.



Figure 70. Textile 21, union Suit. Top: Fleeced interior. Bottom: Close-up of exterior fabric.

Textile 22—Outer Garment: Skirt



Figure 71. Textile 22. Outer Garment: Skirt fragments.



Figure 72. Textile 22, skirt fragments. Bottom: Horsehair braided hem.



Figure 73. Textile 22. skirt fragments.



Figure 74. Textile 22, skirt. Top: Horsehair braided hem. Bottom: Miscellaneous kirt fragments.

Textile 23—Outer Garment: Suit Vest



Figure 75. Textile 23, Men's Suit Vest illustrating the arm hole (A) and right breast pocket (B).



Figure 76. Textile 23, suit vest fragments.

Textile 24—Outer Garment: Suit Vest



Figure 77. Textile 24. Suit Vest fragments.



Figure 78. Textile 24. suit vest. Left lapel (A) and left arm hole (B).



Figure 79. Textile 24. Suit vest illustrating right lapel (A).



Figure 80. Textile 24. Suit vest. Left and right lapel details.



Figure 81. Textile 24, suit vest. Close-up of monk's cloth weave

Textile 25—Overwear: Indeterminate Jacket or Cape



Figure 82. Textile 25, Indeterminate Jacket or Cape. Top: All fragments. Bottom: Detail of flannel trim and silk satin facing.



Figure 83. Textile 25. Indeterminate jacket or cap illustrating flannel trim and silk satin fashion facing.



Figure 84. Textile 25, Indeterminate jacket or cape. View of crush lining of garment and flannel trim (left) and silk fashion facing with flannel trim (right).

Textile 26--Outer Garment: Sack Coat

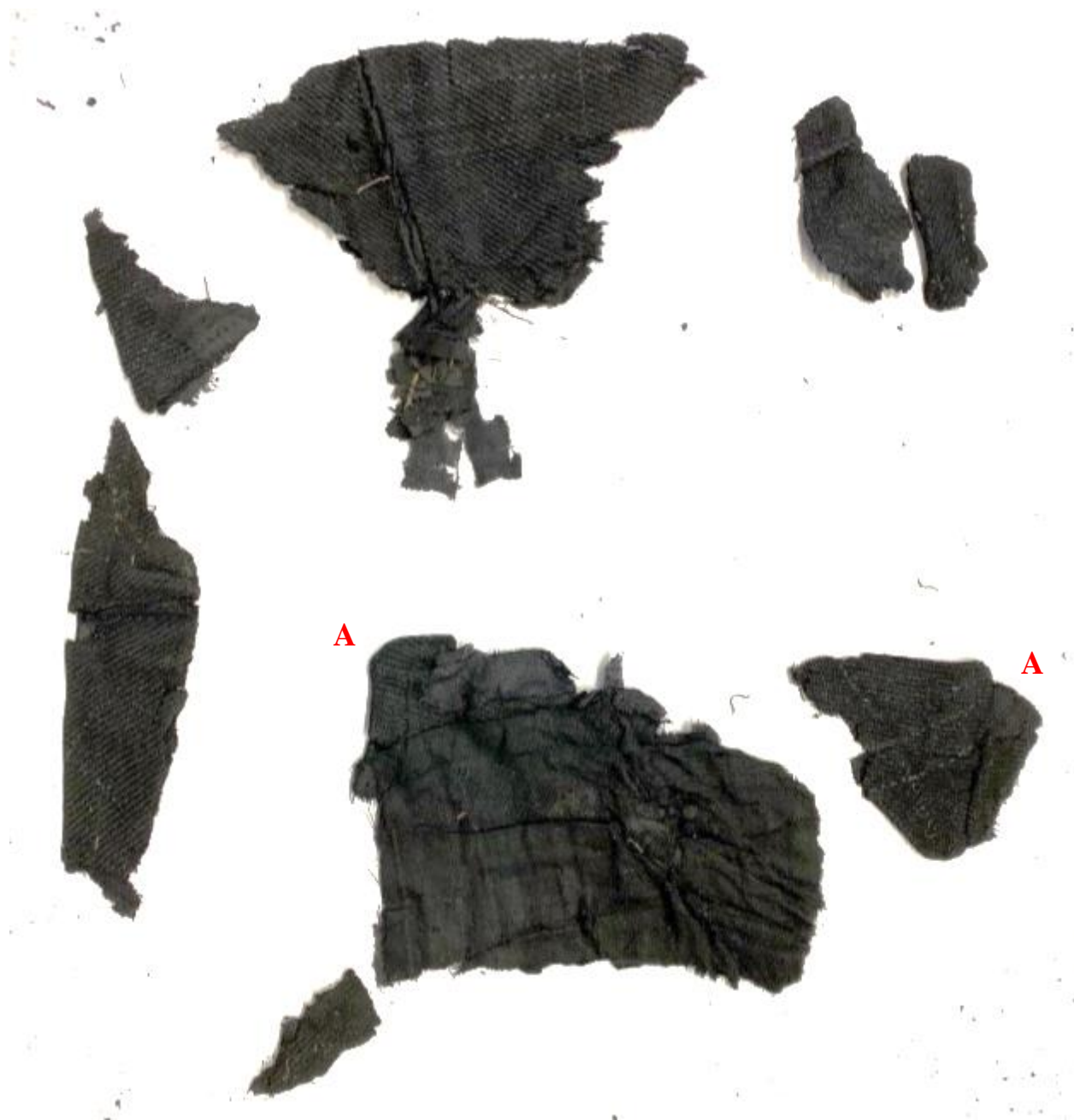


Figure 85. Textile 26. Outer garment sack coat. Note the lapel (A).

Textile 27—Overwear: Fur Collar (?)



Figure 86. Textile 27. Overwear: Fur Collar.

Textile 28—Indeterminate Garment



Figure 87. Textile 28. Indeterminate garment. Cheesecloth fabric. Machine stitched band (bottom) with small gathers.



Figure 88. Textile 28. Indeterminate garment. Machine stitched band with small gathers.

Textile 29—Undergarment: Corset



Figure 89. Textile 29., Corset. All fragments.



Figure 90. Textile 29, Corset. Left: Detail of garter strap (approximately 1" wide) and ribbon-like extension (approximately 1 1/8" wide). Right Top of corset illustrating fused metal stay encased in corset drill fabric with ribbon..



Figure 91. Textile 29, Corset illustrating busk with attached hook.



Figure 92. Textile 29, Corset illustrating eyelet back with ties (reminiscent of shoestring), and lace edging. This fragment would have been toward the top of the corset as the lace has ribbon woven through it.



Figure 93. Textile 29, Corset illustrating busk with hook (A) and post (B) fastener.



Figure 94. Textile 29, Corset. Detail of the bottom hem (which appears scalloped due to differential shrinkage around metal stays). Top of image details the lace trim (without the baby ribbon woven through it). This fragment of lace may have been attached to the busk.



Figure 95. Textile 29. Corset. Close-up detail of busk with hook (A) and post (B) fastener.

Textile 30—Uundergarment: Vest and Drawers



Figure 96. Textile 30, Undergarment Vest and Drawers. Detail of button placket with shell buttons (4-hole, 0.39" diameter, spaced 2 1/4" apart).



Figure 97. Textile 30, Undergarment vest and drawers. Miscellaneous fabric fragments.



Figure 98. Textile 30, Undergarment vest and drawers. Tubular fabric representing either a sleeve or leg.



Figure 99. Textile 30, Undergarment vest. Detail of crocheted collar (A) and button placket (B).



Figure 100. Textile 30, Undergarment vest. Close-up detail of crocheted collar and button placket.



Figure 101. Textile 30, Undergarment drawers. Details of waistband with melted button/fastener. It would seem that this is a separate garment from the vest, as it not only has a waistband, but a different type of buttons (as shell buttons don't melt).



Figure 102. Textile 30, Undergarment drawers. Close-up detail of waistband and melted button/fastener.



Figure 103. Textile 30, Undergarment Vest and Drawers. Close-up detail of fabric.

Textile 31—Outer Wear: Indeterminate Garment



Figure 104. Textile 31, Indeterminate Outer garment. Detail of dimity-like lining.

Textile 32—Outer Garment: Shirt



Figure 105. Textile 32, Shirt. Top: Eight layers of folded fabric. Bottom: Detail of shirt folded on raw edge seam.



Figure 106. Textile 32, Shirt. Detail of sleeve cuff.

Textile 33—Undergarment: Petticoat



Figure 107. Textile 33, Petticoat. Top: All fabric. Bottom: Detail of waistband.



Figure 108. Textile 33, Petticoat. Detail of machine-stitched horizontal pleats.



Figure 109. Textile 33, Petticoat. Top: Waistband (machine-stitched) with hand stitched tie. Bottom: Detail illustrating applied hand-stitched ruffle.

Textile 34—Overwear : Jacket



Figure 110. Textile 34, Jacket fragments.



Figure 111. Textile 34, Jacket. Detail of back vent.

Textile 35—Outer Garment: Bodice



Figure 112. Textile 35, Bodice fragments.



Figure 113. Textile 35, Bodice fragments.

Textile 37—Accessory: Handkerchief



Figure 114. Textile 37, Handkerchief.



Figure 115. Textile 37, Handkerchief. Close-up detail of drawn thread work along edge seams, indicative of hand stitching.



Figure 116. Textile 37, Handkerchief. Remnants of the complete handkerchief, illustrating all four edges.

Textile 38—Household Linen: Towel or Blanket



Figure 117. Textile 38, House Linen. It is unclear whether this is a towel or blanket.



Figure 118. Textile 38, Towel or Blanket. Close-up detail of fabric.

Textile 39—Household Linen: Patchwork Quilt



Figure 119. Textile 39. Patchwork Quilt fragments with completed seams. No backing is present.



Figure 120. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt. This block was created with fabric similar to that used in the manufacture of Textile 24.



Figure 121. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt. This illustrates the junction of 4 squares, which may have formed either a larger 4-square or 9-square block.



Figure 122. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt. Close-up detail of a full flannel patch, similar to the fabric used to manufacture Textile 25.



Figure 123. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt fragments.



Figure 124. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt. Close up detail of of 4 corner seam connection.



Figure 125. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt illustrating facing patchwork fragments.



Figure 126. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt illustrating facing patchwork fragments.



Figure 127. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt illustrating facing fragments.



Figure 128. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt illustrating facing fragments.



Figure 129. Textile 39, Patchwork Quilt illustrating facing fragments.

Textile 40—Household: Parasol.



Figure 130. Textile 40, Parasol. Top: All fragments. Bottom: Close-up detail of hand stitched edge finish.



Figure 131. Textile 40, Parasol. Detail of machine-stitched pleats.

Textile 41—Household Linen: Hand Towel

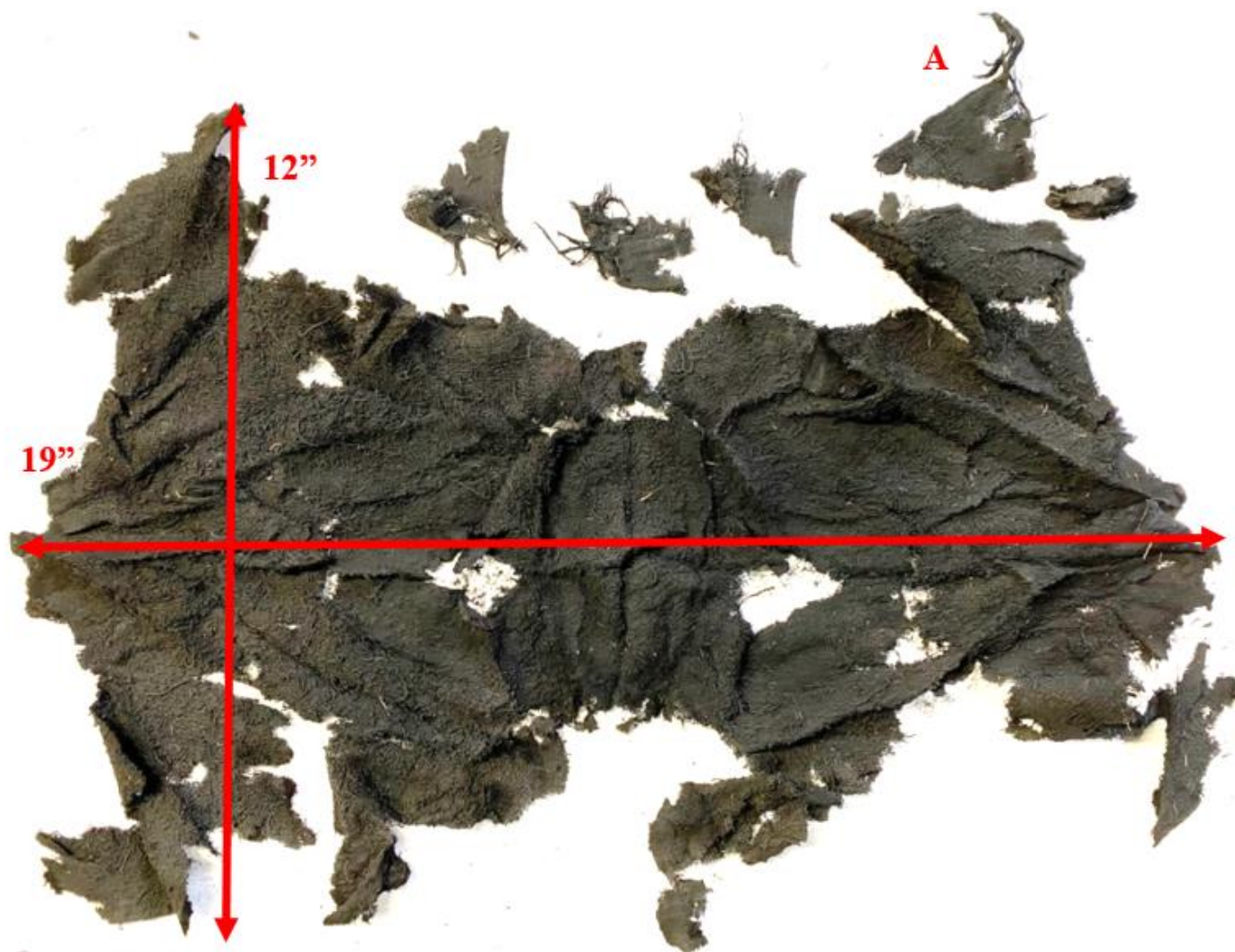


Figure 132. Textile 41, Hand towel. This hand towel measured approximately 19" long by 12" wide and had tasseled ends (A).

Textile 42--Indeterminate



Figure 133. Textile 42. Indeterminate garment or household item. This is a loose-weave cheesecloth attached to an unknown item, potentially a ferrous fastener. The fabric and metal artifact may not represent the same textile item, having become attached due to the heat of the fire. This fabric is reminiscent of the underlying flooring.

Appendix XII
Textile Descriptions
[Compiled by Chelsea Coates]

[Coates (2021) uses the terms “machine stitched,” “machine stitched from home”, “handmade by machine”, “purchased”, “Ready-made”, and “hand-stitched. “Ready-made” and “Purchased” clothing references commercially manufactured “machine stitched” garments in contrast to “machine stitched from home” garments.]

Dresser

- 1 UG wrapper (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; muslin fabric; women’s; machine stitched; 4 ¾” x 2 ½” seam size; 1 ¼” wide band; gathered waistband with tie) [quantity of unique seams and light weight of fabric indicates wrapper; poor quality stitching]
- 2 OG skirt (cotton fiber; plain weave variation fabric structure; organdy fabric; women’s; machine stitched; sheer pinstripe; probably ruffled) [body textiles only; no seams; though quantity of textile fragments indicates a large amount of layers and material]
- 3 OG dress (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; gauze fabric; women’s; purchased [machine stitched?] item; decorative edge finish; eyelet lace decoration; fagoting; full collar 14 ¾” long; summer shear; indication of repair along bottom hem) [potentially brown in color; large variety of seams that include both a collar and bottom hem]
- 4 UG pantaloons (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; gauze fabric; women’s; machine stitched with some hand stitching; drawstring casing; gusset; gathered at bottom hem; lap seams; 2”-2 ¼” wide hem; minimum 6 layers folded fabric) [lap seam and gathered hem indicate pantaloons; summer shear fabric; modeled after Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1103]
- 5 OG shirtwaist (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; organdy fabric; women’s; purchased [machine-stitched?]; 1 7/8” wide hem on sleeve cuff; shell buttons; pin tucks across front; machine embroidered eyelet fabric) [blue fiber identified under the microscope; this could indicate fabric or eyelet color; on a button placket if the buttons are on the left with holes on the right = female. This shirtwaist is the reverse.]
- 6 OG shirtwaist (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; embroidered challis fabric; women’s; purchased [machine stitched?]; factory machine stitched embroidered floral fabric; approximately 36” bust; 2 rows of vertical pleats on front) [bust measurement determined by presence of shoulder seams]
- 7 UG petticoat (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; muslin fabric; women’s; machine stitched from home; hand stitched ties; 1” wide waist band) [machine stitching is poor quality and not straight indicating this is stitched at home on a machine; not a purchased garment]

- 8 UG union suit/vest (cotton fiber; 1x1 ribbed knit; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; utilitarian; button placket 1" wide) [body fragments and button placket only identifiable parts]
- 9 OG indeterminate garment (cotton fiber; basket weave grouped 4 x 2; hopsacking; unknown gender association; purchased [machine stitched?]; button hole on placket; heavyweight fabric) [very few fragments; jacket or vest?]
- 10 OG jacket (cotton fiber; half basket weave yarn 1 x grouped 2; oxford cloth fabric; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; princess seams; machine stitched edge finishes; collarless; pleats on fashion face; gathered/pleated hem; cuff 2" wide) [no visible button holes or button stitching. May have been hook enclosure]
- 11 OG indeterminate garment (cotton fiber; half basket weave yarn 1 x grouped 2; oxford cloth fabric; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; hand stitched repair on ruffle; waistband-like seam; includes both horizontal and vertical stitching) [not shirtwaist, but possible summer cape or skirt ruffle]
- 12 UG petticoat (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; gauze fabric; women's; hand stitched; finished edge hem 2" wide; shell button impressions 0.38" diameter; hemmed first then seam; potential extra seam to add length) [potentially brown in color]
- 13 OG blouse (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; batiste fabric; women's; machine stitched; eyelet lace; 2 different patterns [base fabric looks similar so could have been 2 styles on same blouse. Might not be its own garment. Not enough evidence to support it being with another])
- 14 UG petticoat (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; muslin fabric; women's; machine stitched from home; heavily discolored; edge finish; lap seam; roping; tuck pleats; selvage) [potentially brown?]
- 15 UG summer stocking (cotton fiber; jersey variation using tuck stitch structure; lisle fabric; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; found inside out; stocking foot size approximately 7 1/4" long or size 3 historically; modern 6-6.5 shoe size; heel to cuff 14 1/2" long; lace-like pattern) [1 whole stocking; Sears, Roebuck & Co: 1908:952]
- 16 OG bodice (cotton fiber; basket weave/dobby weave ribbon structure; dimity-like fabric; women's; machine stitched at home; approximately 34" bust; heavily gathered sleeve cuff 1 3/8" wide; no collar; voluminous sleeves; 3 pleats each side of front) [dated bodice ca. 1890-1900s. Older than Textile 5 or 6]
- 17 OG jacket (cotton fiber; doobby weave fabric structure; madras fabric; women's; machine stitched; geometric design woven into fabric) [thickness of fabric, complexity of stitching, and association of 2 ferrous buttons and one cuprous grommet indicate jacket]

Trunk

- 18 OG indeterminate garment (cotton fiber; fancy weave fabric structure; bird's eye piqué fabric; women's; machine stitched; potential hand stitched princess seams) [many fragments and only the potential princess seams to indicate it is at least an outerwear garment]

- 19 O duster (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; suiting-weight/tweed fabric; unknown gender association; purchased [machine stitched?]; lapel; button placket with holes 3" apart and large button; raw edge hems; 2 pockets 3 ¼" between) [suit jackets tend to have finished hems so not a suit jacket; more material than a suit jacket]
- 20 O cape (silk fiber; unbalanced plain weave fabric structure; taffeta fabric; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; horsehair trim approximately 5/8" wide; heavy braided trim 1 ¼" wide x 3"; nonwoven felt-like material, glue, and heavy stitching; large hook) [could be "interlining fiber chamois" Sears, Roebuck & Co 1908: 1094]
- 21 UG union suit (cotton fiber; weft insertion jersey knit fabrication method; fleeced backed jersey fabric; men's; purchased [machine stitched?]; collar with ribbon/tie to hang on wall; large bone button; would have adjoining legs and arms)
- 22 OG skirt (silk fiber; unbalanced plain weave fabric structure; taffeta fabric; women's; hand stitched; horsehair braid trim) [older style; 1880-1890s]
- 23 OG suit vest (wool fiber; twill weave fabric structure; tweed fabric; men's; purchased; brown; lining and horsehair braiding; right breast pocket) [Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1055 and 1072]
- 24 OG suit vest (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave lining; full basket weave fashion face; monk's cloth fabric; men's; purchased [machine stitched?]; layered; notched lapel) [this kind of fabric would not be used for pants, it would be matched]
- 25 O indeterminate jacket or cape (cotton fiber lining and trim; silk fiber face; balanced plain weave lining and trim; satin weave fashion face; crash fabric lining; flannel fabric trim; satin fabric fashion face; unknown gender association; hand stitched; only edge finishes; trim ¼-3/8" wide)
- 26 OG sack coat (wool fiber; light twill lining; balanced plain weave middle; twill weave face; serge fabric; men's; purchased [machine stitched?]; lapel) [standard sack coat construction]
- 27 O fur collar (?) (fur; women's; fairly narrow; skin highly degraded) [ferrous loop shank button; possibly fabric covered; adhered to fur; no seams present; indeterminate manufacturing type]
- 28 indeterminate garment (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; muslin fabric; unknown gender association; machine stitched; gathered band in small pleats) [nicely constructed; could be a skirt (Outer Garment) or a petticoat (Under Garment)]
- 29 UG corset (cotton fiber; warp-faced twill structure; drill fabric; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; lace and ribbon decoration; lace trimmed 1 ½" wide on top and possibly along busk; small ribbon woven through lace at top; eyelets with ties; braided cotton ties; capped metal stays; garter strap 1" wide; ribbon-like extension 1 1/8" wide; minimum 4 hook busk) [Montgomery Ward 1894-1895: 306]
- 30 UG vest and drawers (cotton fiber; 1x1 ribbed knit structure; women's; purchased [machine stitched?]; crochet trim collar; plain weave fabric to strengthen button placket; bottom of vest present; indeterminate sleeve length; 2 shell buttons 2 ¼" apart) [Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 958]

- 31 OG indeterminate garment (cotton fiber; modified half basket weave structure; dimity-like fabric; unknown gender association; indeterminate construction; no seams; lining only)
- 32 OG shirt (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; muslin fabric; unknown gender association; machine stitched; sleeve cuff; 1 ¼” wide hem cuff)
- 33 UG petticoat (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; lawn fabric; women’s; machine stitched with hand stitched added ruffle; tied waistband; horizontal pleats)
- 34 OG jacket (cotton fiber; warp-faced twill structure; drill fabric; unknown gender association; machine stitched; back vent; extra layers of fabric stitched together)
- 35 OG bodice (silk fiber; jacquard weave structure; damask fabric; women’s; machine stitched from home; ribbon with edge finishes approximately 1” wide; finished seams outside and inside; inner stabilizers to be worn with corset) [folded with corset; ca 1880-1890s bodice]
- 36 A suspender strap (cotton fiber; men’s; purchased [machine stitched?]; 1 1/8” wide; 2” long; geometric design woven into strap)
- 37 HL handkerchief (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave fabric structure; gauze fabric; hand stitched; drawn thread work with edge seams; minimally 9” x 9”; 2-dimensional textile/flat textile) [could be dresser scarf or tablecloth; though more than likely handkerchief based on amount of fabric; finely stitched; possibly a gift?]
- 38 HL house linen (cotton fiber; dobby weave fabric structure; waffle cloth fabric; machine stitched; rag-like) [towel or blanket]
- 39 HL quilt (mostly cotton fiber; patchwork of various weaves and fabrics; quilt top only; no evidence of backing or batting; at least a 4- or 9-square design; approximately 3” x 3” squares used) [at least 5 folded layers; back side of quilt top facing out during folding; work in progress]
- 40 A parasol (silk fiber; unbalanced plain weave structure; crepe de chine fabric; women’s; purchased [machine stitched?] with some hand stitching; lots of pleats; hand stitched edge finish; stiff single layer of fabric)
- 41 HL hand towel (cotton fiber; warp pile weave structure; terry cloth fabric; purchased [machine stitched?]; woven; minimally 19” x 12”; tasseled ends)

General Fire Deposits

- 42 In indeterminate textile (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave structure; cheesecloth; textile sandwiched between some form of ferrous fastener; 2 ¼” x 2 ½”) [underside of piece of furniture?]
- 43 H floor covering (jute fiber; balanced plain weave structure; unknown surface covering, presumably representing linoleum)
- 44 In indeterminate textile (cotton fiber; balanced plain weave; indeterminate fabric; no seams to indicate whether or not a garment; if a garment, it would be an Overwear/Outer Garment)

Appendix XIII Textiles from House E, Discussion

[The following pages discuss the textiles recovered from the dresser and trunk within House E. This text was adapted from Coates (2012).]

Overware [Outer Garment]

The first four textiles consisted of clothing worn on the outermost part of the body. Termed “overwear,” these are garments that were worn over the ordinary indoor clothing as additional protection from the elements and/or outdoors, such as overcoats, wraps, hats, and gloves. In this particular case, we have a duster, cape, potential fur collar, and an indeterminate overwear garment that may be a coat or a cape. The images below are of African Americans wearing overwear garments as defined by this thesis (Figure 6-4).

This category of textiles comprises 12 percent of the total number of garments and was completely contained within the trunk (Figure 6-3 and Table 6-5). No overwear garments were located within the dresser context.

Table 5: Overwear Textiles by Context

Overwear	Dresser	Trunk
cape	0	1
duster	0	1
fur collar	0	1
indeterminate	0	1



Figure 4: Left: African American Woman in fur stole ca. 1915 (Missouri State Museum: <https://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/msaphotos3/id/143>). Right: African American Man in Overwear ensemble ca. 1890s (Missouri State Museum: <https://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/msaphotos3/id/115>).

Duster--Textile 19. Textile 19 is a balanced plain weave suiting-weight/tweed fabric of cotton fibers. There are over 140 fragments associated with this textile and include several raw edge hems. Two pockets, with 3 ¼” between the bottom of one and the top of the other are found with a button placket with holes 3” apart (Figure 6-5). The buttons are large and made of bone (0.68” diameter). The presence of a lapel and the weight of the fabric indicates this is an overwear garment. Further, raw edge seams and the size of the pockets and button placket lean toward this garment being a duster since a true suit would have finished hems (C. Keist; personal communication December 2019).

A duster is a long, loose coat worn to protect a gown or suit from dust (see Figure 6-7 for 1910 example) (Picken 1973). Typically full-length and light-colored, the duster could be worn by all members of society (Picken 1973). Because both men and women wore dusters in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it is unknown if this duster is for a man or a woman. The 1908 Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalog featured a line of dusters for women (Figure 6-6).



Figure 5: Textile 19. Duster. Button placket and lapel.

LADIES' FASHIONABLE LONG COATS.

We have given special care and attention to the selection of these styles in ladies' long coats, and we believe they will please the most discriminating and exacting buyers. Every garment we offer is made under the direct supervision of our own experts. The materials are purchased direct from the world's leading mills in such quantities that we obtain the very lowest prices, far lower than if we purchased through jobbers and wholesalers, as most makers of women's garments do. Every step in the designing, making and finishing is so carefully watched that perfection is the result. As to prices, we ask you to compare them with what other dealers ask for garments of equal value, and you will immediately see that it is greatly to your advantage to send us your order.



No. 17G1817 LADIES' EMERALD COAT. Made of good quality castor colored Venetian cloth. 42 inches long, collarless effect. Loose back and loose front. Cuffs around the neck and cuffs. Trimmings are all covered buttons and tailored draps of same material. Side pockets in front and back, and one wide box slit in back. Lined to waist only with mercerized satin. Color, castor only. Give size wanted when you order.
Price \$5.95
If by mail, postage extra, 50 cents.



No. 17G1818 LADIES' NEAT TOURIST COAT. Made of fancy grade cloaking. Full box back and front. Trimmings with cream velvet collar and fancy buttons in back and front. Patch pockets and plain mannish sleeves. Length of back coat is 45 inches. Color, gray mixture. Don't fail to state size wanted. Price \$4.95
If by mail, postage extra, 50 cents.



No. 17G1819 LADIES' ROUND-CLOTH COAT. Loose back and front with large plait in center of back, double breasted front. Trimmings with silk lined, collarless neckband and cuffs trimmed with silk soutache braid. Length, 45 inches. Don't fail to mention size when ordering. Color, black.
Price \$6.75
If by mail, postage extra, 50 cents.



No. 17G1820 LADIES' LONG BOX COAT. Made of all wool black broadcloth, double breasted, front flap pockets, broad velvet collar, large sleeves, fur-trimmed cuffs and inverted plait in back, full length neck vents, trimmed with buttons. Full 45 inches long. Color, black only. Don't forget size when ordering.
Price \$7.50
If by mail, postage extra, 50 cents.



No. 17G1822 THIS LADIES' BEAUTIFUL COAT. Made of all wool castor covert cloth, with lap pockets in front and back, and straps of same material over shoulders, sailor styled, collarless back band, and turn up cuffs with velvet to match. Man tailored. 45 inches long. Color, castor only. Give size wanted when you order.
Price \$7.75
If by mail, postage extra, 50 cents.

DON'T FAIL TO STATE CATALOGUE NUMBER, SIZE AND COLOR WHEN YOU ORDER.



Figure 6: Left: Duster examples (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1907: 1337).

Figure 7: Right: 1910 duster example. Note the double pockets on the left breast (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/159219>)

Cape—Textile 20. Textile 20 is an unbalanced plain weave taffeta fabric of silk fibers. This readymade garment also includes the first of other unique designs including: horsehair braid approximately 5/8” wide, large hook from hook and eye fastener set, and a heavy braided trim approximately 1 1/4” wide x 3” long (Figure 6-9). A nonwoven felt-like material (Figure 6-8) found in association with this fabric included heavily melted glue and heavy stitching. This could be an interlining of an overwear garment.

All of these features indicate that Garment 20 is most likely an overwear cape for a woman (see Figure 6-11 for advertising samples from 1908). Horsehair braiding is very typical as a hem for a cape and the nonwoven felt-like material could be an “interlining fibre chamois” as indicated in the advertisement for capes (Figure 6-10).



Figure 8: Textile 20. Nonwoven felt-like material. The shiny material may be heavily melted glue. The holes are remnants of heavy stitching.



Figure 9: Textile 20. Braided trim both left and right images Left braid is approximately 1 1/4" wide at center point and 3" long.

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Resists Dampness.
Is Inexpensive.

Interlining



Gives Comfort to the Wearer
 because it adds no perceptible weight to the gown.

Secures a Finer Fit and Style
 and is so pliable as to be easily sewed into the garment.

Gives Permanent Form
 to the dress, making it resume its original shape after wrinkling and packing.

ALTHOUGH the lining may tear, the Fibre Chamois Interlining remains firm and substantial, holding the dress to its original shape.

For Sale at all Dry Goods and Lining Stores.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Fibre Chamois.

See that what you buy is stamped with letters like this —

1094 SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Cheapest Supply House on Earth, Chicago. CATALOGUE No. III.



LADIES' CLOTH CAPES.

THESE ARE SPECIAL VALUES. We offer in this large group of capes such a variety of styles that you can purchase to your liking and at a price that is sure to please. The styles are all new, and the prices are made so low that you can afford to purchase in quantities. We guarantee that you will receive exceptional value.

WHEN ORDERING CAPES GIVE NUMBER OF GARBMENT WANTED, COLOR, AND MEASURE AND NUMBER OF INCHES BUSTED BACK.

<p>No. 17805 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17806 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17807 \$2.00</p> <p>No. 17808 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17809 \$2.50</p>	<p>No. 17810 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17811 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17812 \$3.25</p> <p>No. 17813 \$4.75</p>	<p>No. 17814 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17815 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17816 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17817 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17818 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17819 \$2.50</p>	<p>No. 17820 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17821 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17822 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17823 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17824 \$2.50</p> <p>No. 17825 \$2.50</p>
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No. 17805 LADIES' DOUBLE CAPE. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17806 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17807 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.00
 No. 17808 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17809 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17810 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17811 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17812 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$3.25
 No. 17813 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$4.75
 No. 17814 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17815 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17816 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17817 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17818 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50
 No. 17819 LADIES' SINGLE CAPES. Made of black or any color cloth, with collar and cuffs. Price, each. — If by mail, postage extra, 25 cents. \$2.50

Figure 10: Left: Fibre Chamois advertisement from 1895 (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902).

Figure 11: Right: Cape advertisements (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902: 1094).

Fur Collar—Textile 27. Textile 27 (Figure 6-12) is fur, the only one of its kind in the textiles. Fairly narrow, this textile is backed or attached to another textile making this potentially a fur lining. One button (ferrous; loop shank; possibly fabric covered; 0.57” diameter) was found in association with this fur fragment. Because of the button, Textile 27 may be a fur collar though the skin is highly degraded. Advertisements from the Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908 catalog provided some reference for identification (Figure 6-13). The type of fur is indeterminate due to limited experience in fur identification.



Figure 12: Textile 27. Fur collar. Skin is highly degraded.



Figure 13: Advertisement for fur collars and jackets (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1905: 1008)

Indeterminate Overwear—Textile 25. Hand stitched in three distinct layers, Textile 25 is the only garment stitched like this. The garment has a lining and trim of two different fabric types. The lining is a balanced plain weave crash fabric of cotton fibers (see Figure 13 bottom for image of lining and trim). The fashion face is satin weave satin fabric of silk fibers (see Figure 13 top for image of fashion face and trim). The trim is a balanced plain weave flannel fabric of cotton fibers and approximately ¼” wide.

Only finished edge seams are present, so it is unknown if this overwear is a coat or cape. It is also indeterminate as to the gender of this garment.

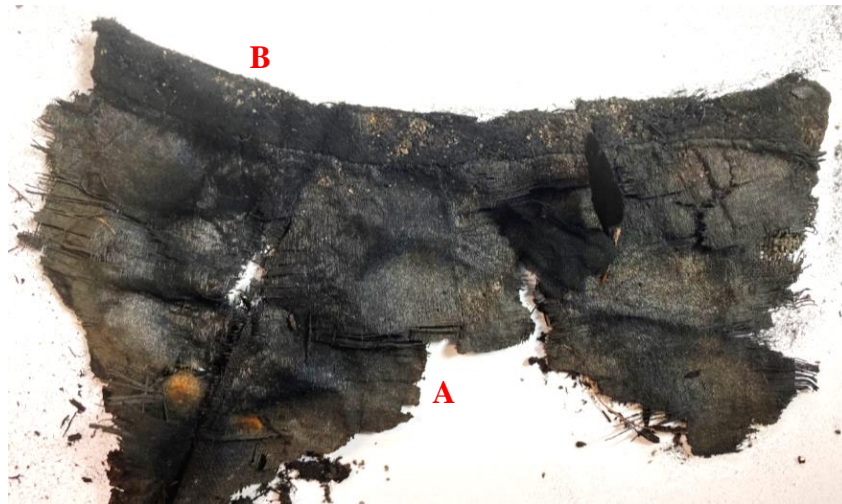


Figure 14: Textile 25. Silk satin fashion face (A) with flannel trim (B; 1/4" wide).



Figure 15: Textile 25. Cotton crash lining (C) with flannel trim (B).

Outer Garments

The most common type of garment identified, the outer garments, are simply defined as garments worn over undergarments, which are visible to the public. Outer garments are further categorized as casualwear or formal wear, or day and evening wear (Laver et al. 2012). For women, the Edwardian period in the first decade of the century emphasized modesty with day dresses that covered the body from the neck to the ground. Long sleeves covered the arms and bell-shaped skirts covered the legs (Laver et al 2012: 216). Formal wear generally followed the same silhouette but had a more revealing neckline and short sleeves. Between 1900 and 1910, as the decade developed, the rigidity of the S-bend shape created by corsets began to soften into a more natural shape. Sleeves and loose tops narrowed while waistlines moved higher (Laver et al. 2012: 222).

For men, fashion changed much slower than women's fashion. A man's silhouette remained the same between 1900 and 1910, and what they wore was structured by the event. Suits were worn in varying degrees of formality and fit as both daywear (or casual wear) and evening wear. Evening wear was still very formal though the tuxedo was beginning to be considered acceptable as a formal option (Milton-Cottom 2014: 38). Tails on a dinner jacket were still considered the most formal and were worn by older and more conservative gentlemen while the tail-less jacket was increasing in popularity during this decade (Milton-Cottom 2014: 39-41).

The outer garments within House E fit the fashions at the turn of the century. This outer garment category of textiles comprises 54 percent of the total number of garments within House E and is distributed nearly evenly between both the trunk and the dresser (see Table 6-6 and Figure 6-3). This section of outer garments includes 19 total garments: 12 tops, 3 bottoms, and 4 indeterminate outer garments.

Table 6: Outer Garments by Context

Outer Garment	Dresser	Trunk
blouse	1	0
bodice	1	1
dress	1	0
jacket	2	1
sack coat	0	1
shirt	0	1
shirtwaist	2	0
skirt	1	1
suit vest	0	2
indeterminate	2	2

Shirt—Textile 32. This garment is a balanced plain weave muslin fabric of cotton fibers. A sleeve cuff approximately 1 ¼” wide indicates this is an outer garment shirt (Figure 6-16). Eight layers of fabric indicates that this shirt was folded. It is unknown if this shirt is for a man or a woman. The shirt is machine stitched though it is unknown if it was readymade or handmade by machine.

The style of shirt is indeterminate due to fragmentation. It could be a woman’s shirtwaist, a man’s work shirt (as suggested by Figure 6-17), or any other lightweight, cuffed outer garment.



Figure 16: Textile 32. Shirt Sleeve Cuff.

SEE INDEX, PINK PAGES 525 TO 534, TO FIND WHAT YOU WANT.

967³

BLACK AND WHITE WORK SHIRTS—2 FOR 82^C

COMPARE OUR PRICES, COMPARE OUR STYLE OF FINISH AND MAKING WITH SHIRTS YOU HAVE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN THE PAST.

IMPROVED SHIRTS. MATERIALS—The celebrated black and white fast colored drill in three-yard standard weight, the heaviest weight ever used. CUT—Full length sleeves, long and extra wide around breast and at shoulders, large arm holes, full length sleeves and full size collar with extension neckband. MAKE—See illustrations below and note carefully the many and thorough reinforcements, double covered throughout. FINISH—Observe the care in finish and detail on every shirt, buttons sewed on stay, collar, cuffs and facings carefully and neatly fitted, etc. THE RESULT—Shirts that are so far superior in strength and service to the ordinary 50-cent cotton work shirt that there can be no comparison.

FIFTY-CENT WORK SHIRTS, 2 FOR 82c.



No. 33K7378 Standard 3-yard weight (the best known Black and White Drill Cotton Work Shirts, in 14 1/2 to 17, extra size. Our REDUCED price, 2 for only..... 82c
EXTRA SIZE.
No. 33K7379 Same as above, extra size only. Sizes, 17 1/2, 18, 19, and 20. Extra size. Our REDUCED price, 2 for only..... 92c
If by mail, postpaid extra, 2 for 55 cents.

The Best Cotton Work Shirts Made.
Reduced Price,
TWO
— For —
82^c
Best Known Black and White Drill, Fast Color, 3-Yard Standard Weight, Without Starch.

FIFTY-CENT WORK SHIRTS, 2 FOR 82c.



No. 33K7380 Standard 3-yard Weight Black and White Drill Corded Front Neck Cotton Work Shirts, made exactly as illustrated. Heaviest of light weight and very substantial material. They are the standard and the best that can be had and contain no starch. Full size, 14 1/2 to 17, extra size. Our REDUCED price, 2 for only..... 82c
If by mail, postpaid extra, 2 for 55 cents.

FIFTY-CENT WORK SHIRTS, 2 FOR 82c.



No. 33K7372 Plain Black Drill Cotton Work Shirts, made exactly as illustrated. Heaviest of light black and full 3-yard weight. They compare favorably to every garment but the standard which we here offer. Full size, 14 1/2 to 17, extra size. Our REDUCED price, 2 for only..... 82c
If by mail, postpaid extra, 2 for 55 cents.

THE INFERIOR QUALITIES NOW GENERALLY MANUFACTURED TO SELL AT 50c EACH WILL CAUSE YOU TO APPRECIATE FULLY THE SUPERIOR VALUES WHICH WE OFFER.

FIFTY-CENT WORK SHIRTS, 2 FOR 82c.



No. 33K7383 Standard 3-yard Weight Black and White Drill Double Front and Back Cotton Work Shirts, made exactly as illustrated. Weight is 4 1/2 to 5 yards and quality extra. Heaviest of light color. Full size, 14 1/2 to 17, extra size. Our REDUCED price, 2 for only..... 82c
If by mail, postpaid extra, 2 for 55 cents.

Figure 17: Advertisement for shirts that might be similar to Textile 32 though the fabric is different (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 967).

Shirtwaists—Textile 5. Textile 5 is an organdy fabric from a balanced plain weave of cotton fibers. The organdy is gathered in a machine-stitched sleeve cuff approximately 1 7/8” wide. This cuff indicates that the garment would have had a sleeve length between three quarters length to full length. Also present is a button placket with shell buttons and pin tucks across the front of the (Figure 6-18 and 6-19). This organdy fabric has machine-embroidered eyelets.

A blue fiber was identified under the microscope though it is unknown whether this fiber comes from the fabric or the eyelet embroidery. Most likely the fabric was white with blue eyelet embroidery (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908).

Due to seam construction, this garment is a female, outer garment shirtwaist. This shirtwaist is a readymade garment. Traditionally, female shirts have the button placket with the buttons on the left and the holes on the right, however, in this instance the shirt has the reverse style (Hackler 2007). It is collarless and has a waistband for tucking beneath a skirt.

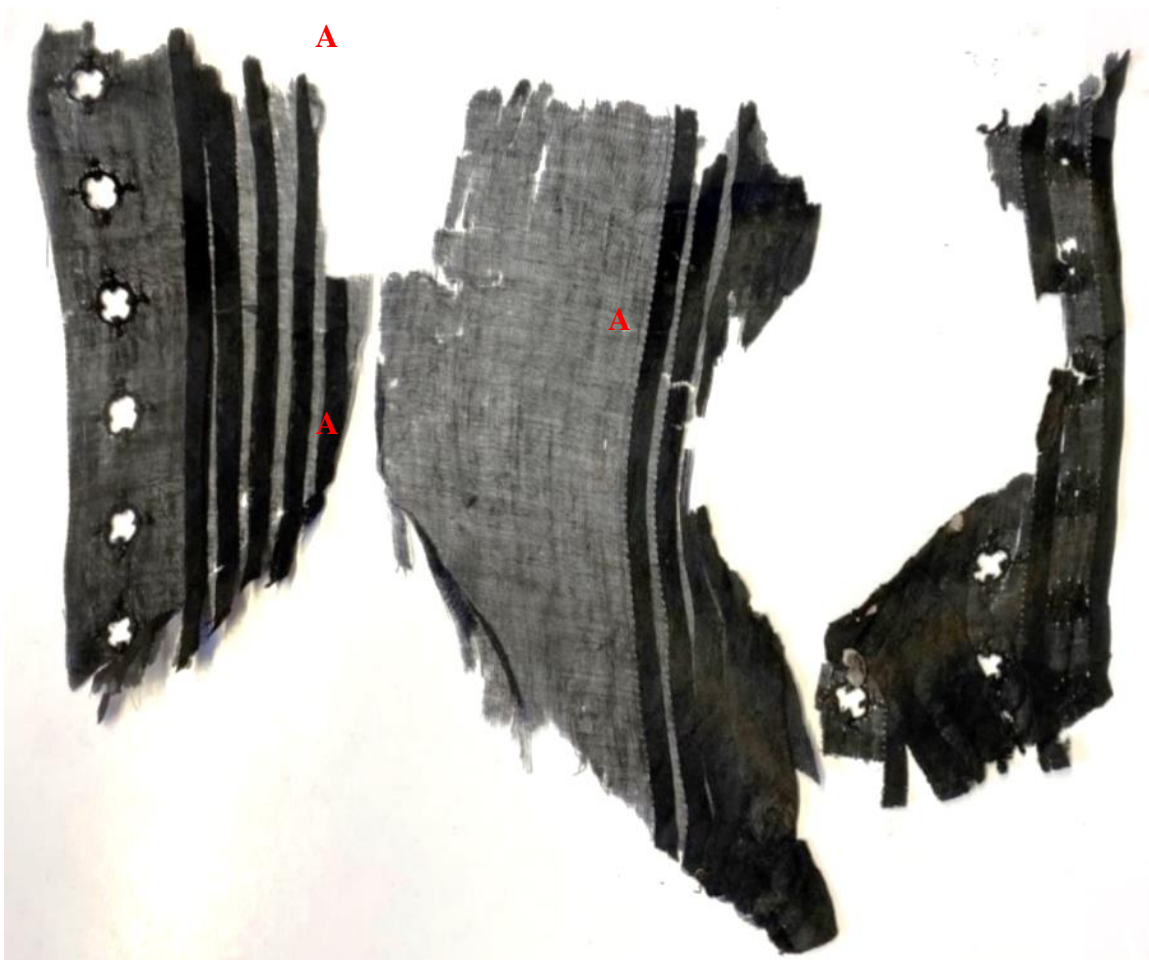


Figure 18: Textile 5. Shirtwaist. Embroidered eyelet with pin tucks (A).

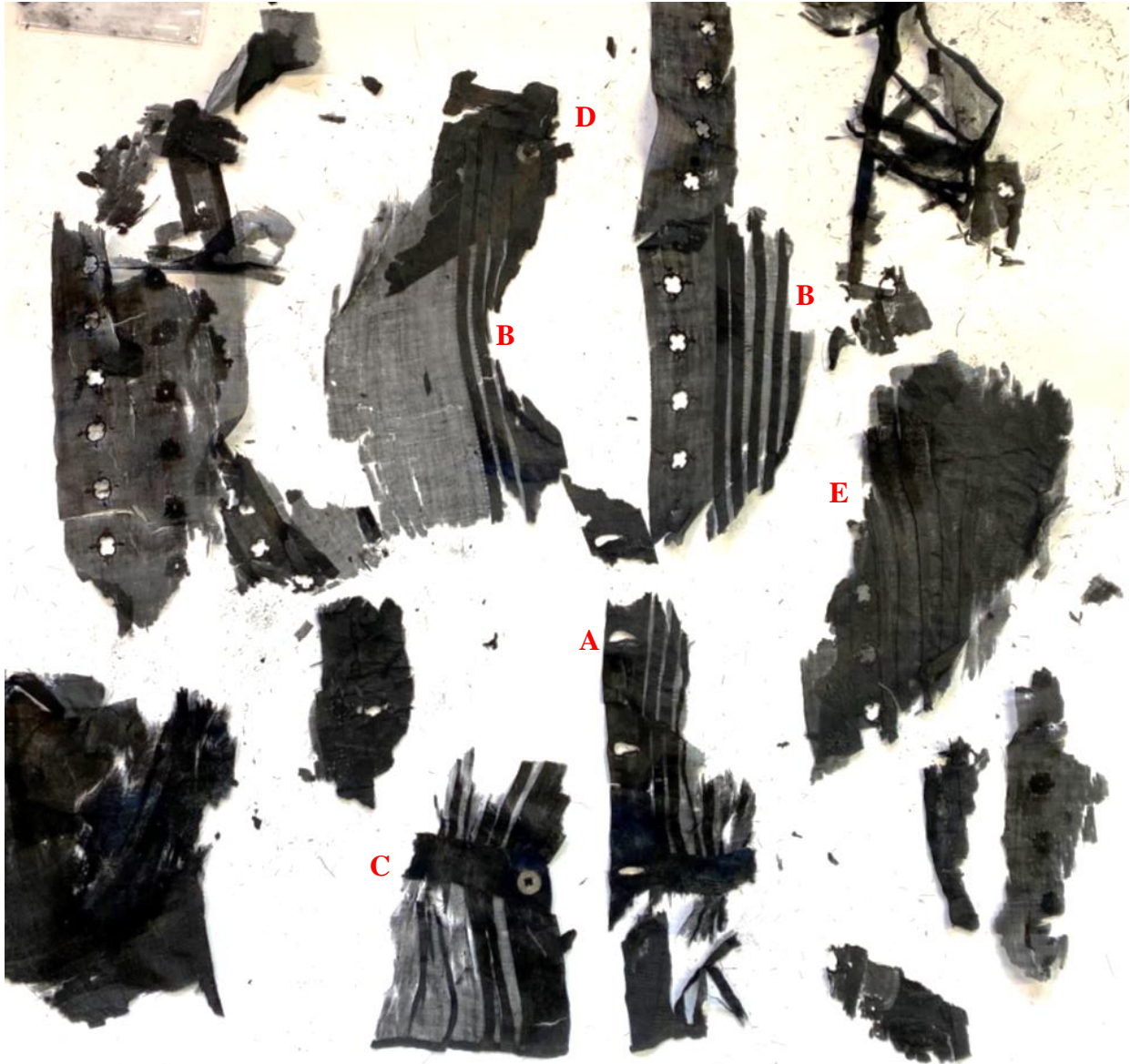


Figure 19: Textile 5. Shirtwaist. Note button placket (A), pin tucks (B), waistband (C), collar (D), and pin tucks that open to accommodate the bust (E).

Shirtwaist—Textile 6. Textile 6 (Figure 6-20 and Figure 6-21) is an embroidered challis fabric of balanced plain weave cotton fibers. The embroidery is a floral pattern of cotton fibers. The entire garment is a readymade shirtwaist like Textile 5. It features the embroidered fabric and two rows of pleats on either side of the button placket. This was a very common feature in 1908 as can be seen by the Sears, Roebuck & Co. advertisements (Figure 6-22).

An approximation of the size of the woman who owned it/wore this shirt is possible. The shirtwaist has approximately a 36-inch bust. It is also collarless (or would have had a removable stock). Though the button placket is destroyed, evidence remains of the shoulder seams which helps determine the bust size (see Figure 19). Based on embroidery patterns near where the button placket would have been, we were able to approximate the location and distance between the available embroidery. This allowed for a more accurate size approximation.



Figure 20: Textile 6. Shirtwaist. Closeup image of floral embroidery

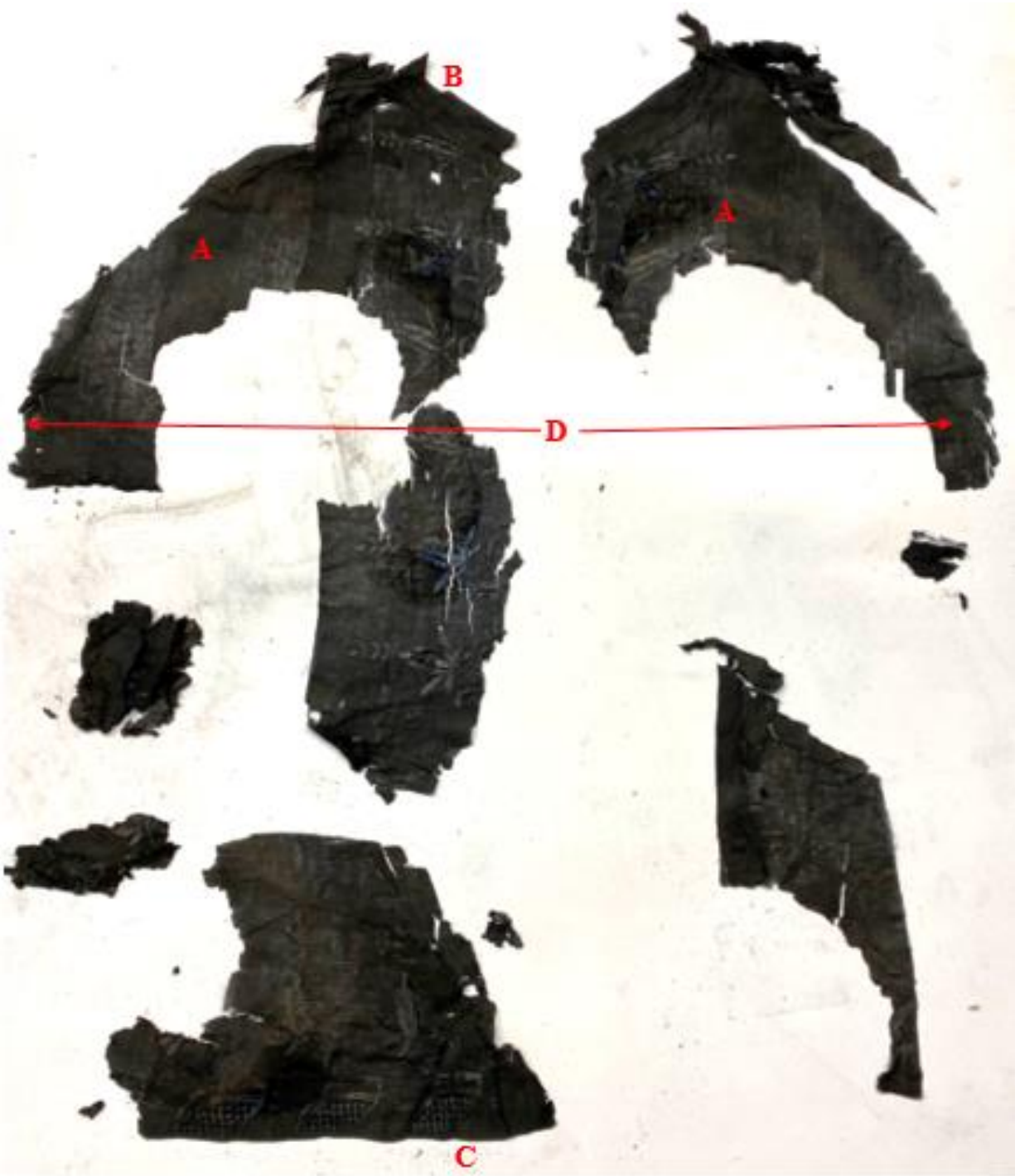


Figure 21: Textile 6. Shirtwaist. Note the pleats (A), collar (B), bottom hem (C), and approximate bust size (D).

No. 27K5255
75c

No. 27K5260
89c

No. 27K5261
\$1.4

No. 27K5255
75c TAILORED SHIRT WAIST MADE OF SHEER BLACK LAWN and tucked as shown in illustration; waist buttons in front under center box plait; long sleeves with deep tucked cuffs; detached stock. When ordering give bust measure.
Color, black. Price, **75c**
If by mail, postage extra, 12 cents.

No. 27K5260
89c VERY PRETTY LAWN WAIST trimmed down front with embroidery and tucks as shown; buttons under front tuck; two clusters of pin tucks in back; long sleeves with pin tucked cuffs; detached tussled stock collar to match. Be sure to give bust measure when ordering.
No. 27K5260 Color, black. Price, **89c**
No. 27K5261 Color, tan. Price, **89c**
If by mail, postage extra, 14 cents.

No. 27K5270
98c

No. 27K5270
98c PRETTY, SERVICE-ABLE WAIST made of good quality black lawn with embroidery on front, and clusters of wide and narrow tucks; two clusters of narrow tucks on either side of back; it buttons in front under center band of embroidery, tucked detached stock; long sleeves with tucked cuffs. Always state bust measure when ordering.
No. 27K5270 Color, black. Price, **98c**
If by mail, postage extra, 13 cents.

Figure 22: Shirtwaist advertisements (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1170). Note that many shirtwaists came with detached stock (collar) and all had pin tucks. Colors varied usually between black and white. The right advertisement is extremely similar to Textile.6.

Blouse—Textile 13. This garment is a balanced plain weave batiste fabric made of cotton fibers. Found in the dresser, only five fragments are associated with this garment and they consist of machine stitched eyelet lace embroidery. The manufacturing technique of the lace is indeterminate. Figure 6-23 is the only image of the garment. The batiste fragment attached to the lace is the only fabric of its kind within the dresser, thus eliminating the probability of the lace being connected to another garment. There are two different patterns of lace and may have been two different patterns on the same women's blouse.



Figure 23: Textile 13. Outer garment blouse eyelet lace.

Bodice—Textile 16. Found in the dresser, Textile 16 (Figure 6-24) is an alternating basket weave/dobby weave ribbon structure of dimity-like fabric of cotton fibers (for close up of fabric see Figure 6-26). The combination of the basket weave and dooby provides an interesting dichotomy and makes identification of the fabric difficult. The sleeves of Textile 16 are voluminous with heavily gathered cuffs. The cuffs are approximately 1 3/8” wide. No collar is present and there are three pleats on either side of the front. The entire garment is handmade by machine as indicated by the heavily gathered sleeve cuffs and uneven stitching. Like Textile 6, due to the presence of shoulder and sleeve seams, an approximate bust size is determined at 34 inches (see Figure 6-25).

Based on seam construction, this garment is a bodice. Unlike the shirtwaists of Textile 5 and 6 that are looser fitted for relative ease of motion, this bodice is a fitted top that usually hugs the corset beneath (see Figure 6-27 for Sears, Roebuck & Co. advertisement for similar shirtwaist example)



Figure 24: Textile 16 Bodice. For further detail see Figure 6-25

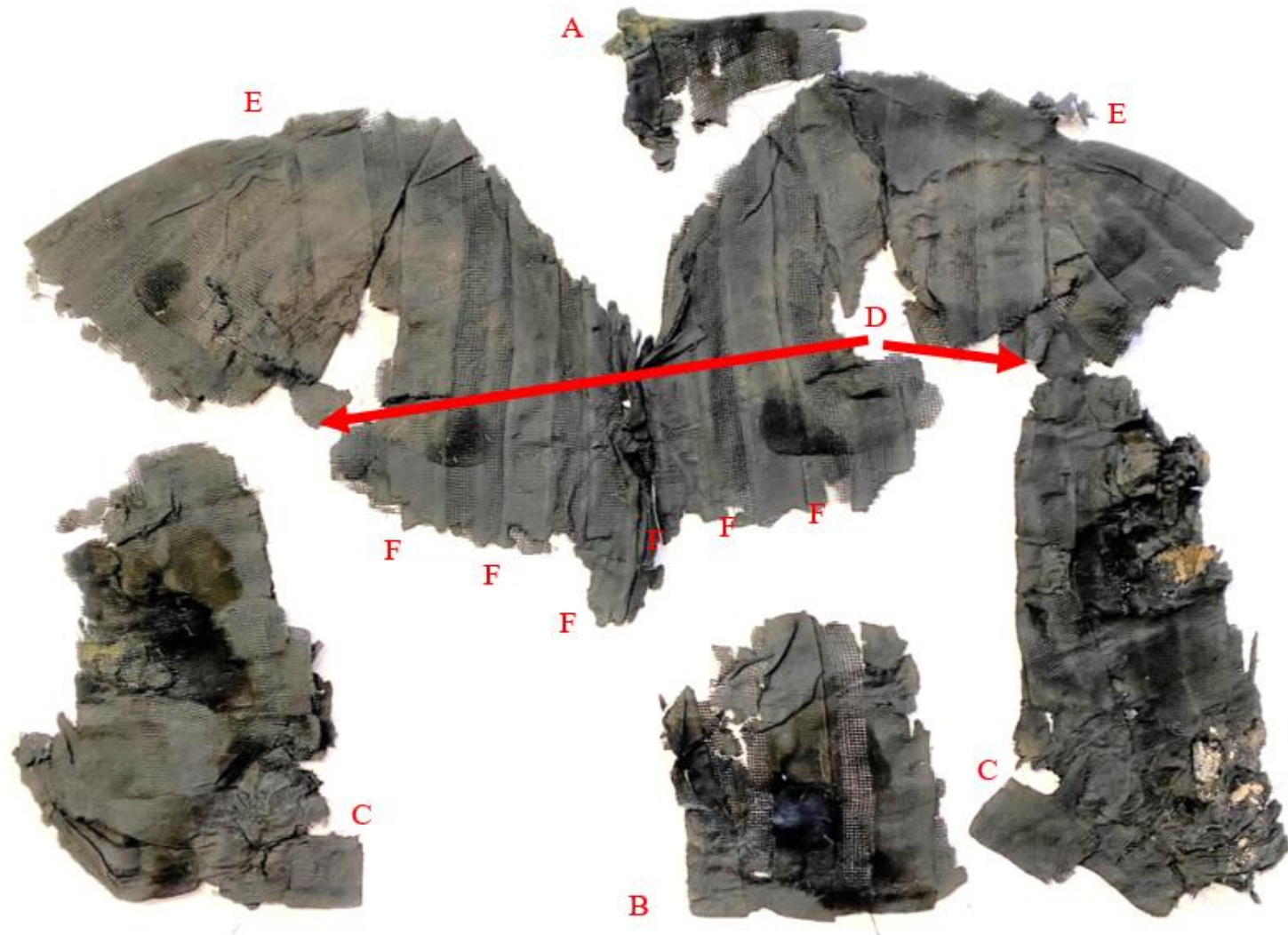


Figure 25: Textile 16 and a closer inspection of the bodice. Note the lack of collar (A), bottom hem (B), sleeve cuffs (C), bust size 34" (D), shoulder seams (E), front facing pleats (F).



Figure 26: Left: Textile 16 close up of fabric in alternating basket weave and dobby weave. The dobby weave is the narrow, patterned ribbon with threaded decoration.

Ladies' Shirt Waist.



65c

VERY NEAT STYLE to button on side, being invisible, as tucks cover buttons. Front neatly trimmed with tucks. Back also trimmed with tucks from shoulders. Full fashioned sleeves with tucked cuffs. This style in four different materials. Do not fail to state size and color when ordering. This illustration will show just how garment looks when made up. Cut just like a paper pattern, except that it is cut out of the cloth itself. Notched, with complete instructions for making. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure.

No. 38G9160 White linen, already cut, simply run it up on your machine, finish, and the garment is ready to wear. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. State size. Price, 3 for \$1.90; each..... **65c**

FINE FANCY MERCERIZED SATEEN.

No. 38G9164 Fancy dotted mercerized sateen, notched, with full instruction for making. Colors, black, blue or red, with white dots. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust, measure. Be sure to state size and color wanted. Price, 3 for \$1.30; each..... **45c**
If by mail, postage extra, each, 10 cents.

FANCY SERGE WAISTING.

No. 38G9172 Medium weight Henley serge, in the very newest stripes or checks, already cut, simply run it up on your machine, finish, and the garment is ready to wear. Colors, white with fancy stripes, or gray in newest style shadow checks. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Price, 3 for \$2.15; each..... **75c**
Be sure to state color and bust measure when ordering.
If by mail, postage extra, each, 10 cents.



Figure 27: Right: Advertisement for shirtwaist pattern similar to Textile 16 (Sears, Roebuck & Co 1907: 1332).

Bodice—Textile 35. Textile 35 (Figure 6-28) was found adhered to Textile 29 (the corset) in the trunk. It is a jacquard weave damask fabric of silk fibers. Handmade by machine, all seams are finished on both the interior and exterior of the garment. A finished-edge ribbon is approximately 1” wide (Appendix 2) The presence of metal stabilizers on the interior of the garment indicates this is a woman’s bodice, worn tightly fitted directly over a corset. The color is distorted but is likely to be an olive green.

The gradual shift in ca. 1890 to loosely fitted bodices indicated a change in trends of women’s fashion, but this tightly fitted bodice with stabilizers would have dated it to about 1880-1890s (Cramer-Reichelderfer 2019: 23-24). Figure 6-29 provides a completed example of what this bodice may have looked like.



Figure 28: Textile 35 Bodice fragments.



Figure 29: Bodice example 1894-1896 (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/174490>).

Skirt—Textile 2. Textile 2 within the dresser is made up of dozens of layers of sheer pinstripe organdy fabric with a plain weave variation of cotton fibers. A few seams of tucks and pleats are noted on one fragment (Figure 6-30). These seams were machine stitched though it is unknown whether that was handmade by machine or readymade. With over 100 small fragments, the larger fragment shown in Figure 6-30 is the only piece with seam construction to provide identification.

With the horizontal tucks and many layers, in combination with the light sheerness of the fabric, this garment is most likely an outer garment. Even further, it is probably a women's summer skirt based on the design woven into the material and the presence of decorative seams/hems (see Figure 6-31 for modern reproduction example and Figure 6-32 for 1908 advertisements).



Figure 30: Textile 2. Skirt tucks (A) and pleats (B).



Figure 31: Left-Example of organza skirt. Modern reproduction of a 1910 pattern. <http://blog.adoredvintage.com/tag/1910s/page/2/> .

COMPARISON OF OUR STYLES, OUR QUALITIES AND OUR PRICES DEMONSTRATES OUR LEADERSHIP

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Figure 32: Right: Ladies' skirt samples (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1156).

Skirt—Textile 22. Textile 22 is an unbalanced plain weave taffeta fabric of silk fibers, much like Textile 20. Whereas Textile 20 is readymade, Textile 22 (Figure 6-33) is hand stitched. The horsehair braid trim along the hem dates the garment to ca. 1880-1890s when horsehair trim was more common (Picken 1973). Two bone buttons are present (4-hole; 0.50” and 0.64” diameter).

The presence of the horsehair braid and long seams indicates this is a woman’s outer garment, likely a silk taffeta skirt. The skirt includes the largest fragments found from any garment. The silk appears to be undecorated, though applied decorations may have disintegrated in the fire (see Figure 6-34 and 6-35 for undecorated skirt examples from ca. 1880-1890s). The skirt also appears to be a lighter, possibly tan, color.



ink
Figure 33: Textile 22. Silk taffeta skirt with horsehair braid trim.



Figure 34: Left: 1890s hand stitched silk dress with cape and matching hat. Note the undecorated hem. (Victoria & Albert Museum: <http://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O1140135/dress-unknown/>).

Figure 35: Right: Tan colored silk taffeta afternoon dress 1885 (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/159376>).

Dress—Textile 3. Textile 3 within the dresser is gauze fabric comprised of a balanced plain weave of cotton fibers. A more decorative edge finish is immediately noted in the embroidered eyelet addition as seen in Figure 6-36. This garment has a hem approximately 2 ¼” wide and many other fragments have lap seams, fagoting, and gathers around the hem. Also present is a full collar 14 ¾” long of the same summer sheer gauze (Figure 6-39). A button placket with a white milk glass button still attached possibly indicates that the garment was lighter in color originally to make the button less visible. Based on the evenness of the construction, it was probably readymade. However, a few hand-stitched seams suggest that the readymade garment was repaired at some point.

The most unique aspect of this garment is the embroidered eyelet lace (see Figure 6-36). Embroidered eyelet lace is found primarily on women’s clothing (Cunningham 2003). This, in conjunction with the collar, layers of fabric, and finishes leads to the determination that this garment is a women’s dress.



Figure 36: Textile 3. Dress eyelet lace.

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No. 2702128 White Embroidery, in white, very fine, and very nice, White, in lace. Price, per yard—\$1.00
No. 2702129 White Embroidery, in white, very fine, and very nice, White, in lace. Price, per yard—\$1.00
No. 2702130 White Embroidery, in white, very fine, and very nice, White, in lace. Price, per yard—\$1.00



Figure 37: Top Left: Ladies' advertisement for dresses (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1156).

Figure 38: Top Right: Eyelet lace advertisement (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902: 1113).

Figure 39: Bottom: Textile 3 full collar.

Suit Vest—Textile 23. Textile 23, found within the trunk, is a twill weave tweed fabric of wool fibers. This readymade garment is lined with horsehair braiding and has a loop shank button (ferrous; 0.61” diameter). Figure 6-40 shows the right breast pocket, right arm hole, and finished edge seams indicating the opening. Whether or not it has lapels is indeterminate. One of the few garments where color could be determined, Textile 23 is a medium shade of brown. Tweed is an outer garment weighted fabric. This, combined with the right arm hole, makes Textile 23 most likely a men’s outer garment suit vest.



Figure 40: Textile 23. Men's suit vest. Arm hole (A) and right breast pocket (B).

Suit Vest—Textile 24. The second suit vest found within the trunk, Textile 24 is a layered garment. While the fashion facing is a full basket weave (more than 4x4) monk's cloth of cotton fibers, the lining is a balanced plain weave crash fabric of cotton fibers (see Figure 6-42 for late nineteenth century monk's cloth vest example). Machine stitched and most likely readymade, the garment has notched lapels (both left and right) and a finished edge seam on the left for an arm hole (see Figure 6-41). Figure 6-43 provides a vest example with lapels from ca. 1900. With the lapels and the arm hole, this garment is another men's suit vest, though it potentially could have been a sporting coat vest. No pockets remain but there may have been some when the garment was whole.



Figure 41: Textile 24. Sporting suit vest. Note the left (A) and right (B) lapels, as well as the left arm hole (C).



Figure 42: Left: Example of monk's cloth vest from 1885-1890. Does not have lapels, but the material is similar (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/91122>).



Figure 43: Right: Silk waistcoat example from ca.1900 with lapels (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/91131>).

Jackets—Textile 10. The first of two jackets within the dresser, Textile 10 is made of Oxford cloth in a half-basket weave with cotton fibers and with many machine-stitched edge finishes. There are pleats on the outside and princess seams (Figure 6-44). It has no collar, the hem is gathered/pleated, and the cuffs are approximately 2” wide. There are no visible button holes, plackets, or button stitching, suggesting the possibility of a hook enclosure.

The machine stitched garment may have been a readymade outer garment jacket for women. The princess seams would not be found in a men’s jacket (see Figure 6-45 and 6-46 for advertisements for women’s jackets). It was not common in men’s garments to find pleats on the outside or have a jacket be collarless (Cramer-Reichelderfer 2019; Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908).

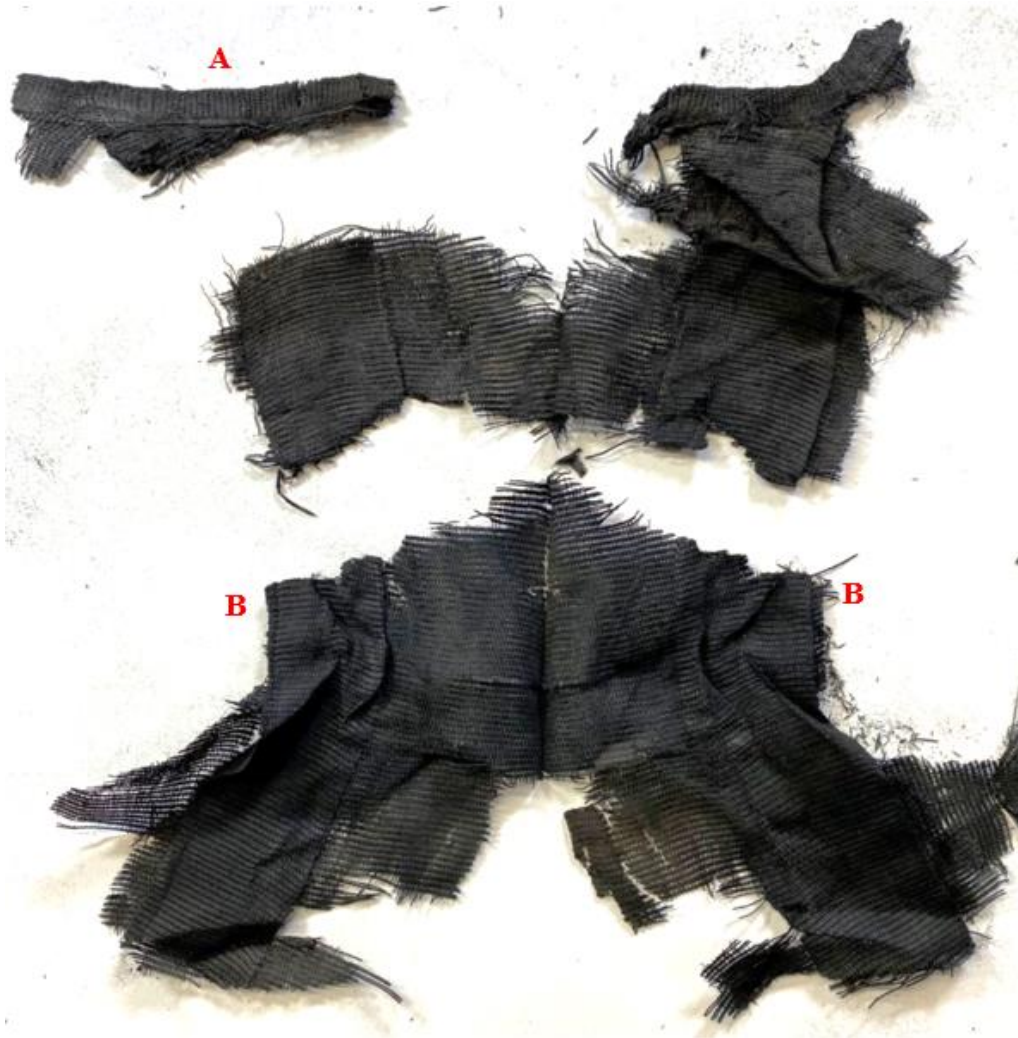


Figure 44: Textile 10. Jacket. Note lack of collar (A) and princess seams (B).

No. 27*2080 **SIZE 32 to 42 inches** in bust measure. Larger sizes add 20 per cent. Have the regular silhouette price.

No. 27*2070

No. 27*2030

No. 27*2000

No. 27*2050

No. 27*2010 **\$8.75** THIS JAUNTY JACKET IS MADE OF GOOD QUALITY ALL WOOL COVERT with lined back and half fitted by front. It is neatly trimmed with self strapping and buttons as shown in illustration, coat shaped collar and lapels; plain coat sleeves trimmed up with effect with self strapping and buttons lined throughout with good grade satin. Length, 24 inches. No more to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 27*2080** Color, cadet. **\$8.75** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 48 cents.

No. 27*2070 **\$7.50** NOBBY ALL WOOL BROADCLOTH JACKET made with half lined back and front; plain sleeves, attached on cuffs; coat shaped collar and lapels and two slash pockets with pointed tabs; trimmed with silk braid as shown in illustration. It is lined throughout with satin. Length, 21 inches. An excellent value. Give bust measure, please. **No. 27*2070** Color, black. **\$7.50** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 43 cents.

No. 27*2040 **\$5.95** POPULAR BOX COAT IS VERY STYLISH THIS SEASON and this one made of good quality covert is neatly trimmed with self strapping and buttons, half fitted by front. It is made with coat shaped collar and lapels; side vent front; coat sleeves with turn back cuffs. Length, 26 inches. A very desirable garment. You'll like it. No more to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 27*2040** Color, cadet. **\$5.95** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 44 cents.

No. 27*2060 **\$4.98** CHIC HALF FITTED JACKET of good grade covert; cuffs with ribbed on collar and lapels, collar being trimmed with three rows of silk overcast; cut effect on plain coat sleeves is looked with two buttons; fitted back trimmed with pointed tabs and buttons; front jacket is lined with satin. Length, 22 inches. Always give bust measure when ordering. **No. 27*2060** Color, cadet. **\$4.98** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 42 cents.

No. 27*2090 **\$3.75** STYLISH BOX COAT MADE OF COVERT cloth with lined velvet collar trimmed with self strapping and coat shaped lapels; turn-back cuffs; two slash pockets with tabs; coat is trimmed in front and back with two narrow straps of self material; new shaped sleeves; quilted. Length, 27 inches. Don't forget to give bust measure when ordering. **No. 27*2090** Color, cadet. **\$3.75** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 40 cents.

No. 27*2020 **\$5.95** THIS SMART COAT IS MADE OF ALL WOOL FANCY MIXTURE. It is artistically trimmed with self strapping and fancy buttons; slash velvet collar; coat shaped lapels; half fitted back with vent at center; ends of front with two slash pockets finished with flap; turn-back cuffs trimmed with button. Coat is lined, and measures 26 inches. Don't fail to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 27*2020** Color, gray plaid pattern. **\$5.95** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 42 cents.

No. 27*2020 **\$4.75** JAUNTY COVERT CLOTH COAT is made with half-lined back with deep vent at side seams and trimmed with self strapping as shown in illustration; coat is made with four pockets finished with tabs; slash lapels. Coat shaped collar and lapels; front, plain coat sleeves lined throughout with Helmar silk. Length, 27 inches. Don't fail to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 27*2020** Color, cadet. **\$4.75** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 43 cents.

No. 27*2000 **\$8.50** SWAGGER COAT MADE OF GOOD QUALITY BROADCLOTH. It is double breasted and made with half fitted back; has deep vent at center back; every half width collar of the half a wide reverse with three rows of buttons; six button pocket; plain sleeves with fancy V-neck; silk collar trimmed with silk braid and two rows of overcast and velvet lapels is shown with six hand and coat buttons. **No. 27*2000** Color, black. **\$8.50** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 44 cents.

Figure 45: Advertisement for women's jackets (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1137).

No. 17R311 **\$6.75**

No. 17R308 **\$4.25**

No. 17R310 **\$4.95**

No. 17R312 **\$7.25**

No. 17R316 **\$2.98**

No. 17R311 **\$6.75** THIS JAUNTY JACKET IS MADE OF GOOD QUALITY ALL WOOL COVERT with lined back and half fitted by front. It is neatly trimmed with self strapping and buttons as shown in illustration, coat shaped collar and lapels; plain coat sleeves trimmed up with effect with self strapping and buttons lined throughout with good grade satin. Length, 24 inches. No more to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 17R311** Color, cadet. **\$6.75** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 48 cents.

No. 17R308 **\$4.25** NOBBY ALL WOOL BROADCLOTH JACKET made with half lined back and front; plain sleeves, attached on cuffs; coat shaped collar and lapels and two slash pockets with pointed tabs; trimmed with silk braid as shown in illustration. It is lined throughout with satin. Length, 21 inches. An excellent value. Give bust measure, please. **No. 17R308** Color, black. **\$4.25** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 43 cents.

No. 17R310 **\$4.95** POPULAR BOX COAT IS VERY STYLISH THIS SEASON and this one made of good quality covert is neatly trimmed with self strapping and buttons, half fitted by front. It is made with coat shaped collar and lapels; side vent front; coat sleeves with turn back cuffs. Length, 26 inches. A very desirable garment. You'll like it. No more to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 17R310** Color, cadet. **\$4.95** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 44 cents.

No. 17R312 **\$7.25** CHIC HALF FITTED JACKET of good grade covert; cuffs with ribbed on collar and lapels, collar being trimmed with three rows of silk overcast; cut effect on plain coat sleeves is looked with two buttons; fitted back trimmed with pointed tabs and buttons; front jacket is lined with satin. Length, 22 inches. Always give bust measure when ordering. **No. 17R312** Color, cadet. **\$7.25** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 42 cents.

No. 17R316 **\$2.98** STYLISH BOX COAT MADE OF COVERT cloth with lined velvet collar trimmed with self strapping and coat shaped lapels; turn-back cuffs; two slash pockets with tabs; coat is trimmed in front and back with two narrow straps of self material; new shaped sleeves; quilted. Length, 27 inches. Don't forget to give bust measure when ordering. **No. 17R316** Color, cadet. **\$2.98** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 40 cents.

No. 17R311 **\$6.75** THIS SMART COAT IS MADE OF ALL WOOL FANCY MIXTURE. It is artistically trimmed with self strapping and fancy buttons; slash velvet collar; coat shaped lapels; half fitted back with vent at center; ends of front with two slash pockets finished with flap; turn-back cuffs trimmed with button. Coat is lined, and measures 26 inches. Don't fail to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 17R311** Color, gray plaid pattern. **\$6.75** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 42 cents.

No. 17R310 **\$4.95** JAUNTY COVERT CLOTH COAT is made with half-lined back with deep vent at side seams and trimmed with self strapping as shown in illustration; coat is made with four pockets finished with tabs; slash lapels. Coat shaped collar and lapels; front, plain coat sleeves lined throughout with Helmar silk. Length, 27 inches. Don't fail to state bust measure when ordering. **No. 17R310** Color, cadet. **\$4.95** Price. If by mail, postage extra, 43 cents.

Figure 46: Advertisement for collarless women's jackets (except No. 17R308) (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902: 1098).

Jacket—Textile 17. The second of two jackets found within the dresser, Textile 17 is a dobby weave madras fabric of cotton fibers. The geometric design of the fabric (highlighted in Figure 6-47), the thickness of the fabric, and the complexity of the machine stitching leads to the conclusion that this is an outer garment, most likely a jacket. Two button snap sockets were recovered in association with this fabric. It is indeterminate whether this garment is machine stitched purchased or machine stitched from home.



Figure 47: Textile 17 jacket fabric and detailed image of geometric diamond pattern.

Jacket—Textile 34. The final outer garment found within the trunk, Textile 34 is a warp-faced twill drill fabric of cotton fibers. It is a layered garment and machine stitched of unknown manufacturing origin. A back vent (Figure 6-48) is present in the design that is either a single vent or one side of a double vent. This is an outer garment jacket of indeterminate gender.



Figure 48: Textile 34. Outer garment Jacket. Back Vent.

Sack Coat--Textile 26. Another layered garment, Textile 26 is machine stitched. The lining is a light twill weave, the interface is a balanced plain weave, and the fashion face is a twill weave serge fabric of wool fibers. The construction of the garment consists of many edge finishes and is standard construction for men's sack coat which is generally a readymade item (see Figure 6-50 and 6-51 for construction advertisement). Lined lapels are present (see Figure 6-49).



Figure 49: Textile 26. Men's sack coat. Note the lapels (A).

Indeterminate Outer Garment—Textiles 9. A basket-weave (grouped 4, grouped 2) fabric structure, Textile 9 is a hopsacking fabric of cotton fibers. This heavy-weight fabric is only represented by four small fragments with a small button hole on a placket (Figure 6-52). The button placket has a finished edge, but it could have been a top garment collar, top garment cuff, bottom garment waistband, or others. Not enough remains to determine the typical use of this garment, but the thickness suggests that this is an outer garment of unknown gender.



Figure 52: Textile 9. Outer garment. Close up of finished edge of button placket.

Indeterminate Outer Garment—Textile 11. The next indeterminate outer garment, Textile 11 is made of a half-basket weave oxford cloth of cotton fibers like Textile 10. This machine-stitched, probably readymade garment has seams approximately 3” apart. Also present is a ruffle with one machine-stitched edge finish (Figure 6-53). Another edge is hand stitched indicating a repair on a readymade item. There is a waistband-type seam that includes both horizontal and vertical stitching. In addition, there is hand-stitched basting (Figure 6-54).

Though there are plenty of identifiable stitching patterns, the only definitive identification is that this is an indeterminate women’s outer garment. This is not a shirtwaist, but it is possible that Textile 11 is a summer cape or a skirt ruffle.



Figure 53: Textile 11. Indeterminate. Top: waistband-like seams and gathers.

Figure 54: Textile 11. Indeterminate. Bottom: hand stitched basting.

Indeterminate Outer Garment—Textile 18. Found in the trunk, Textile 18 is a fancy weave bird’s eye piqué fabric of cotton fibers. The majority of this fabric is machine stitched, though at home or in a shop is unknown. There are potential princess seams (Figure 6-56), which are hand stitched and featured in Figure 47. This type of fabric is usually used in outer garments. With the presence of potential princess seams, this garment is a women’s outer garment of unknown design (see Figure 6-55 for close up). It could be a jacket, a dress, or a suit.



Figure 55: Textile 18. Top: Close up of fabric design.

Figure 56: Textile 18. Bottom: Potentially hand stitched princess seams or pin tucks that open for the bust.

Indeterminate Outer Garment—Textile 31. Textile 31 is a modified half basket weave dimity-like fabric of cotton fibers. The fragments are small, making determining manufacturing technique and garment type difficult. A plain weave lining is present (Figure 6-57) which leads to the possibility of Textile 31 being an outer garment.



Figure 57: Garment 31. Indeterminate outerwear. dimity-like fabric modified half basket weave with a plain weave lining.

Undergarments

Undergarments are types of clothing that were generally not meant to be seen in public. They were to be worn beneath outer garments when out in society. Corsets were still universally worn by women, the shape changing into an S shape for the body (Ley 1975:56) This caused the front part of the body to be pushed forward with the back and lower body pushed back (Ley 1975:56). Other undergarments for women included drawers, corset covers, chemises, night gowns, petticoats, and wrappers (Picken 1973). It was in 1900 that there was an increase in ruffles and elaborate embroidery (Kidwell and Christman 1974:147).

Night gowns, however, were still a luxury in 1908 and not truly considered “a right of all classes” (Kidwell and Christman 1974: 148). All other undergarments mentioned would have been found within a typical woman’s wardrobe. For instance, a wrapper (or house dress) is a loose-fitting morning gown, simple in style compared to clothing worn in public, and allowed women to wear fewer or looser undergarments. Wrappers were designed to be worn in a private setting, since they allowed women to relax, be more comfortable, and move more freely without the confines of societal fashion (Cunningham 2003: 7). Some wrappers are designed with linings that fit closer to the body.

For men, undergarments style remained relatively unchanged over the past several decades consisting of union suits or shirts and drawers (Kidwell and Christman 1974). Coming in a variety of weights and materials, undergarments changed with the seasons. This may include fleece lined for winter and light cotton for summer (Kidwell and Christman 1974: 125).

The various styles of undergarments for men and women are reflected in the assemblage from the race riot. The undergarments identified came from both the dresser and the trunk and comprised 31 percent of the total garments, making it the second largest collection of the assemblage (see Figure 6-3). Table 6-7 shows the breakdown of identified undergarments from House E.

Table 7: Undergarments by Context

Undergarment	Dresser	Trunk
corset	0	1
pantaloons	1	0
petticoat	3	1
stockings	1	0
union suit/vest	1	1
vest & drawers	0	1
wrapper	1	0

Wrapper—Textile 1. Textile 1 from the dresser is a muslin fabric with a balanced plain weave of cotton fibers (See Figure 46). There is no decoration on any of the fragments and the muslin itself is undecorated. The quality of stitching is poor, indicated by unevenly sewn lines of stitching and an excessive amount of untidy loose threads. A sewing machine was definitely used to assemble this garment, however there is not enough evidence to determine if the sewing machine was used at a person's home or if it was poorly professionally-made. Included in the design are several ruffles and tucks (see Appendix 2 for further images), and a gathered waistband with a tab (Figure 6-58). Associated with the tab is possibly a tie, though degradation makes this difficult to determine.

Due to the lightness of the fabric and quality of stitching, this garment is most likely an undergarment. More specifically, this undergarment is a women's wrapper determined through the combination of ruffles and unique seams included with the waist tie. Those unique seams indicate a special closure on a full body undergarment with gathers above and below the waistband (see Figure 6-59 for construction sample and Figure 6-60 for Sears, Roebuck & Co advertisement).



Figure 58: Textile 1. Wrapper waistband approximately 1 1/4" wide (A) and gathers (B).



Figure 59: Left: A vintage reproduction pattern of ladies' house dress or wrapper from 1908 (<https://www.vplll.org>).



Figure 60: Right: Ladies' wrapper samples (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902: 1198).

Corset—Textile 29. Textile 29, found within the trunk, is a warp-faced twill weave structure, drill fabric of cotton fibers. A readymade garment, Textile 29 is a lace trimmed corset (Figure 6-61). The lace, 1 ½” wide, is stitched along the top of the corset with a small ribbon woven through and runs possibly along the busk line. The busk line has a minimum of four hooks (Figure 6-63) and the back has eyelets with a cotton, braided tie (like shoestring) (Figure 6-62).

The stays in the corset are a cuprous metal with capped ends. The bottom hem of the corset appears scalloped, though that may be due to shrinkage around the stays during the fire. A garter strap, approximately 1” wide is stitched to the bottom hem of the corset with a ribbon-like extension approximately 1 1/8” wide. Some of the stitching of the seams along the body of the corset indicates an S-curve style corset. Since Textile 29 is heavily fragmented, Figure 6-64 and 6-65 provide period examples of the what the corset may have looked like.



Figure 61: Textile 29. All fragments. Closer images in subsequent figures.



Figure 62: Textile 29 Corset. Left: Eyelet with ties. Would have been toward the top of the corset because of lace with ribbon woven through.



Figure 63: Right: corset busk with hook (A) and eye (B) fastener.



Figure 64: Left: 1890-1905 corset example with minimum five hooks on busk, ribbon woven through lace at top, and garter straps (University of New Hampshire Scholars Repository: https://scholars.unh.edu/bowen_collection/901/).

Strictly Straight Front Dip Hip Model. 85^c
Special Value - -

No. 18K154 This bias gored is medium high above the waist line with a long dip directly over the hips. A most satisfactory and serviceable style. Our illustration, which is pictured on a living model shows the exact lines of this beautiful garment. Made of best quality coutil, heavily boned, with best non-rustable steels, trimmed with beautiful quality lace, drawn with satin baby ribbon. Has taffeta ribbon front bow. This corset is fitted on both front and sides with all elastic hose supporters, the kind that are made for wear. This beautiful and easy fitting model is designed for the average figure. Regular \$1.25 value. Color white only. Sizes, 18 to 30. Be sure to give size. Our price..... **85^c**
 If by mail, postage extra 16 cents.

 An illustration of a woman wearing a corset, showing the front view with a dip at the hips. She is also wearing a long, flowing skirt and garter straps. The illustration is a black and white line drawing.

Figure 65: Right: advertisement for corset. Note the seam over the hip and the lace with baby ribbon through it (Sears, Roebuck & Co 1908: 996).

Stocking—Textile 15. This garment is a jersey variation using a tuck stitch known as lisle fabric. Decorated in a lace-like pattern, this black garment is a summer stocking due to the sheer quality of the fabric (see Figure 6-70 for closeup of lisle fabric). Found inside out, the stocking is a nearly complete single stocking measuring 7 ¼” long for the foot size and 14 ½” long from heel to cuff (Figure 6-66). The foot size indicates a size 8 ½ for hose and a size 3 shoe historically which is the modern equivalent of a 6-6.5 size shoe (see Figure 6-67 for historic sizing). Figure 6-69 is an exact match for style and fabric from the Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908 catalog while Figure 6-68 is a near identical example of this stocking from Germany.

The lisle pattern encompasses the entire knit tube and stops within three inches of the cuff. The knit was so fragile that any other attempts at laying the fabric out for better detail resulted in further fragmentation.

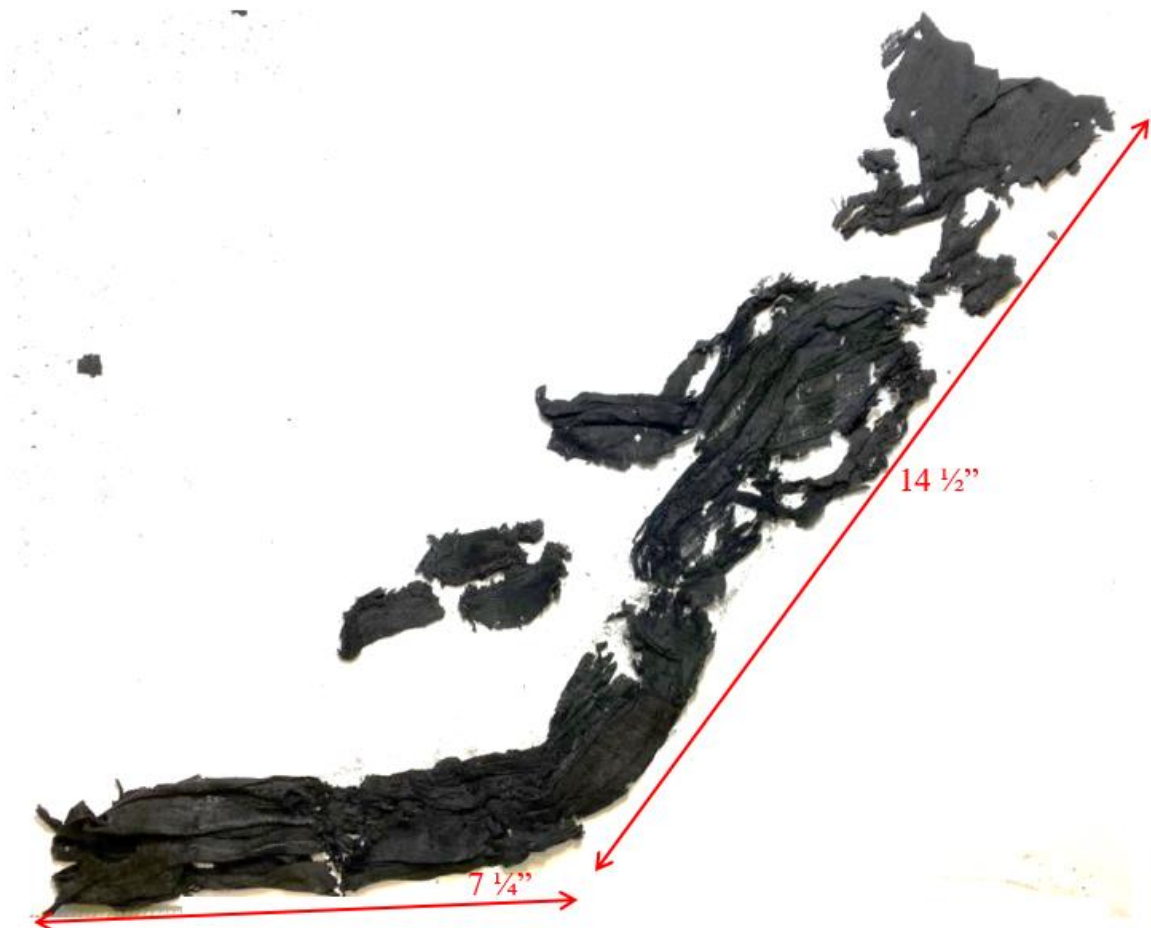


Figure 66: Textile 15. One whole summer stocking. Measurements included in the image.

GREAT VALUES IN LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSIERY

DO NOT FAIL TO STATE THE CORRECT SIZE YOU WEAR. CONSIDER OUR SPLENDID VALUES IN SUMMER UNDERWEAR WHEN ORDERING YOUR HOSIERY.

SCALE OF SIZES: Size of Shoe . 1-2 3-4 5-6 7
Size of Hose . 8½ 9 9½ 10

PRICES LOWER AND VALUES BETTER THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS CATALOGUE

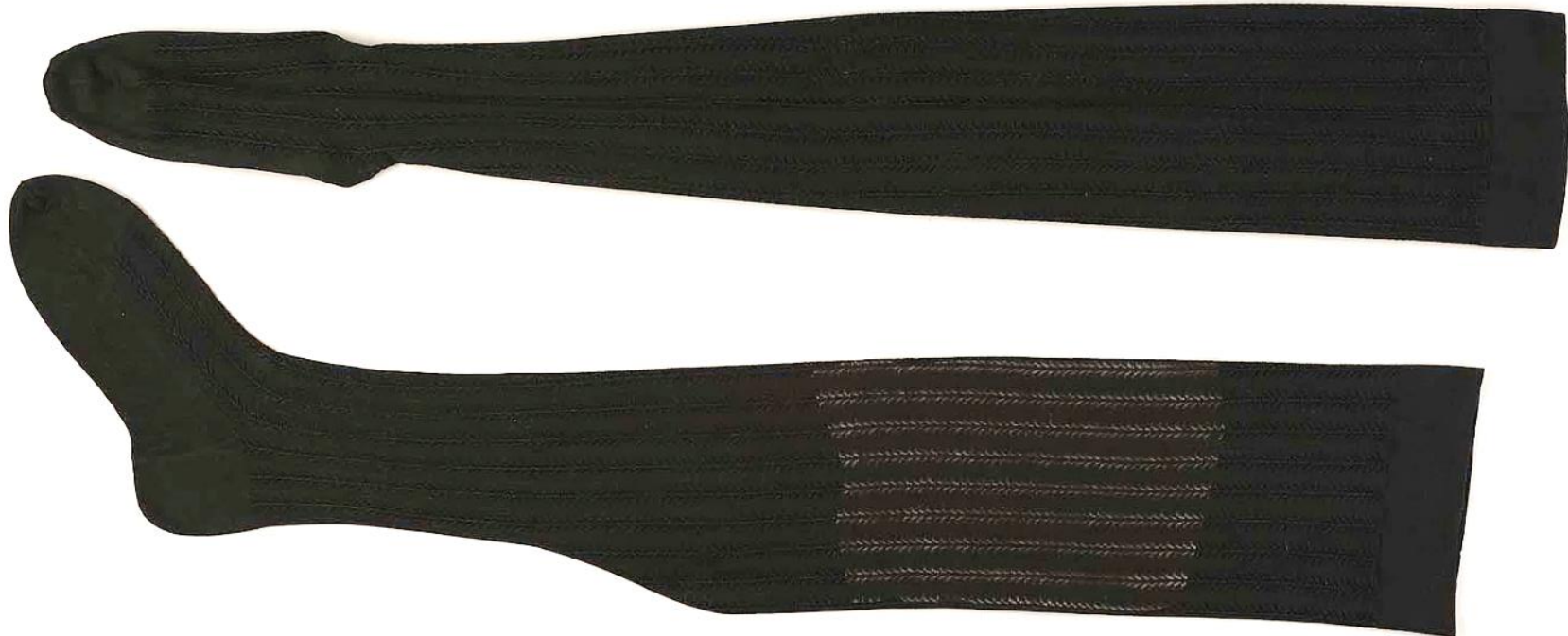


Figure 67: Top: Advertisement heading for Sears, Roebuck & Co. Hosiery Section (1908: 951) which provides scale of sizes for hose and shoes.

Figure 68: Bottom: Example of black lisle cotton hose from 1900-1920. Note the lisle pattern wraps around the entire knit tube. Size 8 ½ from Germany (Museum of Fine Arts Boston: <https://collections.mfa.org/download/118045>).

63c FOR 3 PAIRS
ALLOVER LACE LISLE STOCKINGS, EXTRA VALUE.



No. 16K2432
 This stocking is an allover lace stocking, made from the very finest lisle. The sole, heel and toe are extra reinforced. The stocking is lace to within about 5 inches of the top, so that you do not have to fasten the garter into the lace of the stocking but have a good firm top to fasten it to. Sizes, 8½, 9, 9½ and 10.
 Do not forget to state size wanted.
 Price, 3 pairs for **63c**
 If by mail, postage extra, per pair, 5 cents.



Figure 69: Top: Advertisement for black lisle stocking in exact example of Textile 15 (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 952). Textile 15 is approximately a size 8 1/2.

Figure 70: Bottom: close-up of lisle pattern.

Pantaloons—Textile 4. Textile 4, from within the dresser, is a gauze fabric made up of a balanced plain weave of cotton fibers. This garment was handmade by machine and has a drawstring casing and gussets (Figure 6-71). The edge finishes are more decorative and gathered at a 2 ¼” wide hem. Minimally there were 6 layers of folded fabric. The stitching is not neat with several instances of hand stitched repair. Several seams approximately 3” wide in the middle tapering to 2” on either side indicate the presence of a closed crotch (Figure 6-72). The waistband includes small gathers stitched with a machine (Figure 6-71).

Textile 4 is a female undergarment. With the drawstring casing and the wide hem, the garment is most likely pantaloons (or drawers). Pantaloons, at the turn of the twentieth century, would have been traditionally knee length, loose fitted undergarments trimmed with ruffles or lace and would have been either open in the crotch for hygiene purposes or closed as seen in Figure 6-74 (Cunningham 2003: 20). This garment may have used a pattern similar to Figure 6-73 for creation.



Figure 71: Textile 4: Pantaloons. Drawstring casing (A) and gathers (B) of waistband.



Figure 72: Left: Textile 4 Pantaloons crotch seams (A).

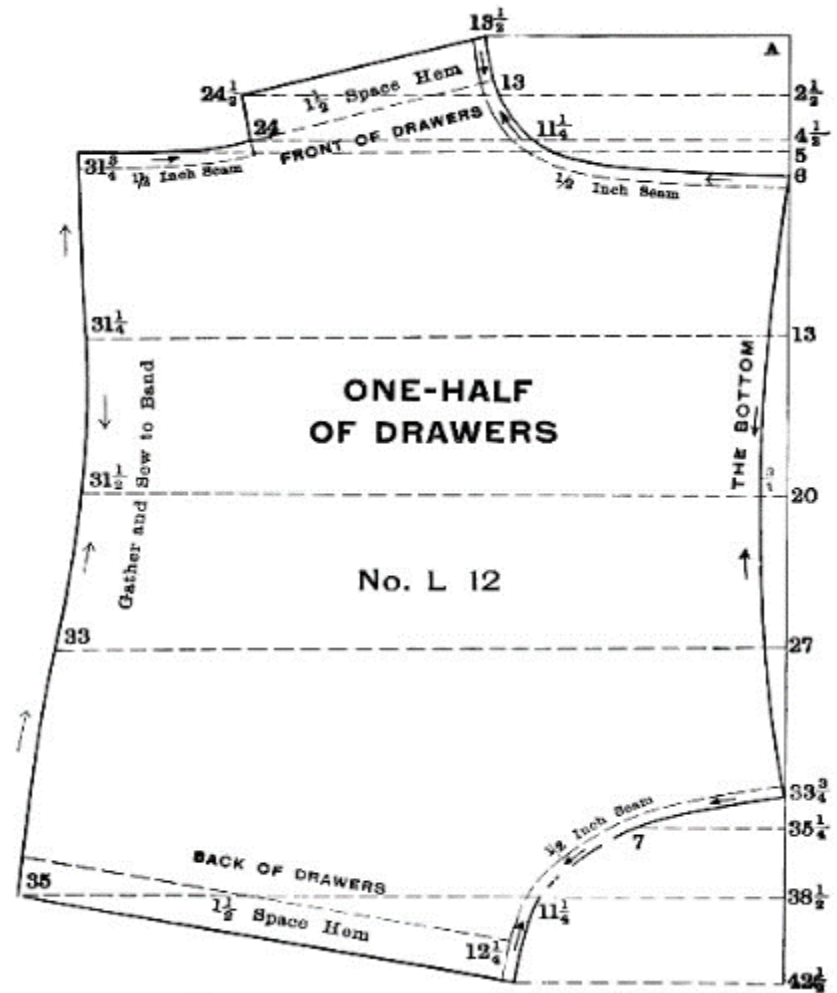


Figure 73: Right: pattern example of one-half drawers from Ladies' Treasury (1907) (<http://www.tudorlinks.com/treasury/freepatterns/w1907drawerspatt.html>).

23° PLAIN DRAWERS, OPEN OR CLOSED STYLE.
 These Drawers are made of good muslin, well ruffled, trimmed with a cluster of neat tucks and hemstitched hem. They come both open and closed styles. Sizes 14, 17, 19, preferred. Lengths, 23, 25, 27, and 29 inches. What length please?
 No. 38K6100 Open. Price 23c
 No. 38K6101 Closed. Price 23c
 If by mail, postage extra, each, 7c.

29° OPEN OR CLOSED MUSLIN DRAWERS.
 Good quality muslin is used for the body of these Drawers, while the ruffle is of cambric and trimmed with neat hemstitched hem and a row of tucks and tuck-in-lace. They come both in open and closed styles. Lengths, 23, 25, 27 and 29 inches. Give length when ordering.
 No. 38K6104 Open. Price 29c
 No. 38K6105 Closed. Price 29c
 If by mail, postage extra, each, 7c.

37° WELL MADE RUFFLE TRIMMED DRAWERS.
 These Drawers are made of good muslin and trimmed with cambric ruffle which is finished with cluster of tucks and tuck-in-lace. We guarantee them to give you the best of wear. Open style only. Lengths, 23, 25, 27 and 29 inches. Mention length when ordering.
 No. 38K6108 Price..... 37c
 If by mail, postage extra, 8 cents.

39° EMBROIDERY TRIMMED RUFFLE DRAWERS.
 We recommend these Drawers for their excellent wearing qualities. They are made of good muslin, ruffled with cambric ruffle edged with embroidery. They are well made and are a good value. Open style only. Lengths, 23, 25, 27 and 29 inches. State length, please.
 No. 38K6112 Price..... 39c
 If by mail, postage extra, 8 cents.

45° LACE TRIMMED CAMBRIC DRAWERS.
 One of our best values is represented in these Cambric Drawers, trimmed with tucks and tuck-in-lace ruffle edged with wide lace of a good wearing quality. They come in open and closed styles. Lengths, 23, 25, 27 and 29 inches. Give length desired.
 No. 38K6116 Open..... 45c
 No. 38K6117 Closed..... 45c
 Price..... 45c
 If by mail, postage extra, each, 7 cents.

49° NICELY TRIMMED, LOW PRICE.
 Fine cambric forms the foundation of these Drawers, which have wide lawn ruffle trimmed with cluster of tucks, two rows of tucks and lace-trimmed hem and lace edge to match. Open style only. Lengths, 23, 25, 27 and 29 inches. Don't forget to mention length when ordering.
 No. 38K6120 Price..... 49c
 If by mail, postage extra, 8 cents.

47° A REMARKABLE VALUE.
 Wide embroidery ruffle and a cluster of tucks are used as a trimming on these Cambric Drawers, which come in either open or closed style. They are well made and will give you the best of wear. Lengths, 23, 25, 27 and 29 inches. Mention length desired.
 No. 38K6124 Open..... 47c
 No. 38K6125 Closed..... 47c
 Price..... 47c
 If by mail, postage extra, each, 8c.

COMBINATION CORSET COVER AND DRAWERS OR CORSET COVER AND SKIRT AND THE NEW COMBINATION BRASSIERE.

SIZES: Bust measure, 32 to 42 inches on Combination Garments. Order by bust measure.

98°

\$1.98

Figure 74: Drawer advertisements (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1109).

Petticoat—Textile 7. Textile 7, from the dresser, is a muslin fabric in a balanced plain weave using cotton fibers. The prominent fragment features a waistband (1” wide) with pleats, all machine stitched. It is not stitched well, consisting of uneven stitches. This may indicate that Textile 7 was handmade by machine. Attached to the waistband is a set of hand stitched ties (Figure 6-75). Finished edges indicate the opening of this garment and the ties to tie it shut.

This garment is a petticoat or underskirt, an undergarment found in a female’s wardrobe and is worn beneath a skirt or dress. It more than likely was a white or neutral color, but due to the soot, the color is indeterminate. The complexity of the design of this petticoat is unknown as only the waistband and top three to five inches is present; this petticoat could be plain muslin or have a variety of designs along the hem and front (see Figure 6-81 and 6-84 for curated examples of muslin petticoats).



Figure 75: Textile 7. Petticoat waistband and tie closure.

Petticoat—Textile 12. Textile 12 is a balanced plain weave gauze fabric of cotton fibers, found in the dresser. A hem 2” -2 ¾” wide is hand stitched (Figure 6-76 and 6-77). There is a potential seam present, running horizontal, meant to add length if the garment is too short. Shell button impressions, likely from Textile 16 adjacent in the stack of fabrics recovered, are approximately 0.38” diameter.

This garment is potentially a petticoat like Textile 7. With the exception of the possible ruffle, there is no other evidence remaining as to decoration. However, analyzing the fibers under the microscope to determine fiber content (cotton) gives hints that the natural color of the fibers might have been either natural brown or red.



Figure 76: Textile 12. Petticoat. Top: hand stitched hems.

Figure 77: Textile 12. Petticoat. Bottom: closeup of hand stitched hem.

Petticoat—Textile 14. Textile 14 is a balanced plain weave muslin fabric made of cotton fibers. Like Textile 7 and 12 above, this item contains tuck pleats, edge finishes, and lap seams. Unlike the other garments, Textile 14 includes selvage and roping. Though there are nearly 50 fragments for Textile 14, only a few have any of the identifiable features mentioned. Figure 6-78 shows the tuck pleats, most likely handmade by machine. This garment is a petticoat. Advertisements from the 1908 Sears, Roebuck & Co. catalog provide other examples of petticoats with similar construction (Figure 6-82, 6-83, and 6-85).



Figure 78: Textile 14. Petticoat tuck pleats.

Petticoat—Textile 33. Textile 33 is a balanced plain weave lawn fabric of cotton fibers. Most of the garment is machine stitched (unknown if readymade or handmade by machine) with a horizontal hand stitched fabric/ruffle for adding length (Figure 6-80). A waistband with small gathers is machine stitched with a hand-stitched tie, potentially from a repair (Figure 6-79). It has machine stitched horizontal pleats. The construction method of waistband and added ruffles identify this garment as a petticoat.



Figure 79: Undergarment petticoat. Textile 33. Top: waistband (machine stitched) with hand stitched tie.

Figure 80: Bottom: hand stitched added ruffle.



Figure 81: Left: Example of petticoat 1895 with horizontal pleats like Textile 33 (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/158080>).

\$1.75 EXTRA VALUE IN A N EMBROIDERY TRIMMED SKIRT.
 The body of this Skirt is of good quality cambric. The hem flounce is finished with rows of hemstitched tucks and extra deep embroidery flounce in an unusually pretty pattern. Finished at top with adjustable draw string; has dust ruffle. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. When ordering, give length.
 No. 38K5724 Price... \$1.75
 If by mail, postage extra, 22 cents.

\$1.98 A COMBINATION OF SIMPLICITY AND ELEGANCE.
 This beautiful embroidery trimmed skirt is made of fine quality cambric; the flounce has a wide, heavy embroidery in original design and headed by wide band of embroidery finishing with silk ribbon inserting has dust ruffle. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Give length, please.
 No. 38K5728 Price... \$1.98
 If by mail, postage extra, 20 cents.

\$2.19 ELEGANT EMBROIDERY TRIMMED SKIRT.
 Best quality cambric forms the foundation of this beautiful Skirt. The flounce is a nice quality cambric and is trimmed with three clusters of hemstitched tucks. The wide English embroidery flounce is an exquisite pattern. We feel sure that you will like it. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Don't fail to order by length.
 No. 38K5732 Price... \$2.19
 If by mail, postage extra, 21 cents.

\$1.98 CAMBRIC SKIRT WITH DEEP EMBROIDERY TRIMMED FLOUNCE.
 This skirt is of nice quality cambric. The deep hem flounce is trimmed with clusters of tucks alternating with rows of embroidery flounces, as shown, and is finished with wide embroidery ruffle. This is an excellent bargain. Embroidery is the most durable trimming. Skirt comes with draw string. Has dust ruffle. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. A very nice value.
 No. 38K5736 Price... \$1.98
 If by mail, postage extra, 21 cents.

\$2.48 THE DAINTIEST OF LINGERIE SKIRTS.
 This exquisite garment is made of good quality cambric with deep flounce of fine quality lawn trimmed with the clusters of 50 tucks separated by rows of hemstitching and embroidery flounces, finished at bottom with extra wide ruffle of embroidery in very correct pattern. An unusually attractive skirt. Lengths 38, 40 and 42 inches. Length, please?
 No. 38K5740 Price... \$2.48
 If by mail, postage extra, 22 cents.

Figure 82: Right: Advertisements for petticoats with hemstitched tucks similar to Textile 33 (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1105).



Figure 83: Top: Advertisement for muslin underskirt like Textiles 7 and 14 (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 1106).

Figure 84: Bottom Left: 1903 muslin petticoat example (<https://collections.mfa.org/objects/123676>).

Figure 85: Bottom Right: advertisements for underskirts. Note the heavily laced bottom hem that did not present itself in the assemblage (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1902: 1067).

Union Suit or Vest—Textile 8. Textile 8 is a 1x1 ribbed knit made of cotton fibers, found within the dresser. It is a readymade garment. A button placket approximately 1” wide with no additional adornment (such as lace) is the only seam construction (Figure 6-86). A small button hole is stitched into the button placket and a seam along the bottom denotes the bottom of the opening of this garment. Being able to stretch slightly in design and finely woven, this garment is a woman’s undergarment, either a union suit or a vest.



Figure 86: Textile 8 Undergarment Union Suit or vest. Button placket with one small button hole (A). Left: front of placket. Right: back of placket. The back of the placket has overcast stitching (an edge finish).

Union Suit—Textile 21. This garment is a weft-insertion jersey (knit) of fleeced-backed jersey (Figure 6-88) made of cotton. This would have been a winter wear union suit most likely for a man, as indicated by the low decoration around the collar along with the size and style of the buttons (bone, .75” diameter). On the collar is a ribbon/tie that allows for the garment to be hung on a wall (Figure 6-87) when not in use and had adjoining leg and arm holes instead of a separate vest and drawers (see Textile 30 next for women’s style of union suit/vest and drawers). See Figure 6-88 for style distinctions of men’s union suits.

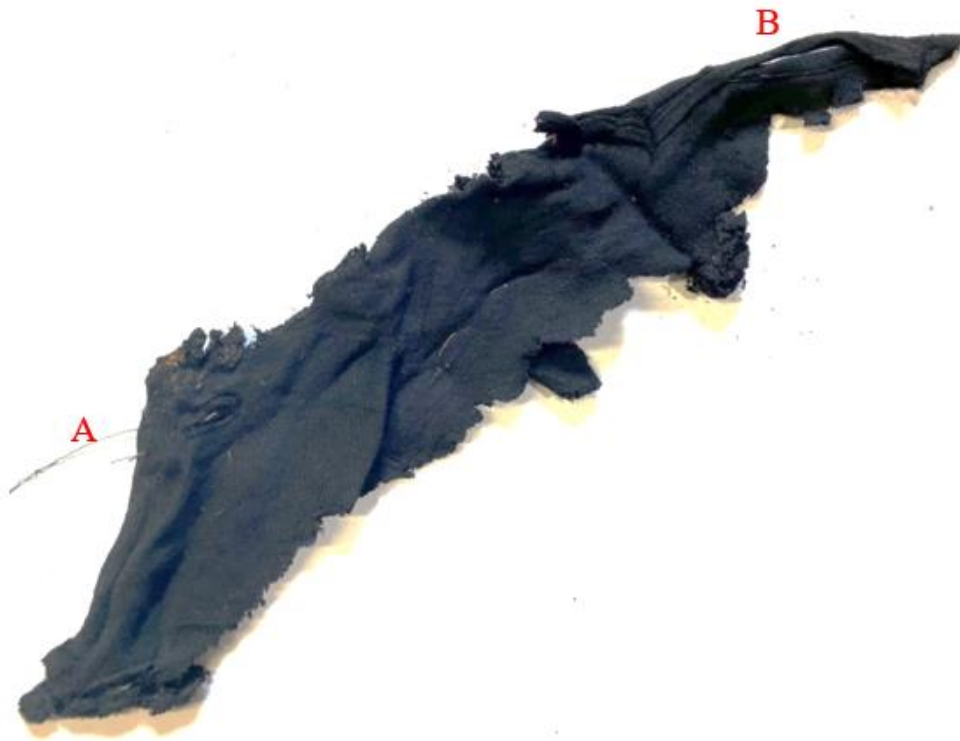


Figure 87: Textile 21. Top: Fleece-lined union suit collar front. Note the button placket with button hole (A) and ribbon/tie (B) for hanging on wall.

Figure 88: Bottom: close up of fleece backing.

SPLENDID VALUES IN UNION SUITS FOR SUMMER

\$1.70 FOR 2 SUITS

COMBED COTTON UNION SUITS.

No. 16K5120 Our Union Suits are expressly made for us. They contain all our own ideas as to how they should be made, and we can guarantee them to be perfect fitting and perfectly made. This number is made from the finest combed Egyptian yarns, neatly trimmed and thoroughly reinforced throughout. Elastic ribbed, making it very comfortable for summer wear. The buttons are sewed on to stay, and the buttonholes are reinforced with a twilled binding. Color, ecru (cream color.) Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches breast measure.

Price for 2 suits.....\$1.70
State your height, weight and breast measure when you order.
If by mail, postage extra, each, 15 cents.



\$2.42 FOR 2 SUITS

OUR FINEST LISEE UNION SUITS.

No. 16K5124 Union Suit, made from the very finest Lisee yarns. There is a finish to the yarns that makes them hard and firm; this makes this suit an exceptional value for spring and summer wear. It is sheer and elastic ribbed, perfect fitting, perfectly trimmed and thoroughly reinforced throughout. The buttons are all well sewed on and the buttonholes are reinforced with a twilled binding. Silk thread is made use of on all seams in this garment. Color, an ecru shade, (cream color.) Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches breast measure.

Price for 2 suits.....\$2.42
State your height, weight and breast measure when you order.
If by mail, postage extra, each, 15 cents.



\$1.75 PER SUIT

SILK FINISHED UNION SUITS, BLUE OR CREAM WHITE COLOR.

No. 16K5131 Men's Union Suits that have been put through the celebrated mercerizing process. This process which gives the garment the finish and appearance and all the luster of pure silk. It is beautifully finished and trimmed; this number is positively the very best union suit that we can secure for summer wear, and it is in great demand by men who appreciate fine underwear for dress occasions. We must caution you that this suit is not made for rough or hard wear, as it is too fine. Buttons are well sewed on, binding tape is made use of to reinforce the buttonholes. We will warrant this underwear to please. Colors, cream white or blue. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches breast measure.

Price.....\$1.75
State your height, weight, breast measure and color wanted when your order.
If by mail, postage extra, each, 15c.



\$1.79 PER SUIT

SUMMER WEIGHT WORSTED WOOL UNION SUITS.

No. 16K5134 Men's Union Suits, made from light weight worsted wool that can be worn during the spring, summer and fall, and by a great many men at all seasons of the year.

We believe that this suit fulfills all these needs. It has been specially made for us from the very best selected wool yarns with a slight mixture of cotton, thoroughly and strongly made throughout, all seams are overcast and reinforced; it is sewed together with mercerized thread and the buttons are on to stay; buttonholes are reinforced with binding tape. Color is a mottled silver gray. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches breast measure.

Price.....\$1.79
State your height, weight and breast measure when you order.
If by mail, postage extra, each, 18 cents.



Figure 89: Bottom: Full advertisement for men's union suits (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 955).

Vest and Drawers—Textile 30. A readymade garment, Textile 30 is a ribbed knit (1x1) fabric of cotton fibers. A crochet trim collar meets a button placket with shell buttons (4-hole, 0.39” diameter) spaced 2 ¼” apart (Figure 6-90). A plain weave fabric is used to strengthen the button placket. This garment is an undergarment, a women’s set of vest and drawers, similar to a union suit, but in two pieces.

It is indeterminate as to whether the sleeves are short or long. Several tubes of fabric could be sleeves or part of the drawers’ legs. A waistband enclosure has a melted button/fastener that adhered the fabric together (see Figure 6-92 for advertisements with crochet collars).



Figure 90: Textile 30 Undergarment vest. Note the crochet trim collar (A) and button placket (B).



LADIES' "SHAPED TO FIT" COTTON VESTS.

<p>42¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS LONG SLEEVE AND HIGH NECK, FINE COTTON VEST.</p> <p>No. 16K6944 Especially made for us, this is an excellent value at this very low price. The sleeve of this garment is fashioned at the wrist and the body is fashioned at the waist. It is very well made and plenty long enough so that it will come well over the hips and make the skirt fit snugly. Pure white in color. Sizes, 4, 5 and 6. To fit bust from 32 to 40 inches.</p> <p>Price for 2 vests...42c Do not forget to give size. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 	<p>84¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS HIGH NECK, LONG SLEEVE HAND FINISHED LISLE VEST.</p> <p>No. 16K6947 Made from the very finest lisle 7/8 1/2, very sheer and light in weight, beautifully hand finished and trimmed with inserted silk tape at the neck. Buttons part way down the front with a three-button effect. The sleeve is finished at the wrist and the body of the garment is fashioned at the waist. We will guarantee this vest to be a most satisfactory fitting garment. Color, pure white. Sizes, 4, 5 and 6, to fit bust from 32 to 40 inches.</p> <p>Price for 2 vests...84c Do not forget to give size wanted. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 	<p>42¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS WING SLEEVE, HIGH NECK VEST OF FINE COTTON.</p> <p>No. 16K6949 Very popular and big selling vest with women who desire a high cut neck with a wing sleeve effect for summer wear. This is a most practical garment; it is made from good cotton, thoroughly made and finished throughout, fashioned as the waist so that it will sit tight. Extra long in length, so that it will come well over the hips. Pure white in color. Sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. To fit bust from 32 to 40 inches.</p> <p>Price for 2 vests...42c Do not fail to give size. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 	<p>46¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS EXTRA SIZE VEST, FOR LARGE OR STOUT WOMEN, LONG SLEEVE AND HIGH NECK.</p> <p>No. 16K6952 This vest is made from good cotton, fine and light in weight. It is worth by a great many women of all classes of the year. Very elastic and fashioned at the waist so that it will fit snugly. Long sleeves which are shaped at the wrist to fit snugly. Buttons part way down the front with a three-button effect, finished at the neck with quartered tape. Color, pure white. Sizes, 7, 8 and 9, to fit bust from 42 to 48 inches.</p> <p>Price for 2 garments, 46c Have you given us size? If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 
DRAWERS—TIGHT KNEE AND LACE TRIMMED FOR SUMMER.			
<p>44¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS LADIES' TIGHT FITTING KNEE LENGTH OR ANKLE LENGTH DRAWERS.</p> <p>The knee length drawers are tight fitting at the knees so that you can pull your stockings over the drawers and they will fit properly. The ankle length drawers are perfect fitting so that the stockings will fit over them neatly. Color, pure white. Sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>If you do not know your size, give us your best measure and we will fit you correctly.</p> <p>No. 16K6956 Knee Length. No. 16K6957 Ankle Length. Price for 2 garments...44c Do not forget to state size wanted. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 	<p>44¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS LADIES' UMBRELLA SHAPED LACE TRIMMED DRAWERS.</p> <p>No. 16K6960 Pure white in color, Jersey ribbed and very elastic. Freshly finished waist, umbrella shaped, lace trimmed drawers. Strongly and thoroughly made and finished throughout. We sell large quantities of this style as it is worn by women who wear with it light weight vests; which will be found quoted on the next page. Sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>If you do not know your size, and as your best measure, and we will fit you correctly. Price for 2 drawers...44c Do not forget size. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 	<p>70¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS UMBRELLA SHAPE LACE TRIMMED DRAWERS.</p> <p>No. 16K6962 This is a new garment in this season. Knee drawers are growing in demand every year as their advantages are discovered. They are a most practical garment, so wear with light weight vests, which we quote on the next page. This number is perfectly made from the very finest cotton yarn. Umbrella bottoms which are trimmed with a wide law of new design. Pure white in color. Sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>If you do not know your size, give us your best measure and we will fit you correctly. Price for 2 garments...70c Do not forget size. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 	<p>84¢ FOR 2 GARMENTS OUR BEST VALUE UMBRELLA SHAPE LACE TRIMMED DRAWERS.</p> <p>No. 16K6960 Head finished drawers, they are beautifully made and finished throughout, pocketing strings at the waist which will make the garment fit snugly. The umbrella bottoms are finished with an extra wide imported baroque lace slightly daring. These drawers are made from the finest law yarn, pure white in color. Sizes, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>If you do not know your size, give us your best measure, and we will fit you correctly. Price for 2 garments...84c Do not forget your size. If by mail, postage extra, each, 5 cents.</p> 

Figure 91: Textile 30 Undergarment drawers. Close up of waistband and melted button/fastener.

Figure 92: Top: Advertisement for women's vest and drawers (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 959).

Indeterminate Garment Type—Textile 28 is a balanced plain weave muslin fabric of cotton fibers. This garment is machine stitched. Present in the garment are neat pleats and a band with gathers in it. It is unknown whether this garment was homemade by machine or if it was readymade. The garment type is indeterminate. There is a high degree of certainty that this is an item of clothing. It is possible that Figure 6-93 is a sleeve cuff, which would indicate a shirt.



Figure 93: Textile 28. Indeterminate garment. Some form of band with small gathers. Machine stitched.

Accessories

Accessories are defined for this thesis as items that are not usually essential, but which can be used with or added to something else in order to make it more efficient, useful, or decorative. Accessories are articles, such as belts and scarves which you wear or carry, but which are not part of your main clothing. In this assemblage, the accessories identified included suspender straps, a handkerchief, and a parasol (see Figure 6-94 for images of African American women with parasols). All three textiles were found within the contexts of the trunk (Table 6-8) and account for seven percent of the total textile assemblage for House E (Figure 6-3).

Table 8: Accessory Types by Context

Accessory	Dresser	Trunk
suspenders	0	1
handkerchief	0	1
parasol	0	1



Figure 94: African American women ca. 1890s holding parasols (Missouri State Museum: <https://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/msaphotos3/id/113>, <https://cdm16795.contentdm.oclc.org/digital/collection/msaphotos3/id/130>).

Suspender Strap—Textile 36. Two fragments, each approximately 2” long and 1 1/8” wide, are all that remains of cotton suspender straps found within the trunk (no image). No hardware was recovered with Textile 36 so the style of the suspenders are indeterminate. Suspenders would have been worn over the outer garments typically for men as an accessory to the undergarments, meant to hold up their pants. Figure 6-95 provides examples from the Sears, Roebuck & Co 1908 catalog.

972 SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. CATALOGUE No. 117.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SUSPENDERS AND SHOULDER BRACES

WE RECOMMEND No. 33K8664 (or No. 33K8665 Extra Length) and No. 33K8695 as the Best Suspenders EVER SOLD AT 25 CENTS PER PAIR! and No. 33K8698 (or No. 33K8699 Extra Length) and No. 33K8620 as the Best Suspenders EVER SOLD AT ANY PRICE. If by mail, postage on suspenders and braces, 6 cents per pair. See note to allow extra for postage when goods are to be sent by mail.

43¢ GENUINE PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS.
No. 33K8668 Advertisized everywhere. WEB—Full width closely woven, white back fancy faced, cushion style, very elastic but with strong rebound. MAKE—Separate piece back web with patent continuous adjustable strap running from back button through twelve loops at back and shoulder webbing as illustrated, thus practically overcoming all direct tension. TRIM—Double take up, non-rusting brass sliding buckles and cast off.
Our cut price, per pair, only.....43¢



33¢ ELASTIC BACK SILK SUSPENDERS.
No. 33K8704 A Fine Dress Suspender. WEB—Fancy woven non-elastic silk. Elastic back ends. MAKE—Double stitched leather reinforced cross back. TRIM—Fancy satin brush, non-rusting brass buckles. Kid ends and glove button fasten.
Price, per pair, only 33¢




37¢ ADJUSTABLE SHOULDER BRACES.
No. 33K8770 Best Shoulder Brace Made. WEB—Strongest full width cushion style, very elastic with strong rebound. MAKE—Double stitched leather reinforced police back, adjustable shoulder loops. TRIM—Strongest nickel buckles. Strong, round hornshide ends.
Price, per pair, only 37¢




35¢ GUYOT STYLE NON-ELASTIC SUSPENDERS.
No. 33K8672 Celebrated Imported Suspenders. WEB—1 inch wide, white back, striped face, non-elastic. Elastic back ends. MAKE—Line sewed throughout. TRIM—Patent double take up sliding buckles without teeth, with continuous double sliding loop ends of pattern to match the web.
Our cut price, per pair, only.....35¢



21¢ SELF-ADJUSTING SUSPENDERS.
No. 33K8648 A Dearly Popular Suspenders. WEB is full width, white back, fancy faced, cushion style, closely woven, very elastic with strong "kick" or rebound. MAKE—Strongly double stitched. Separate piece back web with continuous self-adjusting cord running through twelve loops as illustrated, thus minimizing the tension. TRIM—Double take up non-rusting brass sliding buckles and metal castoff.
Our price, per pair, only.....21¢




43¢ RECOMMENDED.
No. 33K8620 Heaviest, strongest suspender ever made. WEB—Heaviest 2-inch width, tickly woven special cushion style, exceptionally elastic with strongest rebound of any web ever worn. Unequaled for strength and service. MAKE—Strongly double sewed with heavy leather reinforced cross back and strongest brass side and strongest brass side. TRIM—Strong non-rusting sliding nickel buckles with patent cast off. The best on earth. Furnished in regular and extra lengths. Which do you want?
Our cut price, per pair, only.....43¢



25¢ RECOMMENDED.
No. 33K8605 Strongest suspender ever sold for 25¢. WEB—Very elastic, 2-inch cushion style, specially woven for us. MAKE—Double stitched, heavy leather reinforcements equal to the usual 50-cent suspender at retail. TRIM—Strong double take up non-rusting sliding nickel buckle and strong plake grain leather ends.
Our price, per pair, only.....25¢



21¢ POLICE SUSPENDERS.
No. 33K8602 One of the Best. WEB—1 1/2 inches wide, white back, striped faced, cushion style, strong and elastic. MAKE—Double stitched heavy leather reinforced, police style. TRIM—Strong double take up sliding nickel buckles. glove button leather castoff, and round leather ends.
Our price, per pair, only.....21¢



33¢ BEST POLICE SUSPENDERS.
No. 33K8624 Heaviest and Best Police and Firemen's Suspenders. WEB—2 1/2 inches wide, extra strong and elastic with quick rebound, white back, striped face, cushion quality. MAKE—Police style with double stitched heavy leather reinforcements. TRIM—Double take up nickel buckles warranted not to rust. Round grain leather ends running through glove button fastener, leather castoff.
Our price, per pair, only.....33¢



Figure 95: Suspender advertisement (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 972).

Handkerchief—Textile 37. Textile 37 is a balanced plain weave gauze fabric of cotton fibers. A flat or 2-dimensional textile, the gauze fabric features drawn thread work, which is a hand-stitched technique. The drawn thread work is even and consistent (Figure 6-97). It is possible that this gauze fabric is a dresser scarf or tablecloth, but most likely due to its size (minimally 9” x 9”) it is a handkerchief (Figure 6-96). Figure 6-98 provides an example of mourning handkerchiefs, a possible style of handkerchief for Textile 37.



Figure 96: Textile 37 Handkerchief with drawn thread work along edge seams.



Figure 97: Left: Textile 37 Handkerchief. Close up of drawn thread work along edge seams, indicative of hand stitching.

1012 SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. CATALOGUE No. 117.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' Fancy Cambric Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9501
Ladies' Colored Handkerchiefs, good size, in fancy gallery patterns according to the season.
Price, PER DOZ. 45c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.



Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9510 Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12-inch hem. Best value ever offered at the money. 68c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.
No. 18K9520 Medium Quality All Pure Linen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12-inch hem. One of the best wearing qualities made. 50c
Price, 6 FOR 50c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.
No. 18K9526 Exceptionally Good Quality All Pure Linen Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the new 12-inch hem. 39c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.
Extra Quality All Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9529 Ladies' Hemstitched All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with 12-inch hem. 55c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.
No. 18K9532 Our Highest Quality All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with the hemstitched edge in the new narrow 12-inch hem. This is the best quality of imported Irish linen. Regular 40-cent value. Our price, each, 29c
Price, each, 29c
If by mail, postage extra, each, 1 cent.
Linen Handkerchief Centers.
No. 18K9540 Ladies' Linen Handkerchief Centers, 12-inch hem. 19c
Price, 6 FOR 19c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.



Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9554 Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs in a beautiful embroidery of fancy geometrical designs. Superior 50c
pattern to the dozen. Price, PER DOZ. 50c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.



No. 18K9575 Ladies' White Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, medium size. Very fine quality cloth with deep embroidered floral designs in new novel effect. 23c
If by mail, postage extra, each, 1 cent.
No. 18K9577 Ladies' White Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs with very decorative embroidered edges in attractive designs. Price, each, 27c
If by mail, postage extra, each, 1 cent.



Ladies' Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9502 Ladies' All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs of fine wearing quality, with fancy embroidered picks out on inner edge. This handkerchief is well worth all costs. Our price, 75c
6 FOR 75c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.



Ladies' Mourning Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9503 Ladies' Fine Imported Cambric Mourning Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched black border, medium size. 59c
Price, PER DOZ. 59c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.
No. 18K9505 Ladies' All Pure Linen Hemstitched Mourning Handkerchiefs, with plain black border. Regular 25-cent value. 19c
Our price, each (Postage extra, 1c).. 19c



Ladies' Mourning Handkerchiefs.
No. 18K9503 Ladies' Fine Imported Cambric Mourning Handkerchiefs, with hemstitched black border, medium size. 59c
Price, PER DOZ. 59c
If by mail, postage extra, per dozen, 8 cents.
No. 18K9505 Ladies' All Pure Linen Hemstitched Mourning Handkerchiefs, with plain black border. Regular 25-cent value. 19c
Our price, each (Postage extra, 1c).. 19c



Figure 98: Right: Advertisement for handkerchiefs with emphasis on mourning handkerchiefs due to similarity in style to Textile 37 (Sears, Roebuck & Co 1908: 1012).

Parasol—Textile 40. Textile 40 is an unbalanced plain weave crepe de chine fabric of silk fibers. A readymade item, there are many pleats on a stiff, single layer of fabric (Figure 6-99). Textile 40 has a hand-stitched edge finish on one fabric fragment. This fabric is tightly woven, meant to be stretched over the ribs of a parasol to block out the sun and minimal rain.

Parasol construction has not changed much over the last few centuries (Vernadoe 2010:1). At the turn of the century, parasols were mass produced, machine sewn with hand stitched finishes to fit over the ribs (see Figure 6-100 for advertisement example) (Vernadoe 2010:1). This fabric would have been used as the canopy of the parasol. Figure 6-101 and 6-102 are examples of silk parasols from the late nineteenth century and would have looked similar to Textile 40.



Figure 99: Textile 40 Parasol pleats, machine stitched

No. 18C1944
**Ladies' Black
 Coaching Parasol**, made of
 American fast
 black taffeta,
 with fancy hem-
 stitched grena-
 dine border,
 figured and
 striped. Mount-
 ed on a special
 mount with black tips. Puff on top
 and mounted on black ebonized stick.
 Black only. Size, 20 inches.

Price..... \$1.20




Figure 100: Top: Advertisement for parasol (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1905: 835).

Figure 101: Bottom left: Parasol example 1870-1889 (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/122325>).

Figure 102: Bottom right: Parasol example 1880 (Metropolitan Museum of Art: <https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/122438>).

Household Linens

Quilt—Textile 39. Textile 39 has a variety of weave structures, fabric types, and fiber types. The household linen is a patchwork of various fabrics and consists of at least 5 folded layers. The patchwork contains fabric fragments from Textile 6, Textile 24, and possibly Textile 25, indicating this is at least a partially handmade item (Figure 6-105). With the patchwork, various squares (approximately 3” x 3” squares) are both machine stitched and hand stitched together, making this a quilt top (Figure 6-103 and Figure 6-104). No evidence of batting and backing for the quilt is present in the trunk and with the back side of the quilt top facing out during folding provides evidence of this being a work in progress.

The earliest known quilt design is what we now call “crazy quilt”, a conglomeration of various shapes and sizes of fabrics purely for function and salvage (Fry 1985). The earliest structured design is the “Four Patch” or the “Nine Patch” which are a series of squares, a method that streamlined quilt production and led the way for other patterns (Fry 1985: 99).



Figure 103: Textile 39 Quilt face machine stitched intersection of four squares.

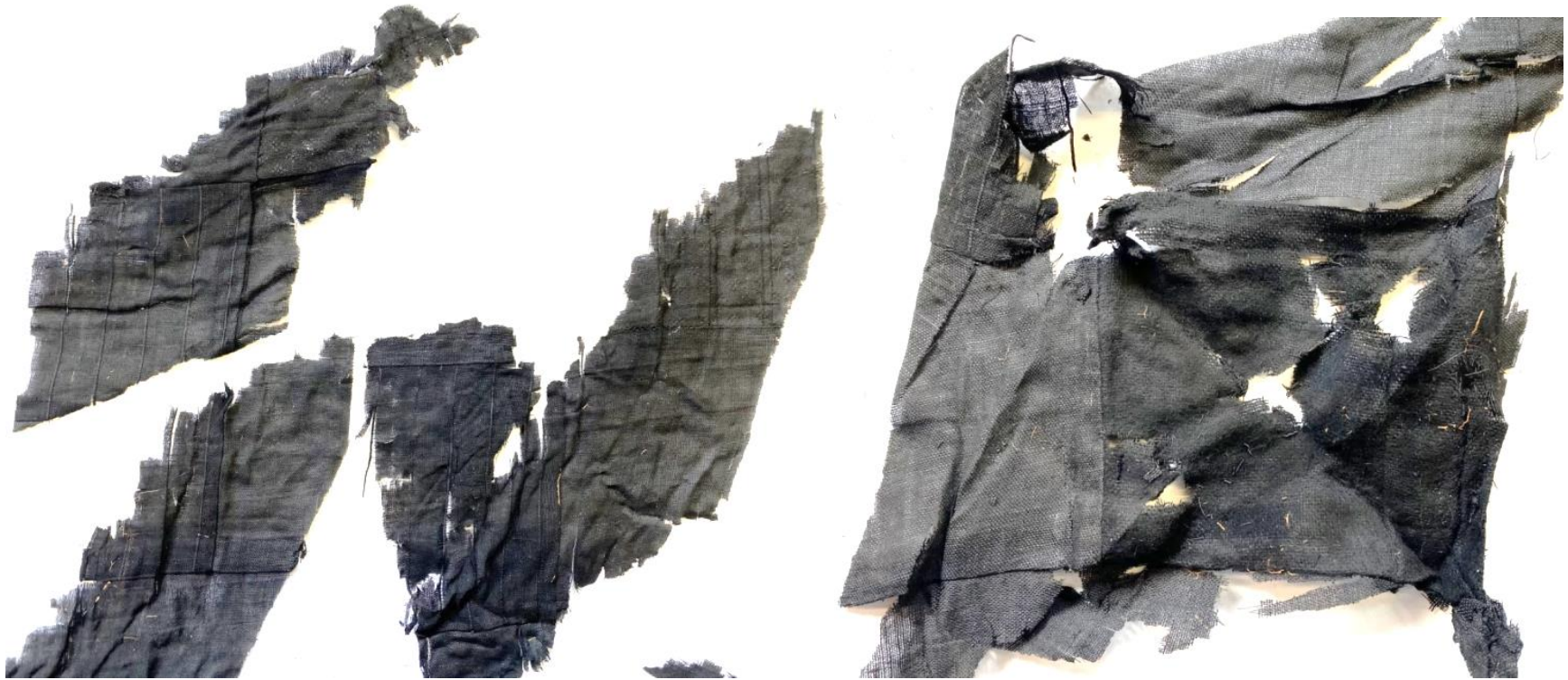


Figure 104: Textile 39 Quilt face. Machine stitched. Top: intersections of squares.

Figure 105: Bottom: flannel square that might be remnants of Textile 25.

Hand Towel—Textile 41. Located in the trunk, Textile 41 is a warp pile weave terrycloth fabric of cotton fibers (Figure 6-106). A readymade item, this item is minimally 19” long and 12” wide with tasseled ends. Based on the fabric type and the tasseled ends, more than likely this item is a household linen. More specifically a hand towel, due to its approximate size when compared to sizes available in 1908 (See Figure 6-107 for towelings) (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 928).

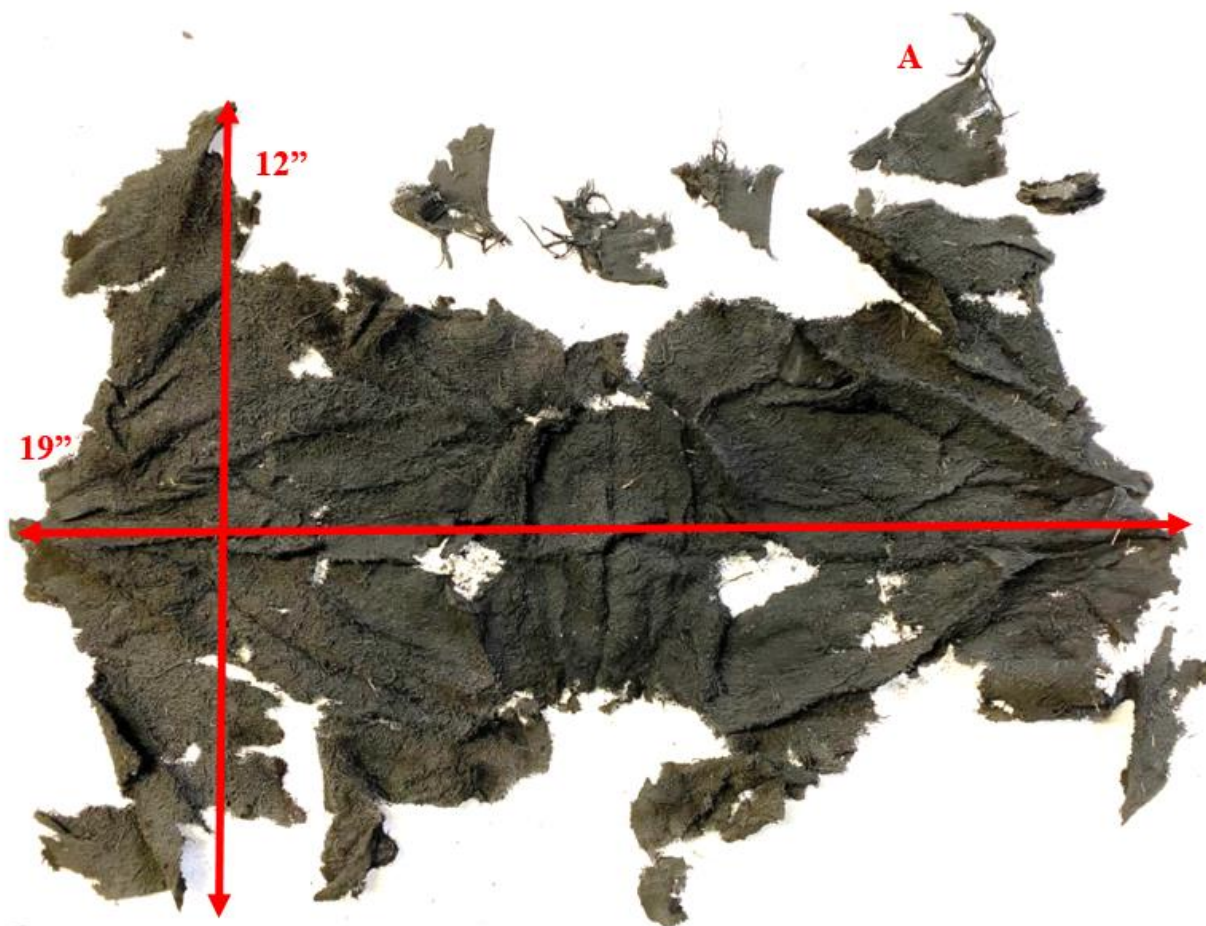


Figure 106: Textile 41 Hand towel. Note size approximately 19” long and 12” wide with tasseled ends (A).

TOWELS AND TOWELINGS

BARBER TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, FRINGED; BATH TOWELS, HEMMED; DAMASK TOWELS, HONEYCOMB TOWELS, HUCK TOWELS, WASH CLOTHES.

WE HAVE AIMED TO MAKE THIS DIVISION of our Line Department a that end, have devoted special attention to the selection of the various items which go to make up what we have every reason to believe is the most complete assortment of towels and towelings ever gathered together by ourselves or any dealer.

HAD WE BEEN SATISFIED to show so many numbers of Bath Towels, so many Huck Towels, so many Damask Towels, etc., and so make up a line, we might have filled up much more space, but we have worked from a different starting point. There is hardly an article of household use that is so subject to either criticism or praise as a towel. We use them every day and if after one washing we find the towel or toweling comes out little more than half its original weight, leaving behind it in the

tub a quantity of starch or china clay, or if after short use the towel becomes tender and will not bear the ordinary usage which a towel must meet, we justify our fault with it.

WITH A FULL KNOWLEDGE, THEREFORE, OF WHAT IS EXPECTED of a towel, either ready made as in the yard goods, we have built our line, number by number, each and every item being subjected to a rigid test, and the result is that we have every confidence in the goods we offer you, and we are willing that you should select any number or numbers and thoroughly satisfy yourself by every practical test, that we give you the best possible towels and towelings at the lowest possible price, and if we can't save you money we don't want your orders.

14c BLEACHED BARNESLEY CRASH, HEAVY WEIGHT ALL LINEN. No. 36K2077

Bleached Barnesley Crash Toweling. All pure linen every strand, and a most superior article for home use. Extra choice flax is the only stock used and from the closeness of texture this toweling is naturally a heavy one. You could pay a quarter a yard for toweling and get no better results. Crashes of this quality retail at 20 cents the yard ordinarily. Besides possessing a world of strength and being highly absorbent this is a very sightly piece of goods, being banded with three narrow red stripes, fast color. If you want to make your money go the farthest possible and we are sure you do, this is an ideal investment.



Price, per yard \$0.14
50-yard piece for 6.65

Width, 17 inches.



Huck Towelings.
9 1/2c BLEACHED HUCK TOWELING, HEAVY AND ABSORBENT.

No. 36K2082 Heavy Weight Absorbent Huck Toweling. All plain white with fancy woven borders. Heavy, soft, pure white yarn construction resulting in a cloth that will take up moisture very readily, and wear most satisfactorily. Good for roller service. Width, 18 inches. Reduced from our former low price, 10 cents per yard.

Price, per yard . \$0.09 1/2
25-yard piece for . 2.25

All Linen Crash Toweling.
7 1/4c UNBLEACHED LINEN CRASH, READY FOR USE. IMPORTED GOODS.

No. 36K2055 Brown or Unbleached All Linen Crash Toweling. An imported cloth of weight, quality and width that gives more than a fair return for your money. Width, 15 inches.

Price, per yard, \$0.07 1/4
50-yard piece for 3.57

9c UNBLEACHED ALL LINEN CRASH, WASHED READY FOR USE.

No. 36K2060 Crash Toweling, Brown or Unbleached. All pure linen washed and ready for immediate use. A Scotch crash of great merit and one we heartily endorse. Its superiority as a dish toweling is unquestioned. Contrary to trade conditions everywhere our old contracts permit us to quote you last season's prices which were low then. Width of crash, 17 inches.

Price, per yard..... \$0.09
50-yard piece for 4.25



9c BLEACHED CRASH TOWELING, EVERY FIBER PURE LINEN.

No. 36K2067 All Pure Linen Crash Toweling. Like all the rest of our linen crashes this is one of our own importations, being woven in Scotland. A strong quality well made and very absorbent. Fast edges and red borders. Width, 15 inches.

Price, per yard... \$0.09
50-yard piece for . 4.25



10 1/2c BLEACHED CRASH TOWELING, ALL PURE LINEN.

No. 36K2074 A finer and wider all Linen Bleached Crash than the preceding number and one that needs a recommendation only to new customers. Heavy all flax yarns are used and plenty of them, making a stocky crash that will render unusual service. Attractive in appearance, being finished off with turkey red tape border. Width, 17 inches.

Price, per yard..... \$0.10 1/2
50-yard piece for 4.95

Figure 107: Advertisement for towels and "towelings", without tasseled ends (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1908: 927-928).

Indeterminate House Linen—Textile 38. Textile 38 (Figure 6-108) is a dobby weave waffle cloth of cotton fibers found in the trunk. Machine stitched and possibly readymade, this item is rag-like and may be a towel or a blanket (see Figure 6-109 for advertisement examples). The amount of fragments present indicates more of a towel than a blanket.



Figure 108: Textile 38 Rag-like towel or blanket.

Cream or Unbleached Turkish Towels.



No. 36C1885 Size, 15x30 inches.
Price, per dozen..... \$0.48

No. 36C1895 Size, 18x38 inches.
Price, each..... .08
Per dozen..... .90

No. 36C1905 Size, 21x51 inches.
Price, each..... .13
Per dozen..... 1.40

No. 36C1915 Size, 24x54 inches.
Price, each..... .18
Per dozen..... 2.00

Bleached Turkish Towels.



No. 36C1945 Size, 15x38 inches.
Price, each..... \$0.08
Per dozen..... .90

No. 36C1955 Size, 22x45 inches.
Price, each..... .12
Per dozen..... 1.35

No. 36C1965 Size, 22x48 inches.
Price, each..... .17
Per dozen..... 1.90

TURKISH WASH CLOTHS, HALF BLEACHED.

No. 36C1985 Size, 8x9 1/2 inches.
Price, per dozen..... 13c

No. 36C1995 Size, 12x12 inches.
Price, per dozen..... 22c

BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELING.

No. 36C2025 Turkish Toweling or Terry Cloth. Pure white bleached. Used extensively for hand and roller towels, bath robes and mittens, wash cloths, also for bureau covers, etc. Width, 18 inches. Price, per yard..... 12c
By the piece of about 20 yards, per yd. 11 1/2c

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED CRASH TOWELING.

No. 36C2045 Bleached Cotton Crash Toweling, with colored borders, is a good heavy close woven toweling. Width, 16 inches.
Price, per yard..... 4 1/2c
By the piece of 25 yards, per piece..... 99c

No. 36C2050 Unbleached Linen Crash, standard quality. Width, 15 1/2 inches.
Price, per yard..... 5c
By the piece of about 50 yards, per yard..... 4 1/2c

No. 36C2055 Unbleached Linen Crash, all pure linen, a good firm cloth and splendid value for the money. Width, 15 inches.
Price, per yard..... 5 1/2c
By the piece of about 50 yards, per yard..... 5 1/2c

No. 36C2060 Unbleached All Linen Crash. A good substantial toweling. Width, 17 inches.
Price, per yard..... 7 1/2c
By the piece, about 50 yards, per yard..... 7 1/2c

No. 36C2065 Cream Bleached All Linen Crash, extra heavy, and will wear for years. Width, 15 inches. Price, per yard..... 8c
By the piece, about 50 yards, per yard..... 7 1/2c

No. 36C2070 Cream Bleached All Linen Crash Toweling. Much finer quality. Width, 17 inches. Price, per yard..... 9c
By the piece, about 50 yards, per yard..... 8 1/2c

No. 36C2075 Cream Bleached All Linen, Extra Fine Crash Toweling, a very close weave. Width, 17 inches. Price, per yard..... 10c
By the piece, about 50 yards, per yard..... 9 1/2c

Checked Glass Towels.



No. 36C1555 Cotton Glass Towels, blue or red checks. Fringed ends. Size, 14x23 inches. Price, per dozen..... 30c

Cotton Towels, Duck Weave. Especially Recommended for Barbers' Use.



No. 36C1595 Full Bleached Cotton Towels, neat red borders, fringed ends, fine, firm weave, good value. Size, 14x36 inches.
Price, per dozen..... 39c

Hemmed Towels for Barbers' Use.



No. 36C1600 Pure Bleached Soft Cotton Towels with fast red border. A good value. Size, 14x36 inches. Price, per dozen..... 42c

Cream Honeycomb Cotton Towels.



No. 36C1615 Cream Honeycomb Towels, neat colored borders, fringed ends, very fair weight and good value. Size, 16x36 inches.
Price, per dozen..... 48c

HUCKABACK TOWELS.

Towels of this weave are always desirable because of the extraordinary wearing and washing qualities. We quote below a very strong line of these popular towels, and we can conscientiously say that any number you select will give absolute satisfaction or we stand ready to promptly refund your money.

Hemmed Huck Towels.



No. 36C1675 Pure White Hemmed Cotton Huck Towels. Best towel on the market at the price. Comes in red or white borders. Size, 16x30 inches. Price, per dozen, 65c; each..... 6c



No. 36C1885 Pure White Hemmed Cotton Huck Towels, perfect weave and heavy weight, neat red borders. This towel is a wonder for the money. Size, 18x35 inches. Price, each..... 8c
Per dozen..... 88c

Figure 109: Advertisements for towels (Sears, Roebuck & Co. 1905: 768-769).

Indeterminate Textile—Textile 42. Textile 42 is indeterminate. A balanced plain weave cheesecloth fabric of cotton fibers, this singular textile fragment approximately 2 ½” x 2 ¼” is possibly sandwiched between some form of ferrous fastener as the textile seems to be either fastened within or adhered to the metal (see “A” in Figure 6-110). It is reminiscent of the fabric found beneath a piece of furniture. But it may be any form of garment attached to a garment fastener.



Figure 110: Textile 42. Indeterminate cheesecloth fabric attached to ferrous fastener? (A). 2 ¼” x 2 ½” fragment.

Appendix XIV Textile Glossary

[All definitions are from Sara Kadolph's *Textiles* (2010) with minor modifications. From Coates (2012).]

Accessories: items that are not usually essential, but which can be used with or added to something else in order to make it more efficient, useful, or decorative. Accessories are articles such as belts and scarves which you wear or carry but which are not part of your main clothing.

Balanced plain weave: A plain weave in which the ratio of warp yarns to filling yarns is approximately 1:1.

Basting: a temporary straight stitch used to hold layers together until a final stitch is sewn.

Batiste: an opaque, lightweight, spun-yarn plain weave fabric with a smooth surface. When made of cotton, the yarns are usually combed.

Bird's eye: a dobby fabric with an all-over small diamond-shaped filling-float design with a small dot in the center of each diamond.

Casual wear: clothing to be worn for informal occasions. Considered "everyday wear". Opposite of formal wear.

Cheesecloth: A lightweight, sheer plain-woven fabric with a very soft texture and a very low count. It may be natural-colored, bleached, or dyed. If dyed, it may be called bunting and could be used for flags or banners.

Clothing: a generic term referring to items worn on the body. Also referred to as "garment".

Crash: a medium-weight to heavyweight plain-weave fabric made from slub or irregular yarns to create an irregular surface.

Crepe de chine ("krayp-duh-sheen"): refers to any fabric with a puckered, crinkled, or grainy surface. It can be made with crepe yarns, a crepe weave, or such finishes as embossed or plissé.

Damask: a reversible, flat jacquard-woven fabric with a satin weave in both the pattern and the ground. It can be one color or two. In two-color damasks, the color reverses on the opposite side. It is used in apparel and interior textiles.

Dimity ("dim-ih-tee"): a sheer, lightweight fabric with warp cords created by using heavier-warp yarns at a regular distance, grouping warp yarns together, or using a basket variation with two or more warp yarns woven as one. It may be piece-dyed and of combed-cotton yarns.

Dobby (“doe-bee”): a small-figured woven-in design in which fewer than 25 different warp-yarn arrangements are required to create on design repeat.

Drawn thread work: a form of counted-thread embroidery based on removing threads from the warp and/or the weft of a piece of even-weave fabric. The remaining threads are grouped or bundled together into a variety of patterns. The more elaborate styles of drawn thread work use a variety of other stitches and techniques, but the drawn thread parts are their most distinctive element.

Drill: a strong, medium-weight to heavyweight, warp-faced, twill-weave fabric. It is usually a left-handed twill and piece dyed.

Duster: a long, loose coat worn to protect a gown or suit from dust.

Edge finish: the final hem you apply on the edges of a garment. It not only adds to its aesthetic appearance but prevents your garment from fraying on the edges over time.

Embroidered challis (“shal’-ee”): a lightweight, spun-yarn, balanced plain-weave fabric with a soft finish.

Fagoting: embroidery in which groups of parallel threads are tied together with a stitch.

Fancy weave: any weaving method, other than plain, twill, or satin weave, used to create a fabric with a surface texture or pattern resulting from the interlacing pattern.

Fashion facing: a layer of material covering part of a garment and providing contrast, decoration, or strength.

Formal wear: clothing to be worn for formal, usually social, occasions. Opposite of casual wear.

Gather: a sewing technique that reduces the length of piece of fabric, so a longer piece can match and be attached to a shorter one. It is used to manage, as much as disguise, a source of fullness — such as on a cuff or sleeve — and can also pinch a skirt into a waistband or bodice.

Gauze (“gawz”): a sheer, lightweight, low-count plain- or leno-weave balanced fabric made of spun yarns. It is often cotton or rayon or a blend of these fibers. Indian gauze has a crinkled look and is available in a variety of fabric weights.

Gusset: a panel, either triangular or diamond in shape, that is inserted into a garment to help shape and reinforce key points, like the underarms or crotch. You get gussets in the shoulders of jackets or capes for structure.

Handmade by machine: textile goods made in a home setting using a sewing machine.

Hand stitch: sewing completed by hand, not machine.

Hopsacking: a coarse, loose-suited, or bottom-weight basket-weave fabric often made of low-grade cotton.

Household linen: items made of cloth, such as tablecloths, sheets, and pillowcases that are used in the home.

Jacquard weave: refers to large-figured designs that require more than 25 different arrangements of the warp yarns to complete one repeat design.

Jersey: a single-filling-knit fabric with no distinct rib. Jersey can have any fiber content and be knit flat or circular.

Lap seam: the seams under this type are made by at least two fabrics. The two ends of the sewn fabrics along the seam line, normally stay in reversed ways and one's end overlaps the other.

Lawn: a fine, opaque, lightweight plain-weave fabric usually made of combed-cotton or cotton-blend yarns. The fabric may be bleached, dyed, or printed.

Lisle (“lyle”): a high-quality jersey made of fine two-ply combed-cotton yarns.

Machine-stitched-unknown: a stitch made by a sewing machine, sometimes using more than one thread. It is indeterminate whether the textile is ready made (see “Ready Made”) or handmade by machine.

Madras: all cotton, lower count than gingham, and as small, float designs on a ribbed or plain ground.

Monk’s cloth: a heavyweight, coarse, loosely woven basket-weave fabric usually in a 2x2 or 4x4 arrangement made of softly spun two-ply yarns in oatmeal color.

Muslin: a firm, medium-weight to heavyweight plain-weave cotton fabric made in a variety of qualities.

Organdy: a transparent, crisp, lightweight plain-weave fabric made of cotton-spun yarns. The fabric has been parchmentized or treated with acid to create the crisp, wiry hand.

Outer garment (OG): garments worn over undergarments. Further categorized as casualwear or formal wear.

Overwear (O): garments worn over the ordinary indoor clothing as additional protection from the elements and/or outdoors, such as overcoats, wraps, hats, gloves etc.

Oxford cloth: a lightweight to medium-weight fabric with a 2x1 half-basket weave.

Pantaloon: knee length, loose fitted undergarments trimmed with ruffles or lace. Would have been either open in the crotch for hygiene purposes or closed.

Petticoat: or underskirt, an undergarment that is standard in a female's wardrobe, worn beneath a skirt or dress.

Pile weave: a fabric with a pile created by extra warp yarns.

Pin tucks: a narrow ornamental fold used especially on shirt fronts and dress bodices.

Piqué (“pee-kay”): a fabric made on a dobby or jacquard loom with carded or combed yarns. Some piqués are made in a variety of patterns. Some have filling cords. Most have three or more sets of yarns.

Placket: the part of your shirt where the buttonholes are placed. Located at the center front, plackets are almost always made with more than one layer of fabric. In the past, plackets were entirely separate pieces of cloth that were sewn to the front; today, the edges are simply folded.

Pleats: a fold or doubling of fabric that is pressed, ironed or creased into place. (Pleats that are sewn into place are called tucks). There are many varieties, but the side and box pleat are the most common, although they can be accordion, cartridge, circular, curtain, draped, fluted, Fortuny or French.

Princess seams: a variation of darts, allowing the creation of a fitted garment through the use of shaped seams.

Ready-made: factory manufactured textile goods, intended to be purchased and worn right off the rack.

Roping: refers to allowing the fabric to roll and fold in on itself and form a tube or rope during finishing.

Sack coat: a short coat or jacket with a straight back and no seam at the waist. Considered Overwear (or Outer Garment).

Selvage: the self-edge of the fabric where filling yarns end or turn to go through another shed (the pace that is formed between warp yarns when at least one harness is raised and at least one harness is lowered during weaving).

Serge: a general term used to refer to wool or wool-like twill-weave fabrics with a flat right-hand wale.

Shirtwaist: women's ready-to-wear, button-down blouse. The functional shirtwaist was valued for its ready-to-wear, workplace appeal and its simple design, originally modeled on menswear shirts. It could be worn jacketless and fashionably tucked into the waistband of a skirt, and it was sold as both an individual piece and as an ensemble.

Taffeta (“tef-et-uh”): a general term that refers to any plain-weave filament-yarn fabric with a fine, smooth, crisp hand. Unbalanced taffeta has a fine rib made by heavier filling yarns and more warp yarns. Faille taffeta has a crosswise rib made by using many more warp

yarns that filling yarns. Moiré taffetas have an embossed watermark design. Balanced taffetas have warp and filling yarns of the same size.

Terry cloth: A slack-tension, warp yarn pile fabric with loops on one or both sides of the fabric. It may have a jacquard pattern and be made with plied yarns for durability. There are also weft- or filling-knit terry cloths.

Textile: a general term used to refer to any flexible material that is composed of thin films of polymers or of fibers, yarns, or fabrics or anything made from films, fibers, yarns, or fabrics.

Tuck stitch: a type of knit stitch in which the previous stitch is not cleared from the needle. It creates a pucker in the fabric and is used in creating patterns.

Tweed: a general term for wool or wool-like fabrics made of flock or flake novelty yarns in plain, twill, or twill-variation weaves.

Twill weave: a weave in which each warp or filling yarn floats across two or more filling or warp yarns with a progression of interlacings by one to the right or to the left, forming a distinct wale.

Unbalanced plain weave: a plain weave in which the ratio of warp yarns to filling yarns is significantly greater than 1:1; common types are 2:1, 3:1, and 1:2.

Undergarment (UG): garments worn under outer garment, usually close to the skin.

Union Suit: one-piece underwear, usually long, combining drawers and long-sleeved, button-front undershirt in a single garment, with a flap in the seat that can be opened for defecation.

Vest: An undergarment knitted or woven on the stocking-loom. Vest and undervest are more common in England; undershirt in the United States.

Waffle cloth: A dobby-weave fabric in which the interlacing pattern creates a three-dimensional honeycomb.

Warp: the group of yarns threaded through the loom in a woven fabric, parallel to the selvage.

Warp-faced twill weave: a type of twill weave in which the majority of the technical face of the fabric is formed by warp yarns.

Weft (or filling): the yarns perpendicular to the selvage that interlace with warp yarns in a woven fabric.

Weft-insertion: a single-filling-knit jersey in which a second yarn is laid in a course or knit into the fabric to add stability and that may be napped to create a fuzzy surface on the technical back of the fabric.

Wrapper: a loose-fitting morning gown, simple in style compared to clothing worn in public, and allowed women to wear fewer or looser undergarments.

Appendix XV Textile Research: Methods

Chelsea Coates (2022)

Archaeology of Textiles

Finding textiles in the archaeological record requires special handling and preservation, particularly when they have been burned. The Springfield Race Riot site is unique in its recovery of burned textiles from an excavation of a race riot. Other sites that do have textiles deal with the issue of degradation from light, insects and micro-organisms, extreme temperatures, etc. (see Crockett 2016; LaRoche and McGowan 2001). As the project discussed in this thesis dates before 1911, the textiles are limited to natural fibers: wool, silk (both animal-based fibers), cotton, and flax (both plant-based fibers) (Cybulska and Maik 2007: 65-66).

Tending to be various shades of brown due to the environment from whence they are excavated, the color of textiles may not be ascertainable. Decay rates are affected by conditions as well. Animal fibers tend to be found more readily than plant based because conditions affect rates of decomposition (Cybulska and Maik 2007:66). Or the textiles themselves can enhance or detract from their preservation such as tighter weaves decaying slower than looser weaves regardless of fiber type (Cybulska and Maik 2007: 66). Textile analysis can provide a wealth of information just in physical descriptions. The variety of structures, techniques, fragility, and materials of textiles can be extremely complex and often requires a textiles specialist. It was important for this study to collaborate with someone with the expertise for complete analysis before any of the textiles were accidentally destroyed.

The best example found and followed for methodology of textile analysis was an article by C.J. LaRoche and G.S. McGowan (2001). Studying textiles recovered from excavations at Five Points, New York, the textiles were cleaned using a bath of deionized water and EDTA (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid). Even with this careful cleaning process, weave structures were unable to be determined and the fragments were destroyed due to fragility (LaRoche and McGowan 2001:66). Microscopic analysis results indicated over fifty different structures, thus originally a minimum of fifty different garments. Because of this fragility, the textiles could not provide more information beyond function, construction, and fiber identification (LaRoche and McGowan 2001:73). This method was the basis for the analysis of the textiles from the Springfield Race Riot site.

The analysis of the textiles from House E is meant to expand knowledge on burned textiles in the archaeological record, specifically in contexts of underrepresented/disenfranchised individuals. The previous chapter noted an expanding scholarly database on African American lifeways in the archaeological record, and this project has a definitive niche that provides a new database of information. The method of analysis for the textiles recovered in House E follows the standard archaeological practice for Fever River Research, established over nearly 40 years of Cultural Resource Management experience (Mansberger 2016). Further, the practices for sorting textiles

fit within step one of E. McClung Fleming's (1989) diagram of a Model of Artifact Study: Identification (factual description) (166).

Though there are biases in the historical record that have been discussed in previous chapters (particularly against those who lived in the black community in Springfield), this chapter and the following takes a step back from the preconceptions of the historical record. It looks to the artifacts directly for answers, away from the written record of mostly white, upper- or middle-class, urban males (Schlereth 1985:25-26). When the analysis steps away from inherent biases, there is the hope of getting to the truth. White bias towards blacks painted this community as degenerates living in hovels. The textiles from House E are hypothesized to represent an individual who was black, probably a woman, and had a higher socioeconomic status than the historical record would lead one to believe.

Field Collection and Initial Cleaning

To summarize the field collection, Fever River Research was conducting Phase III excavations in House E within Test Unit 11 and the juncture of Test Units 9, 10, 12, and 13 when sooty masses of textiles were uncovered (see Figure 4-9 for locations of units). The textiles from Test Unit 11 were found under a marble slab, identified as the marble top of three drawer wooden dresser. The textiles from the juncture of Test Units 9, 10, 12, and 13 were recovered from the remnants of trunk along with dozens of small items such as brooches, a presentation cup and saucer (more to be discussed in Chapter 7).

Being unfamiliar with recovering large quantities of textiles in the archaeological record, the entirety of each mass of textiles was carefully recorded, removed, and taken straight to the lab (Mansberger 2019:field notes). This was the largest and most significant single collection of textiles with which Fever River Research had ever worked and it posed difficulties in determining the best practice of separating and extracting the textiles from each other (F. Mansberger, personal communication, August 28, 2020). Because of the unique characteristics of the data set, an individual was needed with expertise in the topic. Dr. Carmen Keist of Bradley University was approached for her knowledge in textile identification, particularly with an interest in textiles in historical contexts. With the aid of Dr. Keist, the textile analysis was able to move forward.

The mass of textiles was inspected within each pile. All textiles were carefully separated and laid out. There were some instances of other artifacts adhered to the pile of textiles, which were removed, recorded, and bagged with like artifacts from the same provenience. Loose soil was gently shaken or brushed off with a soft bristle brush. In very few instances, an initial washing was conducted. This was based on general fragility of the textiles and warnings from LaRoche and McGowan (2001). Some were degrading too rapidly to warrant washing, while others that appeared to be made of silk or wool, were first washed on a discreet corner to determine if the washing would further degrade the material.

If the textile handled the water without losing any integrity, a pan of clean water was prepared, small sections from each context (dresser and trunk) were slowly submerged. A gentle agitation was all that was applied to loosen as much soot and soil as possible before the textile was

removed from the water and laid out, carefully unfolded, and allowed to dry. The textiles that were not washed due to the fragility of the material, were carefully separated into single layers using tweezers and placed on sheets to be identified, all grouped together by context and provenience. This initial method of sorting and careful separation is standard practice of artifact inventory for Fever River Research. The purpose of this extensive sorting is to determine the minimum number of textiles. Seams, embroidery, and folded material led to the hypothesis that these textiles were garments.

Fabric Identification Method and Definitions

The textiles were first separated by macro inspection: visual differences such as texture, stitching, and decoration. From there, each textile fragment was inspected on a smaller scale with a yarn counter: a tool which counts the yarn within a 1-inch square. The yarn count is used to determine the number of warp yarns and filling (or weft) yarns. A warp yarn is the group of yarns threaded through the loom in a woven fabric, parallel to the selvage (the self edge of the fabric, or end) while a weft yarn is the yarns perpendicular to the selvage that interlace with warp yarns in a woven textile (Kadolph 2010:267). The yarn count is recorded as “Warp x Weft” (see Appendix 1 for recorded data). The yarn count is used to determine the fabric structure and then ultimately the fabric name (all noted in Appendix 1). In most of the textiles in this study, the fabric characteristics are either balanced or unbalanced. This refers to the number of warp threads relative to the weft threads. When the yarn count is a 1:1 ratio of single yarns, the weave is considered balanced plain. If it is unbalanced plain weave then the warp or weft is significantly different from the other (ex. 200 x 120) (Kadolph 2010:267-269).

Because fabric names are based on many factors—structure, yarn type, yarn balance, etc.—flowcharts were instrumental in the identification. Three flowcharts from Sara Kadolph’s (2010) *Textiles* were used to help in determining fabric names for textiles based on basic weaves, fancy weaves, and knitted fabrics (Kadolph 2010:269, 292, 313) (See Appendix 3 for images of flowcharts). Basic weaves (Appendix 3, Figure 1) are made of simple weaves with consistent interlacing pattern throughout the fabric. The variety is large and made on a loom without any modification (Kadolph 2010:269). Fancy weaves (see Appendix 3, Figure 2) differ from basic textiles in the design, texture, and/or pattern. By integrating those elements into the fabric structure, the design/texture/pattern cannot be removed when dismantling the fabric (Kadolph 2010:293). To make fancy weaves, special looms, attachments, or control devices are used to weave an interlacing pattern between the background and the design area (Kadolph 2010:293). The process of production is more complex than basic weaves, fabric costs can be higher, and the textiles vary in complexity (Kadolph 2010:293). Finding more complex textiles such as fancy weaves would indicate a higher socioeconomic status for the individual owning them. If there are any fancy weaves within the textiles of House E, this could elevate the status of the occupant from a stereotyped low-class individual.

The third fabrication method of note is knitting (see Appendix 3, Figure 3). It is a fabrication method where the names are borrowed from weaving and refer to the direction in which the yarns move in the fabric. There are two different types of knitting. The first is filling, or weft, knitting, which is one yarn and one needle used to make a textile (such as hand-knitting a scarf). This is a horizontal stitching process (Kadolph 2010: 313). The second is warp knitting or the

process in which multiple yarns are set in a machine and the yarns move upwards in a zig-zag fashion (Kadolph 2010:313). Yarns do not move in both directions like they do in weaving. There are not separate sets of warp and filling yarns in a knitted fabric. The knitted fabrication method refers to textiles that, when unwoven, both warp and weft yarns are removed, thus unraveled (Kadolph 2010:313).

Fabric Identification in Practice

It is important to note at the start that all identifications of textiles were subject to interpretation. As the textiles were burned, it was understood that fire could have altered the physical and chemical characteristics of the textiles. The soot and smoke made all the textiles black and may have affected the yarn count and texture of the material. Preservation of the textiles was still remarkably good and made the degree of certainty of the fabric structures very high.

To properly identify the types of fabrics in the collection, after the initial macro sort was completed, the yarn count was the primary way the fabric was separated. That yarn count was then used to determine weave structure using Kadolph's weave structure flowcharts (Appendix 3). Once separated and identified by weave structure and fabric type on sheets, recordings were made of distinguishing characteristics. This included identifying features such as manufacturing technique (machine stitched versus handstitched), hems and seams, fasteners, and decoration (see Appendix 1 for raw data). The presence of these characteristics (particularly seams and fasteners) was used to narrow down the identification of textile type.

Taking into consideration human error in the fabric identification, all textiles were sorted into one of the four categories – clothing, clothing accessories, household items, and other (see Appendix A). In the case of clothing, the identifiable features (as determined by seams, layers, decoration, thickness of fabric, etc.) allowed the clothing to be separated into subcategories: overwear, outer garment, and undergarments. By having these subcategories for each garment, this narrowed down the overall use of the garment and potentially the gender.

The other categories for the textiles, including clothing accessories, household items, and others, were determined through in-depth analysis of fabric type and seam presence. Usually, once the fabric type was identified, Dr. Keist's expertise placed the textile within one of the four categories. Except for one indeterminate textile, all textiles were placed within Clothing, Clothing Accessories, or Household Items.

Fiber Analysis

Separate from the fabric identification process, a fiber from each textile was collected and labeled for microscopic inspection. Using a Fisher Microscope (Cat. No. 12-561-ID. Input: 120V 60Hz 250mA), each fiber was studied for the fiber content and potentially color. The first synthetic fiber was invented in 1911 (Cybulska and Maik 2007:65-66), limiting the possible fibers in the 1908 sample to cotton, flax, jute, wool, and silk (see Figure 5-1).

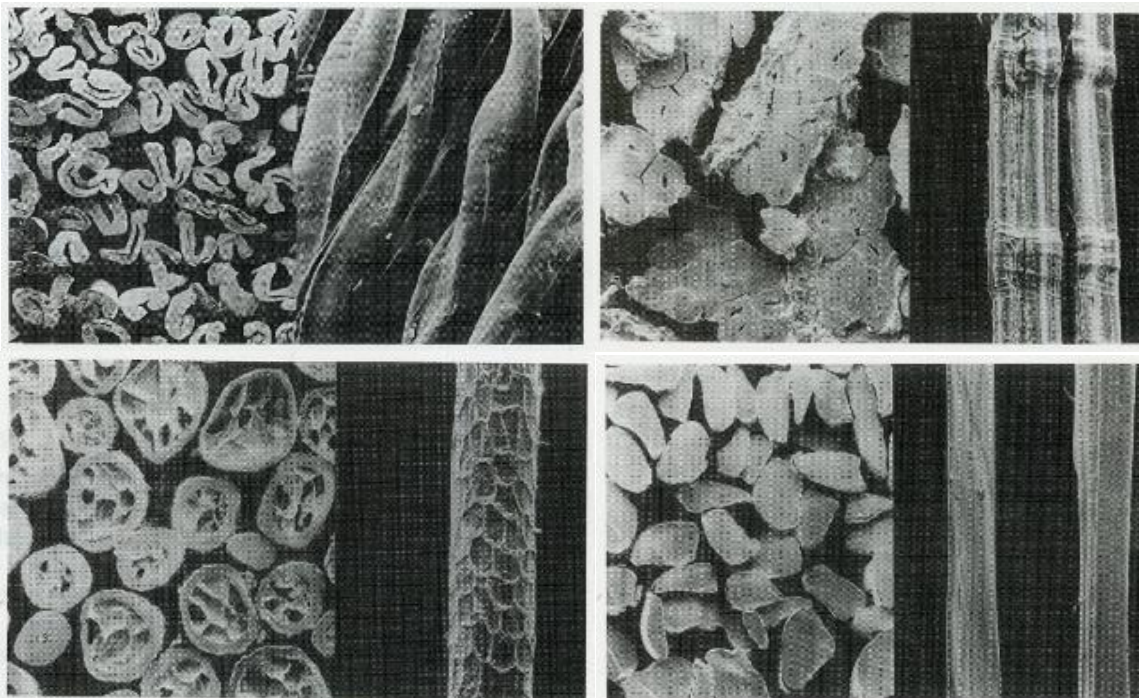


Figure Error! No text of specified style in document.-1: Photomicrographs of natural fibers. Photos courtesy of the British Textile Technology Group (Kadolph 2010: 63, 71, 89, 101). Each image includes a cross-sectional view (left) and longitudinal view (right) of natural fibers. Top left: Cotton. Top right: Flax. Bottom left: Wool. Bottom right: Silk.

Using the images in Figure 5-1 as reference, all collected fibers were placed on slides and inspected under the microscope. All fibers were covered in soot from the fire. This made identification difficult, but not impossible. Color, on the other hand, was more difficult and not definitive. The soot was thick, potentially causing permanent color degradation. Several fibers and fabric fragments showed evidence of a color, but it is important to note that these colors (red, brown, potentially green, and blue) may not have been the original color. The colors may have been affected by the fire chemically, and the resulting color visible under the microscope may have been incorrect. Though colors were noted if identified, the degree of accuracy is low (see Appendix 1).

Wet Cleaning

Without an effective method of cleaning the textiles (after initial cleaning of loose debris and soil), color remained indeterminate. Thus, when fiber samples were collected for fiber analysis, small samples were collected for wet cleaning. These samples were fragments that had no distinctive identifiable characteristics (i.e., Seamless textile fragments), so that if the fragments disintegrated completely once submerged due to their extreme fragility, then no data would be lost. Not all textiles had wet cleaning samples collected due to the limited number of fragments available or if there were no fragments without distinctive characteristics (Appendix 1 “Wet Cleaning”).

The process for wet cleaning was based on standard practices for Fever River Research and the processes established by LaRoche and McGowan (2001) and Hamilton (2011) with input from Feather (2009). All suggested cleaning with deionized water. Due to limited experience, only a gentle detergent, ionized water, and/or prolonged soaking were utilized on a few samples of the assemblage. None of the processes removed soot from the fabric and colors remained indeterminate. Further textile cleaning should be completed by professional conservators.

Final Steps

After all textile fragments were sorted and samples taken, a final inventory was taken that grouped together different sets of sheets into potentially one textile item. To ensure the most accurate grouping of textile fragments, yarn counts needed to be within a few warp and weft of each other and the fabric type had to be identical. This step allowed for the correction of human error when separating the textiles went too far. Final results were placed in a chart (see Appendix 1). The results of the raw data will be elaborated on in the next chapter.

Final Thoughts

The method of cleaning and identifying the burned textiles from House E was a combination of several different processes edited to fit a unique situation. More research is needed in preserving these fragile fragments. The methods of identification included an extensive catalog of photos and wet sampling for potential future advancement in textile cleaning. The following chapter follows the second step in E. McClung Fleming's Model of Artifact Study: Evaluation (Judgments) (Fleming 1989). Fleming suggests two types of evaluation: judgments of quality and factual comparisons of our objects with others of its kind in quantifiable terms (Fleming 1989:168). In other words, evaluations of quality or quantity. This second method is the process of this chapter. Those quantifiable terms are determined through objective research and can result in the cultural analysis completed in the next chapter (Fleming 1989:168).

By this method, the textiles were quantified by various categories for cultural analysis. After being identified, the textiles were generally categorized by type of textile. All textiles within the dresser context were identified as garments while the trunk had textiles in all four categories.

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Appendix XVI

Building Early Springfield: John E. Roll, Construction Contractor and Entrepreneur

John Eddy Roll (1814-1901) was born at Green Village, New Jersey, and moved to Sangamon County with his parents, arriving in early June 1830 and settling with his parents on a farm near Sangamo—a small village located along the Sangamon River downstream from Springfield in close proximity to New Salem. One of John Roll’s claims to fame was his association with the young Abraham Lincoln, whom he befriended shortly after arriving in Sangamon County in 1830. In 1831, Roll assisted Lincoln in building a flat boat at Sangamo Town, which Lincoln took to New Orleans.¹

John E. Roll’s father was William Roll (1787-1849), who was born in Springfield, Essex County (now Union County), New Jersey in October 1787. As a young school teacher in Green Village, Morris County, New Jersey, he met and married Mary Eddy (b. 1793) in February 1809 (Power 1876). William’s father was a man also named John—John Cauldwell Roll (1765-1810). John Cauldwell Roll, of German descent, was born in August 1765 in New Jersey, and he died in 1810.² He is buried in Springfield, Essex County, New Jersey—presumably near the family home. John Cauldwell Roll had two children—Jacob Cauldwell Roll (1782-1849) and William Roll (1797-1849). Both of John Cauldwell’s sons—Jacob and William—immigrated to Sangamon County, Illinois during the early years of the nineteenth century. The first to arrive in central Illinois was John’s eldest son, Jacob Cauldwell Roll. After a short stay in Cincinnati, the oldest of his sons, Jacob Cauldwell Roll traveled via keel boat down the Ohio River and up the Mississippi River. After ascending the Mississippi River a short distance (only 30 miles), his keel boat sank with all of his personal belongings. After salvaging what he could, he reloaded

¹ Green Village, New Jersey is located approximately 15 miles due west of New York City, and 65 miles northeast of Philadelphia.

One of John Roll’s claims to fame was his association with the young Abraham Lincoln, whom he befriended shortly after arriving in Sangamon County in 1830. In 1831, Roll assisted Lincoln in building a flat boat at Sangamo Town, which Lincoln took to New Orleans. The two men remained lifelong friends, and it was to Roll that Lincoln entrusted the care of his family’s pet dog, Fido, upon their move to Washington, D.C. in 1861. Roll brought Fido to attend Lincoln’s funeral procession in Springfield in May 1865. Sadly, later on, while still in Roll’s care, Fido was stabbed with a knife and died. Although accounts differ as to whether the stabbing was accidental or intentional, there has been a natural connection between his tragic death and that of his master (cf., SangamonLink, “The Death of Fido, the Lincoln Family Dog [<https://sangamoncountyhistory.org/wp/?p=7446e>]).

² According to one source, the elder John Roll’s name was Johannis Mowgle (Eddy 1930:1090). Johannis Mowgle “came from Holland” and settled at “Myshanna on the Mohawk” in the Mohawk Valley in 1662. The family later moved to Springfield, New Jersey by the middle eighteenth century (U.S. Sons of the American Revolution Membership Applications, 1889-1970; https://www.ancestry.com/discoveryui-content/view/564070:2204?tid=&pid=&queryId=2d7fb46af3e1b91779ca750141ac8&_phsrc=OQK549&_phstart=successSource). According to another source, the elder John Roll’s name was Johonis Mongle, who had immigrated from Germany, settling between Springfield and Westfield (Little 1851:349). John had a son, Isaac, who married a woman named Sarah Cauldwell—thus the family association with that name. Isaac, in turn, had a son John, father of William.

his remaining belongings onto another keel boat and “continued to ascent the rivers, and reached Sangamon county” in early October 1825. After arriving in Sangamon County, Jacob “commenced merchandising” (with Ebenezer Brigham) and improved an 80-acre farm near the small village of Sangamo Town (Power 1876:627). William followed suit, and brought his family (including his eldest child, John Eddy Roll) to Sangamon County in June 1830. The William Roll family traveled overland to Pittsburgh and from there by boat to St. Louis. From St. Louis, the family traveled overland by foot (presumably along the Edwards Trace), to Springfield, and then to Sangamo Town where they settled on their uncle Jacob’s farm (Converse 1924:153; Wallace 1904:470).³ Jacob died in January 1849, and his brother William died in August 1844; both men were buried in the Farmington Cemetery, rural Sangamon County, Illinois.⁴

Apparently, the William Roll family remained only a short time on his brother’s farm near Sangamo Town. Power (1876:627) suggests that it was only a matter of a few weeks before he (and his family) moved into Sangamo Town. In the spring of 1831 (after the “winter of the deep snow”), while in Sangamo Town, the young John Roll became acquainted with the young Abraham Lincoln and assisted him (as well as John Hanks and John Johnston) in constructing a flat boat on the Sangamon River (which was subsequently filled with produce and floated to New Orleans). According to Roll, “I made every pin which went into that boat” (Tarbell 1895:16). It was at this time that Roll and Lincoln “became great friends” (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901).⁵

At what point in time John Roll moved to Springfield is unclear. William, John’s father, purchased a farm northwest of Springfield, and “there [John] worked at ordinary farm work” (*Illinois State Register*, 2 April 1901, p. 3). Although it is unknown how long he may have worked with his father on the farm, the limited archival information available suggests he remained there for a very short duration of time. Although the date of Roll’s arrival in Springfield is unknown, both Power (1871:75) and Wallace (1904:473) suggests he arrived in Springfield one year after arriving in Sangamon County (in circa 1831).⁶ Sometime shortly after

³ Roll (1926:153) suggests that William Roll, his brother Jacob Roll, and Pierson Roll (son of Jacob) “emigrated from Green Village, Madison Co., New Jersey and settled in Sangamo, Sangamon County, Illinois” in the spring 1828. According to Roll (1926:154), John E. Roll left with his family on April 29, 1830. The travelers consisted of ten persons with two two-horse covered wagons. Upon arriving in Louisville, the group traveled via steamboat to St. Louis, arriving there on June 4, 1830. From St. Louis, upon crossing the Mississippi into Illinois Town (East St. Louis), the party walked overland to Sangamon County arriving on June 7, 1830.

⁴ Although Power (1876:628) suggests that William died in August 1844, newspaper notices and his tombstone suggests that he died in August 1849 cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 27 November 1849, p. 3; <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/115203917/william-roll>). Similarly, Power (1876:627) incorrectly suggests that Jacob C. Roll was William’s great uncle (and not his brother) (<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/58255425/jacob-cauldwell-roll>).

⁵ In 1895, when Ida B. Tarbell researched for her article entitled “Abraham Lincoln” published in *McClure’s Magazine* that year, the elder John Roll played a significant role in supplying her with source material (Tarbell 1895, 1896).

⁶ Although the *Register* stated that he “had resided in Springfield since 1830” (*Illinois State Register*, 2 April 1901, p 6), this most likely is in error and should have reference Sangamon County, not Springfield. Power (1876:628) states that Roll had “for thirty years followed the business of building and dealing in real estate,; and assuming he

his arrival in Springfield, Roll may have worked, in an unknown capacity, for Reverend John Bergen (then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church) (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 6).

The young John Roll appears to have been established, in Springfield, by the middle 1830s. One of the first sources of information indicating that he was in Springfield occurred in late 1836. In October of that year, Roll ran a notice in the *Sangamo Journal* attempting to recover a lost horse that had strayed from him (*Sangamo Journal*, 15 October 1836, p. 2). Nonetheless, based on several sources, such as Power (1876:628), it would appear that the young John Roll was in Springfield by the early 1830s and working in the construction trades. Power (1876:628) noted that “he 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.” Several sources agree that the young John Roll learned his craft from a man named John Rague. As Roll’s obituary noted,

Mr. Roll learned the plastering trade with John F. Ragan [sic; Rague] who was the architect and superintendent of the old state house (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 6).

The John F. Ragan referenced in this news account of Roll’s death, clearly was a reference to John F. Rague, a New York emigrant living in Springfield during the early 1830s. Although at what point in time the young John Roll met John Rague, and apprenticed under him is unknown, it would appear that he may have apprenticed under Rague by circa 1833-34. Rague was born circa 1799 in Scotch Plains, New Jersey (only 27 miles south of Green Village), and moved to New York City with his parents in 1804. Rague married Elizabeth Van Dyke in 1820, and as a young man worked in the offices of the architect Minard LaFever.⁷ Rague arrived in Springfield in March 1831, shortly after the arrival of the Roll family. In Springfield, Rague pursued several business ventures, including that of a baker, carpenter/builder, real estate speculator, and architect.⁸ Initially, attempting to work as a carpenter/builder without success, he also operated a bakery in town to support himself. In spring 1837, Rague won the design contest for a new state capital to be constructed in Springfield. Shortly thereafter, Rague was appointed the supervising architect for that project, with an annual salary of \$1,000 per year. Construction began that spring, with the cornerstone being laid on July 4, 1837. Construction on the new state capital building continued for many years after, with interior plastering work still in process in 1842.⁹

“retired” from that business in 1860, would suggest that he began in the construction trades immediately upon his arrival in Springfield. A news brief announcing Roll’s eighty-fourth birthday suggested that he also was celebrating his sixty-eighth anniversary of his arrival in Springfield—suggesting that he arrived in the soon to be capital city in 1830 (*Illinois State Journal*, 10 June 1898, p. 4). Power (1871:75) states that “Mr. Roll came to Springfield soon after” working with Lincoln on his flat boat in the spring 1831. Converse (1924:153) suggests that Roll “moved to Springfield and was apprenticed to learn the trade of plastering,” but does not suggest a date.

⁷ LaFever was a renowned architect who popularized the Greek Revival style of architecture in the United States.

⁸ See Hart (2007) for a summary of Rague’s life (http://lincolnspringfield.blogspot.com/2007_11_25_archive.html).

⁹ Although the cornerstone for the Capitol was laid on July 4, 1837, work was hampered by the State’s financial problems following the Panic of 1837 and residual opposition to the relocation of the seat of government from Vandalia to Springfield. When the State government did finally transfer to Springfield in July 1839, the Capitol

Most likely, Roll knew of Rague by at least circa 1833. Although Rague had arrived in Springfield in 1831, it wasn't until 1833 that he focused more intently in the pursuit of work as a carpenter/builder in Springfield. By late 1836, deed records indicated that Roll had made the acquaintance of John Rague, as he purchased two city lots located in Postville (the original county seat for Logan County) from Rague in April and October of that year (SCDR J:562; K:190).¹⁰ Roll may have purchased (or received) these two lots from Rague as a speculative real estate venture, or more likely, to secure payment for money owed him by Rague for work undertaken prior to that time.¹¹ Most likely, Roll had completed his apprenticeship with Rague by the time he purchased these two lots in Postville. In discussing Roll's early life, Wallace (1904:373) noted that "When he was learning his trade he received but six dollars per month and as soon as he had completed his apprenticeship he started out for himself with a capital of but a hundred and twenty-five dollars." Shortly after his sale of these lots to Roll, in the fall 1836 Rague left Springfield and returned to New York City for a short duration of time. He returned to Springfield in spring 1837 to concentrate on work on the Illinois State Capital building.

John Roll's first land purchases in Springfield appear to have occurred shortly thereafter. In mid-May 1837 (prior to Rague's work on the State Capital building), Roll purchased two unimproved lots within E. Iles First Addition to Springfield (Lot 9, Block 7, and Lots 3-4, Block 14) (SCDR L:188). Both of these properties are located to the southeast of the central business district. The 1854 City of Springfield map indicates that both of these properties had major improvements (houses) on them by that date (Potter 1854). Although the purchase of these two unimproved lots by John Roll may have been the first of his entrepreneurial and/or speculative venture as a self-employed carpenter/builder, archival evidence suggest that he sold at least one of the properties without major improvements.¹²

building was far from completed, and the General Assembly had to gather at the Second Presbyterian Church for their first session in the city. The General Assembly was able to occupy parts of the Capitol by 1840, but it was not until 1853 that the building was considered complete (Angle 1971:74-75). As an illustration of this point, in July 1840 the Board of State House Commissioners reported that the ceiling of the gallery in the House of Representatives' chamber had not yet been plastered (*Sangamo Journal*, 4 December 1840, p. 2).

¹⁰ Postville had been established in 1835. It was split from Sangamon County, forming Logan County, in 1839. It is interesting to note that one of the deeds was witnessed by one Louisa Van Dyke—no doubt related to John Rague's wife, and future wife of John Roll.

¹¹ Roll apparently had difficulty in getting payments from his brother-in-law, John Rague. According to Converse (1924:153), "among the papers left by John E. Roll is a Sheriff's deed dated April 24th, 1845 which recites that it is given pursuant to a judgement secured in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County by John E. Roll against John F. Rague at the March Term 1842 for \$157.03." Converse (1924:153) also notes that "John E. Roll kept a very complete set of books which discloses that he did work for many of the old, prominent families of this city. Several jobs of work were charged to Abraham Lincoln." Roll (1926: 159-160) also makes reference to this ledger.

¹² The 1854 *City of Springfield* map indicates many properties owned by Roll at this date (Potter 1854). As neither of these two properties has Roll's name associated with them on the 1854 map, one might suspect that Roll had constructed houses on these two properties and sold them by 1854. The other possibility is that Roll purchased the lots as investment property, selling them without improving the properties. The latter scenario appears to be the case with at least one of his initial purchases. Lot 7, Block 9 is located on the northwest corner of Eighth and Jackson Streets, immediately across the street from the Lincoln Home and once the location of a small brick home known as the Burch House. This house was apparently constructed for the Lushbaugh family in circa 1845, well after Roll had sold the property in 1839 (Ratio Architects 2006:15).

According to the *Journal*, as noted in his obituary, one of Roll's first jobs after completing his apprenticeship with Rague was the plastering of the American House.

After completing his trade [apprenticeship] he engaged in business for himself. One of his first contracts was for plastering the American house, afterwards one of the old landmarks of the city... This was the beginning of a long, laborious and successful career as a contractor and builder. He erected and owned many dwelling houses and business houses (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 6).

The American House, located off the southeast corner of the newly established town square and the site of the State Capital, was a prominent hotel constructed for Elijah Iles in 1838. At the time it was constructed, it would have been one of the largest buildings in Springfield, and central Illinois—and would have been a substantial contract for the young John Roll.¹³

At some point during the later 1830s (post 1837), the young John Roll began working with Rague on the Illinois State House project. Depending on when Roll began work on the Capital building for Rague, he may have worked either as a brick mason or plasterer. The initial work on the Capital building, which began in the spring 1837, would have required a substantial amount of masonry work (such as the brick foundations and walls), and it may have been at this time that Roll began working as a brick mason under the employ of Rague. It would not have been until sometime later, upon enclosing the building, that Roll worked as an independent contractor (with his brother-in-law Isaac Smith) plastering the interior of the building during the later 1830s and very early 1840s (circa 1838-41). By the time the interior of the new State Capital building was being finished (presumably in later 1838 or 1839), Roll had already established himself as an independent contractor and was awarded the contract for the plastering of the American House. According to Converse (1924:153), the contract for plastering the new State House was issued to John Roll, Isaac Smith, and George Leggott—as independent contractors.¹⁴ After the construction of the State Capitol was well underway (and the building

¹³ The formal opening of the American House occurred in late November 1838 (*Sangamo Journal*, 1 December 1838, p. 2).

¹⁴ George Leggott was an English plasterer (born circa 1826) who finished the ceilings on the Capitol's porticos in 1850 and two years later plastered the basement and first floor rooms in the building with James Smith (Temple and Temple 1989:92, 113). According to Converse (1924), Roll family papers (including "a very complete set of books") survived at the time he wrote his history of the State House in 1924. These papers suggest the total cost for plastering the State House, for Roll's work, was \$3,406.22, and of this sum \$10,096.09 was for the cost of materials and other expenses. It appears that Leggott received half of the profit (\$1,155.06), and Roll and Smith split the second half, each receiving \$577.53 for their share. Also in Roll's papers was a copy of a Sheriff's deed dated 24 April 1845, of a judgement "secured in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County by John E. Roll against John F. Rague at the March Term 1842 for \$157.03." Although speculative, it would appear that Rague may have defaulted on payments to his brother-in-law for work he had received, whether on the State House or another project. Converse (1924:153) noted that John F. Rague "was well known in Springfield at the time."

Isaac Smith, was a native of South Carolina, and not from the Mid-Atlantic region as was Roll. He married John Roll's sister, Elizabeth, in 1838. In 1838, Elizabeth would have been 19 years of age, and most likely met the 21-year-old Isaac through his connection with her brother, John—both of whom may have been working together on the State House, learning the plasterer's trade under the direction of Rague. Work on the State House would have been in full swing by that date. Presumably, work for the young Roll and Smith continued with the State House and

partially occupied), questions of financial impropriety were raised against Rague, which resulted in the architect permanently departing Springfield in July 1842.¹⁵

No doubt due to his apprenticeship, employment, and potential friendship with John Rague during the middle-to-late 1830s, the young John Roll met and married Rague's sister-in-law Harriet Van Dyke, in 1839. The young couple had their first child (William V.) in November 1839. Trained as a plasterer and brick mason, potentially under John Rague's tutelage, Toll continued to work as an independent contractor after cessation of work on the yet-completed State House in circa 1838-1840. As Angle (1971) has noted, the City of Springfield experienced a building boom in 1840. In that year (1840), at least 100 buildings were estimated to have been erected in Springfield, and a similar appraisal was made for 1841 (Angle 1950:88-89; *Sangamo Journal*, 3 June 1842, p. 3).¹⁶ It was at this time that the young Roll, and his brother-in-law Isaac Smith, would have been actively engaged as plasterers and general carpenter/builders (including the construction of the two houses within the Springfield Rail Improvement Project, Houses D and E). It was also at this time, that John Rague left Springfield (in 1842).

John Roll's name occurred infrequently within the local newspapers during the 1840s. Among the few occurrences of his name occurred in April 1843, when he was noted as a delegate of the city's First Ward at the Whig party's City Convention. At this convention, the candidates unanimously nominated D. B. Hill for mayoral candidate (*Sangamo Journal*, 13 April 1843, p. 2). After a hiatus of nearly ten years following the birth of their first child, John and his wife Harriet lost their seven-month old son, John Ensley in late 1848 (*Illinois State Journal*, 28 December 1848, p. 3). The following year, the 60-year old William Roll (John's father) died. William was noted as being located "on Prairie Creek, in this county" and was "a most excellent citizen" (*Illinois State Journal*, 11 August 1849, p. 3). John served as the administrator of his father's estate (*Illinois State Journal*, 27 November 1849, p. 3).¹⁷ The following year, the 1850 U.S. Census of Population enumerated the 35-year-old John E. Roll and his wife Harriet. At that time, the young family was living with their 10-year old son William, and a two-month old daughter named Leonora. Presumably, Leonara may also have died as an infant, as she is not

Rague through circa late 1841 or very early 1842. Although it is unclear when Roll and Smith may have gone into business on their own, it most likely had occurred by the spring 1842, as Rague had left Springfield and Roll had ventured out into business on his own. Although first employed as a plasterer, Roll expanded his repertoire becoming both a brick mason, and builder/contractor. Roll and Smith appear to have continued working together in some capacity over the following decade. In 1852, the two men purchased a house together for slightly over \$700 (Lot 14, Block 6, John Mitchell's Addition; SCDR JJ:595).

¹⁵ Although Rague was not charged with any financial indiscretion, he left Springfield nonetheless and was soon involved with the construction of the Iowa State Capitol building in Iowa City. He later settled in Dubuque, Iowa where he also designed and oversaw the construction of several nationally significant buildings.

¹⁶ In 1836, with speculation regarding the move of the State Capital to Springfield, the city of Springfield apparently had a shortage of workmen (carpenters, mason, and skilled mechanics) (Beach 1910:96). "Notwithstanding the depreciation of the currency, and the pressure of the times, Springfield continues to improve. About one hundred buildings went up last year [1841], and among them some beautiful and costly residences, and extensive business houses... The south part, and all that quarter of the city on the east along the line of the rail road from Cook to Washington Streets, has been spread over with new buildings..." (*Illinois State Journal*, as cited in Angle (1935:9).

¹⁷ Power (1876:628) incorrectly states that William died on August 11, 1844.

listed among the family's children (Power 1876:628). At this time, Roll was listed with a real estate evaluation of \$4,750. Also living with the family at that time were a 13-year old girl named Cinderilla Parker, 69-year old Mary Vandike (sic, presumably John's mother-in-law), and an 18-year old girl from the Madera Islands named Domingea Govea.

By the early 1850s, as suggested by the 1850 census real estate evaluation, Roll apparently was doing well financially, and within the peak of his contracting career. Sometime prior to 1854, Roll constructed a dwelling house for him and his family on the north side of Jefferson Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. In late 1852, John Roll was listed as a director of the recently organized Farmers and Mechanics Bank in Springfield (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 October 1852, p. 3). In 1852, Roll and his brother-in-law Isaac Smith (owner and occupant of House E in the Springfield High Speed Rail Project) together purchased an improved property for slightly over \$700, suggesting that the two individuals may have continued to work together, at least intermittently, through the 1840s and 1850s.¹⁸ Although apparently fairly successful by this time, Roll appears to advertised very little for his contracting business. One exception to this lack of advertisement occurs in 1852, when over a multi-month period he runs a reoccurring advertisement that he has available "constantly on hand" for purchase Alton white lime, common lime, plaster hair, and sand ("which could be purchased at his lime house or delivered by his teams on short notice" (*Illinois State Journal*, 30 April 1852, p. 3). News briefs about his construction projects were few in number, but included the construction of "a new store, near the post office" in April 1853 and construction of "his new brick stores on Commercial Row" in April 1854 (*Illinois State Journal*, 29 April, 1853, p. 3; 29 April 1854, p. 3). In describing his work on the later building, the newspaper noted that "Mr. John E. Roll has got on a raft of hands, putting up the walls of his new brick stores on Commercial Row. Mr. Roll don't sit on the same seat with some of our old money-bags, but his motto is—"BUILD UP AND GO AHEAD."¹⁹ After nearly a thirteen year hiatus, John and Harriet had another child (Frank P.) in March 1852, the second of their children to survive into adulthood (Power 1876:628). The following spring, John advertised for a wet nurse (*Illinois State Journal*, 25 February 1853, p. 2). The following June, the couple's third, and final child (John L.) was born. Also in 1854, John's brother-in-law and part-time partner in the plastering business, Isaac Smith contracted cholera and died. John (along with Isaac's widow) were co-executors of Isaac's estate (which wasn't settled until 1874; cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 2 September 1874, p. 3).

The 1854 [*Map of*] *City of Springfield* was published near the height of John Roll's career as a carpenter/builder in Springfield (Potter 1854). Many of the buildings depicted on this map are identified as to the owner of the property at that time. The name "J. E. Roll" is indicated as the owner of seven properties in Springfield at that time. Of these seven properties, structures (presumably dwellings) were present on five of them, suggesting that Roll most likely owned multiple rental properties by this date. An eighth property, located on the north side of Jefferson Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets and suspected as being the location of Roll's primary residence, appears to be labeled with the name of "S. J. Roll." No individual with these initials

¹⁸ This house was located on Lot 14, Block 6, John Mitchell's Addition to the City of Springfield (SCDR JJ:595).

¹⁹ This most likely is the Enterprise Building, which was a three-story, five bay brick commercial structure located on the north side of Washington Street, immediately west of Fifth Street.

are known at this time, and it is assumed that this represents a typographical error. Similarly, a ninth house, located adjacent to the Chicago and Alton Railroad yards on Fourth Street, is labeled “J. R. Roll” and most likely also represents a typographical error on the map. If these two labels indeed represent typographical errors, aside from his personal residence, Roll would have minimally had six rental houses and two undeveloped lots (awaiting the construction of houses) at this time.²⁰ All of the properties owned by Roll at this time were located to the north/northeast of the central business district.

The earliest of the Springfield city directories lists only one individual with the surname Roll, and that is John E. Roll. At that time (1857), John was listed as a plasterer residing in a house located on the north side of Jefferson Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets (SCD 1857:76). It is interesting to note that Roll refers to himself as a plasterer at that time, and not a carpenter/builder. The 1860 U.S. Census of Population highlights this identity issue. In that year, the census taker initially noted Roll as a carpenter, but subsequently crossed through the initial entry and added the word “plasterer.” The census indicates that Roll had a real estate evaluation of \$100,000 and a personal estate evaluation of \$3,000. Although the real estate evaluation seems unrealistically high, it does go to the fact that Roll apparently was doing very well financially by this time and owned a substantial number of buildings.²¹ In that year, the 45-year old Roll was living with his wife Harriet, their 20-year old son William, 8-year old son Frank, and 6-year old son John L., as well as a 20-year old Irish servant girl named E. Flannigan, a 30-year old Irish farm laborer named Thomas Duffy, and a thirteen-year old girl from New York named J. Kearny (USBC 1860).

At some point in time, circa 1860, John Roll stopped working as a plasterer or carpenter/builder and entered the boot and shoe business. Wallace (1904:470) suggests that it was in 1850 [sic, 1860] that “he established a boot and shoe business in Springfield and was one of the leading and enterprising merchants of the city until 1885, when he retired.” Wallace’s 1850 date is obviously

²⁰ Other individuals with multiple properties in Springfield at this time, and presumably representing real estate developers, were the names J. Klein, and J. W. Priest.

²¹ In 1871, Power (1871:75), noted that Roll “has done much to improve the place [Springfield], having built a dozen or more of the best residences in it, besides doing a large mercantile business.” A couple years later, Power (1876:628) re-states the same adding that Roll “built about one hundred houses, on his own account, in Springfield.” Wallace (1904:473) noted in his biography of John Roll that “he possessed sound business judgement, diligence and persistence, and as his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate, accumulating much valuable land and residence property.” In 1876, Power (1876:628) noted that after “Roll learned the trade of a plasterer and brick mason,” he followed “for thirty years ... the business of building and dealing in real estate, having built about one hundred houses, on his own account, in Springfield.”

Unfortunately, an inventory of buildings constructed by John E. Roll is not available. Likely candidates for early houses constructed by Roll include the eight depicted with his name on the *1854 City of Springfield* map (Potter 1854). Additionally, the archaeological remains of Houses D, E, and potentially F probably were constructed by Roll. The original Cook House, located on South Eighth Street in the Lincoln Home National Historic Site, also was constructed by Roll. Roll also was known to have worked multiple times on the Lincoln Home (in 1849 on the remodel of the rear service wing, and in 1855-56 during the raising of the house to a full two stories in height). Roll also constructed a large brick commercial building at 427 East Washington Street (known as the Enterprise Building) (<https://www.sj-r.com/story/news/2018/02/08/virden-s-books-on-square/15284141007/>); http://lincolnspringfield.blogspot.com/2007_11_25_archive.html). Also, Roll worked on Iles’ American House (demolished) and the Old State Capital Building.

too early and potentially represents a typographical error. Power (1871:75) indicates that John Roll was “now engaged in the boot and shoe trade with W. V. Roll & Co., north side of square.” A couple years later, Power (1876:628) states that “he has been in the boot and shoe trade for the last seventeen years,” suggesting that it was in circa 1859 that he “retired” from the construction trades and pursued a mercantile business. W. V. Roll was John Roll’s oldest son.

The 1860 *Springfield City Directory* lists only two individuals with the surname Roll. The first of these was John E. Roll. John is listed without an occupation, and with a residence at the southeast corner of Cook and Second Streets, suggesting that he had left the earlier family home on Jefferson Street by this date (SCD 1860:124). The other individual with the Roll surname in this directory was William V. Roll, who also had no listed occupation, but simply noted as being “at John E. Roll’s.” William V. Roll was John E. Roll’s oldest child (born in November 1839) (Power 1876:628). The subsequent 1863 *Springfield City Directory* is confusing with regard to the status of John E. Roll and his business dealings. This directory listed the individual John E. Roll as being in business with William V. Roll and Company, with his residence being located at the corner of Second and Adams Streets (SCD 1863:118-119). The listing immediately above John’s listing as an individual is that of the John E. Roll and Company Boot and Shoe Store, located in No. 3 Enterprise Buildings on Washington Street.²² The only other Roll listed within this directory was that of William V. Roll, who is listed as employed by William V. Roll and Company, and boarding on Adams Street, between Second and Third Streets. Also listed in the directory was the William V. Roll and Company, which was listed also as Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Leather, located on the north side of the Square. Accompanying advertisement was present in the city directory for William V. Roll and Company (SCD 1863:44). Although the directory indicated that John Roll was “employed” by W. V. Roll and Company, a similar boot and shoe business identified as John E. Roll and Company was also listed.

The business relationship of John and his son during these years is unclear. By the time the 1863 city directory was published, it would appear that there were two competing businesses being operated by father (John E. Roll and Company) and son (William V. Roll and Company). In 1868, John Roll ran notices in the local newspapers regarding the dissolution of the “co-partnership of the firm of W. V. Roll and Company,” and an announcement that he (John Roll) had “bought the entire interest of W. V. Roll... and will continue the boot, shoe and leather business at the old stand” (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 February 1868, p. 1).

Although John Roll apparently had stopped working as a carpenter/builder and/or plasterer by circa 1860, he continued to delve into the speculative real estate market. In 1858, Roll purchased a five-acre tract of land located adjacent to Second and Third Streets, north of Wright [Lawrence] Street. Roll subsequently succeeded in opening up Second Street to the south, and Cook Street between Second and Third Streets. Sometime during the early 1860s (circa 1861), John Roll constructed a large, brick Italianate house at this location (northwest corner of Second and Cook Streets).

Among his accomplishments, besides working as a carpenter/builder (and the construction of “one hundred houses” in Springfield), John Roll was responsible for the platting and development of two additions to the City of Springfield. Wallace (1904:473) noted that “his

²² The Enterprise Building was the commercial structure constructed by Roll in 1854.

real-estate operations were also extensive and important, and he laid out two additions to the city known as Roll's additions." John E. Roll's Addition to Springfield was laid out and platted in 1865 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 1 August 1865, p. 3). It was a small addition consisting of three partial blocks and one full block located north of South Grand and straddling Fifth Street. John E. Roll's Second Addition to Springfield was located two blocks to the west of his original addition, one block north of South Grand Avenue and bordered on the west by Revel Street (current Pasfield Street) and on the east by Second Street. The 1871 city map indicates a rectangular plot of undeveloped land owned by John E. Roll at that time. The 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch n.d.) indicates Roll's Second Addition as well developed with numerous houses by that date. The current southern limits of this addition is present-day Vine Street, which was not continuous through to Revel at the time, and that section adjacent to Roll's Second Addition was referenced as "Roll Street" on the Koch map. It would appear that Roll had drawn a plat, and was selling lots by early 1870 (cf. *Illinois State Register*, 8 February 1870, p. 2 which references the sale of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4, Block 1, John E. Roll's Second Addition to Springfield "when laid out"). When Roll surveyed and formally platted this addition is currently unknown, and it may not have occurred until the 1880s (cf. 1887 list of delinquent taxes which indicates presence of the addition; *Illinois State Register*, 26 May 1887, p. 7). In 1895, Tarbell greatly exaggerated the size of Roll's additions to Springfield. In discussing his arrival in Springfield, she noted that "he bought large quantities of land and built many houses. A quarter of the city is now known as "Roll's addition" (Tarbell 1895:11).

The 1870 U.S. Census of Population listed the 56-year old John E. Roll as a Boot and Shoe Dealer living with his wife Harriett, their three sons (William, Frank, and Linden), a 28-year old Black laborer named Clark Townsend, and an 18-year old white servant named Anna Bailey. At this time, William is also noted as a Boot and Shoe Dealer. Neither John or William have a real estate or personal property evaluation listed (USBC 1870).

The 1872 *Springfield City Directory* simply lists J. E. Roll as "agent" residing at Second and Cook Streets (SCD 1872:104). Similarly, the 1876 *Springfield City Directory* lists John E. Roll as living at 705 South Second Street, in a neighborhood known as Aristocracy Hill (SCD 1876:181).²³ By 1880, the family had moved a second time to a new location, as the 1880 *Springfield City Directory* notes that John was living on "High Street, opposite New" (SCD 1880:172).²⁴

²³ In July 1873, the *Illinois State Register* reported that Patrick Drury had recently purchased "the old Roll homestead property, on Jefferson street, between Fifth and Sixth, which he will soon place in a proper state of repair. He also contemplates the erection of a brick addition to his boarding house [the Drury House], adjoining the premises he has just purchased." Drury paid \$3,300 for Roll's home (*Illinois State Register*, 10 July 1873, p. 4). The Drury House was described in 1869 as containing twenty rooms, with an adjoining store (*Illinois State Register* 4 May 1869, p. 1).

²⁴ John L. Roll suggests that the family moved from their South Second Street residence "to the old homestead west of the city" in circa 1875 (*Illinois State Journal*, 13 November 1943, p. 3). High Street represents the western half of present-day Lawrence Avenue, with its eastern terminus being Reveal (Pasfield) Street. New Street dead ends at the current location of Lawrence Avenue (then High Street).

As noted in his obituary, “After the close of Mr. Roll’s business career [as a contractor-builder] he invested in several boot and shoe stores, but the venture proved unsuccessful and he lost a large amount of money which caused him to go into bankruptcy” (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 6). Legal announcements notifying the public of the financial insolvency of John Roll were run in the local newspapers in April 1879 (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 23 April 1879, p.3). Roll’s wife, Harriet, died in 1880. The 1880 U.S. Census of Population indicates that the elder John E. Roll was living with his son Frank (28-years of age), a white 20-year old servant named Hattie King, and a 61-year old woman named Louise V. Arnold (who was identified as his sister-in-law (USBC 1880)).²⁵ At this time, the census indicates that Roll, who was living on High Street, was working as a “Builder.” His son Frank was listed as a bookkeeper. John Roll married his second wife, Sarah Case, in circa 1884 (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 1).²⁶ Roll retired from his real estate and shoe/leather business ventures in 1885. In 1891, the elder John Roll was living at the “corner of High and Henrietta Streets” (SCD 1891:280).²⁷ In 1892, 1894 and 1896, the elder John Roll was living in a residence at 612 West Douglas (SCD 1892:475; 1894:391; 1896:405).²⁸ It was in 1892 that Roll’s youngest son, John L. Roll, moved back to Springfield from South Dakota to care for his ailing father (Wallace 1904:613). The 1898 Springfield City Directory indicates that John E. Roll was living at 612 West Lawrence, and his son John L. Roll (a bookkeeper with W. M. Payne) was living on Henrietta, northwest corner Chenery” (SCD 1898:464). John L. Roll’s residence was located on the south half of Lots 1 and 2, whereas the north half of Lots 1 and 2 (on which the elder Roll’s house was located) were later redeveloped by his son.²⁹

John Eddy Roll died in March 1901, residing at 612 Lawrence Avenue (Wallace 1904:473). Obituaries *Illinois State Register*, 2 April 1901, p. 3; *Illinois State Journal*, 1 April 1901, p. 6) followed by probate notices the following month (cf. *Illinois State Journal*, 14 May 1901, p. 8). John’s youngest son, John L. Roll, was the administer of the estate. Wallace (1904:473) notes that “He possessed sound business judgment, diligence and persistence, and as his financial resources increased he made judicious investments in real estate, accumulating much valuable land and residence property.” Similarly, Roll’s obituary further notes that “he was a good citizen and one who always took a pride in matters pertaining to the improvement of Springfield.”

²⁵ This most likely was John Rague’s ex-wife.

²⁶ <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/31201086/john-eddy-roll>

²⁷ As noted above, this location is the current southwest corner of the Lawrence Street and Henrietta Street intersection. Henrietta dead ends at Lawrence Street. In the 1880 census, this short segment of High Street is sandwiched between two stretches of “Canada Street” [sic, Canedy Street], which is located two blocks south of Lawrence Avenue. The Roll household is the only dwelling enumerated on this street.

²⁸ Douglas is a north/south street, and there is not a 612 West Lawrence Street in Springfield. One might question if this is an error, and it should have read 612 West Lawrence Street, as with the 1898 city directory.

²⁹ Chenery Street is located one block south of Lawrence Avenue. Sometime after his arrival in Springfield in 1892, John L. Roll redeveloped his father’s land located at the southwest corner of the Henrietta and Lawrence Avenue Intersection. J. Roll’s Subdivision of Lots 1 and 2, Block 2 of Mrs. Ulrich’s Addition contains five small lots, that by 1917 had been improved with one small frame commercial building, two small 1 ½-story frame dwellings, and a larger 2-story frame dwelling—the latter of which may represent John E. Roll’s earlier dwelling. The 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map also depicts the one-story frame dwelling at 815 Henrietta Street, which probably represents John L. Roll’s residence (Figure 9).

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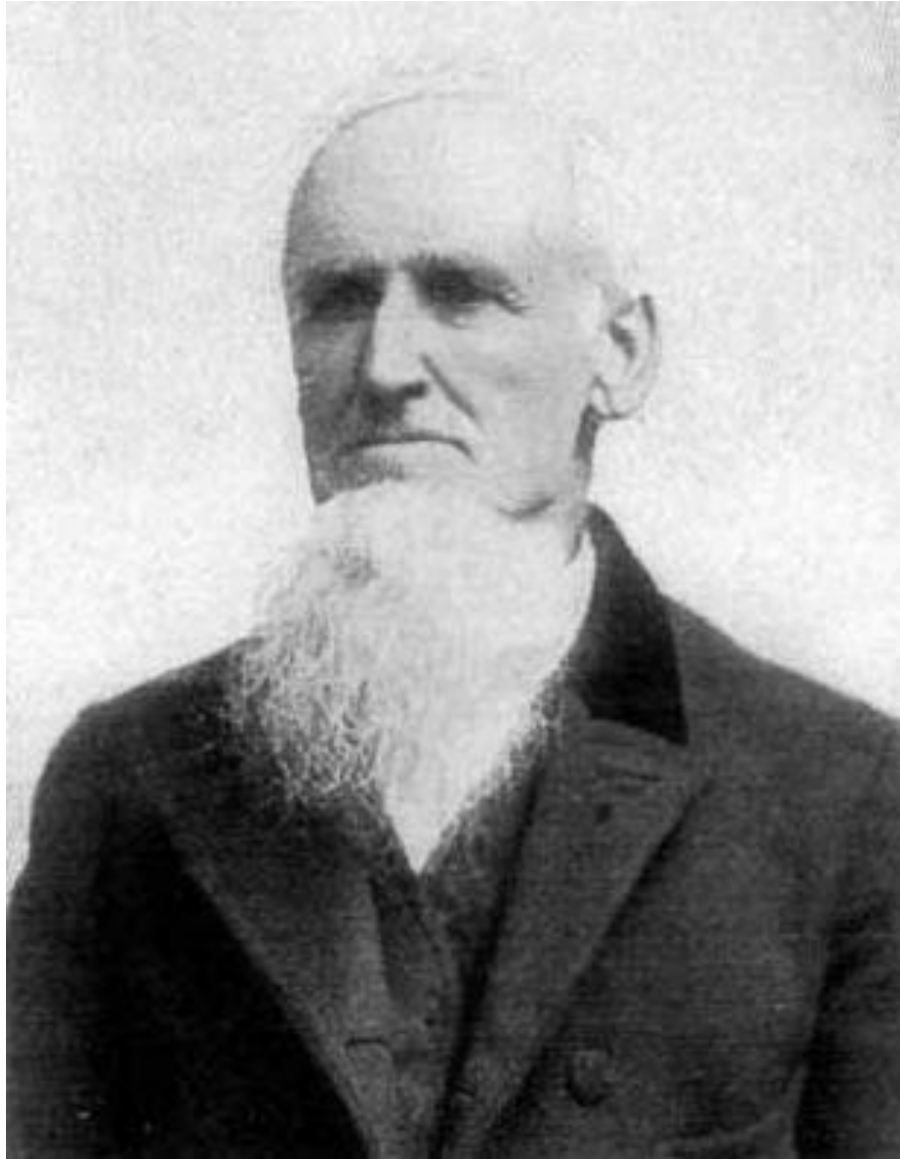


Figure 1. Portrait of John Eddy Roll in later life (Tarbell 1895:11).

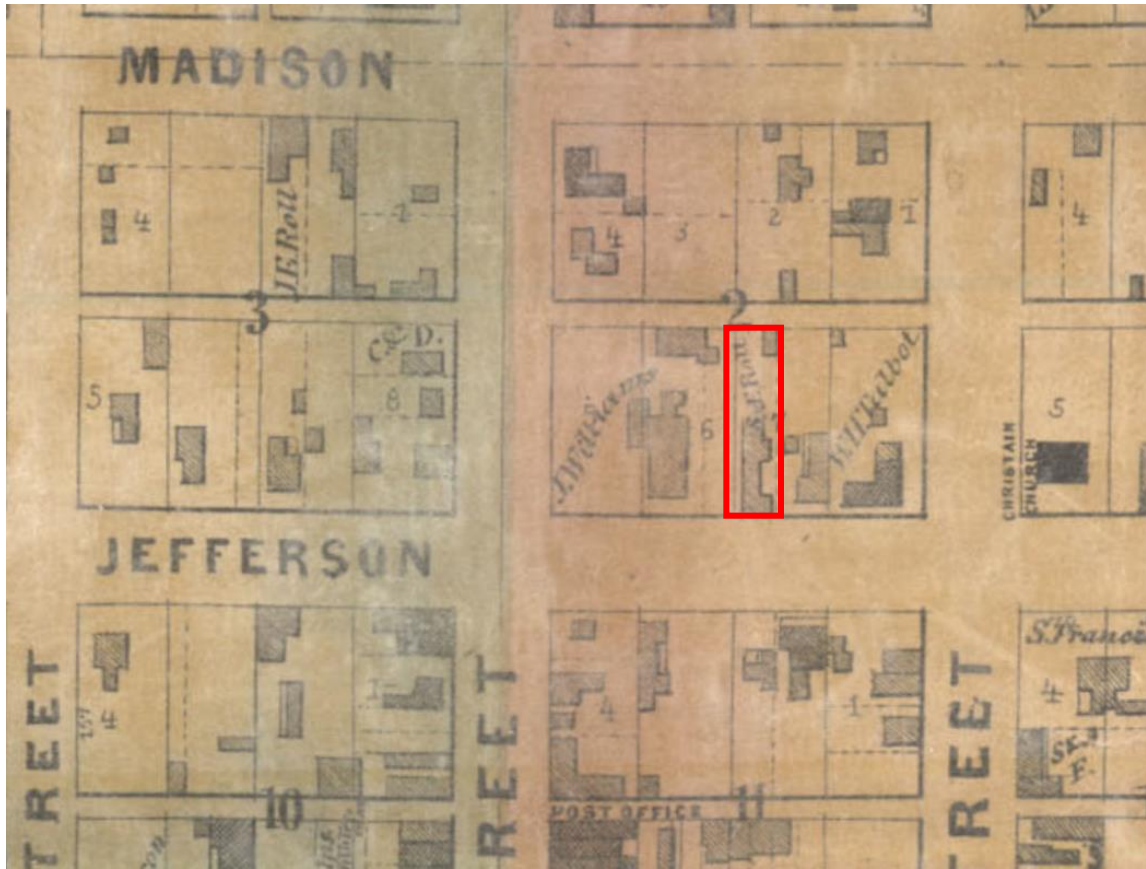


Figure 2. Detail of 1854 *City of Springfield* map illustrating the location of John Roll's residence (Potter 1854). It is unclear why this map indicates the property as being owned by S. J. Roll. The house was located just north of the central business district, along the north side of Jefferson Street (between Fifth and Sixth Streets).

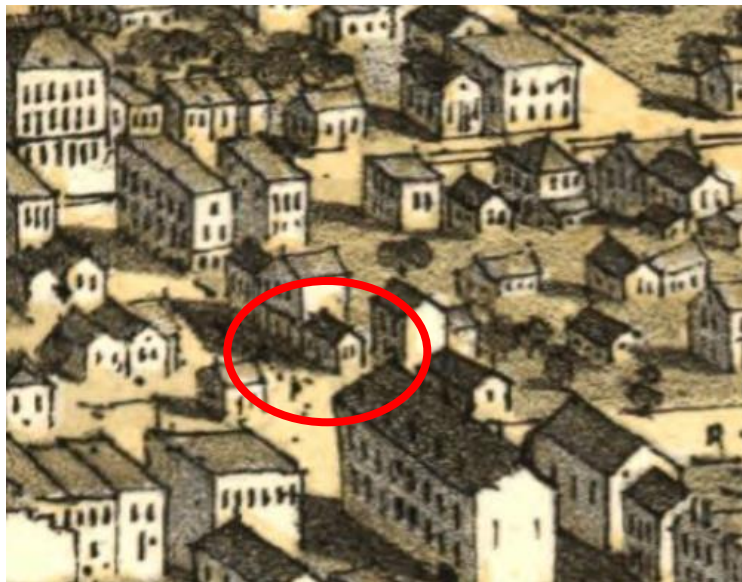


Figure 3. View of John Roll's house along Jefferson Street, as depicted on the 1867 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield* (Ruger 1867).

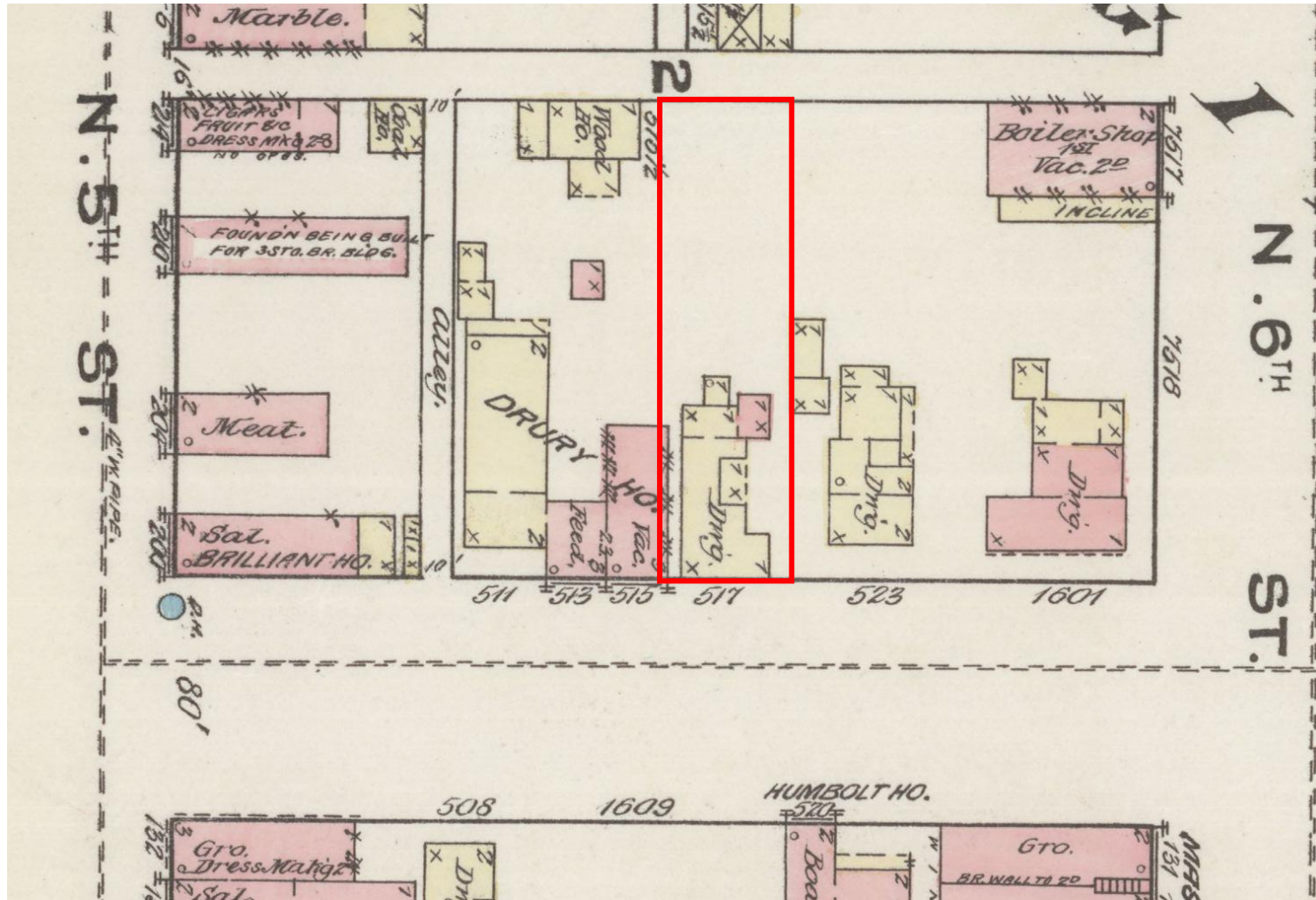


Figure 4. View of John Roll's residence (5617 East Jefferson Street), as depicted on the 1884 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn 1884). If this was indeed Roll's residence, his house appears to have been a small unpretentious one-story dwelling. One might question if the larger two-story house at 523 East Jefferson was associated with the Roll family as well. Figure 5

W. V. ROLL & CO.,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Dealers in
BOOTS
SHOES,
Leather & Findings,
At the old stand of R. Coon & Bro.,
N. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE.
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.



Figure 6. Advertisement for W. V. Roll and Company (SCD 1863:44). W. V. Roll was John E. Roll's oldest son. By circa 1860, John was also in the boot and shoe business, and it is unclear as to the relationship of John's business and that of his son. In 1868, John published newspaper notices that he had "bought the entire interest of" his son's business.

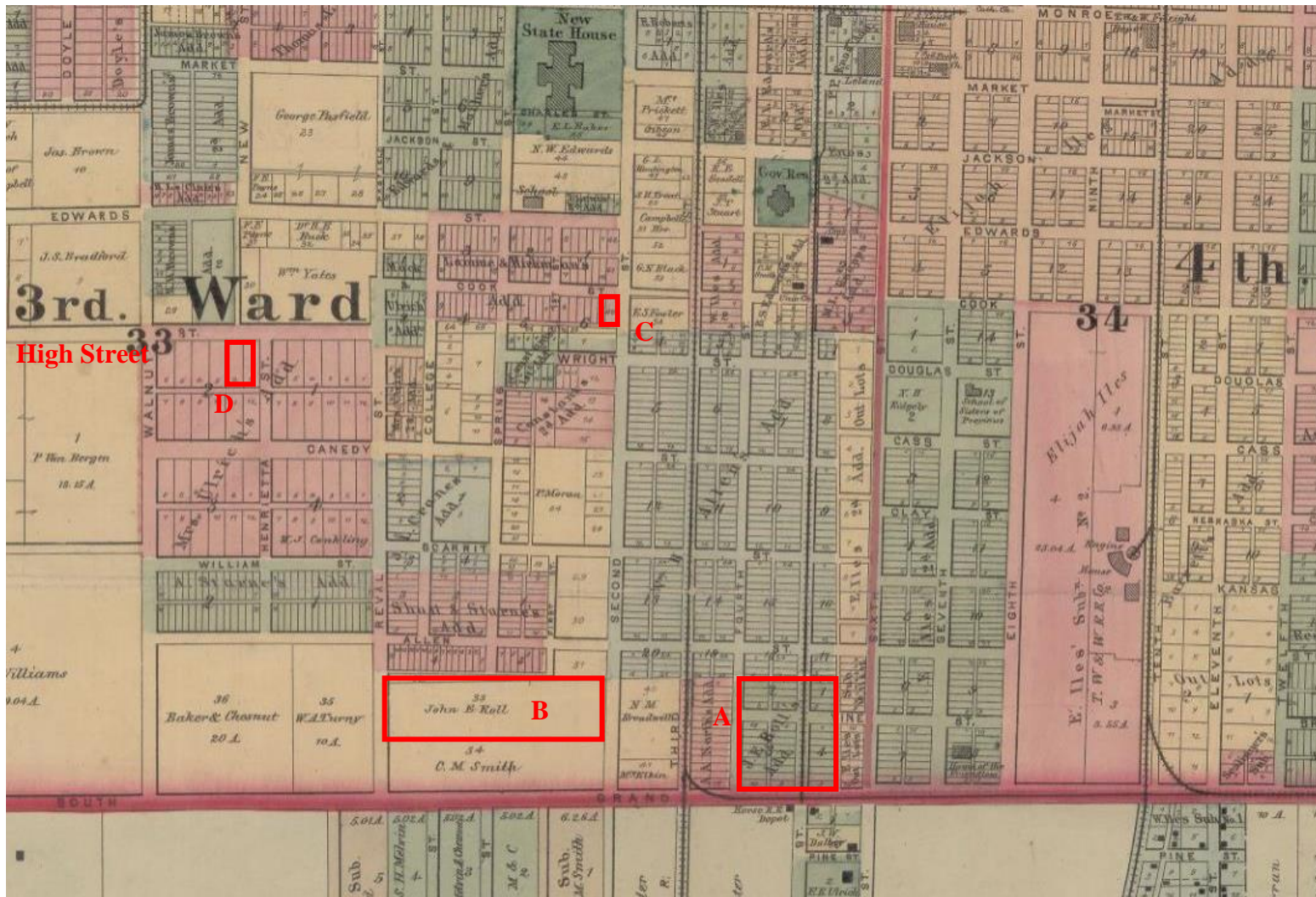


Figure 7. Location of J. E. Roll's Addition to Springfield (A; platted in circa 1865), and second parcel of land owned by Roll, and later developed as J. E. Roll's Second Addition to Springfield (B). The suspected location of Roll's circa 1860-75 residence at the corner of Second and Cook Street (C), and his circa 1876-1901 residence on High/Lawrence Street (D) are also indicated (Warner, Higgins and Beers 1871). Both additions were small in size, and are located immediately north of South Grand Avenue.

THE FAMILY ALBUM



(Photograph courtesy of John E. Roll)

OLD ROLL HOME AT SECOND AND COOK—

Among the interesting old residences of Springfield in former times was this pretentious dwelling at the southwest corner of Second and Cook streets, the residence of the late John E. Roll and in possession of his family for a number of decades. It was built in the Sixties and reflected the architectural style of that period very characteristically. William Barrett Ridgely, the next owner of the property, occupied it for a number of years, after which it was the home of Attorney General Akins, and still later the residence of Logan Coleman. The house was damaged by fire sometime in the Eighties and remodeled to some extent thereafter. Mr. Coleman sold it to John S. Schnepf about 1925 and the latter had it razed to make room for an apartment building.

THE FAMILY ALBUM



(Photograph courtesy of John E. Roll)

A FAMOUS OLD LANDMARK ON SOUTH SECOND STREET—

This rare old photograph, probably made in the Eighties, shows a partial view of the residence and grounds of one of the most pretentious estates in early Springfield history. In 1858 John E. Roll bought five acres of land within a half block of what is now the Centennial Building. The consideration was \$1,000. The tract extended from a half block west of Second street to Third street and from Lawrence Ave. (then Wright street) north to the old Summers residence. The American Legion Home and part of the Capitol View Apartment Hotel are on this tract. Mr. Roll opened up Second street south and Cook street from Second to Third street. On this block between Second and Third from Lawrence to Cook, he erected this palatial home, facing on Second street. The part north of Cook street was devoted to pasture for Mr. Roll's horses and cows. In the late Sixties, he sold the block on which his home was located for \$21,000 to Dr. Edwin S. Fowler, and built another fine home opposite on Second street—which was shown in the Family Album recently. Dr. Fowler occupied this residence until sometime in the Nineties, when it burned to the ground. As will be noted, it was quite a show place, with elaborate landscaping and a number of white marble statues placed about the grounds, which Dr. Fowler had brought to Springfield from Southern plantations after the Civil War. One of these appears in the right foreground. The picture was evidently taken from the south side on Lawrence avenue. After the mansion burned, the ruins were left standing for a number of years and the beautiful grounds were soon covered with weeds and underbrush, but there were pathways crisscrossing the property and there was a wild beauty about it which was very attractive. About the turn of the century, this block was subdivided and a number of very attractive residences were erected on it.

Figure 8. Two “Family Album” news stories regarding John E. Roll’s 1860s residence located at the southwest corner of Second and Cook Streets. Left: *Illinois State Register*, 13 October 1939, p. 12. Right: *Illinois State Register*, 20 October 1939, p. 28.

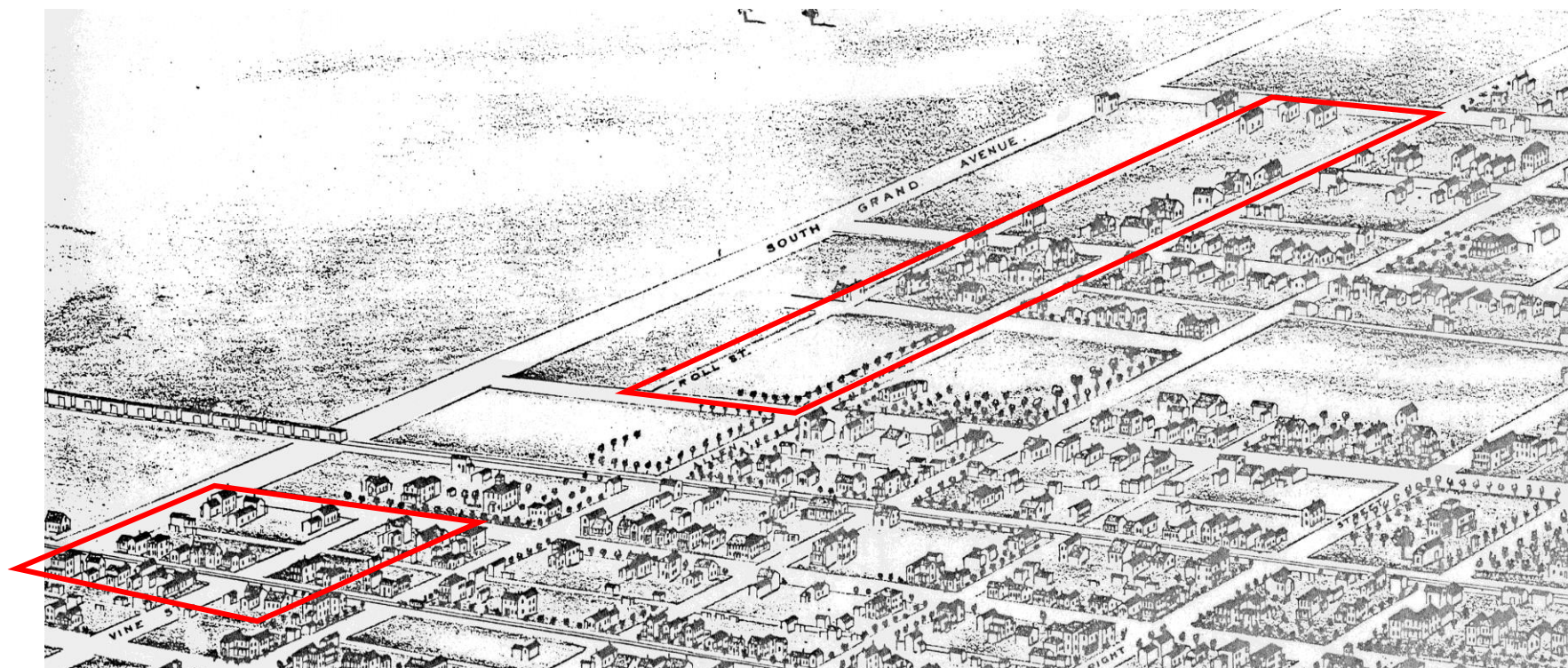


Figure 9. View of Springfield looking southwest illustrating the location of John E. Roll's Addition (left) and John E. Roll's Second Addition (right) to the City of Springfield, as illustrated on the 1873 *Bird's Eye View of Springfield, Illinois* (Koch n.d.). Although Roll apparently had not filed a plat for his Second Addition at this time, lots had been sold and many houses had by constructed on the property by this date. At this time, Vine Street did not extend west past Third Street, and what was to become Vine Street west of Third Street (which formed the southern edge of Roll's Second Addition, was labeled "Roll Street" on the map.

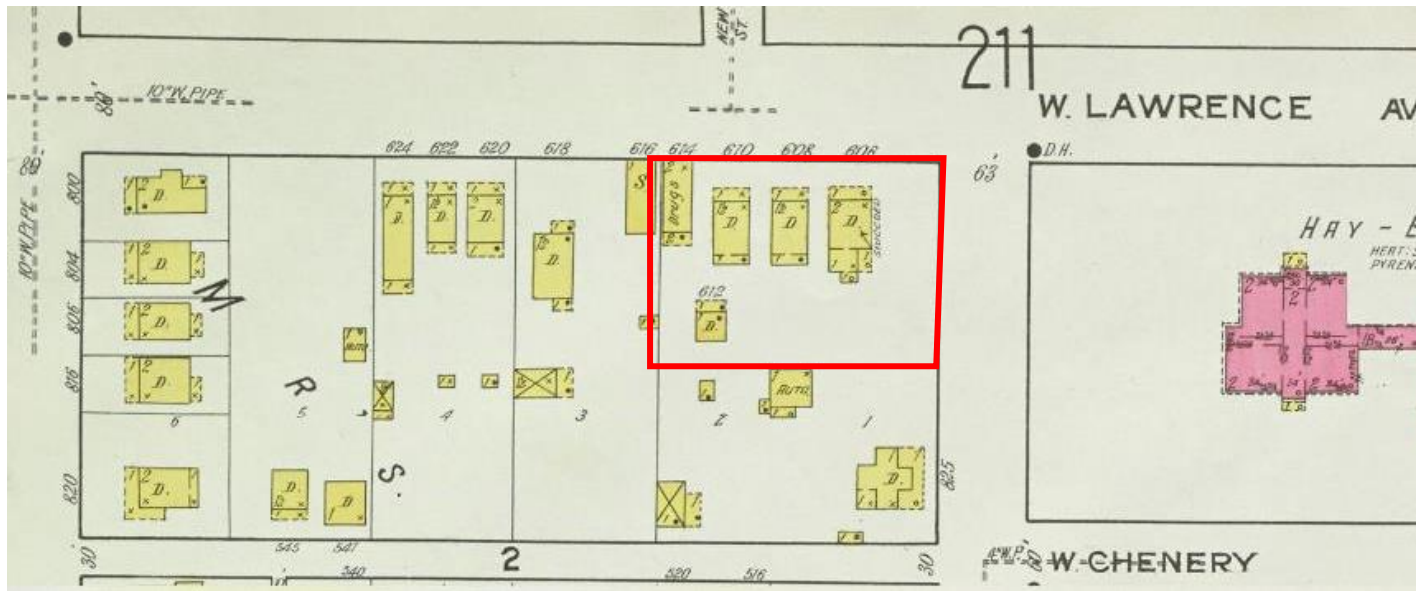


Figure 10. Location of John L. Roll’s Subdivision of Mrs. Ulrich’s Addition (outlined in red) (as depicted on the 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Springfield)(Sanborn 1917). Sometime between circa 1876 and 1880, the Roll family moved to a location identified as “High Street, opposite New.” Prior to the creation of Lawrence Avenue, the western end of what became Lawrence Avenue was known as High Street and its eastern terminus was at Revel Street (later renamed Pasfield Street). At this time, the mid-section of what is now Lawrence Avenue was named Wright Street, and its western terminus was at Spring Street. The western end of Wright and the eastern end of High Streets were not connected, and were residential lots. To further confuse the issue, the eastern section of what today is Lawrence Avenue (east of Sixth Street) was named Douglas Street. During the early to middle 1890s, Roll is listed as being an occupant of 612 West Douglas Avenue (SCD 1892, 1894, 1896). Today, Douglas Street is a north/south street, and there is no 612 West Douglas Street. This reference to 612 West Douglas is referencing what today is 612 West Lawrence Street. In 1898, John Roll was listed as living at 612 West Lawrence Street (previously known as 612 West Douglas Street). Unfortunately, in 1917, there does not appear to be a 612 West Lawrence Avenue, and the house immediately opposite High Street is labeled 610 West Lawrence. Sometime after his arrival in Springfield in 1892, and prior to 1917, John Roll’s youngest son (John L. Roll) redeveloped the father’s landholdings at this location, and presumably constructed these small unpretentious, 1½-story, frame dwellings at this location. John E. Roll’s house may represent the larger two-story house identified as 608 West Lawrence Street by this date. John L. Roll’s residence was located at the adjacent intersection of Henrietta and Chenery Street (here listed as 825 North Henrietta Street).

FRIEND OF LINCOLN DIES

John E. Roll Expires After an
Extended Illness.

Was Prominent in the Pioneer
History of the City.

His Claim to Fame Rests on His Work
On the Historic Flatboat
Of the President.

Roll—Died, at 8:30 o'clock, Saturday night, March 30, 1901, at his residence, 612 West Lawrence avenue, John E. Roll, aged 86 years, 9 months and 21 days.

In the death of Mr. Roll, Sangamon county loses one of its oldest settlers and one of the surviving few who were close friends of Abraham Lincoln. He was a good citizen and one who always took a pride in matters pertaining to the improvement of Springfield. Mr. Roll had been ill seven weeks and his death was not unexpected. The principal causes of his demise were the infirmities of old age.

Mr. Roll was born in Green Village, New Jersey, Jan. 9, 1814. He received a limited education in the village school. In May, 1830, his parents moved to Illinois coming by wagon to Pittsburg, Penn., and thence by steamboat to St. Louis. From St. Louis he walked to Springfield, reaching this city early in June. His father bought a farm a few miles northwest of Springfield and here young Roll worked for some time at ordinary farm work.

In the spring of 1831, after the winter of the deep snow, he worked with Abraham Lincoln in Sangamon town and assisted him in building the historical Lincoln flat boat. He and Lincoln became great friends and their friendship lasted until the death of the president. Mr. Roll worked for Rev. John G. Bergen, who was for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian church, to which church Mr. Roll belonged, although he afterward became a member of the Third Presbyterian church.

Mr. Roll learned the plastering trade with John F. Ragen who was the architect and superintendent of the old state house. After completing his trade he engaged in business for himself. One of his first contracts was for plastering the American house, afterwards one of the old landmarks of the city, which stood where the John Bressmer store is now located. This was the beginning of a long, laborious and successful career as a contractor and builder. He erected and owned many dwelling houses and business houses.

After the close of Mr. Roll's business career he invested in several boot and shoe stores, but the venture proved unsuccessful and he lost a large amount of money which caused him to go into bankruptcy. Mr. Roll was twice married. His first wife was Harriet Van Dyke, whom he married in 1833. She was an invalid for many years and died in 1880. Four years later Mr. Roll married Mrs. Sarah Case, who died in 1900. He is survived by two sons, Frank P. Roll of Dakota and John L. Roll of this city.

The time of the funeral will be announced later.

Figure 11. One of several obituaries for John E. Roll (*Illinois State Journal*, 31 March 1901, p. 6).

Appendix XVII

Bessie Black:

Estranged Wife of David Black (Saloon Keeper), Resident of 323 North Tenth Street (House E), and Recipient of Brutal Mob Violence (August 14, 1908)

Interest in Bessie Black began during our efforts to determine who had occupied 323 North Tenth Street (House E) at the time of the Springfield Race Riot of August 1908. Archaeological excavations of House E had resulted in the recovery of a fairly unique artifact assemblage (albeit burned and fragmentary) that included the physical remains and contents of a bureau (or dresser) and storage trunk—the contents of which have resulted in the depiction of a woman who appears to have been rather well integrated into Springfield’s middle-class society (and a stark contrast to the historical depiction of the female occupants of the neighborhood at the time of the riots). Unfortunately, although the archival records were extremely elusive with regards to whom the occupants of House E were at the time of the riots, and ultimately the owner of the artifacts recovered, our research strongly hints at the 26-year-old Bessie Black (nee Parsol) as the owner of these items.

The house located at 323 North Tenth Street was constructed in the middle 1840s by John Roll as a single family residence, and by the late 1840s, the house had been purchased by Roll’s brother-in-law Isaac Smith. Although Isaac died in September 1854, the widow Smith and her extended family continued to reside in their family home through circa 1875 (or slightly later), and continued to own the property through 1892—a period spanning nearly 50 years. During the 1880s, the family appears to have used the home as rental income property.¹ In 1892, the Smith family descendants sold the house to Isadore Kanner, who soon thereafter sold it to Robert McGuire. Both Kanner and McGuire owned numerous investment properties throughout Springfield.² From that time forward, the house was used as a non-owner-occupied, rental-income property.

How well maintained the old Smith residence was at the time it was purchased by Kanner is unknown, but chances are it had not received any substantial maintenance and repair since it had been converted over to a rental property. Apparently, by the middle 1890s, the small frame houses located within this stretch of the 300 block of North Tenth Street were in dire need of not just general maintenance but also more significant repair. The 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance map labels the six northern dwellings along the west side of the block as “Negro Shanties”—a label not used on the Sanborn map issued six years before, nor applied on other properties in the adjoining neighborhood (Sanborn-Perris Map Company 1896:4; see Figure 24). The labeling used on the map is even more curious when one considers that the 1896 city directory reported only half of the eight addresses on the west side of the 300 block of North Tenth Street) (i.e.

¹ Tax assessments published in 1889 indicate that the Smith heirs were the owner of this property at that time (*Illinois State Register*, 13 April 1889). Deed records document sale of property to Kanner in 1892.

² A quick perusal of the Springfield newspapers for 1908 indicates the presence of hundreds of “For Rent” advertisements taken out for local properties in Springfield by McGuire.

Block 3) as having Black residents, though this obviously could have varied by month or year.³ One thing that can be said about the residents on the block at this time—both white and black—is that they appeared to be lower income and working class. All of the males reported on the block in the directory (consisting of four blacks and three whites) were employed as laborers. Females, with no reported occupations, occupied three of the residences (*Springfield City Directory* [SCD] 1896:120).⁴ Only two years earlier, in 1894, the local newspapers used the term “Bad Lands” for the first time to describe the general area.⁵ Heavily integrated racially, the neighborhood consisted of working class and poor families.

Although determining who the occupants of this house were in August 1908 should be relatively easy to do, our quest for this information has been difficult and has not produced definitive answers. Published city directories for the ten-year period 1898 through 1908 should have resulted in the identification of the tenant occupants of the house. These directories list the city’s residents alphabetically, but more importantly, also list by address the house occupants at the time the directories were prepared. Unfortunately, a complete run of these directories has not survived to the present, and due in part to the extremely transient nature of the neighborhood residents during these years, the contents of the directories are less than conclusive as to who occupied these houses during this significant time period.⁶ The 1891 city directory list a Mrs. S. Harris, who was Black, as residing at 323 N. Tenth Street. Other surnames of the house occupants listed during the 1890s include both White and Clark (ref. Table 11, main report). The first reference to this address in the local newspapers occurs in July 1895 (ref. Table 12, main report).

Sometime prior to 1900 (and probably associated with the early 1890s Kanner and/or McGuire ownership), the house at 323 North Tenth Street was duplexed, and/or converted into two smaller rental units. The 1900 U.S. Census of Population is one of the first sources to suggest this modification. This census indicates that the house at 323 N. Tenth Street was occupied by two families at that time. The first was the Joseph Kieling [Keeling] family. Joseph (age 47) was a black carpet fitter living with his wife Martha (age 45; white). The second family was represented by Jim Little (age 23; a janitor) and his wife Mary (age 23). Both Jim and Mary Little were Black (USBC 1900). In 1906, the city directory suggests that this house was occupied by Ella Bailey, who also was Black. Ella apparently was a large woman, and was

³ The number of addresses listed on the block is one greater than the number of residences (n=7) known to have fronted Tenth Street, though the directory may have included the secondary house fronting the alley to the rear of House D. Senechal (1990:69, fig. 2.1) suggests that Block 3 was entirely composed of Black residents in 1892.

⁴ The 1896 directory of Springfield, and others of its era, made a point of distinguishing Black residents in the city from their white counterparts, with the former having a “C” in parentheses after their names (indicating “Colored”).

⁵ At that time, the newspapers noted that the “Bad Lands” were located along Madison Street, *between Seventh and Eighth Streets*, a location slightly west of the Tenth Street neighborhood (*Illinois State Register*, 13 August 1894). One of the more notorious dives at this location was Lou Grant’s “house of ill fame.”

⁶ To further complicate the issue, the street indexes in the Springfield city directories have several listings for 321 North Tenth Street. It is unclear as to whether or not this may also represent one of the units in House D or E. These listings occur in 1891 (Milton Boon, occupant), 1892 (vacant), and 1896 (Miss Minnie Howard, occupant).

arrested for physically carrying a passerby off the street into her house “in the vicinity of Tenth and Mason streets” and robbing him (*Illinois State Journal*, 6 June 1907).

Although both the 1907 and 1908 city directories lists the residence at 323 N. Tenth Street as “vacant,” contemporary newspaper accounts from 1906 and 1907 both note the Charles Lewis and Jessie [sic] Black as residing at this address and as having received aid from the city in the form of groceries.⁷ Additionally, in March, 1907, the *Illinois State Register* published a list of registered voters in the city, and listed David Black as residing at 323 North Tenth Street (the location of House E). Although these newspaper accounts suggested that the duplexed House E was occupied at least through June 1907 by two unrelated families (the Black and the Lewis families), our initial interpretation of this research was that this house was vacant at the time of the riots in mid-August 1908.

The archaeological investigations of House E documented in situ domestic materials that strongly suggested that someone was living in the house at the time of the mob action and destruction of the house. But who did this material belong to?

According to the newspaper accounts immediately following the riots, the dwelling known as House E (323 North Tenth Street) was a total loss on account of the riots (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1908). Post-riot newspaper accounts from September 1908 discussing the extent of the damages in Springfield from the riots noted the total loss of the frame house at 323 North Tenth Street. The newspapers noted that the house was owned by R. L. McGuire, and that an individual named “H. Stoutmeyer” was its occupant at that time (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1908, p. 5).⁸

Newspaper accounts and city directories from Springfield document a Wynter M. *Stoutamy*er as having lived in Springfield during the early years of the twentieth century. Wynter is first documented in Springfield, presumably with his brother Ernest, in the 1904 *Springfield City Directory*. At that time, the two were apparently working for the S. C. Ry [South Central Railway?]. Although the two men were listed in the directory with their occupations listed with the railroad, no residential address was listed at that time (SCD 1904:647).⁹ The 1905 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Wynter Stoutameyer was working as a conductor and boarding at 413 South Eighth Street (SCD 1905:697). No Stoutamyer was listed in the 1906,

⁷ Charles Lewis’ receipt of groceries was noted in the *Illinois State Register* on 14 December 1906, 21 December 1906, 15 March 1907, 19 March 1907, 13 June 1907; 14 June 1907, and 13 September 1907. Similarly, Jessie Black’s receipt of groceries was noted in the *Illinois State Register* on 15 March 1907, 13 June 1907, and 14 June 1907.

⁸ McGuire also owned the house at 1115 East Madison Street, which was a partial loss. Isaac Kanner also lost several houses to the mob action that weekend. The *Illinois State Register* indicates that McGuire filed financial claims against the City related to the riots for properties at 319-321 East Washington Street, 323 North Tenth Street, 1115 East Mason Street, 1111 East Madison Street, and 709 East Washington Street—for a total of \$1,531 (“More Claims Against City,” *Illinois State Register* 12 September 1908, p. 3).

⁹ The 1902 *Springfield City Directory* lists Ernest Stoutamyer as an employee of the SC Railway Company, boarding at 215 West Capitol Street (SCD 1902:604). Wynter was not listed in the 1902 city directory. Neither Wynter nor Ernest were listed in the 1898 city directory (SCD 1898).

1907, 1908, nor 1909 Springfield city directories (SCD 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909). Although not listed in the 1907 *Springfield City directory*, Wynter Stoutamyer was noted as a registered *Springfield* voter residing at 831 East Monroe Street in spring 1907 (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March 1907, Page 26). The 1907 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that the Illinois Traction Company was located at this address (831 East Monroe Street) (SCD 1907:1055), potentially indicating the transient nature of Mr. Stoutamyer's lifestyle at that time.¹⁰

Unfortunately, no information has been found regarding Stoutamyer's location in 1908. We do learn that a year after the Springfield riots, in August 1909, Wynter Stoutamyer (a 31-year-old resident of Decatur) and Mayme Churchill (a 25-year-old woman from Mechanicsburg, Sangamon County) were granted a marriage license (*Decatur Daily Review*, 25 August 1909, p. 10), suggesting that Stoutamyer was a resident of Decatur at that time. Although the young couple apparently were residing in Decatur at the time of their son's (Harry Wynter Stoutamyer) birth in July 1910 (*Decatur Herald*, 17 July 1910, p. 20), the 1910 U.S. Census enumerated the young couple as residing on South First Street in that year. The 1912 *Springfield City Directory* indicates that Winter M. Stoutamyer was a conductor on the "I T S" [Illinois Traction System] and was boarding at 727 S. Eighth Street at that time, presumably with his wife and son (SCD 1912:920). In 1912, he was still listed as living along South Eighth Street—at this time, a few blocks farther north at 727 South Eighth Street.¹¹

As noted above, Wynter Stoutamyer did not marry until August 1909, one year after the Springfield riots. As such, in August 1908, Wynter was a 31-year old itinerant white male, presumably from Decatur, working for the railway. Wynter had a transient lifestyle working for the railroad, and had boarded at various locations in Springfield beginning in circa 1905, but by early 1907, he may have used the Illinois Traction Office in Springfield as his legal residence to obtain voting privileges in Springfield. Unfortunately, no record of Wynter's residence is documented for August 1908. Although it is not impossible that Wynter had rented an apartment at this North Tenth Street location sometime in early to mid-1908 just prior to the riots, this seems a rather unlikely place—in the heart of the Badlands—for a young working class, single white male to rent at that time. Additionally, as will be detailed in the following discussion, the contents of the dresser and trunk recovered during the archaeological investigations of House E

¹⁰ In 1907, two other men were noted as having the same address (George W. Childs and John S. Wellmann) suggesting that there was a boarding house at this location, or the Illinois Traction Company maintained sleeping rooms for its rail workers (*Illinois State Register*, 24 March, 1907, page 26).

¹¹ The 1910 U.S. Census of Springfield enumerated 63-year-old W. M. Stoutameyer as a school janitor living with his wife 58-year-old wife Mayme on South First Street. It would appear that the ages for the couple were incorrectly noted in the census return at that time. The 1920 Federal Census indicates that Winter was a 42-year-old, married white male working as a conductor on the Electric Railroad (USBC 1920). According to the census, Winter Stoutamyer was born in Virginia [Roanoke City], and was living with his wife (Mamie), two children (Harry and Don), and sister-in-law (Laura Churchill) on South First Street that year. City directories suggest that the family was at that location by at least 1919. The family was not located in the 1930 U.S. Census. The 1940 U.S. Census enumerates Wynter as W. M. Stoutameyer. At that time, Winter is listed as a 63-year-old school janitor still residing on South First Street with his wife Mayme. Wynter Stoutameyer died in November 1960, still residing at his South First Street residence (1123 S. First Street). His obituary noted that he had lived in Springfield "for the past 40 years", which would have placed him in Springfield in circa 1920 (which seems contrary to the city directory information noted above) (*Illinois State Journal*, 21 November 1960, page 20). Mayme Churchill Stoutameyer died in January 1960 (*Illinois State Journal*, 3 January 1969, page 4).

do not appear to represent that of a single male occupant. Perchance the young Wynter had taken up residence in mid-1908 with his future wife at this location just prior to the riots? This also seems highly unlikely based on the materials recovered from within this artifact assemblage, which does not appear to fit with the Stoutamyer profile. If indeed, Wynter had claim to damaged and/or lost personal property at this location due to the riot (as noted in the newspapers), it seems most likely that he was living in the second (potentially back) apartment at this location, and was not the individual responsible for the contents of the dresser and trunk discussed in this report. Currently it is unknown whether or not Stoutamyer's claim was paid by the City.

Again, as noted earlier, the 1907 *Illinois State Register* also suggests that the Charles Lewis family may have been living within House E as late as September of that year. Apparently, a man named Charles Lewis was living in the neighborhood, at 310 North Tenth Street, as early as 1900. In October of that year, he was issued a marriage license to wed Hattie Nolan (whose residence was listed as 1224 East Mason Street.¹² Unfortunately, the 1907 *Springfield City Directory* listed four individuals named Charles Lewis.¹³ Beginning in the middle 1890s, the local newspapers published numerous stories regarding multiple men named Charles Lewis. Other than those associated with the receipt of the groceries in 1906 and 1907, none of these stories are directly associated with the 323 North Tenth Street address, and seems doubtful whether or not they even refer to the same individual. As such, no additional information was found regarding the Charles Lewis that may have occupied House E, and although it is a possibility that the contents of House E were associated with Charles Lewis and his wife Hattie, the archival record hints at another possibility.

The 1907 *Illinois State Register* also suggests that an individual named Jessie Black may have been living within House E as late as June of that year. Earlier that year, in March 1907, the *Illinois State Register* published a list of registered voters in the city, and listed David Black as residing at 323 North Tenth Street (the location of House E). The 1907 *Springfield City Directory* listed David Black as a Black porter working at Thomas Doyle's saloon (106 North Sixth Street). The directory does not list a residence for Black at this time. Immediately after the riots, David Black filed a claim against the City of Springfield for the loss of personal property during the riots for a house located at 1008 East Madison Street—a location only a few houses removed from, but not at, the location of House E.

David Black apparently was Bessie Black's husband. On May 22, 1903, the 21-year old Bessie Parsol married 40-year old David Black. Both Parsol and Black were Springfield residents at the time (*Illinois State Register*, 22 May 1903, p. 5). Little is known about Bessie's life prior to her marriage to David. Bessie's maiden name does not appear in any other newspaper accounts pre-dating her marriage announcement, and no other information was found regarding her family. This is in contrast to her elder husband, David who appears frequently within the columns of the

¹² *Illinois State Register*, 5 October 1900, p. 2.

¹³ These individuals included a painter (residing at 108 Mason Street), a printer (residing at 509 West Capitol Avenue), the treasurer of the Terry Lumber Company (a resident of Galesburg), and a traveling salesman for the Bruce-Surles Machine Company (with no residence listed). All were White, and none seem to be the Charles Lewis who had received the charitable contributions (groceries).

local newspapers, perhaps as early as 1882.¹⁴ Many news accounts from the 1880s and 1890s document Black's entanglement with the law and local gaming establishments. The newspaper accounts also document David's less-than-honorable relationship with various women in town—such as his ex-wife Jennie Pollard. In October 1895, Black was arrested for striking Pollard, whom he was back living with, with a piece of wood and threatening to kill her.¹⁵ Late in November 1898, Black was again arrested for assault and battery against one Mable Boon [sic Mabel Boone].¹⁶ The 1900 U.S. Census of Population indicates David Black (a laborer with no age given), Miss Lilly Williams (a 25-year-old house keeper), and Miss Hattie Gons (a 24-year-old boarder) as residing at 314 East Madison Street. By 1902, Black was working as a porter, presumably in T. H. Doyle's Saloon (located at 106 N. Sixth Street), and residing at 314 N. Ninth Street, a position he apparently maintained through at least early 1904.

Sometime presumably in late 1903, David Black and William Hatchett established a saloon together at 917 East Madison Street, immediately around the corner from Black's suspected Ninth Street residence.¹⁷ Hatchett was a Black coal miner that had recently settled an injury case

¹⁴ One of the first references to David Black in the local newspapers appears in August 1882 for his arrest “for storming the domicile of Bettie Perkins” (*Illinois State Journal*, 15 August 1882, p. 6).

¹⁵ *Illinois State Journal*, 23 October 1895, p. 5. In August 1895, the *Illinois State Journal* described a “feud” between the White and Pollard families: “There is trouble among the Whites and Pollards who are residents of the colored settlement on North Tenth street. Jennie Pollard... swore out a warrant for the arrest of Amelia White and John Allen on charges of malicious destruction of property. She claims the defendants broke into her house and tried to eject her. Amanda White persuaded Justice Lanston to issue a warrant for the arrest of Jennie Pollard on a charge of larceny, alleging that the defendant carried from her house some pictures and chairs. She also procured a warrant for the Pollard woman's arrest on a charge of language and conduct” (*Illinois State Journal*, 20 August 1895, p. 3). Another account states that Amelia went into Pollard's house “and threw her effects into the street... [and Amanda charged] that Jennie stole some articles from her” (*Illinois State Register*, 20 August 1895, p. 6).

¹⁶ (“Must Answer Another Charge,” *Illinois State Journal*, 27 November 1898, p. 5). Several months later, in May 1899, Black was the desire of two local women (Lillie Williams and Mabel Boone) who were feuding over his attention: “David Black is said to be the man for whom both of these black damsels of the tenderloin have a fancy.... [with Mabel being so] tired of being beaten and slugged every time she went on the street on Black's account [so she obtained] a warrant charging Lillie with assault and battery” (“DUSKY DAMSELS JEALOUS. Lillie Williams and Mabel Boone Come to Blows,” *Illinois State Register*, 3 May 1899, p. 8).

¹⁷ Hatchett and Black apparently renewed their semi-annual liquor license on January 1, 1904 (*Illinois State Journal*, 1 January 1904, p. 5). The Hatchett and Black saloon was located in a rather infamous building, having been constructed in circa 1896 by Charles Baxter, Mabel Baxter's husband. Mabel Baxter's Resort was located immediately adjacent to an “unplatted court” located behind Houses A, B, and C—and the locale of much illicit activity in the Tenth and Madison Street neighborhood. The house located immediately to the east of the saloon was Mabel's “resort.” This resort had been established at this location by one Emma Nash Taylor many years earlier. Emma Nash Taylor appears to have established her infamous “house of ill fame” at 915 East Madison Street in circa 1872, having relocated it from her previous downtown location. Emma, and her resort, continued to be a regular fixture in the local newspapers through late October 1887, when she and “a quartette of highly improper female boarders” were arraigned for prostitution. By 1891, Mabel Baxter was operating the business from this location and her husband Charles ran a rather notorious saloon next door beginning in late summer 1896. Mabel Baxter's “Ranch” was rather well known through circa 1905. Mabel Baxter's Resort and Charles Baxter's Saloon were located along the north side of Madison Street, midway between Ninth and Tenth Streets—immediately adjacent to the rear of House A. By 1896, Charles Baxter had opened up a saloon along Madison Street, immediately adjacent to his wife's “resort”—both of which were destroyed by the mob in August 1908 (*Illinois State Register*, August 11, 1896). The *Journal* noted that the building in which the saloon was located was owned by Issac Kanner at the time of the riots, with Dan Neal the occupant. Kanner also owned, and Neal occupied, the large two story frame house

(in October 1903 for \$4,000) against the Jefferson Coal Mining Company for injuries he had received in a mining accident.¹⁸ By early November 1904, the two “negro saloonkeepers” were in trouble with U.S. Marshalls, who had arrested the pair for selling stolen cigars from their saloon. As the cigars had been stolen from a local manufactory and had not received their internal revenue stamp, the two saloonkeepers faced Federal charges that ultimately resulted in both men receiving six-month jail terms. Black served his jail sentence in the county jail beginning in late February 1905 (being released on July 29, 1905).¹⁹ Black’s arrest and prison term occurred shortly after his marriage to the young Bessie Parsol.

Although David Black was noted as residing at 323 North Tenth Street in early 1907, the fact that Bessie had obtained food assistance (groceries) in both 1906 and 1907 in her name suggests that she and David had probably separated by this date—most likely at the time of David’s prison term in early 1905. In 1906, David Black was back working as a porter at William Greenlaugh’s Saloon and boarding at 310 North Eleventh Street—one block to the east, and presumably without Bessie (SCD 1906). Bessie’s appearance in the local newspapers occurs only one more time. Bessie’s name appears in the local newspaper for the second and final time in March 1906, when she gets into an altercation with another woman. Bessie was fined \$3 and costs for disorderly conduct on a charge filed by Dolly Singleton. Apparently, “both women are residents of the disorderly district, and the Singleton woman declares that Bessie became

identified immediately to the west as 913 and 915 East Madison—the location of Mabel Baxter’s earlier bordello (*Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1908).

Additionally, located a block away on Mason Street was the contemporary resort known as “Old Point Comfort.” This resort was probably established by one Jessie Brownie sometime circa 1873-74. In 1874, Jessie Brownie was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street. By 1879, Brownie had apparently to 729 East Jefferson Street—a location within the Levee, and the Mason Street resort was most likely being operated by one Eva Montague. Montague was listed as residing at 1016 East Mason Street in 1876, having probably taken over the earlier Jessie Brownie resort. In circa 1886, this house was taken over by Lou Barnes, who continued to operate it through circa 1899. In 1896, the Sanborn fire insurance map designated this property as the “Old Point Comfort.” This location—1016 East Mason Street—was to persist as a “house of ill fame” for several decades, and together with the Baxter resort on Madison Street, the two resorts were the anchors of the illicit activities that became associated with the Tenth and Madison Street neighborhood.

¹⁸ “Negro Gets \$4,000 Judgement,” *Illinois State Journal*, 15 October 1903, p. 5.

¹⁹ “HAD UNSTAMPED CIGARS. Stolen Property Found in Saloon of Black & Hatchett,” *Illinois State Register*, 3 November 1904, p. 6; “Criminal Docket Set,” *Illinois State Register*, 18 January 1905, p. 6. “HATCHETT PLEADS GUILTY. Negro saloonkeeper Given Six Months in County Jail,” *Illinois State Register*, 27 January 1905, p.5. “Black Will Stand Trial.” *Illinois State Register*, 28 January 1905, p. 6; “BLACK CHANGES HIS MIND. Pleads Guilty and Goes to Jail for Six Months,” *Illinois State Register*, 29 January 1905, p. 6; “BLACK OUT OF JAIL. Negro Saloonkeeper Released After Serving Six Months Sentence,” *Illinois State Register*, 29 July 1905, p. 10.

Mayor Devereux quickly closed Black and Hatchett’s saloon, and was quoted as saying “Hatchett’s saloon is the place in which Charles Hill, a negro, was shot and killed early last Tuesday morning by Nellie Arbuckle. I would have revoked his license at that time, only I did not desire that what action I might take have any effect on the coroner’s jury that investigated the killing or the grand jury that was then in session. Hatchett has had his saloon open long after the hour designated for closing and he allowed women to congregate in his place. I have told saloonkeepers time after time that the congregating of women in saloons must be stopped. Hatchett disobeyed the order and has been conducting a disorderly place” (“SALOON LICENSE IS REVOKED. Mayor Orders that William Hatchett’s Place Must Close,” *Illinois State Journal*, 23 January 1905, p. 5).

obstreperous last Sunday, and without reason attempted to demolish the furniture in the former's residence."²⁰ This was several months after David and Bessie had separated, and David had apparently moved into another residence. Perhaps this spat may have been between Bessie and her husband's lover Dolly? At any rate, it was a one-off, and she does not appear again in the newspapers.

Shortly after the riots, the local newspapers reported on the total loss of the house at 323 North Tenth Street, and noted that it was owned by R. L. McGuire and occupied by H. Stoutmeyer.²¹ The newspapers make no mention of any other occupants in the house at that time. It is interesting to note that neither Wynter Stoutmyer nor Bessie Black filed claims against the City of Springfield for damages incurred (loss of personal property) due to the riots, like so many of their neighbors had done. Having married and raised a family in Springfield, Stoutmyer and his family appear in both the 1910 and 1920 U.S. Census of Population returns for Springfield (USBC 1910, 1920). Unfortunately, we completely lose track of Bessie Black after the riots. Bessie Black is not listed in the 1909 or subsequent Springfield city directories, though David is (SCD 1909:101).²² After 1908, nothing definitive is known about Bessie Parsol Black. One potential exception to this statement is the appearance of a woman named Jessie Black in the local newspapers in May 1915. At that time, a woman named Jessie Black was arrested at the Park Hotel (Fourth and Jefferson Streets), and along with one Mary Pierce, was charged with "disorderly conduct," presumably in concert with George Adkinson and his wife, who both were charged with "being keepers of a house where prostitution is practiced" (*Illinois State Register*, 10 May 1915, p. 3). It is unclear whether this is the same person as the Bessie Black who occupied House E.

One potential interpretation is that Bessie remained in her house along North Tenth Street through August 1908, but fled Springfield at the time of the riots like so many of her Black neighbors, and never returned. Another possibility is that Bessie may have been deceased by 1910, as the 1910 U.S. Census of Population listed Bessie's ex-husband David as a widower, suggesting perhaps Bessie had died. Another possibility is that Bessie continued to live in the

²⁰ "Bessie Black is Fined," *Illinois State Journal*, 27 March 1906, p. 9.

²¹ "Forty Houses Damaged. Report of Chief Jacobs Shows Total Number Fired by Mob," *Illinois State Journal*, 5 September 1908, p. 5.

²² As noted earlier, Bessie's husband David did file for damages incurred by the riots, but cited a different address as his residence at that time (1008 East Madison Street). In 1909, David Black was residing at 1015 East Madison Street (opposite the site of the destroyed home he had lived in August 1908) and was still employed as a porter at T. H. Doyle's saloon, as he had been prior to the riots (SCD 1909:101). Unlike Bessie, David's name continues to appear in the local newspapers for many years after that fateful weekend in 1908. By 1913, David and his wife Ella were operating a rooming house and were arrested for larceny (for keeping a roomer's trunk in lieu of rent, and physically attacking him) ("DAVID BLACK IS ARRESTED TWICE. First Taken on Charge of Larceny and Later on One of Assault and Battery," *Illinois State Register*, 6 September 1913, p. 10; "Charged with Larceny," *Illinois State Register*, 6 September 1913, p. 14). It is possible that the Ella referred to was not actually David's wife but rather that the two were cohabitating. No marriage record for the couple has been found. Moreover, the 1910 U.S. Census for Springfield lists David Black boarding with an Ella Gallaway at 1112 East Madison Street. The census noted both as "mulatto" and indicated that David had been born in Arkansas and Ella in Georgia. Of equal interest is the fact that the census noted David as a widower (and Ella as a widow). Had Bessie Parsol Black died by this point? Or perhaps David simply had disavowed her due to their separation?

neighborhood, albeit keeping a low profile (except for her 1915 run-in with the local police). At any rate, no further information relating conclusively to Bessie Black after the 1908 riots has been located.

The artifact assemblage from the House E fire deposits fits well with the Bessie Black profile—a young, Black woman recently separated from her husband and occupying one of two apartments in the dwelling. The artifacts recovered from this context contributes substantially more information as to who she was, and the tense moments leading up to the late-night destruction of the house in which she apparently resided in mid-August 1908.

So, what do we know about Bessie Black based on this artifact assemblage? The clothes she wore, the jewelry that complimented that clothing, and the newspapers (and books) she read, all tell a remarkable story as to who this woman was. These artifacts detail the violently interrupted life of a young, Black woman of Christian faith, presumably living the life of a single, literate, working woman, striving to lead a life of middle-class respectability in a highly racialized Jim Crow city. Nonetheless, the possibility that Bessie had been working as a prostitute cannot be ruled out.

Archaeological investigations of House E resulted in the complete excavation of the single front room of this dwelling (which consisted of the front half of the original two-room, frame structure). The excavations of House E exposed a large section of burned flooring, with the floor covering preserved in place, and the burned remnants of both a trunk and an adjacent dresser. Additionally, two coal buckets, remnants of a chair cushion, and several shotgun shells were located on the floor in close proximity to these items. The presence of the shotgun shells on the floor of Bessie’s front room suggests she was prepared to use deadly force to protect herself from the potential intruders on that horrific Friday evening of August 1908. The marble-topped dresser contained a number of nicely folded fabric garments, whereas the trunk contained additional folded garments as well as personal items (combs, jewelry, wedding ring), printed materials (including books, letters, and a life insurance policy), toys (dominoes, rubber balls), and a bone china demitasse cup and saucer (manufactured by the Rosenthal Company of Bavaria). The analysis of the fabric remnants resulted in the identification of over 30 garments as well as household furnishes (such as quilts, towels, and handkerchiefs) in use by the young Bessie. The analysis of the garments suggests that they represent predominantly women’s clothing and include a variety of everyday and formal wear associated with a middle-class woman. Additionally, the artifacts from House E argue for the presence of a literate woman well integrated into middle-class respectability. At least five books were present in this trunk. At least one of the books represented a religious devotional text, whereas another was identified as *The Mechanics’ and Laborers’ Ready Reckoner* (which was originally published by C. P. Huestis in 1847). The single issue of the 8-page newspaper entitled *The Topeka Plaindealer* recovered from the trunk was dated October 27, 1905. *The Topeka Plaindealer* was a Black owned and edited newspaper published for a Black audience. Not only was the Plaindealer the most successful Black newspaper in Kansas, it was “among the strongest Black newspapers in the nation, and the longest running.”²³ This particular issue carried headline stories highlighting “The Black Man in America!”, President Roosevelt’s trip to the Tuskegee Institute, and “Doings At Washington.” This newspaper bespeaks of a Black individual’s interest in national issues

²³ <https://www.kshs.org/kansapedia/nick-chiles/12009>

relating to race pride, the betterment of their race, and an awareness and connectivity to a larger Black community. Collectively, the artifacts from House E argue for the presence of a strong, literate, single woman well integrated into middle-class respectability—and a far cry from the contemporary perception of the “miscreants” affected by the violent mob action in August 1908.

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1940 *Population Schedule for Springfield, Sangamon County*



Figure 1. The contents of Bessie's dresser and trunk included the remains of 39 garments, which document remnants of her wardrobe. Illustrated are fragments of a bodice (Textile 16) recovered from her dresser.



Figure 2. At least five imitation Limoges brooches were present in Bessie’s trunk. These were of two shapes and/or sizes. Unlike the traditional Limoges brooch, which has a overglaze painted white porcelain cabochon, these brooches consisted of a white glass insert (or cabochon) with a floral design painted on its exterior surface. This glass was set into a cuprous backing with soldered hinged fastening pin. The larger brooches were oval in shape and measured approximately 0.90 x 1.25-in (top). The smaller brooches were circular in shape, with an approximate 0.95-in diameter (middle). All five brooches had a painted floral design (bottom; enlarged 180% actual size). These brooches emulate the more expensive and contemporary Limoges brooches which had the porcelain “jewel” (or cabochon) painted with a floral design and/or portrait.

...from the beginning...
...should give Him loving...
...for by His very loving...
...obedience...
...In His image...
...condemned...
...abhorrent...
...he never...



Figure 3. Several artifacts recovered from Bessie’s apartment suggest that she was not only literate, but also was of the Christian faith. Several fragments from one of the books reference both Christ and the biblical *Book of Acts*, and include the words “God... / The Bible...”. The limited transcribed text from the small fragments suggests that it was not a bible, but probably represented a Christian devotional text. .

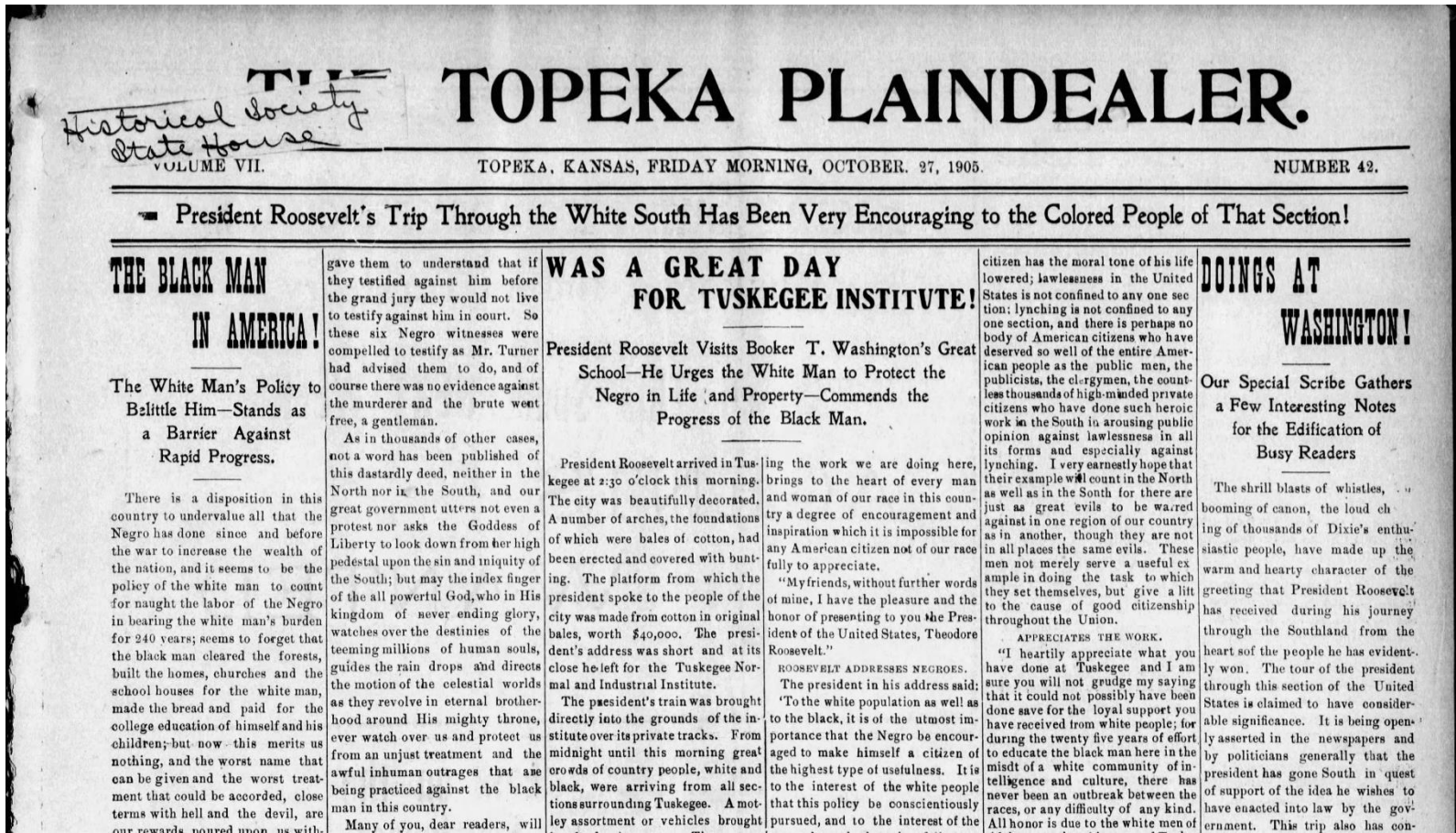


Figure 4. Headline of the 8-page issue of *The Topeka Plaindealer* for October 27, 1905. This newspaper was packed in the trunk of House E, presumably by Bessie Black. *The Topeka Plaindealer* was a newspaper published by a Black editor for a Black audience. This particular issue carried headline stories highlighting “The Black Man in America!”, President Roosevelt’s trip to the Tuskegee Institute, and “Doings At Washington.”